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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY

AND

POLITICS

OF THE YEAR

1844.

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

State of Public Affairs at the commencement of the Year—Signs of reviving Prosperity—State of Ireland—The Proceedings against Mr. O'Connell—Parliament opened on the first of February—Her Majesty's Speech—The Address is moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Eldon—His Speech, relating principally to Affairs of Ireland—Lord Hill seconds the Address—Speeches of the Marquess of Normanby, Lord Brougham, who enlarges upon the advantages of French alliance; the Marquess of Clanricarde and Lord Campbell—The Address in the House of Commons is moved by Viscount Clive, and seconded by Mr. E. Cardwell—Their Speeches—Mr. Cardwell depicts, in strong terms, the Improvements in Trade and Revenue—Mr. Hume and Mr. S. Crawford each move Amendments to portions of the Address—Speeches of Mr. Warburton, Mr. Wallace, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Roebuck, Viscount Howick, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Villiers, and other Members—Both the Amendments are rejected by large majorities, and the Address is carried—Mr. Sharman Crawford moves, on the 6th February, the Stoppage of the Supplies until the Public Grievances are redressed—The Motion is seconded by Mr. W Williams, and opposed by Sir Robert Peel and other Members—It is rejected by 130 to 22 . . . . . Page [1

CHAPTER II.

Affairs of India—Lord Ashley's Motion relative to the dispossessed Ameers of Scinde—His Speech on proposing it—Mr. Roebuck moves an Amendment, which is negatived without a division—Speeches of Mr. E. Tennent, Sir John Hobhouse, and Commodore Napier—Sir Robert Peel vindicates the Indian Government—Lord John Russell opposes, and Mr. Hume supports the Motion, which is rejected by a majority of 134—Thanks are proposed in both Houses to Sir Charles Napier and the Army employed in Scinde—The Earl of Ripon moves the Vote in the House of Lords, which is seconded by the Earl of Auckland—Emphatic panegyric pronounced by the Duke of Wellington—The Vote is passed *nem. con.*—Sir R. Peel proposes the Motion in the House of Commons, seconded by Lord John Russell—Viscount Howick expresses disapprobation of the proceedings in Scinde, and is followed by other Members—Mr. S. Crawford moves the previous question—The Vote is eventually carried by 164 to 9—Recall of

Lord Ellenborough from the Government of India by the Directors—Discussions in Parliament on the subject—Lord Colchester puts questions to the Government—Important Statement of the Duke of Wellington in answer—Remarks of Lord Brougham, the Marquess of Clanricarde, Lord Campbell, and other Peers—Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, questions the Government respecting the Recall—Statement of Sir R. Peel—Renewal of the Discussion in the House of Lords by the Marquess of Normanby—The Earl of Ripon declines to produce Papers, and is supported by Lord Brougham—Explanation of the Duke of Wellington—Lord Campbell answers the Government—Motion of Mr. Hume for Copies of the Correspondence between the East India Directors and the Government respecting Lord Ellenborough's Recall—It is firmly opposed by Sir Robert Peel—Disapproved by Lord John Russell, Mr. Macaulay, and other Members, and rejected by a large majority—Affairs of Canada—Administration of Sir Charles Metcalfe impugned by Motion of Mr. Roebuck—Defended by Lord Stanley—Speeches of Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel—Lord Palmerston criticises the Foreign Policy of the Government at the end of the Session—He is answered by Sir Robert Peel . . . . . [25

CHAPTER III.

Irish Affairs—Attacks on the Policy of Government—The Marquess of Normanby moves a Resolution in the House of Lords—Speeches of Lord Wharncliffe, the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Earls of Roden, Devon, Fitzwilliam, Ripon, and other Peers—The Resolution is rejected by 175 to 78—A Debate, commenced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, who moves for a Committee of the whole House on the State of Ireland, is continued for nine nights by adjournment—Summary of the Speech of Lord John Russell—The Motion is seconded by Mr. Wyse—Sir James Graham leads the defence of the Government—Speeches of Lord Clements, Mr. John Young, Sir George Grey, Lord Eliot, Mr. Shaw, Lord Howick, Lord Stanley, Mr. Macaulay, Sir William Follett, Sir T. Wilde, Mr. T. B. Smith (Attorney-General for Ireland), Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Sir F. Pollock (Attorney-General for England), Mr. Roebuck, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Sheil, and Sir Robert Peel—After a reply from Lord John Russell, the Motion is rejected by a majority of 99 . . . . . [54

CHAPTER IV.

Affairs of Ireland continued—Registration of Voters' Bill brought in by Lord Eliot—Principles of the new Measure also introduced to amend the Irish Municipal Franchise—General discussion on the subject—The Registration Bill suspended and finally postponed—Sir R. Peel, at a late period of the Session, moves the Second Reading—Mr. T. Duncombe moves as an Amendment, to discharge the Order—Amendment carried—Mr. Hume moves to abolish the office of Viceroy of Ireland—Captain Bernal

seconds the Motion, which is opposed by Lord John Russell and Sir R. Peel, and ultimately withdrawn—Mr. Ward's Motion on the Irish Church question—His Speech is answered by Lord Eliot—Speeches of Sir John Walsh, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Hamilton, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Sheil, and Sir R. H. Inglis—The Motion is negatived by 274 to 179—Irish Charitable Trusts' Bill—It passes the House of Lords, and is brought into the House of Commons by Sir James Graham, on the 29th of July—His explanation of its leading provisions—Observations of Mr. More O'Ferrall, Lord Arundel, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, Mr. Sheil, and other Members—The Second Reading is carried by 71 to 5—Mr. Dominick Browne opposes it on the Third Reading, but without success, and the Bill is passed—Roman Catholic Penal Acts' Repeal Bill, introduced by Lord Beaumont, is taken up by the Government—The Lord Chancellor explains the objects and provisions of the Bill—It passes the House of Lords, and is proposed in the other House by Sir R. Peel—Remarks of Mr. Hawes and other Members—The Bill is carried . . [86

CHAPTER V.

Restrictions on Labour in Factories—A Bill is brought in by Sir James Graham—Lord Ashley proposes a further limitation of the hours of labour—His Speech—It is answered by Sir James Graham—Speeches of Mr. Gibson, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Ward, Lord F. Egerton, Lord Howick, Lord Sandon, Mr. Bright, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and other Members—On a division, Lord Ashley's Amendment is carried by a majority of 9—A second Debate takes place on the 22nd of March, upon another Amendment of Lord Ashley to the same effect—Speeches of Lord Ashley, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. C. Buller, and Sir James Graham—On a division there is a majority of 3 against the Ministerial proposition of 12 hours, and of 7 against Lord Ashley's Amendment of 10 hours—Sir James Graham withdraws the Bill, and introduces another in its stead—A Discussion takes place, and leave is given to bring in the new Bill—Lord Ashley announces his intention to propose his Amendments on the Third Reading—Various discussions on the Second Reading, and committal of the Bill—Explanation of Sir Robert Peel—The Third Reading is moved on the 10th of May, when a prolonged discussion takes place—Speeches of Lord Ashley, Sir James Graham, Lord Howick, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell—Lord Ashley's proposal to limit the hours of labour to 10 is rejected by 297 to 159, and the Bill is read a Third time—Lord Wharncliffe in the House of Lords, moves the Second Reading on the 20th of May—Speeches of the Marquess of Normanby, Lord Brougham, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Minto, Earl of Haddington, Lord Campbell, and other Peers—The Bill passes through Committee with little discussion—Lord Brougham impugns the principle of interference—Lord Kinnaird moves an Amendment, which is rejected, and the Bill is passed . . [107

CHAPTER VI.

Corn Laws and Free Trade—Mr. Cobden moves for a Committee to inquire into the Effects of Protective Duties—His Speech on introducing the subject—Speech of Mr. Gladstone in answer—Speeches of Mr. Hawes, Lord Pollington, Mr. Scott, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Brotherton, Colonel Wood, Mr. Villiers, and other Members—Mr. Cobden's Motion is lost by 224 to 133—Mr. Ricardo moves an Address to the Crown against insisting on the principle of Reciprocity in Commercial Treaties—It is supported by Mr. Ewart, Lord Howick, and Mr. Hume—And opposed by Mr. Gladstone and Sir John Hanmer—The Debate is broken off by deficiency of Members in the House—Mr. Villiers brings forward his Annual Motion against the Corn Laws on the 25th of June, moving Resolutions condemnatory of the late Act—The subject is debated for two nights in the House of Commons—Speech of Mr. Villiers—Mr. Ferrand moves other Resolutions defensive of the Corn Laws—Speeches of Captain Berkeley, Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, Mr. Miles, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Mr. Ward, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Cobden, and Sir Robert Peel—Mr. Villiers replies, after which the House rejects the Motion by 328 to 124 . . . . . [134

CHAPTER VII.

Finance.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes a Plan for the Reduction of the Three and a Half per Cents.—It is very favourably received in the House of Commons—Remarks of Mr. F. Baring, Sir J. R. Reid, Sir J. Easthope, Mr. Warburton, and other Members—The Bill passes through the two Houses with little discussion. The Budget.—Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Favourable retrospect of Finance for the past year—Remission of Taxation proposed on several Articles—Observations on Sugar Duties—Mr. F. Baring enters into a criticism of the Plan proposed—Condemns the intended Arrangement of the Sugar Duties—Mr. Hume and Mr. W. Williams demand a Reduction of the Estimates—Observations of Sir Robert Peel—He vindicates the Financial Policy of the Government—Remarks of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. P. Stewart, Lord Stanley, Lord John Russell, and other Members—Debate on the Customs' Duties Bill—Mr. Ewart proposes to equalize Duties on Coffee—The Amendment is rejected. Sugar Duties Bill.—Speech of Mr. Goulburn on proposing the Government Plan on the 3rd of June—Lord John Russell moves an Amendment—He is answered by Mr. Gladstone—Speeches of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. Hume, Mr. T. Baring, and Dr. Bowring—Lord John Russell's Amendment is negatived by a majority of 69—Another Amendment on the Bill is proposed by Mr. P. Miles on the 14th of June, for the purpose of giving increased Protection to Colonial Produce—It is seconded by Mr. H. Baillie—After a protracted discussion Mr. Miles's Amendment is carried against the Ministers by a majority of 241 to 221—Apprehensions occasioned by the Ministerial Defeat—Sir R. Peel, on the 17th of June, explains the course proposed to be pursued by the

Government, and calls on the House to reconsider their decision—Speeches of Lord John Russell, Mr. P. Miles, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Disraeli, Sir H. Douglas, Lord Sandon, Mr. Sheil, Lord Howick, Lord Stanley, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Roebuck—On a division, the Government are in a majority of 255 to 233—Debates in Committee on the Bill—Mr. T. Duncombe taunts Sir R. Peel with his conduct to his own supporters—Sir R. Peel vindicates the course pursued by him—The Bill passes through Committee—Debate on the Third Reading in the House of Lords—The Earl of Dalhousie explains the Arguments for the Bill—Lord Monteagle and the Marquess of Lansdowne state objections—Lord Brougham argues in support of the Measure—Remarks of Earl St. Vincent, the Earl of Radnor, and Lord Ashburton—The Bill is read a Third time, and passed [152

CHAPTER VIII.

Bank Charter and Banking Regulations—Sir Robert Peel introduces his Bill to the House of Commons on the 6th of May in a speech of great ability—Details of his plan affecting the Bank of England and Private Banks—The Resolutions are favourably received, but no discussion takes place—Debate in Committee on the same subject on the 20th of May—Further explanations of his views by Sir Robert Peel—Various opinions expressed respecting the Resolutions, which are ultimately carried—Debate on the Second Reading of the Bank Charter Bill—Amendment proposed by Mr. Hawes—Speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir W. Clay, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Hume, Sir R. Peel, and other Members—The Amendment is negatived by 185 to 30—Discussions in Committee—The Bill is passed—It is introduced by the Earl of Ripon in the House of Lords—Remarks of Lord Monteagle, Lord Ashburton, the Earl of Radnor, and other Peers—The Bill passes through Committee without division. DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL.—Nature of the Measure—It is carried through the House of Lords, though opposed by the Bishops of London and Exeter, and some other Peers—Excitement in the country against the Bill—Great numbers of petitions are presented against it in the House of Commons—The Attorney-General moves the Second Reading of the Bill in an able speech—It is supported by Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sheil, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and Lord Sandon; and opposed by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Colquhoun, and Mr. Fox Maule—The Second Reading is carried by a majority of 190—Amendments are proposed in Committee by Mr. Shaw and other Members, but without success—The Bill is sent up again to the House of Lords, where it is again opposed by the Bishop of London and other Peers, but is carried, with the Commons' Amendments, by 161. SEES OF BANGOR AND ST. ASAPH.—The Earl of Powis renews his attempt to repeal the Union between the two Sees—The Duke of Wellington opposes the Bill—Speeches of various Peers for and against the measure—The Second Reading is carried by 49 to 37—Previously to the Third Reading the Duke of Wellington announces that the consent of the Crown is

necessary to the carrying of the Bill, and that such consent will not be given—The Earl of Powis consequently withdraws the Bill—Discussion thereupon—Speech of Lord Brougham. MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES of the Session.—Joint Stock Companies' Regulation Act—Railway Act—South Wales Turnpike Act—Poor-law Amendment Act. THE POST OFFICE QUESTION.—Mr. T. Duncombe brings before the House of Commons a petition from Mr. Mazzini, complaining of the opening of his letters by warrant of the Secretary of State—Animated debates on the subject in both Houses—Mr. T. Duncombe in the House of Commons, and the Earl of Radnor in the House of Lords, move for the appointment of Select Committees of Inquiry—The Government justify the practice, but grant Select Committees, which are appointed—Reports of the Committees—The Earl of Radnor introduces a Bill to alter the existing law, but without effect —Debate in the House of Commons on the 9th of August—Review of the Session and the Condition of the Country—Speeches of Lord John Russell and Sir R. Peel—The Houses are adjourned till September, to give time for the decision of Mr. O'Connell's Writ of Error—Parliament is prorogued by Commission on the 5th of September—The Speech from the Throne—Results of the Session of 1844, and State of the Country at its close—Conclusion . . . . . [190

CHAPTER IX.

FRANCE.—General Reflections on the tone and temper of France towards England during the year—Congratulatory Addresses to Louis Philippe on New Year's Day—Election of a President and Secretaries in the Chamber of Deputies—Remarkable Speech of M. Lafitte—Visit of the Duc de Bourdeaux to England—Its effect in France—Discussion on the Address in the Chamber of Peers—Explanation by the Duc de Richelieu—Speech of M. Guizot—The Address in answer to the Royal Speech in the Chamber of Deputies—Allusion to the Duc de Bourdeaux—Debate on the Address —Speeches of M. Berryer, M. Guizot, M. Dupin, Duc de Valmy, M. de Larez, M. Hebert, Attorney-General, Marquis de la Rochejacquelin—Prosecution and Conviction of two Parisian Journals for advocating the claims of the Duc de Bourdeaux—Attack by M. Thiers on the Ministry—Reply of M. Duchatel—Discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the separate paragraphs of the Address—Speeches of M. Ducos and the Minister of Commerce—Foreign Policy of the Government—Speech of M. Billault—The Election of M. Charles Lafitte is annulled—Reply of M. Guizot to M. Billault—Speeches of M. Thiers and M. Guizot—Paragraph relating to Right of Search—Amendment by M. Billault—Speeches of M. Gasparin, Baron Mackau, and M. Dupin—Paragraph relating to the Duc de Bourdeaux—Explanations of M. Berryer and the Marquis de la Rochejacquelin —Remarks of M. Guizot on the subject—Amendment by MM. Cordier and De Courtais—Speeches of M. Ledru Rollin, M. de Lamartine and others—The Address is carried . . . . . [228

CHAPTER X.

FRANCE, continued.—TAHITI Question—Assumption of French Sovereignty over the Island by Admiral Dupetit Thouars—Disavowal of this act by the French Government—Debates on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies—Speeches of M. de Carné, Admiral de Mackau, and M. Guizot—Second Debate on the same question in the Chamber of Deputies—Speeches of MM. Berryer, Guizot, and Thiers—Seizure of Mr. Pritchard, the English Consul at Tahiti, by the French authorities—Indignation in England at this outrage—Declaration of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons—Reparation made by the French Government—Commencement of Hostilities between France and Morocco—Arrival of the Prince de Joinville off Tangiers—Bombardment of Tangiers—Despatch from the Prince narrating the cause of the Attack—He sails for Mogador—Description of the Fortress—Bombardment and Capture of Mogador—Battle of Isly, and Victory over the Moorish Army by Marshal Bugeaud—Treaty between France and Morocco—Letter from Louis Philippe to the Prince de Joinville—Reception in Paris of the Trophies from Algeria—Opening of a new Session of the French Chambers—Royal Speech—Death of the Duc d'Angoulême at Goritz. SPAIN—State of Spain—Suspension of the Sittings of Cortes—Insurrection at Alicant, headed by Don Pantaleon Bonet—Arrests at Madrid—Progress of the Revolt—The whole Country declared to be under Martial Law—Surrender of Alicant—Bonet and several of his followers put to death—Arrival of the Queen Mother at Madrid—Resignation of the Gonzalez Bravo Ministry—New Ministry—Dissolution of Cortes—Convocation of Cortes in October—Royal Speech—Public Marriage of Queen Christina with S. Munoz, created Duke of Rianzares—Rumours of Conspiracies and Insurrectionary Movements—Revolt, headed by Zurbano—Two of his Sons are shot . . . . . [254

CHAPTER XI.

PORTUGAL—Opening of the Portuguese Cortes—Revolt of Troops at Torres Novas, headed by Count Bomfim—Suspension of the Sittings of Cortes—The Rebels shut themselves up in Almeida, which is invested by Government Troops—Surrender of the place, and Escape of Count Bomfim—Arbitrary Measures of the Costa Cabral Ministry—Resumption of the Sittings of Cortes in September—Unsuccessful Attempt to abolish Slavery in the Portuguese Possessions in the East—Prorogation of the Cortes. GREECE.—Appointment of a Commission of the National Assembly to frame a Constitutional Charter—Articles submitted to the Chambers, and adopted by them—The New Constitution is accepted by King Otho—Change of Ministry—New Session opened. PRUSSIA.—Attempt to assassinate the King—Execution of the Regicide—Address from the King to his Subjects. GENERAL CONFERENCE AT VIENNA.—Address of Prince Metternich, and Resolutions of the Conference. SWEDEN.—Death of King Bernadotte, and Coronation of Oscar, his Son and Successor. SWITZERLAND.—Disturbances in the Valais, and Lucerne . . . [271

CHAPTER XII.

INDIA.—Peaceful State of British India—Recall of Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General—Notice taken of this Event in both Houses of Parliament—Reflections on the Causes which led to his Recall—Extracts from Speeches made by Lord Ellenborough at Calcutta—Appointment of Sir Henry Hardinge as his Successor—Address by the Chairman of the East India Company to Sir H. Hardinge. SCINDE—Unhealthiness of the Climate—Insubordination of Native Troops, when ordered to march to Scinde—Ignominious disbanding of a Native Regiment at Meerut. CHINA.—Appointment of Mr. Davis as Governor-General of Hong-Kong—Departure of Sir Henry Pottinger. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Minute of the Governor respecting Port Natal . . . . . [280

CHAPTER XIII.

CANADA.—Communications between Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Lafontaine, respecting the Resignation of the late Cabinet—Formation of a new Ministry in September—Dissolution of Parliament—Meeting of a new Parliament in November—Choice of a Speaker—Speech of the Governor-General. UNITED STATES.—Questions of the Annexation of Texas—Proposed Treaty of Annexation—It is submitted to the Senate, and rejected by them—Army of Observation stationed by President Tyler on the Frontiers of Texas—Message from him to the Senate on the subject—New President of the Republic of Texas chosen—His Manifesto with regard to Mexico—Contest for the Presidency in the United States—Election of Mr. Polk as President—Meeting of Congress in December—Message from President Tyler . . . . . [290

CHRONICLE.

EVENTS . . . . . Page 1

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

Page

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Meeting of Parliament, Feb. 2nd, 1844 158
SHERIFFS for the year 1844 . . 160
BIRTHS 162
MARRIAGES 171
DEATHS 188
PROMOTIONS 293
THE IRISH STATE TRIAL . . 304

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

Page

Rolls Court—The Duke of Brunswick *v.* the King of Hanover 338
House of Lords—Claim to the Dukedom of Sussex 342
Prerogative Court—White *v.* Repton—Will Case 346
Arches Court—Office of Judge

Page
promoted by Titchmarsh against Chapman 347
Queen's Bench—Kinder *v.* Lord Ashburton, the Hon. Francis Baring and Mr. H. St. John Mildmay 349
Exchequer Court—Wood *v.* Peel—the Running Rein Case 350
Central Criminal Court—Trial of William Ross Touchet for shooting with intent to murder 352
Consistory Court—Earl of Dysart *v.* Countess of Dysart . . . 355
Queen's Bench — Alexander Beresford Hope *v.* Harmer and others, Executors of Henry Philip Hope 361
Middlesex Sessions—Trial of Jane Tyrwhitt for Larceny . 366

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1844.
I. Public Income 372
II. Public Expenditure . . . 374
III. Disposition of Grants . . 375
IV. Public Funded Debt . . 386
V. Unfunded Debt 385
VI Trade and Navigation . . 388
Returns relating to Light Gold and Silver Coin 391
Returns relating to Promissory Notes and Bullion 397
An Account of the Gross and Net Receipts of Customs Duties in the year 1844 398
Returns relating to the Post Office 401
List of the Acts, Public and Private, passed during Session 1844 405
Page
Prices of Stock 418
Average Prices of Corn, Hay, Straw, and Butcher's Meat . 419
Tables of Mortality, Bankrupts, and Meteorology 420
University Honours—Oxford . 421
——————Cambridge 423
International Copyright Act 425
Marriage Act 433
Account of the Revenues of the Sees of St. Asaph, Bangor, Llandaff, and St. David . . 437
Report of the Select Committee on the Post Office 440
Report of the Inspectors of Millbank Prison, for 1843 . . . 466
Statement of the Number of Committals, Convictions, and Executions for Arson . . . 479
Treaty for the Marriage of H. R. H. the Princess Augusta of Cambridge 480

STATE PAPERS.

Treaty with the Emperor of China 483
Declaration respecting Transit Duties 486
Supplementary Treaty . . . 487
Proclamation issued by Sir H. Pottinger 492
Proclamation by the Imperial Commissioner 493
Commission appointing John Francis Davis, Esq., to be Chief Superintendent at Hong Kong 495
PATENTS 499
POETRY 505
INDEX 509

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1844.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

State of Public Affairs at the commencement of the Year—Signs of reviving Prosperity—State of Ireland—The Proceedings against Mr. O'Connell—Parliament opened on the first of February—Her Majesty's Speech—The Address is moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Eldon—His Speech, relating principally to Affairs of Ireland—Lord Hill seconds the Address—Speeches of the Marquess of Normanby, Lord Brougham, who enlarges upon the advantages of French alliance; the Marquess of Clanricarde, and Lord Campbell.—The Address in the House of Commons is moved by Viscount Clive, and seconded by Mr. E. Cardwell—Their Speeches—Mr. Cardwell depicts, in strong terms, the Improvements in Trade and Revenue—Mr. Hume and Mr. S. Crawford each move Amendments to portions of the Address—Speeches of Mr. Warburton, Mr. Wallace, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Roebuck, Viscount Howick, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Villiers, and other Members—Both the Amendments are rejected by large majorities, and the Address is carried—Mr. Sharman Crawford moves, on the 6th February, the Stoppage of the Supplies until the Public Grievances are redressed—The Motion is seconded by Mr. W. Williams, and opposed by Sir Robert Peel and other Members—It is rejected by 130 *to* 22.

THE opening of the year 1844 found the country for the most part in a thriving and tranquil condition. An increasing revenue and reviving trade reanimated the spirits of the community after the long period of depression by which the patience of numerous classes had been so severely tried, and tended also to confirm the tenure of the party in possession of the Government, by the credit which this prosperous reaction reflected on their measures. Po-

litical excitement had become comparatively calm: the agitation commenced with so much vehemence against the Corn Laws, had considerably abated in vigour; and no other stirring topic of controversy occupied, to any observable extent, the public mind. In Ireland alone, where the momentous trial of Mr. O'Connell and his associates was just about to commence, the state of public affairs afforded matter of disquietude and apprehension. The issue which the Government had taken with the great popular leader was a bold one—its event pregnant with uncertainty—the consequences of failure seemed full of peril, and even success in such a case seemed to involve embarrassments scarcely less serious. It was obvious, too, that the Opposition party in Parliament would not fail to avail themselves to the full of every opening which the proceedings in so critical a prosecution might afford, for impugning the policy of the Ministers, and representing their Irish administration in the most unfavourable light. Such was the position of public affairs when Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the first of February, with the usual solemnities. The Commons having been summoned to the bar, Her Majesty read from the Throne the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It affords me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assistance and advice.

"I entertain a confident hope that the general peace, so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations, will continue uninterrupted. My friendly relations with the King of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my Government and that of His Majesty, with the continued assurances of the peaceful and amicable dispositions of all Princes and States, confirm me in this expectation.

"I have directed that the treaty which I have concluded with the Emperor of China shall be laid before you; and I rejoice to think that it will in its results prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country. Throughout the whole course of my negotiations with the Government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages. It has been my desire that equal favour should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations.

"The hostilities which took place during the past year in Scinde have led to the annexation of a considerable portion of that country to the British Possessions in the East. In all the military operations, and especially in the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, the constancy and valour of the troops, Native and European, and the skill and gallantry of their distinguished commander, have been most conspicuous. I have directed that additional information explanatory of the transactions in Scinde shall be forthwith communicated to you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The Estimates for the ensuing year will be immediately laid before you. They have been prepared with a strict regard to eco-

nomy, and at the same time with a due consideration of those exigencies of the Public Service which are connected with the maintenance of our maritime strength, and the multiplied demands on the naval and military establishments from the various parts of a widely-extended empire.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I congratulate you on the improved condition of several important branches of the Trade and Manufactures of the country. I trust that the increased demand for labour has relieved in a corresponding degree many classes of my faithful subjects from sufferings and privations, which at former periods I have had occasion to deplore.

"For several successive years the annual produce of the Revenue fell short of the public Expenditure. I confidently trust that in the present year the public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it. I feel assured that in considering all matters connected with the financial concerns of the country, you will bear in mind the evil consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace; and that you will firmly resolve to uphold that public credit the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interests and the honour and reputation of a great country.

"In the course of the present year, the opportunity will occur of giving notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision of its charter. It may be advisable that during this session of Parliament, and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for the giving of such notice, the state of the law with regard to the privileges of the Bank of England, and to other banking establishments, should be brought under your consideration.

"At the close of the last session of Parliament, I declared to you my firm determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. I expressed, at the same time, my earnest desire to co-operate with Parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to develope the natural resources of that part of the United Kingdom. I am resolved to act in strict conformity with this declaration. I forbear from observations on events in Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunal. My attention has been directed to the state of the law and practice with regard to the Occupation of Land in Ireland. I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local inquiries into a subject of so much importance, and have appointed a Commission with ample authority to conduct the requisite investigation. I recommend to your early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland concerning the Registration of Voters for Members of Parliament. You will probably find that a revision of the law of Registration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters, and that it may be advisable on that account to consider the state of the law with a view to an extension of the county franchise in Ireland.

"I commit to your deliberate consideration the various important

questions of public policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favour your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my people."

[It was observed that, in the part relating to Ireland, the Queen laid a marked emphasis on the words "I am resolved to act in strict conformity with that declaration."]

In the House of Lords the Earl of Eldon moved the Address, which, as usual, was an accordant response to the Royal Speech. After touching on some domestic topics which afforded matter of congratulation, arising out of the improved state and resources of the country, he adverted to the state of Ireland as furnishing some exception to a favourable review.

"He was sure that there was only one wish among their lordships,—that those troubled waters which had so long flowed in that country, should at length, if possible be allayed. He should not, however, trespass on their lordships' attention with respect to Ireland, for the reasons and on the ground which had been so judiciously stated by Her Majesty. Into none of the details of those trials which were now before the tribunals of that country was he about to enter; but there was one point on which he might undertake to say (as Her Majesty had already said it), that it would afford Her Majesty the greatest gratification that any steps should be taken in the endeavour that strict justice should be done to the people of Ireland. What Her Majesty had promised in her original declaration from the throne, and what her predecessor had promised was, that she would ever be ready to take every step to secure the peace and prosperity of that country, and to maintain the Legislative Union in full force. He was sensible that it was not in their lordships' House that what was going on before the tribunals of that country should be alluded to; but he must say, that in carrying into effect her intention, it was clear to him that though it might appear to be a long time ago, she had never lost sight of what she had promised on coming to the throne, and that she had accordingly rightly desired that those things which had been doing in Ireland, should be brought before a legal tribunal for its decision, whether they were contrary to law or not. With those trials he had nothing to do; whether they or any other should terminate in conviction or acquittal was not material to his purpose in addressing their lordships; but he was convinced that their lordships would agree with him in the necessity of enabling Her Majesty to carry out her intentions, and that if their lordships found the present laws inadequate to keep the peace in that country (though his own reliance was strong in the adequacy of the existing laws to keep the peace and protect the liberty of the subject), they would have no hesitation in supporting Her Majesty's Government, by conferring on Her Majesty fresh powers for maintaining the peace and integrity of the empire. He had no hesitation in saying, that any nobleman, in reference to any measure for this purpose to which his assent might be asked by the advisers of the Crown, would be ready to concur in any measure which might be deemed necessary

for the happiness and prosperity of Ireland, declaring—

"————Tuus, ô regina, quod optes,
Explorare labor: mihi jussa capessere fas est."

That would be their lordships' first duty, and it must always be the first duty of their lordships to adopt every measure which could cause an accession of peace and prosperity to that country. Her Majesty had pointed out for early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland concerning the registration of voters for members of Parliament. The registration question was one which at one time obtained great attention, and he trusted that when it should be brought before their lordships they would be disposed to give it every attention which a subject of such magnitude and importance required. Her Majesty had also called their attention to the state of the law and practice with regard to the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland. Her Majesty had appointed a commission to investigate those relations, and knowing as he did the noble lord at the head of the commission, and being aware as he was that the gentlemen associated with him attended strictly to their duty, he was assured that they would spare no pains that might be necessary to enable them to lay before their lordships all the information necessary to a sound decision, and calculated to lead to practical results in some measure for securing the peace and prosperity of Ireland. In any measure calculated to secure peace and prosperity to that country he was sure their lordships would concur. He referred to the disturbances then existing in the sister kingdom as necessitating the maintenance of a proper military force in that country. As bearing on this subject he read to the House a letter which he had lately received, written by a young lady, a relation of his and the daughter of a clergyman residing there, which had convinced him that the country could scarcely be in a more deplorable state than it was in at present. After mentioning that the part of the country whence she wrote was in a peaceful state, and that a thought of danger scarcely ever entered their heads, she continued —"Not so our neighbours; some of them have fortified their houses, expecting nightly massacres. Her father said that he constantly received blessings from the poor people as he passed along the road. They said, 'God Almighty bless your reverence, and shield you from every danger,' or words to that effect; and they were people whose faces he was unacquainted with, but who seemed as if they knew that some danger was impending, and wished to warn him. Thus, in a parish where there were not at present disturbances, the clergyman could not receive the blessings of his parishioners without their exciting in him feelings of apprehension and alarm."

In concluding his speech, Lord Eldon expressed a hope that the existing protection to agriculture would be firmly maintained; he hinted also at the necessity of introducing some legislative measures for the prevention of duelling.

Lord Hill briefly seconded the motion. He glanced at most of the topics discussed by the preceding speaker, congratulated the

House on the increase of manufacturing prosperity, and expressed a hope that the agricultural interest would soon experience a similar revival.

The Marquess of Normanby (having been absent during the greater part of the last session in consequence of illness) took the earliest opportunity of stating his opinions on the affairs of Ireland:—"As soon as possible after the termination of the trials, he would give notice of a motion to consider the state of that country: probably for the 13th instant. Lord Eldon had been indiscreet enough to go beyond the Speech and suggest what he would do with Ireland—quoting a letter from a young lady: surely the House would require further documentary evidence before increasing the military establishment for the coercion of Ireland; and Lord Eldon's grandfather would have been more difficult to satisfy on the subject. A measure really to extend the Irish franchise might deserve support.

He then adverted to the appointment of the Government Commission:—"There was one subject on which he wished to say a few words, as he viewed it with a feeling of difficulty—he meant the appointment of a commission to inquire into the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland. None would think that he was likely to take a light view of that subject. Their lordships would remember the letter of a Tipperary magistrate, and the charge of imprudence brought against him for his opinions expressed on the subject, when it so happened that in the last Session those opinions were echoed by the Ministry. He would much rather that Government had informed themselves on the points upon which alterations were desirable in the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland upon their own responsibility, and brought in a Bill confined to those specific remedies. The Speech from the Throne told their lordships that the commission "had full authority;" but he regretted that that authority was not restricted to certain points. He regretted it, as it would be quite impossible to estimate from the letter which his noble friend opposite had written the extent of time through which this would be carried on. Mischievous expectations must thereby be excited throughout such a population as the tenant population of Ireland. He was speaking from his personal knowledge and from the representations made to him whilst holding an office in that country. It was most desirable that the commission should contain a declaration of the points to which its attention was to be directed, and, by these means, counteract impressions in consequence of which the tenant population of Ireland might find themselves deprived of the remedies to which they had been induced to look. He felt a difficulty after having said so much, lest he should be misconstrued to desire that something more should at present be made known on the subject. The views he had taken were, he considered, of much importance, and he would refer to what he had previously stated,—that it was better in Ireland, where the means of information were so easily at the disposal of Government—it was better that nothing should be dissembled as to what they felt it right to legislate upon, and in effect the matter would be very inconvenient to

their lordships, as it would be thought a reason for resisting any measure brought in by others, and prevent them from applying themselves to what was embraced in the inquiry. He had risen, feeling, from the position which he formerly occupied as to Ireland, that he ought to state the ground on which he stood, but he did not think the present occasion suitable to enter into the case of that country. He trusted that the result of the commission would be to rouse the attention of England to the wants of the Irish people. In the history of the world there was no one country in which ignorance was so great as that of England with regard to Ireland. There was no one who resided in that country who did not return with kindly feelings towards it. That ignorance was rendered more unfortunate when upon it were founded the unhappy distinctions which were the real source of the evils of Ireland. Whatever might have been the views taken in regard to the step of Roman Catholic emancipation, he hardly thought that any of their lordships would now think of retracing that step; and as it was now proposed to do strict justice to Ireland, he did hope that those who had hitherto opposed the Roman Catholic claims would join in removing any distinctions, political or religious, therein existing, and put the two countries on the same footing.

Lord Brougham expressed great satisfaction at conversing, for the first time in his experience, in nothing but congratulatory language. He did not remember an instance in which every quarter of the world had been so clear—no one part of the political horizon showed any obscurity. He alluded, in somewhat cautious terms to the question of Irish affairs, and adverting to the commission which had been issued, he strongly deprecated interference between landlord and tenant as an invasion of the rights of property—the very corner-stone of society. Lord Brougham then expressed his warm satisfaction at the cordial good understanding between England and France. He would trouble their lordships with one or two observations which would tend, he hoped, to increase that good understanding. He would begin by expressing what all good men must feel who had watched the proceedings in France,—his very great admiration for, and his honourable tribute of applause to, the able, honest, and virtuous French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and above all to his unshaken firmness. He had established claims to renown in science and literature, as well as in politics, and he appeared fated every year to add new titles to the respect and affection of his fellowmen, whether in France or England or the rest of the world. His unshaken determination of purpose had dispersed all those discordant elements of faction which bore some analogy to those in the French Convention of 1793 and 1794. He had dared his adversaries to attack him, and he found that all their attacks resolved themselves into this:—"*Novum crimen, et ante hanc diem inauditum: Quintus Tubero detulit Quintum Ligarium in Africa fuisse.*" And he (Lord Brougham) might add that, with Tubero, "*Habent, quod est accusatori maxime optandum—confitentem reum.*" Such was the praise to which M. Guizot—his friend, as he was proud to call him,—was entitled. But if he (Lord

Brougham) were to go further, and inquire whether this great Minister was a very great friend to this country, and whether we as Englishmen had any peculiar reason to commend him, except as being fond of peace;—if he were called upon to say whether M. Guizot were (to use a common expression) in love with England, seized with what was called the Anglomania,—he feared that he could not extend his panegyric so far. When it was said that this able Minister, firm of purpose, was determined to do his duty to the French people, he assented to the assertion; but when it was added, by those who knew it was not true, for factious purposes, that he was wedded to the interests of England, he demurred, and he might form a safe conjecture, without having had any communication with his noble friend opposite (the Earl of Aberdeen), that the noble earl had never been acquainted with any one Minister of France, or of any other country, whom he found more devoted to the interests of his own country. But what should he say of the enemies of M. Guizot, who were seeking to stir up a gallant, a proud, and excitable people like the French—or rather the people of Paris—by fanning every slumbering ember wherewith they could hope to keep alive the flame of hostility with England? That the people of France deeply felt, and would long feel, the closing events of the last war with us, in which they had no share of blame, but in which a conqueror and a tyrant had led them on almost to ruin, and under that man they had performed all but miracles;—that though satiated with glory beyond the measure of all modern examples, they still deeply felt the events which terminated that war, in which they had suffered so much, and bled so profusely, and had triumphed so gloriously,—that they should be susceptible upon this point was but too natural,—it was but the weakness of human nature. But what was the duty of all honest men who pretended to be their leaders? What was the duty of such men who were not actuated by factious motives? To guide them towards a better state of things; to calm and soothe their susceptibility and irritation, and to teach them to cultivate kinder sentiments and to turn away from and abjure all exaggerated feelings of hostility. But what did their leaders do? None of these things, but the reverse. They stirred up those feelings; they irritated every sore place; they excited every ember of hostility, and irritated every anxious sentiment, stooping into the very mud and mire by having recourse to the grossest delusions ever practised, and not from a hatred of peace, not from a dislike towards England, not from contempt of the people they were duping by these base falsehoods, but from a hearty dislike to the gloomy shades of opposition in which they were pining (*a laugh*); and they sought not the glory of France, but to be transferred from these gloomy shades to the sunny eminences of power. That was the motive with which that despicable party of despicable agitators sought to disturb the relations between the two countries, and to break the peace of the world. But they did not know the people of France—a people of far too much sense and acutenèss to be so duped; they were aware of the evils attending even victorious war, and they would

not be induced to seek for new laurels, but would rather exert themselves to secure the tranquillity of France and the external peace of the world. Lord Brougham concluded his speech by addressing a word of friendly remonstrance to those whom, from his old connexions, he might be allowed to call his clients in the United States, on the refusal of rich people to pay the debts due from them: and he declared that in doing so, he was far more influenced by a regard to the credit and character of that and other popular governments, than to the number of persons in this country, who had been ruined by their refusal (not inability) to discharge their just obligations. He related an anecdote, illustrating the shame which the conduct of the State of Pennsylvania had brought upon its community, and expressed his opinion, that ere long, the truth, that honesty was the best policy, would meet with acknowledgment on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Marquess of Clanricarde took exception to the conduct of Government in Ireland: he learned that they had no measure for the benefit of the country, except one merely relating to political liberty, meant apparently as a claptrap, to delay the moment when they must look the distresses of Ireland in the face. He strongly censured the Landlord and Tenant Commission, which ought to be called one to inquire into fixity of tenure, and which had already produced bad affects, for persons who refused to answer the summons of this tribunal to give information were denounced, and the people were misled as to the objects of the inquiry. The necessary information might be collected from the Blue Books.—Earl Fitzwilliam also objected to the inquiry on similar grounds.—The Earl of Devon protested that the two Peers had wrongly designated the Commission.

Lord Campbell inquired after the Law Reforms which were announced last year, not completed, but not re-announced this session, particularly the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, and the County Courts Bill. Perhaps this session would present the converse of the last, and in place of much promise and little performance, there would be little promise and much performance. He also concluded, after the termination of the Irish State Trials, that a bill would be introduced for the prevention of duelling.—The Lord Chancellor said, that a bill to reform the Ecclesiastical Courts and one to establish Courts for the recovery of small debts, would be the only measures of the kind introduced by Government this session.—Lord Cottenham intimated that in that case he should introduce his bill on the subject of the Local Courts.

The Address was then agreed to.—It was moved in the House of Commons, by

Lord Clive, who began by congratulating the House on the favourable character of most of the topics in the Speech, especially on the friendly dispositions prevailing between the English and French Governments, which he thought were, in some measure, connected with Her Majesty's personal visit to Louis Philippe. He saw great cause for satisfaction, too, in the arrangements by which the commerce of China, closed as in all former time it had been, was now open to the world. He extolled the bravery by which our troops in India, native as well as Bri-

tish, had achieved their great successes; and then passed on to the still more gratifying considerations derived from the improved condition of the manufacturing and commercial classes. Avoiding the questions raised by the State Trials in Ireland, he expressed an anxious hope that all parties in that country would, by all the information and assistance in their power, advance the object of the Commission for inquiring into the relations of landlord and tenant.

Mr. Cardwell, M.P. for Clithero, seconded the motion in an able and well-informed speech. He adverted with great satisfaction to the revival of domestic industry, and corroborated his assertion of the renewed prosperity of the country by facts and details with which his connexion with the northern districts had made him conversant. "It would be found," he said, "that in all, or nearly all, the great branches of British manufacture, symptoms of returning health presented themselves, the same in character, different in degree, but fortunately often found in the highest degree, when from the importance of the article as a staple manufacture of the kingdom, their presence was the most satisfactory and the most encouraging. In regard to cotton we should find that the stimulus which commenced with the low prices of last year, had steadily maintained itself; that, notwithstanding some increase in the price of the raw material, and some (he believed) groundless alarm with regard to the prospects of the future crop, and a partial improvement in the rate of wages, the courage of the producer had been sustained; demand was brisk; stocks were low; and all the indications of a healthy trade presented themselves." Mr. Cardwell read returns from different Poor Law Unions, showing a great diminution in the amount of pauperism. In the Union of Burnley the number of applications for relief had diminished from 12,600 in 1841, to 6,000 in 1843; the expenditure from 4,200*l.* to 2,800*l.*, without including 10,000*l.* derived from the Manchester relief fund. At Stockport the poor rates had diminished from 9*s.* in the pound, in 1841, to 4*s.* in 1843. Empty cottages from 1100 to 450. Mills were reopening and enlarging, and the balances of deposits in the savings' banks had increased from 53,921*l.* to 64,896*l.* The linen trade was likewise improved; the wool trade, and even the iron trade, which had suffered so protracted a depression, exhibited, in his opinion, unequivocal symptoms of revival. Again, the rapid, gradual, and progressive increase in the traffic of all the principal railways afforded the most decisive evidence that could be found of returning activity: the value of the stock in these undertakings had increased in the last three months not by thousands but by millions. The commercial circulars, also, showed an increasing commerce with all parts of the world. He adverted with peculiar satisfaction to the opening of our trade with China. He praised the policy pursued by the Government at home with respect to the lately disturbed districts, and augured the best results from the course which had been pursued of tempering justice with clemency. He referred with congratulation to the provision which had been made, by means of the measure introduced in the last session, for supplying the spiritual

destitution of districts in which the ministrations of the church had been formerly deficient; and then passing to the question of education, he observed, "that if upon another and a kindred subject, their deliberations appeared to be less fortunate, and they seemed to arrive at no practical result, he believed that the earnest anxiety evinced by Parliament to grapple with the subject of education, and the candour manifested on both sides in dealing with its difficulties, had produced a corresponding energy, he trusted also a corresponding candour, out of doors—that vigorous exertions had been made in different quarters—that if unhappily we could not make an united, at least we had made a simultaneous, effort against the common enemies, ignorance and vice; and he trusted it might result in a general system of education, possessing that qualification without which, he was persuaded, in a mixed government like ours, no system of education could work well—he meant, the general concurrence of moderate and reflecting men." Mr. Cardwell concluded, by entering into some general anticipations of increased prosperity to the country, founded upon those characteristic qualities of the national mind, by which, under the protection of the British Constitution, the triumphs of our past history had been achieved. Deprecating on the one hand any needless interference with the free career of commercial enterprise, on the other hand he protested in the name of those concerned in such undertakings against crude and precipitate legislation. Above all, he expressed, on their part, the strongest anxiety to carry with them in their ambitious designs the sympathetic interest of every class of the community. "Temporary jealousies would occasionally arise, and might result in quickened emulation and increased improvement; but no one knew better than the prudent trader that from the time, if unhappily it ever should arrive, when settled distrust took the place of mutual confidence and co-operation between the different interests into which this country was divided, from that inauspicious hour must date the decline of her commercial greatness, and the decay of her domestic strength. Commerce had its hereditary associations,—its titles by descent, its ever growing connexion with the soil by the substantial ties of property. Such men would not sacrifice their well-grounded prospects of perpetuity for the lure of a temporary gain."

Mr. Hume, while he admitted that some of the circumstances noticed by Her Majesty were matter of satisfaction, objected to the practice of voting the Address upon the Speech from the throne without a day's interval for previous consideration of it. With the prospect of peace he was especially pleased, and, above all, peace between England and France, whose mutual friendship appeared to him of the utmost importance for both. He availed himself of the paragraph in the Speech respecting the treaty with China, to enforce the expediency of free trade in general. He reserved himself on the subject of the war in India; but protested against being supposed to be satisfied with what was said about economy, which he regarded as the most important of the duties of Parliament. He acknowledged that there had been an improve

ment in some important branches of our industry, but complained that the principles of free trade were not carried out as they should have been if the Ministers had meant to be consistent. The Anti-Corn Law League meetings, and the language used there were then commented on; in the course of the hon. gentleman's remarks he expressed an anxiety that the tenant-farmers should not be deluded by the landlords. He did not believe that the Ministers meant to give relief on the corn question, but he thought they ought to have dealt with it in the Speech; at all events, they ought to speak out in this debate; unless they did so there would be a civil war between Leaguers and Anti-Leaguers. He believed it was as much the interests of the landlords as of all other classes to get rid of the corn laws, for their abolition would clear the land of a million of paupers. It was not a measure likely, as some supposed, to lower wages, for wages were already lower in England than in any other country of the world. Where else could you buy a knife and fork for three halfpence, or get a shirt made for threepence? He meant to move two amendments—one, introductory of a declaration about the corn laws, and the other relative to that passage in the Speech which touched upon taxation. To reduce taxation was the true way to benefit the public creditors, of whose rights he professed himself the strenuous supporter. Ministers might talk about the late increase of revenue; but it was not a genuine increase—not an increase from increased consumption, but a sum obtained from an income-tax, and from a tax on imported corn, with an addition for the money paid in by China. A g part of our expense arose from military force kept up in Irel where the people were tranqui everything but their language, where no force at all would needed, if justice were but d to that country. Mr. Hume c cluded by proposing the follow resolution:—"To declare that should ill discharge the duty owe to Her Majesty, if we did direct her most serious attent to the present condition of faithful people; which, notw standing the improvement in so branches of industry, still exhil such an extent of destitution a suffering as to demand from H Majesty's faithful Commons expression of their opinion of t causes, and the best means removing the same:

"To assure Her Majesty, th although we fully appreciate progress made by this Parliam in reducing the duties on ma articles of import, we at the sa time deeply lament that Her M jesty has not been advised to c our immediate attention to the peal of those pernicious laws wh prevent free trade in corn a provisions, so essential to the s tenance and comfort of the peo and to the prosperity of the sta and that we earnestly implore H Majesty's gracious co-operation the repeal of those prohibitory a restrictive laws which give mo polies in sugar and other artic to certain classes of Her Majest subjects, to the detriment of t rest; so that no duties may levied on any imports except the direct purposes of revenue Her Majesty's Exchequer. submit most respectfully to H Majesty that an excessive and u equal taxation, disproportionate

the reduced value of property, the diminished profits on capital, and the inadequate wages of labour, pressing on all ranks of the community, but especially on the working classes, is a principal cause of the existing distress, and that a reduction of the same is absolutely necessary for the relief of Her Majesty's loyal, peaceful, and suffering people. That, as this country is, and, as we rejoice to hear, is likely to continue, at peace with all the world, we humbly represent to Her Majesty, that many branches of the civil, military, and naval establishments may be so greatly reduced as to procure for the people considerable relief from the pressure of taxation, without detriment to the public service."

Mr. Sharman Crawford proposed another amendment, upon the tenth paragraph of the Address, which applied to that part of the Speech having reference to the estimates. He wished to add to that paragraph the following—"To assure Her Majesty that her faithful Commons will be always desirous to vote such supplies as may be found just and necessary for the public service; but that under the existing circumstances of the country we shall deem it our first and most important duty to inquire into the various grievances complained of by her people, and to devise such measures as may be most effectual for redressing all just causes of complaint." He said his object was that Her Majesty should be informed that the people had deep cause of complaint for grievances which required to be redressed: among which he enumerated unfair and inadequate representation in Parliament, *class legislation*, accumulation of capital and property in the hands of a few, taxation of food, and extravagant public expenditure. They complained of all these things, and they could not get their complaints so much as listened to, much less redressed. Therefore it was that he maintained that those members who represented the people in that House should adhere to the constitutional principle of demanding the redress of grievances before granting the supplies.

Mr. Warburton said, that when the House stopped the supplies in former times, the evil was small in comparison of what would result from a stoppage in our day. The Crown of old had large revenues of its own; but at this day the revenues of the Crown were as nothing in comparison with the expenses of our establishments. The grievances of the country were now so many that if the supplies were stopped till they were all redressed, the whole session would be gone before any supply was voted. He could not, therefore, now agree in the propriety of that course, and in voting with Mr. Crawford, he only desired to signify his opinion that the estimates would admit of very considerable reduction.

Mr. Wallace said, he could not be bound by such fastidious laws as Mr. Warburton had laid down; and under any circumstances he should vote for stopping the supplies. (*Laughter.*)

Lord John Russell next addressed the House, speaking in the first place with reference to the two amendments that had been moved. If Mr. Crawford's motion meant that the majority of the House had the power of stopping the supplies to enforce measures

of redress, he knew of no power in the Crown to hinder it, and the assertion of the right was superfluous; but if it meant that a minority could stop the supplies, to force opinions on the majority —which seemed to be the intention—he could not support any such motion; and he gladly expressed his dissent from projects which he had seen proclaimed elsewhere.

Mr. Hume had said, that the House ought to have time to consider the topics in the Address; which would be very well if the vote pledged the House to any decided conclusion—in respect to Scinde, for example, he should pause before thanking the Crown for the annexation of that territory to the British empire: but in truth the Address only thanked the Queen for communicating the fact to the House; which obviated all difficulty in paying the compliment to the Crown of agreeing to the Address without division.

Adverting then to the Speech and Address, he commended the cautious allusion to Irish matters, in imitation of which he would reserve his opinion for a future occasion, only now stating that he did not give his sanction to the late measures of the Government in that country. In several topics of the Speech, however, he expressed his concurrence, such as the passage respecting China. He was glad to find it now made matter of congratulation, that England had not in the time of the late Ministry submitted to the injury and affront which the Chinese Emperor would have put upon this country and her merchants. He rejoiced also in the present state of our relations with France; and that her Foreign Minister had reverted to the ancient policy of his country, the support of Turkey, from which for a while she had deviated. "I am glad that we shall be on the most intimate terms with France. She is one of the most enlightened as well as one of the greatest countries in Europe. From France, as well as from England, have proceeded some of the greatest and most distinguished men of letters and science, whose labours have enlightened the world; and I trust that the two countries will never again have occasion to meet in those fields of warfare which, however they may produce deeds of brilliancy and glory, cannot, in the end, but be productive of great calamity to thousands." (*Cheers.*)

With respect to domestic affairs, Lord John Russell said, he had no doubt that, although there had been some exaggeration, there had yet been a solid improvement in the manufacturing districts. This he thought was partly to be ascribed to the last two harvests. "I have made particular inquiry with respect to the effect of the harvest amongst the poor. With respect to the price of food, and the effect to some poor families of whom I made inquiry, I was told by one that the price of bread this year was to them a saving of a shilling every week in the consumption of the family; and if we multiply the number of families who must be in that condition, we see that there must be a saving in the article of food to the amount of 7,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.* sterling, to be devoted to the purchase of articles of clothing or other goods of which the poor man stands in need. I think it is obvious, then, that that bounty of Providence goes far to account for

the improvement which has taken place in our manufactures." That effect, however, would have been much the same with a prohibitory duty, as with a sliding scale, and could not be quoted in favour of any particular law. Sir Robert Peel's policy had in fact placed the agricultural interest in a disadvantageous position. There were three schemes on the subject. One was the old scheme of protecting British against foreign industry; another was competition freed of all protection, with no duties except for revenue. The third was the opinion maintained by the present Government. "Now, although the first opinion is totally erroneous, and although the second opinion is in itself absolutely true, yet in the condition of this country, having to raise the interest of a debt of 800,000,000*l*., and to support its establishments, and having for these purposes laid on many taxes at various times, some pressing on one class and some on another, when you make a change from what is erroneous to what is sound and true, you should make that change with great caution, and should rather look how a fair competition with foreigners can be established with some advantages to our own producers, who have hitherto been unduly favoured, than go at once into a system of entire freedom. That, I think, was very much the principle upon which the right honourable gentleman proposed his tariff two years ago. He stated that as a general proposition, but he said he never would go the whole length of it at once. But the misfortune in his corn law is that it does not go the proper length. "If the principle here is good for any thing, it is founded on the protection of British interests. All who defended it defended it on that ground. But this law is left alone and repudiated in your policy with respect to all other articles. It is therefore a law which can be defended only on a principle which you say yourselves is indefensible. That appears, then, to be placing the agricultural interest and the whole landed interest at a disadvantage as respects the rest of the community. If you could say that you protect British agriculture along with all classes of British industry, for that is the true principle, then you would tie up your corn law in a faggot with the rest; and either corn and every thing else might be made perfectly free; or again, they might be subjected to moderate duties of 5, 10, or 20 per cent. But what do you say with respect to almost all articles of trade and commerce? 'We adopt a moderate duty; but with respect to an article in which the great majority of the House of Lords and the great majority of the House of Commons are deeply interested, we have a duty of 40 per cent. levied—(*Loud cheers from the Opposition benches*)—and that duty is a shifting and changing duty, and one which every commercial man declares to be irreconcilable with every sound principle.' Now, that does seem to me to be the difficulty of the present situation in which you have left the corn laws. And when I see gentlemen at agricultural meetings, after expressions of distrust of the right honourable baronet, much greater than I, one of the leaders of the Opposition, ever ventured to express, bid him openly come forward, declare that the corn law shall not be changed,

and bind himself to it in all perpetuity, I must say, such men make the most extravagant and absurd request that ever was made of any statesman in this country. The right honourable gentleman told us last session that he did not mean to alter the corn laws last year, but that with respect to the future, he must judge of the condition of the country, and of the effect of this as of any other commercial law. I thought that the only answer the right honourable gentleman could give; and I should certainly be very much surprised if I found him now saying, 'I am so enamoured of my law, I think it in all respects so perfect, that I will stand by it to all eternity.' I should be surprised if he made that declaration; and I think that the agricultural cry is a most unreasonable one." (*Cheers.*)

Sir Robert Peel, after paying a well-deserved compliment to the mover and seconder of the Address, opposed the two amendments, and vindicated his own position. He opposed the motion of Mr. Crawford, to whom he pointed out the injury which his amendment would do to his favourite democratic opinions. "I can conceive nothing more injurious to the popular principle of the Constitution than to abuse the privileges we possess, and which are calculated for our guidance on great occasions. The power of moving constant adjournments is a power of which it may be right that individuals or a minority should continue in possession; but it is intrusted to them, like other powers under a great responsibility (*hear hear*); and they are seriously affecting the popular principle, and injuring those interests of which they are, I am bound to suppose, the sincere and strenuous advocates, if they lightly call into action instruments which ought only to be invoked on great occasions. The honourable gentleman says that he will stop the supplies until the grievances of the country are redressed—why, what various opinions are entertained both as to grievances themselves and as to the best mode of their redress? And if the honourable gentleman and those friends of his who entirely concur in opinion with him were to form the Government of the country, and possessed a great majority, they would be setting an example fatal to their own power of conducting the public business; for they would have set the example to a small minority, differing with them as to the nature of grievances, and as to the mode of redress, to obstruct the conduct of public business by themselves, by exercising the privilege intended for other purposes. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Hume had required twenty-four hours to consider the topics in the Address; but would that time suffice, if each separate question were really to be considered and decided? Referring, then, to French affairs, Sir R. Peel remarked with much satisfaction on the unanimity of the House with respect to the "good understanding" with France. He then explained what he meant by a "good understanding." "I do not mean any secret engagements between France and this country, which might give offence to any other of the powers of Europe: our understanding ought to be patent and open to all the world. We seek to interfere with or prejudice the rights of no other country; we covet no invasion of the territory of any of them; we

wish not to diminish the just influence and authority of any of them; we wish not to propagate particular opinions in other countries with reference to systems of government; we do not wish to shake the attachment of subjects to their Sovereigns in any of them; but the time is come when we ask ourselves in France and England this question:—Are our interests so opposed to each other, that there is a necessity for our fomenting party interests, and placing ourselves at the heads of rival factions in other countries where the forms of government are different from our own? If there is no such opposition—if we are agreed in the general principles on which a good understanding should exist, I say again, it is for the interest of humanity and civilization that that good understanding should be established. In two countries of such high honour and of such great power, it is absolutely necessary for the cordiality and for the permanence of that good understanding, that there should neither be any secret engagement or special contract with which any other country can find fault, nor should there be the power on the part of the Minister of the one country to boast that he has promoted or attempted to promote that accord by obtaining from the other any advantage.—(*Cheers.*) On the part of France, I say at once that no such concession has been made by the French Government—there has been no compromise of any right; on our own part, I beg to say there has been no concession—no compromise of any right—no compromise of any principle whatever." On the other hand, if in their rivalry the two countries sought to establish a "French" and an "English" party in every country, they would be the curses of the world. In accord, they would be able to promote successful results in the domestic policy of many states; as in Greece, the harmony of the two countries, at a critical period in that nation's fate, was now helping to build up a limited monarchy with free institutions. Mr. Hume, the representative of extremely popular opinions, Lord John Russell of the Whig party, had concurred in the friendly policy. "I believe it is the feeling of the great body of the people of this country. There is no wish here to recur to ancient animosities—those feelings of national antipathy and hostility on account of our vicinity to France, which ought to be converted, on account of that vicinity, into sentiments of reciprocal amity and good-will." (*Sir Robert Peel was much cheered in this part of his speech.*)

Touching the Corn-laws, he said Mr. Hume was correct in his inference, that if Government had intended any change during the present Session, it would have been announced in the Speech from the Throne. Lord John Russell had said that it would be dangerous to apply principles abstractedly right at the hazard of occasioning great disturbance of capital and injury to existing arrangements.

"Sir, in that general principle I do certainly concur. I believe the abolition of the Corn-laws would produce great confusion and distress. There is, however, this difference between us—the difference between the fixed duty and the graduated scale. Now here I retain my own opinions. Agreeing in the general principle I have stated with the noble Lord, he proposes to secure his protection

by a fixed duty, and he says Members of Parliament are liable to the invidious imputation of being actuated by personal interests in advocating the sliding scale. Surely the same suspicion attaches to the fixed duty plan. The noble Lord might say he proposed it for revenue; but, if carried high enough, he knows that, however intended, operate it would as protection; and that he would find it difficult to resist the argument, 'Why, if you impose a duty on foreign corn, should it not be equally imposed on domestic corn?' Sir, I stated last year that the Government were not prepared to alter the existing Corn-law; but, when pressed to make a declaration on the part of the Government that at all times and under all circumstances I would adhere to the law existing, I said, such a declaration would be inconsistent with our duty to the country and the Crown. I do not repeat this for the purpose of securing any escape for the Government. The noble Lord says we may maintain the law or repeal it, but that it is impossible we should adopt a fixed duty. Sir, I do not exactly know what may be impossible. *(Laughter.)* Sir, I hope those who laugh do not thereby imply an opinion that I am making reservations. Whenever the opinions of the agriculturists take that extraordinary turn which sometimes it has been represented they have already taken in favour of a fixed duty, I am inclined to think that the noble Lord will be the party to propose such a measure, and not myself. *(Cheers from the Agricultural Members.)* The experience we have had of the present law has not shaken my preference for a graduated duty; and, although I consider it inconsistent with my duty to make engagements for adherence to existing laws under all circumstances, in order to conciliate support, I can say that the Government have never contemplated, and do not contemplate, any alteration in the existing law. *(Cheers.)* The prices of corn since the law came into operation have been as fixed as at any prior period, and as moderate. They have varied only from 50*s.* to 52*s.* for the last four or five months; and the prices for fifty-four years past have been in only seven years lower than the average prices for the last few months; in all the remaining forty-seven years the prices were higher; consequently, neither on account of immoderate nor of varying prices have we found any reason to change our opinion as to the existing law. The Government, I repeat, should not bind themselves by any declarations, adherence to which might be inconsistent with duty; but I again declare they never have contemplated, and do not at present contemplate, any alteration in the law."

Sir Robert Peel concluded his speech by arguing that his past measures had fulfilled the expectations which had been held out; and that although there had been severe distress, in point of fact, the Ministers now met Parliament under greatly improved circumstances both at home and abroad.

Lord Palmerston was gratified by the improvement of domestic industry and revenue; but it might be doubted, he thought, whether those results would not have arrived earlier under a different management. He denied the cogency of Sir R. Peel's argument about taxing home-grown

corn; it might as well be said that all other articles on which customs were levied when imported from abroad should be subjected to an excise when produced at home. The late Government had been taunted in its early days with its subserviency to France. He had then answered, that their amity would relax when their interests should diverge, and so it had happened; but it had not happened from any ill feeling towards France, but from views of European policy in which the other great Powers had concurred. He traced the good effects of his own foreign policy in the benefit produced to Portugal and to Spain, and in the treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade. The now boasted union of the two countries had produced no equivalent advantage. He regretted the present state of Spain: and he expressed his fears for the slave trade treaties and the maintenance of the right of search. With America we were far from being on desirable terms. The concession made in the Washington treaty had produced no indication of reciprocal feeling in America on the subject of the Oregon territory. Nor had much, if any, success attended the attempt to negotiate commercial treaties.

Mr. Roebuck protested against the doctrine that the Address was to be deemed a mere ceremony. He thought it strange that the House was expected to be silent, and that the Speech should have been silent on the most important subjects of the time, the Corn-laws, and the danger of a repeal of the Union with Ireland. He believed that these topics were waived because it was agreeable to the two leading parties that the evening should go quietly off. But the time was surely come for expressing the opinion of Parliament on the policy of the Government respecting Ireland. The silence of the House on this night might have the worst effect on the question of repeal: it would enable Mr. O'Connell to tell the Irish people that the British Parliament took no account of them. He had himself intended to bring forward an amendment on the subject of Ireland; but after the course taken by Lord John Russell, the leader of the Liberal party, such an amendment on this night was precluded; and it was fit that the people should know that the noble Lord and his friends had deserted their cause.

Lord Howick defended the practice of the Queen's Speech not being made the standard for contest on debatable questions, and the caution which repelled the intrusion of political considerations into the too accessible Irish jury-box. He should approve of a fixed corn duty, as a fair compromise between extremes; but he pointed out to Sir R. Peel, that his present course, by strengthening those who objected even to so much of protection, rendered a compromise impossible, and brought the question at once to the maintenance of the existing law or total repeal. His own opinion was in favour of the free importation of corn. In Sir Robert Peel's dislike to forming a "French" and an "English" party throughout the world, he heartily agreed: he abominated the whole system; and he had listened with regret to Lord Palmerston's censure of the wise policy of our Government and that of France, at present, in refusing to meddle with the internal broils of Spain.

Mr. Wyse urged the necessity

of a settlement for Ireland, and warned the Government that its chiefs would be held responsible for their agents there. Those who now were neutral would ere long be driven by the Government itself to take part against it.

The O'Connor Don desired to be understood as reserving to himself an entire freedom on the subject of Irish affairs.

Mr. Gibson admitted, that there was a considerable improvement in the state of manufacturing industry; but Parliament ought to ascertain the causes of these wide fluctuations, and, if possible, to prevent their recurrence. As to the corn question, he did not understand Sir R. Peel to have said he would maintain the existing laws for more than a month, or to have given any distinct pledge whatever; and he hoped that the occupying tenantry would be careful not to invest their capital on the faith of continued protection. He hailed with satisfaction the meetings of the agriculturists against the League, and only hoped they would discuss the question rationally and without offensive language.

Sir R. Peel said it would hardly be necessary for him to protest against Mr. Gibson's version of his declaration, which he repeated.

Mr. Plumptre was understood to declare himself satisfied with Sir R. Peel's declaration.

Mr. Brotherton disapproved Mr. Crawford's suggestion for stopping the supplies, and Sir R. Peel's determination to maintain the existing Corn-law. He hailed the admissions of the people's returning prosperity, for they proved, that though bread might be cheap, as now, yet the manufacturers did not lower the people's wages

Mr. Villiers considered Sir Peel's position to be that of minister who thought that a char ought to be made, but who f that, with his present supporte he could not venture to make The mischief was, that the count had been governed ever since t Revolution, not by the sovereig but by an aristocracy, and t aristocracy would not suffer th minister to give the required r lief against their own rents. I referred to an article which ascribed to Mr. Gladstone, late published in the Foreign a Colonial Review, a work suppos to be the organ of the Board Trade. In that article, fro which he quoted largely, all t arguments relied on by the c ponents of the Corn-laws we enforced. He spoke with gre indignation of the threateni language used against Sir Peel by some of the agriculturis and called on him to throw the off with spirit.

Mr. Gladstone said, he had n written the article in question, I knew not who had written it, a he had never even seen it.

Sir J. Hanmer defended t landlords from the charge of selfis ness. He expressed some opinio favourable to free trade, and esp cially as between the mother cou try and the colonies.

Mr. Scarlett spoke indignant of the Anti-Corn Law League, the assertions, and their attempts dictate elections of members constituencies with which th had no connexion.

Mr. Muntz said, that emplo ment had indeed become mo plentiful, but that there had bee no rise in prices.

Mr. Mark Philips represente the improvement in the workin

districts to be only recent, and not of a nature to justify conclusive inferences from it. He dissented from Mr. S. Crawford's proposal of stopping the supplies.

Colonel Rawdon and Mr. Hindley followed against the Corn-laws.

Mr. Fielden, who had seconded Mr. S. Crawford's amendment, now spoke in favour of it; enlarging upon grievances.

Mr. S. Crawford explained, that he did not intend to make any attempt at obstruction or retardation, but only to move the consideration of grievances when supply should be proposed.

The House then divided—

Against Mr. Crawford's amendment, 285; for it, 29: majority against it, 256.

Upon a subsequent division upon Mr. Hume's amendment, the numbers were—

Against the amendment, 235; for it, 49: majority, 186.

On the 6th of February, Mr. Sharman Crawford put in execution his threatened intention of moving the stoppage of the supplies—upon the reading of the order of the day, for going into a committee of supply. In the speech with which he prefaced this motion, he briefly enumerated the principal grievances which the House had refused to inquire into or redress,—class-legislation; commercial monopolies, such as the corn duty; the sugar duty, the English and Irish bank charters; the religious monopoly of the Established Church; unequal taxation pressing most heavily upon the poor; the poor-law, which "infringes on the poor man's rights, while the corn-laws prevent him from obtaining food;" the Irish arms bill; the standing army for the home service, which, including 9,000 constabulary in Ireland amounted to nearly 50,000 men—although, if laws were just and government impartial, there would be no occasion for that great army or for the new system of police. There were charges concerning the judges, the treatment of prisoners in confinement, and the conduct of government in restraining public meetings—all of which the House had unfortunately refused to investigate. But the most important charge against the House was that of not being a true representation of the people. It was proved by the small number of electors, compared with the gross amount of population, and by the corrupt practices at elections, amply disclosed by Mr. Roebuck's compromise committee. Should his motion be carried, he would move either that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, on an early day, or that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the representation. To obviate delay, should Government be ready to go into the proposed inquiry, he would be willing to vote the supplies for three months or six months, or for such time as might be necessary for such inquiry. Whether a minority of the House could succeed in stopping the supplies, was not the question—he wished a majority to go along with him; he was not the man that would attempt upon his own responsibility any course with regard to the supplies, which should not be supported by public opinion out of doors, or by a sufficient number of members in the House. He did not contemplate repeated adjournments; but he wished that those members who represented the popular interest should bring forward motions, on

going into supply, not to overrule the House by a minority, but to get the majority of the House to agree with them; and though they might be defeated at first, he did not despair of ultimately getting a majority of the members of that House to maintain the principle for which he contended. He exonerated the present Government from the charge of being at all more guilty than other Governments in neglecting the national grievances. He concluded by moving: —"That whereas complaints have been made to this House on various occasions, by petition, to the effect that the people are suffering under unjust and partial legislation, and under the effects of monopolies of various kinds, political and ecclesiastical, created and kept in existence for the benefit of favoured classes; that, by the taxes imposed on food, for the support of one of these monopolies, the supply is restricted and the price raised, whilst at the same time the demand for labour is diminished and wages reduced, and the profits of manufacturing and commercial industry deeply injured; that the burden of general taxation has been increased to an intolerable extent, by an extravagant expenditure in every department of the state, and that this taxation is so imposed as to press most oppressively and heavily on the industrial portion of the community; that laws have been passed injurious to the rights of the people, and arbitrary proceedings of government have taken place dangerous to public liberty; that, in order to sustain this system, an unconstitutional amount of standing army is kept up for the home service, and the ancient constitutional constable superseded by hired police—all which would be wholly unnecessary if the grievances of the people were redressed, and just and impartial government established: it is further complained that these and other grievances are produced by the bad constitution of the Commons' House; that, by the limitations of the suffrage, the long duration of Parliaments, and corruption and undue influences in the election of representatives, this House, as at present constituted, does not truly represent, and is not responsible to the people, and therefore does not legislate for their interests; that, notwithstanding frequent respectful petitions presented to this House, the complaints of the people have neither been inquired into nor redressed; that from these causes an alarming state of discontent prevails generally over the United Kingdom; it is therefore the immediate duty of this House to make inquiry into these complaints; and as this House can have no right to vote supplies except as being the representatives of the people, it is imperatively necessary that the charges brought against its present constitution and competency, in the petitions which have been received and recorded among its proceedings, should be inquired into, and, if found to be justly made, redressed, before this House shall proceed to the voting of supplies."

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. Williams. He quoted Lord John Russell's words on introducing the Reform Bill:—

"That the people should send to this House their real representatives, to deliberate on their wants, to consult on their interests, to

consider their grievances, and attend to their desires; to possess the vast power of holding the purse-strings of the monarchy; and to lay the foundation for most salutary changes in the well-being of the people."

There was nothing half so strong as this in Mr. Crawford's resolution; but had any of these important objects been attained by the Reform Act? The House of Commons had formerly resisted the arbitrary power of the Crown, as in 1642, when the supplies were put under the care of commissioners, and the struggle was commenced which brought Charles the First to the scaffold. When William the Third ascended the throne, the people entered into a compact with him, the result of which was the Triennial Parliaments Bill; but the king endeavoured, by all means, to evade his promise. At the present time, of six millions of the adult population of this country, five millions had no voice in the election of members of Parliament; yet the main weight of taxation fell on two thirds, at least, of the gross number. In proposing the Income-tax, Sir Robert Peel declared that the limits of taxation on consumption had been reached; proving the important fact, that the unrepresented five millions are taxed to the utmost of their strength. The reformed House of Commons treated the people worse than the old borough-mongering Parliament; and in fact, the disclosures of Mr. Roebuck's committee proved that the House was as corruptly elected as when Lord Castlereagh declared the sale of seats to be as notorious as the sun at noon-day. Mr. Williams produced a mass of figures to show that, what with the alteration in the currency, and the deteriorated condition of the people, the pressure of taxation was greater than ever.

Sir Robert Peel opposed the motion of Mr. Crawford: giving full credit to the moderation with which that gentlemen had made his proposition, to accede to it would be for the House of Commons to declare itself criminal in the face of the country. The first part of the resolution, taken in connexion with the speech, amounted to not less than an impeachment of the whole existing state of society, and to carry it into effect would involve the greatest revolution that had ever occurred in any country. The supplies were to be stopped until some twenty preliminary inquiries were had into the long list of grievances incapable of a satisfactory solution, and raising expectations that never could be gratified. Mr. Williams had argued for giving the franchise to every adult male in the country; but why exclude females, who exercise a franchise in many institutions of the country? or minors, who are subject to taxation and to militia-duty? Had he entered the House during part of Mr. Williams's speech, he should have deemed that he was contending for the repeal of the Reform Act; for a great part of the speech was directed to show that the infusion of more of the democratic element into the House had disappointed all public expectation, and inflicted grievances upon the country of which before they had not had any experience. Surely it would be a logical inference from Mr. Williams's premises, instead of saying, "Let us go further on

in the perilous path of progressive reform," rather to say, "Let us go back to those good old times, when the standing army and taxation were less, and when virtuous Parliaments, with a far less free Constitution than the present, controlled the will of the Crown." Sir R. Peel reiterated the impossibility of completing inquiries into complicated and vexed questions, like Church Establishments and currency, all other imperial questions being postponed *ad Græcas kalendas*—Parliament, too, avowing its own incapacity and criminality. He denied the apathy of Parliament, or the imposition of taxes without regard to the welfare of the lower classes.

Mr. Hume complained that Sir R. Peel had said nothing about the general destitution of the poor, which was the great question for the House to consider. He would admit that the suggestion made out of doors for stopping the supplies was an ignorant one. But he agreed with the mover and with the statement of the petitions, that the House did not represent the people. The franchise had been so narrowed that the Reform Act had proved an utter failure; and this, perhaps, more by the corruption of the constituents than the fault of the House, who, in his opinion, were better than the electors. The general destitution had been mainly produced by monopoly and class-legislation. The whole number electors was under 700,000 a they alone were freemen in a real sense; all the rest of t people were slaves. He gave analysis of the composition of t House, showing that 347 membe —being a majority of the whole- were returned by only 180,0 men, out of a population of twent four millions. Charities were no extensively set on foot to relie destitution; but that was not t right course: the people want labour, not charity. The ric after impoverishing the people t their monopolies, offered mis rable amends in their charitie He recommended that a con mittee should be appointed f every one of these grievance and if there were forty commi tees sitting at once, he shoul see no harm in it.

Colonel Sibthorp stated, on t authority of a leading farmer i Lincolnshire, that in that coun the labourers were now fully en ployed, and the only dissatisfa tion was at the movements of t Anti-Corn Law League.

Mr. Trelawney objected to th motion, because he thought th to subject the majority to the m nority was to reverse democratic principles.

The House divided—

For the original motion, 13 for Mr. Crawford's, 22: majori for the original motion, 118.

CHAPTER II.

Affairs of India—Lord Ashley's Motion relative to the dispossessed Ameers of Scinde—His Speech on proposing it—Mr. Roebuck moves an Amendment, which is negatived without a division—Speeches of Mr. E. Tennent, Sir John Hobhouse, and Commodore Napier—Sir Robert Peel vindicates the Indian Government—Lord John Russell opposes, and Mr. Hume supports the motion, which is rejected by a majority of 134*—Thanks are proposed in both Houses to Sir Charles Napier and the Army employed in Scinde—The Earl of Ripon moves the vote in the House of Lords, which is seconded by the Earl of Auckland—Emphatic panegyric pronounced by the Duke of Wellington—The Vote is passed nem. con.—Sir R. Peel proposes the motion in the House of Commons, seconded by Lord John Russell—Viscount Howick expresses disapprobation of the proceedings in Scinde, and is followed by other Members—Mr. S. Crawford moves the previous question—The vote is eventually carried by* 164 *to* 9*—Recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Government of India by the Directors—Discussions in Parliament on the subject—Lord Colchester puts questions to the Government—Important Statement of the Duke of Wellington in answer—Remarks of Lord Brougham, the Marquess of Clanricarde, Lord Campbell, and other Peers—Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, questions the Government respecting the Recall—Statement of Sir R. Peel—Renewal of the Discussion in the House of Lords by the Marquess of Normanby—The Earl of Ripon declines to produce Papers, and is supported by Lord Brougham—Explanation of the Duke of Wellington—Lord Campbell answers the Government—Motion of Mr. Hume for Copies of the Correspondence between the East India Directors and the Government respecting Lord Ellenborough's Recall—It is firmly opposed by Sir Robert Peel—Disapproved by Lord John Russell, Mr. Macaulay, and other Members, and rejected by a large majority—Affairs of Canada—Administration of Sir Charles Metcalfe impugned by motion of Mr. Roebuck—Defended by Lord Stanley—Speeches of Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel—Lord Palmerston criticises the Foreign Policy of the Government at the end of the Session—He is answered by Sir Robert Peel.*

THE policy of the Government in relation to the affairs of India, became on several occasions the subject of discussion in Parliament during this session. The military operations recently carried on in Scinde had given rise to considerable differ-

ence of opinion in the public mind, and the views of those who considered the proceedings of the British Government with reference to that measure liable to serious animadversion, were represented in the House of Commons by an advocate of distinguished ability and reputation.

On the 8th of February Lord Ashley brought forward, pursuant to notice, the following motion relative to the case of the dispossessed Ameers of Scinde:—"That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the situation and treatment of the Ameers of Scinde; and that she will direct their immediate restoration to liberty, and the enjoyment of their estates, or such provision for their future maintenance as may be considered a just equivalent." He had given notice on the subject last session; but had determined to abandon it, lest he might compromise the interest of the Ameers. An extract of a letter by Sir Henry Pottinger, however, published in the *Morning Chronicle*, had made the case appear so irresistible, that he at once altered his determination. The Ameers of Scinde were a confederation of crowned heads, ruling jointly over a people differing from themselves in language and religion, and inhabiting a country which those princes had acquired, as the British did their Indian territory, by conquest. The East India Company sought friendly relations with them; and, after passing through every variety of disfavour and suspicion from 1758, obtained, in 1809, a treaty which declared, "There shall be eternal friendship between the British Government and that of Scinde." It is again stipulated, "That enmity shall never appear between the two states." In the treaty of November, 1820, the relations were expressed in still stronger language:—"The two contracting Powers mutually bind themselves from generation to generation never to look with the eye of covetousness on the possessions of each other." The Ameers asserted that they had faithfully observed the conditions of the treaty, and their conduct was described as being generally peaceable, though they had been guilty of conduct to one of their own body that must be admitted indefensible. In 1840, when the insurrection in Gwalior broke out, they permitted the transit of British troops; while hostility on their part would seriously have injured our interests. Up to 1842, although strongly tempted by the disaffected, the same peaceable demeanour was continued, with the exception of some petty intrigues inevitable in Eastern courts. In November, 1840, Lord Auckland declared their conduct to be "most friendly;" in January, 1842, Lord Ellenborough expressed satisfaction at their friendly disposition. In May, 1842, however, Lord Ellenborough wrote to Major Outram—"The Governor-General is led to think you may have some reason to doubt the fidelity of some one or more of the Ameers of Scinde," and he imposed final conditions on them. But little time was allowed for deliberation, and the advance of an army resulted in the battle of Meeanee, and the captivity of the Ameers. Thus were the stipulations of the treaties fulfilled. It was said, indeed, that the Ameers were treacherous;

but where was the proof? They had good cause for distrust. Lord Ashley retraced the process of encroachment by the British Government in 1838. The Governor-General sought to force the Ameers into a composition with their antagonist Shah Sujah, and "suspended" a treaty stipulation forbidding the passage of troops and military stores by the Indus; in the same year, he obliged Meer Roostum Khan to cede the fort and ferry of Bukkur, the highway between India and Khorassan, "the heart of his country," to which Lord Auckland admitted we had no right. In 1842, Lord Ellenborough announced "the continued occupation of Kurachee," declared Meer Roostum Khan unfaithful, and called upon him to cede a portion of territory to the Khan of Bhawulpore. Troops were then advanced into the country, without waiting for any hostile attitude on the part of the Ameers; some fled, some prepared for resistance. Sir Charles Napier threatened to confiscate the estates of those who resisted; he would not wait the negotiations which Major Outram carried on with the Ameers, but disregarded the injunctions of the Princes not to advance his troops, as they could not restrain their Beloochees,—an advance discountenanced by Major Outram,—and thus he provoked the attack on the residency that led to the battle of Meeanee. The Ameers were accused of writing treacherous letters; but when they demanded a sight of those letters, they were not produced; on the contrary, it was said that they had been given to Meer Ali Morad, the very person suspected of having forged them. The dethroned Ameers were hardly treated in captivity. No sufficient provisions were made for their ladies, whom they left at Hyderabad. Two Ameers who had lived in retirement at that city, and had taken no part in the war, were captured, separated from their families, and to them, in reply to their remonstrances, Sir Charles Napier wrote, that if they troubled him any more with their "falsehoods" he would cast them into prison; adding, "You are prisoners, and though I will not kill you, as you ordered your people to do to the English—[This, said Lord Ashley, was never proved, and if that be the state of the case let proof accompany it.]—I will put you in irons on board a ship. Shere Mahomed is a very weak man, and will soon cause himself to be destroyed, and so will you, unless you submit more quietly to the fate which your own rash folly has brought upon you. I will answer no more of your letters which are only repetitions of gross falsehoods, which I will not submit to." This letter, no doubt, might have been caused by the infirmities incident to such a climate. Such conduct was in strong contrast to that of Lord Cornwallis and Lord Wellesley, towards the defeated but protected family of Tippoo Saib. Lord Ashley concluded with a fervid exhortation to consolidate our strength in India by justice and generosity. He said:—

"They were often told that their empire in India was founded upon justice, and the opinion of the people of our justice, our humanity, or our power. The wise policy was the desire to unite all these in a noble combination; and the House, by a prompt reply to an injured sufferer, should compensate for the awful, but inevitable,

necessity of the concession of despotic power to those appointed to rule over these people. The generosity of a mighty power was safe and cheap and honourable. Many men had been led to believe that the reward of a Christian empire in the East would be universal dominion. Whether by such means as these Great Britain would accomplish the empire of the East, would remain to be seen. He did not think we had made a very auspicious beginning. Let them, however, not lose what they had obtained by injustice. Let them wipe out the awful imputation cast on them by the Ameer Moobaruck Khan, 'You tyrants—you Christians!'

'Heu pietas! heu prisca fides!'

'Now we perceive there is no hope or justice for us until God Almighty shall sit in the last great judgment.' (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Roebuck moved an amendment of which he had given notice, remarking that he had intimated to Lord Ashley his intention of making a motion on the subject, but the noble Lord had notwithstanding preoccupied his ground.

"1. That the conduct pursued by Lord Auckland as Governor-General of India in his negotiations with the Ameers of Scinde, was unjust to those rulers, and impolitic with respect to British dominion in India.

"2. That the policy adopted by Lord Ellenborough towards those same rulers was the unfortunate but necessary result of the unwise and unjust proceedings of his predecessor,—a deplorable consequence, to be justified only by the dangers which then threatened the very existence of our Indian empire.

"3. That while the restoration of the Ameers to their former dominions would be dangerous to British interests, as well as calamitous to the inhabitants of Scinde, and therefore impossible, humanity requires that these unfortunate princes should receive every consideration and comfort which is compatible with the peace and security of their former possessions, now forming a most important frontier of our Eastern dominions.".

Mr. Roebuck took a very minute and extensive historical review of affairs in Scinde, from the formation of that newly independent state out of the wreck of the Doranee Empire, observing that the late rulers had themselves obtained it by conquest, sanctified by no long prescription, for they drove out the Gwalior race but seventy years ago, and the legitimate sovereign of Scinde still lived in the Punjaub: he had written to Sir Charles Napier, offering to pay that officer half the revenues, if his kingdom were given back to him. The point which Mr. Roebuck sought to establish was, that Sir Henry (then Colonel) Pottinger had all along recommended the seizure of Scinde. That was the beginning of this man's policy who was assumed to feel such virtuous indignation now. If ever there was a set of men puffed up with vanity, he might venture to point his finger at the political agents of India. (*Laughter.*)

He charged Lord Auckland and Sir John Hobhouse with being the cause of all the misery that had occurred in that country, and in Afghanistan. The expedition to Afghanistan was the beginning of these disastrous occurrences.

Moreover a wrong route had been taken by the troops—1,500 miles long instead of 500, and involving a gratuitous attack on Scinde, whose territory was demanded for their passage. The people of Afghanistan rose on our puppet king —for Lord Auckland, though he had made a conquest, could not keep it: the Ameers and Beloochees of Scinde were emboldened by our reverses, and from one end to the other they entered into a conspiracy against the British dominion. The correspondence of Lieutenant Leckie clearly showed, partly on the authority of a person whose name is not given, that they accused each other of treacherous activity, and exhibited the signs of conscious guilt. Lord Ellenborough, seeing that we were refluent from Afghanistan, had to ask himself the question, "Should he relinquish the Indus, and all the advantages so much vaunted by Lord Auckland, or should he retain Scinde?" We ought never to have gone over the Sutlej; and it was because we had gone beyond it that he charged Sir John Hobhouse and Lord Auckland with ignorance and disregard of British interests: but, having gone beyond that, our safest frontier, he charged them with doing injury to British interests, and with having entailed a fatal necessity on the noble Lord's successor; so that it did not become them to turn round and say, "You are unjust for doing that which we ourselves actually did; you are impolitic for doing that which we actually did; and you are in every way worthy of blame for having consummated the foul deed we commenced." It was, he repeated, a fatal necessity, a direful evil; one only to be in any way borne out by showing the vast, dangerous necessity, under which the Governor-General was placed when he arrived in India. The whole thing was unjust from beginning to end. He had two years ago prophesied that we should have Scinde; in two years more we shall have the Punjaub. Unjust certainly it will be; but all our Indian dominion has been unjust.

Sir Charles Napier had been blamed for advancing while Major Outram was negotiating. When the Ameers were gaining time by negotiation, and when Major Outram said that they had disbanded their forces, Sir Charles Napier learned through his spies that the Ameers had mustered an army of 25,000 men; and the only safety for the British army was to advance and crush that enemy before it grew to be 50,000 strong. On this subject Mr. Roebuck read a long letter, which he had obtained through a private channel, from Sir Charles to Major Outram. Sir C. Napier had been charged with harsh conduct to the fallen Ameers; but in truth he had preferred the hard fare of a tent to their luxurious palaces, not to intrude on their privacy. "This was conduct which would be regarded as characteristic by those who knew the combination of daring bravery, and of kindness almost feminine, which distinguish that gallant officer—in whom was united the courage of a lion and the gentleness —the heart—of a child. ("*Hear!*" *and cheers.*) I have reason," said Mr. Roebuck, "to say this, and I say it emphatically and with feeling. (*Cheers.*) Let it be known further, that the ladies of these Princes had refused to accompany them into their captivity, because of the horrid cruelty with which they

had been treated by those tyrants, who, lustful as well as cruel, had torn those unhappy women from the arms of their parents. And, when at liberty, had they chosen to accompany their oppressors? They exclaimed against it; and Sir Charles now has in his possession the instrument of cruel torture used by these barbarous tormentors — a whip made with brass wires — upon their defenceless victims! *(Lord Ashley here made an observation.)* Yes! it is a fact! I cannot show it to the noble Lord; but the fact is so!" The real people of Scinde have benefited by the overthrow of their Beloochee rulers, a despotic and tyrannical race, whom Sir Charles Napier disarmed. An unusually copious fall of rain was regarded by this superstitious people as a token that Heaven signified approval of the conduct of the British towards the Ameers. Much injustice had been perpetrated — much blood shed; but humanity forbade our restoring the people on whom we have thrust ourselves to barbarian sway.

Mr. Roebuck's resolutions found no seconder, and therefore fell to the ground.

Mr. Emerson Tennent considered that the policy of Lord Auckland was completed by the treaty of 1839; and that, therefore, Lord Ellenborough's own views, and not Lord Auckland's previous policy, must be deemed to have produced the measures since taken against the Ameers. Mr. E. Tennent went on to take a review of our earlier negotiations with the Ameers, stating against them a strong case of bad faith. He questioned the genuineness of the letter purporting to have been written by Sir H. Pottinger, which Lord Ashley had cited as a favourable opinion of the Ameers; such an opinion being contrary to all the sentiments of Sir H. Pottinger as appearing throughout the papers printed for the House. The treaty of 1839 had been a very beneficial one to the people of Scinde; the British Government had never infringed it; but it was hardly signed before the Ameers of Hyderabad endeavoured to break it. A charge had been made against Lord Ellenborough that he had involved those Ameers who were innocent in the same ruin with those who were guilty; but, in fact, all were guilty, though there were shades in their guilt; and this appeared on the evidence of Major Outram himself. The instructions of the Government had been that they should be treated with every respect and accommodation consistent with their safe custody, without regard to any strict economy, and it would be found that those instructions had been carefully fulfilled.

Sir John Hobhouse animadverted with a good deal of pleasantry upon Mr. Roebuck's speech and upon his proposed resolutions, to which he himself had never in his five-and-twenty years' experience of Parliament seen any thing similar, and so thought the House; for no one Member of it was found to second them. Not a man would back the learned gentleman in the race of glory which he had been so eager to run with Lord Ashley. There was hardly one material fact among all those mentioned by Mr. Roebuck which he had not misstated. Sir John Hobhouse went into many particulars for the purpose of proving this imputation on Mr. Roebuck's accuracy, and

protested with some indignation against this attack upon Lord Auckland,—a man bearing the highest character, and acquainted with Indian policy at least as well as Mr. Roebuck himself. He justified the arrangement under which the Ameers had paid a sum of money to Schah Soojah, and defended the entry into Afghanistan. The honourable and learned gentleman had dealt rather roughly with Colonel Pottinger, observing upon the overcharged notion which Indian servants entertained of their own importance; but that was a notion not confined to Indian servants. (*A laugh*). He had cited as censurable certain recommendations made by Colonel Pottinger to the Governor, but he seemed unaware that the Governor did not act upon them: why he had thought it necessary to say so much in defence of Sir C. Napier, was not very intelligible; for not only had Sir C. Napier not been attacked, but his name would eternally be held by every lover of his country in esteem and admiration. It behoved the House to be circumspect in judging the conduct of distant officers intrusted with great interests, and sometimes holding in suspense the very balance of England's destiny. In general, the less that that House interfered with the distant Government of India the better. Certainly he could not vote for the present motion of Lord Ashley, which would be a sort of side-wind censure upon the Governor-General.

Commodore Napier praised the course taken by his relation in India, and inveighed against the Ameers for their treachery, cruelty and injustice. He also made a rough attack, amid much laughter, upon the class of political agents whom he thought mischievous enough in peace, and wholly intolerable in war.

Viscount Jocelyn and Sir Edward Colebrooke supported Lord Ashley.

Sir Robert Peel defended the Indian Government. He said that liberal constructions ought to be put on the conduct of public officers acting under a fearful responsibility at a distance from instructions, often with the destiny of an empire on their hands. In that respect he had extended to Lord Auckland the same credit that he claimed for Lord Ellenborough. There is an uncontrollable principle at work where civilization and refinement come in contact with savagery and barbarism, especially in the East, which prevents the application of rules of conduct laid down in this country. Suppose, for argument's sake, that Russia or Persia were intriguing in Afghanistan, and that Scinde refused a passage to our troops; it would be clearly impossible for any Governor-General to say: "I look at my Vattel and my Puffendorf." Other civilized countries, brought into contact with savage and barbarian nations, act on similar principles. Without now questioning Lord Auckland's policy, it was impossible to recur to the position in which the Indian Government was placed in 1830. When Lord Ellenborough went out, he found Scinde no longer an independent country; for Lord Auckland had declared that it was formally placed under British protection, and that our military and political supremacy had been established. He found the Indian Government at issue with Afghanistan, and a re-

trograde movement necessary; the first we had made in India. Our authority with native states was affected; some, Nepaul, Bundelkund, Gwalior, each having an army of 30,000 men, manifested a disposition to shake off our yoke; the whole country was looking to the issue, our supremacy was thought to be drawing to an end. The Ameers evasively placed restrictions on the navigation of the Indus, and showed designs of returning to the old system. There was moral evidence of their treachery, not such perhaps as would satisfy an English court of justice, but such as must be acted on in India unless our power is to be endangered. Under these circumstances, no other course was open to the Indian Government but that which had been taken.

Sir Charles Napier's conduct he should have to speak of on a future day:—"I shall only say, on this occasion, that if he had taken the advice that was offered him,—if he had trusted the Ameers, as the noble Lord recommends; if he had separated himself from his army, that army which was led to victory alone by the unparalleled circumstances in which it was placed, in having at its head a man who not only set them the example of personal courage and physical energy, but of profound military and political skill, as well as of devoted fidelity to his country;—if, Sir, he had acted otherwise than he has done, not one of them would have escaped." The immediate restoration of the Ameers to liberty would be incompatible with the peace of India. The ultimate form of Government for Scinde was still a matter of consideration. But in the mean time 24,000*l*. a year was to be expended for the service of the captive Ameers: no parsimony would prevent reasonable indulgences—and it was in contemplation to remove them to a more distant part of India, where less restraint would be necessary.

Lord John Russell agreed that it would be difficult to affirm this motion. He could not undertake the responsibility of giving a vote which might involve consequences so dangerous to the peace of Scinde. Still the suddenness of these Indian events, and the height from which the Ameers had fallen, entitled them to every possible indulgence. As to the policy of Lord Ellenborough, the papers had been too recently printed to have given him an opportunity of forming a mature opinion; but confidence in Lord Ellenborough had certainly been somewhat shaken by that nobleman's own changes of opinion on the subject of the territorial limits of India. Two things, however, he would say, that Sir C. Napier could not have acted otherwise than he did; and that he must question the opinions thrown out by Sir R. Peel on the subject of the law of nations. He could understand an extreme case, which might justify such a course as Lord Ellenborough had taken with respect to Scinde; but he could not accede to the notion of invading a country for the sake either of improving its Government or of advancing the march of civilization.

Sir R. Peel explained his meaning to be simply that there were Indian cases in which the European rules of international law would not apply. That could have been the only ground of Lord Auckland's measures.

Mr. Hume said he would vote for the motion, though he should have liked it better if it had gone further. He condemned the seizure of Scinde as utterly discreditable to the British character.

Mr. V. Smith was glad to see the general sympathy of the House for those unfortunate princes. He was endeavouring to proceed, but was silenced by the universal impatience of the House.

Lord Ashley replied, and the House divided—

Against the motion, 202; for it, 68: majority against it, 134.

On the 12th February, motions were brought forward in both Houses for the thanks of Parliament to Sir Charles Napier and the army employed in the operations of Scinde. The vote was proposed by the Earl of Ripon in the Upper House. The Noble Lord introduced his motion by a statement of some of the principal features of the campaign.

"In the early part of last year, when Sir Charles Napier held the command of the British forces in Scinde, he was called on by the Governor-General to aid in furthering certain negotiations with the Ameers. He received information that while the Ameers were treating, they were busily engaged in collecting troops; and to hasten the negotiations to a satisfactory issue, Sir Charles moved forward from Sukkur upon Khyrpore. The Ameers had retired from that place into the desert; believing that there they should be safe. To refute them, the General advanced and captured the fort of Emaum Ghur. Thence he proceeded towards Hyderabad, the capital of Scinde; but waited for some days at Killaunee. While he was there, on the 15th February, occurred the attack on Major Outram's residency, between Hyderabad and the Indus. With a handful of troops, Major Outram defended the residency against the attack of 8,000 undisciplined but courageous and determined Beloochees; and eventually he escaped with the loss of only ten or twelve men. Sir Charles Napier now felt it necessary to make a more determined advance. With a force not exceeding 2,800 men, [in fact it did not much, if at all, exceed 2,000,] he encountered the enemy, 22,000 [or rather 25,000] strong, at Meeanee; the Beloochee army being protected in front by a deep watercourse, on either flank by a jungle, and on the right by a village. After a desperate resistance, the position of the enemy was stormed, with great loss on their side, little on ours; and a quantity of military stores fell to the share of the victors. The Ameer of Khyrpore had still a reserve of troops, which was reinforced by the fugitives from Meeanee; making in all 20,000. Sir Charles Napier, having effected a junction which increased his force to 5,000, went forward in two days to attack this new army, near Hyderabad. The Ameer was entrenched behind two nullahs, or dry ditches, with ramparts behind to protect his rear. With brilliant gallantry, the British attacked, first the right, and then, almost simultaneously, the other flank. Our loss in the two victories was about 500 men; and several officers of distinction in the Indian army were slain; attesting the desperate valour with which the enemy fought. Of the conduct of the British non-commissioned officers and men it was almost needless to speak—it was known with what spirit and un-

broken discipline they fought. The Native troops of the East India Company displayed the courage and admirable discipline for which they were distinguished. He moved that the thanks of the House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, for the skill and gallantry with which the military operations in Scinde were carried on, and for the decisive victories with which they were crowned; and that the thanks of the House be also given to the several officers of the army serving under Sir Charles Napier for their gallantry, zeal, and meritorious conduct; and that similar thanks be given to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, both Native and British."

The Earl of Auckland seconded the motion, declaring that more splendid victories had never been achieved in India, not even excepting Plassey and Assaye.

The Duke of Wellington, in the strongest terms, complimented Sir Charles Napier. He never knew an instance in which a general officer showed in a higher degree all the qualifications which were necessary for enabling him to conduct great operations. The march to Emaum Ghur was one of the most curious military feats which he had ever known to be performed, or had ever perused an account of, in his life. The Duke also mentioned with warm approval the act of a British officer, who, in the hot season, rode forty miles and back again, to obtain fresh orders from Sir Charles Napier at a difficult juncture; a proof of the general confidence in Sir Charles Napier, and of the unbounded zeal of his officers.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

Sir Robert Peel made a similar motion in the House of Commons. With the policy of the war, he said, the motion had nothing to do. Sir Charles Napier acted from instructions of the Governor-General; and for that policy the civil power in India, and not Sir Charles Napier, was entirely responsible. He sketched the course of military operations in Scinde; remarking that the victory, both at Meeanee and at Hyderabad, was mainly to be ascribed to the example set by the personal intrepidity of the leader. It was most fortunate that, at such a crisis, the command of the British army should be committed to one of three brothers who had grafted on the stem of an ancient and honourable lineage that personal nobility which is derived from unblemished private character, high honour, and repeated proofs of valour in the field. "Sir, each of these three brothers learnt the art of war under an illustrious commander, during the whole of those memorable campaigns of which one of them has been the faithful, impartial, and eloquent historian. The exploits of those three brothers during the whole of those campaigns entitle them to the gratitude of their country. In almost every action of the Peninsular war they gave proofs of their military skill and valour. In the actions of Corunna, of Busaco, of Ciudad Rodrigo, and during the operations of the Pyrenees, they proved that there was no British officer more prodigal of his blood in the cause of his country than was each of those brothers. In the page which records a recent naval action, emulating in the ac-

complishment of victory by most inadequate means the glories of St. Vincent—a victory by the moral effect of which a dynasty has been changed—we find that the name of the commander is "Napier." Even in a more circumscribed sphere of action, when last year it became important to vindicate the law before a misguided multitude, the man who at the head of six constables attacked hundreds of people, and made more prisoners than the numbers of his own men, also bore the name of "Napier." The motto on the family shield, "Ready, aye ready," was the characteristic of their conduct. When Sir Charles Napier was called upon to take the command of the British army in Scinde, he had attained the age of sixty-two, with a body shattered in the service of his country; but his unwearied spirit, controlled by military skill, inspired unparalleled confidence in those whom he commanded. "The actions which have been performed by members of the family of Napier may appear to the pusillanimous to be fool-hardy—to the superficial, the result of lucky accident; but, however desperate they may appear to have been, they have been undertaken, and the difficulties surmounted, by a combination of such skill, experience, and personal valour, that however desperate such actions may appear when undertaken by ordinary minds, they are reconcileable with the coolest calculations of prudence when conducted by such men as Sir Charles Napier." To show that Sir Charles had not needlessly entered into hostile operations, Sir Robert Peel referred to the blended pretence of friendship and treacherous violence which Sir John Keane experienced in Scinde in 1839, when it was necessary to crush the Ameers by determined measures; the difference being, that instead of eight or ten thousand men under his command, Sir Charles Napier had but two thousand five hundred. For the moral courage with which he determined to act in opposition to the advice of Major Outram, who counselled him not to advance, he was pre-eminently entitled to praise. For the heroes who had fallen, no epitaph could be more honourable than the mention made of them in Sir Charles Napier's despatches.

Lord John Russell seconded the motion, applauding the moral courage which Sir Charles Napier had exhibited, and congratulating the country on the more than youthful vigour which in his advanced years that officer had displayed.

Lord Howick expressed much regret at being compelled to interfere with the unanimity of the House. It was, however, impossible to forget that Sir Charles Napier was not General only; but that every step that was taken against the Ameers, was virtually taken and determined on by him, to whom the Governor-General had delegated authority in the matter. He agreed with Sir Robert Peel, that had Sir Charles Napier followed the advice of Major Outram, the most disastrous consequences must have ensued; but, from a careful consideration of the papers, he could not help coming to the conclusion that it was the arbitrary way in which the Princes were treated, after Sir Charles Napier took the management of affairs in Scinde, that led to the battle of Meeanee. In a speech recently published by Mr. Eastwick, there appeared strong

ground for considering that "Sir Charles Napier's ignorance of the language, and his want of sympathy with the Ameers, was the main cause of the evil result of his negotiations." Not being more conversant with the affairs of the East, Lord Howick felt unequal to pronounce an opinion upon the question before the House; and for that reason he could not agree to the motion. He illustrated his objection by a reference to the past. Mr. Huskisson and his colleagues opposed a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Codrington and the officers engaged at Navarino, because that battle originated in an "accident;" and to give thanks would cherish too easy a disposition to create such accidents, which might lead to disastrous consequences. Thanks were withheld from the Duke of Wellington for the victory of Toulouse, because the war had already terminated, although the Generals on either side were not aware of the fact. But in the present instance, as admitted by Sir Charles Napier, war had not even been declared. It was the more necessary to watch that infringement of rule, since Sir Robert Peel's avowal of the "uncontrollable principle" at work, which caused civilized states to absorb barbarous states; a principle which might induce France to extend her dominion on the northern coast of Africa, and one which must be strongly protested against. Brilliant as were the victories of Hyderabad, he regarded them as stained by needless bloodshed. He knew that the sense of the House was against him, and therefore he should not propose any amendment; but having discharged his conscience from any participation in the vote, should leave the matter in the hands of the House.

Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Charles Wood, concurred in the view taken by Lord Howick. The motion was also opposed by Mr. Mangles, who charged the conduct pursued towards the Ameers with inconsistency and harshness. It was supported by Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Howard Douglas, and Mr. Bingham Baring.

Commodore Charles Napier, in his own blunt and amusing manner, supported the motion, with some anecdotes of General Sir Charles Napier's exploits in times past.

"The number of bayonets which Sir Charles Napier mustered at Meeanee was really only 1,700, while he had reason to know that the enemy counted not fewer than 30,000. The only wonder was, that the British force had not been driven into the Indus. The General praised the manner in which the officers rallied the men: he never said that he was the man who rallied the Sepoys when their ranks were broken. The nullah at Hyderabad was forty feet wide and seventeen feet deep: Sir Charles Napier, mounted on his horse Red Rover, was the second to ascend the bank. It was inconceivable how it could have been done. The excitement in the men carried their very horses through, and their exertions went even beyond hunting in Leicestershire. Had Sir Charles Napier waited twenty hours longer, he would have been surrounded by fifty or sixty thousand men; for one of the Ameers admitted that on the evening after the battle there were twelve thousand fresh troops in Hyderabad. The case was not at all to be compared to that of Navarino, which was rightly

called "accidental;" but where was the "accident" at Meeanee or at Hyderabad? This led Commodore Napier to a sweeping attack upon political and diplomatic agents; of whom Sir John Moore said in Spain, "That they knew nothing; and that they did nothing but get the country into constant scrapes."

Mr. Sharman Crawford, to bring the question to an issue, moved "the previous question." Mr. Brotherton seconded the amendment, which was supported by Dr. Bowring. Mr. B. Escott supported the original motion, as did Lord Palmerston, considering the vote of thanks in the simple light of a tribute to distinguished military merit. The amendment was negatived on a division by 164 to 9, and the original motion passed. The Speaker was authorized to communicate the vote to the Governor-General of India for transmission to Sir Charles Napier.

An event connected with Indian politics soon after occurred, which produced a startling effect throughout the country. The first public announcement, which confirmed the rumours in circulation on this subject, was made by Sir Robert Peel, on the 21st of April, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. T. B. Macaulay.

"I beg to state, that on Wednesday last Her Majesty's Government received a communication from the Court of Directors, that they had exercised the power which the law gives them *to recall at their will and pleasure the Governor-General of India.*" (*Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.*)

Under those circumstances, Mr. Macaulay stated that he should not bring forward his motion respecting the occupation of Gwalior, as no charge ought now to be made against Lord Ellenborough until he should be present in this country.

The announcement soon spread abroad; and in the House of Lords the Marquess of Normanby asked if the communication made in "another place" was true? The Earl of Ripon replied that it was. Lord Colchester asked, whether the act of the East India Directors had met with the sanction and approbation of Government? The Earl of Ripon—"In answer to that question, I have only to say that it has not."

This unexpected event naturally occasioned a strong feeling of surprise and curiosity in the public mind, and soon became the subject of some discussions of an interesting nature in Parliament. On the 29th of April Lord Colchester, pursuant to notice, addressed to the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords the following questions:—"Whether the communication from the Court of Directors to Government alleged any reason for the recall of the Governor-General? If so, whether there was any objection to state such reasons? and whether the reasons were considered satisfactory by Government?"

The Duke of Wellington replied, regretting the absence of the Noble Lord at the head of the Board of Control, occasioned by indisposition. The noble Duke's declaration excited much interest, and in some quarters met with unfavourable comment.

"There is no doubt that the Court of Directors have stated reasons for the recall of the Governor-General. Those reasons not being concurred in by Her Majesty's Government—not being

considered valid by them, they have not concurred in the measure adopted. Nay, more, my Lords, I will add, in answer to that question, that Her Majesty's Government did strongly remonstrate against the measure. The right to recall the Governor-General was secured to the Directors by successive enactments in 1784, 1813, and 1833; but undoubtedly it is a right which those who possess it are bound to exercise with the utmost discretion. The Court of Directors has also the power to nominate a successor in the situation of Governor-General; but it has no power whatever, except under the direction and control of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India; and for the acts of that Board Her Majesty's Government is responsible. Under these circumstances, my Lords, I venture again to say, that it is not a discreet act of authority to recall from power—to recall from such an important situation as that of Governor-General of India, an officer who was there for little more than two years—an officer who has given satisfaction, in so high a situation, to those by whom he was employed—an officer who has succeeded in every instance—whose acts have been concurred in and sanctioned by resolutions of this House. To recall that officer suddenly, making no provision for the performance of the great duties which are to be performed, and which must be performed in that country—to recall an officer in whom the Government fully confided, without the concurrence of that Government—is, my Lords, an act, to say the least of it, that cannot be called a discreet exercise of the power which is conferred on those who have so used it. My Lords, I will say nothing—I will advert to nothing that is not notorious—that is not strictly in accordance with the Act of Parliament. I beg your Lordships to observe, that the body that did this act—which I must call an act of indiscretion at least—that body, as a body, has no knowledge whatever of the instructions sent out to the Governor-General, and under which he acted. They stated reasons for withdrawing the Governor-General from India; but as a body, (except the Secret Committee appointed under the Act of Parliament,) they had no knowledge whatever—they could have no knowledge whatever—of the instructions under which the Governor-General acted, or of the events which had taken place in that country—except that which is within the general knowledge of this and the other House of Parliament, and the whole public of this country. And yet, my Lords, they take this responsibility on themselves, without having any knowledge of the instructions sent out. Having no knowledge of the instructions which it was deemed necessary to send out to that part of the globe, they took upon themselves to pronounce their judgment on the conduct of this officer, and to disapprove of it. Now, my Lords, I must say, that they have no knowledge which could enable them fairly to pronounce their judgment on his conduct, or that could justify them in depriving the Government and the country of the best instrument—I say it again, the best instrument that could be found to carry on and to perform the various duties of that great office; making no provision whatever for the performance of those

duties which are now to be provided for by Her Majesty's Government. My Lords, as I have said so much on this subject, I will, in order to illustrate the indiscretion of this act, (that is the best word I can find for it,) go yet a little further. My Lords, though I believe that although this is the first time in the history of the Government of India that this extreme measure has been resorted to by the Court of Directors, or carried into execution, or will be carried into execution, it has more than once been taken into contemplation; but the intention has been always recalled on the remonstrance or advice of the Minister of the day. And it is the fact, that it was in contemplation by these very gentlemen, with reference to the same Governor-General, in the course of the last twelve months. But they were at that time prevailed upon to pass a resolution, and to abandon the intended recall. This was previous to the late military operations in Gwalior, of which we have all heard with so much satisfaction; operations which I am sure your Lordships will have perceived, from the parcel of reports which have been laid upon the table, must have been founded upon the most just and discriminating measures. The equipment and maintenance of the armies placed in the field, under the direction and superintendence of the Governor-General, the support of the troops in the field, the maintenance of military communications, and the means of advance and retreat, were amply provided for. But, my Lords, suppose this case had occurred—that the Court of Directors had thought proper to recall the noble Lord six or eight months ago, when he had these operations in contemplation—what would have been the result of those great operations which have been carried on, as I before said, under the direction and superintendence of my noble friend the Governor-General? Why, my Lords, they must have been left to be carried on by the gentleman who happened to be the senior member of the council; a very respectable gentleman, I doubt not, but still one not possessing the peculiar experience and talent of my noble friend with regard to this particular branch of Government. The direction, equipment, and management of the armies would have been left to such a gentleman; and I leave your Lordships to judge what the situation of India would have been if that expedition had failed, and if such an army as we have seen described in one of the blue books upon this table had continued in existence; threatened, as we were, at the same moment, by a similar body in the Punjaub, on the north-west frontier, and with the province of Scinde still in an unsettled state. The danger would have been imminent. This would have been the consequence of the recall of my noble friend six or eight months ago; a measure which was in contemplation, and was only prevented by our representations to those who have now committed this gross indiscretion, of the danger which might accrue to the public interests from the step they were about to adopt—danger resulting from the impossibility of their giving any order whatever to provide for events which most probably would occur, without the consent of Her Majesty's Government, whom they were about to deprive of the instrument for

carrying their plans into execution. Such a step might then have perilled the security of our vast dominions in that part of the world. I do, my Lords, pronounce this the most indiscreet exercise of power I have ever known, and I have now had a knowledge of public affairs for a long course of years."

Lord Brougham enlarged on the anomalous state of the law, which enabled the Board of Directors to recall a Governor-General, for acting upon instructions of which they knew nothing. Down to 1784, the Court of Directors possessed absolute power; a bill was then introduced limiting their power, and all the discussion turned upon that limitation, and not at all upon the ill-omened clause retaining the power of recalling the Governor-General; nor was the subject discussed when the law was renewed in 1833. Undoubtedly, the power should only be exerted with sound discretion, and on weighty and urgent reasons: whether it had been so exercised, might be judged from the grave censure pronounced by the Duke of Wellington. He believed that any proposition in either House of Parliament to approve of these extraordinary proceedings, would meet a signal defeat. It was for the Ministers to consider whether enough had now been done, in order that it might go out to India that the successful and brilliant policy of his noble friend the Governor-General had met with the entire sanction and approbation of the Parliament at home.

The Marquess of Clanricarde deprecated any prejudgment of the case, without knowledge of the circumstances which had induced the East India Company to take the step. It was to be supposed that the Secret Committee, who did know the instructions given to the Governor-General, possessed the confidence of the other Directors; and consisting, as the Court generally does, of persons favourably disposed to the Administration of the day, what a censure did the proceeding convey upon Government. The Duke of Wellington had gone too far in saying that the papers on Gwalior must have been perused with feelings of satisfaction. Was it the intention to lay before Parliament the communications between the Directors and the Board of Control, on the subject of Lord Ellenborough's recall?

The Duke of Wellington was not prepared to state what papers could be produced: but Parliament was entitled to all the information that could be afforded. He thought that he had at least made out a case of indiscretion against the Court of Directors. The papers on Gwalior had given him satisfaction, but he was far from wishing to pledge other noble Lords to that opinion.

The Marquess of Normanby thought the House ought to be enabled to judge how far the Duke of Wellington's censure was borne out by the facts. He would have been prepared to show that, with respect to Gwalior, there was much to condemn.

The Duke of Wellington made one more observation. It was quite right that Lord Normanby should hold his own opinion, but he was bound to say that the acts of Lord Ellenborough had the entire approbation of Government.

The Duke of Buccleuch referred to a correspondence between Mr. Charles Grant and the Directors in 1832, to show that the privilege

of recall had been matter of serious consideration.

Lord Brougham admitted that the circumstance had escaped his recollection.

Lord Campbell could not pronounce the recall "indiscreet," without knowing the reasons for it. It might be a question whether the Company should not be abolished; but if it were to retain the government of India, it must be allowed the power which it had just exercised.

It was said it was dangerous to give the Company this power, because they might take steps in total ignorance of the instructions given to the Governor-General by the Government at home. It was possible, however, to conceive that a man might take such strange proceedings—might play "such fantastic tricks," that it was impossible for any Government to sanction his acts and deeds. If, for example, a Governor-General published a proclamation which made him the laughing-stock of the whole world—if, despite a proclamation of peace, he instituted new wars upon every occasion and opportunity, and upon the most petty and trifling pretences possible—why, it was impossible to conceive that any Government would give their sanction to such a course of proceeding. He had no doubt, therefore, of the wisdom of the clause—as little doubt as he had that Mr. Pitt, when he introduced it, had felt that an occasion might arise, in the course of time, when a Government, feeling dissatisfied with the conduct of its officer, might nevertheless not be in a position to recall him; and when, of consequence, the exercise of the power vested in the East India Company might be attended with a result of which no party would really complain, however much they might be driven to affect a sorrow which they did not feel.

Here the matter dropped in the House of Lords.

The subject was also alluded to in the House of Commons, where Mr. Roebuck put some questions to Sir R. Peel respecting it. He said that the determination come to by the Court of Directors, when known in India, must clearly be followed by very important consequences. Within two days, a despatch would leave this country, which would unsettle the mind of every Native ruler from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas; and he was anxious to know who was to be responsible for the government of India,—the Queen's Ministers, or those in whose hands was left the power of summarily dismissing the Governor-General?—whether Sir Robert Peel was prepared to accept the responsibility, or to face the difficulties which had been created for him by any legislative measure?

Sir R. Peel made some preliminary remarks on the anomalous nature of the law which had established a double authority at home. He thus answered the questions. With respect to the removal of Lord Ellenborough, all he was now at liberty to state, consistently with a regard for the public service, was, that the Court of Directors had in this case of the removal of Lord Ellenborough, exercised a right which they unquestionably possessed under the Act of the Legislature, to recall and dismiss at their will and pleasure the Governor-General of India; and that determination was taken by them on their own undivided and exclusive responsibility.

The act was one which had not received the sanction and concurrence of the Ministers of the Crown. Still, without that sanction and concurrence, the act was perfectly legal and valid. With reference to the honourable and learned gentleman's last question, he must under the present circumstances of the case decline entering into a discussion of it just now; and could only say, that without reference to the question whether Her Majesty's Government coincided or not in the act of the Court of Directors, their sense of public duty would induce them to take the course which they deemed best in order to diminish the risk of embarrassment and danger which they foresaw might ensue from that act.

In answer to a question put by Lord Jocelyn, Mr. J. W. Hogg (one of the Directors of the East India Company) took occasion to express his hope that the House and the country would suspend their judgments.

The discussion on the same subject was renewed in the House of Lords on the 8th of May, upon a question put by the Marquess of Normanby:—He said he was aware that he should have been more formally in order if he had moved for papers; but as it was natural to suppose that, after the opinion expressed by the Duke of Wellington, papers would be produced—and as, if refused, it could only be on the one ground of detriment to the public service, which would prevent his pressing for them—he thought it would prove more convenient only to ask a question. His regret that occasion had been taken to pronounce a decided censure on the East India Directors, would be increased if the papers were not produced; and it would be great precisely in proportion to his inviolable respect for the Duke of Wellington, and the weight with which his opinion would fall upon those who had no opportunity of stating their own case. In the absence of facts, what were the probabilities of the case? The majority of the Directors had a leaning to the present Government! they were perfectly well informed—for the alleged "secrecy" of the Secret Committee only related to certain questions of peace, war, and diplomacy; and they now came into collision with the Government for the first time. If, however, Lord Ripon desired to postpone the discussion upon the conduct of the Governor-General until Lord Ellenborough's return, or until some period when a more perfect judgment could be formed, Lord Normanby himself knew too well how liable to misconstruction were persons exercising distant government to oppose such a plea. Some hint had been thrown out that Government ought to take this opportunity of reducing the power of the Court of Directors; a course the impolicy of which had formerly been pointed out with great perspicuity by Lord Ellenborough; at least the discussion on that point ought to be reserved until the most able advocate of the East India Company should be restored to the walls of the House.

The Earl of Ripon approved of the course taken by Lord Normanby; and was quite ready to answer his question, put in a manner perfectly fair, just, and reasonable; but he must refuse the production of papers, as unjust to Lord Ellenborough, embarrassing to his successor, and injurious

to the administration of affairs in India:—"I pledge my honour to the House," continued Lord Ripon, "that it would be an act on the part of Her Majesty's Government most injurious and most inconvenient to the general administration of affairs in India, if the whole of that correspondence were to be produced. And to produce a part would be obviously unsatisfactory; although it is impossible for me to explain why it would be so, because in so doing I might be indirectly and unintentionally doing that which it is my duty to avoid. The same principle induces me not to enter into the other matters to which my noble friend alluded. But I will take the liberty of saying, that however I may regret the step taken by the Court of Directors—however inconsistent I may have thought that step with the course which would have been advisable—I am nevertheless bound to say, and I do say, that I am entirely convinced the Court of Directors, in taking the course they did, were influenced by no other motives than an honest and sincere conviction that they were doing that which they were called upon by their public duty to do. In saying this, I do justice to their motives; and if I do justice to their motives, I trust I may also ask your Lordships to do justice to me and to Her Majesty's Government, and give us credit for being influenced by no other considerations than those of public duty in the course we have taken."

Lord Brougham concurred with Lord Ripon, and defended the Duke of Wellington, the Government, and Lord Ellenborough:—"His noble friend the noble Duke opposite, the least indiscreet of human kind, was now charged, for the first time in his long and illustrious life, with indiscretion—with having pronounced an opinion upon a question, the means of forming an opinion upon which were not before the House. The position of the Government ought, in justice, to be remembered. They were called upon by an act of the Directors to pronounce their opinion, because, if they did not, it would be inferred that they adopted the act of the Court of Directors. What could they do but say that they differed from the Directors, that they disapproved their conduct, that they thought the Directors had been guilty of an act of great indiscretion? No impeachment of the purity of their motives, no imputation of dishonesty, of corruption; but a charge of great, or, if you will, of gross, or if you will, of unprecedented indiscretion, which is quite compatible with incorrupt motives. It is said that the Secret Committee was only required to keep secret questions of peace or war or negotiation; why, Gwalior and Scinde are questions of peace or war. It was said in some parts of the city, 'We will trust the twenty-four Directors, and suppose that they will be right.' He had great confidence in the decision of twelve men sitting in judgment under the direction of a judge, but he had not yet learned that confidence in twenty-four Directors sitting in Leadenhall-street. If they were right, it must be on the ground stated by their advocate, his noble friend behind him, that they knew all the facts, inasmuch as all the facts were known to the public at large. But if the facts which justified the Directors were known to the public at large without the

production of more papers, what harm was there in bringing on a discussion as to their conduct?"

He expressed his full approbation of the destined appointment of Sir H. Hardinge, as successor to Lord Ellenborough, but he could not understand on what principle the Directors who had recalled Lord Ellenborough on account of the policy pursued by him in India, had chosen to succeed him the person of all others the most likely to carry the same policy into execution, the brother-in-law, and bosom friend of Lord Ellenborough, and a member of the same Government. Did it not, from this very circumstance, seem absolutely certain that some most trifling, insignificant, personal motive, had produced the act which had been styled one of perfect indiscretion, but which was admitted by his noble friend who spoke last to have been one of perfect honesty of purpose and purity of motive? That was the conclusion which he drew, as a spectator of what had passed, and which every friend of the Governor-General must feel extremely gratified at having an opportunity of drawing; especially as it would be the most complete preventive that could possibly be administered in India to the otherwise mischievous consequences which the recall of the Governor-General might have had, if that had been presumed to have been made as an absolute disapproval of the policy he had hitherto pursued towards the Native Powers.

The Duke of Wellington wished to say a few words, though reluctant to continue a discussion which had begun by the asking of a question:—"I beg to state in answer to one part of what the noble Marquess stated, that certainly there is no intention of proceeding to any alterations in the constitution of the East India Company. I had no such intention on my mind at the time I addressed your Lordships a few nights ago. If the noble Marquess had condescended to recollect any thing so insignificant as the course I have taken in Parliament, not only in this but in the other House, on all questions which have concerned the East India Company, he must have entirely acquitted me of being the originator of any measures of that description, to deteriorate the power of the East India Company or the Court of Directors." The subject was not first mentioned in the House on the night on which he had spoken, but there had been a discussion on the previous Friday, in which several Peers joined: he did not think it necessary to speak; but he afterwards understood that his silence was taken as a proof that he had not a favourable opinion of Lord Ellenborough's policy. "When I found, what I did not know till the Monday, that I was to be called upon to answer a question put to me on that day, I considered it my duty to state my opinion on that transaction itself; and I thought the opinion I stated as moderate as possible. As there had been a question as to the power of recall on the preceding Friday, I stated that there was no doubt whatever respecting the power: I showed what the power was, and where it was to be found; and I believe I quoted the very Act of Parliament in which it was to be found. I stated, at the same time, that it was a power which ought to be exercised with dis-

cretion on this occasion; and I stated my reasons for so thinking. That was the full amount of what I stated; and I guarded myself over and over again in stating that it was a power which I thought had not been exercised with discretion. I stated my reasons for thinking so, with no desire to give offence at all. I had no intention to offend any body. I certainly thought, as my silence on the former day had been considered as reflecting a censure on the Governor-General, which was far from expressing what I felt—and moreover, as, when there is any doubt of that description, it is incumbent on the person who addresses the House for Her Majesty's Government to protect the absent public servant who is engaged in the performance of his duties—in my opinion, I say, it was my duty to protect him from the great authority who had so far censured him as to recall him from the performance of the duties of his office." The Duke also said, that if Parliament thought proper to call for the reasons stated by the Court of Directors for adopting this measure of recalling the noble Lord, Parliament ought to have those reasons, as far as they could be communicated without injury to the public interest.

The Marquess of Normanby said he had not charged the Duke of Wellington with intending to bring forward any measure detrimental to the interests of the East India Company.

The Marquess of Clanricarde approved of Sir Henry Hardinge's appointment, but he could not at all jump to the conclusion to which Lord Brougham had come in his usual rapid manner, and he firmly relied on the new Governor taking a course materially different from that of his predecessor.

In answer to a further question from Lord Normanby, the Earl of Ripon stated that some papers relating to Scinde had been communicated to the Court of Directors, but not those that went through the Secret Committee; all the papers relating to Gwalior had been communicated.

Lord Colchester and the Earl of Winchelsea regretted that the papers had not been produced in vindication of Lord Ellenborough.

Lord Campbell observed, that the course taken by Government had given universal dissatisfaction; if they thought it necessary to repudiate the recall of Lord Ellenborough they might simply have said, "It is not our act," without denouncing it as "the greatest indiscretion." What would have been said if the Government had recalled him, and the Directors had charged the Government with gross indiscretion? He did not believe that Sir H. Hardinge would be guilty of any Somnauth proclamation; and he thought that in making that appointment the Directors had been guilty of rather a felicitous indiscretion; he might say with Hamlet,

> "Indiscretion sometimes serves us well
> When our deep plots do fail."

The discussion here dropped.

An attempt to discover the specific grounds on which the removal of the Governor-General had taken place was afterwards made by Mr. Hume, who on the 7th of May moved for copies of the correspondence between the Court of Directors and Her Majesty's Government respecting the recall of Lord Ellenborough from India:—He alluded to the anomalous method of governing India partly

by the Court of Directors, who may appoint and recall Governors. In 1833, Mr. Charles Grant, then President of the Board of Control, had hinted at taking away that power of recall; but the step was strongly opposed by the Directors, and by Mr. Tucker, who feared that the Directors would then "only become a screen between the British Government and the British people;" and Mr. Charles Grant gave up the point. Out of the twenty-four existing Directors, eighteen were supporters of Government: it could therefore have been no ordinary reasons which made them unanimous in recalling Lord Ellenborough; and judging by what had fallen from Mr. Hogg and Mr. Astell, he believed that the Directors wished the information to be produced to the House. He asked for information, because an important Minister of the Crown, in another place, had pronounced this to be "the indiscreetest exercise of power he had ever known." The cause of that accusation should be explained and cleared up.

Sir R. Peel gave the motion his most decided opposition. The same considerations of justice which had induced Mr. Macaulay to postpone his motion on the subject of Gwalior would operate with the House to postpone its judgment on Lord Ellenborough in his absence: and therefore, even if Mr. Hume got the papers he required, he could not make much advance towards an inquiry. But he resisted the motion on the ground of the interest of India and the maintenance of British power. No doubt, the East India Company had recalled Lord Ellenborough, and Government had dissented from that recall. They thought that there was nothing in Lord Ellenborough's conduct that made it wise or just towards him for him to be recalled. Lord Ellenborough's conduct met with their approbation. If they contrasted the present state of India with that in which he found it—seeing the devotion with which he had performed every duty, and looking at his conduct throughout his administration, and at the results of his policy, the Ministers of the Crown thought that nothing had passed which, in their opinion, should diminish the confidence which they had placed in him originally. But, however, the Court of Directors, having full power, took a different view of this subject, and exercised their power of recall. The question then arose, what was to be done with respect to the appointment of a new Governor-General? Ministers might have thrown the responsibility on the Court of Directors; but they thought it best to continue to act in friendly concert. "I had interviews with the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Court of Directors, and I gave it as my opinion that all considerations connected with past differences should be merged in the deliberation of this question, 'What is best to be done in the present crisis?' I said, 'You have appealed to Her Majesty's Government to assist you in the appointment of a successor; on the part of the Government, I am willing to concert with you for that purpose; but I can suggest no one on the part of the Government unless I can have the assurance that he will have the confidence of the Court of Directors, and that it is probable that the line of policy which he will pursue will be approved. I named to the

Chairman and Deputy-Chairman the name of my Right Honourable friend Sir Henry Hardinge; and thought upon the whole, in the present condition of India, from a long experience of his public character, from his military eminence, and from his great experience in civil duties, that he was the man best qualified to undertake the office of Governor-General. I was informed at once by the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, that the same name had occurred to them, and I was assured that no person could be sent out to India as Governor who would be so consonant with their wishes; and they wished that I would undertake to propose the duty to my Right Honourable friend. I did propose it to him; informing him, at the same time, that he commanded the confidence of the Crown and of the Court of Directors, and urged him to permit no private considerations to deter him from undertaking this great responsibility. My Right Honourable friend did not hesitate; he at once accepted the trust; but my firm belief is, that he accepted it from the highest and the purest considerations of public utility, and not from motives of private ambition. Thus there is, with respect to the selection of a new Governor-General, between the Crown and the Court of Directors a cordial understanding; and I have every reason to believe that his general policy will be one which will meet with the general sanction, and concurrence, and support of the Directors. My Right Honourable friend will proceed at once by the next packet to undertake his new duties; and no consideration on earth shall induce me to fetter his administration of affairs by sending out by the same packet a detailed correspondence showing the exact nature of the differences which have prevailed. I have no hesitation in saying, that nothing could be more calculated to add to the excitement which probably may exist, than to send forth to India, liable to all those misconstructions that probably will be avoided here, the exact record of the differences which have prevailed, and which, I believe, will not affect the future administration of India. I call on the House not to send out with a new Governor the decisive proof of the Home authorities having held different opinions.—The Member for Montrose said that the Duke of Wellington charged the Directors with indiscretion: I never heard the Honourable Member make a speech in my life without making such a charge, or worse, against the Government. But whether my noble friend the Duke of Wellington did use that phrase or not, is a question subordinate to the great question whether it is for the public interest that that correspondence should be produced."

Mr. Astell (an East India Director) expressed his hope that the country would suspend its judgment. It would be an act of indiscretion to make the papers public; but let those who accused the Directors make their accusations, and he was ready to defend that body.

Mr. Hogg said he did not feel that it would become him to say more, than that the Court of Directors had exercised the power of recall under an imperative sense of public duty, and had come to that resolution with

much reluctance and great pain. He had only to add, that, if the Court of Directors were to remain subject to the imputation of having acted indiscreetly, he decidedly would remain subject to that charge rather than consent to the production of papers, the publicity of which might be injurious to the public interest, which he considered to be the present state of the case.

Mr. Macaulay advised Mr. Hume not to press his motion; though he had as yet heard no argument why it should not be made on a future occasion, after Lord Ellenborough's return. The Directors were charged with the greatest indiscretion known in history—an exercise of power compared to which the sending forth the Walcheren expedition was trifling—the Bill imposing pains and penalties on the Queen a slight indiscretion; and that was a charge which ought not to be made except to be substantiated. After Lord Ellenborough's return, therefore, the papers must be granted, unless the House meant to abdicate all control over Government, and unless Ministerial responsibility were to become a mere name. He gave credit to the skill with which Sir Robert Peel had managed the subject, flying away as fast as possible from the past to the future; but since the House was to be left in doubt for months to come—since a menace had been held out that the Directors were to be deprived of a power which they had abused—he felt bound to stand up for their power as one which they ought to retain, and which should not be taken from them without a long and an obstinate struggle. The very composition of the Court of Directors ought to prevent a precipitate judgment. "I know that there is to be found in that Court one gentleman, for example, who himself acted as Governor-General of India for some time. I know that there are persons to be found there of the highest distinction, whether in war or diplomacy, or any other branch of the public service. I believe most firmly,—and I believe that no person who is acquainted with India will dispute what I am about to say,—that there are at least ten gentlemen in that Court, the least informed of whom is better acquainted with, and is better informed upon India, than (I say it without any disrespect to them) the whole of the Treasury bench opposite. Those gentlemen are unanimous: and can it be said that they are not informed upon the subject on which they sat in judgment? It has been said—it has been ignorantly said—that they see nothing of what goes out to India; that they are mere organs of conveyance. The fact is not so: there is not one paper in two hundred goes to India which does not pass under the survey of the Court of Directors. The few papers that issue from the Secret Department pass under the eyes of three of the Directors; and we know that the Directors were unanimous."

Mr. Mangles and Lord John Russell viewed the production of the papers much in the same light with Mr. Macaulay.

Mr. Roebuck asked, whether the Court of Directors removed Lord Ellenborough for his public or his private conduct; whether there had been any compromise or agreement between Government and the Directors; and

whether they, having removed Lord Ellenborough from some private pique or personal feeling, would allow his successor to govern the country after the policy of his predecessor?

Sir R. Peel answered that there had been no compromise or agreement of the kind: he added, "My belief is, that as regards the principles which will govern his conduct, Sir Henry Hardinge will decide for himself; and that they will be the principles of justice and moderation I have every confidence."

Mr. Hume persisting to devide the House, the motion was negatived by 197 to 21.

On the 30th of May a discussion was raised in the House of Commons affecting the administration of another important dependency of the British Crown. Mr. Roebuck took the opportunity of a motion to bring up the Report of a Committee of Supply to call the attention of the House to the subject of the Government of Canada. He said, it seemed to have been thought, that when they made the country no longer French they were making it English: but the truth was—here was the rock on which they were in danger of splitting—they were going near to make it American—to give it a sympathy with the democracy of the United States. Mr. Roebuck then took a review of the recent history of the Canadas. He charged the late Lord Sydenham with having endeavoured unduly to influence the elections; upon which topic he went into much detail, imputing fraud, violence, and corruption. Then came Sir C. Bagot, who declared that he would govern by a Ministry responsible to the colonists, and selected his Executive Council accordingly. It was sometimes said that the intervening power of the Home Government prevented any complete responsibility of the Canadian Ministry to the Canadian people. That might be true upon Imperial questions, but not upon questions merely Canadian, that is, merely internal. The Canadian people welcomed the policy of Sir C. Bagot: it was a touching thing to see how a whole population forgot all they had suffered, and poured forth their feelings of grateful adherence. The House ought to hear what the present Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, meant by "responsible Government." The settler in Canada was divided by a river from the United States, where all professional, all political courses were open to him. What was that settler to understand as to his position in his own colony? The new Governor, Sir C. Metcalfe, had extinguished all hope in this respect. He had acted in direct opposition to public opinion there; his executive officers had consequently resigned; and the colony had remained ever since without an Administration. "After another session, your existing Assembly would expire, and a new one would be elected, with a majority against you still larger than in the present; and that Assembly, being the united representation of the two colonies, would be too strong for you to deal with. There was no way of trimming; you would have your choice only between Sir C. Metcalfe on the one hand, and a really responsible Government on the other." He complained that private bills, as in the instance of the Coloniza-

tion Company's Bill, were passed by the British Parliament, affecting the rights of the Canadians; and that the British Parliament taxed them for the maintenance of the Canadian civil list. What he claimed was, that you should rule them only in general matters, and that in their internal, he might almost say their municipal affairs, you should suffer them to govern themselves. No man could look without apprehension at that grasping Government which sought to spread its dominion from the confines of Canada to the extremities of the American continent; and against the danger of that Power he besought the House to guard.

Lord Stanley denied the applicability of Mr. Roebuck's principle of responsible government to Colonial administration. He was prepared to express, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, a cordial and complete approval of Sir C. Metcalfe's conduct. The Council had demanded of him that he should bind himself in writing not to make nor offer any appointment, save with their concurrence: in other words, that the whole patronage of the Crown should be placed in their hands. He denied the alleged analogy to the British constitution. The British Sovereign is himself irresponsible; he exercises no political power, all such power is exercised by responsible Ministers; it is influence only which is exercised by the Sovereign through his dignity, his state, and the hereditary associations of his Crown. This country has a House of Lords, which exercises both power and influence—power in the Legislature, influence in society and through public opinion. Almost all these circumstances are wanting in a colony; and the application of the principles now advanced in a constitution to which they are so little germane, could lead only to the establishment of a republic. Lord Stanley then read several passages from a despatch written by Lord John Russell, when Colonial Secretary, to the Governor of Canada, enunciating the same principles which the present Colonial Ministry had declared itself prepared to maintain, and exposing the vague and unpractical character of the theory of responsible government in a colony. He would not admit the doctrine which attempted to invest the Colonial Legislature with a right to regulate its internal affairs: because the line of distinction between internal and imperial business was one which it would be found impossible to draw. He would now state, as he had been requested, the only sense in which he could recognise a principle of responsibility in colonial government. It was that the executive officers should be men enjoying the confidence of the Legislature and the people, and responsible to the Legislature; that the measures of the Governor should be taken on the advice of those responsible officers, but that the Governor should not be a passive instrument in the hands of them or of any other set of men. That was the principle which Sir C. Metcalfe had acted upon, and which Her Majesty's Government approved. When he resisted the pretension of a colonial party to the distribution of the whole patronage of the Government, he spoke without reference to the Colonial Office; for the Secretary of State did not now, either directly or indirectly, interfere in the least degree with

the distribution of office by the Governor: but he insisted on the inexpediency and danger of allowing a political party, let its complexion be what it might, to have the sole power of appointing to and excluding from the offices of the colony. He then took occasion to pronounce a panegyric on Sir C. Metcalfe's character, on his previous services in the government of Jamaica, and on his recent expositions of the doctrine of responsible government. The only specific charge made against him was, that he had suspended, until the pleasure of Her Majesty could be taken, a bill, passed by a political party for the total disfranchisement of their political opponents—a most fit exercise of his precautionary power. He vindicated the arrangement by which the civil list of Canada had been secured through a British Act of Parliament; and he anticipated that the judgment and temper of Sir C. Metcalfe would yet win the good opinion of the Canadian people. The Canadian connexion, though not valuable to England in a military view, was very useful to her in a commercial one; but how much more important still was that connexion to the Canadas themselves in military and naval protection, in commerce, and in the command of capital. Was the almost nominal superiority of the mother country a price too high for Canada to pay in return for such advantages? He believed that her people would feel the value of these considerations, and be content that she should remain a happy colony of Britain.

Mr. Hume wished to know whether Lord Stanley approved of the conduct of Sir C. Bagot: because that conduct had received the general approbation of the Canadians. The allegation, that the ex-ministers had demanded Sir C. Metcalfe's written undertaking to bestow no patronage but on their advice, was denied by those gentlemen. He himself had a very high opinion of Sir C. Metcalfe, but not of Lord Stanley, and he therefore attributed Sir C. Metcalfe's miscarriage to the trammels imposed upon him by the noble Lord. Dreading evil consequences from the continuance of the present state of things, he was solicitous to see both parties concede a little.

Mr. C. Buller claimed for Lord Durham the origination of the principle of responsible, or, as he would rather call it, Parliamentary government. It was plain that, where you had a body possessing the powers of legislation, the Ministers must be chosen from among persons acceptable to that body. His attachment to that principle led him to resist those who would endanger it by pushing it to a hazardous extreme. In the main, he agreed with Lord Stanley as to the meaning and limits of responsible government; and as to the facts, he was of opinion that Sir C. Metcalfe's conduct had been perfectly justifiable. After entering into the circumstances of the late rupture, he expressed his belief that the good sense of the Canadians would bring it to a favourable issue, at least if they were made to understand that the British Government in supporting Sir C. Metcalfe intended also to support the principle of Parliamentary government, fairly and moderately understood, as it had been interpreted by the noble Lord.

Lord John Russell took a brief

and favourable review of the governments of Lord Sydenham and Sir C. Bagot. The long illness of the latter had, perhaps, thrown political power more largely into the hands of the executive officers than would otherwise have happened; and that was the state of affairs on the arrival of Sir C. Metcalfe, whose conduct fully deserved approbation. He did not apprehend that the Canadians would persevere in idle and vexatious disputes, impeding their own happiness and prosperity. The notion that Canada would become an independent republic was a mere delusion, and the disadvantages which she must sustain from an absorption into the United States must be obvious to her people.

Mr. Trelawney said a few words; after which

Sir R. Peel pronounced a cordial eulogium upon Sir C. Metcalfe, who had been personally unknown to all Her Majesty's Ministers, and had been selected by them solely in consideration of his character and of his previous services. With respect to the particular question which had occasioned the schism, he desired to distinguish between the fitness of a Sovereign generally following the advice of his Ministers, and the fitness of his binding himself down to follow it, especially in the case of the Governor of a small community, where it might be very mischievous to make appointments wholly and exclusively in the spirit of party. He believed that the disposition of the Canadian people in general was much more favourable to the Government than some persons in this country appeared to suppose.

The discussion then terminated.

On the 8th of August Lord Palmerston entered into a critical review of the foreign policy of the Government, according to the course adopted by him at the close of former sessions. The substance of his speech was to the effect following: The system of foreign policy adopted by Government appeared to him to be one of unlimited concession abroad and of resistance at home. The first concession was that to America, of the disputed territory on the North-eastern boundary; which, instead of leading to harmony, resulted in another claim by the United States to the Oregon territory. The spirit was the same in the concessions to France: the Spanish Government were counselled to submit to degradation and insult in the Salvandi and Lesseps affairs; the French in 1830 were allowed to keep possession of Algiers; and the arrangement of France to take the protectorate of Tahiti, which we had declined, was acquiesced in. In fact, the line of policy undertaken by Government was founded on two leading principles—one was, to obtain temporary quiet, without regarding the sacrifices which might be made to secure it; and the other was, to shape their course, not with reference to the interests of their own country, but merely considering what might be its bearing on their position with respect to other states. It had happened to the *late* Government to be sometimes in a minority in the House of Commons; but among the great Powers of Europe its general policy was supported by a large majority. What might be the influence of the present Government he would not say; but he was anxious to draw the atten-

tion of the country to the results already visible. He denied that what are called the "war parties" in several countries have any effect on their respective Governments. He would contend, that even under the present Government, England was too powerful not to make any nation pause before it entered into war with her except on just grounds and in its own defence; but having laid down its ultimatum, it would not be satisfactory to the country if it receded on any other than fair and open reasons. Recurring to the subject of Tahiti, he maintained that, although Mr. Pritchard's consular functions were necessarily suspended, he retained his commission and character as Queen Victoria's Consul; and he finished by exhorting Government to make no concession which would tend to the dishonour of the country.

Sir Robert Peel replied, observing that Lord Palmerston had not conformed to the usual rule of giving notice of his attack on the whole foreign policy of the Government. The noble Lord's speech seemed to him to have been prepared for the purpose of supplying some omission in his former speeches, and of pronouncing a panegyric on himself,—though, truth to say, it did not seem that any blank of that kind had remained to be filled up in his two preceding speeches; for they, like the one now just spoken, were not at all wanting in his own praise. (*Laughter.*) The assertion that our present policy was one of concession abroad and resistance at home might appear finely antithetical and high-sounding; but he gave it a flat denial. He proceeded to vindicate Lord Ashburton's mission; appealing to the thanks voted to that nobleman on the motion of Mr. Hume. The war party in France condemned M. Guizot for his concessions to England. As to Algiers, Lord Palmerston himself had acquiesced in the French occupation; and in Spain, Espartero's fall was precisely owing to the popular belief that he was the too fast friend of the British Government and was receiving support from it. Into the question of Tahiti he did not think it proper to enter; but he maintained that there never was a time when the name and honour of the British Government stood higher than at present.

CHAPTER III.

Irish Affairs—Attacks on the Policy of Government—The Marquess of Normanby moves a Resolution in the House of Lords—Speeches of Lord Wharncliffe, the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Earls of Roden, Devon, Fitzwilliam, Ripon, and other Peers—The Resolution is rejected by 175 to 78—A Debate commenced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, who moves for a Committee of the whole House on the State of Ireland, is continued for nine nights by adjournment—Summary of the Speech of Lord John Russell—The Motion is seconded by Mr. Wyse—Sir James Graham leads the defence of the Government—Speeches of Lord Clements, Mr. John Young, Sir George Grey, Lord Eliot, Mr. Shaw, Lord Howick, Lord Stanley, Mr. Macaulay, Sir William Follett, Sir T. Wilde, Mr. T. B. Smith, (Attorney-General for Ireland,) Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Sir F. Pollock, (Attorney-General for England,) Mr. Roebuck, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Sheil, and Sir Robert Peel—After a reply from Lord John Russell, the Motion is rejected by a majority of 99.

THE Ministerial policy towards Ireland, especially their conduct in reference to the trial of Mr. O'Connell and his associates, became very early in the session the subject of animated discussion in both Houses of Parliament.

In the House of Lords the attack was led by the Marquess of Normanby, who, on the 13th of February, moved as follows:—

"That this House having, in answer to Her Majesty's most gracious Speech, assured Her Majesty that they entered into 'Her Majesty's feelings in forbearing from observations or comments on Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunals,' feel it, in consequence, to be their duty to take the earliest opportunity, when no prejudice can arise therefrom in the minds of the Jury, to record their intention to examine into the causes of the discontents now unhappily so prevalent in that country. That with a view to the removal of existing evils, and the restoration of confidence, this House look to the full developement of the only principles of a perfect union, by securing to Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and persuasions, in all parts of the United Kingdom, the practical enjoyment of equal rights."

He supported this motion in a long speech, impugning the conduct of the Government, whom he reproached with the discontent in Ireland, which was not confined,

he said, to the Repeal party, as appeared by a recent meeting at Charlemont House. He condemned the course taken in the suppression of the Repeal meetings, which he contrasted with his own method of combating the Repealers by fair argument, when an address was presented to him from the county of Cork in 1836; and he contrasted the Irish policy of Government with that which they had pursued in Canada. He touched upon Lord Lyndhurst's phrase about "aliens," the dismissal of the Repeal magistrates, the imputations thrown upon the Roman Catholics by the Irish Attorney-General respecting their lax observance of oaths; and the formation of the jury on the State Trials. He also animadverted on the Chief Justice's charge to the jury. He proceeded to contrast the severity shown to the Repealers with the indulgence exhibited to the Orange meeting at Hillsborough, in 1834. It had been announced that Sir R. Peel's policy towards Ireland was to be a wise and conciliatory one; but only one Bill had passed —the Arms Bill.

Touching upon remedies, Lord Normanby said that the state of the Protestant Church should be left open to a free and full inquiry; and he argued for religious equality; but he regarded the present as an unfortunate time for talking of payment to the Roman Catholic clergy. He wished that the Landlord and Tenant Commission had been allotted a wider field of inquiry. He cited the example of Austria, which had latterly conquered disaffection in Lombardy by a liberal policy; regretted that, while he saw at least three Scotchmen among the Ministers before him, there was no one connected with Ireland, except the Duke of Wellington; and wound up with some observations on the expediency of no longer governing Ireland by the sword.

Lord Wharncliffe said that he found nothing in the resolutions to oppose, but he was prepared to meet the charges contained in the noble mover s speech. He defended the course taken by Government in suppressing the Repeal agitation, and explained the facts connected with the formation of the jury in Mr. O'Connell's case. In speaking of the remedial measures, he mentioned, that in the alteration of the law which the Government proposed to bring forward in the present session respecting charitable trusts, stipends and glebes, and the appropriation of money for the building of Roman Catholic chapels, were contemplated.

The Marquess of Clanricarde followed up the attack of Lord Normanby upon the Government, chiefly on the same grounds. He re commended a careful consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Irish Grand Jury Laws, which showed how a saving of 160,000*l.* a-year might at once be effected to the public out of the local rates and taxes.

The Earl of Roden defended himself from some incidental censure passed on him by Lord Normanby; on whom he retorted, by imputing the present troubles in Ireland to the effect of the wholesale discharges from gaols, and other conduct of the Whig Viceroy. He justified the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the jury on the late trials, asserting that the Romish priesthood were universally in favour of Repeal, as a means of destroying Protestantism. In the Grand Jury which found the bill,

there were three Roman Catholics; and one of these Roman Catholics came forward into the box after the bill had been brought up and found, and, after having taken his oath that he would keep his own counsel and the counsel of his fellow-jurors—in that box he declared to the Judge that he had dissented from the finding. This he thought in itself afforded a sufficient justification of the course which the Attorney-General had pursued.

The Earl of Devon introduced some particulars to show how zealous the Landlord and Tenant Commissioners were in obtaining information from all quarters, and in pushing their inquiry into every part of the subject. The examination of the Report on the Grand Jury Law would be part of their task. They did not proceed on the idea that the landlords were "wrong," or that the tenants were "wrong;" but sought to discover the root of the evil.

The motion, or rather Lord Normanby's arguments, were opposed by Lord Howden and the Marquess of Westmeath, and supported by Lord Beaumont. The debate was adjourned, and the next evening was continued by Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Monteagle on the one side, and the Earls of Haddington and Ripon on the other. Nothing, however, of much novelty or interest was added on either side to the debate, which terminated in rather a sharp personal altercation between Lords Brougham and Campbell, which afforded considerable amusement.

On a division there appeared—Non-Contents (including 96 proxies), 175; Contents (including 39 proxies), 78; Majority against the motion, 97.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, commenced a debate, which if it did not exhaust the fertile subject of Irish policy, extended to a length amply sufficient to have done so. For nine evenings the discussion was protracted, being opened by Lord John Russell in a very full and minute statement of his case, which occupied three hours in the delivery. The attempt to introduce in these pages even a summary of the statements and arguments adduced by the numerous members who took part in the controversy on either side, would necessarily involve much sameness and repetition. The object of presenting a fair outline of the topics which were urged for and against the motion, will be best answered by giving a sketch of the line of argument pursued by some of the leading speakers, with occasional extracts from the more striking passages of their orations. Lord John Russell's motion was nominally aimed at the appointment of a Committee of the whole House to consider the state of Ireland. He began by describing Ireland as filled with troops—Ireland, which two years ago was surrendered into the hands of the present Ministers tranquil and undisturbed, was now occupied and not governed by this country. A man who might be said to live in the affections of the great mass of the Irish people had been found guilty of a conspiracy, and would probably be condemned to imprisonment: this offered an unpromising prospect for the future. Lord John surveyed the relations of the two countries since the Legislative Union; beginning with an address presented by both Houses of Parliament in 1799 to George the Third, which promised "a complete and

entire union between Great Britain and Ireland, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the similarity of laws, constitution, and government, and on a sense of mutual interests and affections," "promoting the security, wealth, and commerce of the respective kingdoms," and "allaying the distractions which have unhappily prevailed in Ireland." Have those advantages, said Lord J. Russell, been realized? Nominally, indeed, both countries have the same laws; both, for instance, have trial by jury: but is it administered alike in both? In Ireland, the practice prevailed in criminal prosecutions for the Crown, to set aside all Roman Catholics and all liberal Protestants from the jury; creating a strong impression that a fair trial was not granted, destroying confidence in the administration of the law, and thus producing that spirit of revenge which belongs to the circumstances, and not to the nature, of the Irish people. From the Union up to 1835, there has not been an impartial administration of justice. Another injustice is the state of the franchise in Ireland: constructions put by judges on the Irish Reform Act have virtually enhanced the freehold qualification above the 10*l.* originally intended; and Lord Stanley introduced a bill which would still further have restricted the franchise. That bill had now been positively condemned by the declaration in the Queen's Speech, that "it would not be safe to adopt a new system of registration, without at the same time adopting a more extended franchise." Seeing what these Ministers formerly had done, he had no belief that they now intended to give a fair franchise to the people of Ireland. "In 1817 Sir Robert Peel declared that, if Parliament conferred eligibility on the Roman Catholics, the Crown ought not to exclude them from a just proportion of power: yet to what judgeship, to what high office, has a Roman Catholic been appointed? It is objected, indeed, that the whole Roman Catholic body are opposed to the politics of the Ministry; but why?—for Roman Catholics do not naturally incline to democratic doctrines, like Protestant Dissenters. There is an answer to the question. Mr. O'Connell and others have been convicted of endeavouring to excite hostility between the Queen's Irish and English subjects; there is a person in England who once endeavoured to excite such feelings, by calling the people of Ireland "aliens:" was he prosecuted by the Attorney-General? No, for the words were privileged as spoken in Parliament; but has he been debarred from the confidence of the Crown? On the contrary, he holds the very highest place in the Queen's councils, not because of any superiority in his judgment—no duties are more highly paid or performed more carelessly than those in his office—but precisely on account of these political invectives which, echoed elsewhere by other persons, form part of the stock in trade of the party now in power." Having stated these grievances, Lord John Russell contrasted the conduct of the late and present Governments. In 1836, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for Ireland allowed Roman Catholics and Protestants indiscriminately to remain upon juries. The result was a greatly-increased confidence in the administration of justice. Statistics showed the diminution of crime

during Lord Normanby's administration; and the increased security of property was shown by the fact that four or five more years' purchase was given for land in 1839 than had been given for the seven or eight previous years. Indignant at the treatment they received, the leaders of the people sought to repeal the Act of Union. That cry should have been met by inquiry into the real evils, with a view to remedy. Government, however, would make no concession, but began their course of opposition by dismissing some magistrates, allowed the great meetings to go on from March till October, and put them down by proclamation. He did not believe that they issued the proclamation so late in order that bloodshed might take place; but their conduct was marked by laziness and carelessness, and such a calamity was only prevented by the exertions of Mr. O'Connell and his friends. To Mr. O'Connell, Lord John Russell offered a high tribute of praise. There was no reason to believe that if a proclamation had been issued sooner, to forbid the meetings, it would have been disobeyed; but, after those "illegal meetings" had passed unreproved for nine months, the leaders were indicted under a modern "judge-made" law of conspiracy. The same law might be applied to any person belonging to an association—to Mr. Jones Loyd, for instance, or the Marquess of Westminster, for the acts of the Anti-Corn Law League. He next animadverted on the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the jury, and the conduct of the trial, including Mr. Smith's challenge. "I doubt," he said, "whether Mr. O'Connell, convicted by a jury made purposely and expressly of Protestants—convicted after such a trial, sent to a prison, suffering for the people of Ireland, for whom he has obtained such great objects—perhaps losing his health, and suffering at his advanced age from the effects of imprisonment—will lose his hold of the people of Ireland: I doubt if his hold of the people of Ireland will not be strengthened rather than weakened; I doubt if the suffering victim whom you imprison has not still more of sympathy with him than the triumphant leader whom you prosecute." In conclusion Lord John Russell enumerated the remedies which in his opinion were required for the grievances which he had enumerated. Let the people have an impartial and pure administration of justice, untainted by a partial or sectarian spirit. The first of the resolutions which he should propose, if the House went into Committee, would have reference to that subject. Let such a franchise be framed for Ireland as might be suitable for the people—equivalent to the Parliamentary and corporate franchise of England. Roman Catholics ought to be declared eligible to office, in the terms of Sir Robert Peel's speech of 1817. He would put the Established Church of England and Ireland, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Presbyterian Church of Ulster, on a footing of perfect equality: but there were difficulties in the way of doing that immediately. At present, therefore, he would only increase the grant to Maynooth College, increasing the means for liberally educating the Roman Catholic clergy: he would afford facilities for the acceptance from individuals of glebes and glebe-houses, would recognize the titles of the Romish

clergy, and would abolish any exclusive civil privileges possessed by the Established clergy. The most difficult of all questions connected with Ireland was the tenure of land; and he knew no direct remedy for the great, extensive, and long-enduring evils under that head; but the way to mitigate the worst horrors—the wholesale massacres of the clearance system, and the wholesale retaliatory murders of landlords and agents—would be, to render the administration of justice more pure, and independent of landlords' influences; in order to which he would increase the number of the stipendiary magistrates. He finished his speech, amidst much cheering, by an earnest appeal to Parliament in favour of a more confiding and charitable policy towards Ireland.

Mr. Wyse, in seconding the motion, took a review of the operation of the Irish penal laws. He complained that the Roman Catholics had not received their fair proportion of the favours of the present Ministry, and that they had been very contumeliously treated in being excluded from the jury on the late State Trials. He condemned the present policy of the Government, especially on the subject of education, and assured them that the discontents and dangers of Ireland would be rather aggravated than alleviated by the course now adopted. The measures of the late Government, being conciliatory, had produced the best effects, which were evidenced in the increased value of Irish estates. After touching upon several other topics, and confirming the arguments urged by Lord John Russell, he came to the question of the Church, to whose existence in its present state he declared himself adverse; observing, that though Roman Catholic members, in dealing with that subject, exposed themselves to the imputation of disregarding the oath under which they sat in Parliament, he thought himself by no means precluded by that oath from giving his judgment on any Church question, in this sense, that he would do nothing in reference to the Protestant Church which he would not do in reference to the Roman Catholic Church under the same circumstances. If a Roman Catholic member had not this right he was but half a representative, and his constituents might say, "We will not have this imperfect functionary; we will have a Protestant, who is under no such disqualification."

Sir James Graham agreed in the opinion that violence was not the policy for governing Ireland. Accordingly he was not rising to defend a coercion bill; but to support a reference made, and he was glad to say, made successfully, to the constitutional resource of a trial by jury. He would distribute what he had to say into two main divisions, the first comprehending the recent measures of the Government, and the second the policy which that Government might deem requisite for the future. Having pronounced a panegyric on the measures of Lord Grey, he observed upon the error of supposing that the repeal meetings had begun only since the accession of the present Government, and enumerated the various repeal meetings in 1840 and 1841, each amounting to several thousands, some to 60,000, two to 100,000, and one at Kilkenny to

200,000. At several of these meetings Mr. O'Connell's address had gone quite as far as at any of the meetings in the time of the present Ministry. The power of challenging common jurors was one which must exist, and be exercised by the Crown, or justice could not be obtained. An attempt was now made to distinguish the strike of special juries from that sort of challenge, but the principle was the same; and the Act for striking special juries in Ireland was introduced under the late Ministry, and by Sir M. O'Loughlen himself. As to the omission in the Recorder's office, that was an accident for which the Government were not responsible. With respect to the strike of the Roman Catholics from the jury, he greatly regretted that a body whom he so much respected as the English Roman Catholics should have treated this as an affront to their religion, when, in truth, the objections were only political. These Roman Catholics were struck, not because of their creed, but, as to eight of them, because they were Repealers. Then as to the two others, Michael Dunn and Hendrick, there were four Michael Dunns in the same ward, three of whom had signed a repeal requisition; and it was, and still is, believed by Government, that this man was one of those three, for, in an affidavit which he had now made, denying that he had subscribed to the fund, he did not deny that he had signed the requisition. The instruction given by Government was, to strike only those Roman Catholics who would have been equally struck had they been Protestants. The tenth of these Roman Catholics was Hendrick, and he, when struck off, was supposed to be a Protestant, and he was objected to for reasons which it would not be proper to disclose. The object of the Government had been not to get a single conviction, or to get convictions upon single speeches or paragraphs, but to get the whole case before the public, and to convict those who constituted the head and front of the offence; and this object had been obtained, under the direction of an unanimous bench. The discrimination exercised by the jury had evinced that, if the indictment had been merely for attending illegal meetings, there would have been no conviction; for the offence of which the traversers were found guilty, was not that of attending an illegal meeting, but that of holding a meeting, not in itself illegal, for an illegal purpose. It was idle to say that there was no conspiracy because there was no secrecy; in these days, Leaguers meet in theatres, and Repealers in Conciliation-halls. The Duke of Wellington had pointed out to him a sagacious observation of Madame De Stael, that in our times "*on ne conspire que sur la place.*" It was no good argument to urge that peace had been always preserved; any, the least disturbance, would have brought down the powers of Government, and prevented the repetition of those demonstrations of physical force which were necessary for the accomplishment of the object. Sir James Graham adverted to Lord John Russell's attack on Lord Lyndhurst, whose consolation would be that the noble Lord had, in the same speech, with true charity and forgiveness, eulogized Mr. O'Connell. He next came to the circumstance of the proclamation of the 29th September. The an-

nouncement of the Clontarf meeting had been full of military phrases, which was a new feature. There had been at prior meetings, particularly that at Mullaghmast, a tribute levied throughout Ireland—contributions from foreign countries, and an appointment for an assembly of representatives in the nature of an Irish Parliament. A substituted announcement was shortly set forth by Mr. O'Connell, omitting some of the military phrases, such as "Repeal Cavalry," "Troops," &c., but in substance still the same. The Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor of Ireland were instructed to repair instantly to Ireland, and intrusted with full discretion on the subject of issuing or not issuing a proclamation. They arrived, and the proclamation was issued. The noble lord had asked what was the benefit of all this? He would answer, first, that for three months past quiet had been maintained, and the law, without new powers granted or asked, had been proved able to assert itself. The noble Lord had said, that the Government occupied Ireland by military force. Certainly, because an intent had been displayed of wresting Ireland from this country by physical force; but the military force employed in Ireland had of late been rather diminished than increased. On the 1st of January, 1844, there were in all 21,251 troops, in 1833 and 1834, under the Whig Government, the numbers had been respectively, 23,598, and 23,813. He admitted, indeed, that the hopes of the country would be sad if, for the future, there were to be no means of retaining Ireland but by military occupation; but he had discovered nothing very new in the suggestions made to-night for the future government of Ireland. All that had been proposed on the subject of tenure was comprised in the scope of the commission already issued. The only measure which Lord J. Russell had to-night recommended, as between landlord and tenant, was an increase in the number of stipendiary magistrates. The present Government had been blamed for reducing that number. In the time of the late Government those magistrates had, for four years, been 59; but in June, July, and August, just as the Whigs were going out of office, they perpetrated the job of adding about as many more. The present Government had not retained the seven last appointed, but they had since provided for all of them except two; and all were zealous supporters of the late Government. On the subject of education, it was intended to propose in the estimates an additional grant. With respect to the elective franchise, he explained the way in which the number of electors in the Irish counties had diminished, and stated that the proposed increase of that number was intended by way of compensation for the decrease so occasioned. He entered into some details in vindication of Lord Stanley's course upon the Registration Act.—He then defended the judicial appointments of the present Ministry. It had been said, that the liberal party in Ireland was the strongest in talent, and that from their ranks the new appointments ought to have been made; and yet, of the counsel selected by Mr. O'Connell for himself and his associates, every one, except Mr. Sheil, Mr. M'Donough, and the Attorney and Solicitor General of

the late Government, were men of Conservative opinions. Then there was the great subject of religion; and the noble lord would be satisfied with nothing but equality. It must be a postponed equality, however, for the noble lord admitted that the life interests of the existing Protestant clergy were to be respected; but how would you make provision for the Roman Catholic priesthood? The English people would not pay a tax for it. Would you overthrow the whole Church, and resort to the voluntary system? That was not more acceptable to the noble lord himself than to the Conservative party. Or would the noble lord like an equal division between Protestants and Roman Catholics? He himself could conceive nothing which would produce more angry feeling. But, in truth, he would consent to none of these inroads on the Protestant Church; the State had made its choice at the time of the Reformation, and that choice would not, he believed, be rescinded by the attacks of the conspirators at the Conciliation-hall. He concluded by calling on the House to negative the motion by a decisive majority.

Lord Clements condemned the policy of holding Ireland by military occupation. Even the constabulary force was substantially a military one. He recurred to the Arms Bill of last session, and expatiated upon it at considerable length in his usual manner. He spoke largely of the state of his own neighbourhood, and of the feelings of the population.

Mr. Young, one of the Lords of the Treasury, declared his persuasion, that the present state of the Church in Ireland was no longer practically felt as a grievance by the people of that country. They no longer paid church rate, nor tithe; the tithe was paid by the landlord, and if abolished to-morrow would fall back into the landlord's pocket. The real question to-night was whether the Irish policy of the present Government was a right or a wrong one. The evils of Ireland had their root in poverty, which caused insecurity and repelled capital and industry from her shores. The remedies attempted by the late Government for this state of things had been an impartial administration of justice, an augmented constabulary, a poor law, and national education. All these the present Government had carried out. Agitation, however, had proceeded to an extremity which had required some decisive check; at what time that check would have been best applied, might be a questionable matter; but wherever the line had been drawn, there would have been the same disapprobation. The Roman Catholic clergy had lent themselves to the agitation. So had the clergy done in France half a century ago, and they were themselves the first victims of the revolution which they had fostered. Neither the Irish priests, nor even the Irish leaders, had power to check an outbreak if once begun; but he believed that now when the people found that the law did really possess and exercise those powers, which Mr. O'Connell had endeavoured to persuade them could never be brought to bear, the progress of agitation would be effectually checked.

Sir George Grey spoke of the present state of things in Ireland as highly critical, and appealed to the admitted fact, that she was now occupied by a military force.

Within the last few months 7,000 men had been added to the rank and file in that country, to say nothing of the naval force which had been stationed off her shores. —He would now address himself to the main points of Sir James Graham's speech the preceding night. As to the striking of the jury, he admitted that the Crown-Solicitor could not have avoided what he did. But what inference did the state of the facts present? Why, that in a metropolis where a large majority of the people were Roman Catholics, not one Roman Catholic could be found to act upon a jury—that is to say, that the indictment was not against these particular traversers, but against the whole Roman Catholic people! Sir George Grey ridiculed the consultations of the Government antecedent to the proclamation against the Clontarf meeting, and congratulated them on their escape from the fearful risk they had incurred by their delays. He would now come to the principles of their former policy. The proposed enlargement of the franchise, the appointment of the Landlords and Tenants' Commission, the proposed grant for education—all these were commendable steps; but were they at all adequate to the present crisis? What hope had Sir J. Graham's speech held out of any redress to the great grievance of the Irish people in the exclusive establishment of the Protestant Church? It was difficult, no doubt, to point out the precise remedy; but there was greater difficulty still in leaving such a subject untouched. Insuperable difficulties had been said to stand in the way of Roman Catholic emancipation, but they had been overcome; and so by a vigorous co-operation of the leading men on both sides in Parliament might be solved the difficulties of the Church question. The Roman Catholics might be unreasonable in some of their views; but we had to deal with men as we found them; and in truth the union could not be said to be an equal one, when the English and Scotch majorities had their Church Establishments, which was yet denied to the majority in Ireland. What hopes could the Irish Roman Catholics entertain from the present Ministry, when they remembered how its members had acted and spoken in opposition—when their words, now smooth as oil, had been sharper than swords? The difficulties they had now to struggle with were the just retribution for the injustice they had done to Ireland, when they made it the battle-field for overthrowing the late Administration.

Lord Eliot, after stating that the force now in Ireland was sufficient for the maintenance of tranquillity, observed, that Sir G. Grey could hardly suppose the state of that kingdom to be worse now than when he supported the Coercion Bill of the Whig party. Lord Eliot vindicated the strike of the jury, and denied that an objection to an individual, on the score of his political or personal bias, was any imputation upon his integrity. He read a passage from the speech of the Irish Solicitor-General, illustrative of the law upon the subject of the Repeal meetings, and an extract from the letter of a Whig Lord-Lieutenant of an Irish northern county, to the Irish Government, calling for military protection; and observed, that the conduct of the

Protestants of the North was deserving of the highest gratitude, for the obedience to the law and the firm forbearance which it exhibited. He stated the particulars of those consultations of Government which Sir G. Grey had so jocularly treated; and assured the House that the risk to which Sir G. Grey had alluded, was not incurred at all, for that by daybreak the whole of the ground appointed for the Clontarf meeting was occupied by a military force so overwhelming as to preclude every chance of conflict. This motion was for a Committee of the whole House; but nothing, except, indeed, an increase of stipendiary magistrates, had been suggested as a remedy to be considered in that Committee. The state of the Church had been canvassed, but no feasible mode of dealing with it had been proposed. Indeed it was clear that nothing short of its utter subversion would satisfy the agitators; and that was a consummation to which he was sure that Parliament would not consent. He defended the Government against the charge of having in their professional promotions unjustly slighted the Roman Catholic portion of the Bar. He would not employ hyperbolical expressions of attachment to Ireland, but he could truly say, that it was an attachment which he had always felt, and which his official connexion with the country had strengthened.

Mr. Shaw (Recorder of Dublin) minutely explained the accidental omission of names from the jury list. Twenty parish-lists, containing about 5,000 names, are first examined by the Recorder, and elaborately corrected and *interlined*, which the law directs. Each of those lists is reduced to nine separate lists, according to the classes of the citizens, making 180 separate lists; one class being the traders worth 5,000*l.*, eligible for the special jury, marked in the parish-lists with a cross. The lists of the same class are then put together, to make the final list; but in that process *one* of the 180 lists slipped among a number of blank forms exactly like the paper on which it was written, and was removed with them. That list contained fifteen names; four more of the marked names were carelessly omitted in the transfer; and in the cases of five others, the marks had been mistaken, and the names erroneously carried to the panel of common juries. He believed that of the fifteen in one list, the majority were Roman Catholics, and that of the other nine a majority were Protestants; but these small numbers could hardly have had much effect on a panel of between 700 and 800 special jurors: and he would add, that the Registrar who had made the mistake was himself a Roman Catholic, was new to the business, and was as free from suspicion as he (Mr. Shaw) believed himself to be deemed in Dublin. (*Cheers.*) Addressing himself to the general question, Mr. Shaw contended for maintaining the Protestant Establishment "on the broad ground of religious truth," but deprecated acrimony of feeling, which he said did not prevail in Ireland so much as people in England were apt to suppose.

Lord Howick supported the motion in a speech of considerable length, distinguished by force of expression and independent views. He dwelt upon the danger of

compelling allegiance in Ireland by means of force—dangerous even in peace, more so in war, and rendering the chances of war greater. He described the Opposition as charged with the responsibility of propounding a policy, while the Ministers descended to the humbler task of criticism; and he recommended further measures than those small ones offered by the Ministers,—public works and colonization, to improve the physical condition of the people; other measures to heal their sense of injury, and especially in religious matters. The Protestant Establishment was at the root of all the discord. Instead of defending it on "the broad ground of religious truth"—the ground on which he rested his own convictions, but which he could not force on another—they must legislate for Roman Catholics on perfectly equal civil grounds, as they would have them legislate for Protestants. No distinction can be recognized on the assumed truth of their own faith. Either they must make the Roman Catholic the Established Church in Ireland, as the Protestant in England and the Presbyterian in Scotland, or they must abolish all State endowments in Ireland; or they must equally divide the State endowments between the different persuasions. Either course presented great difficulties; but the difficulties must be manfully faced, if they would regain the affections of the Irish people. Until that source of animosity was closed no physical improvements could allay agitation—education would only make the people more sensible of injury—even rebellion, to be quenched in bloodshed, would fail to terminate the struggle. He had no party motive in voting for the motion; for he looked upon this question as one which, like the Roman Catholic question, never could be carried by a mere party triumph. He believed that its settlement could only be accomplished as that of the Roman Catholic question was accomplished—by the union of the two great parties who divided that House and the country, to sacrifice their preconceived opinions and their mutual hostilities, and to concur in doing that which was necessary for the welfare of Ireland and the safety of the empire. (*Lord Howick was loudly cheered as he sat down.*)

Lord Stanley gave credit to Lord John Russell for the clever and convenient form in which he had shaped his motion—a form which would enable the agitators to say, a committee of inquiry was all that Ireland asked, and even that the British Parliament refused her. If it were a truth, which, however, he himself had too high an opinion of the Irish nation's loyalty to admit, that they were what Mr. Buller represented them, a revolted people, what a responsibility was now undertaken by men who having been, and hoping to be again, the servants of the Crown, were then endeavouring to excite an already maddened people! And after all the censures thus levelled against the Government, he demanded to know what law they had strained, what new powers they had asked? None. They had convicted the repeal leader, by the regular process of the existing law. And he showed from official accounts, that the military force which they were so loudly condemned for maintaining in Ireland, had, during their administration, been

lower on an average by upwards of 2,000 men than during the time of the late Administration. But in 1843 there began a formidable and unexampled system of agitation by a display of physical force; and the Government would have deserved impeachment if they had neglected to meet that display by a military force, which, thank God, had been adequate to overawe even an attempt at disturbance; but even this military force had not been so great as that which the late Government had stationed in Ireland during the year 1833. The noble lord then shortly stated the defences made on former nights by Sir J. Graham and Mr. Shaw, of the consultations in England before the proclamation, of the omission of twenty-four names from the recorder's list, and of the strike of Roman Catholics from the jury, reading on the last point, amid loud cheering, an affidavit from the professional gentlemen by whom the jury had been struck, which exactly verified the statement of Sir James Graham. He rebuked Mr. Serjeant Murphy for having availed himself of his parliamentary privilege to assail the Lord Chief Justice, and directed the attention of the House to the great carefulness and discrimination evinced by the jury. Having justified his own consistency in proposing an increase of county voters, notwithstanding his conduct upon the Irish Registration Bills, he proceeded to the church question. The alleged grievance was not the excess or the abuses of that church, but its existence; and the noble lord took up that question at this season of excitement, although he knew, that if he himself were in office to-morrow, he durst not—he could not—nay, he would not, attempt the revolution which those around him demanded. But he talked about some appropriation of the Church property. In what proportions? According to numbers? Why, on that principle, as the Roman Catholics were seven-eighths of the people, the noble lord, calling himself a friend of the Protestant Church, would at once take from it seven-eighths of its property. But, in truth, all those questions about the amounts and the modes were mere trifling; the real question had come to be simply, "Will you destroy the Protestant church?" He insisted on the Act of Union, and on the pledges given for the maintenance of the Church at the time of, and at many different times since, that Union; and he referred to a variety of declarations and undertakings, from the days of Mr. Grattan downward, including the most solemn disclaimers from Roman Catholic bodies and leaders, of any intention or desire to interfere with the Protestant Church. He must now, without design to give offence to Roman Catholic members, read the terms of the oath taken by them on entering the House, and intended by the legislature expressly as a security for the Protestant Church. Having read it with great earnestness and amid a profound silence, he appealed to every Roman Catholic gentleman well to examine his own conscience before he gave a vote against that Church. What was it that the Roman Catholics now ask? They say that they will not accept a Church endowment in connexion with the state, nor any other provision which the state

can make for them; as they will make no alliance with the state themselves, they will not allow the state to continue its alliance with the Protestants. Did those who talked about equality, propose that the Roman Catholic bishops, appointed by a foreign potentate, should take their seats in the House of Lords? If yes, let them try to take the sense of the British people on that head; but if no, then what became of the proposed equality? If there was any real grievance pressing on the Roman Catholics, he was ready to co-operate for the removal of it. He saw no objection to an enactment, giving liberty to the owners of land in Ireland, to settle it for the uses of the Roman Catholic clergy in that kingdom. That boon, though but a small one, would indicate at least a friendly disposition toward our Roman Catholic brethren. The noble lord concluded by quoting from a speech made by Lord Palmerston in 1829, a passage condemning in strong terms the profligacy of any political party which, for the sake of parliamentary support, should league itself with the Roman Catholic members (when admitted under the Emancipation Act) for the purpose of assailing the Protestant Church.

Mr. Macaulay said it formed a *primâ facie* case for a committee of inquiry, that a great country, with so many natural advantages as Ireland, and with a population amounting to more than a fourth of the whole people of the empire, should at this day be governed, not by love but by force. The original source of ill-will was the conquest and tyranny of a race over a race. The Reformation had prevented in Ireland that fusion of races which had taken place in England. Whatever ideas had been associated in the minds of English Liberals with their country's greatness, the ideas of religious and civil liberty and the names of King William and the Whigs, were associated in the minds of the Irish Roman Catholics with their own degradation and oppression. He traced their sufferings through the period of the penal laws; and, coming to the date of the French Revolution, eulogised the policy of Mr. Pitt, who had sought to unite not merely the Crowns, but the hearts and affections of the people. Mr. Pitt had proposed to give a franchise to the Irish people, and a high and honourable station to their clergy; and if that great plan had been fulfilled, the Irish Union would at this day be as impregnable as the Union with Scotland. At last emancipation was carried too late, and carried not voluntarily, but by inevitable necessity. Was it wonderful that a concession so made had produced no gratitude? The Minister of this day, who had once described himself under the type of a physician, had treated his patient Ireland by a series of irritants, which had exasperated her disease. The Melbourne Government had produced a tranquil feeling; and if that Government had possessed the same Parliamentary strength with the present Ministry, all evil might have subsided in the course of a generation. But the present Ministry, then in Opposition, with a force powerful in numbers and in talents, selected the conciliatory policy of the late Lords-Lieutenant as the especial object of their attack. Every term of contumely was thrown by their partisans

upon the few Roman Catholics who were appointed to office, and, still worse, upon the whole body of that priesthood to whom the Roman Catholic people were so affectionately attached. They got up a Registration Bill to counteract the principle of the Reform Act; a Registration Bill, from the spirit of which they were now about to depart, for no reason except that they were now in office, with official responsibility; considering probably that they had no right to injure their country except when they were in opposition. They now said that they would gladly promote Roman Catholics, if there were any qualified by their character and talents for promotion, who were not among their enemies; but they could not promote their enemies. Quite true; but why were all the Roman Catholics in the kingdom their enemies? Certainly not by reason of their creed, which ever leaned to the Government side in politics, where the Government was not one which oppressed them. After censuring the Irish Government for not having earlier put forth their proclamation against the meeting at Clontarf, he came to the subject of the prosecution. To warrant such proceedings, it was not enough to have a case which would carry a verdict and a conviction; it was necessary to have a case which would carry a general feeling of the Government's wisdom and moderation. But the leader, who was the chief defendant in these prosecutions, was a man having an unexampled popularity among his countrymen, and exciting an universal interest throughout Europe. That man had suffered by the blunder respecting the lists, a clear wrong, for he had been deprived of the chance of an additional Roman Catholic juror, and consequently of an additional chance of an acquittal. The Government no doubt had made, technically, a good case about the strike of the Roman Catholics; but was it possible, without one Roman Catholic on the jury, to have a fair trial in this great conflict of religions and races? An alien is tried by a jury, six of whom must be aliens. You call the Roman Catholics aliens when it suits you; but the privileges of aliens you do not allow to them. It was said that the people of Ireland were now quiet. Yes, till the sentence, for fear of aggravating it against their leader; but from the time a prison should close upon him the difficulty would begin. Then his name would still remain, to stir up discontent; his presence would be wanted to allay it. A Registration Bill was promised; but it must destroy either the last remains of Irish representation, or the last remains of Ministerial consistency. One word as to the Irish Church. Lord Stanley had contended that the Church must not be touched, because the Roman Catholics, before the Relief Bill, disclaimed all intention of touching the Church; but Lord Stanley himself had abolished slavery, although when the slave trade was first assailed, Mr. Wilberforce and all its other opponents used to declare, that not slavery, but only the slave trade, ought to be abrogated. He trusted that Sir R. Peel would take a broader view, would inquire not what had been said forty years ago about the Church, but whether the Irish Church was now a good or a bad institution, whether or not it accomplished its ends, whether it was

in reality the poor man's Church, the means of comfort and of education to the people.

Sir William Follett said, that this was a motion brought forward subsequently indeed to the verdict, but prior to the sentence, which was still pending. Such a time, he thought, was ill fitted for a discussion on the subject in the House of Commons. He then proceeded to vindicate upon legal grounds the measures which the Government had adopted. The union between the two countries depended on one of those Acts which, though Parliament undoubtedly had power to repeal them, were generally considered to be of a character which, in any ordinary circumstances, ought practically to exempt them from disturbance. But though it might be lawful to petition for the repeal of any Act of Parliament, the mode in which these repeal meetings were organized and held was clearly such as rendered them illegal. The muster, the march, the numbers, the threatening language—these and other circumstances constituted in their combination a mischief which the law, in every country where law existed at all, should avail to put down. In that state of things the Government had determined to rely on the law as it stood, and not to ask any new powers from Parliament. Lord John Russell had indeed said, that it was judge-made law. If the noble Lord meant that it was common law, independent of enactment, he spoke accurately; and this common law it was on which British liberty and security mainly relied. Lord Campbell, when Attorney-General to the late Government, had prosecuted in this country for a conspiracy of almost exactly the same character; and after the conviction of obscure persons under that law, was Mr. O'Connell to escape by reason of his greater eminence, when that very eminence made the mischief of his influence so much greater? A conspiracy was not the less so because it did not happen to be secret. A conspiracy to murder would, of course, be secretly conducted; but a conspiracy to excite the people must, from its very nature, be public. It had been said that the Government ought to have proceeded before an ordinary jury. But before an ordinary jury the defendant has no challenge except for cause shown, while the Government has the power of challenging without cause shown and without limit. Therefore it was thought fairer to the defendants to have a special jury, in which mode of proceeding the privilege of striking is equal for both parties. If this was not a fair jury, trial by jury in Ireland was impossible; and, indeed, that appeared to be Mr. Macaulay's argument; for, as to his suggestion of six Protestants and six Roman Catholics, it was obvious, that if the jurors deserved the imputation cast upon them, these mixed juries would never find a verdict at all. He adverted to, and answered, the charges respecting the omitted lists, and the exclusion of Roman Catholics from judicial appointments; and expressed his hope that the disposition now manifested, and the measures now proposed, by the Government, would have the effect of restoring a better state of feeling in Ireland.

Sir Thomas Wilde, in a speech of great length, made an elaborate attack upon the policy of the

Government and the mode of conducting the prosecutions. It was said that the repeal meetings in Ireland were calculated to create alarm; but Government might at any moment have interfered to stop them; and in point of fact, the meetings did stop at the first proclamation. The delay to issue the proclamation for nine months was very like a trap for the unwary, who but for the delay never would have attended those meetings; a grave consideration, since the Judges had decided that the man who attended the last meeting might be held accountable for all that had been said and done at previous meetings. Sir Thomas minutely recapitulated the circumstances of the Clontarf proclamation. Ridiculing the excuse for the slowness with which it was issued after it had been determined upon—that its language must be nicely settled—he contended that it would have been easier to defend a Coercion Bill than a stretching of the law dangerous to public liberty; since a Coercion-Bill would have been professedly a temporary measure, establishing no precedent at all. Sir William Follett had said that such an indictment had before been preferred: but it was regarded throughout Westminster Hall as a disgrace to the law; and though the form had long been in use, it had never before been applied to such a prosecution. The case for the prosecution was really, like that of Lord George Gordon, one of high treason. He took no exception to the law as laid down from the Bench; but he contended that the proceedings were calculated to create great confusion in the minds of the jury, as to what the law really was, as it was the province of the Judge to point out the limits of lawful incitement. The question was, had the people of England, or had they not, the right to meet for the purpose of discussing grievances? had they a right only to meet for the purpose of creating content or affection? All that a bad or profligate Minister could want to destroy the liberty of the subject might be done by the law of the land; as when Judge Jefferies said, alluding to some "dangerous and violent man," "It is a pity that he (Lord Keeper Guildford) does not consult me: I could do all he wants by the law, if he would consult me." It was laid down that a previous agreement needs not to be proved to make out "conspiracy;" but a belief of such previous agreement was necessary to establish the charge. The statement that when persons acted at a public meeting with one common intent, they were to be treated as "conspirators," was a perversion of the law. The "O. P." rioters might be convicted of conspiracy from circumstances observed by those who witnessed the riot; but it never could be contended, that because people in the pit of a theatre united in a common hiss, they must have come to hiss by previous agreement, and be guilty of conspiracy. The jury in Mr. O'Connell's case did not understand the difference between persons at a public meeting making violent speeches on their own emotions, they being excited by what took place at that meeting, and their previous concert and agreement as to how they should act at the meeting. In that case the jury were told that the acts of the parties need not be proved at all—the whole crime consisted in the agreement to

meet together: and then they were referred back to the acts; never understanding or supposing that it was necessary for them to come to a conclusion, not that those persons met, as all persons attending public meetings upon grievances meet, with one common purpose, and for arriving at one common conclusion, but that they came there by previous agreement to effect certain acts and objects. He asserted, then, that Mr. O'Connell had received no fair trial. He had heard some new constitutional doctrine in that House: Sir William Follett had said that there were Acts of Parliament which must not be discussed; and Lord Stanley, that the conduct of the Judges must not be arraigned, though the first duty of the House was to watch the administration of justice. Sir Thomas Wilde went on with much detail to censure the summing-up of Chief Justice Pennefather, as having neglected to distinguish the boundaries of legitimate agitation, while it abounded in the language of hostile counsel. He strongly animadverted on the composition of the jury. The Ministers boasted that they had resorted to a special jury because had they tried by a common jury, they might have put aside as many as they pleased; but they could not have pursued any such course. "You dared not do it!" exclaimed Sir Thomas Wilde. "It was because you dared not do it that you had a special jury. You could strike off your twelve special jurors in a close room, but the common jury must have been chosen in open court. You could not have avoided having Roman Catholics on your jury, had you had a common jury. *(Loud cheers from Mr. Sheil and other liberal members.)* You, the underlings, have expressly and designedly sent Mr. O'Connell to the jury to which he was sent, for the purpose of having him convicted." *(Cheers.)* The attorneys for the traversers had put in an affidavit alleging, on their belief, that there had been a wilful and corrupt suppression of certain names, and therefore applying that the striking of the special jury might be suspended until the list should be set right; an application which never would have been refused in Westminster Hall. He then entered upon a very minute examination of affidavits and figures, to show that twenty-seven *Roman Catholics* had been omitted from the jury-list; a fact quite unexplained, and one which established that the traversers could not have had a fair trial. It was clear that the Crown lawyers had a list suited to their purpose, and they determined to keep to it. Those who take advantage of a fraud, when once perpetrated, are as bad as those who commit it. Of the persons on the jury, one was a Mr. Thompson, who, when Mr. O'Connell made a motion in the town-council on the subject of repeal, seconded an amendment in favour of the union. Closing with some general remarks, Sir Thomas repeated again and again, that Mr. O'Connell had not received a fair trial, and that the verdict against him was illegal.

The entire night of the adjourned debate was occupied by the elaborate speech of the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. T. B. Smith,) who undertook to give an account to the House of all the steps which he had taken in the late trial, in their consecutive order. Within a few days after the information had

been sworn on which the trial proceeded, the streets of Dublin were placarded with bills holding out as a Government spy, and a wilful perjurer, the principal witness for the Crown—Mr. Hughes, a gentleman to whose honour and integrity Mr. O'Connell himself had borne testimony in the course of the trial. The bill was sent before the grand jury on the second of November; and on the sixth, while it was still before them, an application, which might long before have been made to the Commission, was made to the Court of Queen's Bench, charging perjury against the principal witness, with a view to prejudice the minds of the grand jury. The next application was for copies of the indictment; they asked for eight copies, calculating probably upon delay; but this move had been anticipated, and the eight copies were all ready, and were at once handed over. They then required to examine all the copies with the originals, hoping to find some variance; but here they were again foiled, by the care with which the copies had been prepared. They next required the names of the witnesses and the caption as parts of the indictment; but, considering these attempts also were made solely for delay, he had resisted them, and the Court had decided in his favour. Then came a set of pleas in abatement, again for delay; he resisted the reception of them as too late; filed demurrers instantly, and proposed to argue them next morning; but the traversers' counsel, who had been five days in preparing these pleas, required a further four days' rule, before they would come to the argument. In resisting these attempts, he had done only what, as a public officer, he was bound to do. The argument came on, and his demurrers were allowed. This was on the 22nd of November. He then called upon the Court, on the authority of decided cases, to require an immediate plea; and then, at length, though not without a further struggle for more time, a plea of Not Guilty was put upon the record. The term being now near its end, he had applied to the Court to exercise its statutory power of specially fixing a trial at bar in vacation. This they opposed—first, because they wished more time for preparation; and, secondly, because of the state of the special jury books, which, as they then stood, comprehended only twenty-five Roman Catholics able to serve. On the second ground, and on that solely, he had assented to a postponement from the 11th of December to the 15th of January. He had expected that the new jury lists would be earlier ready, and he did still think that the clerks of the peace had not been so diligent as they ought. On the 29th or 30th of December, the jury papers were handed to the Sheriff, whose duty it was, within ten days from that time, to prepare a special jury list; it was liable to alteration; and if the Crown Solicitor had consented to give a copy, as he was asked to do, before that time, and an alteration had taken place meanwhile, there would have been a fresh application for delay on the ground that the traversers had been misled by the list. On the special jury list for 1843, which he had consented to pass by, there had been twenty-five Roman Catholics; on that for 1844, which he had consented to wait for, there were 188. A protest was made against the ballot for the jury, on the ground that a paper, containing Roman

Catholic names, had been omitted in the Recorder's office. To that protest the Crown Solicitor certainly did not think it his duty to accede. He must observe, that the striking of a special jury was not in the nature of a challenge; it was compulsory on each party to strike; and it might as well be inquired what motives had influenced the strike on the side of the defendants, as what motives had guided the Crown. On the 12th of January a motion was made to quash the jury panel. Sir T. Wilde had said, the Irish Attorney-General ought to have consented, but he had practised a delusion on the House and the public, in not stating what the consequences of such a consent would have been. He himself would therefore explain them. The panel could have been quashed only upon the principle, that the jury list of 1844 was a nullity. There were other cases to be tried in Ireland beside this traverse; and if he had assented to any addition to the jurors' book, every case to be so tried would have been affected; but in truth, and for that very reason, he had no power to consent, and so it had been admitted by some of the traversers' own counsel. No doubt he might have consented to quash the panel altogether; but the law prescribed that where the panel of any year should be quashed, all cases must be tried by the panel of the preceding year; and if the new panel, containing 188 Roman Catholics, had been set aside, either the traversers must have been tried on the old panel, containing only twenty-five Roman Catholics, or the trial must have been postponed to 1845. There had been a strange affidavit of Mr. Mahony, about the omitted names. Mr. Justice Perrin had declared his conviction that there was nothing in this to affect the parties conducting the prosecution; whether there might not have been some contrivance by a certain Roman Catholic clerk in the office, who had very improperly allowed the traversers' attorneys to have access to the papers, was another question; certainly Mr. Mahony had not stated in his affidavit that his clerk was unconscious of the transaction. He then came to the striking of the Roman Catholics from the jury list. The Crown Solicitor had stated on affidavit, that he believed these persons to be Repealers. Mr. Sheil had said in Court he would disprove that on affidavit; but after waiting a month, Mr. Sheil, instead of producing an affidavit founded on the regular registers of the Repeal Association, which recorded every individual subscriber, had produced an affidavit on the mere hearsay of the traversers' attorney, and even this applying to only two individuals. Most of the nine were, in fact, not only Repealers, but very active Repealers. There was a perfect right to strike off any individuals, without any reason at all; but here there was reason of the most cogent kind. Sir T. Wilde had said, that the Irish Attorney-General would not have dared to set aside the jurors on a common jury, when the challenge would have been an open one. Yes, he would have dared to challenge, and would have challenged, every common juror whom he had believed to be a Repealer. How had the powers at present in his hands been exercised during the late Government by those who criticised his conduct? He stated the circumstances of a case in which Mr. Sheil, pro-

secuting on a charge which affected a fellow creature's life, had set aside, out of thirty-six jurors, no fewer than twenty-nine Protestants; when the prisoner was allowed, in all, but twenty peremptory challenges. What had been the cause for setting aside these twenty-nine Protestants? He defended himself against the charge of petty hostility in harshly compelling the presence of the traversers throughout the trials, showing the gross untruth of that imputation. He vindicated the frame and scope of the indictment, and ridiculed the notion that the leaders of a monster meeting could not be guilty of overawing the Legislature, unless the mob were actually gathered in Palace Yard. The count which had been represented by the Attorney-General of the late Government as such a strain upon the law, was copied verbatim from an indictment preferred by himself under that Administration. If, then, the present law officers of Ireland had been to blame, it was for having fallen into what he must admit was in general a bad habit—the imitation of the acts of the late Attorney-General. He repelled with indignation the charge of partiality adduced against the Lord Chief Justice. He referred in very good taste to the indiscretion he had himself committed in the dispute between himself and Mr. Fitzgibbon, which he greatly regretted; but he knew that the House was composed of gentlemen, who could feel how to make allowance for his error. (*Much cheering from both sides of the House followed the Learned Gentleman's speech.*)

The debate having been again adjourned, was resumed on the eighth evening by Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who addressed himself to the subject of the proceedings preliminary to the late trials, maintaining that though delay had certainly been the object of the traversers in their applications to the Court, it was not a delay for vexation, but a fair delay for the chance of getting a more satisfactory jury. He vindicated the Roman Catholic clerk whom the Irish Attorney-General had implicated in the omission of the names from the jury list. After dealing at some length with these and other technical parts of the subject, he condemned, on principle, the description of charge on which the traversers had been indicted.

The Attorney-General for England (Sir F. Pollock) continued the debate. After paying a just compliment to the speech of the Irish Attorney-General, and declaring his persuasion that Mr. Sheil had been actuated by no motive but a sense of duty in setting aside the twenty-nine Protestants in the case mentioned on a former night, he explained the reasons by which he had himself been induced to postpone a revenue trial alluded to by Sir T. Wilde, observing that it was only under special circumstances, involving some real hardships on the defendant, and not upon every light suggestion, that he should think it right to consent to such postponement. He gave a manly exposition of the principles on which, at the outset of his official career, Sir R. Peel had counselled him to act, and of the way in which he had followed that advice, looking not to the mere letter of the law, but to the general considerations of justice and mercy. He animadverted with much plea-

santry on Mr. Macaulay's disclaimer of the legal character and profession, and having expressed his admiration for the talent evinced in the right honourable and learned Member's late speech, he commented upon its remarkable deficiency in point of practical suggestion. Addressing himself to the subject of the Irish trials, he exposed the absurdity of the complaint that the case had not been left to a common jury; indeed, he should as soon have thought of taking a case of high treason to be tried at the Quarter Sessions. Mr. Sheil had made a mistake in speaking of the special jury as selected; the forty-eight names were first taken by ballot, then reduced to twenty-four by a strike of twelve on each side, and again reduced from twenty-four to the final twelve by another ballot. The resort to a special jury in this case had been sanctioned by the unanimous opinion of the law officers on both sides of the Channel; and if the lots had fallen unfortunately for the traversers, that result was no ground of imputation upon the prosecutor. He had himself, at Carmarthen, set aside no fewer than thirty persons called upon a common jury: he had been obliged to do that because he had received credible information that a great number of the persons on that panel had been out in the riots: he had been enabled to do it, because his conduct on former prosecutions had been honoured with the approbation of Parliament, and "character was strength." But that could not have been done to the full extent in Dublin by reason of the extraordinary excitement prevailing there; and thus public justice required that, instead of taking common jurors, the Crown should refer the subject to a special jury, where the process would be by striking and not by challenging. Now he admitted that, *cæteris paribus*, a Roman Catholic juror on the Irish trials would have been preferable for the Crown to a Protestant; but here *cætera* were not *paria*. He admitted that the duty of the law officers should be executed with deference to public opinion; but to leave on the jury a man who had signed a requisition for a Repeal meeting would have been to merge that duty in a spurious liberality. He much regretted that a notion should have been circulated of any intention to insult the Roman Catholics; no man, not even Mr. Sheil himself, had a mind more alien from such a wish. He vindicated the common law from Sir T. Wilde's attack upon it. The trial by jury rested on the common law, and the trial by jury was the foundation of public opinion. The decisions of the judges, proceeding on no statute, but on the principles of this same common law, had fixed the most important grounds of British liberty, had put an end to general warrants, had settled the right of the imported slave to freedom, had abolished the state of villenage throughout this realm. The doctrine of conspiracy was as old as the law of England, and he vindicated the reasonableness and utility of it. It had been said, why did you not indict for attending an illegal meeting? It was well that such a course had not been taken; for this jury to whom such blind partiality had been imputed, had refused to find that these meetings were illegal; and if there had been an acquittal on that ground, you would have pos-

sessed no check on the Repeal movement. Why not have prosecuted for libel? He owned that he did not like the present law of libel: it was his habit to dissuade even private prosecutors from proceeding upon it; and prosecutions for public libel had been disused not only by himself, but by all the law officers for a considerable time. He hoped he should not get into disfavour by showing that he had himself on one occasion or other done almost all the things charged against the Irish Attorney-General. For instance, with respect to the challenge to the array, he had done at Cardiff just what the Irish Attorney-General had done in Dublin; he had demurred to such a challenge. It was a challenge on account of fraud by persons unknown. There was no possibility of trying such an allegation; therefore there was no course but to demur; and he would cordially share the responsibility of the Irish Attorney-General. It was alleged in this debate that Mr. O'Connell had not had a fair trial; let that be proved even now, and in next term a new trial would be granted him by the Court. This was the proper and constitutional answer to the imputation of unfairness. He was sincerely anxious for the welfare of Ireland, but he held that it might be accomplished without invasion upon the Church. On the subject of education he would go to the fullest extent; he felt that to the relief of the necessities of the poorer country there ought to be no limit but the means of the richer. He insisted on the preservation of the Union, and urged the necessity of a harmonious and cordial co-operation of parties. (This speech was much cheered from both sides of the House.)

Mr. Roebuck took a retrospect of the state of Ireland under the successive Governments of late years, observing that when the Whig Ministers fell into distress they were very liberal to Ireland; but so long as they had been safe in their places they had offered nothing for her welfare. On the other hand, the present Ministry, however untainted with bigotry themselves, were supported by a body of adherents, among whom bigotry was rife, and from among whom they selected all their instruments, to the great and natural dissatisfaction of the Irish people. Hence their ardour for repeal, a result which he confessed would in his opinion be the greatest evil except one, and that one was military government. He hoped, however, that what had passed within the last few days would induce the leader of Repeal to teach his countrymen that there was sympathy for them in England. He condemned the assertion of Mr. Shaw, that the Irish Church rested on religious truth. He considered this as a principle of persecution which its supporters, to be consistent, should carry out in full. He then censured the conduct of the Irish Attorney-General during the trials, step by step; imputing to him, that while he charged others with unjust delay, he himself had been guilty of indecent haste. After repeating many of the objections before taken to the process, Mr. Roebuck asserted that the acts done by Mr. O'Connell, however imprudent, had not been illegal; that consequently the prosecution of him was unjust, and that the verdict had converted him into a sort of martyr.

Mr. O'Connell said he was not

about to speak of himself: he had come for a different purpose—to make a protestation and to ask a question—to protest against any new wrong to his country, and to ask how Ireland was to be governed. Before the Union, she had an independent Parliament of her own. If she had been raised to a more prosperous condition by the Union, then let the wisdom of that measure be praised; for Mr. Pitt's argument in recommendation of it was, that it would increase her prosperity. What had been the result? Mr. Kohl, in his work upon the state of Ireland, had attested that her condition was worse than that of the most destitute countries in Europe. There were other testimonies to the like effect, and particularly the opinions of the Poor Law Commissioners, who had shown that about one-third of her whole population was in a state of pauperism. The ratio of population from 1830 to 1840 had been actually less than in the ten years preceding. Little would he care for what had passed on the late trials, if he could open the eyes of the wise and good in England to the real state of Ireland. At all events he could never forget, and he would fully relate to his countrymen, the sympathy he had met with in England. But he had little hope of justice. Why were not the franchises, why were not the corporate institutions, of the two countries the same? Was there any man now, on either side of the House, who did not wish that the union had been made complete? You could have made your own arrangements then; but the cry of "the Church in danger" prevented that, and your union was like the identification of the shark with its prey—the swallowing up of the one by the other. The Whigs who succeeded Mr. Pitt were able to effect nothing for Ireland: all they asked was to make Roman Catholic officers, naval and military, capable of promotion; but they could not succeed, though the measure in reality went only to increase the Crown's prerogative. The "No Popery" cry was raised to an incredible height and extent. Mr. Perceval made exclusion his staple. He resolved that the Roman Catholics should go no further; but they resolved that they would, and they combined for that purpose. Mr. O'Connell then sketched the history of these combinations to the year 1825. In that year all might have been settled; the clergy, with their bishops, were prepared to concur in a general arrangement, but the offer was refused. Upon this the county of Clare returned him to Parliament; emancipation necessarily followed, and it was granted, but in an undignified way, as a thing enforced and extorted. The Reform Bill was the consequence of the emancipation; but in that Reform Bill the franchise bestowed upon Ireland was measured out with the most unjust parsimony, in proof of which he referred to several Irish counties with large populations and small constituencies. The Repeal question was then debated in the House. It was rejected, but the House resolved that it would redress the grievances of Ireland. That pledge, however, was not fulfilled. He read a petition which he had presented from the Precursors' Society, setting forth what they considered and claimed as their rights. From this he proceeded to the late prosecutions. He protested

against them in the name of the Irish people—first, because the meetings were not illegal, unless, indeed, illegality were constituted by the repetition of many acts, each individually legal. Secondly, because every Roman Catholic had been struck from the jury; with respect to which he defended himself against a charge made against him on a former evening, that he had himself been guilty of packing jurors. It was a base and false insinuation that Roman Catholic jurors would perjure themselves. He acquitted Mr. Shaw of any evil intention in the omission of the jury names, and his clerk of having received any bribe. He blamed the demurrer upon the challenge to the array, and spoke in bitter terms of the Lord Chief Justice's charge to the jury. With respect to the measures proposed by the Government, he treated them as of little value. What they ought to do on the subjects they meant to deal with was, to make each Roman Catholic bishop a sole corporation—to improve the borough franchise, clearing it from the grand jury cess—to give to the counties as large a constituency, in proportion to their population, as the English counties enjoyed, and to bring back the law of landlord and tenant to what it was before the Union. But there were other things to be done. The Government should remodel the financial arrangements between England and Ireland,—enlarge the Irish corporate franchise to an equality with that of England, provide against absenteeism, which was a crime in Ireland, and ought to be punished, and increase the number of Irish representatives. There was one more grievance, greater than all the rest—the Church. Until there was religious equality, there could be no political freedom; but that could not be accomplished by money. The Roman Catholic clergy would not accept a pecuniary provision, nor could the Treasury afford an adequate one: any pittance it could give would but irritate, not satisfy. Could not religion thrive unless backed by money? He was going back to Ireland to convey the answer of Parliament, but he feared it would not be a satisfactory one. His anxiety was to see men act together like brothers, without distinction between English and Irish, Protestant and Roman Catholic.

Mr. Sheil, referring to the Irish Attorney-General's charge against him, of having struck twenty-nine Protestants off a jury-list, on a trial of life and death, said that he had been anxious on that occasion to have a mixed jury: as the prisoner was challenging Roman Catholics, he had thought it right to keep the balance by striking off Protestants; and eventually there had been seven Roman Catholics and five Protestants on that jury. To show that he had been actuated by "no bloodhound instinct," he read from the report of his own address to the jury some passages of a merciful nature. He wished the Irish Attorney-General had so mixed the late jury, or had left even one Roman Catholic upon it. Eight of the twelve Protestant jurors were men who had repeatedly voted against Mr. O'Connell at elections: one of the twelve had on one occasion made a violent speech against him; and another had toasted the "glorious memory." He did not say this last was a ground for striking; but all these circumstances together deserved

consideration, and Mr. O'Connell might have said with Louis—"I look for judges, but I behold only accusers." If, again, a considerable part of the jury was omitted, and justice was contaminated by her contact with power, the boasted victory might prove eventually more detrimental to the victors than to the vanquished. Why, on the meetings of the Privy Council before the proclamation against the Clontarf meeting, had Mr. Blake, a Roman Catholic, not been summoned? That meeting had been announced for three weeks; why had not the proclamation against it been earlier produced? Why was the indictment framed as for conspiracy, instead of being framed, as it ought to have been, for sedition, or for an unlawful assembly? Why had it been deferred until many months had elapsed from the publication of some of the writings produced to the jury? Because the object was to make a case for a prosecution by a long chain of circumstances; and then the authors of these compositions were not included, but the compositions themselves read in evidence against Daniel O'Connell, who had not written one of them. The Irish Attorney-General had complained of the placards against Mr. Hughes, but had forgotten to state that Mr. Hughes had acknowledged himself to have made two mistakes in an affidavit. It was now apparent that they were mistakes, but the traversers did not know when they denounced him, that he was guiltless of any intent to state a falsehood. One of Mr. Hughes's mistakes had been in saying that he had seen Mr. Barrett, the editor of the *Pilot*, at one of the Repeal meetings; Mr Hughes, discovering his error, apprized the Crown Solicitor that he had mistaken another person for Mr. Barrett; but the warrant for Mr. Barrett's apprehension, which was founded on that mistake, had not been recalled by the Crown Solicitor. On this conduct of that officer, Mr. Sheil made some severe animadversions. The names of the witnesses on the back of the indictment were applied for; the application, *primâ facie* at least a reasonable one, met a peremptory refusal. Yet Mr. Justice Perrin thought it matter of right; and Mr. Justice Burton thought that, though not matter of right, it ought to be conceded by the Crown in point of discretion. The Attorney-General had taken credit for having given time to prepare a new jury panel; but if he had gone to trial on the old one, with only twenty-five Roman Catholics, he would have exposed himself to still stronger imputations than those which he had now incurred. As to the omitted names, he wholly acquitted the Recorder of any moral blame, though it might have been better had he remained in Dublin to see that other officers did their duty. He indignantly vindicated the Roman Catholic clerk from the imputation of having connived at any trick in the abstraction of those names. He contended that by that abstraction, however, the traversers had lost a portion of the contingency to which they were entitled, a portion of their tickets in this lottery. The Attorney-General had said little or nothing about the challenge *to the array* by the traversers; that would have involved an easily triable issue upon the facts of the omission; but the Crown had shrunk from taking that issue. With

respect to the strike of the ten Roman Catholics, he admitted that eight, being members of the Repeal Association, were properly struck off; but how as to Hendrick? Hendrick was a Roman Catholic, but had not subscribed to the Repeal Association. Nor had Dunn: Dunn might have been favourable to repeal, but that was a very different thing to belonging to the Association. He had proved, then, that two Roman Catholics had been struck off the special jury, who might have been retained. But why had not the case been carried before a common jury? Sir T. Wilde had strongly observed that the Crown would not then have dared to exercise the right of peremptory challenge. The Irish Attorney-General, however, had said last night that he *would* have dared to do so; and certainly no one could question his intrepidity. Was it to be wondered at that the course taken had excited the feelings of the Roman Catholics? Those feelings were the more excited because of the violent language which on some occasions the Irish Attorney-General had used against them, particularly on the subject of their regard for an oath, though certainly they preferred that open manly attack, to smooth insinuations gently delivered, of which the suavity was poison. There was this practical anomaly—the Roman Catholic was admitted to Parliament, to the Boards of Admiralty, Treasury, Trade, to the Bench itself; but he was not admitted to the jury-box. Mr. Sheil then proceeded to read extracts of passages from the debates of the Protestant Operative Association in Dublin—a body who had presented an anti-Catholic address to the Lord-Lieutenant, and to whom the Lord-Lieutenant had expressed in return his "warm acknowledgments." Of the trial itself he would say little, and he would say little of the Chief Justice, because he had himself been counsel *on the other side*. But he would ask what would be the moral effect of the verdict? or would that effect be improved by the late oration of the Noble Lord, (Lord Stanley,) whose speech had been happily likened by Mr. Fonblanque to "blisters of the shining fly?" The Noble Lord had delivered a homily on the Roman Catholic oath, which oath he had read *in italics*. The Noble Lord had given to him and to his Roman Catholic brethren a lecture upon perjury: suppose he were now to admonish the Noble Lord upon political apostacy, and wind up with the motto of his noble family, "Sans changer?" Mr. Sheil then applied himself to the consideration of the proposed remedies for Ireland, which he treated as affording no reasonable hope of success. What did the Ministers mean to do with that Church which the Recorder of Dublin had said must not be touched, because it was founded on Christian truth? Why, who was to decide what Christian truth was? He illustrated this difficulty by an epigrammatic contrast between the Establishments on the north and on the south of the Tweed. "You had dealt with the Church question in Canada; you had dealt with the clergy reserves there; nay, even in Ireland you had reduced eight bishoprics, abolished church-rates, and put a fourth of the tithes into the pocket of the landlords; where, then, was the consistency of your present refusal?" Referring to the foreign

policy of Lord Aberdeen, and the instability of that throne of the barricades, which he regarded as resting neither upon legitimacy on the one hand, nor liberty on the other; he besought the House to look forward to the possible dangers of foreign war, and adjured them by the Gospel and its doctrines to avert the horrors of civil bloodshed. "These are perilous times. My conviction is that England, with her gigantic arm, will crush, as I trust in God she will, every insurrectionary movement in Ireland, though in that movement frantic Ireland may be aided by Catholic France. But at what a fearful cost of treasure, and of what is infinitely more valuable—human life! Well might the Duke of Wellington, well might the hero of a hundred fights, though accustomed to the contests of fields of death, express his horror of civil war—a civil war in Ireland! Should that day of atrocities take possession of the nation, every feeling of humanity would be violated: neither age nor sex would be secure; on the one side you would have the pitch-cap and the lash, and the shrieks of Scullabogue on the other; and when that deluge of blood subsided, it would be a sorry consolation to a British statesman, in the contemplation of the scene, to see the spires of your Establishment still standing secure amidst the solitude and desolation with which they would be surrounded. You have adjured me upon my oath, which I have sworn upon the Gospel of God: I adjure you in the name of every *precept* contained in that Gospel, in the name of every obligation, Divine and human, as you are men and as you are Christians, to save your country from those evils to which I point but to avert them only; and to remember, that if, in the spirit of partizanship, you permit Ireland to be engulfed in ruin, the verdict of posterity will be against you; and you will not only be answerable to your country, but to that Judge in whose presence it will be more dreadful than all the horrors of civil war to appear." (*Cheers.*) But he was not without hope for Ireland—not without hope that it would cease to be the arena of factious contests: for, since his return to England, he had seen that the mass of the community were influenced by kindness to Ireland; and he had heard such sentiments expressed in that House by the adherents of Government. He finished with a prayer that those feelings might be appreciated by his countrymen; and that, producing a national union, the greatness of the British empire might be invulnerable, and the power and the glory, and, above all, the liberties of Englishmen, might endure for ever. (*Great cheering.*)

Sir Robert Peel bespoke the indulgence of the House, as having to travel over a field exhausted by nine nights of debate. He began by denying the historical assertions of Mr. O'Connell. The independent Parliament he talked of had been the most corrupt that ever existed; and so Mr. Grattan described it. During its existence, according to Mr. O'Connell, the happiness of Ireland was almost perfect, yet for the last twenty years of its time there had been a constant series of insurrectionary Acts: that Parliament itself was composed exclusively of Protestants, and the Protestant Church

existed unbroken. It might be imagined what mis-statements the learned member was accustomed to make to his countrymen, when he could venture to make such assertions in the face of the House of Commons. This was a party motion; and in order to make it impossible that the Government should agree with it, in which case the noble mover must have proposed something for the welfare of Ireland, the motion had been mixed with a censure upon the Ministers themselves. The noble lord seemed to have been solving a question in political fluxions, how to combine the maximum of crimination against the Government with the minimum of inconvenient engagement to himself. He might have been a little less acrimonious, considering the sort of house he lived in—he might have thrown fewer stones. The example was one which he himself would not imitate. With reference to Lord John Russell's attack on the Lord Chancellor, he vindicated that eminent nobleman and the selection of him for his high office; repeated Lord Lyndhurst's own explanation, and rebuked the conduct of Lord John Russell and the Whigs to Lord Plunket, an Irishman of the very highest qualifications, whom, only six weeks before they left office, they, the advocates of the exclusive claims of Irishmen to judicial office, had removed from the Great Seal of Ireland to gratify the vanity of a Scotchman. Lord John Russell had endeavoured to make him (Sir R. Peel) responsible for what Mr. Bradshaw had said at an election dinner about Roman Catholic appointments; but really this was pushing the doctrine of conspiracy somewhat further than the Government itself had ever carried it. He read the instructions which he had given to the Lord Lieutenant, directing him to include in his patronage such Roman Catholics as had not taken part in political agitation. Those instructions had been acted upon at the first opportunity, in the instance of Serjeant Howley, and the reward of the Government had been a torrent of abuse from the Liberal party. The Government had taken office in September, 1841, and until March, 1843, they had maintained in Ireland the smallest force which, except on one or two occasions, had ever been stationed there; they had reduced the Whig establishment by 2,400 men. In March, 1843, the agitation began. The Government had done nothing to provoke this; but it did not suit the views of some persons that the Government should be successful. The period was peculiarly favourable to the movement, because the Poor-law of the late Ministers was then coming into operation and galling all the poorer occupiers; it was also a period of agricultural depression; and there was, moreover, an alarm on the subject of the Tariff. The Government was charged with allowing the meetings to proceed for the purpose of entrapping the agitators. He solemnly denied that purpose. They had not thought it wise—nay, he thought it could be seldom wise to apply to Parliament for extraordinary powers, the effect of which was generally to impair the credit and efficacy of the ordinary law. The Whigs had taken a different course, they had applied for a Coercion Bill; and he himself, instead of making a Lichfield House compact with the opponents of that

measure, to turn out the Whig Government, had given his support to the Bill. He read some of the provisions of that measure, which created new offences, and made them triable by court-martial. He had instructed the Lord Lieutenant, if any meeting should be announced, with respect to which there should be affidavits from free and voluntary deponents, stating it to be of such a character as to endanger the public peace, that a proclamation should be issued to forbid such meeting; that if necessary, the ground should be pre-occupied; and that in the last resort, it should be dispersed. Notice had not been wanting. The dismissal of the magistrates, and the Queen's Speech on the prorogation, had been sufficient warnings. For a while the Government had abstained from directly interfering, not without some hope that the agitation might subside. But the meetings became more dangerous; the day selected for one of them was the anniversary of the Irish rebellion; the scenes of others were those of events associated with national exasperation. The Clontarf meeting had these distinguishing features—that it was attended with military array, that it was convened in military language, and that troops of "Repeal Cavalry" were summoned to attend it. The law advisers of the Crown were of opinion that these circumstances distinguished that from the previous meetings, and rendered it of itself illegal. The Government then decided to issue the proclamation, to occupy the ground, and to appeal to the law. He justified that appeal, and denied all intention of disrespect to the Roman Catholics. He read evidence of the excitement then prevailing throughout Ireland, manifested even in the night by signal fires upon the hills of many counties; and asked whether these things were for the purpose of petition. The Government had had no alternative but to call upon the law. A conviction was obtained, without bloodshed—without collision; and then the Government were assailed by a powerful party, and arraigned, sometimes for too great forbearance, and sometimes for too great vigour. If they had taken any different course, this House would have rung with far other taunts—taunts for premature interference, or for a cowardly disposition to spare the powerful and pursue the weak. It remained for him to deal with a much more important subject—the future policy of Government in Ireland. He wondered it had not occurred to Mr. O'Connell, that if wealth and intelligence were of any importance in a constituency, the extensive pauperism, which he had mentioned as amounting to seventy per cent. on the whole agricultural population, ought to be a strong argument against the extension of franchise demanded. Sir Robert then proceeded to explain and vindicate the course which had been taken with respect to the Landlord and Tenant Commission. As to the franchise, he admitted that there ought to be, not identity between the two countries, which was impossible, but substantial equality. That was the principle which we ought to endeavour to establish throughout Irish affairs. Now as to the Church. The Legislature had given to the Protestants at the Union an assurance for the preservation of their Establishment; and as far as na-

tional compact could have force, that Establishment was protected. As authorities for this protection, he cited Mr. Burke, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Plunket, and Sir J. Newport. He would not say that the compact must bind the Parliament in all possible circumstances, but he held that it ought not to be lightly disturbed. But there was a still higher ground—that of the welfare of Ireland herself. There must be some Church Establishment in that country, and it could not be Roman Catholic, because the Roman Catholics refused to accept endowments in connexion with the State. What then could be more unreasonable than to take from a Church which submitted itself to the State five-sixths of its property, for the purpose of transferring that proportion to a Church which refused any such connexion? He could conceive nothing more likely to raise a spirit of the widest discord. His determination, therefore, was to uphold the Protestant Church in its full integrity, not excluding such reforms as might improve its usefulness. He proposed to give facilities for the endowments of private benefactors to the Roman Catholic Church; and to increase very largely the grant for public education. He referred with emotion to the sacrifices which he had made for Ireland, when in order to carry the Relief Bill, and, as he had hoped, to insure her tranquillity, he had risked private friendships and political connexions, and forfeited the cherished representation of that University where his earliest ambition had been gratified. He hoped that if party did not mar the endeavour, Ireland might yet be governed by the ordinary law.

Sir R. Peel concluded with an animated peroration, with which he closed his long and very impressive speech, amidst the vociferous cheering of his supporters.—He said, "I have a firm conviction, that if there were a calm and tranquillity in Ireland, there is no part of the British empire that would make such rapid progress in improvement. There are facilities for improvement, and opportunities for it, which will make the advance of Ireland more rapid than the advance of any other country. I will conclude, then, by expressing my sincere and earnest hope, that this agitation, and all the evil consequences of it, may be permitted to subside; and hereafter, in whatever capacity I may be, I should consider that the happiest day of my life when I could see the beloved Sovereign of these realms fulfilling the fondest wishes of her heart—possessing a feeling of affection towards all her people, but mingling that affection with sympathy and tenderness towards Ireland: I should hail the dawning of that auspicious day when she could alight, like some benignant spirit, on the shores of Ireland, and lay the foundations of a temple of Peace—when she could, in accents which proceeded from the heart, spoken to the heart, rather than to the ear—call upon her Irish subjects of all classes and of all denominations, Protestants and Roman Catholics, Saxon and Celt, to forget the difference of creed and of race, and to hallow that temple of Peace which she should then found with sacrifices still holier than those by which the temples of old were hallowed—by the sacrifice of those evil passions that dishonour our common faith,

and prevent the union of heart and hand in defence of our common country."

Lord John Russell, in reply, noticed some of the chief attacks on his motion by the leading members of the Government. He went into some particulars respecting the retirement of Lord Plunket, who first desired to withdraw from his office, and though he subsequently revoked that wish, his resignation was not forced from him. Lord John Russell then vindicated his own views respecting the Church, and other topics that had been adverted to, On a division the numbers were —for the motion, 225; against it 334; majority for the Ministers, 99.

CHAPTER IV.

Affairs of Ireland continued—Registration of Voters' Bill brought in by Lord Eliot—Principles of the new Measure also introduced to amend the Irish Municipal Franchise—General discussion on the subject—The Registration Bill suspended and finally postponed—Sir R. Peel, at a late period of the Session, moves the Second Reading—Mr. T. Duncombe moves as an Amendment, to discharge the Order—Amendment carried—Mr. Hume moves to abolish the office of Viceroy of Ireland—Captain Bernal seconds the Motion, which is opposed by Lord John Russell and Sir R. Peel, and ultimately withdrawn—Mr. Ward's Motion on the Irish Church question—His Speech is answered by Lord Eliot—Speeches of Sir John Walsh, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Hamilton, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Sheil, and Sir R. H. Inglis—The Motion is negatived by 274 to 179—Irish Charitable Trusts' Bill—It passes the House of Lords, and is brought into the House of Commons by Sir James Graham, on the 29th of July—His explanation of its leading provisions—Observations of Mr. More O'Ferrall, Lord Arundel, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, Mr. Sheil, and other Members—The Second Reading is carried by 71 to 5—Mr. Dominick Browne opposes it on the Third Reading, but without success, and the Bill is passed—Roman Catholic Penal Acts' Repeal Bill, introduced by Lord Beaumont, is taken up by the Government—The Lord Chancellor explains the objects and provisions of the Bill—It passes the House of Lords, and is proposed in the other House by Sir R. Peel—Remarks of Mr. Hawes and other Members—The Bill is carried.

THE Speech from the Throne had announced the intention of the Government to take up, in the present Session, the question of the Registration of Electors for Ireland. An attempt had formerly been made to carry a Bill for the settlement of this question by the Conservative party, but without success, while the Whig Government was in office. It was one of those subjects which the existing Ministry had constantly declared to require the immediate interference of Parliament, and in fulfilment of this engagement, Lord Eliot, early in April, introduced in the House of Commons a Bill for the purpose. He thus stated the reasons and objects of the measure.

"The defects of the present law," he said, "arise from the difficulty of challenging the voter's right to remain on the register, and from the facilities afforded for personation and corrupt dealing; defects which

are acknowledged by members on all sides of the House. When the Irish Reform Bill was introduced, it was distinctly stated by Lord Althorp and Lord Stanley, that if experience should approve the registration system then introduced into England, it would be right to consider the propriety of extending its operation to Ireland. Some evils pointed out by ten years' experience were amended by the Act of last Session; and the present working of the system is quite satisfactory. That system, then, *mutatis mutandis*, he proposed to introduce into Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant in Council will be empowered to divide the different counties into polling districts, assigning to each such district a polling place, at which a revising barrister will hold an annual court of revision and registration. In England it was necessary to make a new creation of revising barristers; but in Ireland the existing assistant barristers will be intrusted with the duties of revision. In England the right of appeal from the decisions of the revising barristers has been vested in the Court of Common Pleas: in Ireland it will lie to the Court of Exchequer. As the judges are much absorbed by business, seven out of the twelve will be allowed to constitute a quorum. The duty of preparing the lists will devolve upon Baronial Collectors in counties, and on the Clerks of the Peace in boroughs. As in England, the polling will be limited to two days in counties, and to one day in boroughs. The names of the electors now on the register will not be disturbed, but will remain unchallenged for the period of eight years to which the voter is at present entitled, except in the case of the actual transfer of property for which the vote is registered.

"The subject of qualification is at present in a very doubtful and unsatisfactory state. By the Act of 1829, the forty-shilling freehold franchise was abolished: there were then 216,000 electors, of whom 102,000 were registered for seven counties. In 1831, before the Reform Bill passed, the number of electors in Ireland was 52,000; in 1843, 63,000; 11,000 only having been added in the twelve years by the effect of the clause relating to leaseholders. When the Reform Bill passed, the holding of the occupant leaseholder or freeholder was required to be of a certain 'clear value to him:' those words were struck out in the House of Lords, against the opinion of Sir Edward Sugden, who said that the omission would occasion much doubt and confusion; and to obviate the difficulty, Mr. Lefroy introduced the words 'beneficial interest;' but those words gave rise to the most conflicting decisions as to what is beneficial interest, and the confusion is aggravated by the fact that the minority of judges and of assistant barristers refuse in the practical administration of the law to be bound by the opinions of the majority. Looking to the intentions of the Legislature, the decisions of the majority of the judges, the franchise in England and Scotland, and to the established constitution, which requires that there should be a *bonâ fide* property arising out of land, Government have determined to render the Irish law conformable to the law of England and Scotland, and to require that the holding of the occupant leaseholder or freeholder

should be of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* over and above all rents and charges." Lord Eliot admitted that the effect of that solvent-tenant test would be to disfranchise the class of voters to the extent of two-thirds of the present number, which is 40,000. The remainder would not be a number adequate to express the opinions and feelings of the people. "As it is expedient, however, to give to Ireland substantial equality of rights and privileges with the people of England and Scotland, it will be necessary to give some compensation for that deduction. The object is to supply a class of voters in an independent position: and to that end, the franchise will not be based on the amount of rent paid, but will take a poor-law-rating as the test of the franchise; and Government believe that a man rated to the relief of the poor in the amount of 30*l.* a year would be possessed of sufficient capital or stock to make him an independent elector. There are about 76,000 persons thus rated in Ireland; but, making deductions for widows and minors, and for persons otherwise disqualified, the additional constituency will be about 51,000. After allowing a further deduction on account of the more stringent registration, the net increase on the whole will be about 30,000. Government also desire to create a class analogous to the English yeomanry; and they propose therefore that all persons in Ireland who possess a freehold of inheritance of 5*l.* clear yearly value, above quit-rents or any other kind of rent, or who possess a lease for lives renewable for ever, which is tantamount to a freehold of inheritance, shall hereafter have a vote without actual occupancy, which will not be required in any freehold above 10*l.*" That the immediate effect of such a system would be considerable, Lord Eliot was not prepared to say: he had not been able to ascertain the number of small freeholds of inheritance in Ireland, but he believed it to be very small; whilst in many parts of the country perpetual leases are by no means uncommon. Such a system would, he believed, hereafter have the effect of adding a considerable number of respectable and independent voters to the lists.

"The qualifications for voters in towns in England is the payment of poor-rates and the assessed taxes: in Ireland, the Reform Act requires that the voters shall have paid all county and municipal rates and assessments. There are no assessed taxes in Ireland; but, to render the system analogous to that of England, it is proposed to take the poor-rates, borough-rates, police-rates, and town-rates, (for paving, lighting, and watching,) which would make up about the same sum as is paid by the English voter. The effect of the proposed simplification in augmenting the number of voters must be to a great degree a matter of guess."

Lord Eliot, having thus explained the proposed Registration Bill, proceeded to move for the introduction of another Bill to amend the Irish Municipal Corporations Act. "When that Act was passed in Parliament, it was impossible to apply to Ireland the English franchise—which is based on the occupation of a house and the payment of rates for a given time—because the Irish Poor Law had not been in existence long enough to allow the given time. Now, however, it is possible to

remove one cause of complaint by assimilating the English to the Irish law; and the municipal franchise will be given to every inhabitant householder who shall have been in occupation for three years, and have paid his rates and taxes up to that time. At present, a number of taxes are payable as a condition to the municipal franchise: in some districts there are not fewer than twenty-two of these local taxes; and as many as fourteen, fifteen, or even sixteen, may fall upon the same individual: the Bill will give the franchise upon the payment of the same taxes as convey a title to the Parliamentary franchise."

A discussion, or rather a series of remarks, of a very general character, ensued. Mr. More O'Ferrall applauded the spirit of the Bill. He believed that Lord Eliot had gone as far as his party would allow. He had conceded almost every principle contended for by the Opposition, and had justified the complaints against the Irish Reform Act, and the amendments to it; but he had failed in carrying out the principles which he thus recognised. Mr. O'Ferrall objected to the new thirty-pound tenant-at-will constituency, as creating a class of electors subservient to the landlords; and he pointed out the manufacture of votes by landed proprietors, who grant rent-charges for the basis of a franchise, as an abuse which claimed special attention.—Mr. Shaw complained that no Irish member had been aware of the intention of Government until that night. He expressed an opinion that with the pressure of landlords upon tenants-at-will, the tenantry would retain their objection to registering their votes; and that till the system of agitation be abandoned in Ireland, the number of registered voters must gradually decline. He denied that any large number of voters was created in Ireland by rent-charges.—Lord John Russell objected to the new thirty-pounds' qualification, as a "*Chandos clause*," calculated to create more discontent in Ireland than it does in England; for here, the tenant was usually willing to vote with his landlord, while in Ireland the case was very different. He approved of the five-pounds' freehold franchise, but did not see why it should be higher than the forty-shillings' franchise of England. He did not think the Bill carried out Sir Robert Peel's wish to have perfect equality in the English and Irish franchise.—Lord Howick advocated a clause giving the right to vote according to the amount at which the party was rated, without requiring registration. He denied that there is much practical difference between the independence of a leaseholder and of a holder from year to year; but thought that the five-pounds' franchise was higher than it need have been.—Sir Robert Peel reiterated, in different terms, parts of Lord Eliot's explanation, maintaining that the Bill established substantial equality of franchise between England and Ireland.—Mr. Fitzstephen French, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, spoke slightingly of the measure.—Mr. Montague Gore declared it to be perfectly satisfactory.—Mr. Wyse said, that the most valuable part of this discussion consisted in the doctrines which it had drawn from Sir Robert Peel and Lord Eliot, and which some years ago would

only have been heard from the Opposition side of the House.

Lord Eliot further explained a distinction between the thirty-pounds' clause and the "Chandos clause;" in England the tenant-at-will franchise depended on the payment of a certain amount of rent to the landlord; in Ireland, it was made to depend on the payment of a certain amount of rates.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The Irish Registration Bill thus introduced remained for a considerable time suspended, no further discussion taking place, until on the 1st July, Sir R. Peel mentioned this Bill as one of several which at that late period of the Session the Government had determined to abandon. At the same time he moved the second reading of the Bill, with a view to taking a discussion upon it; whereupon Mr. Thomas Duncombe protested against wasting the public time in debating a Bill already virtually abandoned. Already had the House sat five months without much advantage; and why should part of another week be unprofitably consumed at this period of the Session? It would be dragging the supporters of the Government again through the mire. *(Loud cries of "Hear, hear!" and laughter.)* What course could the Government now take if an amendment was proposed, by those hostile to the Bill, that it should be read a second time that day six months? Why, that was practically the course pursued by the Government; yet their supporters would be asked to vote against it. *(Much cheering and laughter.)* This was insulting both to the House and to the people of Ireland. He therefore moved that the other orders of the day be proceeded with.

Sir R. Peel vindicated the proposal of the Government, on the ground that it was important they should ascertain the views taken of the measure by the House. Had it been abandoned without discussion, such a course would have been pronounced "an insult to Ireland."

Mr. Vernon Smith advised the Irish members not to say a word on the question. He protested against the members of the Opposition being fettered in the subsequent discussion of the measure by opinions thus expressed, when there was no intention of legislating on the subject.

Lord Eliot challenged Irish members to express their opinions on the measure. The Bill had been made the topic of bitter denunciations against the Government, and he now called on those who had made such charges to substantiate them.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell said, he had been appointed at a meeting of Irish Liberals to open the opposition to the Bill; but as the Bill was abandoned, it was useless to discuss it. If the Government really wished to have the opinions of the Irish members on the Bill, they could state their objections in Downing-street, without hindering public business unnecessarily in Parliament.

Mr. Sheil taunted the Ministers with delaying this measure, which when out of office they had declared to be one of pressing necessity.

As the Irish members refused to enter into a discussion of the Bill, and Sir Robert Peel ceased to press the second reading, Mr. Duncombe's amendment was adopted without a division.

On the 9th of May, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume brought forward a motion for abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

He had always opposed the Repeal agitation, and he was desirous to remove a principal cause of it. He had made a similar proposition twenty years ago, but did not proceed to a division; in 1830 he again introduced it, and 117 members divided with him. By the Union it was promised that peace and contentment should be given to Ireland; but now, at the end of forty-four years, it was found that those promises had not been realized, and that Ireland was as distracted and discontented as ever. Seeing the many evils arising from party feeling in that country, he thought that the worst kind of government which could be given to her was that of delegated authority. She was now little better than a colony of England, governed by a Governor-General, like Jamaica or Canada. Compare this result with the effect of the complete Union between Scotland and England under one Government; Ireland would be better governed by a responsible Minister of the Crown, residing in London, than by several officers acting under a delegated authority in London, and continually shifted. In thirty years preceding the Union there were fourteen Chief Secretaries for Ireland; in the thirty years after it, sixteen; and there had been several since. To such a complex delegated authority might be imputed the delay in issuing the Clontarf proclamation. Ireland was now in the condition of a conquered country; and it would be impossible to assimilate her institutions to those of England without removing the Viceroyalty. The arrangement, moreover, would conduce to public economy, as the Viceregal expenses amounted to 100,000*l.* a year, and it cost 1,000,000*l.* a year to keep the people down. He moved, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to consider whether it would not be for the advantage of Ireland, and for the interest of the United Kingdom, to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

Captain Bernal seconded the motion. He cited the opinions of the Duke of Leinster and of Mr. Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin, against the Lord Lieutenancy; suggested that the present grant for the Viceregal expenses should still be spent in Dublin in public works, and in relief from local taxation; and proposed as a substitute for the Lord Lieutenant a fourth Secretary of State, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Eliot opposed the motion. —The office of Lord Lieutenant, he said, had lasted for six hundred years, and its abolition now would only be productive of evil. Mr. O'Connell, whom nobody would deny to speak the sentiments of the Irish people, was against it, and said that it would increase absenteeism: Sir John Newport's authority was decidedly opposed to it; and though there is nothing in the Act of Union to provide that the office should be continued, yet there was a tacit understanding that it should not be abolished. Among the objections to the proposed change was this, that every Act of Parliament would require to be revised, for the purpose of transferring to the authority proposed to be substituted for the

Lord Lieutenant, those functions which he at present discharges. It would not do to say generally, that they are to be so transferred —every Act must be gone through in detail. Honourable members had probably no idea of the extent of legislation which such a change would render necessary. On the removal of that officer, abuses would creep into every department, which were now prevented by his residence on the spot. Mr. Hume had alluded to Scotland; which was not a parallel case: such an appointment never existed in Scotland, and the laws and institutions of Scotland were widely dissimilar from those of England, whilst those of Ireland were similar. Disturbances were more frequent in Ireland than in Scotland; and it would be difficult to preserve the peace unless there were an officer on the spot possessing the Lord Lieutenant's power.

Lord John Russell could not vote for the motion, though on general grounds he was in favour of it. He had formerly considered the question, and he thought that there were strong reasons in favour of abolition; but it would be inexpedient to effect the change in the present state of the country. As to the difficulties suggested by Lord Eliot, arrangements might be made to meet the altered circumstances. It was at one time proposed to have a separate Council for Scotland; but Lord Somers maintained that with one the Union would never be complete; and the dissimilarity of English and Scotch laws rather furnished an argument *à fortiori* for the thorough amalgamation of England and Ireland. Were the office abolished, the Secretary of State would be the proper person to exercise its functions. If the Government would not consent to the abolition, he had no doubt it was because they felt very strongly the difficulty of carrying on the Government in Ireland; and in consequence of that opinion he should be sorry to interfere.

Mr. Shaw said he would rather not express a positive opinion; but he perceived in Ireland a growing dislike to the office.

Captain Layard thought that its abolition would increase absenteeism and want of employment.

Mr. Bellew supported the motion, with some sarcastic observations on the motives of Lord John Russell's opposition to it.

Sir Robert Peel deprecated paralysing the authority of the Lord Lieutenant by condemning the office, unless the House were prepared at once practically to deal with the subject. He thought there were greater difficulties in the way of the abolition than was generally supposed. The consideration of patronage was one of very little moment to any Government. He could not but think the effect of doing away with the office of Viceroy would be to increase absenteeism, and to decrease local expenditure. Again, he considered that the proposal to create a fourth Secretary of State was fraught with difficulties; if the two countries were to be amalgamated, to have two Secretaries in the two countries would certainly introduce divisions, and lead to disputes and altercations between the two officers. The feeling of the Irish people ought to be almost universally in favour of such a measure before the House should be called upon to cope with its difficulties and disadvantages.

Mr. Dillon Browne opposed the

motion; which he characterized as an attempt to deprive Ireland of the remnant of her national dignity, because England was compelled to subscribe to its maintenance in a small fractional proportion.

Ultimately, Mr. Hume withdrew his motion.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th of June, Mr. Ward brought on his annual motion about the Irish Church. He said, if he had seen any progressive movement on this subject, he would not now have revived this debate, but he found nothing done, or said, or held out by the Ministers, which had the slightest tendency to conciliate Ireland; there had been not so much as an attempt, since the last session, to legislate for her at all, and the Ministers had even made the most positive declarations against any concession upon the subject of the Irish Protestant Church. He remembered an equally solemn declaration, in the same spirit, by the Duke of York, against Roman Catholic Emancipation; but the emancipation was carried, only four years after that declaration was made. All the arguments which he had now to deal with, had been summed up by Sir J. Graham in the proposition, that the rights of the Irish Church were inviolably fixed by the Reformation, the Revolution, the Act of Settlement, and the Act of Union. The total income of this Church, for 750,000 Protestants and 1,422 benefices, was 652,000*l*. This was at the rate of about 18*s*. per head for each individual Protestant in Ireland. For centuries the churchmen who enjoyed this property had never troubled themselves about the instruction of the people: their only care was to accumulate fortunes, and found noble families. Queen Mary wrote to her consort, King William, that the Irish Church was the worst in Christendom; yet, in about ten years afterwards, the penal laws were enacted for the maintenance of that Church. The seizure of Ulster by James I. had caused that struggle by the Irish people for life and land which was commonly called the Popish rebellion; and that outbreak gave Cromwell the excuse for his cruel attack upon that people. The views for which he was now contending, had numbered few supporters when he first advanced them, but they were now the opinions of great bodies of the English people. He then referred to various speeches made by advocates of the Church of Ireland in former debates, and took this opportunity of answering the arguments contained in them, after which he produced a posting-bill, advertising for sale the property of the late Archdeacon De Lacy, of Meath, among which appeared a proportion of sporting stock, much larger than a Protestant clergyman could enjoy in Ireland without scandal amidst a neighbourhood of Roman Catholics. Now as to the compacts on which the Irish Church was said to rest, there was no compact when the Relief Bill was passed, except between the Pro-Catholic and the Anti-Catholic sections of the then Government, and certainly the compact of those two sections could not bind a nation. Mr. Pitt's principle at the time of that Act of Union, which had been vouched as the charter of the Irish Church, was not to bind, but to relax; and he resigned because he found he could not carry his relaxation. And yet we had noblemen at this day toasting Protestant ascendancy, as

one of Mr. Pitt's principles, at a "Pitt dinner." Sir R. Peel had been told, that Ireland would be his great difficulty: it was so still. How did Sir R. Peel mean to meet that difficulty? Not, probably, by following the recommendations of the Rev. Mr. M'Neile, or the Rev. Mr. Glover, or Mr. Montgomery Martin. Did he think, then, that the late trials had settled the affair? On the contrary, those trials had produced a deep, sullen discontent: the people believing that if the process had been in England, Mr. O'Connell would not have been convicted. There would be no sudden outbreak; they would bide their time; but when that time should come—when England should want the support of Ireland—the Irish would demand, not repeal, but separation. Ireland was our Poland, and so the continental states understood it. But they did not understand how a country which gave 800,000*l.* a year in perpetuity for the redemption of certain blacks, could haggle about a provision for millions of her Irish people. He exhorted the House to make a beginning of redress; and concluded by moving for a committee of the whole House on the temporalities of the Irish Church.

Lord Eliot observed upon the vagueness of this proposal for a committee, by which the mover had evaded the making of any specific proposal whatever upon the important subject of his motion. He maintained that neither Mr. Pitt, nor any member of Parliament at the time of the Union, had the slightest intention of destroying or weakening the Protestant Church: if there had been a glimpse of any such design, the Irish Parliament, which was exclusively Protestant, would have taken care that the measure should not be accomplished. In like manner, the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1829 would never have been carried, if it had not been distinctly understood that the object was to strengthen, not to weaken, the Protestant Church. He quoted the declarations of many distinguished advocates of the Roman Catholics, against the disturbance of the Protestant Church in Ireland. The Protestant clergy in that country were not open to the censures which they had justly incurred in earlier times: they were now pious and diligent ministers of religion; and if Archdeacon De Lacy had a large sporting stock, it was to be remembered that he was a very old, somewhat eccentric, and very charitable man, and a man of large private fortune, independent of his ecclesiastical preferment. A clergy well endowed formed a class of great utility in a country where so many of the landlords were absentees. The Roman Catholics now professed to repudiate all State provision for themselves; the present object, therefore, was not to endow the Roman Catholic religion, but to take away the property of the Protestant Church for the purpose of applying it to secular uses.

Mr. Ross thought it a bad compliment to the Reformation, to assert, that the Reformed Church would be at all endangered by the loss of her temporal possessions.

Mr. Shaw said, the question seemed now to be no longer whether the Irish Protestant Church should have a little more or a little less, but whether its whole property should be trans

ferred to another Church, or carried away from Church purposes altogether. Mr. Ward had treated Archdeacon De Lacy's case as a fair sample of a system. Not so; he was a very peculiar exception. The general state of the Church of Ireland might challenge comparison with that of any Establishment in the world. The tithe grievance existed no longer; for the tithe formerly paid by the tenant, who was usually a Roman Catholic, was now converted into a rent-charge, paid by the landlord. The income of the Church, as stated by Mr. Ward, was the gross income: its income was only about 550,000*l*. He showed the progress of that reform which, under the powers now possessed by the Lord Lieutenant, was rapidly proceeding, in the dissolution of overgrown unions, in the extinction of sinecures, and in the discontinuance of plurality and non-residence. Was it just or generous, when all these reforms had been made, to come forward with a cry for the annihilation of the Church? In Ireland the people were told, that all their grievances were owing to the want of repeal; in England, that the root of all Irish evil was the Protestant Church. He was opposed to distinctions between religious sects; he disliked the cry of "No Popery;" but if a cry of "No Protestantism" was raised in one country, there would be a cry of "No Popery" in the other. He rejoiced that this motion had been met with manly resistance by the Government, and felt assured that the people would sanction no other principle.

Mr. Redington was not satisfied with the reforms particularized by Mr. Shaw. He thought it was too much to have one-fourteenth of the clergy non-resident. He denied that the Roman Catholic tenants had ceased to pay the tithe; but even if it were the landlord who paid it, still it was a grievance, and he, as a Roman Catholic landlord, felt it heavily.

Sir John Walsh admitted that the House appeared to take little interest in this debate, which indifference he attributed to a corresponding sentiment out of doors. He denied Mr. Ward's allegation, that the penal laws were made only to prop the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, and insisted that the national faith was pledged to the maintenance of that Church. It was a mistake to suppose that the importance of the two parties in Ireland was proportioned to their respective numbers; that was to underrate the force of the Protestant party, who, if inferior in mere numbers, were much superior in property and intelligence.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell, refering to Mr. Shaw's speech, gave credit to that right honourable gentleman for intending to be a moderate politician, and for believing himself to be such, but could not admit that he was so. The Irish Church would be overthrown by the ill-judged attempts of its supporters. If a foreign invasion should descend upon the shores of Ireland, would you find your defence in the Church? Better look to the stout arms and hearts of the Roman Catholic peasantry, and make them your friends against such an occasion.

Mr. Hamilton, member for the University of Dublin, adverting to the objection, that large benefices were found in districts of Ireland where the Protestant population was small, stated, that

there now existed only thirty-one benefices in all Ireland exceeding 1,000*l.* a year, which thirty-one would be reduced to nine when the changes now in progress should be completed; and that, after these changes, one-half of all the benefices would be under 300*l.* a year. He furnished various other details, constituting a very important body of information respecting the distribution of incomes in the Irish Church.

Sir C. Napier, referring to a statement of Mr. Hamilton, that the average income of the beneficed clergymen of the Irish Church did not exceed 200*l.* a year, observed, that though 200*l.* a year might not be too much for a Protestant clergyman, it was too much for a Protestant clergyman without a congregation. The House had been told what was the income of the Protestant clergy, but not what provision was made for that Roman Catholic priesthood whose congregations were so much larger. The Roman Catholics, it was true, were not disposed to accept a State provision now; but, if you let it accumulate for two or three years, you would soon find them softening, and consenting to take your money. The first shot fired in anger would do more to settle this question than all the eloquence of his friends near him. We had peace just now, but events were in progress which might shortly put an end to it. The Prince de Joinville had shown that no precaution could protect our coasts against hostile steamers in dark nights; and it would become the Government to guard against such a state of things, by conciliating the Irish people.

Mr. V. Smith was of opinion that religious establishments were useful only where they coincided with the faith of the majority of the people. The present Irish Church appeared to him to be in its effect an anti-Protestant institution. He wished to see something taken from the Protestant Church and given to the Roman Catholic, his object being to make the Roman Catholic clergy a little less dependent than at present on their flocks, and yet not altogether subservient to the State. He wished also to see some alteration in the Roman Catholic oath, upon which Lord Stanley had, early in this Session, made some comment, apparently intended to taunt or intimidate the Roman Catholic members. Nobody had been induced to support the Relief Bill by the notion that this oath was any security to the Protestant religion. There was another relief which the Government ought to give to the Roman Catholics, namely, the facilitation of endowments to their religion, which measure had been promised but not yet produced.

Sir J. Graham remarked, that the thin attendance and the apathy of the few members who did attend were a justification of the praise given to the mover as a man who manifestly outstripped the spirit of the age. The subject of the Roman Catholic oath was irrelevant to this debate; and he would only observe upon that oath, that he considered its construction to be a matter for each member's individual conscience. With respect to the immediate matter of discussion, the Irish Church, the Government had endeavoured to purify it; but, in its purified state, were resolved to uphold it with their utmost strength. It was asked, would you, if there was no Irish

Protestant Church in existence, create now such a Church as this? That question was not an applicable one in the case of a nation's ancient institutions. He would not say that the Union precluded all changes in the temporalities of the Church; but his opinion was that such changes should be made, not with a view to weaken, but to confirm the Establishment. On this ground it was that he had been a party to the removal of sinecures and other abuses; but he would not be a party to reductions which should carry away the Church property to uses not connected with the Church. As to Sir C. Napier's threat of mischief from hostile steamers, it was an injustice to the loyalty of the Irish Roman Catholics; a sure way of nullifying any danger in the Channel would be to place the gallant admiral himself in command there. The assumed analogy between the Unions with Ireland and with Scotland was an inaccurate one: for the religion established in Scotland, not only was that of the majority of the Scotch people, but had been that of the Scotch Legislature; whereas the religion of the majority in Ireland was one in which the Irish Legislature did not participate. The Government had been reminded in this debate that they had promised to remove all substantial grievances, and to effect all safe improvements in Ireland. He believed the now pending measure respecting the registration of the Irish electors to be a measure of this beneficial character. He had the same impression with respect to the pending Municipal Bill, which, *mutatis mutandis*, was that of England. Then, as to the facilitation of Roman Catholic endowments, on that subject a Bill was prepared, would be forthwith introduced, and was intended to be passed in the present Session. Moreover, it was the design of Government to increase the vote for religious education in Ireland. All these were legitimate boons. But this proposal to take away the property of the Irish Church, whether for the endowment of the Roman Catholics or for secular purposes, was one which, in his opinion, justice, honour and policy alike forbade, and which the Government was determined firmly to resist.

Lord John Russell pointed to the present excitement of Ireland, and the flourishing exchequer of the Repealers, as strong reasons for the present motion. From the speech of Mr. Shaw, it might have been supposed that he was speaking of a Protestant Church in the midst of a Protestant people; but even if all its abuses were admitted to be in a course of extinction, still there remained the argument that the whole State provision for religion was in the hands of only one-tenth of the people. He was surprised at the high ground of adherence to the Union Act now taken by Sir James Graham, who had been a party to a Bill taking away 300,000*l.* from the Irish Church. Sir R. Peel had held a more moderate language as to the extent in which the Union Act should be considered as obligatory at the present day. He would next inquire, whether the Protestant Church now answered the proper purposes of an Establishment so completely, that no change could be fitly made in it. His own view of an Establishment was, that it should give the means of instruction to the

people. As the State punished the people's offences, it was bound to teach them how to avoid offending. For the diseases of the body, the patient suffering pain would seek relief of his own accord; but the diseases of his immortal part being usually unfelt by him, the remedy was not spontaneously sought, and consequently those were the cases in which the State was especially bound to interpose for his preservation. Besides, where the religious teacher was dependent wholly on his congregation, he had an inducement to flatter their vices; and to that cause might be traced the guilty support which was given to slavery by religious teachers in the United States. Politically, too, it was inexpedient that the teachers of religion should have an interest to side with the people against the State. How important an object was it, therefore, to engage the Roman Catholic clergy on the side of the State, by some provision which should make them in some degree independent of their flocks! There were 217 Irish parishes without a single Protestant; and what duties connected with the State could the pastors of such parishes have to perform? The Church might be called the eyes of the social body; but you would scarce think it expedient, for the sake of having six eyes, to give up the arms and legs. It was no argument to say that different supporters of this motion had different plans; that was equally the case among those who made the first movements towards the reform of Parliament; but all agreed in the fitness of such a reform, and finally in the manner of effecting it. The dangers of war were now treated lightly, but experience had shown that such dangers, when they actually arrived, had brought concession with them. Thus, the Irish people were yet loyal, but when they should see that you imposed upon them what no other nation in Europe submits to, the warmest loyalty might cool. While you refuse to apply to Ireland the rule which you apply to England and to Scotland, the discontent of Ireland was a justifiable one. Proceed, then, into committee, and there consider what terms the worthy bishops and clergy of Roman Catholic Ireland would agree to. Until you have done that, you have no right to say you have done justice to Ireland.

Sir R. Peel said, that having in the last, and again in the present Session, stated his opinions upon this subject, he regretted to be under the necessity of repeating them now; but he could not shrink from such a repetition in the official position which he held. Lord J. Russell had not stated the principle which he would adopt in the proposed committee; but he had said that which would lead to a conclusion that the Roman Catholic religion must become the established one in Ireland, for he had treated the discontent of that country as justifiable, unless the same rule were applied to it which was applied to Scotland and to England. Sir R. Peel reminded the House of the extreme opinions professed on former occasions by Mr. Ward, and cautioned them against going into this committee, unless prepared to carry those opinions into effect. He admitted that he had treated the Act of Union as not absolutely binding under all circumstances and at all hazards, but he had also stated that its spirit was not to be departed from with-

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out a strong necessity. He quoted a speech of Mr. Plunkett, the authorized advocate of the Roman Catholics in their suit for emancipation, in which speech Mr. Plunkett had expressly pledged himself that emancipation was not to involve any hostile attempt upon the Church Establishment, and had insisted upon the distinction in principle between the Irish and Scottish Unions. He had himself, when he introduced the Relief Bill of 1829, relied on the understanding that the integrity of the Irish Church was to be preserved; no other intention or impression had been entertained by Mr. Pitt at the time of the Union; and it was most dangerous that these compacts and mutual understandings should be lightly rescinded. He did not believe that the religious animosities of Ireland were generated by the existence of the Church Establishment, or would be removed by its extinction. Very recently, on the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, he had found much greater animosity between different sects of Dissenters than between Dissenters and the Established Church. But if a change in the Church of Ireland were necessary for the removal of religious animosity, what sort of change was it to be? In a Church Establishment there ought to be a control by the State over the Church, but the Roman Catholics refused to permit the State's intervention at all. They would not accept a public provision for themselves; and so they claimed that a public provision should not be allowed to the Protestants, but that the fund should be transferred to secular purposes. Surely that was no very reasonable demand. Again, how was equality to be arranged with respect to the seats of bishops in the House of Lords? and was there to be also an equal or a proportional division of the churches of Ireland between the two sects? When Lord Althorp introduced the Bill for the abolition of ten bishoprics, it was hailed by the Reformers with delight; yet now, only ten years after that large reform, harsher language was used than when the whole was unreformed. His refusal to enter into this committee was not because he wished to avoid any useful correction of non-residence, or of any other still remaining abuse, for in such corrections he was ready to persevere; but he opposed the motion because he was satisfied that the Church ought to be maintained, and that to go into committee would be only to countenance delusion.

Mr. Sheil desired to know what course was to be taken respecting Maynooth, about which nothing had been said. Surely the Government would not be so disingenuous as to offer an endowment to the clergy which they knew the clergy would refuse, and to withhold an endowment from Maynooth which they knew that Maynooth would accept. Yet the Government had been wholly silent on this important point. In Sir R. Peel's administration of 1834, a Bill was brought in taking 25 per cent. from the Church, and giving it to the landlords. That was no ecclesiastical purpose. (Mr. Shaw said it was an allowance.) The right hon. gentleman called it an allowance; he would call it a confiscation; but, call it by whatever name, it would smell as sweet to the landlord, and as offensive to the parson. He blamed Sir J. Graham for having thrown out an intimation, that to

touch the Irish Church would be to endanger all other Irish property; that was the excitement of an unfair prejudice,—of a false alarm,—it was the invocation of the ghost of Cromwell to mount guard upon the Ministerial camp. He drew a parallel between the Canadian clergy reserves and the Irish Protestant Church. There was no express mention of the temporalities of the Church in the Irish Act of Union; while in the Canadian constitution the reserves had been expressly guarded; yet, under the popular pressure of necessity, the sanctity of the reserves was given up by Lord Sydenham. What he now asked was, not a subversion of the Church, but only a reduction of her revenue, a modification of her Establishment. If the State and the Church must be connected, he did but ask that, as in the State, so in the Church, mere sinecures should be retrenched. Why should the Archbishop of Armagh be paid more than the Lord Chancellor of Ireland? Why a bishop more than a judge? He did not ask to suppress the bishopric, but only to place it on a level with the judgeship. After a few observations on the delay of the Irish Education measure, he animadverted on the delay of the Irish Registration Bill. That delay he attributed to the fear of Government, lest, by increasing the power of the people, they should accelerate the destruction of the Church. As in Canada the Government had found it expedient to act in conformity with the wishes of the people, so let them act in Ireland, and not so disastrously throw away this great occasion of rendering an invaluable service to their country.

Sir R. H. Inglis would maintain the Protestant Church, not merely because it was the Establishment, but because it was the truth. Mr. Sheil's argument was that he wanted not her life, but only her money, an argument less usual in Parliament than on the road.

Mr. Ward said two or three words by way of reply, and the House then divided:—

Against his motion, 274; for it, 179; majority against it, 95.

A measure of considerable importance to the Roman Catholic community in Ireland was introduced by Government in this session, with the object of making provision for the better security and regulation of monies settled upon charitable and religious trusts. Such an alteration in the law was much required under the circumstances in which the law previously stood, and which bore unfavourably upon the interests of the Roman Catholic body. The Bill passed with very little opposition in the House of Lords, where it was first introduced.

Sir James Graham, on moving the second reading in the House of Commons, on the 29th of July, explained the law as it then existed relative to the management and supervision of charitable bequests and donations in Ireland. The existing system was regulated by a statute passed at the beginning of the present century, by which a Board was constituted for the government and administration of charitable trusts, such Board being almost exclusively of a Protestant character, whereas nearly three-fourths of the bequests placed under its jurisdiction were Roman Catholic endowments. By the Bill now proposed to the House it would be enacted that the Master

of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court, should be *ex officio* members of the Board; and that in the presence of them, or any of them, one or the other should preside, according to his rank—first, the Master of the Rolls, in his absence the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or in the absence of the other two, the Judge of the Prerogative Court. He begged to remind the House that two out of these three high officers might be Roman Catholics. The Bill then provided that the Crown should appoint ten Commissioners, and it was specially required that of these Commissioners five should be Protestants and five Roman Catholics. By section 6 it was provided, with respect to matters concerning the doctrine, discipline, or constitution of the Church of Rome—that if a question arose as to the *status* or condition of any person who had a right, or claimed to have a right, under any of the deeds of bequest brought under the consideration of the Commissioners, such question should be referred—if the claimant were a Roman Catholic—to the Roman Catholic Commissioners only; and it was provided that they should grant a certificate of their decision, which certificate should be received as evidence. One of the principal objections applying to the existing law, was removed by clause 10, which limited the power of the Commissioners to apply donations and bequests according to the intention—and the intention strictly—of the donor or donors. Another, and as he thought, most important objection, against the present law, arose from the difficulty which existed under the statute of mortmain in making bequests chargeable upon land for a given class of persons and their successors; and this difficulty was removed by clause 13. There was some imperfection in that clause as it now stood; but this would be remedied by the introduction of some words, the insertion of which would effectually meet any objection that might now appear to exist. This would enable real or personal property, without limitation as to amount, to be held in perpetuity, for building and maintaining chapels, for building and maintaining residences for the Roman Catholic clergy, or for the use of the priests, for the time being, for the purpose of any particular charge. He had now gone through the legal objections to the present law, and he had stated the amendments proposed to be effected by this Bill; and he repeated his conviction that the imperfections of that statute would be entirely removed by this Bill. He was bound to state that he could only anticipate one objection to this measure on the part of his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in Ireland, and that arose from the peculiarity of their ecclesiastical jurisdiction. He believed they would object to the decision of any ecclesiastical matters relating to their Church by persons who were not in holy orders of the Church of Rome; but he would remind them that, under the existing law, such matters might be brought before the supreme judicial tribunal of the country,—the Judge of that Court, the Lord Chancellor, being a Protestant. According to the present Bill, however, such matters would be left to the decision of a Board composed equally of Protestants and Roman Catholics. He would not detain the House longer, ex-

cept to state, on his own part, and on behalf of his colleagues, that they had framed and proposed this measure in a spirit of peace. It had been framed with due consideration to the circumstances of Ireland. The Roman Catholic Church in that country would not accept an endowment from the State; but it was desirable that individuals who were actuated by a spirit of piety should be enabled to contribute to the comfort and independence of that body of pastors who were the religious teachers of a large proportion of the population of Ireland.

Mr. More O'Ferrall intimated that the Roman Catholics would be dissatisfied with the Bill, and was greatly scandalized that their bishops were not designated by that title.

Lord Eliot vindicated the Bill.

Mr. Bellew indulged in some of those imputations of "insult" and "injustice" frequently applied to any attempt at legislating for the benefit of Ireland.

Lord Arundel, on the other hand, returned thanks to the Government for the conciliatory spirit evinced in this Bill. He wished, however, that the bishops had been recognized in their episcopal character.

Sir R. Peel expressed his satisfaction at the manly tone taken by Lord Arundel, and his proportionate regret at the carping spirit of other speeches; and declared the entire sincerity of the Government in their intention to benefit the Roman Catholic population by this measure. He read extracts from a work of Mr. Scully, showing the disadvantages under which Roman Catholic charities labour in the existing state of the law; and after explaining how these disadvantages would be removed by the Bill now in progress, appealed to the House whether it must not be disheartening to a Government thus earnestly exerting themselves for improvement, to be met with these ungracious comments upon their motives. He referred to the draft of a Bill relating to this subject, which was prepared under Lord Wellesley's administration, with the concurrence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy—contrasted the present Bill very favourably with that draft, and exposed the unreasonableness of the common-place charges of "insult and injustice." He said, it was objected that Roman Catholic spiritualities were not properly cognizable by any lay tribunal. But, first, the matters to be dealt with under this Bill were not spiritual at all; secondly, it did not follow that the tribunal to be constituted under this Bill would be a lay body; and thirdly, a lay body was to have had this jurisdiction by the very draft which he had before mentioned as having been approved by the Roman Catholic hierarchy themselves. He deprecated an unfair agitation of this question during the approaching recess.

Mr. Sheil intimated his discontent that the Roman Catholic clergy had not been consulted on this occasion. The property which was the subject of the Bill was confessedly Roman Catholic; and why then was the Board by whom this Bill proposed that such property should be regulated, to be a body containing a majority of Protestants? Protestants would never take sufficiently into account the feelings, prejudices, and jealousies of the Roman Catholic

population, He recommended that a Roman Catholic majority of the Board should be at once appointed, and that some of them should be prelates of the Roman Catholic Church. It was not fit that Protestants should regulate the colleges by which Roman Catholic professors and pastors were to be appointed.

Lord Stanley said, that the Government, in introducing this measure, had had in view no religious controversy, but solely the best mode of amending an imperfect law; since this, indeed, was a question of law and of property, and not of religion. He objected to fetter the discretion of the Crown by any exactly fixed proportions. The composition of the Board under the existing law, was much less favourable than under the proposed Bill. He referred largely to Mr. O'Connell's evidence in 1829, as justifying the principle of this measure. He denounced the injustice of throwing out against eminent Judges, Protestant or Roman Catholic, any imputation that their creed would warp their decrees; and he deprecated the discussion of the measure in a sectarian spirit.

Mr. Wyse objected to the proposed constitution of the Board, and complained that the Roman Catholic clergy had not been consulted by the Government.

Mr. Hume thought the proposed tribunal a fair and proper one, such as no man ought to object to. The Bill seemed to him to be framed in a spirit of peace, and he wished all the Irish grievances were met in the same feeling. To oppose the second reading of such a Bill, was not the way to get those grievances redressed. He should be glad to see as good a tribunal for the administration of English charities; there ought to be "justice to England."

Colonel Rawdon suggested, that as this Bill could not work well if unpalatable to the Roman Catholics, it might be expedient to constitute two Boards—one exclusively Roman Catholic and one exclusively Protestant. He considered the Bill to be framed in a good and kind spirit.

Mr. Dillon Browne disapproved of the Bill. He believed it was unacceptable, both to the people and to the hierarchy, and read extracts from the Irish newspapers, and from the opinions of Roman Catholic prelates, in order to prove his proposition. He was for postponing the Bill to a future Session.

A division being called for, several of those who had questioned the measure hurried out of the House without voting. The numbers were—

For the second reading, 71; against it, 5: majority for it, 66.

On the motion that the Bill should be committed,

Mr. M. J. O'Connell gave notice that he should move amendments in committee. The Bill having been afterwards reported, and being moved for a third reading, Mr. Dominick Browne expressed a hope that it would be postponed. He alleged that the Roman Catholic hierarchy were opposed to it, and quoted also the adverse authority of Mr. O'Connell. He admitted at the same time, that he believed it to be proposed in a spirit of conciliation: but still that was not with him a sufficient inducement to support it. He moved that it be read a third time that day three months.

The amendment, however, found no seconder.

Mr. Morgan John O'Connell made a few observations. He said, he had hesitated to join in the opposition to this Bill, because he felt that, if imperfect, it could be amended hereafter. He was bound to express his conviction, that when the present heats had subsided, the Bill would be found a substantial benefit to the people of Ireland; raising the condition of their clergymen, without shackling the influence exercised by them over their flocks. He did not think the apprehensions expressed on the subject were at all borne out by the shape in which the Bill now stood.

The Bill then passed.

This Session was signalized by another measure of relief to the Roman Catholic body, and a further inroad upon the ancient penal code which modern legislation has gone so far to alleviate. A Bill for the abolition of a number of penal Acts, for the most part obsolete, though still retained in the statute book, had been brought in by Lord Beaumont, a Roman Catholic peer. The Lord Chancellor at first urged Lord Beaumont to abstain from pressing his Bill, as the Government were about to revise the whole of the penal laws; but Lord Beaumont objecting to the postponement, the Lord Chancellor took the Bill into his own hands, and after looking through its provisions, and striking out those parts which he considered of a doubtful nature, he brought the amended measure before the House of Lords, on the 30th of July, and strongly recommended their Lordships, notwithstanding the lateness of the Session, to concur in adopting it. Lord Lyndhurst proceeded to explain the various enactments which the Bill was intended to repeal. The first, a statute of Elizabeth's reign, directed a particular form of prayer to be used; punishing a first offence in breach of the Act with three months' imprisonment, a second with six months, and a third with imprisonment for life; if they were to allow such a measure as that to stand, in common consistency they must repeal the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. The next Act punished the denial of the Sovereign's supremacy in ecclesiastical and religious matters—first, with forfeiture of goods and chattels, or, if they did not amount in value to a certain sum, with imprisonment for a year; for a second offence, with the penalties of a præmunire; for a third, with the penalties of high treason. The third Act compelled attendance at parish churches, and imposed certain oaths. Another made reconcilement to the See of Rome high treason; and imposed a fine of 200 marks on every priest performing mass, and 100 marks on every person hearing the ceremony. By another, a Jesuit remaining in this country a certain number of days was made liable to be prosecuted for high treason; and persons residing abroad to be educated at a public seminary, who should not return within six months after proclamation to that effect, were also rendered liable to the penalties of high treason. Another required all persons, and especially those who did not attend the parish church, to come forward and conform, or to abjure the realm, under pain of being pronounced guilty of felony. Another imposed severe penalties on any Roman Catholic who should be found more

than three miles distant from his abode—a law which would be considered most barbarous in this travelling age at least. A statute of James I. prohibited Roman Catholics from sending their children to be educated abroad, under severe penalties. Two others punished "recusancy,"—which in this instance meant not going to church,—with severe privations and penalties; and imposed the penalties of præmunire on Roman Catholics generally. A statute of Charles I. deprived persons sending their sons abroad for education of the right to sue in any court. Another declared any one newly converted to the Roman Catholic religion, and his children, if educated in that religion, incapable of holding any place of trust or profit. A statute of William and Mary enacted that no Roman Catholic should come within ten miles of the metropolis, forbade any Roman Catholic to have in his house any arms or weapons of defence, and if he possessed a horse worth more than 5*l.*, rendered it liable to be forfeited and seized. The Bishop of London had objected that the Bill would repeal the Act of the 31st George III.: now that Act constituted an extraordinary jumble of legislation; they had an Act of Elizabeth which required a party to take a certain oath, and if he refused he was guilty of high treason; but by the subsequent Act they provided that if he took another oath, and a much milder one, he was free; yet if a man professing the Roman Catholic religion did not take either of the oaths, he would be guilty of high treason, and liable to all the penalties which attached to that crime. In conclusion, the Lord Chancellor hoped Lord Beaumont would postpone his measure till the next Session, with a view to the introduction of a more general measure by Government; but if he preferred to proceed with it, Lord Lyndhurst should feel bound to vote for it.

The Bishop of London wished to guard himself against the suspicion that he was opposed to the repeal of the Acts in question; but he protested against the Government's taking up the subject at the eleventh hour, without consulting the heads of the Church; and against the very short time allowed during the present Session for giving that attention to the subject which it deserved.

Lord Brougham recommended Lord Beaumont to accede to the Lord Chancellor's wish. The Earl of Wicklow and Lord Campbell urged him to persevere. The question having been put, the Bishop of London said "not content" to the motion; but declined to move an amendment, declaring that he did not mean to interfere with the Bill in any way. The Report was then received.

On the 5th August Sir Robert Peel moved the second reading of the same measure in the House of Commons. He took occasion (alluding to a petition from Birmingham, which complained that the Bill went to repeal all the protective clauses on the faith of which the Roman Catholic Relief Bill had been suffered to pass,) to explain, that it did away with no security whatever which had been taken for the Established Church by the Act passed in 1829; the Acts to be repealed were in fact mere dead letters, encumbering and discrediting the statute-book, which he proceeded to show in detail.

Mr. Hawes wished to know, should other obsolete statutes of a similar nature be found on the statute-book, applicable to the same, or to other denominations of Christians—and such he had reason to believe there were—whether Government would be prepared to frame a measure for repealing them?

Sir Robert Peel said, he was in some doubt whether it would not have been better to adopt the suggestion of a noble friend of his, and postpone the measure for the purpose of making it more extensive. He believed there were other enactments still unrepealed of a similar nature: but still, this Bill had been sent down from the House of Lords, and it was an indication of the spirit in which they were prepared to proceed. He would not make any pledge on the subject; but if there were any statute which now compelled a conscientious Dissenter from the Church of England, upon a heavy penalty, to attend divine service in that Church, he might say that he could see no object whatever in retaining it on the statute-book.

After a few words from Mr. Milnes and Mr. Spooner, the Bill was read a second time, and it received the Royal Assent before the termination of the Session.

CHAPTER V.

Restrictions on Labour in Factories—A Bill is brought in by Sir James Graham—Lord Ashley proposes a further limitation of the hours of labour—His Speech—It is answered by Sir James Graham—Speeches of Mr. Gibson, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Ward, Lord F. Egerton, Lord Howick, Lord Sandon, Mr. Bright, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and other Members—On a division, Lord Ashley's Amendment is carried by a majority of 9.—A second debate takes place on the 22nd of March, upon another Amendment of Lord Ashley to the same effect—Speeches of Lord Ashley, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. C. Buller, and Sir James Graham—On a division there is a Majority of 3 against the Ministerial proposition of 12 hours, and of 7 against Lord Ashley's Amendment of 10 hours—Sir James Graham withdraws the Bill and introduces another in its stead—A discussion takes place, and leave is given to bring in the new Bill—Lord Ashley announces his intention to propose his Amendments on the third reading—Various discussions on the second reading and committal of the Bill—Explanation of Sir Robert Peel—The third reading is moved on the 10th of May, when a prolonged discussion takes place—Speeches of Lord Ashley, Sir James Graham, Lord Howick, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell—Lord Ashley's proposal to limit the hours of labour to 10 is rejected by 297 to 159, and the Bill is read a third time—Lord Wharncliffe, in the House of Lords, moves the second reading on the 20th of May—Speeches of the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Brougham, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Minto, Earl of Haddington, Lord Campbell, and other Peers—The Bill passes through Committee with little discussion—Lord Brougham impugns the principle of interference—Lord Kinnaird moves an Amendment, which is rejected, and the Bill is passed.

ON the 5th of February, Sir James Graham introduced in the House of Commons, a Bill for the regulation of labour in factories, which the Government had prepared to submit to Parliament. The educational clauses in the measure of the preceding year which had occasioned such warm controversy were not included in the present Bill. Sir James Graham briefly explained the proposed enactments. With respect to the age, he proposed that the term "child" should be defined to mean children between nine and thirteen, instead of eight and thirteen; that such children should not be employed for a longer time than six hours and a

half each day; and that they should not be employed in the forenoon and the afternoon of the same day. In the existing law, "young persons" were defined to be persons between the ages of thirteen and eighteen: he did not propose any alteration in that part of the Act, but he should propose that such "young persons" should not be employed in any silk, cotton, wool, or flax manufactory, for any portion of the twenty-four hours longer than from half-past five o'clock to seven o'clock in the summer, and from half-past six o'clock to eight o'clock in the winter; thus making thirteen hours and a half each day, of which one hour and a half should be allowed for meals and rest. In respect to females, they should not under any circumstances be required to work more than twelve hours out of the twenty-four. The recovery of "lost time" leads to great and frequent violation of the law, especially when steam-power and water-power are both used: by his Bill, the recovery of lost time would not be allowed except where the power used was water-power only; and to that also he would propose a limitation—that no person so employed should be required to work longer than thirteen hours. Inspectors would be empowered to notify to mill-owners whenever they observed that any portion of the machinery was dangerous, and that in their opinion it required to be cased or covered up; and if after such notification any accident should occur injurious to any of the workmen employed, then the inspector would be empowered to institute a suit for recovering compensation for such injury, and the damages awarded should be given to the party injured. As to education, all that the proposed Bill would do would be to give to the child from eight to thirteen years old, time to receive instruction; and for that purpose he was not to be employed for more than six hours and a half on any one day: the remaining portions of the day *might* be devoted to education. He feared that existing enactments as to factory education were almost illusory; the qualifications of the teacher and the quality of the apparatus and books being of the lowest description: but he was aware that those evils were fast giving way under the force of public opinion; and the experience of last year manifested the inexpediency of interfering in the quality of the education.

Mr. Hume objected to this legislation for particular classes; there ought to be one law in the land for the dissemination of education; and the provisions respecting compensation for accidents might be extended to other trades in which the poor and their dependents suffer—to railway accidents, for instance.

Mr. Stuart Wortley and Mr. Hindley gave their thanks to Sir James Graham for the proposed changes. Mr. Hindley mentioned that on the continent "white slavery" was incomparably worse than in England: in France, the working people went on at the rate of fifteen hours a day, with only half an hour's interval.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The Bill went into committee on the 15th of March, when a discussion of great interest arose. On one of the clauses being proposed which fixed the limitations of the hours of labour, Lord

Ashley addressed the Committee. He disclaimed any hostility to the mill-owners; he had not found that avarice and cruelty were confined to any one set of men; all classes were more or less guilty of it; witness the hardships of the dressmakers, who are oppressed by no manufacturer or landlord, but who suffer in order to meet the suddenly varying caprices of fashion; nay, the demands of the gentler sex. He would assert the right of the State to interpose for the protection of the labourer. He mentioned the general regulations on this subject which are established in several foreign countries; and showed the great increase which has taken place in the numbers of the persons employed in England upon the principal branches of manufacture. In 1818 the cotton factories occupied 57,000 persons; in 1839 their numbers were 419,000. He explained the nature and severity of the labour required by machinery; calculating the length of ground which in some sorts of work each spinner goes over per day of twelve hours, in following the machines called mules—a length amounting often to more than twenty-five, sometimes even more than thirty-five, miles in a day. He pointed out the ill effects of this excessive labour upon the health and eyesight of the operatives, and fortified his deductions by the opinions of several eminent physicians. The mischief showed itself in the early superannuation of the people, of whom not more than about six per cent. remained fit for full work after forty-five years of age. Their habits were such, that a provision for later life was hardly ever made by them. The exhaustion from early labour was so great, that they could work at no other occupation when cast off from the factories; and a large proportion of them were thus reduced, in the middle of life, to subsist wholly upon the earnings of their children. He showed from the statistics of other countries, as well as of our own, the disadvantageous effect of manufacturing, as compared with agricultural, labour upon the health of the labourers. He dwelt particularly on the extensive prevalence, in many factories, of the practice of employing women for continuous lengths of time so great, as to preclude, especially in the case of mothers, the possibility of their attending to their natural duties, and thus their children were drugged with laudanum until it became almost a necessary of existence. He adverted still more earnestly to the fearful effect produced upon the morals through the promiscuous way in which males and females are intermingled in their working hours; and through the insubordination produced by the consciousness of the women and children, that their earnings are the chief dependence of their husbands and fathers. These evils had at length produced an impression upon the minds of the mill-owners themselves, who were now found in great numbers desirous to co-operate towards such a limitation of labour, with regard to time and sex, as should apply a remedy to the mischief, and restore the women to their conjugal and maternal duties. He asked on behalf of the poor, a time to live and a time to die—a time for the duties of life, and a time for its comforts; and he concluded by moving that the night, instead of

being computed from eight o'clock in the evening, should be computed from six o'clock.

Sir J. Graham felt much pain in opposing the motion of the noble lord. The real point now raised, was whether the working day for women and young persons should consist of twelve hours or of ten; and that was a question rather of degree than of principle. He questioned Lord Ashley's details of the spinner's mileage, which appeared to him to be impossible. Those details had been calculated at a certain reasonable rate of velocity in the machinery; but if the hours should be shortened, the velocity was sure to be so accelerated as to compensate the deficiency. He would not examine into the question of comparative salubrity as between agricultural and manufacturing industry, for both employments were essential to the prosperity of this great country. He denied that economy was unknown among the operatives, and adduced some striking examples of it which had come to his knowledge on that very day. The sympathies of all men must be with the noble lord's object; but he believed that the manufacturing labourers themselves would not be gainers by the concession of this particular proposal; and the masters had acquiesced in the other limitations which the present Bill contained, on the express understanding that the Government would support that main clause which allows young persons and women to be employed for twelve hours. It was now proposed to abridge by one-sixth the whole period allowed for the replacement of capital and the production of profit. But what would be the consequence of that abridgment? Why, that a proportionate abridgment would immediately be made in the wages of the workpeople; and the workpeople themselves were all aware of that inevitable consequence.

Mr. M. Gibson said that the operatives themselves objected to a compulsory abridgment of their working time, as an interference with their only property—their labour. If the labour of the women and young persons were stopped by the law after a certain number of hours, the law in effect stopped at the end of those hours the working of the whole factory. The first ten or eleven hours were necessary to replace the capital, the profit was wholly produced by the last hour or two. Now, the profit was essential to the existence of the manufacturer, and the existence of the manufacturer was essential to the existence of the operative. The true policy was to enlarge, not to contract, the field of employment. If gentlemen were so anxious to benefit the labourer, let them enable him to take care of himself, let them cheapen his bread by repealing their Corn-laws; at present they were only proposing to exercise their humanity at other people's expense. Much had been said about the miseries of the operatives; but in this there was great exaggeration. Mr. Senior's testimony showed that the factory population was in no such wretched plight. He believed there was no country in Europe whose factories did not work thirteen or fourteen hours; and if those of England were to be limited to ten, England could no longer compete with her rivals.

Mr. S. Wortley was favourable to the limitation of labour, and

deprecated the introduction of party topics. He was understood as concurring in the views of Lord Ashley.

Mr. Ward said, that Lord Ashley's argument, if good for anything, was good to abrogate the whole system. A mere reduction of two hours would not restore the women to their domestic duties, nor stop the degradation of the race. He could not submit to be told that the Corn-law must be excluded from this debate, as a party topic; for surely it was fair to consider the primary causes of the wants which drove the operatives to their present severe toils. It was absurd to make one law inflicting poverty, and then to propose another, forbidding the consequences which poverty necessarily involved.

Lord F. Egerton observed, that Mr. Ward's argument would go the length of total non-interference—a principle which the Legislature had long since rejected. It did not follow, because a total exemption of the female sex from labour was unattainable, that therefore there should be no mitigation of their toil. The women were wearied and invalided by the very length of time for which they were kept on their feet, and the reduction of an hour or two at the end of their day's work might be a most important alleviation.

Lord Howick believed that the stoppage of the labour of women and young persons at the end of the ten hours, would have the effect of stopping the labour of male adults also. Indeed, a deputation who had called on him to request his support of Lord Ashley's motion, had avowed that this effect would follow, and that it was actually one of their reasons for desiring the abridgment. He concurred in this view, for he thought ten hours a period quite long enough for any man to be employed in continuous labour; and Sir J. Graham's argument against a reduction from twelve hours to ten, would have been equally valid against the reduction from fourteen to twelve. The experience of late years had much shaken the old maxim, that men may be safely let alone to do the best for themselves: when pressure had become extreme, this kind of self-protection had failed. And though he felt that the subject was one with which this House was very competent to deal, yet he inclined to think that something might be done by the Government in the way of regulation as between the masters and the workpeople, perhaps through the intervention of bodies to be constituted from among the parties themselves.

Lord Sandon felt that this measure was experimental, but thought there was good ground to expect its success. It had succeeded on a large scale in factories where it had been voluntarily adopted.

Mr. Bright saw no need for a new Factory Bill. There was hardly a complaint made by Lord Ashley against the manufacturing towns of the north which might not be equally well alleged against London or Birmingham. He then went into details, for the purpose of contradicting what Lord Ashley had said of the unhealthiness and other miseries of the manufacturing districts. The labour of the London milliners and dress-makers, during the season, was much worse than the severest toil in any of the factories. In the factory districts, though the population had generally multiplied, there had been a greater proportionate increase

of schools and places of worship. He travelled into a variety of statistics, to show the high wages and general prosperity and comfort of the manufacturing population, and contrasted the rarity of parochial relief among them with its frequency in the country which Lord Ashley represented. Lord Ashley looked through a telescope at the manufacturing districts, which brought the evils magnified and approximated to his sight; but when he had to view the suffering state of his own neighbours in Dorsetshire, he reversed the glass, and made the object smaller and more distant than the reality. He admitted that the hours of work were longer than they ought to be; but the evils of the people arose, not from over-work, but mainly from excessive taxation and unjust monopoly.

The debate was then adjourned. On its being resumed the next evening,

Mr. Warburton controverted some of the allegations of fact contained in Lord Ashley's speech, and gave a general and temperate summary of the arguments usually employed against any legislative interference in the regulation of labour.

Mr. Beckett supported the principle of limitation. The impracticability of applying legislative interference to the case of the agricultural labourers, was no reason for not applying it to the labourers in factories. He appealed to the opinions of the mill-owners themselves, who were now becoming very generally favourable to limitation. But he was not disposed to go at once from twelve hours to ten; he wished that the experiment should first be tried of a limitation to eleven hours.

Sir George Grey declared himself in favour of Lord Ashley's proposal. The admissibility of legislative interference had long since been settled affirmatively by Parliament; it was too late to question it now; and the matter to be decided in this Committee was only whether the term of labour for women and young persons should be twelve hours or ten. He cited the opinions of factory inspectors that twelve hours' work is too much for any such labourer. He had heard nothing to show that twelve hours was a point to which we might safely reduce the day's work, but that below that point we could not safely descend. It might be that the mill-owners, if the time were reduced, would reduce the wages also; but from those whom he regarded as intelligent and competent representatives of the operatives, he found it was the opinion of the operatives themselves, that they had better take less wages than give the present length of time. Twelve hours was an arbitrary period, but ten appeared to be a natural one, inasmuch as it was that which in other occupations had been very generally fixed by mutual concurrence between masters and servants. The evidence, in his judgment, preponderated greatly in favour of Lord Ashley's period, and for this period he should vote.

Sir James Graham reminded the Committee that the period of twelve hours was not a new limitation. The first introduction of that term by the Legislature had been in 1802, in favour of parish apprentices. In 1819 it was applied in favour of all children under nine years of age. Subsequent Acts in 1825 and 1831 had

extended the same protection to other classes. In 1833 Lord Ashley had first proposed the term of ten hours, which the Government of that day, and among them Lord Spencer, than whom there was no man more humane, had thought it their duty to resist; and the twelve hours' term had continued to be the law until the present day. Meanwhile, silk had been put on the same footing with cotton, wool, and flax. In 1838 and 1839, a proposal had been made precisely similar to the present, and the Government had resisted it, on the ground then taken by Lord John Russell, and now by the existing Ministry, that there were no means of providing against a diminution of wages proportioned to the restriction of time. In the list of those who had resisted it, and with whom he himself had then voted, were Sir G. Grey, Lord Howick, Mr. Labouchere, and others, who now seemed zealous in the very opposite direction. Among the masters carrying on the less costly manufactures there might be a disposition to the shorter term; but he believed there was no such disposition among the manufacturers in cotton and worsted, whose expensive machinery must be replaced every twelve or thirteen years; and he felt assured that in these employments a ten hours' enactment would reduce wages by twenty-five per cent., which he entered into calculations to prove. This was a responsibility which he could not contemplate without horror, and which nothing should induce him to share. It was urged that this proposal would equalize the distribution of labour; but experience showed that labour had left those employments wherein the Legislature had interfered, and crowded into those which had been left free; so that, instead of an equalization, there was a depletion in the regulated, and a congestion in the unregulated, employments.

Mr. M'Geachy said, that the ten hours' restriction had an hereditary claim upon Sir R. Peel, whose father had introduced a ten hours' Bill. He censured the Government as not sufficiently identifying itself with the wants of the people. That state of things was a dangerous one, in which the people were taught that agitation was a necessary preliminary to the redress of any grievance. Matters could not go on long if one class confined itself to improving the breed of cattle, and the other to improving machinery, both alike neglecting the benefit of the people.

Mr. Labouchere lamented to see the powerful opposition which the Government had to encounter, and would give them what assistance he could by his voice and his vote. This was no new proposal, but one from which, under every successive Government, the Legislature had always recoiled. He believed that twelve hours of work were more than could be good for the individual; but in all human things good and evil were mixed, and the resolve must be taken upon the balance. The manufacturers of England were closely pressed by foreign competition; and he believed there was no foreign country in which the working hours were not at least twelve per day—none in which the state had imposed any limitation. It would be a fearful thing to put a stop to our trade by cutting down our means of competition with foreigners. We maintained in

this country, wisely or unwisely, various protections; but we had no means of protecting our manufacturers, and we ought to be cautious how we endangered their industry.

Mr. Colquhoun insisted that the 300 manufacturers who were now petitioners in favour of the ten hours' Bill were competent judges of their own interests; and that at least one-third of these were engaged in the finer and more expensive kinds of manufacture. In the Frome district the ten hours' plan had long and successfully been in actual operation. The calculation given by Sir J. Graham to prove that wages would be reduced to the extent of twenty-five per cent., had been furnished by a very able factory inspector; but another inspector, as able, denied its principle, and affirmed that the reduction would not be more than about two per cent.

Mr. Fielden advocated the same cause. The opposition to it, he said, was mammon against mercy. You were destroying the race of your people, and bringing up a class of beings whom, by-and-by, you would not be able to govern; for the old English habits, the domestic feelings, the relations of parents and children, were being destroyed. Even ten hours was too long a time; he was for eight hours. If things went on as they now did, machinery, instead of a blessing, would be a curse.

Sir R. Peel claimed credit to the Government for disinterestedness in the course now taken by them. Their Bill retained the existing term of twelve hours, extending protection to females and young persons; while the opposite suggestion was for ten hours to females and young persons, which, it was admitted, would produce a limitation of ten hours to male adults also. The declared value of last year's exports in our principal manufactures was 44,000,000*l*., and 35,000,000*l*. of these were of the classes which the proposed reduction would go to affect. It had been said that prices would rise, and so enable masters to keep up wages. True; but that rise of prices on your produce would be just so much advantage to the foreign competitor; his competition would bring your prices down again, and with them wages would come down too. If he thought that the effect of the proposal would be to increase the comforts of the working people, he should be favourable to it; but he could not anticipate such a result. He was told to disregard commerce in a question of humanity; but he felt himself bound to regard commerce by reason of the way in which humanity was affected by it. He could not forget the sufferings of 15,000 people at Paisley, in 1842, from the depression of commerce. When times were bad, the manufacturer was expected to keep his people at work, though at low wages to them, and perhaps at a loss to him; when demand revived, and there was a chance both for master and labourer to fetch up the loss, your law would interpose and forbid them from redeeming themselves. It was a mistake to suppose that a day's labour lasted longer in factory employment than in employments of other kinds. But the evils affecting labour elsewhere were said to form no reason against relieving labour in factories. Yes; because if the Legislature interfered as to one employment, and left another free, a premium, an

unequal advantage, was given upon the latter. He then enumerated several kinds of labour performed elsewhere than in factories, and described some appalling hardships in each. If, indeed, this proposal was only intended as a commencement of legislation against all hardships and for all labour, he could understand it; but it was not just to interfere with labour of one kind, unless you could regulate labour of all kinds, agricultural and domestic labour included, which was beyond the reach of any human legislation. And believing that the measure of the Government—the limitation to twelve hours—was all that could be safely effected, he could not, and he would not, however his feelings might tempt him, consent to the motion of the noble lord.

Lord John Russell said, that on a subject involving the interests of myriads of the people, he should be ashamed to be influenced by any fear of being charged with inconsistency. Lord Ashley's speech had not convinced him; but those of other gentlemen, practically acquainted with the subject, had done much to clear the way. Sir Robert Peel's argument went too far: it went to show the unfitness of any legislation. If a restriction was necessary for the physical and moral health of women and young persons, it was no sufficient objection to that restriction that its effect would be to restrict also the labour of adult males; the principle of restriction, if once adopted, ought to be followed out in a manner effectual for the health of its objects. He had been much struck with the fact that masters, practical men, were petitioning for a ten hours' Bill. After all, however, the best mode of relieving the working people, would be to remove the laws which excluded their food. He would vote for the motion of Lord Ashley.

Mr. Hindley followed in favour of Lord Ashley's motion. He spoke as a practical man, not afraid of the consequences of the proposed limitation. The hon. member spoke at some length, but his voice was drowned by the impatience of the House, which showed great unwillingness to allow any speaker to be heard after the leaders on either side had wound up the debate.

Mr. Collett disapproved all legislation between employers and their workpeople.

Mr. Hardy supported the ten hours' principle; but his arguments were cut short by the impatience of the House.

Mr. Muntz took the same side, objecting, however, to the whole Bill.

Lord Ashley said a few words, and the House divided—

For the amendment, 179; for the original clause, 170: majority against the Government, 9.

The proposal of the Government having been thus negatived, Sir James Graham rose, and stated the course which it was intended to pursue. He said, that he still retained insuperable objections to what was virtually a ten hours' Bill; but he did not consider it consistent with his duty to drop the measure at the present stage. On the eighth clause, Lord Ashley would have to move the substitution of "ten" for "twelve" hours; and the question could then be reconsidered in a more substantive form.

The next day, at the instance of Mr. Labouchere, Lord Ashley stated his own intentions for the future. He had that morning had an interview with five or six con-

siderable manufacturers, and with several operatives, who represented the feelings of the manufacturing classes; and they all heartily approved of the plan he was about to state. On the 22nd, he should entreat the House to affirm the proposition of ten hours labour, by the substitution of the word "ten" for "twelve" in the eighth clause of the Bill. Should that be affirmed, he should prepare a clause enacting that the present duration of labour, twelve hours, should continue till the 1st October, 1844; the period should then fall to eleven hours; to continue so till the 1st October, 1846, when the period of ten hours should commence. He thought that would give ample time for the change.

Sir James Graham stated, that he should resist the motion to substitute "ten" for "twelve," and should take the sense of the House upon it.

On the 22nd, an amendment proposed by Mr. Tatton Egerton for excluding silk factories from the operation of the measure, having been disposed of, the great contest recommenced about the eighth clause, which provided that no young person, and no woman of any age, should be employed daily more than so many hours; and it was proposed to fill up the blank with the word "twelve." Lord Ashley moved an amendment to substitute "ten" for "twelve;" repeating the substance of his former arguments for the change. He argued from the reports of the factory inspectors, that it would be vastly better for the moral and social improvement of the people to have more rest with less wages, than to maintain the present system of excessive labour. He believed, however, that the fall of wages would be no necessary consequence from a reduction of the working hours. He fervently exhorted the Ministers not to overrule the recent decision, by the exercise of mere official influence; and urged the House to maintain its own character and consistency.

The debate which ensued was characterized by little novelty. An able speech in favour of the proposition of the Government was delivered by Mr. Cardwell, M. P. for Clitheroe. Declaring his object to be the welfare of the operative classes, he condemned the error of treating this question as one of humanity alone, unconnected with commerce. Commercial considerations affected the prosperity of the operatives too largely to be excluded from such a discussion. If the object of the noble mover and his friends *was* a uniform ten hours' Bill, they were aiming at that which would greatly deteriorate the condition of the young children, by causing relays of them to be employed instead of adults. If the object *was not* a uniform ten hours' Bill, then it was not true that the mover was backed by the support for which he took credit. He believed that the reduction of a sixth in the time would occasion the reduction of a fourth in the wages. He had heard innumerable complaints of short wages; and he knew that misery had always accompanied short hours. The operatives in general were under the delusion of supposing that the time would be abridged without abridgment of wages; Manchester had been placarded, "Less work, more wages; sign for the ten hours' Bill." Foreign countries had now got our machinery: it was said,

they had not capital to compete with us; but only put restrictions enough upon the employment of capital in this country, and it would soon go to foreign countries, where there was no compulsion of short hours. He believed the worst enemies of the operatives to be those who, with mistaken motives of humanity, were attempting to disturb the natural distribution of labour.

Sir William Clay and Mr. Ward argued on the same side. Mr. Beckett and Mr. Aldam spoke in favour of an *eleven hours'* Bill. Mr. Milnes, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Brotherton, Lord John Manners, Sir Robert Inglis, Lord Francis Egerton, and Mr. Charles Buller, supported the amendment of Lord Ashley. Mr. Buller's speech was one of the most effective on his side of the question. He avowed that in voting for Lord Ashley's motion, he was acting on a new principle; but new circumstances required new remedies; a new population had sprung up, with new habits and a new intelligence; and your legislation must be adapted to the great revolution which time had thus wrought. He compared the mortality of the great towns with that of the agricultural districts, and inferred that where the health of the parents was so injuriously affected, the race of their offspring must degenerate. They wanted rest, they wanted education; the bonds which elsewhere bound the rich and the poor together, had no existence here; and what was to become of the rights of property if such a state of things was to continue? You had neglected their religious and their sanatory condition: you had provided them with nothing but police. The political economists shook their heads, and said nothing; but Lord Ashley came to the subject practically, and said, "Begin with restoring the women to their natural duties." There were so many unemployed men, that those employers who wished for labourers competent to work twelve hours would find no lack of hands. He admitted that humanity could not overlook the commercial view of the subject; but the alarms given on this head were very indefinite. Sir R. Peel had asked, what would you do with work-people not employed in mills, and with domestic servants? His own answer was, that he would adhere to his principle as far as it would work well, and where it would not, he would cease to apply it. The wisest of men had observed, "The slothful man saith, There is a lion in the way;" here, not a cat could show her shadow but the Government made a lion of her. The bugbear was the loss of our foreign trade; but let the Government only take off the duty on raw cotton, and that whole difficulty was removed. He controverted some of the details of Sir James Graham's calculations, contending that the diminution of wages would be only nine per cent., instead of being twenty-five, as Sir James Graham had computed it. The loss of wages, whatever it might amount to, would not be a clear loss, so great would be the compensation in domestic economy. Gentlemen were afraid of the effect of lowered wages on the corn laws; that argument, he believed, had been very generally, though not openly, pressed. But what would the people say, when they saw that for the sake of those corn laws, the comfort, the morality, the education, of the operatives were sacrificed? The operative, as he toiled through his last

two hours, would exclaim—" I am not working for my bread. I am working to pay the bread-tax to the landlord." He gave full credit to the Government for honesty, when they were thus contravening the wishes of their own supporters; but he appealed to those supporters to confirm their former vote.

Sir James Graham, responding to the call of Mr. T. Duncombe to give some explanation on the part of the Government of the course pursued by them, said, that if he could have perceived any probable benefit to the operatives from acceding to the motion of Lord Ashley, he would gladly have concurred in it. He adverted, in passing, to the unfriendly tone of some of the usual adherents of the Government, and commented on the desertion of the leading members of the Whig party, whom he had himself supported when in their administration they resisted this very proposal. He stated the communications which he had received from Leeds, and from the great manufacturing interests in Lancashire, entreating that the ten hours' limitation might not be adopted. He had anxiously reconsidered the whole subject, and had found it impossible to depart from his former judgment. He was convinced that the wages of the operatives would by this alteration be depressed greatly and early; and the results of such a depression would, he felt assured, be so fatal, that there was no effort which he did not think himself bound to make for the prevention of it. It would be to the master manufacturers a notice to quit; it would be the transfer of British capital and manufactures to foreign states. He vindicated his own calculation of a reduction of twenty-five per cent. upon wages; but if that reduction should be only fifteen per cent., it was quite enough for the argument. It was most painful to him to be opposed to so large a body of the supporters of Government; but his conviction on this subject was so deep, that all personal considerations were but as dust in the balance, for he believed that the whole commerce and manufactures of the country were at stake upon this question.

The following division then took place:—For the 12 hours' clause, 183; against it, 186: majority against Ministers, 3.

For the 10 hours' clause, 181; against it, 188: majority against Lord Ashley, 7.

Sir J. Graham then moved that the Chairman report progress. As the Committee had come to a decision that the blank should be filled up neither by the word "twelve" nor by "ten," he should best discharge his duty by taking until the following Monday, the 25th, to consider the course proper for him to adopt under the circumstances.

Lord Ashley said, he bowed to the decision of the House; but reserved his right to assert his principles on every legitimate occasion, and declared that he would persevere in this object to the latest hour of his existence.

On the 25th, the Order of the day for the Committee on the Factories Bill having been read, Sir James Graham, after recapitulating the former proceedings on this Bill, adverting to the inextricable confusion into which it had been thrown by the contradictory decisions of the preceding week, said, that there now remained for the Government three

practicable courses to pursue. The first was to take eleven hours as a medium between ten and twelve. The second was to abandon all legislation on the subject. The third was to introduce the measure again in the shape of a new Bill. He referred to some questions put to him in the last Session, and to his own answers, importing his uniform adherence to the twelve hours' principle; and he then considered in their order the three courses he had indicated. With respect to the first, he admitted that in the legislation of this country compromises might sometimes be expedient; but then such compromises should be safe, and should promise to be durable; but the compromise now in question would, he feared, have neither safety nor durability. In the first place, it would be very injurious (especially in the cotton-trade) to the masters, who strongly represented to the Government, that it would not only involve a loss of their profit, but endanger the very continuance of their business. For the operatives, it must have the effect of diminishing wages by not less than from fifteen to twenty per cent. The working people were under a delusion on this subject; and he was persuaded, that the first effect of a curtailment of time would be a general strike against the curtailment of wages. Dangerous as he thought would be the change, still greater in his view was the danger of some of the arguments used in its favour. For instance, the argument that the loss of wages to the workman would be no real detriment to him, but would be made up in moral advantages. Another argument had been, that we had arrived at a new social state, requiring an interference by the Legislature with all kinds of labour. If this doctrine were to be received, he should prefer to see the House abandon all attempt to fix a maximum of labour, and come at once to fix a minimum of wages. He would shortly sum up his views by saying, that he did not think that it could ever conduce to human happiness to impose a limit on human industry. So much for the safety of a compromise—now for its permanence. He gave full credit to Lord Ashley for his sacrifices of political ambition and connexions in this cause; but Lord Ashley had declared that he would never rest satisfied without a restriction to ten hours. Mr. Fielden had expressed his resolve to continue the struggle for a restriction to eight, so that if a compromise were made for eleven hours, there would be no chance at all of its permanence. He now came to the second course—that of abandoning the measure. Now, the House had already sanctioned some important improvements included in it, and he was not disposed to throw away the advantage of these. The Government, he fairly announced, would adhere to their intention of not including in it any limitation of time to less than twelve hours. He would not ask that the decision of the House upon the substitution of a new Bill should be pronounced now, if any member wished that time should be taken till the 29th.

Lord Ashley desired that time might be allowed till the Friday following (the 29th). He besought the House to adhere to its own repeated decisions.

Viscount Howick advised Lord Ashley to resist the motion for discharging the Order of the day for proceeding with the Committee, and to stick to the present Bill. He

did not found his argument for the amendment on the "intense competition;" but he said that the intense competition was at the bottom of the evil, because the field of employment was too much restricted, and that there were modes of restricting labour to which the majority of those carrying it on were not adverse.

After a desultory discussion, in which Lord Stanley, Lord John Russell, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Ewart, and Lord Sandon, took part, the Order of the day was postponed till the 29th. On the 27th, Lord Ashley stated to the House that his first impression that he ought not to oppose the withdrawal of the Government Bill had been confirmed by the opinion of his friends. He said—"It is not my intention to offer any opposition to Government in withdrawing the Bill. In so doing, I am sensible that I resign advantages which I already possess: but I consider it my duty, whenever I can without any concession of principle, to consult the interest and convenience of the House and the Government. I therefore take this step with the full understanding that Her Majesty's Government will introduce another Bill, and take the discussion on it as soon as possible after Easter. I presume the House will not ask me to state now the course I will take with regard to that Bill, which is not yet introduced; but on Friday evening I will offer no opposition to the withdrawal of the present Bill; and in this course I have the concurrence of the noble lord the member for Sunderland."

The process of changing the abandoned Bill for a new one was not effected by Government in the House of Commons without some opposition. Sir James Graham having moved to discharge the Order of the day for the Committee on the Bill, Mr. Baillie Cochrane attacked Lord Ashley for his want of perseverance, and Government for their contrivance to gain time. Mr. Thomas Duncombe said he was surprised and disappointed at Lord Ashley's deserting his post of leader; and he moved to add to the terms of Sir James Graham's motion, a declaration that the House intended to mould the new Bill in a form which should shorten the hours of labour for women and young persons, and thus preserve the consistency of the House. Lord Ashley vindicated his conduct. He had always avoided taking a debate on any technicality or point of form, instead of a great and intelligible issue; and it would be doubly expedient to do so now, as he had ascertained that Government would have a large majority, which would be generally mistaken for a majority against the ten hours' principle. He repeated his resolution to uphold that principle, without regard to the effect it might produce upon this or upon any future Government; as soon as he should see the Government Bill, he would be able to state what his own course would be, but he could not do so before he saw that Bill.

Lord Howick acquiesced in the course which Lord Ashley felt bound to take; but censured the proceedings of Government, as disrespectful to the House.

Lord John Russell followed up that charge more sharply, while Sir Robert Peel appealed to the forms of the House itself, to show that it jealously retained the privilege of reconsidering its own decisions.

Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Acland took part with Lord

Ashley; Mr. Charles Wood and Lord Palmerston with Mr. Duncombe. The amendment, however, was not pressed, and it was negatived without a division.

Later in the evening, Sir James Graham moved for leave to introduce the new Bill, which he explained to be essentially the same as the one that had been withdrawn, except that the clause for fixing the time of work for women and young persons was omitted.—Mr. Duncombe deplored the opportunity lost; he said Lord Ashley would never again be able to collect the majority by which he had now been supported. After a few more words, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The new Bill stood for the second reading on the 22nd of April, a few days previous to which Lord Ashley gave notice to the House of the mode in which he intended to carry out his intentions respecting it. He said:—"It was my original intention to have moved certain instructions to the Committee; but (addressing the Speaker) your opinion has turned me from that course, inasmuch as I learn from you that moving instructions to the Committee will not be strictly consistent with Parliamentary law; and you also inform me, that I shall not be able to move the insertion of any clauses until all the clauses of the Bill are disposed of in Committee. I therefore think it better to take another course: as it is probable that no opposition will be given to the Bill as it now stands on its second reading, on the 22nd, and probably none during its progress through Committee—and as it is likely to go through Committee in one night, and be read a third time on the 3rd of May—I am determined to move, on the third reading of the Bill, the addition of certain clauses, for the purpose of carrying out the amendments which I proposed in the former Bill. Her Majesty's Government having acquiesced in this arrangement, I give notice that on the third reading of the Factories Regulation Bill, I shall move the addition of clauses to limit the hours of labour, on and after the 1st October of the present year, for all young persons, to eleven hours in each day, or sixty-four in the week, until the 1st October, 1847; and after that period to impose a further limit to ten in each day, or fifty-eight in the week."

On the 22nd of April the second reading of the Bill having been moved, with an understanding that the main question was to be debated on a subsequent stage, Mr. T. Duncombe contended that the only proper way of dealing with the Bill would be to refer it to a Select Committee. The working classes did not believe that the reduction of time would involve a reduction of wages; and there ought to be a fair examination of workpeople and masters, that it might be seen which party were right. The House was at present but too much disposed to listen to the masters against the workpeople. Lord Ashley, by agreeing to his present course, had surrendered the whole case. The noble lord now merely proposed to take a flying shot at the Bill when it was leaving the House, after the third reading; and if that shot missed, the Bill would be gone before he could fire a second barrel. He would himself move, on the Order of the day for going into Committee of the whole House,

that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee above stairs.

Lord Ashley believed that the operatives had quite as much knowledge of the subject as Mr. Duncombe, and was sure they had much more candour. Now they assured him that they entirely approved the course he was taking.

Mr. Aglionby having served upon several Committees on this subject with Lord Ashley, bore testimony to his sincerity and good intentions. He considered the operatives very competent to judge what was for their own good.

Mr. Ross said, that upon looking fully into this subject, he had come to the conclusion that he had been wrong in his first impression, and that it would be his duty to oppose Lord Ashley's restriction.

Mr. M. Phillips gave credit to Mr. Ross for the manliness of his avowal, and cautioned the House that if they thus meddled with the regulation of labour in factories, they would soon be called on to make regulations for other kinds of labour, as to which they would be involved in great difficulties.

Sir Robert Peel, in reference to a report of his having said something about a conflict between Christianity and the measures of Government respecting the factory question, denied altogether that he had ever said anything of the kind; what he had said on the occasion when he was supposed to have used the expression alluded to, was, that he believed that further reflection on the part of members of Parliament was likely to increase the number of those who would support the propositions of Government. After some further discussion, which was chiefly of a personal nature, the Bill was read a second time, *nem. diss.*

The discussions in Committee presented no feature of particular interest, the great conflict being reserved for the third reading. A motion by Mr. Duncombe to refer the measure to a Select Committee, was rejected on a division, by 145 to 42. On the 10th of May the debate on the third reading came on, and was continued for two nights by adjournment. After such repeated discussion, the speeches were naturally characterized by want of novelty; the arguments adduced by the leading speakers on either side will afford a sufficient specimen of the views severally taken by the advocates and opponents of the Bill.

Lord Ashley said that the Government, by contravening the former decisions of the House in favour of a ten hours' limitation, had invited —nay provoked, the revival of this debate. He disclaimed all intention to disparage the master manufacturers as a class; nor, because he attacked a particular evil, was he to be deemed the enemy of the factory system in general. After much inquiry, he could discover only four arguments against his own view. The first was, that the production of manufactures would be diminished in proportion with the time of labour. But the diminution of the production would be by no means in the same ratio as the diminution of the working hours; for on a deduction of one-sixth from the time, the diminution of production would really not be more than one-tenth or one-twelfth. The people's physical condition would be so much improved, that they would do as much in ten hours and a half then, as they do now in twelve. The second argument against him was, that there would be a proportionate

reduction in the value of the fixed capital employed in the mills. There would undoubtedly be a reduction in that value; but then there would be circumstances of compensation in the saving of coal, oil, tallow, gas, wear and tear, and other expensive items. The third argument was the apprehended reduction of wages; and much was said about the folly of expecting twelve hours' wages for ten hours' work. But for the most part the earnings of the people were measured, not by the hour, but by the piece; and the fall of wages would therefore bear no precise proportion to the working time; but some fall of wages they were prepared and willing to meet, for the sake of the moral advantages and domestic comforts which the change would secure them. The fourth argument was founded upon the impracticability of effecting a compensating rise in prices. He contended that the savings on the fixed capital and on the wages, would go so far toward compensating the capitalist, that he could afford to sell the manufactured article at a price very little exceeding the rate at which the foreigner would sell it. The working had been restricted some years ago; and it had been prophesied that there would be a diminished produce; but that prophecy had not been borne out by the fact; on the contrary, the produce had been greater in 1820, 1821, and 1822, the three years following the restriction, than in 1817, 1818, and 1819, the three years preceding it. On the point of wages, too, experience was favourable to his argument; for there had been no reduction of wages in the three years following the restriction, and the number of mills in employ had actually increased. Indeed, when so many additional mills were built, and so much additional capital was poured into the trade, the inference was a pretty strong one, that the profits could not be so very low as to be incapable of affording this little reduction of time. He appealed, too, to the authority of many of the most respectable millowners themselves, both in and out of the House, several of whom he mentioned by name. Mr. Senior, indeed, had contended that the whole of the master's profit lay in the last two hours; but to this opinion he would oppose that of several practical men, from whose information he made some quotations. These gentlemen affirmed that, on the contrary, the work of the last two hours was so inferior to the work of the earlier hours, as to make it a matter of no difficulty to pronounce, from the mere inspection of a piece of work, at what period of the day it had been executed. If the former reduction from sixteen hours to twelve had produced nothing but good—would the now proposed reduction from twelve hours to ten produce nothing but evil? Your own inspectors assured you, that without such a reduction no social or moral improvement could be effected; and clouds of witnesses of every profession and persuasion had confirmed that opinion; yet the House had been called on to rescind their votes, not upon new information, but in order to save the Government, who were pledged to resign if this measure were carried. He did not think that the Ministers had a right to place their friends in such a situation. At this time, great principles were to be tried, not by their merits, but by the tyranny or the

fancy of Ministers. It was probable, indeed, that the Government would succeed upon this particular occasion; but to make their case a permanent one, they must overcome both the sense of suffering and the sympathy of mankind. He concluded by moving a clause restricting the hours of labour to eleven from October, 1844, and to ten from October, 1847.

Sir J. Graham declared the pain with which he opposed the views of the noble lord, whose motives and abilities he applauded. He disclaimed all tyrannical disposition in the Government—nay, indeed, he thought the Government itself would be the victim of a tyranny if they should be bound to continue their administration of public affairs in circumstances in which they conscientiously believed that those affairs could not be administered with safety. The noble lord talked of a little reduction. Why, his proposal was for a remission of twelve hours in every week's work: it was equivalent to the introduction of an additional sabbath in each week. Those who really thought that masters would get better prices, and workmen better wages, which was the notion of many of the workmen themselves, would do well to support this clause; but those who were aware of the fallacy of those opinions were surely bound to resist them. Lord Ashley had said that the workmen in general were paid by the piece, and though he had admitted that some loss of earnings must arise from the diminution of time, had contended that this loss would be a small one. Now, the disadvantage to the master from the diminution of production, could only be made up either by increased prices or by diminished wages. The present rate of profit was at a minimum; the state of the funds was of itself a proof of this. Meanwhile, the amount of foreign production was increasing with vast rapidity; of which he gave some illustrations from official and private returns as to the United States and the Swiss Cantons, contrasting the practice in Switzerland, where the working day consists of fourteen hours, with the milder usage in England, where the hours of labour are so much fewer; and specifying certain markets where British manufacturers have been actually superseded by foreign. Suppose it to be true, which he denied, that an undue disadvantage was imposed on British manufactures by the corn law—was it wise to aggravate that disadvantage by a diminution of the means of production? If, then, in the face of all this foreign competition, there was no chance of increased prices, the compensation to the master could be only by reduction of wages. But such a reduction would cause, he was persuaded, the most lamentable results, both physical and moral. This enactment, should it pass, would be a confiscation of one-sixth of all the working people's capital—their labour. If he could be persuaded that they themselves understood the subject, he should pay greater regard to their opinions; but Mr. Fielden had declared their persuasion to be, that they worked too hard and produced too much, and that under the operation of this enactment prices would be raised and wages upheld. The leaders of this movement were responsible for their present doctrines in no ordinary degree; and the time was not distant when the people in their distress would turn

round upon their leaders, and tax them with having pandered to the passions and betrayed the interests of the poor. He justified the conduct of the Government in having endeavoured to induce the House by fair arguments to reconsider their decision. He had the authority of 358 masters, paying wages to the amount of 2,500,000*l.* per annum, for the proposition that the suggested reduction, if adopted, must have a ruinous effect both on capital and on wages. Mr. Kenworthy, on whose evidence the noble lord had relied much, had admitted that there would be a loss of 5*d.* on every twenty-five yards produced. This, in a mill having only 200 looms, would be a loss of upwards of 1,190*l.* per annum; and Lord Ashley, though he had denied that the loss of wages would amount to one-sixth, had admitted that there would be a loss of one-twelfth upon the earnings of the people. Sir J. Graham then adverted to the remarkable change in the opinions of Lord John Russell, who in 1842 had said that this limitation of time would cut to the roots the commercial prosperity of this country, but who had now adopted a totally different creed. The Government had been unmoved in their resolve to resist the proposed limitation; and now, adhering to that resolve, he would give his uncompromising opposition to the clause of the noble lord.

Lord Howick asserted that this question did not involve any of those great political principles on which a Government was justified in staking its resignation; and if not, the Ministers were bound to bow to the decision of the House. Common sense coincided with testimony here, in showing that twelve hours of labour were too much. But the practical question was—what effect would this clause produce upon wages and upon foreign trade? He then endeavoured, by a complicated argument, founded upon the nature of profits and of foreign exchanges, to show that there would be no material obstacle from foreign competition; and contended that any general loss which would arise to the country from the diminution of her total production, might be fully made up by a repeal of the protective duties upon corn. He allowed that some reduction of mere weekly money wages would result from this clause; but that disadvantage would be compensated in comfort, time, and health, the last of which was actual money to the labourer. He warned the Government against the danger, lest the people, already but ill-satisfied with the constitution of the House of Commons, should be additionally disgusted by the spectacle of a vote rescinded at the dictation of the Ministry.

Several other members joined in the debate. Mr. Liddell expressed his concurrence with the Government. Mr. Bernal spoke against long hours, and desired more information. Mr. Gally Knight opposed Lord Ashley; the result, he said, of calm reflection since his former vote, which had been in favour of the noble lord's amendment. Mr. Charles Buller ridiculed Mr. Knight's description of his own conversion; and argued that the principle of non-interference had been so repeatedly infringed that it could no longer be pleaded. Mr. Roebuck attacked Lord Howick's rash legislation, and charged him with borrowing his doctrines from Mr. Owen's "New Moral World." He charged

Lord Ashley with misrepresenting evidence, and asked who was to relieve the working classes if wages were reduced. Mr. Ferrand threatened a general strike if the ten hours' proposal was not carried; and Mr. Muntz warned the House that if concession were not made decently, it would be extorted violently. Mr. Mark Phillips deprecated the risks involved in the measure. The debate was then adjourned.

Mr. Labouchere (resuming the debate on the next evening,) confessed himself appalled at the result which even the friends of the proposed limitation admitted was to be expected from it—the reduction of the people's wages. He would not take upon himself the responsibility of voting for a clause which would thus frightfully distress the whole mass of the manufacturing population. It was said that this was only an experiment, and that if it failed, the Legislature might retrace its steps. But what was meant by failure? The loss of our foreign trade; and when that trade was once gone, no retracing of steps could bring it back again. He feared that the present tendency of wages was downward; and, therefore, even if the principle of this clause were admissible in other circumstances, this was not the time for hazarding it. It was said that the state of society required new remedies; but he was not prepared to discard Adam Smith from his library, and substitute the lucubrations of Mr. Sadler and Mr. Oastler. The excessive labour now complained of was no new evil: it had been the condition of humanity in all ages. The first duty of the House was to protect the people from delusion: a member of Parliament should be always *for* the many, though not always *with* the many.

Mr. John Stuart Wortley felt himself bound, after a careful examination of this subject, to act upon his own knowledge and conviction, though he greatly regretted that in so doing he was opposing the Government, in which he placed the utmost confidence. He wished the legislative limitation of factory labour to coincide as nearly as possible with the hours which masters and servants usually settled for themselves in other employments; and he believed that the voluntary contract in those other employments was usually for twelve hours, with intervals, reducing them to ten. He relied also upon the opinions and actual practice of many of the millowners in Yorkshire. Thinking that the protection might be given with safety, he considered that the duty of the House was to give it.

Mr. Charles Wood opposed Lord Ashley's clause, which would limit not only the working hours of women and children, but also those of the whole establishment. He was persuaded that the ultimate effect of this proposal, if adopted, would be a large reduction of produce, and eventually, if not instantly, of wages. He entreated the House to remember the distress so lately prevalent in the manufacturing districts—a distress chiefly arising from the want of foreign demand; and he warned them not to reproduce, by their legislation, so calamitous a state of things. Other measures, among which was the removal of all restrictions on trade, were undoubtedly desirable; but he did not regard this as a step properly leading to them.

Sir Robert Peel said, that the

real question was whether the Government should compel the stoppage of all machinery at the end of ten hours. The Government were taunted with having let in the principle of interference; but, if they had been wrong in interfering at all, was that a reason for further interfering to substitute ten hours for twelve? He was content to discuss the matter wholly as a question of degree. The Government were twitted also with inconsistency in reference to the corn laws; but surely an existing restriction on the corn trade was no necessary reason for a new restriction upon labour. Gentlemen talked of the proposed limitation as a small thing. Yet they were about to deal with 35,000,000*l.* of the foreign exports, with machinery equal to 100,000 horses, and with the labour of about 450,000 persons, whose average wages were 10*s.* a week—a total of 225,000*l.* Upon this amount, a diminution of two hours' labour in each day would be 16 per cent., or 36,000*l.* a week taken from the labourers. All this would be withdrawn from the retail trade of the districts. He would take the case of a single mill, about which he had made some inquiries. The masters had a lease of the water power there, which had been taken by them under the law allowing twelve hours' work; and for the now proposed diminution of time they would be able to claim no abatement in their rent. There were 475 persons employed in that mill, of whom more than 200 had been attracted to it from rural districts by the high rate of wages; and now it was proposed to abridge those wages by one-sixth! He had been told that there was nothing in the argument deduced from the equally or still more irremediable evils of other occupations. But see how those other occupations would be affected by this enactment. Being a tax upon machinery, it would be a premium upon hand-loom weaving; and how would this temporary stimulant to the hand-loom weavers improve their comfort or morality? This class of weavers, whose time you could not control, worked fourteen hours a day when they could get work; but for many months in each year they could get no work at all. They toiled in damp and unwholesome cellars, described by a witness as being unfit for the dwelling of dogs or cats; and though at a distance from factories, and even from large towns, they were in a state of demoralization, which included all the vices of the factory system, and contributed extensively to fill the gaols. It was said that under this limitation of time as much produce would be created as in the twelve hours. There might have been some approach to such a result had the labour been chiefly manual; but machinery could exhibit no such results.

Sir Robert Peel proceeded to prove this statement by returns in figures, of work actually done, which returns were made without reference to this question, and before it was mooted. He then referred to a saying which had been much in vogue during the discussions on this subject—that what is morally wrong, cannot be politically right. He proceeded to analyse the meaning of this phrase. He could understand it with respect to some great political enormity, like the revocation of the edict of Nantes. But was it meant that legislation ought to

interfere with *every thing* that was morally wrong? There were many things morally wrong which it was obvious that no law could reach—such as intemperance, and envy. And who was to draw the line of this moral wrong? In a despotic country, there was no oppression, even that of the Inquisition itself, which this doctrine would not justify. He denied that there was any intrinsic immorality in working twelve hours. You contended for ten; but what would be said to your own morality by the man who argued that any number of hours above eight was immoral? Then your rule was no safe guide for legislation. "It is not that we wish to see women work twelve hours; but that we think there is more moral wrong, under the circumstances of existing society, in interfering with the hours of labour, than in suffering women to work twelve hours." Sir R. Peel then noticed Lord Howick's argument of the former night upon foreign trade, professing his own inability to understand it. He quoted from a Belgian work an account of the hours of labour in different countries: these ranged from seventy-two to ninety per week, while in England they were confined to sixty-nine. We had seen during the late distresses the effect of short hours. There was now a revival of trade, but with it there was a desperate competition; yet, with a limitation of labour already lower than that of any other country in the world, we were now proposing to bring the number of hours to a point lower still. Statements had been made about spinners walking thirty-four miles a day; he knew something of factories, and he believed that no one such example had ever occurred, and that the real distance walked was on an average eight miles—a length of walk rather conducive than prejudicial, to health. He noticed, with reprobation, the speeches of some members, whose argument had been that the people were *determined* to have this concession, and commented upon the dangers of still progressive demand—

> "Evertere domos totas, optantibus ip is Di faciles!"

It was the duty of the State, for the people's benefit, to resist the people's wishes. If the House were convinced that this concession ought to be made, they would so resolve and pursue their principle; but they must pursue it—he spoke with the utmost respect—under other auspices, under the guidance of Ministers who thought they could make such changes with safety to the nation.

Lord John Russell said, he had not attempted to influence the votes of any of his friends; when it was once understood that the Ministry staked their existence on the measure, all exertion against it became useless; because, let the case be proved as strongly as it might, members who admitted the evils of the existing system, were nevertheless determined to maintain it rather than turn out the Government. He did not think that the Ministers acted well in thus taking all legislation from the hands of Parliament into their own. He was anxious to justify his own vote; and first, he must ask whether production was to be the sole object of our policy? If so, take the high number of hours allowed in foreign countries, and our production, though at vast expense of health and life, might

be made to distance all competition. It was very well to quote Adam Smith; but Adam Smith had said nothing about the comparative merits of twelve hours and ten. He admitted that there would not be the same wages given for ten hours as for twelve; but he set against that loss the domestic and moral advantages of the ten hours. The difficulty respecting foreign competition was undoubtedly a serious one; but there were ways in which it might be met, and among these he held it perfectly legitimate to insist upon the alteration of those corn laws, for the maintenance of which our labourers were condemned to two hours of additional toil. Lord John Russell then proceeded to admit and justify his own change of opinion on this question, which he declared to have proceeded entirely from reflection on the subject. He himself was desirous of looking beyond mere manufactures to the state and prospects of the manufacturing population—to the necessity of their instruction—and to the means of connecting and identifying them with the country and its institutions.

After a few words from Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Collett, both in favour of Lord Ashley's clause, the House divided as follows—

Against the limitation to ten hours, 297; for it, 159: majority against it, 138.

A second division afterwards took place on the question "that the Bill do pass," when the numbers were—

For the motion, 136; against it, 7: majority, 129.

The Bill, which had excited so much controversy in the House of Commons, passed with comparatively little question through the Upper House. Lord Wharncliffe, on the 25th of May, moved the second reading, briefly explaining its principal objects, which he thus stated:—It alters the age at which children may be admitted to work in factories, from nine to eight years of age; diminishes the working-time of "children," (persons between eight and thirteen years of age,) from nine to six and a half hours; extends the time for daily school attendance from two hours to two and a half hours in winter, and three hours in summer. At present "young persons" (persons between thirteen and eighteen years of age) are limited to twelve hours' labour: the Bill continues that restriction, and extends it to the labour of adult females. The Bill deprives inspectors of the power of acting as magistrates, or making rules and regulations. In addition to the surgeon's certificate of apparent age, the employer may be compelled to produce the baptismal certificate. Fines are lowered in amount, but are to be imposed in the case of each child improperly worked, instead of each offence, which may include several children. Machinery is to be properly guarded, under penalties for neglect.

The Marquess of Normanby said he did not oppose the Bill, because he regarded it as an improvement; but he thought that it did not carry the principle of intervention far enough. He had always felt that such was the peculiar state of the factory districts—the accumulation of vast masses employed only in one occupation, without the power of removing to other districts, and absolutely and totally at the mercy of their masters for employment, who had it in their power, by a lower rate of wages, to

employ the wife and child, and leave the husband, who might have been employed at a higher rate of wages, in a state of forced idleness—that the Legislature, when once they interfered, were justified in stopping at that point only where they would restrict the hours of labour to the hours usual in all other parts of the world where masses were combined at one kind of work. He would be able to prove that the interference proposed in another place was not excessive; and if so, on the supporters of this Bill would fall the onus of proving that there would be danger in the opposite course. He thought that there ought to be a reduction of the hours of labour; and his opinion was founded on the fact that every large mass of labour was regulated by the laws of nature, and that twelve hours all the year round was more than the average amount. In all the operations of nature the time of labour was regulated by the light of day, and though you might have more labour in summer, you would have less in winter; and therefore it was impossible that the labour in those operations should exceed the amount of actual labour prescribed in this Bill. He would take, for instance, labour in the Tropics. There, in consequence of the night succeeding so rapidly to the day, it would be impossible that a man should labour to the extent prescribed by this Bill. When Parliament were told that they ought not to interfere with labour, his answer was that they had interfered already in the Tropics. He had been engaged in superintending regulations of the English Government with respect to labour in the Tropics previously to the emancipation of the slaves. If you left the slaves free to labour, it was impossible for them to work more than twelve hours; but you were not content with that, but provided that the shell-blow should be at sunrise, that there should be an hour's repose in the middle of the day and an hour for dinner, and that the shell-blow should be again at sunset. This operated as a ten hours' Bill: but he heard nothing then of the spoliation of property, though the persons whose labour was interfered with were in point of fact the property of their employers.

Lord Normanby then proceeded to animadvert upon the conduct of the Government with reference to this Bill, and censured those members of the House of Commons, who having at first voted with Lord Ashley from conviction, had afterwards been influenced by motives of another kind, to support the Ministers against him. He said that he had been one of those who supported the Reform Bill; at the same time he had felt that if any part of that measure was open to objection, it was that it established a constituency too exclusively composed of employers; and that in point of fact there appeared to be no representation of the working classes. And he must say, that if there had ever been a decision likely to excite a feeling among the unrepresented which their Lordships would not wish to push to extremity, it was the late decision of the other branch of the Legislature. He regretted that decision, as not providing for the education of the young and the care of their children by women; he regretted it, because it tended to defer the period when that particular class

of the community might be admitted to a share in the representation, and because it aggravated their sense of the injustice of their exclusion, and created an anxiety to alter the existing system of the Legislature—because it would produce an impression that those who were elected to represent the opinions of the nation did not honestly represent them. If that was the impression, it would be one which every man must deprecate, if created by the conduct of the other House of Parliament and the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government. He considered that the measure had been put upon an erroneous ground, and that the conduct of the Government had been most injudicious in staking its existence upon it. If the Government had in the first instance called their supporters together and declared their intention, it would have been far more prudent than to have called upon the popular part of the Legislature to reverse its decision three times distinctly pronounced.

Lord Brougham, differing from the Marquess of Normanby, protested against the Bill in toto. Why was it that the noble lord said the interest of the working classes was not represented in Parliament? Because, according to his noble friend, the Parliament refused to say to young men and to women, "You shall not work above ten hours in the day." Could any mortal who calmly reflected on the subject really string up his mind to believe that it was for the interest of working men and of working women to have their hours of work reduced to ten hours a day, when they were able, and when they were willing, and when they were anxious to work for a longer period—that it was not for their interest that they should be free in disposing of their own time? They were the disciples of the doctrines of free trade on his (the Opposition) side of the House, and his noble friend was an advocate of free trade; and he could not conceive on what principle they were, while advocating free trade with one breath, to turn round the next moment and say to the working classes, "You are not to carry your labour to the best market: you are not to be employed at all hours of the day during which you feel your constitution allows you, or your spirits bear you up, or your perseverance and your industry excite you and comfort you to work." "No," said his noble friend, "it is not for the interest of the labourer to work as long as he likes. Do not let him be free. Do not allow him to carry his labour to the best market. Do not permit him to earn as much as he can by his industry. Do not let him work as long as he is willing—as long as he is anxious to work. Put your legislative shackle on his energies." Alluding to Lord Normanby's argument, that the labour of other classes is regulated by the laws of nature, Lord Brougham declared the condition of the agricultural labourers to be worse than that of the factory labourers. "To be sure, their labour is a very hard one, like that of all who are subject to the primeval curse of earning their bread by the sweat of their brows; and permit me to say, theirs is a harder case than that of the workmen in factories. In the first place, it is something towards the health of these latter—I beg leave humbly to suggest to the advocates of misplaced and

perverted humanity on the present occasion, or, as I prefer calling it, of cruelty and injustice—it is one element of health to be able to appease the cravings of hunger. Eating has been somewhere called by some author a popular amusement; and no doubt noble lords are much better occupied in that than in the dull amusement of hearing a speech on it; but it is not only popular, but very wholesome. Nothing tends more to the preservation of life than a due leaning on the staff of life; and as 'man lives not by bread alone,' it is but right there should be some little gilding of the staff, and that men should be enabled by some better sort of food more comfortably to support life. There is not the least doubt that the factory labourers are better paid than the agricultural labourers—they live better, past a doubt. Another thing that tends much to their health and comfort, and makes the same food go a great deal further, is warmth. If any one has seen, as it has been my painful lot to see, the sufferings of the peasantry, compelled to work in the fields in the open air, their hearts must melt just as much on that subject as my noble friend's on that upon which he dilated. I admit many of the statements contained in the reports brought forward of the sufferings of the children in factories; but I pledge myself, if the subject ever comes before your Lordships for discussion—which I hardly expect it will, after what fell from my noble friend at the end of his speech—to bring before your Lordships a frightful picture of the sufferings of farm-labourers, scantily clothed, hardly worked, rudely exposed to the blast and the rain and the snow; coming home to an ill-warmed cottage, through which the wind finds access and exit at its will, to rest upon a bed which cannot by possibility be very dry, in a country where fuel is dear, with the clothes which he wears from one end of the winter to the other—in such unhappily-situated countries as that of which I speak from my own personal knowledge and observation—never once really dry during the whole wet season of the year." Lord Brougham went on to argue, that having interfered at all was no argument for making the matter worse by contracting the limit of labour to ten hours. "The working classes, when their eyes are open to their real interest, will soon discover that if they work so many hours less, they must earn so many shillings less; and this will have the same effect on them as the operation which was performed in the other House had in inducing its Members to open their eyes. I do not agree with my noble friend, that if there had been no such operation the patient would not have recovered, and the Government would not have obtained a majority. His recovery might not have been so rapid, nor the revolution perhaps so sudden and thorough—I certainly did not calculate on a majority of 138; I calculated on 30 or 40: and I was extremely gratified, on seeing the division-list, to find I had guessed so near the truth, till I saw there was an unfortunate figure '1' before the other figures —though I could scarcely credit my vision, for a moment. My noble friend says it was the act of the Government in staking their existence on the fate of the measure which gave them the majo-

rity: perhaps that alone gave them so great a majority; but I am perfectly certain they would have had a majority even if no such observation had dropped from any one of the Ministers."

In reply to Lord Brougham, the Marquess of Normanby read extracts from Mr. Chadwick's report on the sanatory condition of the labouring classes in 1842, which stated that the average duration of life among the agricultural classes of Rutlandshire is as great as among the higher classes in Manchester, and nearly double what it is among the factory labourers, and attested the superior morality, sobriety, and industry, of the agricultural classes.

The Earl of Winchilsea agreed that the Bill would effect a great improvement, but regretted that it had not gone to the extent of limiting labour to ten hours.

Lord Campbell contended that there were cases in which an interference for the regulation of labour was necessary; he thought the present Bill went far enough, and that it would be unsafe to go any farther. He read some extracts from the "Utopia" of Sir Thomas More, in whose imaginary community labour was restricted to six hours a day. Lord Campbell added, that until he could be persuaded that this was a true account, he could not consent to carry the limitation of labour beyond twelve hours.

The Earl of Haddington defended the Government against the charge of seeking support for an unpopular measure from their political opponents, in order to favour their friends. It appeared to him quite natural that many should have been carried away at the first to give their votes to Lord Ashley, who were afterwards induced, by the force of argument, to support the present Bill.

The Earl of Minto objected to the measure on account of its interference with labour, especially with adult labour.

Earl Fitzwilliam was satisfied that the Government did not take the same care to obtain a majority in the first instance, which they took in the last; but he supposed they did not foresee the difficulties which had arisen.

Lord Wharncliffe having replied, the Bill was read a second time. It passed through Committee on the 31st of May, the several clauses giving rise to some desultory discussions, directed more with reference to the principle of the measure than to the particular provisions. Lord Brougham indulged in some sarcastic comments upon the impolicy of its interference with labour. He asked why their Lordships did not limit the labour of others—"of washerwomen and wet nurses?"

Lord Kinnaird moved the omission of the 32nd clause, which placed the labour of females in the same category as that of young persons. This amendment was negatived by 48 to 21. Earl Fitzwilliam was among the prominent opponents of the Bill, the Marquess of Normanby among its most strenuous supporters. It passed through Committee without any serious opposition, and was subsequently read a third time and passed into a law.

CHAPTER VI.

Corn Laws and Free Trade—Mr. Cobden moves for a Committee to inquire into the Effects of Protective Duties—His Speech on introducing the subject—Speech of Mr. Gladstone in answer—Speeches of Mr. Hawes, Lord Pollington, Mr. Scott, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Brotherton, Colonel Wood, Mr. Villiers, and other Members—Mr. Cobden's Motion is lost by 224 *to* 133—*Mr. Ricardo moves an Address to the Crown against insisting on the principle of Reciprocity in Commercial Treaties—It is supported by Mr. Ewart, Lord Howick, and Mr. Hume—And opposed by Mr. Gladstone and Sir John Hanmer—The Debate is broken off by deficiency of Members in the House—Mr. Villiers brings forward his Annual Motion against the Corn Laws on the 25th of June, moving Resolutions condemnatory of the late Act—The subject is debated for two nights in the House of Commons—Speech of Mr. Villiers—Mr. Ferrand moves other Resolutions defensive of the Corn Laws—Speeches of Captain Berkeley, Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, Mr. Miles, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Mr. Ward, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr Bankes, Mr. Cobden, and Sir Robert Peel—Mr. Villiers replies, after which the House rejects the Motion by* 328 *to* 124.

THE discussions on the subjects of Free Trade and the Corn Laws, which had occupied so large a share of the attention of both Houses in former sessions, did not this year engage so much of the time of Parliament. The decided tone in which Sir Robert Peel had proclaimed, at the commencement of the session, the intention of Government to maintain the settlement so recently made, precluded any hope of success for the present, at least, to those who aimed at further alterations; and the exertions of the Free-Trade party in Parliament were confined to two or three desultory motions, rather indicating their protest against the existing system, than tending to practical results. The discussions, however, arising on these occasions, deserve, on account of the importance of the subject, some notice in the record of this session. On the 12th March, Mr. Cobden brought the corn law question before the House of Commons, in the shape of a motion for a Committee to inquire into the effects of protective duties on agricultural tenants and labourers. He argued that there was no danger of such a fall of prices as would throw land out of cultivation; and that the real gainers by the present law were not the farmers, but the speculators.

He denied that corn could be grown abroad, or conveyed from foreign countries hither, at the low rates generally supposed. Corn could not be brought from Dantzic at less cost of transit than 10*s*. 6*d*. a quarter when all charges were included; and this was a tolerably large protection to the English farmer, who had his market at his own door. Every prediction now uttered about corn had formerly been uttered about wool; but was there at this day a lack of mutton? Were all the sheep-dogs dead, and all the shepherds in the workhouse? So far from it, that when wool was at the highest price, the largest quantity had been imported; when at the lowest price, the smallest quantity. A high price from prosperity might be permanent; a high price from scarcity never could. The diminished consumption of one great town in distress, did more to reduce prices than the importations of the whole continent. He did not believe that the tariff had lowered prices; that pretence was only set up to enlist the fears of the farmers against reduction of import duties. The landlords went about assuring their tenants, that even if the land were let rent-free, the competition of foreigners could not be resisted; but there was a larger margin than they avowed, for the proportion of rent to other expenses was about one-half. He could prove that out of 52*s*. per quarter paid for wheat in the Lothians, 26*s*. went to the landlord; and so likewise throughout England, half of all that was eaten went to the landlord. But it was not the corn law that gave the landlord these large rents; they would be equally large if there were no such laws. Now, as to the labourers. Their wages were too low, and consequently their diet and whole maintenance were insufficient. And the further south we went from the much-maligned district of tall chimneys, the smaller he found the wages, and the worse the condition of the labourers. He could prove that when the price of corn was highest, wages were lowest and employment scarcest. In the last fifty years rents had increased threefold: what had been the increase in wages? One hundred and fifty years ago the wages of a labourer in Gloucestershire were 10*s*., wheat being then at 36*s*. a quarter. Wheat now costs between 50*s*. and 60*s*. a quarter, and the labourers' wages were under 9*s*. The lodging of the poor was a matter in which the character of the landlord was still more implicated than in their food; and as to lodging, he instanced some cases of very unwholesome, unseemly, and indecent crowding in bedrooms. There might be crowding in towns too, but then in towns there were no individuals having control over the land and houses; whereas in the rural districts the landlord had the whole ownership of the cottages, and their wretchedness was his disgrace. This wretchedness in the rural districts was no accident of temporary distress, it was their permanent state; and the fear of falling into this permanent state of the rural labourers, was what caused the strikes of the workmen in towns. It was not the farmers who were responsible for all this: they could not afford to give larger wages than they gave. But on those wages the labourer was starving, and this starved population formed the body who were held out to the manufacturers as the valuable class of home cus-

tomers! Mr. Cobden dwelt especially on the miserable state of the labourer in the four southern counties in England; whence he passed to Scotland and to Wales; and observed that even in Ireland, where misery was proverbial, there was a duty on the importation of corn. Did this general state of our population form a case on which to justify the corn law? If you could show a thriving agricultural population, the manufacturers might submit to some disadvantage for the prosperity of their fellow-subjects; but with such a population as this, he wondered that the opposition to the required change was not abandoned for very shame. He wanted not a Commission, but a Select Committee, for which the House, as now constituted, could furnish members of great information, and of great experience on this particular subject. He should like to see the great landlords produced before such a Committee; let Lord Ducie and Lord Spencer be called on the one side, and let him be at liberty to cross-examine the Dukes of Buckingham and of Richmond on the other. He had no objection to have a majority of protectionists on the Committee; nor did he wish to sit in the chair of it. On what ground was such a Committee to be refused? The danger of excitement? There would be much more excitement occasioned by the refusal, than by the concession of it.

Mr. Gladstone said, that if the cases of indecent and disgraceful neglect as to the lodging of the poor, which had been instanced by Mr. Cobden, were of ordinary occurrence, instead of being, as in fact they were, but exceptions to the general state of the rural population, the ground would be cut from under the supporters of the existing system. But, on the contrary, he was persuaded that there did exist a general sympathy of the landlords with the labouring classes. The subjects opened by Mr. Cobden were so many and so heterogeneous, that no Committee could usefully deal with them. If the object were improvement in the state of agriculture and of the agricultural poor, the inquiry might perhaps be advantageously made by some Committee constituted on a principle and for a purpose unconnected with party; but very little good could result from such an inquiry, if mixed up with the passions and prejudices which attached to the corn question. He commented on the exaggerated calculation made by Mr. Cobden respecting the proportion of the rent to the general expenses of a farm. The question before the House was very different from what it would be if a proposal were now first made for the introduction of a protective duty upon corn: it was necessary to consider the existing habits and investments, and the extent to which these were interwoven with the whole system of society. He would not now assert what the actual effect of the corn law had been; but of this he was sure—that Lord Liverpool, when he introduced that law into the other House, and Lord Ripon, when he introduced it into this, sincerely proposed by it to give steadiness to the price. The promoters of change in these laws did not sufficiently calculate on the evils of the revulsion which might be occasioned by it; for it was more than possible that the landlords might, after such a change, employ other means, and work their land by capital em-

ployed in masses, extensively superseding the present tenants and labourers, and thus occasioning a proportionally extensive distress. Nor had the hon. mover proved the main proposition necessary to his argument; for though he had asserted the existence of a corn law, he had said nothing to show that this corn law was the cause of the distress. It might as well be said, that because distress coexisted with machinery in the manufacturing towns, therefore machinery ought not to be tolerated. Now, see what the proposed Committee would have to inquire into —the cost of growing corn, the cost of transporting it, the possibility of controlling prices by Parliament, the theory of rent, the state of the labouring poor, the improvement of agriculture—subjects which would take incalculable time to deal with, and on all of which, until the Committee should have reported, the deliberations of the House would be in abeyance; unless, indeed, the House meant to stultify itself by debating these topics while the Committee were still occupied in considering them. There was also the general objection, that select committees on subjects like these have a paralysing effect upon trade and revenue. Mr. Cobden had asked whether the proposed Committee would increase excitement? Certainly it would cause apprehension. At present, the League was thought to be a thing of no great practical moment; its parade and ceremonial were perhaps the most important parts of it; but, if Parliament should take up the question, and the Ministers should break the pledges, express or implied, which they had given upon this subject, then indeed the League would obtain a consequence not really belonging to it, and the people and their trade would be placed in a state of lingering uncertainty, anxiety, and depression.

Mr. Hawes expressed his utter dissatisfaction at the answer given by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Cobden. Mr. Gladstone's argument was good only while there were good harvests; let the sun cease to shine, and the argument failed. The Government had no right to refuse to the people corn from abroad, unless it could be supplied to them in plenty at home. He read from a periodical publication a passage in favour of free trade, which was attributed to Mr. Gladstone, and which he treated as inconsistent with his opposition to Mr. Cobden.

Lord Pollington was of opinion that corn was not an article which ought to be taxed for revenue; but that it might properly be taxed to ensure independence of foreign agriculture, and protection to our own. He exposed a deception practised by the League at a late meeting in Yorkshire.

Mr. F. Scott opposed the motion. He warned the manufacturers that they would sink themselves by sinking the agriculturists. The maintenance of the present corn law was advantageous to the labourer. Labour was the poor man's capital, and of that capital this motion sought to deprive him. He denied the assertion of Mr. Cobden respecting the depressed condition of the labourers in Scotland, and charged him with unfair conduct upon his visit to the Scotch farmers.

Lord Worsley gave some calculations to disprove Mr. Cobden's assumption respecting the large

proportion of the rent to the other expenses of a farm. He praised the Lincolnshire practice of giving good wages to the labourers, by which they were not only retained in comfort and content, but enabled to perform their work so much better, that the farmers found their own advantage in the system. He would resist the appointment of a Committee, whose labours must necessarily end in disappointment.

Mr. Cochrane said he had received a letter from Mr. Ferrand, who, being detained on a grand jury in Yorkshire, was prevented from moving on this night the amendment of which he had given notice.

Mr. Curteis opposed the motion, saying that Mr. Cobden had much exaggerated the depression of the agricultural labourers. He wished well both to the agriculturists and to the manufacturers; but, when the two interests were opposed, he should always unflinchingly support the former.

Mr. Brotherton thought a committee was necessary for ascertaining the facts upon which the House ought to decide. For his own part, he believed that the agricultural population was only about a tenth part of the whole; and he held it unjust to maintain a law for the benefit of a small minority, against the rest of the people. This law had not answered its ostensible purpose of preventing our dependence on foreigners, for we were even now dependent on them for the food of 3,000,000 of our people.

Colonel Wood mentioned the case of a bootmaker, who was for a free trade in corn, but quite objected to a free trade in boots. He denied Mr. Brotherton's calculation respecting the proportion of the agricultural to the other classes of the population, and Mr. Cobden's respecting the proportion of the rent to the other farm expenses.

Colonel Sibthorp did not wonder that Mr. Cobden, though named as a steward at a certain free-trade dinner fixed for that day, should prefer attending the House to mixing with company, of whom he himself was disposed to say with Falstaff, that "he would not march through Coventry with them." He inveighed against the League and their scurrility. He would oppose their Committee, though he was not at all afraid of a full inquiry, for he considered this motion as a mere attempt to delude the people.

Mr. Villiers remarked upon the silence of the members connected with the Anti-League associations. He insisted upon the evidence adduced by Mr. Cobden of the distress prevailing among the labourers. The population was rapidly increasing, and the means of their employment had diminished; and this was not a state of things which could be cured by sitting still and doing nothing.

Mr. George Bankes declared, that if he could see any possibility of good to the labourers from the proposed Committee, this motion should have his support; but he was satisfied that the only result of the proposal would be a renewal of mischievous excitement. He denied an assertion which had fallen from Mr. Villiers, that there existed among the agricultural party a distrust of the Ministers. He had sometimes differed from them; but on those occasions it was his own judgment that he distrusted. He then gave some particulars re-

specting the state of the labourers in his own county of Dorset, whose remuneration he showed to be much more comfortable than it had been represented. The only persons to whom this motion could be useful or convenient, would be the gentlemen opposite, who (as some of them were for a fixed duty, while others thought a fixed duty but a fixed injustice) could find no question but an indefinite one like this, upon which it was possible for them to combine their votes.

Mr. Bright said, that though the persons who thought with Mr. Cobden and himself might be few in that House, they were many and influential in the country. He and his party had been charged with exciting the people. He did not deny it; they had excited the people, and should continue to do so. No evil had ever found redress until agitation had compelled it. The corn law, ever since 1815, had been a fraud upon the tenants, for they had been led to believe that the effect of it would be to maintain an average price of 80*s.* per quarter. Indeed, every prophecy of the agricultural soothsayers had failed of fulfilment. He accused his opponents of having made many misrepresentations, either from ignorance or from some worse cause. He exhorted the House to take into immediate consideration the distress of the agricultural labourers, which he believed to extend throughout the southern counties of England, and over Wales and Scotland. He dwelt particularly on the evils of Dorsetshire, the state of which county was, in his opinion, a clear proof of the inefficiency of the corn law to produce agricultural prosperity. The increase of population would in a few years force the repeal of that law, unless the Legislature had the wisdom to repeal it earlier. The opponents of this motion would vote for it, if they believed that the evidence before the Committee would be in favour of their corn law. If this motion were rejected, he and Mr. Cobden would shortly make another tour in the agricultural districts, and tell the farmers what had passed on this occasion.

Mr. Newdegate, who had been personally alluded to by Mr. Bright, in reference to declarations made by him at a Warwickshire meeting, gave some explanation upon the subject of them, showing a connexion between the League and certain persons who were proved by their own letters to entertain revolutionary designs.

Dr. Bowring attempted a few sentences, but his voice was drowned by the impatience of the House.

Mr. W. O. Stanley explained briefly the reasons which induced him, though representing an agricultural county, to vote for the motion.

The House then divided:—against the motion, 224; for it, 133: majority against it, 91.

Another effort in the direction of free trade was made by Mr. Ricardo, in the shape of a motion which he brought forward on the 19th March, for an address to the Crown, praying that the principle of reciprocity might not be insisted on by this country in its commercial negotiations. The following was the form of Mr. Ricardo's motion: "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions to her servants not to enter into

any negotiation with foreign powers which would make any contemplated alterations of the tariff of the United Kingdom contingent on the alteration of the tariffs of other countries; and humbly expressing to Her Majesty the opinion of this House, that the great object of relieving the commercial intercourse between this country and foreign nations from all injurious restrictions will be best promoted by regulating our own Customs' duties as may be most suitable to the financial and commercial interests of this country, without reference to the amount of duties which foreign powers may think it expedient for their own interests to levy on British goods." In advocating this motion, Mr. Ricardo dwelt on the inutility of all our recent commercial diplomacy, and contended that our objects might be as effectually attained by judicious legislation with respect to our imposts, as by intricate negotiations with respect to exports. He hoped that Sir R. Peel would not force the people to continue a sacrifice injurious to themselves, in the expectation that other states might pay them for relaxing it.

Mr. Ewart seconded the motion. He apprehended that nothing was to be expected from foreign powers; but believed that the English mind was made up on this subject, and that the time was come when Government must adopt the principle now recommended.

Mr. Gladstone treated the principle as far too broad and sweeping. He relied on the distinction, now denied by opponents, between duties for revenue and duties for protection. Unless it were wholly impossible that there should ever be an advantageous commercial treaty, it was unwise to fetter the Government by an abstract unbending declaration. He suggested instances in which the proposition now before the House would be inconvenient and injurious.

Lord Howick regarded it as a practical and not an abstract proposition. But the word "abstract," in the Government sense of it, seemed to mean what was right in itself, but inconvenient in respect of particular interests too strong to be contravened by Ministers. They appeared not to have quite shaken off the old mercantile theory, that the only valuable trade of a country consisted in her exports; whereas, in truth, her imports, the articles consumed by her people, formed the most advantageous part of her commerce. If you had wholly rejected the system of negotiating for reciprocity, from 1815, when peace was established, you would not now have hostile tariffs to hamper you. You ought now to consider at once, and without reference to foreign countries, the means of reducing your import duties; and if foreign countries should neglect to follow your example, their own commercial loss will be their punishment.

Sir J. Hanmer was sensible of the necessity for increasing the commerce of the country and the employment of the people; but he did not consider this proposal as likely to effect those objects, nor was the constituency he represented at all favourable to the principle of it.

Mr. Hume appreciated the advantage which would be derived to us from a reduction by foreign states of their duties upon our commodities; but he contended that whether or not they admitted our goods at a cheap rate, it was

our interest to get their goods at the lowest price. Otherwise, in the intercourse between England and any the most unimportant state upon the Continent, for instance Portugal, the Continental Government, instead of the British, became the controller of the trade.

At this point of the debate, there not being forty members present, the House was counted out.

Mr. Villiers brought forward his annual motion against the corn laws on the 25th of June, and that and the following evening were occupied with the discussion of the subject in the House of Commons. The form of Mr. Villiers's motion was, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following resolutions: "That it appears, by a recent census, that the people of this country are rapidly increasing in number. That it is in evidence before this House, that a large proportion of Her Majesty's subjects are insufficiently provided with the first necessaries of life. That, nevertheless, a corn law is in force which restricts the supply of food, and thereby lessens its abundance. That any such restriction, having for its object to impede the free purchase of an article upon which depends the subsistence of the community, is indefensible in principle, injurious in operation, and ought to be abolished. That it is therefore expedient that the Act 5 & 6 Vic. c. 14 shall be repealed forthwith." In advocating the adoption of these resolutions, Mr. Villiers went over much ground which had been traversed by former argument on the same subject. The following will suffice to give a general indication of his line of argument. One of the reasons inducing him to renew the discussion was, lest by the omission an erroneous opinion might be entertained that the cause had been weakened; a more erroneous notion than which could not be conceived. He alluded to his opponents having been driven to enter the field of public agitation, but with no other seeming effect than that of agitating themselves. The assailants of the corn law were, in fact, daily gaining ground; whilst those opposed to them were losing the ground they stood on. The fallacy of the objection to the free admission of foreign corn, that it would render this country dependent for its supply on other nations, was disposed of. This country already was in a state of dependence on foreigners: shown by the fact that during thirteen years after the passing of the corn law of 1815, corn to the amount of 30,000,000*l.* had been imported, even in spite of the restrictive duty. All other objections were equally futile. It was now ascertained beyond a doubt, that neither the farmer, nor the farmer's labourer, nor any other class in the community, derived any benefit from these laws, except the landowners. Looking merely to the agriculturists, the reduction of price would not necessarily throw land out of cultivation. The fact, he believed, was, that if a little science and economy were applied to almost any land, a very low price would still repay the labour of cultivation and give a profit. Lord Ducie had declared publicly that all apprehension upon this score was a fallacy; and that, supposing no rent to be paid, they could produce wheat on almost any land at a lower price than that quoted at any foreign port. It was obvious,

therefore, that before land could be thrown out of cultivation, it must have given up paying rent; the land must go to waste before the labourer would be thrown out of employment. The effect of the repeal of the corn laws in giving additional employment in manufacturing districts was strongly dwelt upon by Mr. Villiers. He combated the objection about throwing agricultural labourers out of work, by showing that the persons employed in agriculture only constituted one-seventh of the whole population: even if they were injured by the repeal, therefore, the rest of the people ought not to be debarred their natural right to purchase food at the cheapest market. The advantages of an abundant supply of food were admitted by all; yet the direct tendency of the corn laws was to produce scarcity —that was their very object. The effect of restriction in producing the miseries and privations of the people was a most serious consideration. The result of scarcity of food had been admitted by the Secretary of State to increase the mortality of the people; it deteriorated their moral condition, increased the number of crimes, (as an instance of which the incendiary fires might be adduced,) and increased the amount of emigration. He quoted the opinions of the late Sir Robert Peel against the corn laws, that they would have the effect of perpetuating war prices in time of peace, and ruin the people for the benefit of the landowners. It had been asserted by the Member for Berkshire, (Mr. Pusey,) that protection was necessary for the development of agricultural improvements. How did the state of agriculture countenance the doctrine that protection promoted improvement? The speeches of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and Sir Harry Verney, to their tenantry, showed that agriculture had been greatly neglected; that in fact the improved cultivation of land had not excited much attention, until the Anti-Corn Law League agitated the country. They now heard of the advantages of long leases, and of the shooting of rabbits and hares; for which the farmers were indebted to the Anti-Corn Law League. It was indeed evident from numerous documents, that agriculture was behind-hand; that it might be much improved; and that the circumstances under which land was now held prevented that improvement. The fact was, there was required from the landlords a sacrifice of both power and treasure.

By the facts and arguments which he had adduced, Mr. Villiers contended that he had established these positions:—That the supply of food had been deficient; that great inconvenience had resulted; and that the protective system had led to the cultivation of the land in a most slovenly manner. When they found such a state of things, why should they distrust the effect of commerce, influenced by competition, in the article of food, as well as in other cases? They relied on the system of men acting on their own interests, and discovering the wants of the community, in every other case, and what reason was there for mistrusting it in this?

Having brought his argument to a conclusion, Mr. Villiers explained the reasons which had induced him to bring it forward in its present form. There would have been no advantage in asking for the consent of the House to a

less stringent proposition. If he had proposed a more moderate measure, had he any chance of conciliating those who constituted the majority of that House? If he proposed what was called a moderate fixed duty, would not the change be opposed as strenuously as that he now submitted? Would not "vested interests" be disturbed, and the rights of "protection" infringed, as much by a five-shilling duty as by the total repeal? The change would be made effectual if made at once; and there was no reason for delay.

Mr. Ferrand opposed the motion. He inveighed at much length against the Anti-Corn Law League, and their unfairness in refusing to hear any one who professed different opinions. He asserted that the advocates of free trade were opposed to its application to articles of their own manufacture; and he made some imputations against the mill-owners for their conduct to the weavers in their employ. Mr. Ferrand concluded by moving the following amendment as a substitute for Mr. Villiers's resolutions:—

"That although a corn law is in force, which protects the supply of food produced by British capital and native industry, and thereby increases its abundance, whilst it lessens competition in the market of labour, nevertheless machinery has for many years lessened among the working classes the means of purchasing the same. That such corn law having for its object the protection of British capital, and the encouragement of native labour employed in the growth of an article upon which depends the subsistence of the community, is just in principle, beneficial in operation, and ought not to be abolished. That it is, therefore, expedient that every encouragement and protection shall be given to native industry, which is the groundwork of our national greatness, and the source of our national wealth."

Captain Berkeley protested against the attempts that had been made to set the landed and commercial interests at variance. The best way to reconcile these dissensions was to abolish the corn laws.

Mr. Gladstone, on the part of the Government, announced his intention to call upon the House to give a direct negative to the original resolutions. He recommended Mr. Ferrand to withdraw his propositions, that there might be no misunderstanding on the question which the House would have to decide. On the matter of protection to agriculture, the occupiers and the agricultural labourers were more directly interested than the landlords; so far as he had had any opportunity of making himself acquainted with the sentiments of the farmers, he should say that they did much more to stimulate the landlords to resist a repeal of the corn law than the landlords did to excite them to that resistance. He dissented from the opinion that discontent among the peasantry was invariable when prices of bread were high. He referred to the years 1839-40-41, as years in which there had been no exhibition of discontent by incendiary fires, though the price of bread was then high. In 1842 and 1843, on the contrary, when prices had been moderate, the discontent of the peasantry had been great. This brought him to the cause of the discontent which occasionally manifested itself among the agri-

cultural population. Every one must see that that discontent arose from want of employment. He would, of course, not say that Mr. Villiers meant to encourage that discontent; but he would ask, had not the energetic, and wide-spread, and persevering agitation of the question which the hon. member so strenuously carried on, the effect of increasing discontent, more especially when he told the country that one of its effects had been to induce landlords to grant leases and to destroy hares and rabbits? The hon. member ought to see that the tendency of this agitation must be so to shock confidence as to produce that want of employment which was in truth the true cause of the discontent. In legislating on such subjects, the existence of public confidence was in the highest degree essential; and after having come to an arrangement of the question two years ago, he objected that, without any adequate trial, continual attempts should be made to disturb it. If Parliament consented to continue arguments on the subject, such a course would be fatal to every interest in the country, therefore fatal to public credit: he claimed stability for the decision of Parliament. (*Cheers, first on the Ministerial and then on the Opposition side.*) Nothing had been alleged against the working of the present law; therefore he concluded it was considered to be unassailable, especially when it was recollected how the main arguments of Mr. Villiers in former years were directed against the sliding scale of duties. Mr. Gladstone claimed for the existing law a longer trial; and contended that their experience of its operation fully bore out the expectations which were stated on its introduction. Sir Robert Peel had been accused of having promised the agriculturists a particular price for their corn: he had done no such thing; but he had referred to certain limits within which, on the whole, he thought it desirable, if practicable, that the price of corn should range; and the limits he named were from 54*s.* to 58*s.* per quarter. Now, the law came into operation on the 29th of April, 1842; and from April to December, 1842, the average price of wheat was 55*s.* 10*d.*—that was within the limits. In 1843, the average price of wheat was not 55*s.* 10*d.*, but 50*s.* 1*d.*—that was certainly below the limit: but that was a year of abundance; and the farmer did not greatly complain. From the commencement of the present year to the 15th of June, the average price was 54*s.* 6*d.* So that it singularly happened, that two out of the three averages under the operation of this law had been within those very limits alluded to by his right hon. friend. During the present year, for the last few months, and especially the last few weeks, when the corn-market generally became uneasy, the steadiness of the market had been remarkable in a most peculiar degree. One objection to the former corn law was that it tended to disturb the currency by the uncertainty attending the trade in corn: this complaint was no longer made, and it was admitted that the trade in corn was become regular. He denied the accuracy of Mr. Villiers's estimate of the amount of the agricultural population: if they took into account all those depending on agriculture, they would exceed half the other labouring

classes in the country. He again deprecated agitation, and expressed confidence that the House would not disturb the settlement which had been arrived at after a long and fair examination and adjustment of conflicting interests.

Lord John Russell admitted the embarrassment which the present motion placed him in, for he could not vote for the total and immediate repeal of the protective duty, neither could he assent to maintain the existing Corn-law. With respect to the latter he said: —"That law had not yet had the trial of bad harvests. When the harvest was abundant, then, of course, all the advantages of the plan would accrue: but when the appearance of a bad harvest was succeeded by a good one, then there was a considerable importation, by which the merchants were ruined; or if a bad harvest took place suddenly, then there was a sudden and immense importation at a high price, at a low duty, by which the people suffered greatly, while the farmer had only his short crop to meet it. It was said, the same evils would have to be encountered with a fixed duty: but there was this difference, that with a fixed duty the merchant had at least one element of certainty: he would know—whether the duty were 5*s*., 6*s*., or 10*s*.—that he had a certain sum to pay; and therefore there would be a regular trade, as with respect to any other commodity. He objected to the sudden change proposed by Mr. Villiers. Any alteration should be introduced gradually. On this point, Adam Smith, Ricardo, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Huskisson were agreed. They held, in fact, the same doctrines on free trade as the Anti-Corn-law League; but the destructive feature of the League was that they proposed a sudden change in the protective system. Unable as he was to take a part in this vote, he heartily wished there might be some compromise with regard to this question. He did not think the present law was fit to sustain itself in stormy times. No majority, however large, would put an end to the agitation of this question. The present law was as much opposed to the views of those who desired increased protection as it was to those of the Free-traders; therefore it was impossible not to expect agitation against it. He objected to the exclusive manner in which the subject had been brought forward. The proper way to deal with the question of protection would be to consider *all* the protections that existed, both as regarded agricultural produce and manufactures; and if they wished to show them all to be unsound and injurious, with a view to their abrogation, he thought it would be fairer to do that than to continue harangues upon the subject of the Corn-law, mixed as they often were out of that House with attacks on the conduct of landlords and on the agricultural interests generally, which tended in no degree to a settlement, but had done much to indispose the landlords, and still more the farmers, to the consideration of the question."

Mr. Miles opposed the resolutions, and condemned the agitation carried on by the Anti-Corn-law League. He relied on the Government for maintaining the law in its present state.

Lord Howick avowed himself an advocate of immediate repeal, as there was no longer any compromise possible. He was pre-

pared to rest his support of the present motion upon this single ground—that at present industry was inadequately rewarded—wages and profits were both low, and that these results were mainly to be ascribed to the present Corn-law. The English labourers now produced more than formerly: whence then arose their present state of destitution? It could not be attributed to taxation; for it would not be difficult to show that, in proportion to its wealth, this country is not so heavily taxed as other nations. He attributed the distress to the competition for land, induced by our insular condition. This caused higher rents to be paid than otherwise would be paid; and produced a constant and progressive diminution in the share of the gross produce of the soil which was to be divided between the labourers and the capitalists. This accounted for the low rate of wages and profits as respected agriculture; and, as there was a tendency to equalization in other branches of industry, it also accounted for the low rate of profits and wages as respected manufactures and commerce. The way to meet this evil was to have recourse to the produce of other soils, and to leave labour unfettered. The low rate of profit tended to create overgrown establishments, and the ruin of the small trader; circumstances which rendered more and more marked that broad distinction of very rich and very poor which was one of the great social evils of the present day. As an agriculturist, he felt persuaded that the interest of his class required that an alteration should be made: but whether it were made or not, he was sure of this, that it was their solemn duty not to retain, on account of any imaginary advantage to themselves, laws which were so depressing to the entire nation. They knew on the highest authority that there was a malediction on those who withheld from the labourer his hire; and it was his belief that a legislature which deprived the labourer of his ability to gain the reward of that hire, was just as liable to the malediction as an individual would be. For his own part he declared, that in the guilt of the House in this matter he would have no share or participation. (*Hear, hear.*) The root of good government was sapped away when it was once supposed that those in whom political power had been centered had perverted it to their own purposes; and when the conviction once seized the people that the Corn-law existed only for the few, he warned them that the days of that law would be numbered. The question was what the people called "a regular knife and fork question." Their discontent was the immediate result of class legislation. That was what they constantly said; and he thought that they were right. He believed that if the Corn-law were repealed, a stimulus would be given to all classes to meet with success foreign competition, and the labourers would obtain better wages. He appealed to Lord Ashley, and those who took so active a part in endeavouring to relieve the miseries of one class of their fellow-creatures, to assist in obtaining for all the labourers in this country their rights; and not to thwart any longer that Providence which balances abundance in one clime against scarcity in another, and which teaches the skilful artisan

to exchange the product of his loom against that food which he is unable otherwise to procure. (*Cheers.*)

The debate was then adjourned. On its being resumed the next evening,

Mr. A. S. O'Brien began the adjourned debate. He opposed the motion of Mr. Villiers, quoting copiously from the most extravagant sayings and writings of the Anti-Corn-law Leaguers, which he exposed at great length. He relieved the subject a little by quotations, which he delivered with a good deal of quiet humour, from an Anti-Corn-law publication, recording, inter alia, the birthdays of Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bright, Dr. Bowring, and other saints in the calendar of the League; which caused much amusement in the House. After all their efforts, however, their cause was less promising now than it had been six years ago. He denounced their revolutionary organization, their rashness, their folly, their arrogance, and their intolerance; and condemned them as violaters, if not of the law, yet certainly of the constitution.

Captain Layard spoke strongly in support of the motion. When he was in China he had observed upon the barbarous custom of contracting the feet of the children, but was told that there were certain old women who made their livelihood by binding up those children's feet, and that the welfare of the old women required the maintenance of the practice. The gallant member next amused the House with comic attacks upon Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Disraeli, the latter of whom he likened to a clock which had ceased to keep time with the chronometer of the Government, because it wanted to be oiled. He then referred to the ballet of Undine, of which he had lately seen Sir R. Peel among the spectators, and called upon him now, instead of clasping a shadow, to embrace the veritable substance —free trade.

Colonel Rushbrooke opposed the motion. He gave some information, from documents, respecting the state of the rural population and the causes of incendiarism in Suffolk, and assured the House of the care and humanity with which the poor in that county were attended to.

Lord Rendlesham argued that if the price of corn were lowered, the farmers and the labourers would suffer as much as the landlords; for the same fall of price which would reduce rents, would also reduce profits and wages. The rate of wages was mainly regulated by the price of corn. To reduce wages was indeed the avowed object of the proposed measure.

Mr. Ward thought the time of the House had been strangely wasted by Mr. S. A. O'Brien's long review of the doctrines of the League. He wished the debate brought back to the real point—the interests of the working people. Why were all those members absent who had been so active for the poor, when humanity was to be exercised at other people's expense? Where were all those strenuous movers of the factory question? He protested against the practice in Suffolk and elsewhere, of requiring the labourer to produce a certificate from his employers as a condition precedent to his admission into the workhouse. He called on Sir R. Peel to go the full length of the free-trade principle; and if Sir Robert

would but do that, he should like very much better to follow him as a leader, than to follow Lord John Russell; but he feared, from the cheers which Sir Robert had given to Mr. Miles the night before, that the Government was resolved to adhere to the country gentlemen, and give what Mr. Miles had called for, a fair trial to the present system of protection. But, then, what would be deemed a fair trial? Was it one bad harvest, or two, or three? It would be much more for the real interests of the landlords to settle this great question, than to go on bolstering it up by Parliamentary majorities, and by solicitations to the tenantry to form Anti-League Societies.

Sir J. Trollope said, that the Anti-League Societies had been set on foot, not by the landlords, but by the tenants themselves. It was an union not aggressive, but wholly defensive. The Suffolk incendiarism would soon cease if the labourers there were but paid at the rate of wages which was given in Lincolnshire. If the land received a large protection, it was also under a stringent restriction. The English agriculturist was forbidden to grow tobacco, and to make sugar from beetroot, and to avail himself of various other crops for which the English soil was well adapted. But it was necessary to maintain the revenue, and to protect the colonists; and he, as a landlord, submitted cheerfully to restrictions imposed for such objects.

Mr. M. Gibson believed that if the tenants had come forward to form Anti-League Associations, they had had a hint from the landlords' stewards. It was a fatal error on the part of the farmers to rely on the protection of Parliament; nor were the declarations of Sir R. Peel to be construed as promising the permanent maintenance of protection. He vindicated the League from the imputation of having, by their agitation, been the cause of incendiarism; that mischief was more likely to have been prompted by the protectionists; who, deeming it useful to keep down the supply of corn, might perhaps be favourable to the burning of a portion of the stock. He liked neither sliding scale nor fixed duty; he was for the natural and absolute freedom of industry. Those who interfered with that freedom were bound to show the advantages of their theories. Now, what were the advantages to his own constituents, the people of Manchester? Did English purchasers give more than American purchasers would give to the manufacturer of cotton goods? and if not, what was the advantage to him of the home market over the foreign? The landlords had a right to keep their own estates, but they had no right to tax other men's industry. Paley had laid it down that restraint is an evil *per se*, and that the onus of the argument in each particular case lies on him by whom the restraint is defended. The landlords relied on the length of time for which protection had lasted, as giving them a permanent title to it; but the answer was, that it had always been protested against; that the possession of it had never been an undisturbed one. The time was coming when the community would no longer submit to the tyranny of the landlords. He was willing, if protection were abolished on agriculture, to concur in the abolition of it on all other employments. Not that other pro-

tections were quite analogous—for in other employments there was no actual monopoly; of any other property a greater quantity might be manufactured; but you could not manufacture more land. The appeal must be to the right hon. member for Tamworth, who certainly would not say that he meant to make protection permanent; but his will must give law to his party, for they could not make a Ministry without him; they could not make a Ministry out of the Central Protection Society.

Mr. G. Bankes held himself and his friends fully justified in opposing this motion, notwithstanding their votes on the factory question. He warmly disclaimed all hostility to the master manufacturers, to whose kind conduct towards their men he bore unqualified testimony. He disapproved the tone taken by Mr. Villiers, which harmonized more with the taste of his recent Covent-garden audiences, than with the usual manner of that hon. member on former occasions. Mr. Villiers had asked fifty times, "would any man dare to say this or that?" Such a question was very suitable at Covent-garden; nobody there had so much daring, because a man who lately did dare something of that sort, was immediately taken up by a brace of policemen; but here, where there were no policemen, he for one should certainly dare to use the arguments which, though used before, yet had never been answered. The tenant farmers in the country had not relished this sort of proceeding; they had risen as one man to put down the attempts which had been made to bully them. As to the advantage of the home over the foreign market, he begged to have it remembered, that at least the English purchaser would be a permanent customer to the Manchester manufacturer; while the American might, by a change in the tariff, be taken out of his books at any moment. He read some statistical accounts of the state of the labouring poor in Dorsetshire. He wished their wages were better; but he was sure they would not be bettered by a repeal of the protection.

Mr. Hutt said, he should vote for the Committee; but with a view to a low fixed duty, and not a total repeal.

Mr. Cobden said, the subject of the discussion was not the character of the League, but of the law; but the course now taken reminded him of the story of a brief delivered for a defendant who, having no case, instructed his counsel simply to abuse the plaintiff's attorney. It was said, that this was only part of an universal system of protection; but there could be no such system: no protection could be given to the British exporter. You would not put down the League by calling names; nor by such childish displays as had been heard that night. It was said that the landlords could not meet taxation without protection. But if the manufacturers were thus to pay the taxes of the landlords, who were to pay the taxes of the manufacturers? It was argued that high prices were necessary to defray taxation; but this protection did not make prices high except in the article of corn. How were you to requite the classes who were neither landlords, nor farmers, nor manufacturers? Were those classes to bear your share of the taxes? The price of corn was a

barometer of revenue; when corn was dear, revenue failed; when corn was cheap, revenue flourished. (He specified certain periods in which these occurrences had coincided.) He was for free trade, not in corn alone, but in all things else; and if the protection on corn were destroyed, the protection on all things else would break down with it. There was nothing impracticable or revolutionary in that general abolition; it extended only to duties imposed for the sake of protection; and the total amount of such duties was but about 2,500,000*l*. Equalize your colonial duties, and that entire loss would be at once compensated. He knew that his opponents had the constituencies with them; but the opinions of those constituencies would not stand, because their basis was rotten. The Treasury bench had evaded the subject. Lord Stanley had never met it; and he challenged that noble lord now to satisfy the Lancashire manufacturers of the justice of protection.

Sir R. Peel observed, that the performance of to-night had been for the benefit of the company which usually performed at Covent-garden Theatre; and he hoped the thinness of their front benches (that upon the floor, usually occupied by the Whig leaders, having been for a long time wholly vacant,) had not been owing to the part taken by the leading performers at his own benefit (alluding to the Sugar-duties). He was glad to find Mr. Cobden disapprove the practice of calling names and imputing motives; sometimes those who most indulged in such habits against others, were sorest at any retaliation upon themselves. He believed the violence of their language had had no small effect in bringing upon them the disapprobation of the tenant farmers, whom at one time they flattered themselves they were to have for their allies. Mr. Cobden had treated the discussion as a debate upon the whole system of protection. But if that was the intent, why was not that the notice of motion? He avowed himself an advocate for protection to agriculture, on which were imposed peculiar burdens, as in the instance of the poor rate, and likewise peculiar restrictions. He did not justify protection for the sake of the landlords, but from a conviction of the evils which the sudden removal of all protection would inflict upon our general interests, domestic and colonial. He looked to those general interests; he looked especially to Ireland, of which agriculture was the great staple. He could not deal with these subjects by mere abstract rules: the free-trade doctrines were no doubt mathematically true; the labourer in Kerry or Galway might go and seek employ in Manchester; but, practically, that mathematical proof was a fallacy; and therefore, from a regard to all interests, and not to those of certain classes alone, he would give his unqualified opposition to this motion. He did not mean to shrink from the question of modification. As he had said before, so he said still, that the Government had not contemplated, and did not now contemplate, any change in that Corn-law which was settled two years since. He criticised Lord John Russell's course in declining to vote. As to the course of the Government, he thought that if the principle of protection was ad-

mitted at all, as it was now by Lord John Russell's own suggestion of a fixed duty, it was better to leave the law as it stood, than to unsettle it with small alterations. He was convinced that the present law worked better than a fixed duty of 8*s*. would do. It was remarkable how little had been advanced in this debate against the present law, after a trial of two years; and he proceeded to show by a variety of tests the successful working of it, and the total defeat of all the adverse predictions respecting its effects. Lord Howick had said, it was the poor man's right that for a fair day's work there should be a fair day's wages; but it was impossible that this or any other legislature should guarantee the existence at all times of that desirable state of things; and to hold out the hope of it would only be to generate disappointment and displeasure.

Lord Howick explained.

Mr. E. Ellice declared himself prepared to vote for the Committee. It was impossible you could long continue to force from the artisan the payment of one-third more for the first necessaries of life than he paid in any other country.

Mr. Borthwick delivered a few sentences, amid much interruption.

Mr. Bright observed, that the landed classes were not the only ones which paid poor rate. He went on repeating the ordinary objections against a Corn-law, until the impatience of the House obliged him to desist.

Colonel Sibthorp said a few words; after which

Mr. Villiers rose. He said that there was nothing for him to reply to, since nobody had dared to controvert his arguments. Sir R. Peel had just made a speech with which the agriculturists were much pleased; but he had made the same sort of speech for them in 1839, and had thrown them overboard afterwards, because the state of the season and the distress of the people had made it indispensable to give some relief to the country. The same thing would happen again.

The House divided—

For Mr. Villiers's motion, 124; against it, 328: majority against it, 204.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCE.—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes a Plan for the Reduction of the Three and a Half Per Cents—It is very favourably received in the House of Commons—Remarks of Mr. F. Baring, Sir J. R. Reid, Sir J. Easthope, Mr. Warburton, and other Members—The Bill passes through the two Houses with little discussion.* THE BUDGET.—*Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Favourable retrospect of Finance for the past year—Remission of Taxation proposed on several Articles—Observations on Sugar Duties—Mr. F. Baring enters into a criticism of the Plan proposed—Condemns the intended Arrangement of the Sugar Duties—Mr. Hume and Mr. W. Williams demand a Reduction of the Estimates—Observations of Sir Robert Peel—He vindicates the Financial Policy of the Government—Remarks of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. P. Stewart, Lord Stanley, Lord John Russell, and other Members—Debate on the Customs' Duties Bill—Mr. Ewart proposes to equalize Duties on Coffee—The Amendment is rejected.* SUGAR DUTIES *Bill.—Speech of Mr. Goulburn on proposing the Government Plan on the 3rd of June—Lord John Russell moves an Amendment—He is answered by Mr. Gladstone—Speeches of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. Hume, Mr. T. Baring, and Dr. Bowring—Lord John Russell's Amendment is negatived by a majority of 69—Another Amendment on the Bill is proposed by Mr. P. Miles on the 14th of June, for the purpose of giving increased Protection to Colonial Produce—It is seconded by Mr. H. Baillie—After a protracted discussion Mr. Miles's Amendment is carried against the Ministers by a majority of 241 to 221—Apprehensions occasioned by the Ministerial Defeat—Sir R. Peel, on the 17th of June, explains the course proposed to be pursued by the Government, and calls on the House to reconsider their decision—Speeches of Lord John Russell, Mr. P. Miles, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Disraeli, Sir H. Douglas, Lord Sandon, Mr. Sheil, Lord Howick, Lord Stanley, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Roebuck—On a division, the Government are in a majority of 255 to 233—Debates in Committee on the Bill—Mr. T. Duncombe taunts Sir R. Peel with his conduct to his own supporters—Sir R. Peel vindicates the course pursued by him—The Bill passes through Committee—Debate on the Third Reading in the House of Lords—The Earl of Dalhousie explains the Arguments for the Bill—Lord Monteagle and the Marquess of Lansdowne state Objections—Lord Brougham argues in support of the Measure—Remarks of Earl St. Vincent, the Earl of Radnor, and Lord Ashburton—The Bill is read a third time, and passed.*

THE high price, which in consequence of the great abundance of capital, the public securities had lately attained in the market, had given rise to a general impression that the time had now

arrived when a considerable saving might be effected to the country by a reduction in those stocks which bore the highest rate of interest. It was, therefore, no surprise to the public to learn, early in the present session, that a plan was in the contemplation of Government for reducing the 3½ per Cent. Consols, which at the commencement of the year 1844 had reached the price of 102½. The particular mode by which this change was to be effected was of course a matter of much anxiety to a large class of the community, and the development of the Ministerial scheme was anticipated with considerable interest. On the 8th of March the views of the Government respecting the future mode of dealing with these funds, were explained by Mr. Goulburn in a lucid and able speech. The measure, he said, which he was about to propose, would tend to raise the character and the power of this country by exhibiting the extent of her resources and the constancy of her public faith. He was about to ask the House to deal with the largest sum for which any Government had been called on to propose a regulation, being no less than 250,000,000*l.* of money. There had long been a general opinion that the time was approaching when it would be the duty of the Government to reduce the interest on this stock. Never was there a period when capital seeking investment was so plentiful, and the rate of interest so low, as at present; and there was nothing in the circumstances of the times which gave any reason to expect that this state of things would soon pass away. The condition of the public finances, too, was favourable to the proposed object; for, thanks to the firmness of the House of Commons, the revenue now once more exceeded the expenditure. He specified the successive creations and amounts of the different stocks bearing 3½ per cent. interest, and noticed the past reduction in them. He had not thought it right, though these stocks had been separately constituted, to deal with them separately; but proposed to treat them all upon one level, except the stock constituted in 1818, which had been accompanied at its birth with some peculiar protections. On different occasions, when redemptions had been proposed, different inducements had been held out to stockholders, each of which had its advantages. His duty was as agent for the public, the debtors, to obtain the best terms which could be had for them consistently with justice to the creditor. He was not disposed to purchase an immediate relief by increasing the burdens of succeeding times. He had, therefore, rejected the idea of lowering the present interest by augmenting the capital of the debt; and his intention was to propose the conversion of the 3½ into a 3¼ per cent. stock, which should continue till October, 1854, after which period the interest should be reduced to 3 per cent.; with a guarantee that, for twenty years from 1854, there should be no further reduction. Having stated the period which should be allowed for signifying dissent, he observed that by this measure the public, from October 1844 to 1854, would save 625,000*l.* per annum; which saving, from and after 1854, would become 1,250,000*l.* per annum. He proposed also to make such arrangements, that from next October the payments

of interest would be nearly equalized in each quarter. He concluded his statement, amid repeated cheers from both sides of the House, by moving a resolution which embodied the proposals of his speech.

Mr. Francis Baring considered this a very honest scheme, seeing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was of course under strong temptation to have taken a greater present benefit at the price of future burden. The avoidance of any increase to the National Debt was undoubtedly a great public advantage: the gradual reduction by a quarter per cent. for ten years was well calculated for breaking the fall to the stockholder. He had risen chiefly to express his satisfaction at the plan; but he must also add his belief that this proceeding, so worthy of our own country, would be to other states a useful lesson, that good faith to the public creditor was not only an honourable but even an economical policy.

Sir J. R. Reid rejoiced that the "passing cloud" was gone, and that the star of hope now pointed to prosperity.

Mr. P. Stewart observed, that the state of the money market, which enabled the Government to make this operation, was not a good sign of the times, arising, as it did, from the low value of money and the flat state of foreign trade.

Sir J. Easthope was highly gratified by this plan, the fairness and simplicity of which he would applaud without reference to party feeling; and he believed it would meet with that general acceptance which it so well deserved.

Mr. Williams gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer some advice about the interest of Exchequer-bills.

Mr. Alderman Thompson bore testimony to the merit of Mr. Goulburn's plan.

Mr. Hawes concurred, and assured the Government, that when they acted upon principles so sound they would never have to encounter any opposition.

Mr. Warburton begged it might not be forgotten that the opportunity of performing this operation had arisen out of what was in itself an evil—the low rate of profit.

Mr. Blewitt hoped the Government were prepared to pay off the dissentients, who might be found more numerous than the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to expect.

After a few words from Mr. Ricardo,

Mr. Goulburn expressed his strong feeling of the kindness which had been shown him, and his conviction that the unanimity evinced by the House would have the best effect in facilitating the measure.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Bill brought in to give effect to the resolution thus carried, passed rapidly through its stages in the House of Commons, and being carried up to the House of Lords, was read a second time and committed unanimously. On the 18th of March Lord Brougham and Lord Monteagle in particular, expressed great satisfaction at the measure. The latter noble lord, however, wished that ampler notice had been given to the stockholders. And he expressed a hope that the opportunity afforded by this saving would be taken advantage of to abrogate the Income-tax at the

period originally announced, and to revise the existing system of taxation and the banking laws. The Earl of Ripon said, that in a transaction of such magnitude, it was desirable that the matter should be closed as soon as possible; and in point of fact, he was not aware that any practical disadvantage had been sustained by any parties.

The following day the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Annual Financial statement for the year 1844 was made by Mr. Goulburn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 29th April. He began by alluding to the gloomy forebodings which had been expressed by some persons in the last year, when it was said that the country was not likely to recover from the state of depression under which it laboured. He then, however, saw indications of improvement which led him to anticipate a revival of industry and commerce, and a favourable change in the condition of the public finances; and this anticipation had been completely realized. The estimate of the income which he formed last year had been greatly exceeded by the actual receipts: he estimated the Customs at 19,000,000*l.*—the amount actually received had been 21,426,000*l.* A considerable importation of foreign corn took place, and produced a revenue of 800,000*l.*, not included in his estimate; great improvements had also taken place in the wine duties on the cessation of the negotiations which paralysed the trade while they lasted, producing 350,000*l.* above the estimate; the duties on sugar had produced 200,000*l.* in excess, the duties on tea 300,000*l.* —indicating revived power of consumption on the part of the labouring population; the duty on cotton wool, 300,000*l.*—denoting increased activity in that department of industry. In almost every minor article there had been an uniform augmentation, keeping pace, generally speaking, with the extension of commerce and the increased employment of the people. The estimate of the Excise revenue was as nearly accurate as possible—it was 13,000,000*l.*; the actual receipt was 12,907,000*l.* There had been an increase in some of the chief articles of Excise, which, if it did not begin quite so soon in the year as the advance in the Customs, was nevertheless surely indicative of an improved state of the country. The other estimates were generally correct. In the Stamps the estimate was 7,000,000*l.*—the amount received 7,011,000*l.*; Taxes, 4,200,000*l.* — received 4,192,000*l.* There was an impression that the imposition of the Property-tax would cause a considerable diminution in the produce of other direct taxes, and especially of the assessed taxes: a comparison of the receipt with the estimate showed that such had not been the result. The estimate for the Post-office was 600,000*l.*, the receipt 628,000*l.* The estimate of the Property-tax was 5,100,000*l.*, exclusive of returns from Scotland; the actual receipt, including those returns, was 5,326,000*l.* The estimate of the total revenue was 50,150,000*l.* —the sum received 52,835,134*l.*; showing an increase of about 2,700,000*l.* The actual expenditure of the country had *not* exceeded the estimates formed last year. The estimate for the Army was 6,619,000*l.*—the actual ex-

penditure 6,118,000*l.*; the East India Company having made a large payment to the Crown for various military services, and the restoration of tranquillity preventing the necessity for keeping up such great funds in the commissariat chests. Altogether the actual expenditure was less than the estimate by 650,000*l.* The total result was, that instead of the estimated surplus of 700,000*l.*, the gross surplus actually amounted to 4,165,000*l.* There was, however, last year a deficiency of 2,400,000*l.*: that deficiency, including some additional items, which raised the amount to 2,749,000*l.*, had been cleared off and discharged out of the present year's revenue; leaving a net surplus of 1,400,000*l.* over and above the expenditure for the year ending the 5th April last.

Mr. Goulburn then proceeded to state his estimate of revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year. The former, he said, he should not estimate at too high an amount, taking the Customs at little more than the sum they actually produced last year—namely, 21,500,000*l.*; Excise, 13,000,000*l.*; Stamps, 7,000,000*l.*; Taxes, 4,200,000*l.*; Property-tax, 5,100,000*l.*; Post-office, 600,000*l.*; Crown-lands, 130,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 250,000*l.*: total estimate of the revenue, 51,790,000*l.* Of the estimated expenditure, that on account of the Debt would be 27,697,000*l.*, showing an apparent saving of about 1,400,000*l.*; but that arose in part merely from shifting the time for paying some of the dividends: the real diminution this year caused by the conversion of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents would be 313,000*l.* The charges for the year on the consolidated Fund would amount to 3,097,000*l.*, including the deficiency Exchequer-bills and the interest on them. The estimate for the Army was 6,616,000*l.*; Navy, 6,250,000*l.*; Ordnance, 1,840,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 3,000,000*l.* There would also be some extraordinary expenses—thus estimated: on account of the late hostilities in China, 400,000*l.*; to pay off dissentients in the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 200,000*l.*; to complete the 610,000*l.* which it was agreed in 1815 to pay the South Sea Company, (for the surrender of their privileges, and until the completion of which they were to receive an annual interest of 11,868*l.* from the Customs,) 239,000*l.* The total expenditure for the year he estimated at 48,643,170*l.*; the income at 51,790,000*l.*; leaving an apparent surplus of 3,146,000*l.*; or, making a deduction for a portion of the Debt to be discharged next year, 2,376,000*l.*

Mr. Goulburn proceeded to say that this considerable balance having been pretty generally anticipated, he had been pressed from all quarters with recommendations to reduce taxes of all sorts. He would gladly have done so, had he felt that there was a permanent revenue to fall back upon; but the source of the surplus was not a permanent one: it was mainly the Income-tax. That tax the House would have to consider next year, in order to determine whether it should or should not be prolonged, as had originally been proposed, for two years beyond the first three: and if other taxes were now to be hastily reduced, before the operation of the Tariff could be thoroughly known, the House

might be left next year without an option as to the continuation of the Income-tax. It was highly desirable to avoid the necessity, theretofore incurred, of borrowing heavily from the Bank: he alluded to the large deficiency bills of former years. He deemed it better policy to apply the surplus of the present year to the augmentation of the balance in the Exchequer, than to seek a temporary relief in the way of diminished taxation. These were his reasons for resisting the large reductions which were pressed upon him. But there were some articles upon which remission might be afforded with a fair prospect of making up revenue by increased consumption, and with a probability of increasing the consumption of other articles. The items which he proposed to select for such remission were—glass, vinegar, currants, coffee, marine insurance, and wool, upon the aggregate of which the amount of duty to be remitted would be 387,000*l.* a year. It remained for him only to say a few words upon the Sugar-duties, which he should have to propose a little later in the session. The present Brazilian treaty would expire in November. He purposed, when these duties should come under discussion, to recommend that England should admit, at a differential duty of 10*s.* per cwt., the sugar of those states which do not cultivate that commodity by slave labour; thus opening a trade with the extensive countries to the east of the Cape, and effecting an extension of supply without an infraction of principle.

Mr. Hume recommended a reduction of establishments, for the purpose of relieving the country from the Income-tax. He knew not why there should be more soldiers or ships than there were in 1835, 1836, and 1837; yet the naval and military expenditure, in the three years just elapsed, had been at the rate of 4,000,000*l.* per annum more than in the three years he had specified. This occasioned proportionately greater taxation, and a vexation still more than proportionate. He wanted the duty on soap, on paper, and on glass, not merely reduced, but wholly abolished; and he expatiated particularly on the advantages of a total abolition of the glass duties. The reductions proposed by the Government, especially on marine insurance, met his approbation as far as they went, but did not go far enough. As to what was announced respecting the Sugar-duties, he would deal with that subject when its time should come; for the present he contented himself with condemning the principle of the proposed differential duties. On the whole, he apprehended that the public would receive this statement of the Ministers with no great satisfaction.

Mr. Williams took the same line, and wished he could have complimented Mr. Goulburn as much upon his scheme, as he justly could do upon his manner of bringing it forward.

Mr. Bell regretted that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was remitting taxes, there had not been something done for his own constituents (of Northumberland), in a reduction of coal duty.

Mr. F. Baring entered into a detailed criticism of Mr. Goulburn's calculations. It was clear from the figures, he argued, that every source of extraordinary expenditure ceasing, the revenue must have reco-

vered itself without resort to the Income-tax, if Sir Robert Peel had not made his reductions in the revenue; and he wanted to know what was the effect of those reductions, for he could not ascertain it — especially of the alteration in the Timber-duties? In 1841, the amount paid for timber was 1,566,000*l.*; the amount received last year was but 668,000*l.*; showing a loss of 898,000*l.* It would have been more manly had Mr. Goulburn declared whether or not the Income-tax was to be continued beyond the three years. As, however, the surplus was only about 3,000,000*l.*, and the Income-tax produced 5,000,000*l.*, it must be feared that there was but little chance of its being taken off. He approved of the proposed reductions so far as they went, but would push some of them further; and he objected to the enhancement of duty on chicory, denying that its admixture injures coffee. As to the Sugar-duties, he was quite sure that, sooner or later, they must be dealt with as timber and corn had already been dealt with; and he was only curious to know *how* Sir Robert Peel would get over the difficulty placed in his way by the resolution that threw out the late Administration: it was clear that ultimately the plan of the late Ministry would swallow up that of Sir Robert Peel. He much feared that Brazil would retort the differential duty against slave-grown sugar by making a difference between our cotton goods and those of other countries; and he doubted whether existing treaties with Denmark and Sweden would not enable those countries to claim admission for their sugar on the lower terms. After having been told, as he had been when he made his proposal of a shilling duty, that the introduction of one ounce of slave-grown sugar was contrary to the gospel, it was odd to be told now that it was but very little that was to be imported. The argument was like that of the girl who was brought before a magistrate, and said, in excuse, that it was only a very small bastard that she had been brought to bed of. The whole amount of sugar produced, exclusively of the British West Indian colonies, is about 469,000 tons; of which about 95,000 tons are produced by free labour: take that amount out of the European market, and its place must be supplied there by slave-grown sugar; giving just the same stimulus to slave labour and slavery in Brazil as if the sugar were admitted direct to this country.

Sir Robert Peel said, he was sure that if the Government had not availed themselves of the earliest opportunity afforded by the expiration of the Brazilian treaty to admit free-grown sugar, they would have been accused of an indirect attempt to keep up the West Indian monopoly. Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams had called upon the Ministers to get rid of the Income-tax by reducing the Estimates. In answer to this appeal, Sir R. Peel said: — "I say as loudly and as heartily as they do, by all means reduce the Estimates—reduce them to the lowest point that is at all consistent with the interests of the country. It is no matter what taxes may be affected by the change—no matter what surplus revenue we may have —no matter what may be our commercial condition—let us on no account have any thing like needless Estimates; let them be kept down upon a principle of the strict-

est economy. Estimates which are unnecessarily large are a positive evil. They should be kept down without any reference whatever to the question of taxation: but, looking at the immense Colonial empire which we are called upon to govern, I confess myself unable to discover how it would be possible for us to have fixed our Estimates at a lower amount." Mr. Hume had compared the military and navy estimates with those of the year 1835, when he (Sir R. Peel) was First Lord of the Treasury, but no inconsiderable part of the increase was to be applied to the improvement of prisons and to other purposes of a judicial nature. "Again, when honourable Members tell us that we ought to do away with the Income-tax, by reducing the expenditure of the country, I request of honourable Members to remember what has occurred to us since the year 1835? These things have occurred—there has been a rebellion in Canada, there have been hostilities in Syria, and a war in China. It is true enough that these events did not take place during our Administration; but it is, nevertheless, our duty to provide for them. Let us not, then, be told that we ought to reduce, or that we can reduce, the Income-tax. It is very easy to talk of making reductions; but the difficulty is to show that in the end these reductions will consist with true economy. What interest can we have in maintaining a system of extravagant expenditure? There is, perhaps, a vulgar notion prevalent in some quarters, that we have a motive for proposing excessive Estimates, on account of the patronage which they are supposed to yield; but a more unfounded and erroneous impression it is hardly possible to imagine. It would be far more agreeable to us to show to the nation a surplus revenue than to press upon their resources with superfluous expenses." Mr. Williams had spoken of the Estimates of 1790; as if it would be possible to go back to the Estimates of that year, with our great Colonial establishments needing defence, with foreign countries accumulating steam vessels and munitions of war! Mr. Bell had spoken of the duty on coals; respecting which, however, no distinct proposition had been made. The coal exported in 1843, including cinders and small coal, amounted to 1,866,000 tons. If they compared that with the quantity exported in 1842, under the expectation of a change in the Tariff, they would find that the difference was considerable; and if they again referred to the years 1840 and 1841, it would be seen that the prophecies respecting the coal duties had been completely falsified. In 1840, the export was 1,606,000 tons; in 1841 the amount was 1,848,000 tons exported, when there was no expectation respecting the Tariff; but last year exceeded 1841, the amount last year being 1,866,000 tons. Respecting the Income-tax, Mr. Baring complained that no distinct proposition had been made; but he had no right to expect any distinct proposition until next year. "We shall then be enabled to take an enlarged and comprehensive view of the financial condition of the country; and I must say, that I think it is too much to ask the House of Commons to determine at this moment whether or not they will continue the Income-tax. We shall be in a

much better condition to do so when we reach another session. We have nothing to lose by the delay, and we have every thing to gain by precaution. We may, or we may not, be in a less favourable condition at the end of the present year. The estimated amount of the revenue last year was 50,100,000*l.*; but it yielded 52,835,000*l.* Thus, in the financial year which ended in April 1844, we find ourselves agreeably disappointed with a surplus of 2,600,000*l.*, on which we never had calculated. How do we know that our calculations may not be equally fallacious in the present year? We may have a further surplus of 2,600,000*l.*, or we may have a greater or a less surplus. Recent events have shown the buoyancy and elasticity of our resources; but that cause may not continue in full operation during the next year. Should we, then, be justified in saying that we might venture peremptorily to diminish the amount of our taxation?" In conclusion, Sir R. Peel quoted the words which he had used in March 1842, to show that he had proposed the Income-tax for three years, with a view to its continuance for five. To consent to any large reduction of taxes, would virtually decide the continuance of the Income tax; and he contended that with only about 400,000*l.*, to dispose of, a better selection of taxes to be reduced could not have been made, or one more in accordance with the principles laid down at the time when the new Tariff was introduced. The articles whose prices were now to be lowered, were especially those which were in extensive consumption by the labouring classes.

Mr. Labouchere had expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would announce the intention of Government to continue or discontinue the Income-tax at the end of the three years; and if, in making such an announcement, that Minister had also proposed to deal with taxation upon enlarged principles, he for one should have been inclined to concur in that view. He approved in general of the selection of taxes to be reduced. He did not know why the Ministers should not now deal with brandies and silks, and other articles, the consideration of which had been postponed at the time of the Tariff, only because negotiations were said to be pending then, which have been broken off now. But the most important topic introduced into this debate, was that of the Sugar-duties, in respect of which it was now proposed to put a commercial bar upon important nations. He feared the veil we were throwing on this subject was so thin and transparent that it would discredit our good faith among other states, desecrate the name of that humanity which we were professing, and raise up a feeling of hostility against England in the great colonies of Spain and Portugal.

Mr. Stuart Wortley was persuaded that the abolition of duty on foreign wool would not only not injure but actually benefit the wool growers of England.

Mr. P. Stewart complained that the surplus revenue was not applied to the extinction of the duty on cotton. He wished to see the Sugar-duties properly dealt with; he, as a colonist, should say, "Who's afraid of the admission of Brazilian sugar?" provided only that the Colonial Office would let the colonist get a supply of labour

on fair principles, instead of acting on their present foolish system of anti-colonial legislation.

Lord Stanley was glad to have the opportunity of remarking that the statement of Mr. Goulburn was calculated to assure the West Indians as to the steadiness of the principle on which the Government were acting—a principle, not of support to monopoly, but of preference to free-grown sugar, and of determination on the part of the Ministers to protect the growers of free sugar against the unfair advantages enjoyed by slave owners. He vindicated his own proceedings respecting the immigration of labour into the British colonies, insisting on the increased facilities which the present Government had afforded for that purpose.

Mr. P. Stewart wished Lord Stanley would look with his own eyes at colonial matters, and not allow himself, like every former Colonial Secretary, to be worked like a puppet by the secret influences existing in his office.

Lord Stanley denied the existence of any such influences there.

Lord J. Russell, as having held the seals of the Colonial Office, repeated the same denial, coupling it with a high and just eulogium (which was loudly cheered by Lord Stanley) upon the great ability and readiness with which the gentlemen of the Colonial Office impart their information and assistance to the chiefs of the department. He explained the policy pursued by himself respecting immigration; and refused to allow to the present Government the credit of having first encouraged it. They had originally interposed obstacles to it with a view to embarrass the late Ministry, and all they had done was, when they themselves acceded to power, to remove those same obstacles, which were no longer useful to their own purposes. He ridiculed the morality of distinguishing in favour of free-grown against slave-grown sugar, when at the same moment the duty was reduced upon slave-grown coffee. He was quite sure the Government would at last come round to his view, and adopt his measure; and all that their present contrivance would do would be to cover their inconsistency for a year or two. Then Sir Robert Peel would come down to the House, and take credit for acting upon the free-trade principles announced by him in introducing his Tariff, advancing from onion-seed and herrings to sugar, and by convenient degrees to the main article of all—the food for the people. If the Income-tax was to be continued for the five years, the Government would have done well to introduce at once those large measures of financial and commercial relief which such a continuation might be deemed to justify.

Colonel Sibthorp expressed his gratification at the lucid statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and commended him for not having made premature announcements. He wished, however, that, among the reductions, the duty on fire insurance had been included, that duty being now 200 per cent. on the premium for the risk. A Chancellor of the Exchequer had once said, in defence of that duty on prudence, "We have long since taxed all the vices; we have nothing left for us now but to tax virtues."

Mr. M. Phillips was displeased

that the remission of taxation had not been applied to cotton.

Sir H. Douglas approved the budget.

Mr. C. Wood rejoiced in the abolition of the duty on wool.

Lord Howick complained that a return which he had moved for in 1843, respecting the coal duty, had not even yet been completed.

Captain Pechell wanted a reduction of the window tax.

Mr. Hindley desired to see a Property-tax instead of an Income-tax. The motion of Mr. Goulburn was then agreed to.

The Customs Duties Bill, and other Bills founded on the propositions thus laid before the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, passed through Parliament without any remarkable discussion. An attempt made by Mr. Ewart to reduce the duty on foreign coffee, fixed by the Government scheme at 6*d.*, to the same amount as was imposed on colonial coffee, viz., 4*d.*, was defeated, after a short debate, by a division of 39 to 28 against the amendment. Some other amendments were moved, but with like unsuccessful result. The great conflict of parties was reserved for the Sugar-duties—a question which in former Sessions had given occasion to such warm debates, involving an issue of no less importance than the Government of the country. The alteration in these duties, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced the intention of Government to propose, when he brought in the Budget, was formally propounded by him in the House of Commons on the 3rd of June, In explaining his views on this occasion, which he did with much fulness of detail, Mr. Goulburn commenced by stating the grounds on which he deemed a change to be necessary. It would be his object to reconcile various conflicting points—to reconcile the measures for securing an ample supply of sugar, now become almost a necessary of life, with the principles on which Government had acted in resistance to the slave trade, and also with the interests of those who had invested their capital in the colonial possessions of the country. Before the emancipation of the negroes, the produce of our West Indian Colonies was more than sufficient for the consumption of this country, about one-third of the whole amount being exported; which had the effect of keeping down the price to the level of that which the surplus commanded in the markets of Europe. When Negro emancipation took place, there was a probability of the supply being considerably diminished. To meet that probable diminution, Parliament brought the duties on East and West Indian sugars to a nearer level; admitting to our market a large supply of free-grown sugar from our own dominions in the East. He apprehended no great scarcity from the continuance of the present system; but when he considered the improved condition of the people within the year, the increase of employment and wages, the consequent demand that would arise for sugar, and the rise of 2*s.* per cwt. that took place in the price last year, he thought it his duty to provide not merely for the supply that might be immediately required for the consumption of the country, but also to create something of a surplus. In our altered relations with China, facilities

existed for getting supplies from that country; and to extend our trade from that quarter, freer admission should be given to other articles than those which we had hitherto received. Therefore he felt it his duty to submit the proposition for admitting free-labour sugar upon the terms stated in the resolutions which he should move.

The proposal to admit free-labour sugar, was not now made for the first time—his reasons for formerly resisting such a measure were founded on particular circumstances, and had reference to then existing treaties. It would be necessary to secure two points—to guard against the admission of slave-grown sugar under a false guise, and to secure a sufficient supply by such a reduction of duty as would encourage competition. The first of these objects, he thought, might be efficiently secured by means of certificates properly authenticated from the port of shipment. As to the latter, he supposed no one would consider 10*s*. per cwt. an undue measure of protection for our colonists. He pointed to Java and Manilla, and also to China, as capable of furnishing a large export of the required commodity.

Mr. Goulburn then referred to the various amendments of which notice had been given. Mr. Ewart's notice was for the equalization of the duties on foreign, with those on British Colonial produce; but this plan had already in former years been rejected by the House. Mr. Miles, on the other hand, was about to move, that if the duties on foreign sugar were to be lowered, a proportionate reduction should be made on those of the British Colonies, so as to leave them their present relative advantage. With reference to this proposal, Mr. Goulburn said he knew and sympathized with the difficulties under which the colonists had laboured and still were labouring: he could make great allowances for their alarm at any change of duty which might arise, lest it should ultimately operate to their disadvantage and injury. But he could not persuade himself that there was that ground for apprehension with which they seemed to be possessed. He believed that the measure he was about to propose would be found one which, though it might not meet their present and immediate approbation, would ultimately prove to be one best calculated for insuring their permanent prosperity. He did not deny that the measure would reduce the price of sugar, or at least prevent an augmentation of price; but nothing could be more injurious to the West Indies than any sudden or continued increase in the price of their staple commodity, which would create a hostile feeling in this country. The position of these countries was peculiar: they were likely to have, at an early period, great additional facilities for employing within them additional labour, derived from other countries; and, in order to attain this advantage, they would probably be called upon for an investment of capital, which was necessary for the transport to those colonies of the emigrants who were prepared to labour there. He thought, therefore, that before the colonists were called upon to embark in that enterprise or to undertake that transaction, it was right that they should be distinctly informed what protection they would have against the sugar of other countries, which, like them.

selves, used free labour only. The protection now afforded was that which appeared just and fitting for the case.

The most extreme proposal was that announced by Lord John Russell, who was for including slave-grown sugar in that foreign produce which it was now proposed to admit at diminished duties; but he could not believe that the House would now consent to throw away the whole of that large amount which the country had recently paid for the abolition of slavery, by creating, through a new rise of prices, an additional stimulus to the importation of slaves into the foreign colonies. He then proceeded to meet the argument that the admission of free-labour sugar into this country would create a vacuum in the European market, to be filled by slave-labour sugar. He disbelieved the assertion; but suppose it were so? What was the great argument used in this country against the abolition of the slave trade? It was said, if we abolished the slave trade, it would pass into the hands of those nations which would carry it on without regulation, and the evils of slavery would be greatly aggravated: and that result was undoubtedly true. But Parliament felt that whatever might be the guilt of that transaction, it attached to us so long as we carried it on, and it was no excuse that we might carry it on more indulgently than other nations; we must put away from us the opprobrium of the system altogether. In like manner, when the question of slave emancipation was discussed, the same argument was used. We were told it would be better to continue slavery in the West Indies, because if we did not it would be extended in other parts, where its evils would not meet with those mitigations derivable from our beneficial legislation. But the answer then, as before with regard to the slave trade, was—"The liberation of the slaves is a public, a national duty: we are prepared to take all the risk: let other nations adhere to it with greater avidity, at least from the opprobrium of slavery we shall be free." And so, if the result of this measure, however unlikely, were to be that of increasing slave-grown sugar in the markets of the Continent, it would not be *our* encouragement that would give rise to it; it would not be *our* want of legislative provision that would lead to the increase of the evil; and, whatever the extent of the evil, at all events our consciences would be free. The second of his resolutions related to those countries which have treaties with us, to secure the admission of their produce on the footing of "the most favoured nation." They were the United States, Mexico, Columbia, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Brazil, and Peru. All these countries had declared against the slave trade, and most of them—the South American republics—had taken measures to repress slavery. Slavery also existed in the United States, in which the produce might be estimated on an average at 50,000 tons per annum. The United States, however, imported the far larger amount of their sugar from other sugar-growing countries, and he thought it was capable of distinct proof that it could not be for the interest of the United States that their sugar should be brought to this country. Mr. Goulburn concluded by moving the following

resolutions:—" 1. That towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, the several duties now payable on sugar be further continued for a time to be limited, save and except that from and after the 10th day of November next there shall be charged on brown Muscovado, or clayed sugar, certified to be the growth of China, Java, or Manilla, or of any other foreign country the sugar of which Her Majesty in Council shall have declared to be admissible as not being the produce of slave labour, 1*l.* 14*s.* the cwt., together with an additional duty of 5*l.* per centum on the aforementioned rate. 2. That from and after the 10th day of November next, Her Majesty be authorized, by order in Council, to give effect to the provisions of any treaty now in force which binds Her Majesty to admit sugar the produce of a foreign country at the same duties as are imposed on sugar the produce of the most favoured nation."

Lord John Russell said, he came forward to move an amendment with a courage much inspirited by the fact that the Government had given up half the grounds on which they formerly resisted his views. Surely then, it was better at once to adopt the simple and straightforward line which he had so frequently advocated. It was inaccurate to say that the distinction between free-grown and slave-grown sugar was not a new one. Surely it was very new to erect a pulpit in the long-room of your custom-house, and erect your tide-waiters into preachers of anti-slavery doctrines. We had commercial transactions with various savage nations; but it was not our habit to inquire, before their produce was admitted, what sort of social institutions existed among their several tribes. It was now proposed to admit the sugar of Java and Manilla as free-grown, though the policy of those countries was very questionable in point of personal freedom; but the sugar of Porto Rico was excluded, because our conscience was shocked at the notion that some part of it might have been produced by slaves. But what was thus forbidden directly was allowed circuitously, for we were willing to refine and export this slave-grown sugar, and to take the hemp and tallow of Russia in its stead, which seemed to be a very easy way of letting down our consciences. He did think it appeared to savour somewhat of hypocrisy. If the United States were permitted to send us their sugars, which they would do to the extent of 50,000 tons per annum, they would take slave-grown sugar into their own consumption to the same extent; and to that whole extent, therefore, would encouragement be given to slave-grown sugar. Moreover, he believed that no very implicit faith was to be placed in certificates of American origin. The time was now come when these duties ought to undergo a full reconsideration. He proceeded to give his reasons for the necessity of such a change. In the first place, it appeared the supply of sugar from 1831 to the present time had not been such as to enable the people of this country to consume sugar at the same rate at which they consumed it in 1831; for whereas the consumption of sugar per head in the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, was at the rate of 19 lbs. and 20 lbs. per head, it had fallen since then

to 17 lbs. a head, and in one year to 16 lbs. In 1830, the consumption was 19 lbs. a head; in 1833, it was 20lbs. and 11-100ths; in 1842, it was 16 lbs. and 19-100ths; and in 1843, 17 lbs. and 36-100ths. This he conceived to afford a strong reason why these duties should be reconsidered. Another reason was afforded by the greatly increased consumption of tea and coffee since the commencement of the century, and the inadequate consumption of sugar in proportion. Generally speaking, the tendency of the consuming classes had been to diminish the consumption of spirits and beer, and articles of that kind, in proportion to the increase of population, but to increase consumption of tea and coffee. It was a remark of Mr. Huskisson, that two-thirds of the consumers of coffee in this country were in the habit of using it without sugar. The consumption of coffee in 1801 was 750,861lbs.; in 1841, it was 27,298,322lbs. The consumption of tea, in like manner, had increased from 20,237,753lbs. in 1801, to 36,675,667 lbs. in 1841. The increased consumption of sugar during the same period was only from 3,639,565 cwt. to 4,057,628 cwt. So that, taking tea and coffee together, they had increased between 1801 and 1841 from 20,988,000lbs., to 63,973,000 lbs., or threefold; whereas sugar had only increased in the proportion of eight to seven and two-tenths, or about one-eighth. The population during the same period had increased in the proportion of fourteen to eight. Now these facts appeared to him sufficiently to prove, that heavy duties and differential duties had so far prevented the natural increase in the consumption of sugar, as to render it necessary that they should be considered with a view to some change. Lord John Russell then proceeded to consider the manner of effecting the change. It would have been wise in the Government to have afforded to the West Indies every means of increasing immigration. It was no longer difficult to transfer East India labour thither. Lord Auckland, the late Governor-General of India, was of opinion, that with proper precautions such a transfer was practicable and free from objection. He (Lord J. Russell) maintained, in opposition to the views of Mr. Ewart, that the West Indian colonies were still entitled to some protection. He proceeded to explain why, after preferring a duty of 40*s.* on Cuba sugar, he now proposed one of only 34*s.* He did not know the Government proposition in time to shape his own notice, and therefore he had confined his own resolution to brown or Muscovado sugar: but it would be a question whether an additional duty of 6*s.* or some other amount should not be imposed on sugar partly refined. Lord John Russell concluded with some general remarks in favour of free trade, and a quotation from a speech of Lord Shelburne in 1783 against monopolies. His amendment was—"That, towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, instead of the duties of customs now payable on sugar, there shall be charged on brown or Muscovado sugar, the produce of any foreign country, the sum of 34*s.* the cwt.

Mr. Gladstone, in defence of the Government measure, began with some details touching the respective duties on sugars of different degrees of refinement.

Lord John Russell, he said, ought to have been the last man to taunt the present Government with their modification of their views, when he himself and his colleagues in the late Government had made so great a change in their own principles between the session of 1840, and the May of 1841; Mr. Labouchere having in 1841 affirmed that the circumstance of slavery was one which fitly prevented this question from being treated as a purely commercial one. The noble Lord had just now objected to pulpits and preachers in the custom-house; but had not he and Lord Palmerston erected pulpits on the decks of our men-of-war, and turned our naval captains into anti-slavery preachers on the coast of Africa? With respect to the doubt expressed, whether the sugar of Java was really free-grown, he stated some facts respecting the internal constitution of Java, which negatived the supposition of compulsion in the culture of the lands, although there were still in that country some remnants of slavery, merely domestic. Respecting the sugar of Siam there was really some doubt: therefore, that sugar had not been brought within this reduction of duty. As to the other countries, whose sugar was thus relieved, there was no uncertainty at all as to its free growth. The old argument had been to-night renewed, that you encouraged the slave trade by your circuitous commerce. But that was a course of trade which you had no means of preventing. When Lord John Russell was told, on the discussion of the Factories Bill, that there was other more severe labour which could not be reached by legislation, he answered, that he could not forbear from stopping an evil which lay within his reach, because there were other evils which lay beyond it. Coffee and tobacco were sometimes mentioned as products of slave labour, but these were not, like sugar, a main cause of the continuation of slavery. But then it was contended, that if the free-grown sugar about to be taken to England were to be replaced in the countries sending it by slave-grown sugar, England was to that extent giving encouragement to slave labour. Why, this might equally have been, and indeed actually was, used as an argument against the abolition of slavery in our own colonies, which it was foretold would cause a vacuum in production, which vacuum, it was said, was sure to be filled up from the slave-possessing colonies; but the answer to this argument was, "If others are guilty, we are not responsible for their crimes: it is for us to set the example of a higher morality." The result of the British exclusion of slave-grown sugar had actually been to discourage the cultivation of sugar in many of the Brazilian plantations, and the adoption of the noble lord's policy would re-establish that cultivation. Mr. Gladstone then argued at some length on the improbability that the United States would adopt slave-grown sugar for their own consumption, and ship the sugar grown by themselves to England. He admitted that the condition of the West Indies was one of great difficulty, and that this difficulty would be rather increased by the now proposed measure; but he believed that even the maintenance of all the duties in their existing state would not relieve them from the necessity of passing through the present crisis; and all that the legisla-

ture could do was to aid them in their arduous passage, not to prevent it. They had suffered severely from the Act of abolition, and it was just that they should receive consideration in the general adjustment; and he did think that the difference of 10*s.* duty in favour of West Indian as compared with foreign sugars, was a benefit to them of substantial importance, however it might fall short of their expectations. He protested strongly against the imputation of hypocrisy as one which, if not beyond the latitude of parliamentary phrase, was beyond the fair limit of good feeling. The anti-slavery body, much as they were attached to the political party of the Opposition, and little as they could be interested to support hypocrisy in the Government, yet concurred in that which the noble lord had branded as hypocritical.

Mr. Labouchere, after a few words in vindication of his own consistency, declared that, if he had ever felt any resentment at the handle made of the West Indian interests for turning out the late Administration, he should have thought himself amply avenged by such a proposal as this, supported by such arguments. It was a proposal incurring the most substantial evils for the sake of the most visionary benefits. You were denouncing some of your most valuable customers—the great countries of Brazil — the great colonies of Spain — among whom you not only cut down your means of commerce, but raised up a hostile feeling against yourselves, more injurious even than the commercial loss, as men's passions operate with more intensity even than their interests. Mr Labouchere then entered into some details respecting the quantities of sugar likely to be imported into England, and the probable relative value of free and slave-grown produce in the markets of the world. He ridiculed the notion that a statesman's conscience was entitled to throw off, as a matter of no concern to itself, the consequences which his legislation was likely to produce in foreign countries. He treated it as utter folly to rely upon American certificates of origin. A Mississippi certificate would be worth about as much as a Mississippi bond. He gave all credit to the moral and religious feeling which had displayed itself respecting the long-continued injuries of the negroes; but he deprecated a measure which, if it was not hypocrisy, was folly. He had hoped that the Government, when this question came to its present pass, would have adopted a policy which it might have been open to him to support; but he could not concur in such a proceeding as the present.

Mr. P. M. Stewart declared himself scandalized at such a proposal emanating from the present Ministers. He read extracts from the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley, delivered in May, 1841, in which Sir R. Peel declared that, for special reasons, the preference which the East and West Indies had in the British market should be retained, and Lord Stanley averred that no distinction could be practically ascertained between slave-grown and free-grown sugar from foreign countries. If the Government had at a proper time—three years ago, or five years ago—supplied the West Indian possessions with labourers, as they now proposed to do, that would of it-

self have settled the differential duties. The produce of the West Indies would have been increased by the amount of free labour introduced; that produce would have been surplus produce, and that surplus would at once have settled the prices and the question.

Mr. Hume said, that the measure would not give satisfaction in any quarter. If they had used one-half of the money spent in vain attempts to put down the slave trade on the coast of Africa by force, in providing a supply of labour for the West Indies, they would have been acting in a much wiser way than they had done. He was sorry to see that all this debate had turned upon whether slave-grown or only free-grown sugar should be admitted. But the great question was, how the home-consumer could best be benefited? He believed that this could be well effected by reducing the Colonial duty to 15*s*., and leaving a differential duty of 10*s*. Were such a measure carried, he believed that the increasing consumption of tea and coffee effected by a reduction of the sugar duties would produce an equal revenue to that which these three sources at present supplied. The present measure, he maintained, would excite hostility towards Great Britain in various quarters, where it was most important that it should not exist. Feelings of ill-will were rapidly springing up between Britain and foreign countries on account of our intermeddling with their institutions.

Mr. T. Baring thought that there was no great reason for apprehension respecting false certificates. Cuba and Brazil were too distant from Java and Manilla to make it probable that Cuba and Brazilian sugar would be carried to Java or Manilla, for the purpose of reshipment to England as the genuine produce of the latter countries. He admitted that the vacuum which would be created by our absorption of foreign free-grown sugar would be in some measure supplied from the slave colonies: but the stimulus would produce its effect upon free as well as upon slave labour. He agreed that it was not by dictation that we could change the municipal regulations of other countries; but he could not concur in any policy which should go directly to abet the evils of slavery. He did not understand why the maintenance of differential duties should disturb the amity of nations, nor did he apprehend, considering the climate and the habits of the slave colonies, that these people were likely to be of that commercial importance which was sometimes ascribed to them as consumers of British manufactures. He should have thought, however, that it would have been better to reserve the change now proposed to a future season, when the whole question of direct and indirect taxation must come to be considered.

Dr. Bowring was of opinion that very little reliance could be placed on certificates of origin.

After a few words from Sir John Hanmer and Mr. Ewart, the Committee divided—

For Mr. Goulburn's resolutions, 197; for Lord J. Russell's amendment, 128: majority for Government, 69.

A few days afterwards a Bill, grounded on the resolutions thus carried, was brought in, and was read a second time without discussion. The most hazardous crisis,

however, for the Ministerial measure was yet to be passed.

On the 14th of June, the House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee on the Sugar Duties Bill,

Mr. P. Miles rose. He objected to the change proposed by Ministers in the old amount of protection, as a measure which was not expedient in itself, and which had not even the merit of being a final settlement. Government ought to have taken the whole subject into consideration, so that when it was effected it should be set at rest. An extensive and systematic immigration had been promised, but not effected; and the West Indian colonist would be ruined by the abolition of protection before the fulfilment of the immigration promises could arrive. After entering into some details for the purpose of showing the general depression of the sugar interests, he adverted to the reduction which had been made in the protection to coffee, and asked what security the planters had, that the small protection now proposed upon sugar would not be in next year still further diminished? He called the attention of the House to the importance of this country's commerce with the West Indian colonies, and to the amount of the shipping employed in it, and contrasted the former prosperity of those regions with their present decay. He wished the Chancellor of the Exchequer would pay a visit to his estates in Jamaica, and view a state of things which was the sad spectre of what it once had been. He begged the agriculturists of England to remember that their cause and that of the West Indians was a common one, the difference being only that while the British farmer grew corn, the West Indian farmer grew sugar; and that if the protection to the one description of agriculture should be abandoned, the protection to the other would soon be at an end. He concluded by moving "That, from the 10th of November next, the duty on British Colonial sugar should be 20*s.*; on the sugars of China, Java, and Manilla, 30*s.*, with a duty of 34*s.* upon the foreign sugars, when imported at a certain degree of refinement; and with an addition, as usual, of five per cent. upon the whole."

Mr. H. Baillie seconded the motion. He described the measure of the Government as causing general dissatisfaction. It violated the principle of refusing encouragement to the foreign slave trade, and yet it gave but very partial advantages to the British people. He insisted on the danger that American sugar would be largely imported from New Orleans, the amount so shipped to England being made good to the American consumer by an equal supply from the slave plantations of Cuba and Brazil, from whose long line of coast our utmost efforts to keep off slave traders would continue to be, as they always had been, utterly unavailing, with all our treaties and all our squadrons. Common sense seemed to dictate that we should raise our revenue as much as possible from foreign sugar, rather than from the sugars of our own colonies.

Mr. Ewart was adverse to the general principle of protection, and considered the differential scale proposed by this amendment as even more objectionable than that of the Government.

Mr. Goulburn said, that the amendment, going as it did to the question of degree and not to that of principle, was open to the very same objections which the mover and seconder had advanced against the Government scale of duties. The reason why he had not proposed a general reduction of duty was that which he had assigned in making his financial statement—namely, that the Ministers deemed it their duty so to support in this session the existing sources of revenue, that the House should find itself next year, when the question of the Income-tax should come before it, in a state to form an unfettered decision respecting the whole principle of financial arrangements. He had seen that there was no prospect of an increasing supply of sugar from the British colonies; he had found that, on the other hand, the demand for sugar in this country was increasing with the improvement which the last twelve months had produced in the means of the people; and he had felt it his duty, therefore, to take some steps for enlarging the supply from other countries employing free labour. The proposal of reducing the duty from an announced period would have the effect of preventing the wholesale dealers from making any purchases until that period should arrive, and consequently of rendering sugar scarce at the very time when its abundance was most important—namely, during the fruit season. He regretted that his attempt to combine the welfare of the consumers with the just protection of the planters had not been more favourably received by some of his own friends; but he had acted on a sense of duty, and he sincerely believed that the moderate scale he had proposed was more for the ultimate advantage of the planters themselves than the scale suggested in this amendment.

Mr. Labouchere thought that, instead of postponing the question of the Income-tax till next Session, the Government should have brought it on in conjunction with this question of the Sugar-duties for the present year. He himself should support Mr. Miles's amendment, because it involved a reduction of duty, though not precisely in the figures he should most have approved. This amendment might be considered as it affected the consumer, the planter, and the revenue. If the Government Bill was a mere scheme for a single year, to bolster up the revenue till next Session, never was a great interest so ill treated as were the planters by the Government, and he therefore concluded that this was not the view, but that the measure was intended as part of a permanent arrangement. He believed the reduction of duty proposed in the amendment would bring in for the use of the British public the slave-grown as well as the free-grown sugar; for he regarded the alleged security of certificates of origin as an utter nullity; and consequently he viewed the amendment as favourable to the British consumer. As to the planters, he was no advocate for their monopoly; but he was not regardless of their fair interests: and if a particular proposal, while it benefited the consumers, appeared to benefit the planters likewise, this undoubtedly formed an additional reason for supporting it. Into the third question, the effect upon revenue, he would not now enter; that point might be most

usefully discussed in conjunction with the question of the Income-tax. The vote upon this motion must be merely a comparative one, between the merits of the amendment and the merits of the Government plan; and as between the two, he preferred the amendment: for the Government plan, as resting upon certificates of origin, was a practical absurdity.

Mr. Godson congratulated the West Indians that next year, at all events, a permanent system would be settled, under which they would know whether they could lay out their money with safety. He did not agree to this amendment, because he hoped that a much larger reduction than was offered by it would be effected next year; and he did not deem it prudent to record an acknowledgment on the part of the West Indians that a differential duty of 10*s*. was sufficient.

Mr. Bernal thought it idle to hope for more than a 10*s*. protection; and he did not think he gave any pledge at all by voting for this amendment. He described the process of claying sugar, and explained the advantage gained by the importation of it in that state of refinement.

Mr. Bouverie said that on this occasion he should vote with the Ministers. A differential duty was a bonus, and he saw no reason here for making the bonus larger, especially when protection had answered so ill as to produce incessant complaints of distress from those who received it.

Mr. F. T. Baring said that when he proposed his alterations in 1841, he was told that there was no danger of a deficient supply of sugar; but the Government admitted that there was no chance of getting the article in any quantity at all adequate to the demand. He was told, too, in 1841, about the mischief of encouraging the slave trade; but the present plan of the Government encouraged it quite as largely, only not quite so directly. He blamed the Government for announcing the probability of a further change next year: nothing was so unwise as to make announcements tending to disturb the markets. When Mr. Pattison asked Sir R. Peel's intention on the subject of these duties, he was told that his only excuse for such a question was his being the youngest member of the House, and the Conservative benches cheered with delight at finding their leader at once so wise and so witty; but now the Government announced for a period of twelve months what they thought irrational in Mr. Pattison to ask with reference to a period of three. Surely, Mr. Pattison was amply revenged. This was not a case in which there was any danger to the revenue from reduction of duty: a small loss might occur in the first year, but after that time the increase of consumption would fully compensate the diminution of duty. If this amendment went only to give an increase of protection to the planter, he would support it; but he believed it would be beneficial not to the planter alone, but to the consumer.

Mr. Gladstone said there had been different courses for the Government to consider. The first was to make a final settlement of the Sugar-duties; but that was feasible only in conjunction with a settlement of the Income-tax and of other matters which could not be arranged till next year. Another was the removal of the existing

Sugar-duties; but that was not feasible with reference to the just expectations of the consumers and the great increase of demand. He was happy, however, to find that the prospects of supply from the West Indies had considerably improved since this measure was brought in a few weeks ago. The Government were reproached with having left the duties in uncertainty; but there was no more uncertainty than had always attached to this subject, which had at no time been regulated by any permanent measure, but always dealt with from year to year. Beyond a year, the West Indians could at no time calculate upon their monopoly. He repeated Mr. Goulburn's argument about the disadvantage of letting the wholesale dealer know in the summer that he might expect a reduction in November. The Government were also blamed for opening this question without closing it. But they were closing it as far as that was possible; they were stating 10*s.* as their estimate of the just protection to the West Indians in future years as well as in this. Among other objections to the amendment he insisted on this, that while the principle of classification in reference to the degrees of refinement was therein applied to foreign sugars, it was not applied to British.

Mr. M. Gibson had originally been disposed toward the amendment, but seeing the clause contained in it about the refined sugar, he had made inquiries which led him to the belief that this was a trap for the free traders, and that the 34*s.* would exclude three-fourths of all the foreign sugars; thus transferring a difference of 4*s.* into the pockets of the West Indians, without the smallest benefit to the consumers. If it was right to place a higher duty on refined sugars from abroad, it would have been right to make the same distinction respecting refined sugars from the British colonies. On the whole, therefore, believing the Government proposal to be, of the two, the more favourable to free trade, he should vote against the amendment, unless the 34*s.* distinction were omitted; but if Mr. Miles would omit that, he would vote with him.

Mr. Hume desired Mr. Gibson to observe that the reduction of duty on sugars in general, proposed in the amendment, would much more than compensate the extra 4*s.* on the refined sugar.

Mr. Colquhoun briefly supported the amendment.

Mr. Escott asked Mr. Miles whether he thought this amendment would be a cure for the distress which the West Indians were described as suffering?

Dr. Bowring begged to know what Mr. Miles meant to do respecting Mr. Gibson's suggestion of withdrawing the distinction of the 34*s.*?

Mr. Collett said a few words, amid much tumult, and Mr. James asked a question, to which Mr. Gladstone gave an answer.

Mr. Hampden said, he was led to support this amendment by the instinct of self-preservation. He asked, whether a Government would be justified in drawing from any class of business so large a revenue as to leave no profit to those who carried it on? He then entered into a consideration respecting the occasions on which a member of Parliament might properly concede his own opinions to the

judgment of his leader. Upon the question in debate he observed, that if the cheapening of sugar by 1*d.* in the pound was so vast an object, this great country could surely defray it without the ruin of an unfortunate and unfriended class.

Lord John Russell said, he was not one of those who blamed the Government for proposing some alteration in the Sugar-duties; they had done so for reasons similar to, though not quite so strong, as those advanced by the late Government in 1841; but they had much embarrassed themselves by the manner of their proceeding: and he preferred the proposal of Mr. Miles to theirs. He did not think Mr. Miles gained much by that part of his plan which imposed the 34*s.* on the more refined sugars, but, on the whole, his plan was the better of the two for the consumer. The necessity of considering the Sugar-duties and the Income-tax together, was no good argument for the course now taken; because there was nothing to have prevented the consideration of the Income-tax in this year instead of the next.

Mr. H. Berkeley asked whether Mr. Miles would drop the clause respecting the 34*s.*?

Mr. Miles, after noticing other points of the debate, declined to make the suggested alteration in his motion.

He added a few words in reference to a letter which was published by Mr. Gladstone, sen., in the *Times* Newspaper, and to which some references had been made in the debate.

Mr. Ricardo was desirous to propose an alteration in the form of Mr. Miles's motion.

Lord Howick explained that all who disapproved of the Government plan might join to oppose it, and that when it should thus have been negatived, each member who had so voted would be quite unpledged respecting the motion to be substituted. The Committee then divided—

Against the Government plan, 241; for it, 221: majority against Ministers, 20.

The Committee then adjourned to the 17th. The explanation to be given on this day by the Government as to the course which, under the present circumstances, they intended to pursue, was anticipated with great interest, and speculation was much excited as to the possible result of the late defeat upon the duration of the Government. The House of Commons, which was most fully attended on the 17th, having resolved itself into Committee,

Sir R. Peel said, he rose to put the House in possession of the course which the Government now intended to pursue. The views which they entertained as an Opposition they still entertained as a Ministry. The Sugar-duties formed an exception from the ordinary principles of commerce, in respect of the special circumstances of the slave trade. In general, all nations were clearly entitled to regulate their own internal trade. But there had been an interposition, in which England had taken the lead, and in which foreign countries had been associated by treaty, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade and slavery, and severe penalties had been enacted against those of Her Majesty's subjects who should employ their capital, directly or indirectly, in the slave traffic. Thus had a distinction been taken and acted upon between the sugar

trade and all other trades. The late Government had relied on that distinction, when pressed with the argument that we imported cotton and tobacco. It was a distinction admitted by the great free-trade authority, Mr. Deacon Hume, who expressed the opinion that the restriction precluding the British planter from slave cultivation, took this case out of the category of free-trade. In this view the present Ministers concurred, and felt that to open the market to the slave-produced sugar on the same terms with the sugar produced by free labour, would be a clear injustice, would give an increased stimulus to the slave trade, and would aggravate the status of slavery. They were aware that even the admission of the free-grown sugar would, for a while, indirectly favour the sale of the slave-grown; but they were persuaded that the encouragement of free-grown sugar would so augment that produce, as eventually to strike a blow at the produce raised by slave labour. They therefore considered that 10*s.* was too small a difference between British and slave-grown sugar. An event of great importance was to occur in next November—namely, the expiration of the treaty with Brazil, which treaty, while it lasted, bound us to admit Brazilian sugar on as favourable terms as that of Java or Manilla. It had been contended that the whole consideration of colonial finance, including the Sugar-duties, should have been brought before the House in the present session. The Government, however, had thought it best to wait till there should have been further experience of the general working of the reductions in the import duties. They had considered, also, that there were two other subjects to be submitted to Parliament—namely, the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., and the renewal of the Bank Charter, the results of which it was desirable to see before the Income-tax should be brought under review. Probably it would have been thought by Parliament that some modification of the Sugar-duties ought to accompany a renewal of the Income-tax; but then the great slave country of Brazil would have been entitled, until November, to share in the benefit of that modification. The Government, however, had thought it indispensable, seeing the indications of a probable failure in the supply of sugar, to do something in the present year respecting that article, the only one on which there was now any thing like a monopoly. (*Murmurs of "Corn."*) No: as to the corn, there was so far from being a monopoly, that nearly three millions of duties had been levied upon it. They had another reason for moving the subject of sugar in the present year, which was the advantage of letting the capitalists of the free-labour countries be early aware of the intentions of Parliament in their favour. They had, therefore, proposed a 20*s.* duty on British, and 34*s.* on foreign free-grown sugar, which arrangement they believed would be beneficial not only to the general interests, but even to the West Indians. Lord John Russell had proposed the admission of slave sugar on the same footing with free. That was negatived on a division. Then came the proposal of Mr. Miles, for a 20*s.* duty on British, with a 30*s.* duty on foreign sugar, and

an additional 4*s*. in respect of sugar in a certain state of refinement. The proposal of Government having been negatived by the House, the Government had reconsidered the subject, and now felt it necessary to adhere to their own measure. They considered that the consumer would not be benefited; that the West Indians would not be protected; and that the revenue would be seriously injured. They considered that during the approaching season for preserving fruits and making British wines, there would be, if Mr. Miles's motion were adopted, an increase of price, from the contraction of supply consequent on the unwillingness of the wholesale dealers to lay in any stocks until the commencement of the period of reduced duty. He appealed to the experience of the timber trade after the announcement of a reduction in duty, as proving that the revenue would suffer, and that the whole profit would go into the pocket of the dealers now possessing considerable stocks. The West Indians had long ago received general notice that they must prepare for a change in the Sugar-duties; but that was a very different thing from the announcement of a specific day for a reduced duty. He also objected to the proposal of Mr. Miles for classifying foreign sugar in reference to its degree of refinement, without extending that classification also to the sugars of the colonies. Under these circumstances, the Government could not consent to escape from their present difficulties by attempting to give increased protection to West Indian sugar. He read extracts of a letter from an extensive sugar-dealer, confirming the views he had just expounded, particularly in respect of the injustice of omitting, on British refined sugar, the distinction proposed to be applied to the refined sugar of Java and Manilla. The Government, therefore, could not support Mr. Miles's proposal upon its merits. But neither could they support it upon political grounds, even if the difference between the two plans were, as some said, an unimportant one. If it were thus unimportant, then a concurrence between the friends and the opponents of the Ministers must, if preconcerted, as he had reason in this case to think it, have the effect of a denial of confidence; and the Government's acquiescence in it could not fail to encourage the repetition of similar attempts. Some hard language had been used against the Government both by the mover and the seconder, as if the Government were disposed to sacrifice important interests; and the mover had made a sort of appeal to Lord John Russell, to deliver the West Indian interest from the hands of the present Ministers. Moreover, both the mover and the seconder had appeared to intimate that it would not be expedient to maintain the distinction between free and slave-grown sugar. With such differences of principle, the Government could not adopt the proposition of the mover; and under these circumstances, the course which the Government would now take, and on which all members would be free who had not engaged themselves to vote for Mr. Miles's 20*s*., would be to propose, as an amendment upon Mr. Miles's proposal, that 24*s*. should be the duty. They wished it to be known in the countries east of the Cape, what the future intentions of Par-

liament were. After explaining the reasons why he did not content himself with merely proposing a renewal of the present sugar duties, he said that he could not be insensible to the impediments which had been opposed to the progress of Ministerial legislation. In certain of these measures the Government had failed to obtain the approbation of some whose support they most valued. He could not profess that they were prepared to purchase that approbation at the price of refraining from the policy which they deemed essential to the welfare of the country. They had felt it necessary to maker elaxations of duties; in that course they held it their duty to persevere; and he was anxious that on so important an occasion there should be no deception and no reserve.

The speech of Sir R. Peel, of which the above is a summary, having been listened to with marked attention by a very crowded House, the leader of the Opposition party was the next to rise.

Lord John Russell said, that the proposal of Sir R. Peel was neither more nor less than that the House should retract its former vote, and disgrace itself with the country. For his own part, as he had not been one of the general supporters of the Government, he was not much moved by their threats of quitting office. He justified the degree of concert which had taken place between Mr. Miles and the Opposition. Had there not also been a combination on the other side? Had not Sir R. Peel received the support of some of the Opposition who could never before be brought to vote for any thing in the nature of protection? The earlier part of the right hon. baronet's speech had not much relevancy to this particular question. The Three-and-a-Half per Cents. reduction had been settled so long ago as March, and needed not have hindered the settlement of the Income-tax; nor was there any reason why the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill and the Irish Registration Bill should not have been postponed till 1845. As to the 34*s.* duty on refined sugar, he admitted that if the distinction were applied to foreign sugar, it ought to be applied also to colonial, which he thought should therefore be subject to a duty of 24*s.* But what Sir R. Peel now asked substantially was, that they should now affirm *that* to be expedient which they had declared to be inexpedient before. Sir R. Peel had put this upon political as much as upon financial grounds; and if the House now gave way, they would be giving a lamentable proof of their subserviency. The right hon. baronet told them that if he did not now carry his point, he should be subject to a repetition of his difficulty. The House, on the other hand, might be sure, that if they gave him the victory now, they would henceforth be wholly in his hands.

Mr. P. Miles denied in toto the conspiracy or combination of which Sir R. Peel had spoken. Lord John Russell had stated the case correctly. It was with regret he heard the right hon. baronet declare that he intended to persevere with his Bill; for he thought that the right hon. baronet would have been justified in paying due deference to the decision of a majority of that House, and postponing his measure till another Session. (*Cheers.*) He thought that the

right hon. baronet should not have placed a large body of his supporters in the painful position of either continuing their support, or withdrawing altogether from the House. But having undertaken the responsibility of advocating the views of the West Indian interest, he did not now intend to shrink from that responsibility. He certainly should take the sense of the House on the amendment he had proposed.

Mr. Cochrane said, that more deference was due to the House than the Government had shown. He thought that the independence of the House was at issue, and should not support the Government.

Mr. Kemble, Mr. Warburton, and Sir Howard Douglas briefly addressed the House, declaring their intention to vote with the Ministers.

Mr. Labouchere thought that a Government might, under some circumstances, not improperly ask the House to reconsider a vote, but not on such grounds as were taken by Sir R. Peel, who had insisted that even a matter not important in itself ought to be stiffly maintained by a minister, lest a negation of it should be construed into a want of confidence. That principle was a dangerous and unconstitutional one, and he warned the House against its consequences. He preferred Mr. Miles's plan to that of the Government, and he did not understand how any free-trader could do otherwise. He still thought that the Income-tax discussion ought to have been brought on in the present Session. To rescind the former vote would not only injure the revenue, but lower the character of the House throughout the country.

Mr. D'Israeli said, that not having been present during the debate of the previous week, he was somewhat astonished at the event which had transpired; he was not a little lost in wonder when he heard that the resignation of the Ministers was talked of. "I congratulate the Ministry—of course I congratulate the country—that instead of resigning an Administration, the right hon. gentleman has only moved an amendment. (*A laugh.*) The case of Lord Althorp and the Malt-tax had been mentioned; but that was a remarkable and peculiar case. Several years have elapsed since that case occurred: it was left for the æra of the present 'Conservative' Administration—it was left for our own experience—to witness a state of public affairs nearly analogous. Twice within the present Session had the Ministry been driven to resort to the precedent of this 'case of extreme emergency.' About a month ago, this House had been called upon to rescind a resolution on a subject most important to its character, and of the deepest interest to the great body of the nation; and, for the first time since the Malt-tax vote, this House submitted to that process, which was previously regarded with so much distrust, and only submitted to from such overbearing necessity. I cannot help thinking, that some mysterious influence must be at work to place us, within a month, in precisely the same position, and to put us before the country under circumstances which, I believe, no one in this House, whether he be on this side or the Opposition side, can describe as other than degrading to us all. (*Cheers.*) It may be that

the right hon. gentleman will retain power by subjecting us to this stern process; but I should mistake the right hon. gentleman's character if I were to suppose that he could greatly value a power which is only to be retained by means so extraordinary—I doubt if I may not say, by means so unconstitutional. I think the right hon. gentleman should deign to consult a little more the feelings of his supporters. I do not think he ought to drag them unreasonably through the mire. To call upon them to rescind one vote was enough. Those gentlemen who managed the details of the party should draw up some tariff of Parliamentary disgrace. They should be told, 'We have gauged your independence, and you may have a semblance of Parliamentary freedom as far as this point; but the moment you go further, you must either submit to public disgrace, or we must submit to private life.' He remembered very well, that in the year 1841, when the right hon. gentleman opposed the motion of the noble lord the member for London, he commenced his speech in these remarkable words:—'He had never entered into the Anti-slavery cry, and he would never enter into the cry of Cheap Sugar.' Now the right hon. gentleman had adopted certain opinions of a very decided character with respect to slavery; and he told the House cheap sugar was of such importance that the existence of his Ministry depended upon it, and that the character of his supporters must be sacrificed to secure his Ministry. Twenty-four months had only elapsed, and the right hon. gentleman came forward with a detestation of slavery in every place—except in the benches behind him. (*Hear, hear.*) If the anti-slavery repugnance were only a little more prevalent—if the right hon. gentleman did not expect upon every division, and at every crisis, that his gang should appear, and the whip should sound with that alacrity which he understood was now prevalent—it would be a little more consistent with the tone which he assumed with respect to the slave-trade, and with that which was now the principal subject of discussion. It was better for the House of Commons, and for the right hon. baronet, that this system should at once terminate. He deserved a better position than one that could only be retained by menacing his friends and cringing to his opponents." (*Much cheering.*)

Sir Howard Douglas, who had voted against the Ministers on the former division, explained his intention of voting with them to-night, though he should oppose them when their own proposal came before the House; for he objected to both changes, as injurious to the West Indies.

Lord Sandon regretted that the Government had not adopted Mr. Miles's proposition, or something like it.—He had heard with regret the speech of Sir Robert Peel. He regretted the course which the right hon. baronet had taken, and not only the course adopted with respect to the sugar question, but the general tone which he had lately assumed. (*Cheers.*) He seemed to think every vote adverse to a Government measure one of want of confidence. This was a system never before attempted in this country. He would go further, and say it was a system under which he did not

believe that the present or any Government could exist—it was, in fact, a system under which all free government was impossible. (*Continued cheering.*) As to the question before the House, he believed the proposition to be an improvement on the old system; but still, what the West Indians wanted was a supply of efficient labour. If the Government would give them this, the West Indies might yet prosper; but without it nothing could prevent the introduction of slave-grown sugar.

Mr. Sheil supported the 20*s.* duty; quoting Mr. Huskisson's opinion in 1829, when he and Mr. Grant had proposed to reduce the duties upon colonial sugar to 20*s.*, and on foreign sugar to 28*s.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that Mr. Huskisson's argument was not applicable to the present state of things. The reduction then proposed was to 20*s.* for British, and to 28*s.* on all Foreign sugars, whether the produce of free or slave labour; and it was quite evident, therefore, that if by the reduction of duty then proposed, there would have been a vastly increased demand throughout the country, that demand could have been met by admitting all Foreign sugars in bond, without any delay or any intervention of forms preparatory to its admission. But now, free-labour sugar alone was proposed to be admitted; and it was necessary to give timely notice to the growers of it; hence the Government did not propose to reduce the duty at once. As to the proposed reversal of the decision of the House already pronounced, he did not entertain the views of some who had preceded him. There was nothing in the constitution of the House or the practice of Parliament which prohibited the House from being called upon for a second decision on the subject upon which it had already decided. It was said, the importance of a subject must be the guide in reversing a decision: if so, this was a case in point, the subject being one involving the slave-trade and slavery. It was right, at any rate, to call upon the House deliberately to confirm its former decision, if it was disposed to adhere to its judgment. He must condemn the tone of Mr. D'Israeli's speech. The real question under consideration was, whether it was expedient to diminish the amount of sugar-duty proposed by Ministers by the small sum of 4*s.* Now this reduction of duty was not proposed to take place until November, and there was every reason to suppose that the effect would be not only to injure the revenue, but, as had been already shown, to afford no relief to the consumer. When November arrived, supposing the proposition to be carried, he thought that honourable gentlemen supporting the arrangement would find it difficult to show that with the necessary delay after November, before the supplies of sugar to be brought from Java and Manilla could arrive in our markets, the effect would be to create for the West India interest a monopoly of the market from November until February, and to transfer into their pockets the difference of duty thus lost to the Government. As to the loss to the revenue by this scheme, it was lightly treated, because it only amounted to 500,000*l.*, while they were in possession of a large

surplus. But how was it that surplus amounts of revenue were reduced, and heavy debts and embarrassments contracted? It was not, he believed, by making immense reductions and sweeping away at once enormous amounts of revenue that a country became indebted and embarrassed; but it was by gradually yielding to moderate reductions of revenue, gradually diminishing the amount of surplus, that that surplus dwindled away until they had nothing left to deal with.

Mr. P. M. Stewart argued the question in favour of the West Indians, upon its commercial principles.

Mr. Entwisle maintained the principle of fair protection. In that spirit he had voted against the Government. But in the present circumstances of the case, he could not trust his vote with those who he was sure were the enemies of all protection.

Mr. Escott, M.P. for Winchester, could not understand how Mr. P. Miles and his supporters could reconcile the two objects of protecting the West Indies, and at the same time increasing the supply of sugar. He condemned the factious conduct of certain Conservative members towards the Government, and inveighed against monopoly in general.

Mr. W. Miles taunted Mr. Escott with change of opinions. He for one would not measure his corn by the *Winchester* bushel. (*Laughter.*) The West India interest did not ask for the same protection which they now possessed, but they desired a little more than the Government offered. How could they support the Corn-laws and yet refuse protection to the West Indians?

Lord Howick contended for the 20*s.* against the 24*s.* duty. He denied that the forms of the House were meant to give an opportunity for rescinding a vote; what they were meant for was to prevent a surprise. It was quite a new doctrine that the Government were entitled to go out whenever their supporters differed from them. At that rate, all which the House of Commons would have to do would be to pass a vote of confidence at the beginning of the Session, and then quietly disperse to their homes. The threat of resignation was one which the Ministers could not fulfil. They had no right thus to renounce their responsibility to their party. Least of all could they go out upon so slight a question as a difference of 4*s.* in a duty. It was no doubt unfortunate for them that a large proportion of their party differed from them upon certain important questions of trade and finance; that their party had brought them into office without a clear understanding of their real opinions on these questions; and that their followers supported them, not because they liked them, but because they disliked still more the persons likely to succeed them. He called upon the Government to take one line or the other upon these great questions of free trade, and not to halt any longer between two opinions. And he called on the agriculturists themselves either to make a Government of their own which would enforce their own views, or if they felt that public opinion rendered this impossible, then to yield to that public opinion, and desist from their opposition to the judicious attempts of the Government.

Lord Northland declared his intention of adhering to his former vote against the Government.

Lord Stanley defended himself and his colleagues against those who called themselves the supporters of the Government. He admitted those general principles of free trade which Lord Howick had enumerated—every body admitted them; but the whole science of a statesman lay in knowing when and how far to apply them. Lord Howick had represented the Government as having many supporters who acted chiefly on the feeling of a greater dislike to their opponents. But had not the same been the case with the Whig Government of which Lord Howick had been a member? Was it not, indeed, the necessary condition of every free Government? The noble lord, in the plenitude of his sympathy, had offered his advice to the agriculturists; but he (Lord Stanley) doubted much whether they would take it. He had given counsel to the Government also; but neither would *they* follow his advice; on the contrary, they would endeavour, if they continued in office, to maintain a wise and cautious course, not lending themselves to those extreme principles which would preclude them from giving a fair and just protection to existing interests. The noble lord might hold out his seducing baits; but he did not believe that the West Indians, or the other members of the Conservative party, would throw themselves into the arms of the noble lord, the extreme enemy of all protection. Lord Stanley then entered at some length into the merits of Mr. Miles's plan as affecting the consumer, who, in his opinion, must thereby inevitably pay a higher price from the present time to November, without one shilling gained to the planter, and with a great loss to the revenue. In conclusion, Lord Stanley said he had no wish to dictate to any one what opinion he should entertain; but Government had a right to ask for fair and generous treatment from those who supported them in the main. If they continued to hold office after repeated defeats, he well knew what treatment they might expect from their opponents, and what they would deserve in the way of censure. They called upon those who had acted in this question against the Government no longer to associate themselves with those who, if they came into power, would be very little disposed to give any very favourable indulgence either to the claims of the agricultural interest or to the West India body.

Lord Palmerston said, that a great objection to the Ministerial proposition was its making, or attempting to make, a distinction between slave-grown and free-labour sugar: and this objection applied also to Mr. Miles's proposal, though preferable in his opinion to that of the Government. With respect to the conduct of the Government, he must say, notwithstanding their disclaimers, that they had threatened members that night; and he thought such threats brought seriously into danger the independence, character, and dignity of the House of Commons. When a Government was defeated on some important question, it ought to retire: but had that been the conduct on more than one occasion of the present Ministers? The other day they made the House reverse its deci-

sion on the Factory Bill, because it was an important measure. The present measure was said not to be a question of importance; yet, because it was comparatively unimportant, the Government refused to retain office unless the House rescinded its vote, because, on account of its insignificance, defeat was considered the greater affront. "The great question," continued Lord Palmerston, "for the House to consider is, whether it can surrender its independent will, its sincere conviction, at the mere dictation of the Government —whether honourable members who have supported their opinions by their votes, and, under a deep conviction, have cried 'Ay' on Friday, are to be compelled to cry 'No' on Monday."

Mr. Stafford O'Brien said, the Ministers were in possession of the support of the great agricultural body; he called on Sir R. Peel to do the agriculturists the justice of declaring whether they had offered him any factious opposition.

Colonel Sibthorp with much energy supported the Government.

Mr. M. Gibson maintained the opinions which he had given in the former debate. Comparing the Government proposal with that of Mr. Miles, he concluded that the former was the more liberal of the two, and should have his vote.

Mr. Roebuck considered that Mr. Gibson had taken an erroneous view of the matter: he should vote for the 20s. duty, though proposed by "monopolists." The West Indian party by their proposition were not only advancing their own interest but that of the consumer. But it was said that this was a vote inimical to the Government. He for one had no enmity to the Government; on the contrary, he should be sorry to see them out; but he could not on that account disregard the interests of the consumer. It was a remarkable thing, that that which had happened frequently to the late weak Government, had now, on several occasions, happened to the present Government, supposed to be so strong. To what was this owing? It was owing to that force out of doors, which, independently of all majorities, was always pressing upon the Government: the consequence was, that the great interests of the community were brought into collision with the sectional interests of the few; and that would always in future be a necessary condition of carrying on the Government; for the voice of the people had declared that the protective system could no longer be maintained. In conclusion, Mr. Roebuck entertained the House with some caustic allusions to Mr. D'Israeli's speech. "That hon. member," he said, "had delivered one of those specimens of profound and mystical philosophy which enabled him to earn the reputation of being wise by propounding difficulties which he did not solve. (*Laughter and cheers.*) That was a cheap mode of acquiring that reputation. He had known many books of three volumes full of it. (*Laughter.*) They had seen a great deal of anger in the hon. gentleman, and, it might be thought, some disappointment. (*Laughter and cheers.*) A reverend gentleman once preached before Mr. Pitt, and his sermon was founded on the following text:—'There is a lad among us who hath five barley loaves and three small fishes; but

what are they among so many?' and he thought that that text would explain a good deal of the hon. gentleman's speech."

The Committee then divided as follows:—for Mr. Miles's motion, 233; against it, 255: majority for the Government, 22. The announcement was received with cheering.

Mr. P. Miles then said, that after this distinct expression of the opinion of the Committee, he would not trouble them to proceed any further with his proposition.

Sir R. Peel's amendment that 24*s*. and 34*s*. should be inserted, was then agreed to.

Further discussions took place in Committee when the subject was resumed on the 20th. A long and desultory discussion arose on the third clause, which gave power to Her Majesty, by an order in Council, to declare the sugars of other countries admissible as not being the produce of slave labour. It was urged by Mr. Labouchere, Mr. V. Smith, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Hume, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Lord Howick, Mr. Bernal, and Mr. Shiel, that no sufficient distinction existed to enable the Government to ascertain whether the sugar was the produce of slave labour or not. Java was more particularly referred to as a country in which the existing system of forced labour so nearly approximates to slavery as to make the practicability of such a distinction questionable.

Lord Palmerston argued that to admit sugar, the produce of free labour, gave virtually as much encouragement to the produce of slave labour as if the latter were admitted direct. He could not charge the proposers of this measure with hypocrisy, because hypocrisy involved some attempt to deceive, whereas this was fully too barefaced to deceive anybody.

In answer to these attacks, Sir R. Peel and Mr. Gladstone argued, that, in the first place, with regard to the produce of countries where slave-labour is employed, but where the slave-trade has ceased, no difference would be made between them. As to Java, they maintained that the domestic slaves were not employed in the fields; the great distinction between the former slaves in the West Indies and the labourers in Java was, that the latter could withdraw themselves from their labour when they pleased.

Mr. Irving proposed that the privilege of bringing sugar to England at the free-labour duty, should be confined to those countries which do not import sugar for their own consumption. This amendment, however, was negatived without discussion.

On the fourth clause, which required certificates of origin, Mr. Labouchere, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Hume, and Mr. A. Chapman, urged strong objections, alleging that as a prevention of the admission of slave-grown sugar, the certificates would be found utterly unavailing.

Mr. Gladstone defended the adoption of the certificate test, arguing that it had been found operative in other cases, and that fraud could not be practised without difficulty and expense.

Lord Palmerston, however, divided the Committee on the clause; which was carried by 114 to 60. The clauses having been eventually disposed of,

Mr. T. Duncombe proposed to make an alteration in the pream-

ble of the Bill, to render it more correct. It stated that the House had "freely and voluntarily" resolved. Now it was notorious, he said, that the House had acted under coercion: therefore he moved that those words be omitted. Mr. Duncombe alluded to the reversal by the House of its former decision, after the Premier had threatened to resign unless Mr. Miles's amendment was rescinded. Sir R. Peel was not to blame for his conduct to his supporters: he had used them just as they deserved. But what did the people out of doors think of the House and the Government? With disgust and contempt. And, after all, by whom had Sir R. Peel been saved? By the free-traders, whose principle was not very obvious in voting for a 14*s.* protection (here Mr. Duncombe got into some confusion about figures) rather than a 10*s.* protection, to keep in Her Majesty's Ministers. Who were now the Tory tools? He humbly besought Sir R. Peel not to resist the omission of these false words —not to add insult and humiliation to injury.

Sir R. Peel thought that before Mr. Duncombe pronounced so harsh a judgment, he should have known his facts and figures a little more accurately. If the House were brought into contempt, it would be by such ignorance of its business as the hon. member had shown. He had never said that he expected from his supporters an acquiescence in all the measures which the Government proposed: what he did say was, that the Government would not consent to purchase the support of their friends by an abandonment of the great principle they had avowed, and to which they had determined to adhere. "I did, no doubt, mean to indicate with respect to this question, that I did think it materially interfered with our financial and commercial arrangements; and I did probably intimate what might be the possible consequences of a withdrawal of support. (*Hear, hear, mingled with ironical cheers and laughter.*) I thought it fair to do so. I knew I should have been taunted if I had said nothing about it, and had concealed my real opinions; and therefore I asked for their support—not because this was a question between 20*s.* and 24*s.*, but because I thought it would amount to an indication whether the House of Commons disapproved of our proposals with respect to the Sugar-duties. I doubted whether it would not be equivalent to a disapproval of the principles upon which we were about to act—of discrimination between slave-grown sugar and free-labour sugar; and I thought it did amount to an indication of that want of confidence which ought to be followed beyond a doubt by such a result as want of confidence pointed to. (*Hear, hear, and some laughter.*) Those were exactly the expressions which I used, and by which I must abide: but I totally disclaim the intention or the fact of having stated, that with respect to every measure introduced by the Government we expected the support of our general supporters, and insisted upon the complete adoption of all our measures. These conclusions have been come to by persons for the purpose of dissatisfying my hon. friends behind me: but I do hope that my hon. friends—(*Laughter from the Opposition*)—yes, I say hon. 'friends,' for

I must say that no man, speaking of general measures, ever received greater proofs of confidence than I have received—I do hope that my hon. friends will not be deceived by the circumstances to which the hon. gentleman has referred for the purpose of promoting dissension, not only upon this, but also among gentlemen upon his own side of the House."

Mr. Labouchere congratulated Sir R. Peel on the more cheerful tone in which he had addressed the House that evening, as compared with his speech on the 17th. "I am sure that the House and the country must be rejoiced to hear from him expressions tending to indicate that, upon mature consideration, he feels that the language held by him upon a late occasion is not altogether that which it became a British Minister to address to a British House of Commons." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. T. Duncombe declined to press his motion to a division, but took credit to himself for the advantageous opportunity which it had afforded to Sir R. Peel to set himself right with his friends. After some further discussion, chiefly of a personal kind, the preamble was agreed to, and the Sugar-duties Bill was reported.

The principal debate on the measure took place in the House of Lords on the 2nd of July, when the Earl of Dalhousie moved the third reading. The noble lord entered at length into the subject; showing the prejudicial effects of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies on the supply of labour, and the consequent diminution in the produce of sugar. This diminished supply had necessarily increased the price; and it became requisite to provide a supply from other quarters, to answer the increased demand. It was the duty of the Government to create a supply of sugar at a reasonable price to the consumer, whilst they protected the interests of the producer, and had respect to what the country had done to put down slavery. It was upon this principle the present Bill was founded. By the Act which this measure was intended to supersede, all foreign sugar was subjected to a duty of 63*s.* per cwt. and 5 per cent., and British sugar to a duty of only 24*s.* and 5 per cent. This Bill proposed to leave the duty on sugar the produce of the British possessions as it then stood—namely, 24*s.* and 5 per cent.; but it proposed to effect an important alteration with respect to foreign sugar, by allowing the sugar of China, of Java, and Manilla, to be admitted at a duty of 34*s.* and 5 per cent., such sugar being the produce of free labour; and it also proposed to give to her Majesty in Council a power to admit, under particular circumstances, sugar the produce of other countries, with which we had reciprocal treaties, such being certified to be *bonâ fide* the sugar of those countries and the produce of free labour.

Lord Monteagle objected to the measure, because it made legislation on a subject of commercial policy fluctuate with the laws and morals of the people of other countries; he objected to it also on the ground that it was not brought forward as a final arrangement of the question, but merely as a stopgap till something further could be done. When he, a few nights ago, asked their lordships to agree to a motion for inquiry into the state of our imports, it was objected that such

inquiry would unsettle men's minds and check commerce: now he could not conceive any measure more calculated to depress an already depressed interest, than such a vacillating and uncertain state of things as this Bill would produce. He also objected to the Bill on the ground that whilst it professed to prohibit slave-grown produce, it admitted sugar from China and Java, where slavery existed; and it would also indirectly encourage all slave produce, because the countries from which sugar was allowed to be imported at the lower duty would supply themselves with sugar from the Brazils, and send all their own produce to the English market. He denied that the opinions of the people of this country as to the admission of slave-grown produce had been fairly taken at the last elections: he was convinced that if ever there was a case where delusions had been carefully excited, and pledges had been given which were afterwards broken, and every deceit had been palmed on the minds of the people of this country, it was at that time. Upon these points he dwelt at considerable length, going over much of the same ground as the opponents of the measure in the Commons; and he concluded by expressing his opinion that the principle of the Bill was bad and inexplicable.

Lord Brougham defended the Bill, on the ground that it was not a mere question of free trade, or of abstract political economy, but was one involving the interests of humanity and public faith. It affected essentially the greatest acts of this country, the abolition of the slave-trade, and the emancipation of the slaves in the British colonies. Those glorious triumphs ought not to be tarnished; and, to be consistent with ourselves, we must preserve a system of commercial policy that would prevent those acts from being rendered nugatory. He was not prepared to say that he would not be in alliance or would not commercially deal with any country which cultivated its ground by slaves. He held, as a statesman, that it was not with a view to put down slavery and encourage emancipation that he had a right to take this course, or draw that line, or make that distinction; because he had no right to interfere with the domestic institutions of any other state under the sun. But when they came to the question of slave-traffic, it was another matter, and such observations would not apply; because, if he opened the ports to the consumption of Cuba and Brazilian sugar, he should know that, by that very act, he was opening those ports to the accursed African slave-trade; and every hogshead of sugar which he allowed to enter our ports this year more than had been consumed in the last would be raised by means of that infernal traffic; and he should know his policy to be calculated not merely to encourage the detestable institutions of slavery in Cuba and Brazil, but he should be also encouraging that which he had a right to interfere with as a British statesman and a man. With respect to the consumption of slave-grown coffee and cotton, with which they had been taunted, he considered that almost as a necessary evil, but it was palliated by the difference in the nature of the culture of the different kinds of produce. In the cultivation of sugar, slave-labour was employed in its most revolting

forms, and was altogether different from the cultivation of cotton, coffee, and indigo. Looking to the claims of the West Indian planters, and at the wants of this country, he believed that this measure was necessary. Sugar had become to the people of this country nearly one of the necessaries of life: but to repudiate all attempts to limit its increase to a certain degree, would be bad policy, and would injure that cause which he had most at heart, the extinction of slavery and the abolition of the slave-trade.

Earl St. Vincent contended, on behalf of the West India planters, that the reduction of the differential duty was too great; or at least, that the measure should be postponed till our colonies were sufficiently recovered to compete with foreign countries.

The Earl of Radnor believed that the difficulties of the West Indies arose from the restrictions caused by monopolies, to which they were themselves subjected. He did not object to the Bill, as it was a step in the right direction.

Lord Ashburton approved of the measure, as adapted to meet the wants of the country, at the same time that it attended to the interests of humanity.

The Marquess of Lansdowne thought the measure contained many sound principles, which ought to have been carried further, by consulting more the interests of consumers in this country. He considered that attempts to exclude the sugar produced by slave-labour would fail in practice, and that the better plan would be to admit all sugars upon an uniform system. This country had made great sacrifices for the abolition of the slave-trade, and great sacrifices the people would be prepared again to make if they could expect them to be effectual; but the country was not prepared to abandon its commerce with every part of the globe where it had the effect of encouraging the slave-trade. To interfere with other countries was for the first time proposed by this Bill; and he must say that he was not very desirous to see it successful, because he doubted that it was a principle safe or proper to be adopted to interfere with the institutions, be they bad or otherwise, of other countries, by applying to them that commercial screw which, wherever applied, had always failed, and which he hoped would always be found to fail; because he was persuaded that civilization and improvement, and even ultimately the great object of the abatement of slavery, were to be most easily and effectually achieved by the freedom of intercourse and the exchange of ideas between a people having long had the benefit of free institutions, and one which was not so far advanced in civilization and a love of those institutions. Alluding to some remarks made by Lord Brougham on the commercial measures propounded by the late Government before they quitted office, the Marquess said, his noble and learned friend had taunted the late Government with having, like drowning men, caught at straws. If it were so, they had this consolation, that the straw had not met the unfortunate fate of ordinary straws in rotting on the ground, but had germinated in the ungrateful soil opposite, and had come forth in the shape of altered Corn-laws and altered Sugar-duties, although they had been previously told the

country had the happiest of Corn-laws and the happiest of Sugar-duties. (*Laughter.*)

Lord Brougham acknowledged that the straw was so far exempt from the fate of ordinary straws, that it had not gone down with the drowning men, but while they sunk, it remained.

After a few words from the Earl of Dalhousie in reply, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

CHAPTER VIII.

Bank Charter and Banking Regulations—Sir Robert Peel introduces his Bill to the House of Commons on the 6th of May in a speech of great ability—Details of his plan affecting the Bank of England and Private Banks—The resolutions are favourably received, but no discussion takes place—Debate in Committee on the same subject on the 20th of May—Further explanations of his views by Sir Robert Peel—Various opinions expressed respecting the resolutions, which are ultimately carried—Debate on the Second Reading of the Bank Charter Bill—Amendment proposed by Mr. Hawes—Speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir W. Clay, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Hume, Sir R. Peel, and other Members—The Amendment is negatived by 185 *to* 30*—Discussions in Committee—The Bill is passed—It is introduced by the Earl of Ripon in the House of Lords—Remarks of Lord Monteagle, Lord Ashburton, the Earl of Radnor, and other Peers—The Bill passes through Committee without division.* DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL.*—Nature of the Measure—It is carried through the House of Lords, though opposed by the Bishops of London and Exeter and some other Peers—Excitement in the country against the Bill—Great numbers of petitions are presented against it in the House of Commons—The Attorney-General moves the Second Reading of the Bill in an able speech—It is supported by Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Shiel, Sir R. Peel, Lord John Russell, and Lord Sandon, and opposed by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Colquhoun, and Mr. Fox Maule—The Second Reading is carried by a majority of* 190*—Amendments are proposed in Committee by Mr. Shaw and other Members, but without success—The Bill is sent up again to the House of Lords, where it is again opposed by the Bishop of London and other Peers, but is carried with the Commons' Amendments by* 161. SEES OF BANGOR AND ST. ASAPH.*—The Earl of Powis renews his attempt to repeal the Union between the two Sees—The Duke of Wellington opposes the Bill—Speeches of various Peers for and against the measure—The Second Reading is carried by* 49 *to* 37*—Previously to the Third Reading the Duke of Wellington announces that the consent of the Crown is necessary to the carrying of the Bill, and that such consent will not be given—The Earl of Powis consequently withdraws the Bill—Discussion thereupon—Speech of Lord Brougham.* MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES *of the Session.—Joint Stock Companies' Regulation Act—Railway Act—South Wales Turnpike Act—Poor-law Amendment Act.* THE POST OFFICE QUESTION.*—Mr. T. Duncombe brings before the House of Commons a petition from Mr. Mazzini, complaining of the opening of his letters by warrant of the Secretary of State—Animated de-*

bates on the subject in both Houses—Mr. T. Duncombe in the House of Commons, and the Earl of Radnor in the House of Lords, move for the appointment of Select Committees of Inquiry—The Government justify the practice, but grant Select Committees, which are appointed—Reports of the Committees—The Earl of Radnor introduces a Bill to alter the existing law, but without effect—Debate in the House of Commons on the 9th of August—Review of the Session and the condition of the country—Speeches of Lord John Russell, and Sir R. Peel—The Houses are adjourned till September, to give time for the decision of Mr. O'Connell's Writ of Error—Parliament is prorogued by Commission on the 5th of September—The Speech from the Throne—Results of the Session of 1844, *and state of the country at its close—Conclusion.*

OF all the topics which occupied the attention of Parliament during the present Session, there was certainly none which, in respect of the great interests which it involved, and the effects it was calculated to produce upon the commercial and monetary transactions of the kingdom, deserves a more prominent notice than the Bill introduced by Sir Robert Peel for the regulation of the Bank of England and for the administration of banking concerns in general. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1833, conferring upon the Bank of England certain privileges, it was provided, that the charter granted to that institution should expire in 1855, but the power was reserved to the Legislature, by giving six months' notice, to revise the charter ten years earlier. Availing themselves of this option, the Government now proposed a measure by which this most important branch of the business of the country was in future to be regulated upon an improved and newly modelled system of management and control. This Bill, now become the law of the land, may justly be considered the second great monetary measure of Sir Robert Peel's life, and will assuredly be regarded as one of the most signal monuments of his skill as a commercial Minister and financier; and as the plan itself may well challenge competition with any other specimen of modern legislation on the same subject, the exposition with which it was introduced by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons deserves no less to be characterized as one of his happiest efforts. The masterly and lucid statement of the principles of currency with which his speech commenced, imparted an attraction even to that usually barren and repulsive subject; the skill with which controverted points were disposed of as they successively arose, and the dexterous arrangement and happy elucidation of the details of his scheme, riveted the attention and admiration of the House to a degree which, on a question of so dry and complicated a nature, afforded the highest testimony to the ability of the speaker. To abridge in any degree a statement so complete and well digested in all its parts, is to do an injustice to its merits, though unavoidably necessary in regard to the limits of this work. The extensive nature of the subject, however, and the abundance of details involved in the Ministerial

plan, will not bear to be comprised within very narrow bounds. On the 6th of May, the House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee upon the Bank Charter, Sir Robert Peel commenced his speech amidst profound attention, by observing upon the extensive effects which the decision of the House upon the matter of these resolutions must produce throughout all the transactions of society. The Act of 1833 had empowered the Government to notify to the Bank, before August 1844, that Parliament meant to deal anew with the subject. The Government now proposed that Parliament should exercise this power of notification. He was sure the House would address itself to the question without party bias: he would even ask, if it were permitted him to do so, that gentlemen would be content that night to hear attentively, without expressing any opinion,—that they should reserve all observations until they should have taken time to consider the suggestions of Government. He adverted to the manifesto put forth by the country bankers: he would not blame them, in a matter affecting their own interests, for having thus solicited the aid of members towards a combined resistance; but he must express his hope that members would deem it their duty to decline that indiscriminate invitation. It would be necessary for him, he said, in the first place, to consider the principle of value; because he feared there was not an universal agreement as to what really constituted the measure of value. First, he would inquire, what was a pound? and what the engagement to pay a pound? Surely the word "pound" meant something more than an abstraction; in his opinion, it meant a certain weight of precious metal of a certain fineness; and the engagement of a maker of a promissory note was to pay on demand a definite amount of that metal and fineness. A real measure of value, in this just sense, had existed till the year 1797, when bank paper became issuable without convertibility into metal. For some years the subject attracted little attention, until the Bullion Committee of 1810 propounded a sounder theory. That theory, however, was then unsatisfactory to a great part of the public; and a notion became very general that a pound was merely an abstraction. He quoted some of the current definitions of that time, whose vagueness excited a good deal of laughter. Similar inaccuracy of opinion seemed to prevail at this day, if he was to judge from the pamphlets now in circulation, particularly from one lately published at Birmingham. It was said, that the change of times required a new standard of value; but just as reasonably might it be urged, that because population had increased, and the railway system widely extended, the foot measure ought henceforth to contain sixteen inches. The reason why an ounce of gold cost 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* in silver was, that this is the real proportion of the one metal to the other; and if you meant to give a certain advantage to all debtors you should do so by way of a direct discount, and not say that an ounce of gold, really worth 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* of silver, shall be worth 5*l.* for the future; for here the dealers in those metals would assuredly defeat you. Some writers had argued that gold was

unfit to be a circulating medium, because it was an article of commerce, and there were several theories upon this subject. There was for instance the proposition of Mr. Ricardo, whose principle was that paper should be convertible only when the notes tendered for specie should reach to upwards of a certain high amount; but he preferred to adhere to the present system of a single gold standard and a five-pound note convertible into gold. He would now state his views respecting the principle for the regulation of a paper currency, making a clear distinction between bills of exchange and those promissory notes which, being payable to bearer, served the direct purposes of money. The first Lord Liverpool, a high authority, had enforced this important distinction between paper credit and a paper currency. In his time, as in ours, the attempt was made to deter the state from improving the paper currency, by the fear of injuring paper credit. Adhere to the standard of value and to the principle of convertibility, for your promissory notes, and there will be nothing to fear from any quantity of bills of exchange. But he did not agree that mere convertibility was of itself a sufficient guarantee against an over-issue of promissory notes. He admitted, as to most articles, the safety of leaving them free to competition; but the article of currency was one peculiarly circumstanced; it was not an object to produce the greatest quantity of this article at the lowest price. He quoted evidence to show that where unlimited powers of issue should be in private hands, there could be no complete sympathy between the amount of currency put forth and the state of the money-markets; in such circumstances a danger would always exist, that just as there was beginning to be a rise of prices and a drain of gold, the issue of the paper would be increased. Observe the fate of the American issues;—the paralysis which had followed that case was a strong illustration that convertibility alone was not a sufficient guarantee. Now, these were his principles, and he thought it fit to lay them down in all their breadth, though he thereby exposed himself to be afterwards told that he did not practically carry them to their full extent. At all events, he would propose no measures which should be inconsistent with his principles; at all events, he would try to do as little individual harm as possible, and avoid injuring those principles by inducing an opinion that they were incompatible with the safety of private for tunes. It was contended by some that the power of issuing money, whether in metal or paper, should belong to the state; but this, he agreed with Lord Althorp in thinking, was not an expedient principle for a Government to adopt. He would now state the outline of the practical measures which he was prepared to recommend. "I propose, therefore, with respect to the Bank of England, that there should be an actual separation of the two departments of issue and banking—that there should be different officers to each, and a different system of account. I likewise propose, that to the issue-department should be transferred the whole amount of bullion now in the possession of the Bank, and that the issue of bank-notes should hereafter take place on two foundations,

and two foundations only—first on a definite amount of securities, and after that exclusively upon bullion; so that the action of the public would, in this latter respect, govern the amount of the circulation. There will be no power in the Bank to issue notes on deposits and discount of bills, and the issue-department will have to place to the credit of the banking-department the amount of notes which the issue-department by law will be entitled to issue. With respect to the banking business of the Bank, I propose that it should be governed on precisely the same principles as would regulate any other body dealing with Bank of England notes. The fixed amount of securities on which I propose that the Bank of England should issue notes is 14,000,000*l.*, and the whole of the remainder of the circulation is to be issued exclusively on the foundation of bullion. I propose that there should be a complete and periodical publication of the accounts of the Bank of England, both of the banking and issue department, as tending to increase the credit of the Bank, and to prevent panic and needless alarm. I would therefore enact by law, that there should be returned to the Government a weekly account of the issue of notes by the Bank of England—of the amount of bullion—of the fluctuations of the bullion—of the amount of deposits—in short, an account of every transaction both in the issue-department and the banking-department of the Bank of England; and that the Government should forthwith publish unreservedly and weekly a full account of the circulation of the Bank."

Sir Robert Peel next proceeded to explain the regulations proposed by him for Private Banks. The general rule would be, to draw a distinction between the privilege of issue and the conduct of banking business; the object being to limit competition, but to make the great change with as little detriment as possible to private interests. From this time no new bank of issue would be constituted; but all the existing banks of issue would be allowed to retain the privilege, upon condition that they do not exceed the present amount, to be calculated upon the average of a term of years. This was necessary to enable the Bank of England to know the extent of issue with which it would have to compete. While the issues would be restricted banking business would be facilitated; the privilege of suing and being sued, at present withheld from Joint-Stock Banks, would be accorded; the law of partnership would be so altered, that while the acts of an individual director or other authorized partner would bind the whole, the acts of an unauthorized partner would not do so; Joint-Stock Banks in London, at present forbidden to accept bills for a date of less than six months, would be placed on an equality with other banks, and allowed to accept bills of any amount and any date. If the last privilege were abused by the circulation of small bills, he should at once appeal to Parliament to correct the evil. Joint-Stock Banks would be required to publish a full and complete periodical list of all partners and directors, and banks of issue to publish an account of their issues,—a much better security for the public than many delusive checks to which his attention had been invited.

Joint-Stock Banks would be prohibited from having shares of less than 100*l.*, 50*l.*, or some fixed amount; and no new Joint-Stock Bank should be constituted except upon application to a Government department, on registration of prospectuses, and probably registration of shares and paid-up capital.

After this statement of his views affecting private banking establishments, he reverted to the proposition respecting the Bank of England. "It is to be allowed issues to the extent of a fixed amount of securities—14,000,000*l.* The existing loan of 11,000,000*l.* to Government at 3 per cent will be continued, there appearing no advantage in change. The remaining 3,000,000*l.* will be based upon Exchequer Bills and other securities, over which the Bank will have entire control; with the power, however, of limiting its issues on that portion of the securities, to restore the exchanges and so forth: there could hardly be a case in which the securities could safely be diminished to less than 11,000,000*l.* The Bank will also be allowed to extend its issues beyond the 14,000,000*l.* on emergency, but only with the assent of three members of the Government; and in such case the whole of the net profit on any amount beyond the 14,000,000*l.* will revert to Government. A case might arise, such as the sudden extinction of 2,000,000*l.* of the provincial currency, which would need an extension of the Bank currency to fill the gap. Without seeing any great advantage in the "legal tender" clause, it is proposed to continue it, in order to facilitate the circulation of Bank paper. The pecuniary arrangements between the Bank and Government have to be explained. The Bank retains the privilege of issuing notes on securities to the amount of 14,000,000*l.* at 3 per cent; which would yield 420,000*l.* From this there are deductions to be made. The total cost to the Bank, on an issue of 20,000,000*l.*, has been estimated (by the Committee of 1833) at 117,000*l.*; but take it at about 113,000*l.*, which taken from 420,000*l.*, leaves 307,000*l.* There is then to be deducted about 60,000*l.* composition with the Stamp-office for the privilege of issuing notes. Then there is about 24,000*l.* paid by the Bank to those bankers who undertake to issue Bank of England notes (taking 1 per cent received on a payment of 3 per cent.) The result, after subtracting these items, is 220,000*l.* derived from the issuing of notes. Hitherto the Bank has paid 120,000*l.* to Government for its privileges: its privileges are now to be affected; but on the other hand increased stability is to be given to its banking business; and he proposed that in future the Bank should still pay that sum, besides the 60,000*l.* for the composition with the Stamp-office, making in all about 180,000*l.* Government pay to the Bank 248,000*l.* for the management of the Public Debt, and the difference between the two last sums would be the balance that Government would have to pay over to the Bank.

Finally, Sir R. Peel stated that the present measure would apply to England alone: the subject of Scotch and Irish Banks being reserved for future consideration. His speech, which was remarkable

for its lucidity and arrangement, was listened to with great attention, and repeatedly cheered during its delivery. The following string of resolutions was then put from the chair:—

"1. That it is expedient to continue to the Bank of England, for a time to be limited, certain of the privileges now by law given to that corporation, subject to such conditions as may be provided by any act to be passed for that purpose.

"2. That it is expedient to provide by law that the Bank of England should henceforth be divided into two separate departments, one exclusively confined to the issue and circulation of notes, the other to the conduct of banking business.

"3. That it is expedient to limit the amount of securities upon which it shall henceforth be lawful for the Bank of England to issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand; and that such amount shall only be increased under certain conditions to be prescribed by law.

"4. That it is expedient to provide by law that a weekly publication should be made by the Bank of England of the state both of the circulation and of the banking departments.

"5. That it is expedient to repeal the law which subjects the notes of the Bank of England to the payment of the composition for stamp duty.

"6. That, in consideration of the privileges to be continued to the Bank of England, the rate of fixed annual payment to be made by the Bank to the public shall be 180,000*l.* per annum; and shall be defrayed by deducting the said sum from the sum now by law payable to the Bank for the management of the Public Debt.

"7. That in the event of any increase of the securities upon which it shall be lawful for the Bank of England to issue such promissory notes as aforesaid, a further annual payment shall be made by the Bank of England to the public, over and above the said fixed payment of 180,000*l.*, equal in amount to the net profit derived from the promissory notes issued on such additional securities.

"8. That it is expedient to prohibit by law the issue of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand by any bank not now issuing such notes, or by any bank hereafter to be established in any part of the United Kingdom.

"9. That it is expedient to provide by law that such banks in England and Wales as now issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand shall continue to issue such notes, subject to such conditions and to such limitations as to the amount of issue as may be provided for by any act to be passed for that purpose.

"10. That it is expedient to provide by law for the weekly publication of the amount of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand circulated by any bank authorized to issue such notes.

"11. That it is expedient to make further provision by law with regard to Joint-Stock Banking Companies."

In conformity with the desire expressed by Sir Robert Peel that members would refrain from pronouncing any immediate opinion upon his propositions, but would allow time for them to be printed

in order to a more deliberate consideration, no discussion took place at this time, but on the 20th May, the House having gone into Committee on Sir R. Peel's resolutions, they became the subject of debate, some further explanation of the scope and objects of his measure being first given by him. He declared his adherence to the principles already propounded by him, and that what he now proposed to do was chiefly to give some explanations upon points of detail. He would suppose that the country circulation was eight millions; that the country banks might desire, by agreement with the Bank of England, to reduce it to four millions; and that it might become necessary, (which, however, would not be matter of course,) for that establishment to make fresh issues in order to supply the vacuum. The cases then in which he would allow the Bank to do so would be those of a country bank failing, or closing, or commuting its own circulation for that of the Bank of England. With respect to the question whether the bullion on which the Bank of England was to issue its notes should be allowed to include silver, he proposed that silver should be so included; but without at all departing from the great principle that there must be but one standard, and that standard a gold one: all he meant was, that if a party chose to bring silver to the Bank, the Bank might, within a certain limit, give its notes in exchange for it. If this were not permitted, the Bank, having no interest in keeping a supply of silver, would probably cease to keep it; but it was important to the country to have access to such a supply, not only for domestic circulation, but with reference to foreign commerce, especially with India and China. He would, therefore, propose to permit an issue of notes upon silver bullion in the proportion of one-fifth of the whole, or one part in silver to four in gold. With respect to banks of issue, he would leave them their circulation until Parliament should make further order, and he would compute that circulation upon the average of what was its amount from the 6th of May, 1842, to the 6th of May, 1844, requiring henceforth a weekly publication of it. Where one bank should have taken the business of another, the benefit of the averages of the extinguished bank should be given in the circulation of the surviving bank. If a bank should increase its branches, yet it must not be allowed to increase the total of its issues. If private banks should coalesce, the consolidated concern, being still a private bank, should be permitted to retain the benefit of the circulations of all the component banks; but he would not permit a change of character; he would not authorize a joint-stock bank to buy up the circulation of private banks. He then explained the way in which he intended that the new plan should operate with respect to those banks which had been issuing Bank of England notes; and announced that the Bank of England was prepared to enter into negotiations with other banks for arrangements under which its notes should be circulated by them. He had been taxed with leaving his argument imperfect by an omission to show in what way his plan would let in the operation of the foreign

exchanges upon the home issues. Now, he conisdered that when he destroyed the tendency to unlimited issue from unrestrained competition, he removed the obstacle to the natural and due operation of the exchanges. There had been three great cases in which the currency had been endangered by the refusal of the country banks to contract their issues with reference to the foreign exchanges. These cases occurred in 1825, in 1834, and in 1838. At each of these periods the bullion in the Bank was diminished to a very large extent; and yet, in the face of that fact, the country banks, at each of these same periods, very largely increased their circulation, simply because there were then high prices, by which speculation was stimulated. The consequence had been an alarmingly long list of failures among the private banks: in one year, 1840, there had failed no fewer than twenty-four, of which seventeen had paid no dividend. It was easy to say that people need not take country notes; but the poor could not help it. He then gave a series of instances of unjustifiable issues by private bankers, terminating in their own ruin and that of multitudes of confiding poor. He had believed that there was a general persuasion of the necessity of putting an end to such a state of things. He was anxious to put an end to it safely; to encourage arrangements between the country banks and the Bank of England, and to discourage the existing system of coining credit into currency. It had been pressed upon him, that legitimate accommodation to the agricultural and other interests would be precluded by this alteration; but no country bank could issue notes, even now, in the district within sixty-five miles round London, and yet that district suffered no inconvenience from want of legitimate accommodation. It was no just argument to say, that the Bank had not always acted upon sound principles; the management of the Bank was now conducted upon much more enlightened views than formerly, and its directors were not to be judged by what they had been compelled to do under the irregular action of the present system of country banks.

Mr. C. Wood maintained the principle of a metallic currency and a single standard, and repeated at very great length the doctrines upon which Sir R. Peel had founded his proposal. He admitted that particular inconvenience might occasionally be felt from want of accommodation; but deemed this to be a disadvantage the consideration of which was overbalanced by that of general security. He believed that the effect of this measure would be to prevent drains of bullion from the country, by enabling the Bank of England, in any future crisis, to make an early contraction of the currency; and relied upon the authority of Mr. Jones Loyd, that such early contraction was likely to be an effectual precaution.

Sir W. Clay gave his unqualified approbation to the proposals of Sir R. Peel, and highly applauded the skill with which they had been framed. He illustrated the principle of them by reference to the circumstances of the United States; and added some comments upon the details of the plan.

Mr. Stuart Wortley approved

the plan, and added some suggestions of his own upon particular points of it.

Mr. P. Stewart, though he applauded the plan in general, had some objections to make to it, which he intended hereafter to try whether he could induce the House to carry. The experiment of a single bank of issue was a bold one; but still it was an experiment only; plausible at this peaceful period, but not likely, he feared, to stand well in stormy days. If the bullion should go—if it should be brought down, as it had been, to one million—what would become of the fourteen millions founded on securities? The proposal to take the average of the last two years brought the maximum of the country bankers' circulation too low: their issues for the last two years had been kept in an unusual state of depression, from a prudential consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the time. It would have been a fairer principle to take the highest point of the circulation during those two years. The plan allowed unions of private banks to issue, but not joint-stock banks; thus keeping alive the more dangerous, and suppressing the more secure circulation. The sixty-five mile restriction was still kept up; excluding joint-stock banks from a space which was equal to nearly one-fourth of England, and which contained a population of five millions. That restriction he should ask of the Government to relax. Meanwhile, he thanked the Government for the improvements proposed in the law of joint-stock partnership.

Mr. Montagu Gore thought this plan would provide a sufficient currency, and guard against an excessive one.

Mr. Gisborne spoke at some length upon the general principles of banking, and recapitulated the proceedings taken by the Bank of England for several years last past. He was understood to approve of the principle of Sir Robert Peel's measure.

Mr. Newdegate suggested a doubt how far a fixed amount of currency, co-existent with an increasing production of all commodities, would affect prices.

Mr. F. Baring observed, that as matters then stood, there was no restriction upon the issues either of the Bank of England or of the joint-stock banks. It was the duty of Parliament, therefore, to institute some measure upon the subject; and his own opinion concurred with that of Sir Robert Peel, that the best system was that of a single bank of issue, for through such a bank it was practicable to insure the metallic basis of your currency. Sir R. Peel had not indeed pushed his principle to its utmost extent; but this was matter, not for blame, but for praise.

Mr. Plumptre solicited an extension of the time for computing the averages from two years to five. He was not without fears that this measure might lead to an unwholesome contraction of the currency.

Mr. Muntz said, that Sir R. Peel's principle would bring down prices, and that therefore he was not surprised to find it supported by the Opposition; but he could by no means understand how it happened to satisfy the gentlemen on the Ministerial side, who wanted an increase of rents. He did not like to have the bank of issue and

the bank of general business under the same roof.

Mr. C. Buller differed from most of his friends, who viewed this plan with so much favour. The failures of country banks since 1839, which had been enumerated by Sir R. Peel, proved nothing against the issue of notes, for among the whole number of failing banks, which was eighty-one, the banks of issue were only twenty-seven.

Sir R. Peel was not desirous that banking should remain upon its present basis; and as the privilege of issuing notes was a great inducement to set up banks, he considered himself to be imposing an useful check upon speculations ruinous both to the speculators and to the public, by preventing fresh issues of notes. With respect to Mr. Newdegate's question respecting prices, he would answer, that as paper represented gold, prices would only preserve their proportion to gold; and to alter that proportion by an increase of paper was anything but desirable.

Lord Worsley contended that, with a view to reasonable accommodations, the maximum allowed to the country bankers ought not to be less than the average of the highest quarter during a period of not less than five or seven years.

Mr. Darby was apprehensive of an undue reduction of prices from too sudden a contraction of issues.

Mr. T. Baring put a hypothetical question, which was answered by

Sir R. Peel, who showed likewise, in reply to Lord Worsley, that the averages had been arranged in such a way as to give to the country banks a maximum considerably higher than it would have been if limited by the amount of their now existing circulation.

The resolutions were then passed.

The second reading of the Bill founded upon them, was moved in the House of Commons on the 13th of June Mr. Hawes then proposed the following amendment. "That no sufficient evidence has been laid before this House to justify the proposed interference with banks of issue in the management of their circulation." He perfectly agreed in the principles of the Bill of 1819 as respects the convertibility of notes at the option of the holder, and to all that Sir Robert Peel had said as to the gold standard of value: but it was necessary to consider the grounds why it was proposed to give convertibility more force than by the Bill of 1819. The object of the present Bill was to make the paper circulation conform more closely to the gold circulation, which was declared to be prevented by the unlimited competition in the issue of paper. He denied that unlimited competition; for the convertibility of each note into gold at the will of the holder is a natural and sufficient check on unlimited competition. The report of the Bullion Committee alleged as the consequences of an over-issue of paper the difference between the Mint price and market price of gold, the high prices of commodities imported, and the unfavourable state of the exchanges; and it recommended a more limited issue of paper. Mr. Hawes contended at great length that those conclusions were erroneous. There was no foundation for supposing that the price of commodities which we exported for gold was then higher

in this country than in any other part of the world; and if we had had the means of increasing that export, we might have imported gold and restored the exchanges. The high price of gold, in fact, was caused by political circumstances; and there was no proof whatever that it was the consequence of over-issues. England was, in fact, the cheapest country in the world when gold was twenty-five per cent above the Mint price: sugar and other colonial produce were at that time cheaper than now. The two things were quite independent of each other. This was tested by a return for the period from 1834 to 1843, exhibiting the bullion in the Bank of England, the circulation of the Bank, the circulation of the country banks, the total circulation, the rate of discount, the excess of notes over bullion, and the rise or fall of price for fifteen of the most important articles of consumption. Mr. Hawes elaborately analyzed this return; showing that the prices rose and fell without reference to the fluctuations in other matters, and even without any consistency among each other, some rising and some falling simultaneously in every conceivable way; whence he inferred that the change of price was not produced by variations in the circulation. Those who made that assertion advanced not the smallest proof of it. Again, he referred to America, where the people became mad with speculation, small paper-currency was issued, and cash payments were even suspended in some States: cash payments were afterwards enforced by law, small notes were abolished, our law of 1819 was virtually introduced, and that sufficed to restore the currency. He was convinced that the effect of the plan would be to substitute small bills of exchange for promissory notes, thus establishing a more dangerous kind of paper-currency than that which exists; while any commercial crisis, pressing upon securities, would induce the Bank to get notes into its hands by whatever means, and would lead to commercial difficulties unprecedented even in 1825 or 1839. A drain of bullion produced by the operation of our Corn-laws, like that of 1839, might close the banking department of the Bank; and must in fact help the repeal of the Corn-laws. To the establishment of a single bank of issue he had insuperable objections: it would introduce party politics into banking management, and would entail all the evils that had been experienced in America.

Mr. Hastie seconded the amendment, declaring that he apprehended the worst consequences from any commercial crisis under the new system.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the speech of Mr. Hawes as embodying an objection to the whole plan. It would have been more manly to move that the Bill should be read a second time on that day six months, than to let the Bill pass with this kind of slur upon it. One of the main articles whose cheapness Mr. Hawes had relied on, to show that prices were not raised by excessive issues of paper, was sugar; but the cheapness of sugar was owing to the peculiar circumstances of the maritime supremacy of England during the war. Did Mr. Hawes forget the difficulty which from time to time had occurred in maintaining the convertibility of

paper, which he admitted to be indispensable? Did he forget Mr. Huskisson's declaration in 1825, that the country was then reduced almost to a commerce of barter? To guard against the recurrence of such evils it was necessary to introduce a measure like the present; and he considered the evidence taken before the Banking Committee had supplied the House with ample materials for judging of this Bill. He re-stated the principle of the measure as before explained by Sir R. Peel, and called upon the House to sustain it.

Sir W. Clay supported the Bill. Mr. Hawes, he thought, had wholly overlooked the great elementary truth, that you cannot combine the advantages of the two opposite systems of a convertible and an inconvertible currency. From the abundance of all articles in England, there would always be a tendency of the precious metals to flow in. The late Mr. Rothschild, whose opportunities of observation upon this subject were very extensive, had been so struck with this tendency as to have said, that the only checks to it were mining speculations, foreign loans, and now and then a bad harvest. He admitted that this Bill would not prevent all possible fluctuations in the currency; but it would do all which in the nature of things it was possible for a Government to effect. He would support the Bill in every stage, and tendered his best thanks for it to Sir R. Peel.

Mr. Newdegate did not believe that our exports were likely so far to extend as to afford a chance of any considerable increase in our stock of precious metals. He feared that the proposed contraction would produce a fall of prices, which during its progress was always unwholesome to a country. He bespoke from the Government a careful attention to the remonstrances of the bankers, whose appeal had not been made until after much deliberation. His own opinion was, that free trade would so alter the relations of business as to require an adjustment of contracts, and this could be effected only through a relaxation of the currency. He anticipated from this measure an extensive circulation of small bills.

Mr. Hume thought that there was no fear of our wanting bullion. If the value of British productions should increase, more gold would come in to pay for them: for our circulation was not limited to any fixed amount of the precious metals. This Bill, however, was imperfect, as not securing immediate convertibility of paper into gold, but allowing the country bankers to pay in Bank of England notes. This he thought a great defect. He would have no special privileges allowed to the Bank of England. If all privileges were removed, and all paper made instantly convertible into gold, no banker could commit an over-issue, for his paper would come back upon him instantly, if it exceeded the wants of the country. The notes in circulation were of much smaller amount now than a few years ago. No proof whatever had been given to show the justice or necessity of the proposed restrictions. Sir R. Peel had done injustice in speaking of the private bankers as generally heedless and reckless, and in laying upon them the whole blame of the over-issues, without a word about the participation of the Bank of

England in producing the excess. Mr. Hume then cited public returns, showing the amounts of issue by the Bank of England from time to time, which he contended were indefensibly large; and which he said could never have taken place but for their monopoly. Notwithstanding these objections he declared against the motion of Mr. Hawes.

Mr. Wodehouse took a long retrospect of various distresses and panics for the last thirty years. He thought this measure dangerous and would vote against it.

Mr. C. Buller thought that Mr. Hume, to be consistent with his speech, ought to have voted for Mr. Hawes's motion. According to Sir R. Peel, this Bill would be a cure for all the evils of our complicated commercial state; but he could not regard it in that point of view. He was not prepared to agree that the American disasters arose mainly from excessive issues; he imputed them rather to wild speculation. Nothing could be more absurd than the old policy of Parliament in restraining the number of partners in banking concerns; the reversal of that policy by the legalization of joint-stock banks had worked well in point of security for the public, whatever losses might have been sustained by the shareholders. The most objectionable part of the present plan appeared to him to be the suppression of the issues of country banks. It was not a sound principle to limit speculation by excluding a particular form of credit: worse forms were sure to be substituted. One would suppose from the tenor of these discussions that all the great speculations had been effected with bank-notes; but the fact was that the amount of bills of exchange in circulation during the year 1829 was upwards of 132,000,000*l.* sterling, while the amount of bank-notes was only 25,000,000*l.* or 26,000,000*l.* The clearing-house daily settled about 3,000,000*l.* with cash to the amount of only about 200,000*l.* In fact, the evil lay much deeper than legislation could go: it had its roots in the cupidity and folly of mankind. Suppose you succeed in extinguishing the notes, the result would be only a complicated system of credits in each neighbourhood, resting not on the solvency of the one bank, but of its many customers respectively. He questioned the accuracy of Sir R. Peel's list of bankers who had failed, and argued that but a small proportion of them were issuers of notes. It had been said that the banker was induced to make advances by the facility of issuing his own notes, when, but for the notes, he would have lacked the means; but this was an error, for if his regular circulation was 10,000*l.* and he issued 20,000*l.* beyond that amount to a borrower, a few days only would elapse before the surplus 20,000*l.* would be returned upon him. He objected then to this Bill—first, because it was delusive; secondly, because he thought it would introduce objectionable forms of credit; thirdly, because it sacrificed private interests without a clear ground of public necessity. It was obvious that the object of Sir R. Peel was to put an end to all issues except by the Bank of England. The Bill proposed to fix, as the maximum of each banker's future circulation, the average of his circulation during the last two years. But why should the average between the

highest and the lowest point in time past, be fixed as the highest in time to come? In Lancashire there was no circulation but of Bank of England notes, yet the bankruptcies in that county were just as numerous as in counties where country notes were circulated. He complimented the Government upon their adoption of the opinions of the Political Economy Club; this very measure was the invention of Mr. Jones Loyd; but, on banking, the club was much divided. How much better would it be if the Government would adopt those opinions in which the club were unanimous—for instance, their views on the subject of the Corn-laws!

Mr. Masterman thought it would be but justice to make some relaxation in favour of the country bankers, either by allowing them, for their issues, the maximum of two years only, or, if an average must be taken, the average not of two years only, but of five. He wished also that the Bank of England should not be restricted to the 14,000,000*l.* proposed.

Mr. Warburton understood the object of this Bill to be not the prevention of speculation or insolvency, for those were things impossible, but to insure convertibility. The Bill would have been more perfect if it had provided for the expansion of the country issues, as it provided for the expansion of those of the Bank of England; but he would not find fault with the measure, for which he sincerely thanked the Government. He combated the fears which Mr. Newdegate had expressed respecting a difficulty of getting gold sufficient for our circulation.

Mr. Darby admitted that the limitation upon the Bank of England involved the necessity of a limitation upon the country banks also; but he pressed for a period of five years in averaging the issues. For several years past the country banks had conducted their circulation in a prudent and careful manner.

Mr. Gisborne was adverse to the Bill, as interfering with the freedom of mercantile transactions. He entered at length into general theories upon commercial and monetary matters.

Sir R. Peel commented upon the inconsistencies of several speakers who had preceded him. The arguments of most of them went substantially, though not professedly, to the rejection of the metallic principle. He exposed the futility of any reference to the prices of particular articles as a test of the value of the currency. He appealed to the example furnished by America while the control of a central bank subsisted there, and to the warning held out by the consequences which had followed the removal of that control. He quoted the opinions of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Webster, that convertibility was not, by itself alone, a sufficient security against over-issue. In each of the commercial crises of this country there had been an over-issue of most injurious magnitude. He knew perfectly well that the Bank of England, under the worst of these circumstances, could have maintained the convertibility of its notes; but how frightful was the cost of that maintenance! The present measure proceeded upon the principle of a wholesome precautionary distrust of the Bank. With respect to country paper, it was said that the want of accommo-

dation would be seriously felt. But he had shown that an issue of only 1,300,000*l.* supplied the whole of that great circle round London, of which the radius was sixty-five miles. And if country banks should not be prepared to give accommodation, would the Bank of England refuse to make proper advances? In some of the greatest manufacturing districts more than five-sixths of the notes in circulation were those of the Bank of England; such was the case at Gloucester, so at Manchester, where the circulation was of such vast extent; so at Liverpool. It was said that the noteholders of the joint-stock banks had sustained no loss, perhaps not, after four or five years of pressure upon every individual shareholder; but many of those banks were founded in fraud, and had failed under the most disgraceful circumstances; and he did feel that it was justifiable and necessary to protect the poor man, who had no option of refusing their notes, the retail dealer, the servant, and the labourer. He trusted that no further opposition would be offered to this Bill, even by a small minority. Four times in the last twenty years events had occurred in the monetary affairs of this country which proved the necessity of the present precaution; and, though that precaution could not control illegitimate speculation, the Government felt it their duty to interpose, as far as it was in their power, a check to those mischiefs which it was possible to restrain.

Mr. Williams (Coventry) announced his intention to oppose the Bill on the motion for going into Committee.

Colonel Sibthorp declared his objection to the Bill, on account of the injustice which it inflicted on the country bankers.

Mr. Plumptre, on behalf of that class, pleaded for a longer average, or else the maximum of the allowed period.

Mr. Muntz opposed the Bill.

The House divided on Mr. Hawes's amendment,—

Against it, 185; for it, 30: majority against it, 155.

Some further discussions on this measure took place in Committee, in which some members attempted to introduce modifications in the Bill, but the original propositions of Sir R. Peel carried, with the exception of a very small section, the general concurrence of the House.

Mr. Masterman, Mr Alderman Thompson, and Mr. Newdegate again urged that the proposed maximum of 14,000,000*l.* imposed by the Bill on the issues of the Bank of England ought to be increased. Sir Robert Peel declined to accede to this suggestion, but expressed his willingness to admit two other modifications in his proposed plan —instead of taking a two years' average for determining the maximum of the circulation of country banks, he was prepared to take an average of the twelve weeks preceding the announcement of this measure. The increase of circulation thus occasioned would not be much more than half a million; and the satisfaction produced would be very considerable. With respect to the returns to be published, he proposed to ascertain the maximum by monthly, instead of weekly averages.

Mr. Muntz, who was supported by Mr. Wallace, General Johnson, and Colonel Sibthorp, attacked the Bill in its principle, and attempted to reject it altogether by a motion

for postponing the consideration of it for six months; but on a division the opponents mustered only 18 votes against 205. In answer to a question put to him respecting the banking system of Ireland and Scotland, Sir R. Peel intimated his intention of legislating on similar principles for those countries in the next Session. Upon the subject of branch banks being started, Sir R. Peel expressed regret at the extension of them, but did not see how the evil could be checked by legislation. The last point of discussion which arose was the issue of notes under five pounds, to sanction which Mr. Barnard moved the insertion of a clause, but the proposal was afterwards withdrawn; and some other amendments having met with a similar result, the Bill passed.

In the House of Lords it received very little discussion. The first and second readings having passed *sub silentio*, the Earl of Ripon, in the Committee upon the Bill on the 12th July, briefly explained its leading provisions. Lord Monteagle expressed his approbation of the general principles involved in it, especially as he regarded it as an approximation to the establishment of a single bank of issue. He objected, however, that the Bill was not calculated to meet the evils which would arise from a drain of gold at home, though it would counteract the effects of a drain from foreign countries. Lord Ashburton considered the measure as a great experiment, which he feared would hardly answer so well as its promoters expected. There were greater difficulties attending the adjustment of the circulating medium than some who dogmatized about the matter supposed; nor did he think that the present measure was likely to settle the question satisfactorily. The Earl of Radnor said, he regarded the present Bill as an application to the currency of the principle of the sliding-scale which had been applied to the duties on corn; and he declared his conviction that neither would succeed.

The Bill passed through the Committee without any division.

Scarcely any parliamentary proceeding of this Session occasioned so much excitement out of doors as a Bill which originated in the House of Lords, where it was brought in by the Lord Chancellor, for confirming the possession of religious endowments in the hands of Dissenters, and arresting such litigation as had recently taken in the case of Lady Hewley's charities, which were endowed by her for Calvinistic Independents, but gradually passed to another persuasion, the Unitarians; whose occupancy was successfully contested. The Lord Chancellor's Bill proposed to terminate all further legal controversy respecting the right to voluntary endowments connected with Dissenting chapels, by vesting the property in the religious body in whose hands it had been for the preceding twenty years.

The Bill was opposed in the House of Lords by the Bishops of London and Exeter, and by the Earl of Winchelsea, Lords Kenyon, Teynham, and Mountcashel, but was carried notwithstanding by a considerable majority. Before it came under discussion in the House of Commons, symptoms of vigorous opposition were manifested by a numerous party of religionists, of whom the Trini-

tarian Dissenters formed a large and active portion, who represented the measure as intended to give an undue degree of favour and support to the Unitarian party. The hostility thus exhibited soon assumed the decided aspect of a religious movement. Public meetings were held, at which the principle of the proposed Bill was strongly reprobated as inconsistent with the obligations of a Christian Government; and in a very short space of time the table of the House of Commons was loaded with petitions sent up from all quarters of the country against the obnoxious proposal. Every effort was made to awaken public feeling on the subject, and all means which the opponents of the Bill had at their command, were adopted to organize a vigorous resistance to it on its appearance in the House of Commons. Under such circumstances the Attorney-General, on the 6th of June, moved the second reading of the Bill, explaining its objects, which he said, had been much misapprehended. Neither the property of the Church of England nor that of the Wesleyan body would in fact be affected by it. It would, however, prevent a great deal of litigation, such as that in Lady Hewley's case, which had gone on for fourteen years, and might go on much longer without any satisfactory result. The alarm was wholly unfounded that this Bill would have the effect of encouraging Unitarian doctrines. The Bill was adopted by Government on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and it came down from the House of Lords with the concurrent approbation of all the legal authorities in that House. The first clause was an essential part of the measure. An Act had been passed in 1813, legalizing the foundation of schools or chapels for the benefit of the Unitarians, and placing them upon the same footing as other Protestant Dissenters. The question then arose respecting foundations which might have been made before 1813, when the Unitarians were excepted out of the Toleration Act—namely, would they or ought they to take from that body, which was now legal and could legally endow chapels, that which they possessed, because it was given to them before the year 1813? He thought it could hardly be said that they would be giving full effect to the Act of 1813 unless they made it retrospective, as had been done with the Act which was passed subsequently to the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, for the purpose of putting their schools and charities upon the same footing as those of other Dissenters. That Act had been held to be retrospective, and Roman Catholic foundations made before it passed were now held to be legal. The first clause of this Bill put not only Unitarians, but all Protestant Dissenters, on the same footing in that respect; it rendered the Toleration Act retrospective. The second clause related to Dissenting chapels only, and did not relate to general charitable foundations. By the present law, the will of the donor must be binding; but it was not to be assumed in the case of every religious charity that it was founded for a particular sect, even though the donor held the doctrine of that sect. It was said that the Bill would encourage trustees to violate their trusts, and hand over

the property for purposes not intended: it would do no such thing. Dissenting chapels were founded in this way. Congregations of Dissenters from the Church of England, wishing to establish places of meeting and chapels for worship, formed together voluntary associations, which associations subscribed funds, purchased the land, and built the chapels. The chapels, in the first instance, were vested in trustees; which was necessary, there being no corporate body. But he was told that so little had the trustees to do with the arrangement or control of those chapels, that in the great majority of cases, when the original trustees died off, no fresh trustees were appointed to succeed them; the congregation relying upon possession. In this country every question of private right was decided upon *usage*—twenty or thirty years' possession; and that prevailed against the Crown, and even against the Church. Why should it not be applied to the property in Dissenters' chapels? But, he was told, there would be this disadvantage—the consequence might be, that property now possessed by Presbyterians or other Dissenters would in the lapse of time fall into the hands of Unitarians. How could it be so? By this Bill, the usage must be that of the congregation —not a portion of the congregation. Suppose there was a trust for the benefit of Presbyterians—if the minister went into the pulpit and preached Arian or Unitarian doctrines, any single member of the congregation might apply to have him removed. The congregation must have sanctioned the appointment of the minister: they must also have sanctioned the change of doctrine, before any case of the sort could occur. There was therefore no real ground for apprehension that any Presbyterian congregation could be ousted and its property handed over to Unitarians. Government would be willing to listen to any suggestion and to make any alteration which could render more clear the principle that they intended to apply to chapel property.

Sir Robert Inglis opposed the measure, chiefly but not exclusively on the ground that it violated the law of property. The rights of the Church of England in charitable foundations originally vested in members of that Church might be emperilled by the principles involved in the Bill. He did not dispute that, since the Act of 1813, it followed as a legitimate consequence that foundations held previously to that date ought to receive the sanction of law. So far, therefore, the first clause of the Bill might not justify opposition, but further than this he could not go. The Attorney-General's arguments chiefly applied to the second clause. He had argued that property held in trust did not require any greater protection than property held by private individuals; but in his (Sir R. Inglis's) view the true position was this, —that whereas they might safely take an uninterrupted possession for twenty-five years as a sufficient guarantee of the soundness of the title of the person who held it, inasmuch as his next neighbour would not be likely to suffer an undisturbed possession of what he might be entitled to; the case was very different in respect to trust property, where the interest was so divided that out of twenty indivi-

duals named in a trust-deed, it was very improbable that half knew their names were mentioned at all; so that, by little and little, the whole character of the trust might be altered by those on the spot electing persons of their own more immediate persuasion, and gradually changing the trust from Trinitarian to Arian or Unitarian uses. To remove a trustee, of course there must be an application to the Court of Chancery; but how far then would the Bill prevent litigation? Sir Robert Inglis referred to the strenuous opposition organized by the Trinitarian Dissenters; and after commenting upon the uncertain test which the Bill provided for ascertaining the right of property in religious foundations, under the vague term "usage," he concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Plumptre seconded the amendment; declaring that the measure outraged and insulted the Christian feeling of the country; and he never would omit to protest against an infraction of what he and a large portion of his fellow subjects held dearest—religious truth.

Mr. Macaulay began his support of the Bill by complimenting the Attorney-General on his lucid and able argument. He then proceeded to vindicate the second clause, which he said was founded on the principle of prescription, the doctrine that there was a limitation of time, after which, titles, however originated, ought not to be set aside. This principle was to be found in all laws, in all countries, and in all times—in Greece, Rome, France, England, America—in the time of ancient Athens, of Justinian, and of Lord Tenterden. It was at the very foundation of property; for imagine a man sued on a bill of exchange accepted by his great-grandfather in 1660, or turned out of his house because a musty will of Charles the First's time had been discovered! It was complained that the Bill was retrospective: so were all statutes of limitation; and in the present case the actual property of the possessors was so mixed up with the endowment that the principle of limitation applied with double justice. In illustration, he mentioned chapels at Cirencester, Norwich, Manchester, and other places, where Unitarian doctrines have been preached for seventy years, and where the chapels have been rebuilt, embellished, provided with libraries, and with burial-grounds, endeared to the possessors by the most sacred associations of buried affection. In reply to the charge that the Unitarians were guilty of fraud because they retain funds bestowed by Trinitarian founders, he pointed to other sects which had abandoned the tenets of their founders; the first Scotch Seceders differed with Whitfield on state connexion, but now the Dissenters of Scotland were clamouring for the voluntary principle; Wesley to the last condemned lay administration of the sacraments, which was permitted by the Conference soon after his death; and thus every building belonging to a Methodist society was devoted each Sunday to what John Wesley pronounced to be a sin. But he was most astonished to see the Irish Presbyterians cry out against an *ex post facto* Act. The Presbyterians of Ireland had gone on celebrating marriages according to their own rites for a long time, and the Unitarians had

also occupied certain chapels for a long series of years; and neither in the one case nor in the other was any question on the subject raised until recently. About the same time, however, the question in both cases was suddenly raised; and then the courts of law, however much they might regret the necessity, felt bound to declare that, according to the law, neither in the case of marriages nor in the case of chapels was prescription to be set up. And would the Irish Presbyterians, who would desire an Act to be passed to relieve them from the obligations of this, now oppose the Unitarians, who sought a similar privilege?

Mr. Colquhoun contended that a distinction must be made between trust property and private property in applying the principle of usage; and he protested against the Legislature stepping in to arrest the course of law.

Mr. Bernal and Mr. Milnes spoke shortly in favour of the Bill.

Mr. Fox Maule regretted his painful position in opposing political friends by whom the measure was supported. He condemned the proposal to supersede the intentions of founders by a prescription of twenty-five years. If the Bill were passed, it would not only be unjust towards foundations at present established, but would be the means of checking the Christian benevolence of persons who might be anxious hereafter to found trusts of a similar kind. Neither the Scotch nor he English law of limitation was retrospective in the sense in which he understood that term; that is, they did not bar actions to be commenced within a limited period after the passing of the Act. He denied that the Bill would prevent litigation, and he complained that the Presbyterians of Ulster had had no opportunity of being heard by counsel against the measure.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone entered into a long retrospect of the religious history of the country, by which he showed that at the time when most of the endowments held by Unitarians were instituted, between 1690 and 1710, and for thirty years afterwards, the founders might be supposed to be generally alive, watching the progress of events: that the Dissenters began in that period to manifest a general reluctance to subscribe to articles asserting the doctrine of the Trinity; that even those who did so were not proved to have had the intention of binding their posterity:—in short, that it might be regarded as an open question.

Mr. Sheil said he was delighted to hear Mr. Gladstone pronounce the Bill reconcileable to the sternest state-conscience, and, as a Roman Catholic, he declared that the great body of his persuasion in Ireland were to a man in favour of the measure. To illustrate the hardships which it would prevent, he mentioned the case of a person, the widow of an Unitarian, who received a pension from an Unitarian fund; and if the Bill were not to pass, she, with four daughters, would be deprived of their pittance. In answer to Sir R. Inglis's arguments upon the inviolability of the intentions of founders, Mr. Sheil jocosely alluded to the college at Oxford founded by William of Wykeham, by whose will a most strict observance of Roman Catholic worship and ordinances had been en-

joined upon the objects of his bounty.

Sir R. Peel said, that notwithstanding the great preponderance of argument on one side, almost unexampled in his parliamentary experience, he could not let the debate close without giving the Bill his decided and strenuous support:—"I am bound to say, that my opinion was formed without any very deep consideration of the historical truths or of the legal doctrines which have been presented to us in the course of the debate upon this subject. With respect to the legal doctrines, I am not about to undervalue the great legal doctrines which are to be found in the law of England: the great doctrine of trusts, I dare say, ought to be held in much veneration and respect: but I say this, that if that or any other great legal doctrine imposed the necessity of inflicting wrong, I would look out for a mode of obtaining an alteration of that doctrine; because, first, I think that individual justice requires it; and, secondly, because in proportion to the importance of the doctrine—in proportion to the advantage of maintaining it—so in proportion is increased the necessity of not subjecting it to the odium of being an instrument for inflicting wrong. I think it would be unjust to permit any rule of law to be so applied that chapels now held by certain Dissenters from the doctrines of the Church of England shall be taken from them, and applied we know not to whom; because, after we have taken them away from the present possessors, there will arise most complicated and most intricate questions as to whom that possession shall be bestowed upon." Repeating that the Bill would not touch endowments where the founder had expressly declared that the doctrines of the Trinity should be preached, he proceeded:—"I can understand why the Unitarian should have said nothing as to his intention—the principle of the law was against it. There was a motive for the concealment of his intentions; it was wise in him to deal in generalities, because the law that then existed told him that if he contravened the doctrine of the Trinity his property was forfeited. But why should the Trinitarians, who meant to maintain the Trinity, remain silent as to their intentions? The doctrine of Unitarianism was repugnant to their feelings; the law would respect their endowments; and if the intention existed, what motive could they have in their trust-deeds for expressing nothing more specific than 'the chapel was founded for the worship of Almighty God, by Protestant Dissenters of the Presbyterian denomination?' Is it not more probable that the founders of those chapels were hostile to any subscription whatsoever; that they wished to retain full freedom of opinion; that they objected to conform to any sect, and that they, therefore, refused to bind their successors by any formula of particular doctrines, respecting in them that freedom of opinion which they claimed for themselves? And can I then, with any justice, presuming that to be their intention—would it, I say, be showing a respect for the trust, a veneration for the intention of the founders, if I were to impute to them opinions and desires which they never entertained?" Sir Robert stated the case of disputants in Ulster: "In the year 1830,

the Remonstrants of Ulster, having previously professed Unitarian doctrines, separated from the Presbyterian Synod, and the separation was made upon the distinct understanding that the Remonstrant Synod should remain in the possession of all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by them before. Their chapels then were in decay. The members of the congregation, however, since 1830, have repaired the chapels, rebuilt them, taken fresh sites, furnished additional burying-grounds, and have altogether much improved their condition. Not a word of disturbance was heard till after the decision in Lady Hewley's case, and then the principle which governed that decision induced persons who appeared to have no direct interest in the matter to bring actions against the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster. To do what? To recover Trinitarian property? No: but to take from Unitarians the chapels they have built or enlarged, and the burial-grounds where their wives and fathers are interred." A deputation from the Remonstrant Synod appealed to Government; the Ministers attempted to bring about an amicable accommodation; but failing, there was no other course open than legislation to prevent injustice. Sir Robert Peel concluded by reminding the House that charity is greater than faith.

Lord John Russell so completely concurred in Sir R. Peel's opinion as to the preponderance of argument on one side, that he thought it superfluous to enter into any reasoning in favour of the Bill: he merely rose to express his strong feeling that it was founded on sound principles of policy and justice.

Lord Sandon said that his bias in favour of the measure had been strengthened by the discussion.

The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by 307 to 117; majority in favour of the Bill, 190.

On the motion being made for going into Committee on the Bill, some further discussion arose.—Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Darby, Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Lawson and Colonel Verner argued strongly against its general principles, but without dividing the House.

Mr. Plumptre said that, as compared with this Bill, the "Appropriation Clause" was absolute honesty and purity; and had the measure been brought forward by Lord John Russell, he was persuaded the present Government would have opposed it.

In Committee many amendments were proposed, but without success. On the second clause, Mr. Shaw divided the Committee on a proposition to the effect, that when documents contemporaneous with the endowment existed, showing the religious creed of the parties, usage should not be taken as evidence against such documents. This amendment was negatived by 161 against 43. On the third reading the opponents of the Bill again assailed it, Mr. Colquhoun moving, and Sir R. Inglis seconding, an amendment that the Bill be read a third time that day six months.—Lord Eliot declared himself a convert to the propriety of the measure.—Sir Thos. Wilde also announced his adhesion to it. Although at first he had been inclined to object to it, he had, after diligent consideration, arrived at the conviction that it was a Bill to prevent confiscation, and to protect the in-

tention of founders from being defeated. Lady Hewley's case had decided nothing; it had only shown more clearly the necessity of applying to religious endowments the principle of limitation which pervaded the law generally. After some observations from Mr. Shaw in opposition to the Bill, the House divided:—for the third reading, 201; against it, 81: majority, 120. It was then passed.

The House of Commons having made some amendments, though of an unimportant nature, in the Bill, it became again the subject of discussion in the House of Lords: the Bishop of London availed himself of the opportunity to renew his opposition to it, declaring his opinion that it was alike at variance with the rules of equity and the principles of religion. He felt that, on such a question, he was justified in offering a pertinacious opposition, for the purpose of giving further time for consideration. One of the effects of the Bill would be to bar the relators in the great cause which had been tried in Ireland, which was almost equal in importance to the Lady Hewley cause in England. He objected to the precedent which the words "meeting-houses for the worship of God" would establish; for until now those words had not been used except in reference to the religious worship of the Church of England. It had been assigned as a reason for this measure, that the other House of Parliament, which represented the feeling of the people, had sanctioned it by large majorities; but, without intending any disrespect to that assembly, he denied that the House of Commons represented the religious feelings of the community; and he contended that the great majority of the religious portion of the people considered the Bill as alike opposed to truth, equity, and religion. He moved that the amendments be taken into consideration that day three months. The amendment was supported by the Earl of Roden, Lord Teynham, Lord Lyttelton, and the Earl of Galloway, and opposed by the Bishops of Durham and Norwich, by Lords Brougham and Cottenham, and the Lord Chancellor. Their Lordships then divided upon it as follows:—for the amendment, 41; against it, 202: majority for the Bill, 161.

The Bill which in the preceding year had been unsuccessfully proposed by the Earl of Powis for repealing so much of the Act of the 6th and 7th William IV. as related to the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, was renewed in the present session, by the same noble Lord, who, on moving the second reading of his Bill, on the 11th June, made an earnest address to the House of Lords in favour of the proposed object, laying much stress on the numerous petitions from every county in North Wales, and from many counties in South Wales and England, as testifying the unanimous feeling pervading the clergy throughout both countries, and all classes in Wales, against the suppression of one of those ancient bishoprics. Soon after the framing of the Act, it was found desirable to repeal the union of the see of Sodor and Man with the bishopric of Carlisle; which proved that an Act of this kind is not infallible. Lord Powis reminded the House, that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the disturbances in South Wales ascribed, as one of the

principal causes, the inefficiency of the Church in that part of the country; and he referred to the difficulty imposed on one bishop of travelling and attending to the spiritual interests of the mountainous districts comprised in the six counties of North Wales. The population, indeed, was not large, but it was rapidly increasing; it increased from 250,000 in 1801 to 396,000 in 1841; that population being spread over 3,000 square miles.

The Duke of Wellington opposed the measure, though reluctantly. The Bill was one to repeal an Act of Parliament passed eight years ago: his noble friend's arguments were very proper to have been considered at that time; but since the Act was passed, several measures had been carried into execution, and his noble friend proposed no machinery for effecting the objects of the Act—a machinery which would no longer exist if the Act were repealed. He reviewed the history of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and of the subsequent Act, to show that the measure was quite well known throughout the country; that the report of the Commission was adopted with the knowledge of the bishops of the two sees, and that it was most deliberately considered. Under the Act, an order in council had issued providing for the establishment of the bishoprics of Ripon and Manchester, with funds for their support; and the Act provided, that as two of the seats on the bench of bishops would be vacant by the union of the sees of Chester and Gloucester, and of St. Asaph and Bangor, the two new bishops should have seats in that House. Lord Powis's Bill, therefore, would alter the number of spiritual peers, and would thus make an organic change in the constitution of the House. The Duke moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of Bangor explained that the proposed Bill only went to repeal the union of the two dioceses, and did not at all interfere with the general principles and machinery of the Act. Lord Powis's statement as to the feeling against the union was perfectly correct: those who now opposed it had felt as strongly when the Bill was before Parliament, but then resistance was hopeless. As to the new bishopric, the necessity for a Bishop of Manchester created no necessity for extinguishing the ancient dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor; for funds could be found elsewhere. He knew it had been said that twenty-six or twenty-seven prelates, having seats in that House were quite sufficient to represent the Church of England; but he begged to remind their lordships, that at a time when the temporal peers were by no means so numerous as at present, the lords spiritual were upwards of forty in number, and besides those there were thirty or forty mitred abbots who had seats in the House. After the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry the Eighth, he created six additional bishoprics. The diocese of Westminster had been abolished, and he professed himself at a loss to understand why Manchester should not be called into existence in lieu of Westminster, rather than in lieu of Bangor and St. Asaph.

The Archbishop of Canterbury contended that the union would be neither offensive nor injurious to North Wales: he thought that

the claims of two millions of the community greatly outweighed those of 350,000. Under the new arrangements there would be four archdeacons, two for each diocese; and with this assistance, and the aid of rural deans, he submitted that 260 livings, and a population of 400,000 souls, might be fitly managed by a single bishop.

The Bishop of St. David's strenuously supported the Bill. He assured the House, from his own knowledge, that the disregard that had been shown to Wales had formed a ground of general dissatisfaction and discontent; and before the disturbances of last year, strong representations had been made to Government of the danger of the increasing evil. One point to which he would speak, with reference to his own diocese, was the want of efficiency in the Establishment, arising from lack of funds. In that diocese, a great want had been felt of the means of training young men for the Church. A college, as many of their lordships knew, had been founded to meet this deficiency, chiefly out of the savings of the parochial clergy. The institution had attained some degree of efficiency, and to some extent fulfilled the purposes of the founders; but it still far from adequately dealt with the evil. Here was another example of the manner in which Wales was treated by the Government. Something, it was true, was given annually, but not more than one-tenth of what was voted for the College of Maynooth. That grant the Government had refused to increase, and no step of any kind had been taken by them on behalf of the institution, or to remedy the defect he had referred to. In his opinion, not only the Government and Parliament, but the nation at large, were in the habit of estimating too lightly the importance of that portion of the community. It had been forgotten, and at the same time this had also been forgotten, that that remnant of a once powerful people were separated by but a narrow channel from seven millions of people who claimed a common origin with them, and who had not always been in the most composed state, or possessed with feelings full of satisfaction with the Government of this country. He considered the proposed arrangement of these dioceses as a specimen of the treatment to which the principality of Wales had been subjected, and which he had been endeavouring to illustrate.

The Bishop of Lincoln deprecated the creation of a new bishop without a seat in the House of Lords.

The Earl of Winchelsea supported the motion.

The Bishop of London said, before he could accede to the measure, he must have some further guarantee for the erection of the bishopric of Manchester. He enforced arguments advanced by the Duke of Wellington and the Primate, and he expressed a fear that the language used by the Bishop of St. David's would not tend to promote a good understanding between the people of England and Wales.

Lord Vivian believed that there was a strong feeling in the country against the establishment of a new bishopric, but not against the union of the two sees.

The Bishop of Exeter supported the motion at some length.

He derived the hope of ultimate success from finding good and wise men relying, not upon arguments against the measure, but upon the power to enforce their determination; for where a cause had justice and wisdom on its side, it was sure to be ultimately triumphant. He thought the Duke of Wellington must be labouring under some most extraordinary hallucination; since it was nothing so very new in the history of British legislation to repeal an Act of Parliament eight years old: and the Bill would touch only a small portion—an infinitesimal portion of that Act. The Act was not the result of grave and serious deliberation, but it adopted in its preamble some fifty or a hundred recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: so far from being held sacred, it had since been subjected to essential alterations; and Parliament was entitled to exercise its most deliberate opinion. He deprecated the notion that the superintendence of a bishop could be supplied by archdeacons; assuming that the Archbishop of Canterbury, influenced, not by argument, but by something more powerful, even with the best of us, would be sorry on reflection for having uttered such an opinion. Was it reasonable to deprive any part of the kingdom of a bishop's superintendence, because another part of it was without that blessing? As well might they transplant some of the Staffordshire or Kentish earls or dukes into Lancashire, where they were so few, or take such and such Surrey charities and give them to Westmoreland. He did not see that much injury would be done by the introduction of another prelate into the House; and the great objection to create a bishop without a seat would be, that it might become a precedent for the general exclusion of the bishops; but, great as were the advantages of having the bishops in the House of Peers, he considered that as nothing when compared to the vast, the paramount necessity of having a due number of bishops for all religious purposes in the Church.

The Duke of Wellington explained. His main objection was, that the Bill would repeal that part of the Act on which the Order in Council was founded.

The Archbishop of Canterbury explained, that with the assistance of four archdeacons, one bishop would be able to manage the united dioceses.

The Bishop of Salisbury adduced his own experience in managing, in addition to his own see, that of Bath and Wells, in consequence of the bishop's infirmities. That union was satisfactory to no man; it was a burden which distracted his attention, and destroyed his energies; and he had in vain petitioned to be relieved from it. Funds for the bishopric of Manchester should in the first place be sought in the collegiate church itself; but, if that source were insufficient, he had ascertained that the revenues of fifteen out of the twenty-six sees would yield a surplus revenue of not less than 10,000*l.* a year; which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were authorized to apply, not to any purpose they pleased, but specifically to the augmentation of poor bishoprics.

The Earl of Harrowby spoke against the union; but thought that the Bill might be postponed, to allow the country to express its opinion on the principle of the measure.

The House divided—

Content, 49; not content, 37: majority for the second reading of the Bill, 12.

Though the second reading was thus carried, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government, a difficulty arose in another quarter, which frustrated the endeavours of the friends of North Wales to preserve the integrity of its episcopate. On the motion being made for the third reading, on the 1st of July, the Duke of Wellington announced that the Bill was one which touched the prerogative of the Crown, and that he was not authorized to give Her Majesty's consent to its further progress.

The Lord Chancellor explained more particularly the manner in which the question of the Crown's prerogative arose in this case. During the vacancy of a see, the temporalities belonged to the Crown; any alterations in a see, therefore, affected the direct pecuniary interests of the Crown; and there could be no doubt that where the pecuniary interests of the Crown were concerned, its consent was necessary. He doubted whether he was authorized in putting a question affecting the royal prerogative without the consent of her Majesty; and suggested the appointment of a Committee to search for precedents.

A Committee was accordingly appointed, and their report was adverse to the further progress of the measure, as one affecting the prerogative of the Crown, and therefore not capable of passing without its consent. Under these circumstances Lord Powis, on the 11th of July, announced his determination to withdraw the Bill. He stated, at the same time, his conviction that the matter would not rest where it was. He believed that during the whole period the House of Hanover had been on the throne there was no precedent to be found for such a course as had been adopted in this case. There was no measure that Parliament had expressed a wish further to consider in which the Crown had introduced its authority to prevent that further consideration of the matter.

The Bishop of Salisbury said that the Duke of Wellington was greatly mistaken in asserting that the Bill, if passed, would prevent the establishment of a bishopric of Manchester; and that it would interfere with the appointments of archdeacons or the augmentation of the benefices of the parochial clergy. By the existing law, not one shilling of the funds proposed by the Bill to preserve the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, could be appropriated to the augmentation of parochial benefices in Wales: therefore the passing of this Bill could not interfere with such augmentation.

The Duke of Wellington denied that he had made any mistake in the matter: he had read the Reports of the Commissioners and the Act of Parliament; and he repeated, that the Bill would affect the whole superstructure of the power to carry out the necessary arrangements under the existing law, and would tend to destroy all the machinery which had been provided for carrying out the recommendations of the Commissioners. As to the use he had made of the prerogative of the Crown in this case, the Duke said he had not stopped the discussion of the Bill; he had only

advised its withdrawal, as it was not usual to proceed with such a measure when the consent of the Crown was not signified.

Lord Lyttelton complained of the refusal of the consent of the Crown to the mere discussion of a Bill.

Lord Brougham, as a constitutional lawyer, denied the authority of the Crown to stop the discussion of any measure in either House of Parliament. Lord Lyttelton was under a mistake as to what had occurred. There was no necessity, on the part of either House of Parliament, to obtain the previous leave and permission of the Sovereign in order that they might discuss any Bill. The refusal of the consent of the Crown to the discussion of a Bill was a warning, as it were—a polite and courteous communication between the Sovereign, the guardian of the privileges of the Crown, and the two Houses of Parliament —that if they passed a certain Bill it would not receive the royal assent: and it would be evident to their Lordships, that there must be many excellent reasons for a custom which had so great an effect in preventing any unpleasant collision, by withdrawing the royal consent to the discussion of the measure. It did not, however, follow, that because this had been the custom of Parliament, either House of Parliament had been therefore bound by it; for both Houses had the undoubted right to discuss any measure that was brought before them.

The Earl of Mount Edgecombe, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Campbell, spoke in disapprobation of the course that had been adopted. The Bill was then withdrawn.

It only remains to add to the record of Parliamentary proceedings for the present year, a short notice of some measures carried through by the Government, which deserve mention rather for the utility of their enactments than for the discussions to which they gave rise, or the political principles which they involved. One of the most important of these, in reference to its bearing upon the public interests, was the Act for the Regulation of Railways, which originated in the recommendations of a Select Committee appointed in the early part of the session to take into consideration the best means of adapting this important and widely-extending system of communication to the exigencies of the country. The Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone, in accordance with the Report of the Committee, embodied a variety of enactments designed to protect the public against the injurious effects of monopoly and combination, by vesting in the Government a controlling power over such companies as should thereafter come to solicit powers from Parliament, and a right of intervention for the reduction of charges and tolls whenever the profits of a railway should exceed the maximum of ten per cent. on the capital. The Act also contained some salutary provisions for securing economy and comfort in travelling to the poorer classes. This measure was at the outset threatened with considerable opposition by the principal companies, and was at first warmly assailed by their representatives in the House of Commons; but a concession on some points having been made by the Government, and the Bill having undergone modification in several

matters of detail, it eventually passed with little discussion; and the principles of regulation above described received the sanction of the Legislature.

Of a somewhat similar nature to the last-mentioned Act, was another also introduced by the Government, and containing provisions of great practical importance for the regulation of joint-stock companies. The main object of this measure was likewise the protection of the public against fictitious and delusive schemes, by requiring from all joint-stock companies the observance of certain stringent conditions, for the purpose of ascertaining their real character, and subjecting them to an efficient responsibility. A system of registration under a proper superintendence was established, whereby the names and descriptions of the projectors, and the particular nature and objects of the undertaking, were required to be enrolled at an office established for the purpose. Upon compliance with the regulations prescribed, certain privileges were to be accorded to the company, and some anomalies and inconveniences which had before existed in the laws applicable to such associations were removed. Reports were also directed to be made annually to Parliament, by an officer to be appointed under the Act, relating to such companies as should have come within its provisions during the year.

An Act was also proposed, and carried with scarcely any discussion in Parliament, for reforming and remodelling the entire system of turnpike-road management in South Wales, the abuses of which had been the main exciting cause of that singular insurrection under the name of Rebecca, of which a detailed account has been given in the last volume of this work. The measure in question embodied the plan which had been recommended to Government by the Commissioners of Inquiry, its leading principle being the consolidation of trusts, the debts of those now existing being paid off by a system of arbitration to be conducted by three Commissioners appointed by Government; the money required for this purpose being lent by the Treasury, and secured on the rates of the several counties. The consolidation having been effected, all the roads in each county were thenceforth to be administered by a new executive body, consisting partly of certain *ex officio* members, partly of a number of the magistrates, and partly of the ratepayers. This Bill was received with general approbation, and was carried without any opposition. A further alteration in the original Poor-law Amendment Act is likewise to be recorded among the fruits of the present session, the principal feature of which was an alteration in the enactments of the statute of 1835, relating to the maintenance of illegitimate children. The machinery which that Act had provided for affiliating a bastard child upon the putative father, was such as to render the requisite proof of paternity a matter of great difficulty; and the practical result was, that in the great majority of cases the whole burthen of maintaining her spurious offspring was imposed upon the mother. This enactment had from the first been a subject of great dissatisfaction and complaint, the popular opinion regarding the mother as an oppressed and unduly burthened party, and

resenting the impunity which was practically enjoyed by the seducer as inconsistent with justice and public morals. Among the peasantry, in Wales particularly, this feeling was deeply rooted, and produced a rankling hostility against the existing system, which the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry before referred to, pointed out as one of the most frequent causes of complaint and discontent in the districts where the Rebecca disturbances had prevailed. The force of public opinion thus acting upon the Government and Legislature, at length produced its effect, and a relaxation of the severe yet ineffective provisions of the New Poor-law relating to bastardy was determined on. By the new Bill a more simple and efficient mode of obtaining from the father a provision for his child's maintenance, was placed in the power of the mother, by means of a proceeding in which she herself was entitled to make the application, and not, as under the original law, the officers of the parish. More stringent remedies also were substituted for enforcing the remedy against the putative father than had before existed. Some other modifications in the administration of the poor-law system were also included in the same Bill, which was favourably received in Parliament, and became law before the close of the session.

No small portion of the time of the Legislature, towards the latter part of its sittings, was consumed in the repeated discussion of a subject which created some temporary interest, though no practical result arose out of the proceedings which it occasioned. A petition was presented on the 14th June by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, from Serafino Calderara, Joseph Mazzini, W. J. Linton, and William Lovett, complaining that their letters had been opened at the Post Office: Mr. Duncombe called for explanation. Sir James Graham said, that the Post Office Act of 1837, which consolidated previous laws, continued a provision which permitted the Secretaries of State to empower the Post Office authorities to open letters. Under that power, *he* had given a warrant, no longer in existence, to open the letters of one of the petitioners, whom he refused to name. Sir James Graham declined to give any further explanation. Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hume, Dr. Bowring, and some other members on the Liberal side, took up the subject with much warmth, and denounced the proceeding as despotical and unjustifiable. The Ministers and their friends, on the other hand, vindicated the existence of the power of opening letters as a necessity of state, and one which had been continually exercised by former Governments for a long series of years. The debate ended, after a rather sharp personal discussion, without any ulterior result; but Mr. Duncombe, though unsuccessful in his first attempt to enlist the sympathies of Parliament on behalf of the parties whose cause he had adopted, showed no disposition to let the matter rest here. A few nights afterwards he renewed his appeal to the House of Commons, in the shape of a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into a department of Her Majesty's Post Office, called the Secret or Inner Office, the duties of persons engaged therein, and the authority under which such functions

are discharged. The question was debated on this occasion at great length, and not without a considerable admixture of personal feeling; the assailants of the Government inveighing in no measured terms against a practice which they represented as inconsistent with liberty and with good faith, and involving an invasion of the rights of private correspondence, which ought to be held peculiarly sacred. The Government, while firmly vindicating, on the same grounds as before, the exercise of a right which had been constantly resorted to by their predecessors in office without distinction of party, and which had often proved conducive to the public interest in the prevention or detection of crime, deemed it prudent at the same time to accede to the proposal for a Committee, stipulating only that, in a matter of so much delicacy, and involving the highest interests of State, the inquiry should be a secret one. A Committee was accordingly appointed in both Houses, the Earl of Radnor having adopted a course of proceeding similar to that of Mr. Duncombe, in the House of Lords. Some further discussion took place in the House of Commons, in consequence of Mr. Duncombe himself not having been nominated a member of the Committee which he had moved for; but a motion made by Mr. Vernon Smith, for the purpose of adding the name of that gentleman to the Committee, was rejected after a rather warm debate. The two Committees, which were composed of some of the most able and impartial men in either House, forthwith proceeded with their investigation, in the course of which Sir James Graham, as well as other members, both of the present and former Administrations, were examined before them. The Reports which they ultimately presented to Parliament contained a complete history of the origin and exercise of the power vested by statute in the Secretary of State, showing the instances in which it had from time to time been employed by the members of different cabinets. From the statements contained in these Reports, the warrants of the Secretary of State appeared to have been issued only in peculiar emergencies; the cases in which the power had been exercised forming a very small annual average, which had rather diminished than increased in modern times, and certainly not amounting to that invasion of private correspondence and domestic confidence which the assailants of the Government had represented. The temporary excitement which the first discussion of the subject had occasioned in the public mind, soon died away; and no other result arose out of the warm and animated conflicts which the subject had produced in Parliament, than a Bill, introduced by Lord Radnor in the Upper House, for the abolition of the power complained of, which, however, did not proceed beyond the first reading.

The business of Parliament having been dispatched by the early part of August, the session would then have terminated in the ordinary course, but for a peculiar emergency, which, in the judgment of the Ministers, rendered it advisable to defer the prorogation beyond the usual time. The writ of error which had been sued out by Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers in the

Irish state trials, upon the judgment which had passed against them, had been argued by counsel at the bar of the House of Lords; but their arguments having only concluded just before the separation of the judges for their summer circuits, it was necessary that time should be given to those learned persons after their return to meet and discuss the questions submitted to them by the House of Lords, before that tribunal would be prepared to deliver its judgment. If Parliament had been prorogued at the usual time, the consequence would have been that the judgment must have been postponed to the next session, while the defendants were enduring the imprisonment of which they were at the same time disputing the legality. To obviate the embarrassment thus arising, and the complaints which would have been occasioned, in the event of the House of Lords ultimately pronouncing a reversal of the sentence so long after its execution had commenced, it was determined, that after the completion of the ordinary business of Parliament, an adjournment should take place, and that the House should reassemble for the purpose of the Lords delivering their judgment in the writ of error, when the judges should have formed their opinion on the validity of the judgment. On the 9th of August, accordingly, no other public Bills remaining to be disposed of, Sir Robert Peel moved that the House of Commons, at its rising, should adjourn till the 5th Sept. The opposition party took advantage of the occasion, and a debate took place, in which the transactions of the session were brought under review, and the proceedings against Mr. O'Connell formed the foundation of some animated attacks upon the ministerial policy. Mr. Sheil commenced the discussion by a direct reference to the latter topic. He assumed that the adjournment must be intended to prevent Mr. O'Connell's undergoing a needless six-months' imprisonment, should the judges report to the Lords, on their next meeting, that the verdict delivered by the jury—exclusively Protestant—was illegal: but if it proved so, the past imprisonment must have been in its degree unjust; and he asked whether it would not be the more wise and generous policy, instead of waiting to see if the lawyers would pick the lock of Richmond Penitentiary, were Ministers at once to unbar the prison-doors, and give Mr. O'Connell back to the Irish people. The state of Ireland, though tranquil on the surface, was unsafe, and needed a deep and meditative forecast; and he exhorted the Minister to conciliate in time. He called on Sir Robert Peel to think of the time when the merits of his Administration would be tried, not by the numbers in the old lobby as compared with the numbers in the new, but by considerations of generosity and magnanimity.

Mr. Wyse followed up this appeal.—Lord John Russell next rose, and turned the discussion into a more general survey of the session and the condition of the country, disavowing the unfair example set at the close of former sessions, in the circulation of a pamphlet purporting to be a speech of Lord Lyndhurst, and reviewing the legislation of the session, to enumerate the Government measures which had failed: unfair, because

no Government can so control the Legislature as to insure success for all its measures; and unfair especially towards the last Government, to whom some two hundred Peers, whose titles were created during the long rule of the Tories, were opposed. But he thought it useful to glance at the state of the country; which he did at some length. Nothing had been done to ameliorate the condition of Ireland: the Repeal meetings, indeed, were no longer held; but the affections of the people had not been won. After eight months of impunity, Mr. O'Connell was brought to trial, and condemned by a jury from which every man of his own religion was excluded, though it comprised several violent Protestants. Government lately showed symptoms of paying more regard to the feelings of the Irish people: he hoped that next session they would fulfil the promise of the Union—that Ireland should be placed on an equality with England. They could give no better pledge of such enlarged views than the liberation of Mr. O'Connell—who has won, by great services, the confidence and gratitude of his countrymen—who now, at sixty-nine years of age, was approaching the close of his political career. There was among both the majority and minority in Ireland a disposition to carp at measures intended for the public good, from a natural distrust of the honesty of those who were regarded as having been parties to the oppression of that country. So full an opportunity for securing the affection of the people did not often occur. The state of our foreign relations was such as to make this subject both a delicate and an important one. With Sir Robert Peel's pledges respecting Morocco and Tahiti he was quite satisfied: but never since 1815, except after the French and Belgian Revolutions of 1830, and the Syrian campaign of 1840, had our foreign relations been in a state to require so much anxiety. It was the more necessary to possess every element of strength: he alluded less to the navy than to internal union. Another topic must soon force itself upon their attention—the condition of the people of England. The people were ill provided with the necessaries and comforts of life: and it could not be denied that the condition of the labouring class had not advanced in proportion to the progress of the higher and middle classes. If Government, next session, did not introduce some comprehensive measure, at least to remove restrictions on the labouring class, *he* would ask the House to consent to some measure, or to go into Committee. It was not to be done by repealing the Poor-law and bestowing a national alms, but by enabling the people to obtain, what some of them claimed, "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." The whole subject of Import-duties ought to be revised; and the Corn-law ought to be considered, with due regard to agricultural interests. Since 1815, the County-rates and Malt-tax had increased; with a surplus revenue, agriculturists might be relieved in that direction. Emigration, too, would be very serviceable to the working classes. It would be better if matters of legislation were brought forward earlier in the session, and if members, instead of sitting so long in Parliament, could attend to local interests.

Lord John Russell concluded by avowing that he had been actuated

in the observations he had made by no party feeling or spirit of hostility to the party in power. His views differed in many points from theirs; but there were many subjects on which both were agreed, and on which they might mutually co-operate to the advantage of the country.

Sir Robert Peel acknowledged the absence of party spirit in Lord John Russell's speech, and admitted that it contained much truth; but he repelled the implied censure, and he took credit for the results of the session, as by no means deficient either in the number or the value of the measures which it had produced. He agreed with Lord John Russell as to the disadvantage of long sessions, condemned by Mr. Burke as detaining members from their local duties; and none could be more interested in abridging the attendance than the Ministers with laborious official avocations. He thought that the practice might be got over by a co-operation of political parties. He heard with regret Lord John Russell's vague intimations about improving the condition of the people; raising impracticable expectations—almost the expectation that a Committee of the whole House could give the people "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." The increase of population in all countries created difficulties which it was not easy for legislation to remove. Lord John Russell seemed to think that there ought to be protection for agriculture. [Lord John Russell—"I always stated that."] He was glad to hear that assurance; but he did not wish to purchase the good-will of the agriculturists by giving any pledge about the Malt-tax, or such remissions: he must reserve a discretion on that point. As Lord John Russell would not review the measures of the session, *he* would. There never was a session of more important and efficient legislation. The Poor-law had been amended; a large sum, ultimately to be 1,240,000*l*., had been saved to the country annually by the reduction of the Three-and-a-half per Cents.; the currency had been placed on a safe footing by the Bank Charter Bill; joint-stock banks had been regulated; the insolvent-law had been amended, with a final blow at imprisonment for debt; the Dissenters' Chapels Bill would put an end to endless litigation; Presbyterian marriages in Ireland had been put on a proper foundation; the Bill respecting charitable donations and bequests would produce the best results; the principle of prescription had been applied to the Duchy of Cornwall, with great advantage to the property and to the tenantry; building in the metropolis had been regulated; altogether, a much more satisfactory account than other Governments had been able to give of former sessions. He would not be provoked to discuss the subject of the proceedings in Africa. As to Ireland, the adjournment was partly, but not entirely, owing to the writ of error. He denied that Government had sought to entrap the culprits into further offence by not suppressing the repeal meetings sooner; though he would not enter into the reasons, in the absence of those concerned. He denied also that Mr. O'Connell had not had a fair trial; and he should be ashamed of himself to disclaim personally vindictive feeling: with respect to the exercise

of the royal prerogative which had been referred to, he would maintain a perfect silence. It was not just to say that nothing had been done for Ireland. Government had entered upon an inquiry of the deepest importance, in which precipitate legislation was most to be avoided—the relation of landlord and tenant; the principle of equality with the English franchise had been asserted and carried out in the Municipal Corporations Bill; the Charitable Bequests Bill showed that Government had no hostile intentions towards Ireland; and Maynooth would receive attention during the recess. He regretted the party animosities and jealousies in Ireland; but he had full confidence that, if occasion should arise, the people would join with the people of this country to support the crown, the interests and the integrity of the empire.—Lord John Russell had refrained from contrasting the present with the former condition of the country.—Sir Robert Peel could not forbear calling the attention of the House to this view of the subject—"I cannot help drawing a comparison between the condition of the country at this day with the state of the country in 1841. Taking into consideration the condition of the revenue, of the trade, of the industry of the country, it forms a strong and favourable contrast with what it has been at any former period. It is not my wish to draw any invidious comparisons; but I maintain that, with respect to the revenue, trade, enjoyment, and general comfort of the country, there has been a great improvement during the last few years; and, without being too sanguine, there exist evidences of advancing prosperity and contentment." (*Much cheering.*)

Other members said a few words.—Mr. Bellew demanded the release of Mr. O'Connell; in addition to which Mr. Hume called upon the Government to grant equality of taxation, so as to relieve the poor of the country.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane required a further amendment of the Poor-law, and a regulation of wages by law. Mr. Villiers said, that he did not want to provide for pauperism, but to prevent it; and he protested against the opinion, common to both Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, that there were peculiar burthens on land. He advocated as the most valuable of all boons to the poorer classes a repeal of the Corn-laws. Colonel Sibthorp commended the results of the session, and congratulated the country on the decline of the Anti-Corn-law League. Lord Ebrington said a few words in answer to Colonel Sibthorp. The House then adjourned to the 5th of September, the House of Lords also separating until the 2nd. On the 4th of September, the judgment of the House of Lords was pronounced, reversing the judgment against Mr. O'Connell and his co-defendants. The next day Parliament was prorogued by Commission, and the Commons having been conducted to the Bar, and the Royal Assent given to several Bills, the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by Her Majesty, in relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, to express to you the warm acknowledgments of Her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the

discharge of your public duties during a laborious and protracted session.

"The result has been the completion of many legislative measures calculated to improve the administration of the law, and to promote the public welfare.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the Bill which you presented to Her Majesty, for regulating the issue of Bank notes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of England for a limited period.

"Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on commercial credit or enterprise.

"We are directed to inform you that Her Majesty continues to receive from her allies, and from all foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the Government of the King of the French, on events calculated to interrupt the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France; you will rejoice to learn that, by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two Governments, this danger has been happily averted.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you voted the supplies for the service of the year.

"Her Majesty has observed with the utmost satisfaction that by the course to which you have steadily adhered in maintaining inviolate the public faith, and inspiring a just confidence in the stability of the national resources, you have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the annual charge on account of the interest of the public debt.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—Her Majesty desires us to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our manufactures and commerce, and on the prospect that, through the bounty of Divine Providence, we shall enjoy the blessing of an abundant harvest.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the belief, that on your return to your several districts you will find generally prevailing throughout the country a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

"Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so important to the peaceful developement of our resources, and to our national strength, will be confirmed and encouraged by your presence and example.

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you, that when you shall be called upon to resume the discharge of your Parliamentary functions, you may place entire reliance on the cordial co-operation of Her Majesty in your endeavours to improve the social condition, and to promote the happiness and contentment, of her people."

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which the Lord Chancellor said:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do in Her Majesty's name, and in obedience to her commands, prorogue this Parliament

to Thursday, the 10th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 10th day of October next."

Thus ended a session signalized by useful if not brilliant results, in the addition to the statute book of several important measures, conceived in that safe and judicious spirit of reform which the circumstances of the country and the temper of the age demanded, and which greatly contributed to strengthen the confidence of all classes in the statesman to whom the interests of the country were confided. In the department of finance, especially, the skill and judgment which Sir Robert Peel displayed, and of which the present session afforded more than one signal example, added in no small degree to the credit and stability of his administration. The revenue of the country had prospered beyond all expectation under his management, and the burthens which he had found it necessary to impose for the purpose of relieving the finances from the embarrassed state in which his predecessors had left them, were less sensibly felt, as that period of distress and stagnation which had so severely visited the nation began to give place to unequivocal symptoms of returning vigour and prosperity. The political horizon was not indeed perfectly free from clouds, nor the course of Government unchequered by those difficulties which, amid the vast and complicated interests of an immense empire, are continually springing up to perplex the counsels or to exercise the sagacity of statesmen; but with such exceptions, to say the least, not more numerous or formidable in the present than at former periods, it may be truly said, that at the close of the session of 1844, peace, contentment, and confidence, generally prevailed, and the destinies of the country wore a more hopeful and promising appearance than they had exhibited for several preceding years.

CHAPTER IX.

FRANCE.—*General Reflections on the tone and temper of France towards England during the year—Congratulatory Addresses to Louis Philippe on New Year's Day—Election of a President and Secretaries in the Chamber of Deputies—Remarkable Speech of M. Lafitte—Visit of the Duc de Bourdeaux to England—Its effect in France—Discussion on the Address in the Chamber of Peers—Explanation by the Duc de Richelieu—Speech of M. Guizot—The Address in answer to the Royal Speech in the Chamber of Deputies—Allusion to the Duc de Bourdeaux—Debate on the Address—Speeches of M. Berryer, M. Guizot, M. Dupin, Duc de Valmy, M. de Larez, M. Hebert, Attorney-General, Marquis de la Rochejacquelin—Prosecution and Conviction of two Parisian Journals for advocating the claims of the Duc de Bourdeaux—Attack by M. Thiers on the Ministry—Reply of M. Duchatel—Discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the separate paragraphs of the Address—Speeches of M. Ducos and the Minister of Commerce—Foreign Policy of the Government—Speech of M. Billault—The Election of M. Charles Lafitte is annulled—Reply of M. Guizot to M. Billault—Speeches of M. Thiers and M. Guizot—Paragraph relating to Right of Search—Amendment by M. Billault—Speeches of M. Gasparin, Baron Mackau, and M. Dupin—Paragraph relating to the Duc de Bourdeaux—Explanations of M. Berryer and the Marquis de la Rochejacquelin—Remarks of M. Guizot on the subject—Amendment by MM. Cordier and De Courtais—Speeches of M. Ledru Rollin, M. de Lamartine, and others—The Address is carried.*

THE important influence exercised by France on European politics, and the power which she possesses of disturbing the peace of the world by yielding to the clamours of the war-party that infests her population, render the temper and attitude of the French nation a subject of deep interest to ourselves. And as unfortunately Great Britain has, for some years past, been the real or affected object of suspicion and jealousy on the part of France, it is the duty of the annalist accurately to consider and detail, not only the external relations, but the tone and feelings which have subsisted between the two countries during the year which has now closed.

Happily no change has taken place in the pacific views of the two Governments, and the peace which has continued for nearly

thirty years remains still unbroken. But we wish that we could record proofs of a less jealous and hostile spirit towards England on the part of our Gallic neighbours. It is in vain that we disclaim feelings of enmity or designs of encroachment, and in vain that we treat with apathetic indifference the charges that are hurled by the incendiary press of Paris against "perfidious Albion;" the acts and intentions of England are wilfully misrepresented, and every attempt is made to arouse old antipathies, and excite the most impetuous population in the world to a contest which would involve all Europe in a general war.

We do not accuse the French Government of this odious policy. The Soult-Guizot Ministry has nobly vindicated its peaceful mission; and without truckling to foreign interests, or compromising the honour of France, has maintained unbroken amity with the British Crown. And this achievement has been no less difficult than praiseworthy. In this country we have but a faint idea of the position of a Government which has to control and check a population clamorous for war. The slightest advance made by the French Ministry in the path of friendship with England has been beset by indignant outcries, both in the Chambers and the public press; and the finger of scorn has been pointed against the Government as regardless of national honour, because it refused to lend itself to the bad passions of a disappointed faction, and plunge into a war on account of some obscure squabbles in a distant island of the Pacific. It will be a happy day for France when she learns to look at the actions of this country with less of prejudice and enmity, and ceases to invent motives which do not exist, and suspect deep-laid conspiracies against herself, of which England is both innocent and ignorant.

On New Year's day the usual congratulatory addresses were presented to the King by the Corps Diplomatique, the Clergy, the two Chambers, and other public bodies. They did not contain any political allusions; but were filled with panegyrics on the monarch for the tranquillity of France and the prosperous state of her commerce and manufactures.

In our last volume we noticed the commencement of a new session of the French Chambers on the 27th December, 1843, and gave the Royal Speech with which it was opened. The next day M. Sauzet was again elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, receiving 170 votes out of 307. The other candidates for the important post were M. Dupin, M. Odillon Barrot, M. Dupont de l'Eure, M. Dufaure, M. Garneron, and M. Lafitte; of these M. Dupin received 91 votes, and M. Odillon Barrot 46. Immediately afterwards the four Secretaries were elected, and consisted of the following members:—Messrs. De Lespee, Lascases, Lacrosse, and Boissy D'Anglas.

After the close of the poll, M. Lafitte, the Provisional President, rose and addressed the Chamber as follows:—"Gentlemen,—Called for the second time to the honour of presiding over you, I will not abuse the privilege of my age and my functions. The sorrowful reminiscences which I feel in this place would perhaps lead me to speak to you of my apprehensions for the future, whilst I would

only wish at this moment to express to you my thanks for the kindness of which you have given me a fresh proof; but in the presence of a situation which does not appear without danger, my conscience obliges me to tell you what France expects of you. In the course of your session, besides the official programme of your labours, opportunities will offer themselves for examining if our late illusions and our fortune will be engulfed in the abyss which opens at our very doors (*interruption*)—whether the struggle entered on in various localities (*Oh, oh!*) between the Government and the elective powers does not contain within itself the seeds of a struggle, still more grave, between the two principles which for fourteen years we have laboured to conciliate (*loud exclamations from the centre*)—if the artificial calm created on the surface of the country be sufficient for our dignity (*Oh, oh!*)—whether disorder and anarchy are not at the foundation of our situation (*murmurs from different parts of the Chamber*)—and whether good faith and rectitude in the administration of public affairs are not preferable to the resources of venality—to a traffic in corruption. (*Loud interruption from the centre.*)

M. Lafitte.—I consider that my age, my character, and my position, give me a right to speak the truth when I consider it useful. (*Marks of assent from the gauche.*) I will not carry my investigations any further; but bear in mind, that factions die away, Ministries are changed, systems become exhausted, and we, gentlemen—we remain responsible for the obstacles which the country meets with in the development of those resources of power and of prosperity which it ought to expect from the revolution of July.

M. Lafitte then said, "I now invite the President and the Definitive Secretaries to take their places;" and returned to his usual seat in the Chamber.

M. Sauzet, the President, then addressed the Chamber, amidst the most profound silence; and after thanking the Chamber for the honour they had done him in electing him again to fill the honourable office of President of the Chamber, he concluded thus:—"The first session has fulfilled its work—let the second do the same; let the Chamber concur in it with the Bureaux by the good order of its deliberations, the prompt and wise distribution of its labours, that no salutary idea may be lost sight of, that no one moment be lost; let us know how to show what may be expected from an intelligent and powerful nation, and thus merit the gratitude of the country." The President then declared the Chamber to be constituted.

In order to understand some of the speeches which were delivered during the debate on the Address, we must briefly allude to an event which happened during the autumn of last year. This was the visit of the young Duc de Bourdeaux to the shores of this country, where he spent some weeks chiefly in visiting the seats of the principal nobility. This Prince, the only son of the Duc de Berri, had, by the death of Charles X. and the renunciation of all claims to the throne on the part of the Duc d'Angoulême, become the representative of the elder branch of the Bourbon fa-

mily, and as such, in the eyes of the Legitimist party in France, entitled to the French Crown. He came, however, to England simply as a private gentleman, and did not appear at Court; nor were his pretensions in the slightest degree recognised or favoured by the British Government. For some time the visit of this young Prince seemed to be, and we believe really was, unconnected with any political object; and he was hospitably entertained at Alnwick Castle and Alton Towers, the seats of the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Shrewsbury, without attracting any marked notice or observation on the part of the French Government. The indiscretion, however, of some of his friends in France changed this state of things. The Duc de Bourdeaux took a mansion in Belgrave-square, and held levees, which were attended by many of the Carlist Peers of France, as well as by some of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, amongst whom the most conspicuous was M. Berryer. A deputation also from Bretagne, consisting of peasants or mechanics, came over to pay the tribute of their homage or sympathy to him whom his partizans regarded as Henri V. The scandal of these circumstances gave umbrage to the French Government, and they communicated on the subject with the Ministers of Queen Victoria, upon which an intimation was conveyed to the Duc de Bourdeaux that such proceedings could not be permitted, and that his presence was offensive in a country whose hospitality he had forfeited by making it the arena of schemes directed against a dynasty with which it was in friendly alliance. This had the desired effect, and the Duc de Bourdeaux and his mimic Court disappeared from England. We now turn to the discussion in the French Chambers.

On the 8th of January, in the Chamber of Peers, the Duc de Broglie read the draft of an address in answer to the King's speech; of which it was an echo. It contained a remote allusion to the Duc de Bourdeaux and the schemes of his adherents—

"God has blessed you, Sire, by giving to you children worthy of their father and of the nation of which they are the noblest supporters. Thus dynasties are consolidated, and bonds of affection are formed between royal races and nations. Pledged faith and a mutual attachment render the tie indissoluble. The King, on ascending the throne, promised to devote to us his entire existence, to do every thing to promote the glory and welfare of France; France promised to be faithful to him. The King has observed his oath: where is the Frenchman who could forget or betray his allegiance?"

The Duc de Richelieu entered into some explanation of his late visit to the Duc de Bourdeaux. He was, he said, a Peer in 1830; he took the oath at that time to the new Government, and had never violated it. If he had gone to London to pay his respects to an unfortunate prince, he merely considered that he was accomplishing a duty of honour, and rejected with indignation all idea of having been influenced by any criminal intention.

M. de Boissy, condemning the domestic and foreign policy of Ministers, asked for explanations

respecting collision between British cruisers and French fishermen in Newfoundland.

M. Guizot replied, that a French fisherman had been actually killed at Newfoundland by a shot fired by an English officer; that this unfortunate occurrence had given rise to a long negotiation; and that the English Government, on inquiring into the circumstances which had occasioned that deplorable event, had found that the officer was to blame, and had granted a pension to the family of the deceased. That matter being disposed of, the Duc de Bourdeaux again became the subject of discussion; and M. de Veyrac offered "the vindication of two or three thousand Frenchmen who had visited the duke."

M. Guizot replied, that Government had kept a watchful eye on the movements of the Duc de Bourdeaux. When the young Prince had repaired to Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin, where France had ambassadors, remonstrances had been made against his presence there; which were immediately attended to by the Governments of Austria, Saxony, and Prussia. When the duke proceeded to England, M. Guizot was aware that in a country enjoying liberty and publicity to such an extent, the Government had not the same means of repression as elsewhere; he, nevertheless, had addressed a note to the English Government; by whom it was received in a manner that responded to his expectation. The Queen of England refused to receive the duke, and thus gave him a signal mark of her disapprobation of his visit and sojourn in her dominions. Encouraged, however, by the toleration they experienced in that free country, the Legitimists had indulged in scandalous scenes, which excited the attention of the French Government. It again applied to the British Cabinet; who protested its regret at not being armed with sufficient legal means of repression; but at the same time it manifested its displeasure in unequivocal terms to the authors of those scenes, and left nothing undone to convince them of its dissatisfaction at their criminal proceedings.

The general discussion having closed, the Chamber proceeded to discuss the several paragraphs of the Address. The third paragraph was altered by the usual amendment in favour of Polish nationality.

M. Guizot stated, that the British Government had been induced to re-examine the right of search treaties of 1831 and 1833, and he had every hope of bringing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. Finally, the whole Address was carried, by 115 to 14.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 13th of January, the draft of an address in answer to the royal speech was read. Like that emanating from the Chamber of Peers it was nearly an echo of the speech. The most important variations were, a paragraph alluding to the right of search treaties of 1831 and 1833, and expressing a hope that negotiations entered on with Great Britain would tend again to place the commerce of France under the exclusive surveillance of its own flag; and the following paragraph in allusion to the Duc de Bourdeaux's adherents: —"Yes, Sire, your family is truly national; between France and you the alliance is indissoluble. Your oaths and ours have cemented

that union. The rights of your dynasty remain placed under the imperishable guarantee of the independence and loyalty of the nation. The public feeling bans with reprobation guilty manifestations. Our revolution of July, in punishing the violation of sworn faith, has consecrated among us the sanctity of an oath."

On the 15th the debate commenced, and was opened by M. Berryer, who asked to be permitted to offer a few explanations in vindication of his conduct, which was evidently attacked in one of the paragraphs of the Address. M. Berryer said that, in presence of such a paragraph, neither he nor any of his friends could think of remaining an instant longer in the Chamber. (*One of the members of the centre rising, here exclaimed, "It is evident"—Cries of "Order" resounded from the benches of the left, and it was with difficulty the President could restore order.*) Silence being re-established, M. Berryer complained of the uncourteous treatment which he and his friends had suffered from the committee, who had passed sentence on them before hearing them, and reminded the assembly that in 1832 he had been accused of high treason, and that the Chamber of Deputies had not presumed to blame or brand his conduct before trial. The committee were bound in courtesy towards colleagues to call them before them and hear their justification before they came to the resolution of condemning it in such harsh terms. The loyalty and sincerity which the Legitimist party had evinced during the last thirteen years ought to have secured to its representations a benevolent hearing. M. Berryer then proceeded to explain why he had continued to sit in the Chamber since the Revolution of July. The reality of the parliamentary government had been proclaimed at the time; his friends had confided in the principles advocated by the revolution, and in every question involving the general and permanent interests of the country; they had conceived themselves called to participate in the labours of the Chamber; and no party, he maintained, had proved itself more patriotic, persevering, and devoted to their country's welfare. He then repelled the charge of conspiracy founded on the journey of the Legitimists to London, as if in a country enjoying liberty and publicity to such an extent as England there was any possibility of insuring the secresy of any guilty manœuvres. They had gone to London, he admitted, to present their homage to the heir of a long series of kings, under whose sway France had been raised to the first rank among nations in point of power and civilization. He entreated his colleagues (whose murmurs often overcame his voice) not to treat with contempt the past glory of their history. [Here M. Dupin interrupted M. Berryer, and said, "We have to-day inaugurated Molière's monument." A long tumult having ensued, M. Berryer abruptly left the tribune, but, on the invitation of M. Guizot, he reascended it, and continued his speech.] He contended that the Legitimatist leaders who went to London told the Duke of Bourdeaux salutary truths on the situation of the country, and the past faults of his family, which were received by a prince capable of comprehending them and prepared to hear

them, because his soul was pure, free from resentment, and that he was innocent of the faults attributed to his ancestors. The great desire of the Legitimatist party was to save France, to exercise their political rights, to avoid everything tending to kindle civil war, and to unite with the rest of their fellow-countrymen in repelling foreign invasion, even were it undertaken in the interest of their cause. Such was the conspiracy that had brought them to London, and they had no more betrayed their conscience, loyalty, or oaths, than the written law of the land. M. Berryer concluded by declaring, that whatever might be the resolve of the Chamber, he and his friends would continue to sit among them, and attend to the general interests of the country.

M. Guizot succeeded M. Berryer, and said that all the Legitimatists had not gone to London with the same innocent views, and described some of the scenes that had taken place on the occasion. The prince, saluted by some as "King of the future," and by others as "actual King," held a petty court, the convocation of the States-General were talked of, in which the three orders were to be represented, (*Loud laughter.*) He (M. Guizot) ridiculed the futility of those demonstrations, and described the champion of the Legitimatist party proceeding to England freely and tranquilly, and returning under the official protection of the French Government, without experiencing any hindrance or persecution. He, however, maintained the necessity of repressing such manœuvres, for the pilgrimage to Belgrave-square had, in his opinion, no other object than to undo the work of 1830. The party had conceived hopes after the calamity which had deprived France of the heir of the Crown, and it behoved the legislative bodies to stamp it from the beginning with the seal of national reprobation.

M. Berryer, having reascended the tribune, protested again the pureness of the intentions which had induced him to undertake the journey to London.

M. Dupin, who followed, said that he had no confidence in the conversion of the Legitimatists, and that the committee had done well in inserting the condemnatory paragraph in their Address. It was not their intention to reprove the conduct of three or four deputies who had violated the sanctity of their oaths, it was the whole party, and their system, which France had overturned in 1789 and 1830, which it had defeated and expelled at Valmy, that the committee meant to condemn. M. Dupin then described that party as incorrigible, and ever leagued with the enemies of France, and insisted on formal censure being pronounced upon them in the Address.

The Duke de Valmy next rose, and protested against the allusion made to his name by M. Dupin. "Yes," said he, "the elder Bourbons were worsted and expelled at Valmy. I am faithful to the principles that triumphed there, and I shall never enter into a league with foreigners to overthrow the existing order of things."

Two of the Commissioners, MM. Bethmont and Girardin, respectively explained the meaning attached by the Committee to the paragraph.

M. de Larez, one of the depu-

ties who repaired to London, presented a justification, which excited loud murmurs in the assembly. He said, amongst other things, that he considered himself bound by the oath he had taken to obey the laws of the country, and no more. (Interpellations were here addressed to the speaker by members of the Centre, who asked him if the name of the King was omitted in his oath. Others invited the President to call him to order. M. de Larez, however, persisted in the definition he had previously given of his oath, and left the tribune.)

M. Hebert, the attorney-general, a member of the Committee, maintained the necessity of reproving, in the address, the culpable manifestations in Belgrave-square.

The Marquis de la Rochejacquelin, who succeeded M. Hebert, vindicated his party against the accusation, so often directed against it, of having shed the blood of Marshal Ney and Labedoyère. He said that he was too young to have taken any part in the events of 1815, but nobody deplored them more bitterly than he did. In 1828, being unemployed, he had entered the Russian service, and fought against the Turks. He had heard so much said in praise of the bravest of the brave by the enemies he had so valiantly combated, that he had often lamented the cruel judiciary error committed in 1815; but it was unjust to charge with his death a party in whose ranks was to be found the lawyer who defended him. As respected Labedoyère, he was his first cousin, and the most intimate friendship had ever subsisted between him and his widow, whom he regarded as his mother, and his son, whom he had always treated as a brother. He concluded, by protesting that France occupied the first share in his affections, and that she should ever find him true to her cause.

In connection with this subject we may mention that two of the Parisian journals, the *Gazette de France* and the *Quotidienne*, were about this time prosecuted for political libels, which consisted in the advocacy of the Duc de Bourdeaux's pretensions, or "adhesion to another form of Government than that established in France," with attacks on the King and Ministers. M. Mery, responsible editor of the *Gazette*, suffered judgment to go by default, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with a fine of 6,000 francs; M. Vaugrineuse, of the *Quotidienne*, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, and to pay a fine of 8,000 francs.

During the general discussion on the Address, M. Thiers made an attack on the Ministry. He began by observing that the policy of the Cabinet did not appear to him sufficiently national or provident. He had abstained during the last two years from addressing the House, except on one occasion—the Regency Bill, when he deemed it to be his duty to make a new act of adhesion to the dynasty of July. He next contested the reality of the material prosperity of the country and the calm of the public mind; and to impugn this last assertion, he would, he said, merely remark that a puerile event which had occurred in London had sufficed to alarm all the powers of the state. In 1839, when he entered the coalition which overturned M. Molé's administration, it was with a view to establish a firm and inde-

pendent Government, deriving its force from a compact majority, which would arm it with the necessary power to develope the consequences of the charter and cover Royalty. It was under that impression he had accepted a seat in the new Cabinet, and he declared that he would rather have submitted to remain a stranger for ever to political affairs, than accept it on other conditions. He had no taste for innovations, and M. Piscatory, the Minister in Greece, said that he hated progress. This was not exact; he certainly distrusted progress, and if he urged the necessity of subscribing to reforms and reasonable concessions, his sincerity was not questionable. Now, he thought that by an Administration anxious to govern long, firmly, and in a profitable manner for the country, reasonable concessions should be made, even at the risk of displeasing the Court. M. Thiers, after recapitulating a number of facts to prove that the Ministry was not sure of a majority, contended that it had compromised the powers of the state in the question of the right of search. The Chamber had formerly required its abolition, the Ministry had promised to negotiate, and since the opening of the session M. Guizot had announced in another Chamber that negotiations were pending. M. Thiers did not believe it. The public voice in England was a certain indication to him that no concession was to be expected, and if the Chamber did not wish completely to forfeit all consideration, it was bound to insert an article in the Address demanding that the French navy be replaced under the protection of the national flag. M. Thiers then undertook to demonstrate that the Ministry not only did not cover the Crown, but actually compromised it in a more flagrant manner than the Ministers of the 15th of April. The dotation of the Duke de Nemours, which Ministers acknowledged by their silence to have been imposed upon them by an irresponsible power, was, however, the only argument he adduced to substantiate his assertion.

When M. Thiers had concluded, M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, rose, and in replying to M. Thiers victoriously showed the injustice of his attacks, and reminded him that when he was himself at the head of affairs, he had followed precisely the same system, although he had not had to contend with the parliamentary difficulties which the present Administration had experienced. M. Duchatel maintained that the latter had been invariably supported by the majority in all political questions on which it had staked its existence, and only sustained defeats in the discussion of bills of minor importance, which did not impose upon the Cabinet the obligation to resign. He then vindicated it against the charge of leaving the Crown uncovered. He considered, he said, the dotation of the Duke de Nemours a good and useful measure, and when he should advise the King to present such a law, he would bring it forward and defend it at his own risk and peril, without mixing up the Crown in the question.

M. Thiers said he had but a few more observations to make, for he considered that a discussion which might appear purely personal would be unworthy the dignity of the Chamber. He had

drawn a comparison between the situation of the country in 1839 and 1844, but the terms of that comparison had been denied. The country had been troubled in 1840; and why? Because a grand question of foreign policy had been raised; one party thinking that the Eastern question was one on which France ought to declare war, and the other party being of a contrary opinion. For his own part, he defended the cause of Egypt with more strength than those who then sat on the Ministerial benches; he replaced the French Ambassador at London by one who was considered to be more favourable to the cause of Egypt; but he no more deserved to be accused of wishing to bring about a foreign war than the present Cabinet merited to be accused of wishing to produce a civil war by the census. (*Murmurs.*) After the elections of 1839, opinions in the Chamber were nearly equally divided, and the session was opened under the idea that all the sincere and independent opinions of the Assembly would rally with the most considerable fraction of it. This was the opinion of others also, or otherwise what they had done would have been nothing but a deep intrigue. The hon. member again alluded to the affair of the mayor of Angers, but was interrupted by the noise in the Chamber, and concluded by saying, that when one opinion alone prevailed, and the Government would not make any sacrifice to the opinion of others, it was in a powerless position, and the number of their measures which were successively rejected was a sufficient proof of that weakness.

On the 17th of January the debate on the separate paragraphs of the Address commenced, and lasted until the latter end of the month. Various amendments were proposed by the Opposition, which, however, were in general rejected by the Chamber. It is not our intention to follow all the speakers throughout the lengthened discussion which ensued; but to select such topics and speeches as possess the most general interest, either from their intrinsic importance, or the position and character of the members who ascended the tribune.

The first speaker was M. Ducos, who contested the truth of the panegyric bestowed upon the Government in the first paragraph, as deserving credit for the prosperity of France. This paragraph was as follows:—

"Sire,—The union existing between the great bodies of the State, and the loyal concurrence which the Chamber has given to your Government, have upheld and strengthened public tranquillity. The ascendancy of the laws, aided by the intelligence and good sense of the country, has everywhere proved sufficient to maintain order at home. Commerce and industry each day make a more rapid stride. Agriculture, which has need of being encouraged in its progress and its efforts, relies on the solicitude of the Government. Information and comfort, diffused more equally through all ranks of society, are improving and elevating the condition of the inhabitants. Such, Sire, is France, as she has become under your reign, by the regular developement of the institutions which she has given herself; and we behold with a lively gratitude towards Providence the prosperity which our country enjoys."

M. Cunin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, denied the reality of the gloomy picture drawn by M. Ducos, and proceeded to substantiate, by quoting official returns, the truth of the favourable accounts of the trade of the country exposed in the Royal discourse. In 1842, he confessed there had been a decrease of 105,000,000*f.* in the sum total of the commerce of France, but he would remind the Chamber that the preceding years had been years of extraordinary prosperity, the amount of the commercial transactions of France having exceeded 2,187,000,000*f.* In 1837, a much greater reduction had taken place; the general returns were in that year 300,000,000*f.* less than in 1836, which did not prevent the commerce of France making a new stride, and rising from 1,500,000,000*f.* in 1837, to 2,187,000,000*f.* in 1842. To prove the progress of commerce, M. Cunin Gridaine compared the average results obtained from 1827 to 1836 with those of 1837 to 1841, and stated the augmentation to have been 717,000,000*f.* in 1842. In 1843, the documents already forwarded to his department showed that the improvement still maintained itself, that there was an increase of 20,000,000*f.* in the imports, and a still greater in the exports. The Minister then concluded by declaring that the Government had been justified in placing in the King's mouth a flattering *exposé* of the national prosperity,

M. Billault made an attack on the foreign policy of the Government, and stated that the principles of the Cabinet were not those of the Government of 1840 —that the principles of the Cabinet were not parliamentary. During its three years' administration it had been in a constant state of parley with the Chambers, and not of concurrent progress. The orator then continued to give instances of the constant opposition and want of accord in the different railroad projects. In the sugar question the Government had proposed its system as the only one to save the interests of the country, and yet withdrawn it. Even in its interior, he said, the Ministry was not in agreement with itself. In the treaties of commerce, also, it had no unity of principle, sometimes inclining to the treaty with England, sometimes with Belgium, interrupting negotiations to renew them. In most of its acts it had found itself so often at issue with its own majority, that it had been forced constantly to withdraw its own proposition. As an instance of this vacillation and incapacity to execute its own projects, the orator then instanced the plan of establishing a Council of State, which, in spite of the promulgated ordinance, it was obliged to suppress, after having supported it as a necessity of the dynasty and its security. After an attack upon the Cabinet, upon several other points, on account of the uncertain system of proceeding, the orator turned to the majority to demand a reason of their conduct towards the Cabinet under such a position. The use of the Ministerial influence, on the one hand, and the exercise of solicitation for Ministerial favour, on the other, were then subjects of the hon. deputy's attacks. All these evil influences, he said, were used in all the different elections, either of deputies or of national guards,

municipal councils, &c. This system was the cause of infinite evil, and would be the ruin of the country. Various instances (which M. Billault then gave) were adduced as a proof of these assertions. The orator then concluded with a *resumé* of his previous assertions.

Two days afterwards the election of M. Charles Lafitte for Louviers, whose admission was proposed by M. Tupinier in the name of the committee to which it had been referred for examination, gave rise to a stormy debate, in which Messrs. Grandin, Charles Lafitte, Dufaure, Dupin, Janvier, and others took part. M. Grandin contended, and produced documents to prove, that the election of M. Lafitte had been the result of a regular bargain, concluded between the electors of Louviers and their candidate, who had promised, as a return for his election, to construct, at his own expense, a branch railroad between their city and the Paris and Rouen railway. The revelation of this contract excited the loudest uproar on the Opposition benches, and the debate proceeded with the utmost confusion during an hour and a half. M. Dufaure at last moved that an inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances of the election. The adoption of such a course was energetically opposed by the Ministerial members, and M. Janvier proposed, in their name, that the election should be altogether annulled. M. Gustave de Beaumont vainly contended that the question of the inquiry was entitled to the priority. After a few explanations from M. Dupin, the annulling of the election was put to the vote, and carried by nearly the entire House.

M. Charles Lafitte, who had taken his seat behind the Ministers, immediately retired.

The greatest agitation followed this decision, and the sitting was suspended during a quarter of an hour.

When order was restored, M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, ascended the tribune, to reply to M. Billault's attacks against the foreign system of the Cabinet. M. Guizot conceived that he and his friends had ever followed the truly national line of policy; that they had had no other object in view than to re-establish friendly relations and good understanding between England and France, and he would say that they had entirely succeeded. M. Billault was of a contrary opinion, but it was nevertheless true, that with regard to Spain and Greece, a cordial and perfect understanding between the two great Powers existed. In the civil wars which terminated in Spain in the accession to power of the moderate monarchical party, France had taken no part against Espartero; she had preserved a tranquil and neutral attitude, she had created no obstacles to his Government, but remained mere spectators of the events which led to his downfall. After the victory, the French Government had not joined the victorious party, but assumed an impartial attitude, and M. Guizot did not even think proper to recommend the King to send back M. Salvandi to Madrid, because it might have been construed into a triumph, or an act of revenge on the part of France. In those circumstances he had appealed to the good judgment and political honesty of the British Cabinet, who responded to the appeal.

That Cabinet recognised the truth that the rivalry and hostility of France and England in Spain were a cause of misfortune and ruin for that unhappy country, and prevented it from organizing itself. England and France both agreed that their ambassadors should no longer place themselves at the head of the two political parties which divided the Spanish nation, that both were interested in a regular order of things establishing itself in the Peninsula, and assisting it to develope its constitutional institutions. The marriage of Queen Isabel had likewise been agreed upon between the two Cabinets, and England had admitted that no influence hostile to France, or naturally foreign to France, should prevail beyond the Pyrenees. All the reasons adduced by France, in that respect, had been understood and accepted by Great Britain, and he was justified in saying that, on that point, as well as on the question of the commercial relations of both in Spain, a perfectly good understanding existed. In the East the co-operation of England had been also cordial and sincere, because that power anxiously desired, as well as France, the maintenance and security of the Ottoman empire and the protection of its Christian population. The abrogation of the sanguinary law which visited death on the Christian who, after embracing Islamism, abjured that faith, had been abrogated by the united efforts of both Powers. It was not true that France had refused the mediation of England to settle the difference which had arisen between her and Turkey in the affair of Jerusalem. That mediation had not been demanded. It was also erroneously asserted that England had abandoned France on the Servian question. The point at issue was a question of the interpretation of a treaty concluded between Russia and Turkey, in which no other Power had a right to interfere. M. Guizot had nevertheless thought proper to demand the opinion of the Government most directly interested in the question. The Cabinet of Vienna replied that it was a matter to be settled between Russia and Turkey alone, that it was not an European question, and that an intervention of the Powers would not be useful. England had concurred in the opinion of the Austrian Cabinet, and France, not wishing to flatter the Porte with a vain illusion, nor cause any annoyance to Russia, had taken no further part in the affair. As respected Greece, France had there experienced again the co-operation of England, in advising King Otho to adopt reforms, and in insuring their protection to the constitutional Government of that country, after the revolution of September.

M. Guizot proceeded to contend that there existed also a most perfect understanding between Great Britain and France respecting the affairs of Greece. Both Governments had joined in recommending a system of reform and administrative institutions, which would have remedied to a certain extent the evils complained of, with reason, by the people of that country. Those reforms, however, had not been adopted in time, and when the French Cabinet was informed of the revolution of September last, M. Guizot, on the 27th of that month, without consulting any foreign Power, not even England, had forwarded to

M. Piscatory, the Minister of France, the recognition of the new order of things, and recommendations to King Otho and the Greek nation which appeared to him well calculated to direct both in the new and perilous career upon which they were entering. His suggestions were immediately adopted, and transmitted to Athens, by the English Cabinet, and although Russia took a widely different view of the occurrences in Greece, England did not hesitate an instant to concur with France. M. Guizot then described the happy results already produced by the good understanding between these two Powers. The denominations of "English" and "French" parties were beginning to be obliterated, and the two illustrious chiefs of those two parties, Coletti and Mavrocordato, were now sincerely and efficiently labouring together to establish a regular and monarchical constitution in their country. He then proceeded to refute the charge of M. Billault against the Government, for suffering an English Consul to reside in Algeria, without having obtained an *exequatur* from France. The Porte had not yet recognised the sovereignty of France over that country. Several Powers friendly to the Sultan wished, therefore, to observe certain reserve in their relations with that colony. France would probably do the same under similar circumstances. But there was no person either in England or Europe who did not feel convinced that Algeria was definitively a possession of France. Eight or ten Powers had already sent Consuls there, who had received her *exequatur*, and those who should have a new Consul to appoint for Algeria must demand the *exequatur* from the King's Government, or otherwise maintain no Consul in that colony. Even in Africa France had found England a loyal and sincere ally. She had given instructions to all her consular agents in Tunis and Morocco to use all their influence in repressing instead of fomenting insurrections directed against the neighbouring possessions of France. England had strenuously exerted herself in dissuading the Porte from sending an expedition to Tunis to destroy the hereditary regency of that country, and convert it into a dependent pashalic. In Oceania, France had likewise tested the friendship of England, who formally declared that she would not oppose France in forming settlements in the Pacific. An English Admiral had accepted the protectorship of the Sandwich Islands; England refused to ratify the convention he had signed, and proposed to France to recognise together the independence of that archipelago. France acquiesced in the invitation. Those islands were now independent, and whoever should look at the map would be convinced of their vast importance in a commercial point of view. "We wished," said M. Guizot, in conclusion, "a real and sincere peace. We conceived, and it was likewise conceived in London, that there was room in the world for our two independent and national policies, provided they should be kept within the bounds of justice and good sense. Both Cabinets, to their honour, as well as to the advantage of their respective countries, have commenced and inaugurated that policy of real and sincere peace—a policy both novel and

difficult, but nevertheless the only good and honourable policy—which, although prudent and moderate, is not divested of grandeur, and which for being honest is not the less useful. This is what we call the 'cordial understanding' between the two Governments. I will not dwell on facts purely personal, which were alluded to yesterday with so much disdain;—I will not speak of that mark of friendship given by a young and charming Queen to our King, our Government, and our revolution;—I will not speak of the fact which followed that visit—the treatment experienced by the Duc de Bordeaux—who was not received in London by the Sovereign who had come to France to meet our King. These are striking facts, which have produced in Europe a deep impression on kings and nations—facts, which have everywhere been justly appreciated, and which have occupied the imaginations and conversations of all Europe. I leave them aside, however serious they are in reality."

When M. Guizot had concluded, M. Billault rose and asked him if it was true that a commercial treaty was on the tapis between England and France? M. Guizot replied, that commercial negotiations had been for some time pending between the two countries; but that none of the great manufacturing interests of France—the iron, thread, linen, cotton goods, &c.—would have been importantly affected by those negotiations, which were, however, now altogether suspended. M. Billault then undertook to demonstrate the discrepancy existing between M. Guizot's declaration and the statement of Sir Robert Peel, who in February last announced in Parliament that negotiations for the conclusion of such a treaty had been resumed and favourably received by France; and repeated his arguments of yesterday, to show that the *entente cordiale* was a mere fiction. To a question addressed to him by M. Bethmont, relative to the rumoured occupation of Diego Suarez, on the coast of Madagascar, by the English, M. Guizot replied, that neither the British nor French Government had any knowledge of the fact.

The next day, M. Thiers, having been called to the tribune, said, that notwithstanding the reluctance he had felt for the last two years to address the Chamber, he, nevertheless, felt it his duty to come forward at present and state his opinion to the country respecting the utility of the English alliance. That alliance had been sincere from 1830 to 1836, but since that year it had by degrees become less intimate, until 1840, when it was nigh degenerating into war. In 1844, the renewal of that alliance being on the tapis, he would examine if the sacrifices which it imposed secured to France a suitable compensation, avoiding at the same time everything that might lead to a personal debate between himself and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. That alliance was certainly useful in 1830. Europe had taken alarm at the revolution; England alone had evinced sympathy towards it. The Whigs having succeeded the Tories, a cordial union ensued, because it rested on their attachment to the principles represented by France, and in all the questions which originated at that period England

and France were invariably found together on the same side. In Belgium and Poland they acted together; in Italy England supported the influence and policy of France, notwithstanding the occupation of Ancona, which could not be favourably viewed by England; in Spain and Portugal that alliance was truly intimate, and in the East, England and France both defended the integrity of the Ottoman empire. He would now examine how that alliance was impaired. The Whigs, he said, were an enterprising race, but their chiefs were not men of a very conciliatory disposition. In 1837 they urged France to join them in an armed intervention in Spain; but Austria, having been consulted, was of a contrary opinion, and her advice was unfortunately attended to. Hence the origin of the dissolution of the alliance, and the result was, that in Belgium France was deserted by England; in Italy England openly declared against her, and France was obliged to evacuate Ancona. In Spain the hostility of England was also manifested; and in the East she was found in league with the continental Powers of Europe. M. Thiers then proceeded to justify the line of policy he had adopted when thus abandoned by England, and contended, that had France maintained an independent and dignified attitude, and trusted to her immense resources, the Powers of Europe would never have dared to attack her, and she would not have suffered any humiliation. Although Russia had withdrawn her Ambassador from Paris, she nevertheless had no intention of waging war against France. The situation of Poland was a permanent obstacle to her engaging in war, and she would not draw the sword until she had completely subdued that nation. The other Powers of Europe were tired of war: the people, who now were of some weight in the balance, were averse to war, and entirely occupied with their material interests. Hostilities were not consequently to be apprehended, and he felt justified in saying the English alliance was no longer a guarantee of peace, or that peace would continue to exist with it. His opinion was not influenced by the presence of the Tories at the head of affairs, for he was ready to admit that in their relations they were far more courteous than the Whigs, and in every respect better allies, but on many questions their opinions widely differed, and were not in unison with the principles of the revolution, like those of their rivals. For instance, if the Russians threatened Constantinople, the Tories would certainly be as good friends of France as the Whigs; but they would abandon her on many other questions, and the *entente cordiale* could not accordingly be said to exist to any extent between the two Governments. In Spain, as well as in Belgium, the cause which had produced the alliance had ceased, and the alliance was now without any object. M. Guizot had said that the marriage of Isabel II. had been agreed on; that is, that England renounced the idea of placing a Coburg on the throne of Spain, and France a Prince of the House of Orleans. The sacrifice was not very great on the part of the Ministry, for France had never entertained the idea of seating one of her princes on that throne. There were, however, in the House of Bourbon,

from the Princes of Naples to the sons of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, candidates enough for the throne who would be as hostile to France as a Prince of Coburg. The boasted accord in commercial affairs was not, he thought, practicable. It might endure so long as England continued to deluge the country with smuggled goods. In the East, the fear of Russia and the wish to protect the Christian population might be a bond of union between them; but their sympathy not having the same disinterested foundation, their alliance could not be cordial. He would merely mention the case of Servia, where England actually deserted France. M. Thiers, in conclusion, maintained that, however anxious he was and had always been for the alliance with England, he did not think that it could ever be as cordial and efficacious as previous to 1836, and recommended that the Government should in future observe the greatest reserve in its relations with Great Britain.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, rose and said,—I congratulate myself, with the honourable member who has just spoken, on not having been obliged to enter on a string of recriminations and old quarrels; all that kind of retrospective policy is now without interest, and tends at a moment when France looks for something great in her policy, to useless discussion. The honourable member has passed over the policy of 1840, and attacked that of 1844. This is clear enough. I might, in my turn, attack that of 1840, and pass over 1844; but I shall not do so. I shall set aside 1840, unless compelled to give it a passing allusion. The honourable M. Thiers has directed against me, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, two reproaches of very different characters. On certain points he says, "You are wrong; I should have done differently." This is a kind of reproach which it is easy to discuss. On other points, however, M. Thiers has not been so explicit. He says, "What you have done I should also have done, but I should have done it differently; I should have done it better." This is a more vague reproach. It is no longer a question of system, it is a question of tactics, of personal skill—a question, I repeat, much more difficult to discuss than a question of principles. The honourable member, as well as myself, considers the English alliance good for France, with some trifling exceptions. In the year 1838 M. Thiers, when speaking of the war in Africa, said it was a war badly carried on, and wished that it were managed better. Since that epoch he has been in power, but the war in Africa was not carried on better. It is the present Cabinet who sent to Africa the man who has so ably conducted the war. The present Cabinet supported Marshal Bugeaud, in spite of the discussions in the Chamber; it furnished him with all the means to carry on the war well; and the hon. member (M. Thiers) admits that it has been done so. I fear that the same thing will happen in the foreign policy. I fear, for instance, that we may not have the English Alliance better managed than it is now done. The hon. member has proved that he was disposed to place himself between the two great opinions which divide France and the Chamber, without adopting either,

and seeking to lull them both into a false security. This political direction, gentlemen, which is the idea of M. Thiers, very possibly aids the formation of a Cabinet, and it may be true that it facilitates the commencement of a Cabinet; but be assured that, if it smooths down some difficulties, it soon causes others of a more serious nature. Be assured that it is first full of hesitations, and afterwards of imprudence. It is difficult to proceed in a track so narrow; one soon inclines on one side or the other; it is much more easy to keep on a wider path. The hon. member (M. Thiers) pays more attention than we do to the popular opinion of the day. In my opinion, that is a bad system. When constant regard is paid to such fluctuating and uncertain indications of opinions that do not belong to Parliament, it is impossible to rest on a solid basis —one is of necessity drawn away to many acts of indiscretion. I know that that is called national sentiment, but when we founded the Government of July the popular opinion was severely controlled, that it might not have the right to call itself national sentiment before it had passed through the ordeal of the great powers of the state. (*Approbation.*) In our opinion, I do not hesitate to affirm that the serious and patriotic appreciation of national sentiment is on our side. (*Renewed approbation.*) If called upon to conduct in the midst of difficulties the affairs of the country, M. Thiers, I maintain, would have conducted them as we have done; he could not have done otherwise. The maintenance of peace and regular order in the world is not so easy a thing. The present Cabinet, it has been said, has been impatient, in spite of the sentiments of the nation, to re-establish the English alliance. There is no alliance; there is a good spirit, a cordial understanding between the two Governments on those questions which they were obliged to treat together. (*Approbation.*) Gentlemen, I have not forgotten more than M. Thiers the events of 1840. The Whig Cabinet, which was then in power, fell, and, as its successors openly manifested to our Government the utmost good feeling and sympathy, ought we to have received them with coldness and repulse? Nations, gentlemen, do not live on gall. Business requires daily intercourse between them, and when we perceive kindly intentions, must we on account of ancient enmities expose ourselves to unnecessary difficulties with those who certainly did not deserve any slight or coolness at our hands? In acting as we have done we offended no national sentiment, for that sentiment applied to the former English Ministry, and not to the present. (*Loud marks of assent.*) How, too, have we been impatient? I cannot find a single pretext for this reproach; if I could I should defend myself, but I absolutely can perceive none. We have not preceded the English Government on any single question.

M. Odillon Barrot.—And the right of search?

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.—I shall reply to that tomorrow, when the paragraph on the subject is before the Chamber. At present I shall only treat of M. Billault's amendment. As to Spain, our conduct may be

disapproved of, but certainly not on the ground of our being impatient. On the contrary, we waited patiently—we waited for what might occur, not from the hand of chance, as M. Thiers seems to imply, but from the justice of Providence. (*Cries of "Oh, oh!" on the left.*) I cannot understand these murmurs, for if ever any event has been accomplished of itself, with the mere effort of the nation and without any foreign influence, it is the downfall of the Regent in Spain. The hon. gentleman is also mistaken in stating that we differ in view from the English Government on the subject of Greece. The English Government has completely adopted the pacific and regular reforms which I had proposed, and has supported them by its influence. Other Cabinets have perceived that it was no longer possible to persist in a line of conduct without object, and good relations have been re-established without any impatience on our side. So much for Spain and Greece. With regard to the affair at Jerusalem, we considered it necessary, for reasons which I gave in a former sitting, to content ourselves with the satisfaction we obtained, and I maintain that in more than one instance other Powers had been satisfied with much less. France had obtained all she asked for from the Ottoman Government without risking the weakening of the Porte, and she ought to be satisfied with it. (*Cries of "Yes, yes."*) No foreign agent had interfered in the matter. With regard to the Servian question, which the hon. member (M. Thiers) wished to magnify into great importance, two questions arose. It was, first, a question between the Porte and Russia as to the right of intervention claimed by the latter. This was a good opportunity to bring back the affairs of the Porte into the general policy of Europe. In order, however, to accomplish this, the concurrence of the other Powers interested was necessary, and particularly that of Austria. Before, therefore, taking any steps in the matter, we thought it necessary to assure ourselves of the intentions of that Power, and we found that she was willing to let the matter be settled between the Porte and Russia. England would not interfere, and we had no interest to take upon ourselves alone the solution of the question. With regard to the second phase of the question, we advised the Porte to withdraw from Servia the Prince who had caused the first difficulty, and to send away the two Ministers who had co-operated with him. The Prince has been re-elected by the national will, but the two Ministers have been removed; we have, therefore, prevented a conflict between the Porte and Russia—a conflict which would have prevented the Porte from gaining at least the moiety of what she has obtained; and I dare to say that these results have been of equally great importance for public European rights. These are the counsels we gave. If the four Powers would have interfered, I have no doubt the affair might have been settled better for Europe, for the Porte, and for Servia, but we could not act alone, and our course was confined to giving useful counsels. I now ask, gentlemen, what are become of the reproaches of the hon. M. Thiers? In Servia the Powers did not think the results

to be obtained important enough to require their concert. In Greece it was different, and the accord has been maintained. In no place has there been any alliance to cramp our liberty—our liberty is engaged to nothing; you are free, perfectly free, in your relations with England as with all other nations. Coming in more frequent contact with England, animated by the same sentiments, directed by the same principles of Government, we have profited by those natural sympathies; we have renewed them without making any sacrifice, and without any of those bonds which were recently alluded to. We have been just now told that if it was necessary to again handle the sword, there would be none but feeble hands to wield it.

A voice.—M. Thiers said no such thing.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.—I certainly think I heard the expression, and must say that there is no one who has not the right to be offended at such language. (*Approbation.*) Let the honourable gentleman be certain that on the day that it shall be necessary to have recourse to the sword every hand will be prompt to grasp it. (*Renewed approbation.*) But, thank God, there is no probability of such a necessity; peace reigns, and without any sacrifice of the interests of France. Old animosities and old quarrels have fallen away. We see before us only intentions, dispositions, and actions just, measured, and friendly. Seek where you please for a symptom of ill-will, you will not find one—you will light on difficulties—opposing interests, undoubtedly, but only for this reason, that it is impossible that such should not be the case between two great nations, so often brought into contact. But the good intelligence of nations does not come into existence and increase of itself; it must be attended to; sentiments of justice and kindness need not be concealed, nor is it necessary for any one's dignity to appear in ill-temper when no motive for being so presents itself. (*Hear, Hear.*) Gentlemen, be certain that the policy of the last three years has not lowered France in the rank it occupied in the balance of power in Europe; but, on the contrary, has given it additional consideration. (*Hear, hear.*) It has been said, that the respective ambassadors of France and Russia have been recalled. (*Laughter on the left.*) This is inexact. It is necessary on such a question to state events exactly; the two ambassadors have obtained leave of absence. (*Renewed laughter on the left.*) I speak here of a delicate matter, and only because I am forced to it; because if I left the matter unnoticed, I might be supposed to acquiesce in the statement alluded to. I repeat, then, that the French ambassador at St. Petersburgh was on leave of absence at Paris. Two or three months after his arrival in Paris the Russian ambassador returned to St. Petersburgh. Disagreeable reports arose in consequence, and as we considered that in this there was something not in accordance with the dignity of our relations, we thought it our duty so to act as to testify what we felt. In consequence, the ambassador of France did not return to St. Petersburgh. Afterwards a desire arose that the two ambassadors should simultaneously return to their posts; but we thought that this

double return should not take place unless in a manner to satisfy the dignity of the country. I can assure the Chamber that at no period has the dignity of France been more rigorously observed with respect to Russia. Regular relations continue to exist, but we wish the diplomatic intercourse to be equally honourable on both sides. This I have always insisted on since my accession to power. I have the conviction that what I have just said will be comprehended by every one, and not thrown away. (*Loud marks of approbation.*)

When the President read the 5th paragraph of the address, which was as follows:

"This good intelligence will, without doubt, contribute to the success of the negotiations which, while they guarantee the repression of an infamous traffic, ought to tend to again place our commerce under the exclusive surveillance of our own flag."

M. Billault proposed the following amendment to the paragraph:—

"This good intelligence, Sire, can only be complete and durable when negotiations, conducted with perseverance, and still having for their object the repression of that infamous traffic, shall have replaced the French navy under the exclusive surveillance of the national flag."

M. Billault having been called to the tribune, proceeded to develope his amendment. He reminded the house of the initiative it had taken on the question of the right of search, and contended that it should not suffer its decision to be considered a dead letter at the other side of the Channel; the more so as Sir Robert Peel had declared in Parliament, that certain modifications might be consented to, but that the principle could admit of no concession. He conceived that M. Guizot was not animated with the same paternal feeling with regard to the abrogation of the conventions of 1831 and 1833 as the Chamber; what the latter required was the suppression in an absolute manner of the right of search, and not a mere modification of that right. The treaty of 1831, besides, was not susceptible of any modification, for its first article stipulated that the right of search should be exercised, and the other articles contained mere regulations respecting the exercise of that right. M. Guizot had said that he would never consent to the violation of those treaties; his apprehension that the good understanding between the two Governments would be impaired by their abrogation, was not well founded. M. Billault thought, on the contrary, that it was more likely that the good understanding would suffer from their non-abrogation. He did not mean that France should brutally break off with Great Britain; the negotiations should he conducted with the *égards* which two great nations owed to each other; but it was the right of France to insist on the abrogation. The sentiments of the country and the Chamber were unanimous on that point.

M. Gasparin, who spoke next, said that the Chamber had decided last year that French trade should be replaced under the exclusive surveillance of the national flag. That question was now settled, but it remained to be seen by what means the repression of the slave trade could be continued.

All were agreed as to the end, but he apprehended, should the Chamber adopt any grave resolution, without calculating its bearing and devising a plan for attaining the desired object, that it might place the Government in a most critical position. M. Gasparin was afraid that the renunciation by France of the exercise of the right of search would be the signal of the renewal of that infamous traffic, which, he maintained, was still carried on to a frightful extent, notwithstanding the vigilance of English and French cruisers in most of the colonies.

Baron Mackau, the Minister of Marine, here interrupted the speaker, and said that an exception should be made in favour of the French colonies.

M. Gasparin admitted that the trade had ceased altogether in those colonies since 1830.

M. Gasparin then resumed, and after showing that the right of visitation was, after all, the only efficacious mode of repression, and that its inconveniencies had been greatly exaggerated, concluded by recommending the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.

Baron Mackau here rose and said that he was as anxious for the abolition of slavery as M. Gasparin, and that he would be happy to have it in his power to present such a measure to the Chamber; but he could not help observing that the reasons adduced by M. Gasparin would be better if placed in the mouth of the British negotiator in London, than in that of a French deputy.

Afterwards M. Dupin rose and asked M. Guizot if he had considered himself bound by the vote of the Chamber last session respecting the right of search to demand of England the suppression of that right, and if the negotiations he had opened in London tended to that end? M. Guizot replied, that he had paid the most serious attention to the wish expressed last year by the Chamber, and that he could not give a more convincing proof of his sincerity and earnestness, than by fully accepting the paragraph of the committee, which textually repeated the wish of last year—namely, that French trade be forthwith replaced under the exclusive surveillance of the national flag. Such was the object he pursued, and which he had indicated from the commencement to the English Cabinet; but he should be wanting in his duty, and might compromise the issue of the negotiation, if he were to produce documents and disclose any details relative thereto. M. Guizot then observed, that M. Billault's amendment would throw difficulties in his way, and deprive him of the support he required, because it implied that the Chamber had no confidence in the negotiation. "Do you imagine," he said, "that you give me strength in London by such a vote? In order to be able to achieve anything, I must present myself there with the confidence of the Chamber. The address of last year and the paragraph of your committee were calculated to promote the success of the negotiation, whilst M. Billault's amendment would have the contrary effect. It moreover creates a difficulty, by holding out a threat. M. Billault does not reflect that there are two national sentiments, two national *amours-propres* in existence, which it is the duty of the negotiator to conciliate, and to prevent their coming into collision

with each other. Leave the settling of the question between the two Governments—between two Governments in earnest well disposed towards one another, who are aware of the difficulties they have to contend with; profit by their good understanding, instead of complaining of it; give force and means to your negotiator, instead of depriving him of both.

M. Bethmont, who succeeded M. Guizot, said that the paragraph of the address, which had obtained the unanimous sanction of the committee, was sufficiently explicit to satisfy the susceptibility of the members of all sides of the house; and to avoid a fatal division on a question in which unanimity was most desirable, he hoped that M. Billault would see the necessity of not pressing his amendment.

M. Billault, having ascended the tribune, said that the Chamber and Government being both agreed as to the suppression of the right of mutual visitation, and that it being necessary that all should unite against foreigners in vindicating the rights and honour of France, he consented to withdraw his amendment.

The last paragraph of the address, as finally proposed by the Committee, stood as follows:—

"Yes, Sire, your family is truly national. Between France and you the alliance is indissoluble. The rights of your dynasty, founded on the imperishable principle of national sovereignty, are guaranteed by your oaths and ours. The public feeling brands with reprobation guilty manifestations. Our Revolution of July, by punishing the violation of sworn faith, has consecrated among us the sanctity of an oath."

M. Berryer, who led the opposition to this paragraph, addressed the Chamber amid loud interruptions. He declared that he respected the oath which he had taken—"To whom?" was asked, many times, before he answered, "to the King of the French;" but he insisted on his right to discuss opinions which seemed to him best for the country. The Marquis de la Rochejacquelin also respected the oath "promising fidelity—to the King—of the French." [*There was much laughter at the hesitating way in which this was said.*] But he gave it a limited interpretation: it did not mean love, or devotedness; nor did it promise, as the oath of former times, to sacrifice one's life and all one possessed to the King. The Legitimists, said the Marquis, went to London "to see him who would have been King of France if the constitution had been respected by all;" but he admitted that an intimate friend thought proper to go into the saloon of M. Chateaubriand, after having been with the Prince, saying, "After having saluted the King of France we come to salute the King of Knowledge." The Prince, however, expressly said, that in England he was not even Duc de Bordeaux, but only Comte de Chambord. M. Guizot, who also spoke several times, insisted on a larger interpretation of the oath. It differed from that of the Restoration, but resembled it in being a contract: when the elder branch of the Bourbons violated the contract, France was released from her oath; but after 1830 it was not permitted to attempt the overthrow of the constitution—the oath did not permit the recognition of two Kings at the same time—

and the attempt on the part of the Legitimists to realize their wishes and dreams for the future, was a violation of the oath taken by them in 1830. He stated also, that political morality had been outraged by the visit of the Deputies to the Duc de Bourdeaux in London.

Messrs. Cordier and de Courtais moved the suppression in the paragraph of the words, "The public feeling brands with reprobation guilty manifestations."

M. Cordier having been called to the tribune, explained his amendment. He denounced the expression of blame inserted in the address as illegal, a violation of the Charter, and tending only to bring back the country to the times of civil war; as an insult to the national character, and a highly imprudent and impolitic measure.

M. Harlé followed, and spoke in favour of the original paragraph. It behoved the Chamber, in his opinion, to stigmatize the Frenchman who, after taking the oath to the King and Charter, had gone to London to flatter with hopes the representatives of a party which deceived itself respecting its strength and the sympathies of the nation, which would never submit to the humiliation of a third restoration.

M. Ledru Rollin next rose, and said that he was opposed both to the paragraph and the amendment. After the explanations entered into on the preceding day by the Legitimatist members who had declared that they had sincerely taken the oath to the Constitution, and that there no longer existed a Legitimatist party, he thought that the Chamber could not brand colleagues because of their individual political opinions.. It would, moreover, be giving importance to and reviving that party. M. Ledru Rollin then indulged in vehement attacks against the ministry, and described as preparing for the dynasty of July the fate which the elder branch had experienced from the same causes. The speaker was repeatedly interrupted by the murmurs of the Centre, and having uttered some expressions which the Centre construed into an offence to the King, he was called to order by the President. In conclusion, M. Rollin said, that if their colleagues were guilty, they should be brought to trial, but that the Chamber had no right to dishonour them. He then called on the Government to return to the principles of July, to confide in democracy for support instead of striving to arrest its progress, and predicted the downfall of the dynasty, if it persevered in the fatal course pursued by the Restoration.

M. Jolland, who spoke next, defended the paragraph, and contended that the oath taken to the revolution of July had been violated by the members of the Chamber who had repaired to London to pay homage to the Duc de Bordeaux, and that their conduct should be visited with a just and severe reprobation.

M. De Lamartine, who followed, said, that he had resolved to remain silent; but that after the sitting of the preceding day, he deemed it his duty to take a part in the debate. He contended that nobody had a right to question the sincerity of an oath; he believed in political morality, and instead of suspecting or branding the intentions of hon. colleagues, he thought that the Chamber should prove itself animated with

sympathy and a liberal toleration towards them. He was attached in his heart, sentiments, and recollections to the Bourbon family; he had served it with loyalty; he deplored its misfortunes; but he recognised no other right than of the sovereignty of the nation, which alone was inviolable and *indétronable*. The dogma and principle of the Legitimacy was not his. He then proceeded to excuse the conduct of the Legitimatists who had gone to London. He himself had been placed in a nearly similar position. On his return from Turkey, he had passed near the residence of the dethroned family of France, and felt most anxious to go and present his homage to those he had been attached to from his infancy. He resisted, however, with pain. The friends who accompanied him had repaired to Goritz, but he did not consider himself free to do so, having just been returned a deputy to the Chamber. He might, nevertheless, have imitated their example, and felt his conscience perfectly at rest: but because he had not used his right, did it follow that he should blame others for not being stopped by the same scruples. M. Lamartine, in conclusion, said that the house could not incriminate in its address an act which could not be incriminated before a court of law, and asked that the word "brand" be expunged from that document.

M. Dangeville and M. Béchard next addressed the assembly amidst the greatest confusion. Messrs. Cordier and Courtais having withdrawn their amendment, the president read another, of Emile de Girardin, who demanded the suppression of the portion of the paragraph beginning with these words, "The public feeling brands," &c., and the substitution of the following—"Factions are conquered, and their vain demonstrations would only tend to demonstrate their impotence."

M. Lasteyrie was about to develope another amendment, when the President put to the vote the first portion of the paragraph of the committee, which was unanimously voted by the Assembly.

M. Lasteyrie next ascended the tribune, and, after reading the definition of the word *flétrir* given in the dictionary of the French Academy, contended that the Chamber could not mean to brand with infamy a demonstration which in itself had nothing criminal, and demanded the suppression of that word.

M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, said that it was not the signification attached to a word by a dictionary that the Chamber should consider, but the moral effect produced by the vote. He maintained that the manifestation in London had been hostile to the King's Government; that the Legitimatists had proclaimed the Duc de Bordeaux a pretender to the throne of France; that the Legitimatist party was permanently conspiring; that it was the party of insane hopes and of civil war; and that it was indispensable that the powers of the State should check those manifestations before they degenerated into open insurrection; and that the most efficacious means of arriving at that end was to condemn them solemnly in the address.

After a few words from M. Crémieux, the amendment of M. Lasteyrie was put to the vote and rejected.

M. la Rochejacquelin then ascended the tribune, and declared that if the paragraph was adopted with the word *flétrir*, as a man of honour he could not think of continuing any longer to sit in the Chamber. He contested the right of his colleagues to try him. He, like them, exercised a sovereign power, and the Chamber would be guilty of a violation of all rights if it adopted the paragraph with the offensive expression.

After he had concluded, M. Aylies proposed to substitute for the word "brand," the word "reprove;" but the amendment was rejected after a first trial, which was declared doubtful, and the paragraph of the address was ultimately adopted, the members of the Left having abstained from voting. All the Legitimatist members, amounting to about 20, retired in a body, and took no part in the voting.

The President was loudly charged with partiality by the Opposition for declaring the first vote doubtful, and

M. Odillon Barrot exclaimed, "You triumph because the Legitimists have withdrawn."

The ballot on the entire address was next opened, and the address adopted by a majority of 30 votes; the numbers being 220 to 190. This happened on the 27th of January.

CHAPTER X.

FRANCE, *continued.*—TAHITI *Question—Assumption of French sovereignty over the island by Admiral Dupetit Thouars—Disavowal of this act by the French Government—Debate on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies—Speeches of M. de Carné, Admiral de Mackau, and M. Guizot—Second Debate on the same question in the Chamber of Deputies—Speeches of MM. Berryer, Guizot, and Thiers—Seizure of Mr. Pritchard, the English Consul at Tahiti, by the French authorities—Indignation in England at this outrage—Declaration of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons—Reparation made by the French Government—Commencement of hostilities between France and Morocco—Arrival of the Prince de Joinville off Tangiers—Bombardment of Tangiers—Despatch from the Prince narrating the cause of the attack—He sails for Mogador—Description of the fortress—Bombardment and capture of Mogador—Battle of Isly and victory over the Moorish army by Marshal Bugeaud—Treaty between France and Morocco—Letter from Louis Philippe to the Prince de Joinville—Reception in Paris of the trophies from Algeria—Opening of a new session of the French Chambers—Royal speech—Death of the Duc d'Angoulême at Goritz.* SPAIN—*State of Spain—Suspension of the sittings of Cortes—Insurrection at Alicant, headed by Don Pantaleon Bonet—Arrests at Madrid—Progress of the revolt—The whole country declared to be under martial law—Surrender of Alicant—Bonet and several of his followers put to death—Arrival of the Queen Mother at Madrid—Resignation of the Gonzalez Bravo Ministry—New Ministry—Dissolution of Cortes—Convocation of Cortes in October—Royal Speech—Public marriage of Queen Christina with S. Munoz, created Duke of Rianzares—Rumours of conspiracies and insurrectionary movements—Revolt, headed by Zurbano—Two of his sons are shot.*

WE now turn to a subject which, although apparently insignificant in the history of two countries such as Great Britain and France, threatened at one time to disturb the friendly relations subsisting between the Governments, and was eagerly embraced by the war faction in Paris as a pretext for increased violence of language against this country as well as against M. Guizot, whose firm yet pacific policy was the object of unmeasured invective with the noisy but impotent libellers of England.

By a treaty dated the 9th of September, 1842, Queen Pomare had placed her Tahitian dominions under the protection of France

Whether this was a purely voluntary act on her part, or whether she was induced to surrender her independence through fear of aggression on the part of the French Admiral, Dupetit Thouars, we need not now inquire. It is sufficient to say that the step taken appears to have been distasteful to the natives, and the French experienced considerable hostility, which they attributed to the intrigues of the English missionaries resident in the island. Admiral Dupetit Thouars, however, wished to assert the complete sovereignty of France over Tahiti, and on his return there, after a year's absence, in November 1843, he insisted that Queen Pomare should hoist the French flag over or instead of her own. On her refusal to comply, troops and seamen were landed, who removed the Tahitian flag, and after a formal proclamation that the island was taken possession of in the name of the king of the French, M. d'Aubigny was installed governor of Tahiti. Papiti was at the same time declared to be a free port.

When the news of this occupation of Tahiti reached France, the act of Admiral Dupetit Thouars was at once disavowed by the French Government, and an animated debate arose in the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th of February, in consequence of notice having been given by M. de Carné that he was about to put some questions to ministers on the subject.

M. de Carné having been called to the tribune, said that when the announcement of the treaty concluded with Otaheite was known in France, it was considered by all that the possession of that island would present great advantages for the national interests in that part of the globe. It had met with universal approbation, and it was natural to suppose that the public would not read without surprise in the *Moniteur* the disavowal of the conduct of Admiral Dupetit Thouars. It was more a question of national honour, however, than a political one. The banner of France had been planted on Otaheite, and could not be struck without dishonour. He contended that it was impossible that the Government could have sent the admiral on so distant a mission without furnishing him with more complete and implicit instructions than those communicated to the house; and it was incumbent on the government, for its own justification, and that of the admiral and the Governor of the Marquesas, M. Bruat, that the instructions those officers had received should be made known. M. de Carné then discussed the merit of the admiral's conduct, and contended that he had not exceeded his powers. He then denounced the alleged intrigues of Mr. Pritchard, whom he called a *personage complexe*, and to whose return to Otaheite, with a red coat, as a present from the Queen of England to the husband of Pomare, he ascribed the opposition of the latter to the ratification of the treaty. After reading and discussing the despatches communicated to the house by M. Guizot, he asked the Minister of Marine if in the new flag substituted for the flag of the protectorate the French colours had been suppressed.

Admiral de Mackau here rose, and said that the flag of the protectorate, consisting of the old flag of Otaheite and the French tri-

coloured flag united, had remained hoisted over the island during the fourteen months which followed the conclusion of the treaty of the 9th of September, 1842. The queen had besides a fancy flag flying over her residence, on which figured, not a closed crown, but a crown of the most inoffensive nature, for it was formed of interwoven leaves of the cocoa-nut tree; and the only difference between M. Dupetit Thouars and the queen was, that the former required that she should substitute for those cocoa-nut leaves either red or white stars (*laughter*).

M. de Carné next resumed, and proceeded to justify the susceptibility of the admiral, and his indignation at not seeing unfurled on the royal residence the flag which he had left there a year before. He then blamed the conduct of ministers, who waited ten days before publishing their disavowal; and contended that it had been evidently an act dictated by the English Government. He concluded by asking what were the provocations and insults M. Dupetit Thouars alluded to in his despatch of the 3rd of November, 1843, and why ministers had waited from the 16th to the 26th of February to disavow the admiral's proceedings?

M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, here rose, and after repelling the charge of having yielded to a foreign influence, described the real position of France at Otaheite in virtue of the treaty of the 9th of September, 1842, by which the admiral had merely and provisionally accepted, in the name of King Louis Philippe, the protectorate of the Society Islands. On receipt of that document the Minister of Marine, he said, had forwarded instructions, on the 28th of April, 1843, to the admiral and to M. Bruat, the governor of the Marquesas, and "commissioner" of the king at Otaheite, from which it would be seen that the latter was recommended to have a perfect understanding with the queen and the chiefs on all domestic affairs, and to attend to the strict execution of the treaty. They had received no instruction calculated to justify the measure to which the admiral had had recourse. After signing the treaty, the admiral repaired to the western coast of America, and was absent an entire year. During his absence the English missionaries had exerted themselves to prevail on the queen and the chiefs to elude the execution of the treaty. They had been abetted in their intrigues by some of the naval officers of the British station. In the mean time, however, the English government having notified to France that it would not oppose the establishment of the French in the Society Islands, the English missionaries and officers, who had acted as they did because they were ignorant of the intentions of their Government, no sooner heard of this decision, than they altered their course. Captain Nicholas, who commanded a British frigate off Papiti, and had countenanced the proceedings of the missionaries, had been recalled by his admiral six weeks before the return of M. Dupetit Thouars, who found off the island the Dublin frigate, whose captain, by his peaceable demeanour, gave him no subject of complaint. The admiral had no difficulty to encounter which could not have been surmounted without having recourse to force.

by a little moderation and wisdom. Queen Pomare and the chiefs did not resist the execution of the treaty, and no obstacles thereto had been raised by the English. The admiral had committed an egregious error in starting the question of the flag, and deported himself neither with prudence nor wisdom throughout the affair. There were then three banners unfurled on Otaheite, the tricoloured flag, the flag of the protectorate, and the personal or domestic flag of the queen, which she had a right to hoist in virtue of her sovereignty, which she had not abdicated by the treaty. M. Guizot then proceeded to defend the conduct of Queen Pomare. The admiral had a right to demand the execution of the treaty, whether she had signed it voluntarily or under the impression of fear, but he was not justified in taking forcible possession of her dominions. Under those circumstances, the Government conceived that the admiral had exceeded his powers, and did not hesitate to disavow him. There was nothing in the instructions addressed to him or to M. Bruat, nor in the facts or circumstances in which they found affairs at Otaheite, to justify the military occupation of the Society Islands. No plea of necessity, utility, or justice, could be invoked to justify that act. M. Guizot then vindicated himself against the charge of having yielded on this occasion to the injunctions of England. He denied that such had been the case, declared that the resolution of the Cabinet had been spontaneous, and adopted before entering into any communication on the subject with the British Government, and officially, positively, and completely denied all assertion to the contrary. They had acted with the same independence which had presided at the decision of the British Cabinet, when the latter refused to sanction the taking possession of the Sandwich Islands. The French Cabinet had not been influenced by what had been said on the subject of Otaheite in the British Parliament. It was a calumny which he indignantly repelled. He felt proud to have re-established the good understanding with England, and exerted himself in maintaining it, but it was at the cost of no sacrifice. The policy of the Cabinet had been constantly independent and national. In Spain, for instance, France could not be said to have acted under that influence. On other questions of foreign policy the independence of the Cabinet had been likewise entire. It had been said that England had imposed a commercial treaty on France. Where, he asked, was that treaty? So far from consenting to such a treaty, the Cabinet during the recess had taken on itself to change by royal ordinance the commercial relations existing between the two countries. Last November it had promulgated a tariff of customs for Algeria that had wounded English interests, which, however respectable, were not French interests. His great object had invariably been to maintain friendly relations and a cordial understanding with Great Britain, but he had, nevertheless, been guilty of no act of weakness, or subscribed to a concession to secure her goodwill.

In connection with this question of the occupation of Otaheite, which excited a lively interest in England as well as France,

we may introduce here a few extracts from a debate which took place on the 27th of May and following days in the Chamber of Deputies. The discussion arose on the project of law relative to the extraordinary and supplementary credits for 1843 and 1844; one of which was the grant of a sum of 438,000*f.* to defray the expense of a mission or embassy to China. On the first item being proposed, viz. 600,000*f.*, for extraordinary missions, M. Berryer said, that he did not agree that France should not seek to extend her influence beyond certain limits. He thought that it behoved her to give the world an adequate idea of her power, in order that her natives might be certain of meeting protection and commanding respect wherever they might direct their steps. He then presented an historical account of the operations of the French in Oceania since 1827. New Zealand was the first point which attracted their attention. Its coasts afforded greater advantages for fishing than the northern shores of the Pacific; the island offered the most abundant resources for the navy; the position was in every respect inviting for the establishment of a French station; a coal mine had even been discovered in the island. Admiral Dupetit Thouars, Captain Cecile, and Captain Langlois, of Havre, visited it in 1838. The latter concluded, in that year, a treaty with the native chiefs, who abandoned their right to a portion of the southern island to M. Langlois, as representative of France. The latter having returned to Europe, submitted the treaty to his Government, by which it was approved, and Captain Lavand was sent with powers, signed by three Ministers, to take formal possession of the grant. The chiefs, on the return of Captain Langlois, put him in possession of the territory thus ceded, in August 1840. In the mean time, however, an English company had contracted with some chiefs of the north for the cession of a certain extent of territory, and Captain Hobson was sent thither in January, 1840, from Port Jackson, in the capacity of Lieutenant-Governor. The latter established himself in that portion of New Zealand. The French were at the time in quiet possession of their grant in the south, and Captain Langlois had actually taken possession of it in the name of France, when Captain Stanley arrived from the north, and in his turn, and on the 14th of August, 1840, took possession of it as belonging to Queen Victoria. Our Cabinet had recognised the frivolous argument of the right of possession by the discovery of Captain Cook. This was intimately connected with the affair of Tahiti. The check received at New Zealand was a grave one, and it was necessary to repair it. In 1840, Admiral Dupetit Thouars had formed part of the committee appointed to examine the demand of Captain Langlois. He had been, in 1838, at the Marquesas, and had caused the wrongs suffered by the French whalers to be redressed. He obtained what he required, by writing to Queen Pomare in very determined terms. In the beginning of 1841, when the account of what had taken place at New Zealand had arrived, Admiral Thouars, in order to seek for something to make up for the loss sustained there, set out to take the Marquesas, and to assume the protectorate of Tahiti. When he arrived

did he act in a friendly way towards the queen? Decidedly not. He entered on the enumeration of a long catalogue of acts of violence, robberies, and murders, and demanded reparation. He said to the queen, "You have violated the treaty of 1838; you must give me new guarantees." The queen, in place of giving satisfaction, declared that she was not at liberty to act, and demanded to yield to France the protectorate, or exterior sovereignty, of the island. It was then that the Marquesas were taken possession of. The hon. deputy then proceeded to detail the circumstances attendant on the taking possession of Tahiti in the name of France, referring particularly to Queen Pomare's application to the Queen of England, and the displaying of the Tahitian flag. What ought Admiral Dupetit Thouars, pursued the hon. member, to have done under those circumstances? He ought evidently, according to his instructions, to have seized on the island, and he did so. Thus the power of France was at last established at Tahiti, and within eight months after that event Queen Pomare would be informed of the disavowal of the admiral's act, and the *Moniteur*, with its disastrous words, would be thrust under M. Dupetit Thouars' nose by some English subject. (*Movement.*) It was said that there were men who endeavoured to envenom every thing. For his part, he was proud of the sentiments which actuated his heart at that moment. His conscience was tranquil, for it obeyed thoroughly French inspirations. (*Approbation on the left.*) It was because the Cabinet had misunderstood the interests of France as well as her dignity that he accused it. He fully approved the idea of sending diplomatic missions to the most remote parts of the globe, because it was indispensable that the French flag should wave and command respect on all the seas, and that France, being as she was a commercial and maritime nation, should possess a station in Oceania for the protection of her trade and the revictualling of her merchant navy; but he could not help expressing his disapprobation at the abandonment of her acquired rights over Otaheite because the occupation of that archipelago by France gave umbrage to a rival power. Admiral Dupetit Thouars had acted in conformity with the instructions he had received in 1838 and 1840, and he could not see how it was possible for the government to justify the disavowal of the admiral.

M. Guizot briefly replied, and alluded first to the argument which which had been raised respecting New Zealand. That island, he said, had been repeatedly visited, from 1790 to 1814, by British navigators, who had taken possession of it in the name of Great Britain. The Government, however, did not sanction that occupation, and it was only from 1815 to 1838 that commercial companies had endeavoured to prevail upon England to act upon that occupation. It was not true, as M. Berryer had asserted, that Captain Hobson had received no instructions from his Government. Those instructions were of July, 1839, and enjoined him to negotiate a treaty with the chiefs for the cession of the northern islands, and in February, 1840, a treaty to that effect was signed by 512 chiefs of that island. In April following, a similar treaty

was concluded with the chief of the southern island. Their regular occupation by England was an accomplished fact, when Captain Lavand arrived in the northern island in July, and found, as he himself announced to his Government, that the three islands of the group had legally passed under the dominion of Great Britain.

M. Thiers here interrupted M. Guizot, and said, that it was incorrect to say, that because the English had arrived first in New Zealand they should be considered the righteous owners of a territory which was as large as the British Islands.

M. Guizot replied, that the French could only lay claim to a certain extent of territory, and not to the sovereignty of the islands. Failing in its intentions to establish a station in New Zealand, the Government had directed its attention to another part of Oceania, and the result was the occupation of the Marquesas, and the establishment of the protectorate over the Society Islands. M. Guizot observed, that the Chamber having approved the solution given by the Ministry to the question of Otaheite, and nothing new having occurred since, he would not again entertain the subject.

M. Thiers, in the course of his speech, said that he would only say a few words on the affair of Otaheite, and blamed the Ministry —first for going there at all; secondly, for not foreseeing the difculties the admiral would have to encounter; and thirdly, for disavowing him. England had acted with more reserve towards her representative, who had taken possession of the Sandwich Islands; she had not disavowed him, and France ought to have imitated that example.

Not long afterwards news arrived in Europe of an event in this distant island of the Pacific, which, although in reality an unprovoked outrage against a British subject, and as such requiring reparation from France, was construed by the irritable writers amongst the French, or to speak more correctly, the Parisian public, into an injury of which France and not Great Britain had a right to complain. The facts were shortly these:—When the French protectorate had been established by Admiral Dupetit Thouars over Tahiti, in 1842, the measure, as we have before observed, was repugnant to the wishes and feelings of the natives, and the French found themselves the objects of ill-concealed hostility. This they attributed to the influence of the English missionaries in the island. A Mr. Pritchard, who had gone out originally as a missionary, was at this juncture acting as British Consul. He had, indeed, a short time previously, notified to the English Government his resignation of that office; but, as intelligence of the acceptance of this resignation had not reached Tahiti, he was still clothed with the office and exercising the functions of consul. The French officers at the island looked upon Mr. Pritchard as one of the chief authors of the disturbances that broke out from time to time, and of the opposition evinced to their usurped authority. On the night of the 2nd of March, in the present year, a French sentinel having been attacked and disarmed by the natives, it was determined to make Mr. Pritchard responsible for their acts. Accordingly, on the even-

ing of the 5th of March, when Mr. Pritchard went out of his house, he was at once seized by the Commandant of Police, with some soldiers, who hurried him off to prison, where he was kept in close confinement. The following paper was circulated in the French, English, and Tahitian languages —

"FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT IN OCEANIA.

"A French sentinel was attacked in the night of the 2nd to the 3rd of March. In reprisal, I have caused to be seized one Pritchard, the only daily mover and instigator of the disturbances of the natives. His property shall be answerable for all damage occasioned to our establishments by the insurgents; and if French blood is spilt, every drop shall recoil on his head.

"D'AUBIGNY,
"Commandant Particular to the Society Islands.
"Papiti, 3rd March."

At the intervention of Captain Gordon, of the British war-steamer Cormorant, Mr. Pritchard was released from prison, on condition that he should not be again landed on the Society Islands; without taking leave of his family, he was conveyed in the Cormorant to Valparaiso, where he embarked in the Vindictive, and was brought to England.

When the news of this outrage upon one, who acted at the time as our representative, reached England, a natural feeling of indignation was loudly expressed; and Sir Robert Peel, in his place in the House of Commons, declared that "a gross outrage, accompanied with gross indignity, had been committed" upon Mr. Pritchard: at the same time he stated, that this act had not been done in consequence of any authority given for that purpose by the French Government; and he expressed a strong hope that that Government would at once make the reparation which Great Britain had a right to require.

In this expectation Sir Robert Peel was not disappointed. On the last day of the session of the British Parliament, the 5th of September, he was enabled to state in the House of Commons, that the discussion between the two Governments, relative to the Tahitian affair, had been brought to an amicable and satisfactory termination. This was effected by the payment, on the part of the French Government, of a sum of money to Mr. Pritchard, as an indemnity or compensation for the outrage which had been offered to him by the French in the island of Tahiti.

This session of the French Chambers was occupied in several discussions with regard to projected lines of railway in France, but they do not possess sufficient general interest to be transferred to our pages.

In the course of the year the French arms came into collision with the forces of the Emperor of Morocco, and, as might be expected, achieved an easy victory. The indefatigable enemy of France in Algeria, the Emir Abd-el-Kader, who has hitherto eluded the grasp of the successive commanders engaged against him, and who still keeps up a hopeless contest against the French invaders of his native soil, had frequently been driven, after unsuccessful combats, to take refuge in the Moorish territories. From these he issued again into the

desert, and renewed his attacks upon the French cantonments; not without just suspicion on the part of France that he received countenance and support from Abd-er-Rahman, the Emperor of Morocco. In consequence of this, frequent communications passed between the French authorities in Algeria and the Moorish court, but they did not lead to any satisfactory result. The Emperor admitted that aggressions had been made upon the Algerine territory by some of his own subjects, and promised to punish those who had thus violated the neutrality subsisting between France and Morocco; but he evaded any promise not to support Abd-el-Kader in the contest he was waging against the French. At last it was determined to take hostile measures against him, and thus compel him to adopt for the future a strictly neutral policy. On the 23rd of July, the Prince de Joinville arrived off Tangiers in the Pluton war-steamer, and took on board M. de Nion, the French consul, and at the same time despatched another steamer, the Veloce, to reconnoitre Mogador, a fortress on the coast of Morocco. At this juncture Mr. Drummond Hay was the British chargé d'affaires at Tangiers, and he immediately commenced negotiations with the view of averting actual hostilities. Different accounts have appeared as to whether the Prince de Joinville recognised Mr. Hay's proffered mediation—but at all events they were brought to an abrupt termination by the commencement of a cannonade by the French guns upon the city of Tangiers, on the 6th of August. The following is the official announcement of the attack:—

"THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"Before Tangier, 7th August.

"On the 4th instant, a reply to the ultimatum of M. de Nion was received, but was not of a nature to be accepted.

"On the 5th, I was informed that Mr. Hay was in a place of safety.

"On the morning of the 6th, I attacked the fortifications of Tangier. Eighty pieces of artillery returned the fire. In about an hour their fire was silenced, and their batteries dismantled.

"Our loss in men is trifling, and the injury sustained of little consequence.

"The quarter inhabited by the European Consuls has been respected."

The reasons which influenced the prince in making this attack upon the town are thus given in a later despatch:—

"I informed you that on the 2nd August, the day fixed for the reply to the ultimatum of our Consul-General, nothing had reached us. I then waited to commence hostilities for intelligence from Mr. Hay.

"On the 4th, a letter was sent to me from Sidi Bousselam, Pacha of Larache, couched in more conciliatory terms than any previously received; it renewed, however, the insolent demand of the punishment of the Marshal. The letter of Sidi Bousselam said not one word of the removal of the troops collected near Ouchda. As to Abd-el-Kader, Sidi Bousselam assured me that he was no longer on the Moorish territory, and that orders had been given to prevent him from entering it. However, at the same time it was announced to the

Marshal, that he had been placed in the interior of the country, and that he was two days' march in the rear of the Moorish camp. This correspondence consequently had but one object — that of amusing us.

"Uneasy and embarrassed at not hearing any thing from Mr. Hay, I sent the steam-boat Veloce to Rabat to bring information regarding him. The Veloce returned on the 5th to Tangier, with information that Mr. Hay was in safety at Mogador.

"In fine, on the evening of the 5th, the Etna, coming from Oran, brought me your despatch of the 27th July, commanding me to commence hostilities if the reply to the ultimatum was not satisfactory. It brought me news likewise from the Marshal, proving the falsehood of the Moorish assertions with respect to Abd-el-Kader. It was not possible to hesitate longer: we were deceived with treacherous proposals at the moment that war was actively prepared against us; there was nothing left for us but to have recourse to arms."

The following shows the amount of loss on both sides, according to the statement of the Prince de Joinville:—

"We attained this result with the loss of three killed and sixteen wounded. The ships suffered some slight injury. The enemy admits a loss of 150 killed and 400 wounded; but it is impossible to ascertain accurately the number of killed, as they were still (on the 8th) withdrawing dead bodies from beneath the ruins."

In the same despatch the Prince de Joinville announced the future plan of his campaign.

"I am now going to Mogador, at the other extremity of the empire. Mogador is the private property of the Emperor; besides the public revenue, the town is his property; he lets on lease the houses and lands. It is, in a word, one of the clearest sources of his revenue. To attack and destroy that town, to occupy the island which encloses its harbour, until we have obtained satisfaction, is to do an essential injury to Muley Abd-er-Rahman and the entire of the south of his empire.

"I shall confine myself for the present to these two operations; in order to prove to the Emperor that his cause is abandoned by every one, (the affair of Tangier has proved it,) and that we possess the means to inflict serious injury on him. This is what we are going to prove at Mogador.

"Moreover, our appearance on the coast will bring back numbers from the interior to the defence of their homes, and thus disengage the Marshal from so many.

"We can then apprize the Emperor that, notwithstanding what has passed, we still wish for peace; and that what we have done at Tangier and at Mogador proves to him that he must not jest with us."

The Prince kept his word, and arrived off Mogador on the 11th of August. The following description of the fortress, which appeared at the time, may prove interesting:—

"This Moorish fort is called by the natives 'Suera,' or 'Saweera,' and is situate in the province of Shedma. The town, which was built by Sidi Mohammed, in the year 1760, stands on a sandy beach, forming a peninsula, the foundation of which is rocky, and is separated from the cultivated

country by a range of shifting sand-hills. A chain of rocks, extending from the northern to the southern gate, defends the town from the encroachments of the sea, but at spring tides it is nearly insulated. Mogador consists of two parts, a citadel and an outer town. The custom-house, treasury, residence of the alcaid, and the houses of the European merchants, are situate in the former. The factory consists of 10 or 12 mercantile houses of different nations, whose owners, protected by the Emperor, live in complete security from the Moors, and keep them at a rigid distance. The Jews, generally speaking, are compelled to reside in the outer town, which is walled in, and protected by batteries, no less than the citadel itself. Mogador, curiously enough, was built according to plans furnished by a French engineer; and as far as parapets, ramparts, embrasures, cavaliers, batteries and casemates constitute a fortress, it is one; but these works are said to be of a very flimsy and imperfect construction, totally incapable of protecting the place for any length of time against a regular force. The streets are laid out in right lines, but they are narrow and unpaved. The houses, although lofty and regular, present a triste and sombre appearance. There is a handsome market-place, surrounded with piazzas, and the public buildings have a neat aspect; but the situation appears to have been ill-chosen, inasmuch as the immediate vicinity is an absolute desert. The port is formed by a curve in the land, and by an island nearly two miles in circumference, and situate about a quarter of a mile from the shore; but as there are only 10 or 12 feet of water at the ebb-tide, large vessels generally lie at anchor one mile and a half west of the battery, which extends along the west side of the town. The mouth of the harbour is narrow, yet a heavy sea rolls in; but behind the island the anchorage is good. The battery is much more remarkable for beauty than for strength."

On the 15th of August, the Prince de Joinville opened his fire from those French vessels which could enter the harbour, consisting of the Belle Poule frigate and three armed brigs. It was sustained the whole day with unabated vigour, and was replied to by a very severe fire from the batteries of the town and of the island at the mouth of the harbour. The Belle Poule suffered severely from this prolonged engagement; and as the effect of her fire and of the armed brigs was not sufficiently decisive to bring the affair to a conclusion, it was determined by the Prince de Joinville to attack the islet, and to destroy the batteries upon it, or turn their guns against the city. This attack was made on the morning of the 16th, by 500 picked men, under the orders of Captain Duquesne and Captain Bouet. The troops who were engaged in this enterprise, and who effected a landing on the islet, encountered a furious and sanguinary resistance; and nearly half the number of the Moorish soldiers who formed the garrison perished on the spot with their yataghans in their hands. The rest at last effected their retreat to a mosque situated in or near the water, where they capitulated. Meanwhile, the islet being occupied by the French, the works were in

part dismantled and in part directed against the city. The work of destruction proceeded with frightful violence; the batteries on the shore were gradually silenced, and the walls of the town were reduced to ruins. A landing was effected by some parties of the French in ships' boats; and by this means the British Consul and some other British subjects, who had been detained in the city for the preceding five days by the authorities of the place, were rescued. They were conveyed by the boats of one of the French brigs to H. M. S. Warspite, which had followed the squadron to watch its operations. The inhabitants fled from the city to escape the fire from the ships; and the wild hordes of the Kabyles descended from the hills and plundered the houses, maltreating all who fell in their way. After having thus dismantled Mogador, the French squadron quitted the coast of Morocco—a sufficient force being left to occupy the island, which, as above described, forms part of the harbour.

In the mean time, while the Moorish fortifications were crumbling away beneath the fire of the French ships, Marshal Bugeaud, who commanded the army in Algeria, had not been idle. After several skirmishes with the troops of the Emperor of Morocco, he brought the main army to a decisive action, on the banks of the river Isly, on the 14th of August, and gained a complete victory.

The following is the Marshal's despatch announcing the battle:—

"The Governor-General of Algeria to the Minister of War.

"Bivouac of Koudiat-Abd-er-Rahman, the 14th.

"Having marched against the Moorish army, which was daily becoming stronger and more threatening to Algeria, I encountered it on the 14th, at two leagues in advance of its camp.

"It assumed the offensive with 20,000 horse, at the moment when our têtes-de-colonnes were crossing the Isly. We were enveloped on all sides. We have obtained the most complete victory. Our infantry, which was of extreme solidity, and also our cavalry, achieved prodigies of valour.

"We successively took all the camps; which would cover a space of more than a league. Eleven pieces of cannon, sixteen standards, between a thousand and twelve hundred tents—one of them belonging to the Emperor's son, his parasol, the badge of his command, all his personal baggage, a large quantity of war ammunition, and immense booty, have remained in our power.

"The enemy have left about 800 dead on the field of battle. Our losses, although severe, are light for so brilliant an action; which we shall call the battle of Isly."

These disasters, following in such quick succession, convinced the Emperor of Morocco of his inability to cope with the arms of France; and in the course of the autumn he yielded to the demands of the French Government, and a treaty was executed between the two countries, whereby Abd-el-Kader was outlawed from the Moorish territory, and the Emperor engaged to prevent troops from assembling on his frontier. The island of Mogador was to be evacuated by the French troops, and prisoners of war on both sides were to be exchanged. The provisions of this treaty were ful-

filled, and thus terminated the contest between France and Morocco.

The following letter was written by King Louis Philippe to the Prince de Joinville, when the news of the successful termination of his naval campaign had reached Paris :—

" Neuilly, Thursday, 29th August.

" My dear and most beloved Son,—I thank God for having preserved you amidst the dangers you so nobly braved, and for permitting that I address through you to the squadron under your command my personal congratulations, and the expression of the national gratitude for the new laurels which it has added to our flag.

" In congratulating our brave seamen for having displayed that French valour which never fails to respond to the appeal of the country, I take pride to myself that you restrained their ardour until the moment when the justice of our cause imposed upon us the duty to have recourse to arms.

" I saw with delight the simultaneous efforts of our navy and army crowned with such brilliant success; and it is particularly grateful to me that my son should have led our seamen to victory.

" I embrace you, my dear son, with all the effusion of my heart.

" Louis Philippe."

At the end of September the trophies which had been taken in Africa were publicly received in Paris in the presence of the king and royal family. The banners were borne in procession to the Hôtel des Invalides, where they were deposited in the nave of the chapel.

In the course of the autumn Louis Philippe paid a visit to Queen Victoria in her own dominions, and stayed a few days in England. An account of this will be found in a subsequent part of the volume.

On the 26th of December the king, accompanied by the queen and royal family, opened the new session of the French Chambers in person, and read the following speech :—

" *Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,*

" At the moment your last session closed, complications, which might have become serious, were the object of my solicitude.

" The necessity for protecting our possessions in Africa from reiterated and hostile incursions, had obliged us to carry the war into the empire of Morocco. Our brave land and sea armies, worthily commanded, have attained with glory, and in a few days, the object designated to their courage. Peace has been as prompt as victory, and Algeria, where three of my sons have this year had the honour of serving their country, has received a double pledge of security, for we at the same time proved our power and our moderation.

" My Government was engaged with that of the Queen of Great Britain in discussions which might have given rise to apprehensions of the relations between the two States being weakened. A mutual spirit of good-will and equity has, however, maintained between France and England that happy accord which guarantees the repose of the world.

" In the visit I have paid to the Queen of Great Britain, in

order to testify to her the value which I set upon the intimacy which unites us, and upon the reciprocal friendship of which she has given me so many marks, I have been surrounded with manifestations the most satisfactory to France and to myself. I have gathered in the feelings which have been expressed to me fresh pledges for the long duration of that general peace which secures to our country abroad a position dignified and strong, and at home a prosperity ever increasing, and the quiet enjoyment of its constitutional liberties.

"My relations with all the foreign powers continue pacific and amicable.

"You are, gentlemen, witnesses of the prosperous state of France. You see our national activity, protected by wise laws, display itself over every part of our territory, and reaping by the protection of order the fruits of its labours. The improvement in national credit, and the equilibrium established between our annual receipts and our expenses, bear testimony to the happy influence of this situation over the general affairs of the State, as well as over the welfare of all.

"The financial laws will shortly be presented to you. Bills for the improvement of our roads, of our ports, of our internal navigation, for the finishing of our railroads, and for various objects of general utility, will also be submitted to your deliberations.

"Amidst the prosperity of the country Heaven has blessed the interior of my family: it has increased the number of my children, and the marriage of my beloved son the Duc d'Aumale with a princess already connected with us by so many ties, has been to me and to all mine a source of lively satisfaction.

"Gentlemen,—Providence has imposed upon me great labours and sorrowful trials. I have accepted the burden. I have devoted myself—I have devoted my family—to the service of my country. To found for a long time to come their union and their happiness, such has been for fourteen years past the aim of my constant efforts. I have the confidence that, with your loyal co-operation, the Almighty will enable me to attain it, and that the gratitude of free and happy France will be the reward of our mutual devotedness, and the glory of my reign."

In the course of this year, on the 3rd of June, the Duc d'Angoulême died at Goritz. By his death the young Duc de Bourdeaux became in lineal succession the heir to the throne of France, to which, indeed, he was previously entitled under the dynasty of the elder Bourbon branch, by the abdication of the Duc d'Angoulême in his favour. As, however, it was hopeless to attempt to regain by force the crown which was lost at the revolution of July, he contented himself with sending a protest to the Great Powers of Europe, and assumed the private title of Comte de Chambord.

SPAIN.—The history of Spain this year presents few features of general interest. The civil war which so long convulsed the nation is at an end, and has been succeeded by a state of doubtful tranquillity. No great man has yet appeared who appears to be capable of guiding the destinies of the kingdom to a condition of prosperity or permanent repose;

and the successive generals and ministers who have risen to temporary eminence in the collision of arms and parties have alike proved themselves unequal to the task of regenerating their unfortunate country. Senhor Gonzalez Bravo, who rose upon the ruins of Espartero's power, has been regarded in the light of a fortunate adventurer, whose character does not command respect, and whose measures have produced general dissatisfaction throughout Spain.

On the 27th of December, last year, the sittings of the Cortes were suddenly suspended, and it was generally believed that this was only a preliminary step to their immediate dissolution. This, however, did not follow until after an interval of some months; but the measure greatly increased the unpopularity of the ministry of Gonzalez Bravo.

On the 27th of January an insurrection broke out at Alicant, where a riotous multitude assembled with cries of "Down with tyranny!" "Live the constitutional queen!" Don Pantaleon Bonet, commandant of carabineers, placed himself at the head of the movement. The local authorities were cast into prison; a junta was formed, with Bonet for president and Manuel Cabrera for vice-president; and the revolution was proclaimed. The intelligence reached Madrid on the 31st; when Ministers intercepted letters that compromised the leaders of the Progresista party: the house of Joaquim Lopez was first searched; Cortina and others were lodged in prison; but Lopez and Miguel Ors could not be found. Troops were despatched from Madrid under the command of General Cordova, and General Roncali marched from Valentia to invest Alicant; but he had no sooner quitted the town than a revolt broke out there, and he was obliged to return and suppress it. Having accomplished this, he proceeded to Alicant. Don Pantaleon Bonet in the mean time had made an unsuccessful sortie from the town at the head of 1500 men, but had been driven back by General Pando. The insurrection spread rapidly around, and in a short time the province of Murcia, including the fortified city of Carthagena, and a great part of Valentia, had "declared" against the Government. The war was carried on with unrelenting ferocity, and the prisoners taken on both sides were generally shot. On the 7th of February an ordinance was issued by S. Penaflorida, the Minister of the Interior, declaring the whole of Spain to be under martial law, and suspending the functions of the civil authorities. Alicant held out until the early part of March, when Bonet made another unsuccessful sortie, and the inhabitants then determined to surrender the place. Bonet fled, but was afterwards taken, and he and twenty-three of his principal followers were shot by the orders of General Roncali. Carthagena also surrendered on the 25th of March, and thus ended this attempt at a revolution in Spain.

In the mean time the Queen-Mother, Christina, was approaching the capital. Her exile was at an end, and she was permitted once more to tread the soil of Spain, and be reunited to her children. On the 6th of March, Queen Isabella, accompanied by

the Infanta and the principal Ministers, left Madrid for Aranjuez, where she met her mother on the 21st, and they then returned together to Madrid, which they entered on the 23rd, with great pomp and state.

Soon after this event, the Gonzalez Bravo ministry resigned office, and was succeeded by a Cabinet consisting of the following members : — General Narvaez, President of the Council and Minister of War; the Marquis de Villuma, Minister for Foreign Affairs; S. Mon, Minister of Finance; S. Pidal, Minister of the Interior; S. Mayans, Minister of Justice; and General Armero, Minister of Marine. On the 10th of July, a royal decree was published, dissolving the Cortes, and convoking that assembly again on the 10th of October. On that day, which was also the day on which the Queen completed her fourteenth year, the Cortes were opened by her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen-Mother. In the royal speech, her Majesty congratulated herself on the friendly assurances of foreign powers, particularly naming the Sublime Porte as having sent a special envoy to felicitate her. The dispute with Morocco had resulted in a treaty, obtained by the mediation of France and England. Her Majesty stated also that a measure of constitutional reform would soon be submitted to the Cortes by her Government; and with reference to this subject said, "I promise myself that you will dedicate yourselves with zeal to so important a work, since the least delay might occasion incalculable evils, frustrating the hopes of the nation, which desires to see the field of political discussion closed as soon as possible, and the institutions which are to rule it secured for the future. In order to give more robustness and force to those institutions, it is necessary and urgent to endow the nation with organic laws which are in conformity with the constitution, and facilitate its action and movement. For this reason, I hope you will contribute, in accord with my Government, to repair a fault which the nation has been lamenting for many years."

Several measures of administrative and financial improvement were also promised. The army, in spite of the seven years' civil war, was announced to be in a state of excellent discipline.

On the 13th of October, Queen Christina was publicly married to Senhor Munoz, who, a short time previously, had been created Duke of Rianzares. Her attachment to this person had been matter of public notoriety before she left Spain for France, and had occasioned much scandal at the time. In fact there is no doubt that she had either been privately married for upwards of six years, or had, during that time, been living with Munoz in a state of concubinage.

Throughout the autumn, the rumours of conspiracies and insurrectionary movements were rife at Madrid, but no actual outbreak took place until the 12th of November, when Zurbano once more appeared in arms against the Government. It is believed that the cause of his adopting this step was a charge made against him of being implicated in some treasonable conspiracy, and he thus resolved rather to try the chances of a struggle, than encounter a trial where he feared that his destruction was foredoomed. The rally-

ing cry which he raised was, "Long live Isabella II., and death to the tyrants!" On the 13th, he marched into the village of Najera, in Old Castile, with a band of armed followers, and levied contributions. He afterwards advanced towards Saragossa, and engaged in several conflicts with the Government troops. The disaffection soon spread to other places, and the state of the country became most alarming. Some towns were placed under martial law, and arrests everywhere took place. After one of the skirmishes between the rebels and the Government soldiers, Benito, a younger son of Zurbano, and two companions, were taken; and the royalist commandant in Burgos sent to Madrid for instructions as to the mode of disposing of them. A deputation from Logrono went also to Madrid, to sue for mercy to the young men. They had an interview with the Queen and her mother, but in vain; and orders were despatched that Benito Zurbano, and the two other prisoners, should be forthwith shot. This was immediately carried into effect, and they were executed without the form of a trial. Another son of Zurbano, who afterwards voluntarily surrendered, was also shot. At the close of the present year, Zurbano himself had not been taken, but his opposition to the Government seemed to be perfectly hopeless.

CHAPTER XI.

PORTUGAL.—*Opening of the Portuguese Cortes—Revolt of Troops at Torres Novas, headed by Count Bomfim—Suspension of the Sittings of Cortes—The Rebels shut themselves up in Almeida, which is invested by Government Troops—Surrender of the place, and Escape of Count Bomfim—Arbitrary Measures of the Costa Cabral Ministry—Resumption of the Sittings of Cortes in September—Unsuccessful Attempt to abolish Slavery in the Portuguese Possessions in the East—Prorogation of the Cortes.* GREECE.—*Appointment of a Commission of the National Assembly to frame a Constitutional Charter—Articles submitted to the Chambers, and adopted by them—The New Constitution is accepted by King Otho—Change of Ministry—New Session opened.* PRUSSIA.—*Attempt to assassinate the King—Execution of the Regicide—Address from the King to his Subjects.*—GENERAL CONFERENCE AT VIENNA—*Address of Prince Metternich, and Resolutions of the Conference.* SWEDEN.—*Death of King Bernadotte, and Coronation of Oscar, his Son and Successor.* SWITZERLAND.—*Disturbances in the Valais, and Lucerne.*

PORTUGAL. — The Cortes were opened on the 2nd of January, by the Queen in person. A revolt, which at first had an alarming aspect, broke out this year in Portugal. It commenced with the mutiny of a regiment of dragoons at Torres Novas on the 4th of February. Their rallying cry was, "The Queen and the Charter—down with the Ministers." The chief mover in the affair, and head of the revolutionary party, was Count Bomfim, who had a few days previously applied to the Chamber of Peers for leave to retire to his estate at Elvas. An immediate order was given for his arrest, but he escaped in time, and issued an address to the people.

In order to meet the crisis, of which the danger appears to have been much exaggerated, Ministers applied to the Cortes for extraordinary powers. These were readily granted, and soon after the sittings of the Cortes were suspended. The insurrectionary forces assembled at Castello Branco, and troops were immediately marched from Lisbon to encounter them. Subsequently Count Bomfim, with about seven hundred men, shut himself up in Almeida, which was invested by the Government forces, and a cannonade commenced. The attack, however, seems to have been prosecuted with little vigour, but the besieged were afraid or unwilling to prolong the contest, and, after

a few days had elapsed, surrendered the place. Count Bomfim, and the other insurgent officers, were allowed to escape into Spain, and the disaffected private soldiers were separated into small divisions, and afterwards drafted into different regiments.

During the adjournment or prorogation of the Cortes, it became necessary for Ministers to obtain supplies; and they accordingly, without again convoking that body themselves, issued an illegal and unconstitutional ordinance for the continued payment of duties and taxes. This, as might be expected, contributed greatly to their unpopularity; but they seemed determined to pursue a despotic line of policy, and set all opposition at defiance. A series of prosecutions was in the month of August commenced against persons who had been implicated in the late attempt at a revolution, and also against the press. On the 6th of that month, Senhor Costa Cabral, the Prime Minister, caused three royal decrees to be issued for the dissolution and extinction of the municipal guards in various districts; and on the 9th another decree was promulgated, which enacts that all the judges of the second "instancia" of the "relacaos" of Lisbon and Oporto, and of the commercial relacao, can be changed by the Government from one part of the kingdom to another, including the Azores and Madeira, with the sanction of the Council of State. That the judges of the first "instancia" can be moved from bench to bench in any part of the kingdom, including the islands, at the pleasure of Government, after having been three years on the bench in any one place, or before that term if necessary. That no judge shall be removed or appointed to the bench in his native place, except in Lisbon and Oporto. That the judges in the "ultra mar" possessions shall be liable to the same mutations. That all professors (in the University) shall be liable to dismissal at the will of the Government, with the sanction of the Council of State. That all commissions of officers of the army and navy, and municipal guards of Lisbon and Oporto, shall be guaranteed *in the form* of the laws of March and April of 1835 and 1836; but such officers shall be subject to such changes as the public service may require, to be placed among the "aggregados," and reduced to half-pay. The last article declares "all *legislation* contrary (to this ordinance) is hereby revoked." "Signed, the Queen; countersigned, the Duke of Terceira, Baron of Tojal, J. J. Gomez de Castro, J. Jose Falcao."

The Cortes did not resume their sittings until the 30th of September, when the Ministry presented to the Chambers reports of their measures, and the mode in which they had exercised the powers of Government during the lengthened recess. These reports were in each Chamber referred for investigation to a committee, and in both cases the committees took a favourable view of the acts that had been done, and recommended that a bill of indemnity should be passed. This was afterwards carried into effect.

An attempt was made to abolish slavery in the possessions of Portugal in the East,—and a bill for that purpose was introduced into the Chamber of Peers by the Count de Lavradio and the Viscount Sa de Bandeira, but it was opposed

by Ministers, and rejected by a majority of 23 to 18 votes.

On the 14th of December the Cortes were prorogued by the Queen.

GREECE.—In our last volume we gave an account of the peaceful revolution which happened in the month of September, 1843, at Athens, and of the convocation of a National Assembly, which was opened on the 20th of November in that year, by King Otho in person. A commission of the National Assembly was afterwards appointed for the purpose of framing a constitutional charter for Greece; and at the close of last year it presented a list of 107 articles to the Chamber. The following, which are given verbatim, are the most important.

"POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF GREECE.

"In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

"CHAPTER I.—RELIGION.

"Art. 1. The predominant religion in Greece is that of the East, the orthodox Church of Christ. All other religions are acknowledged and tolerated, and whatever respects their religious rites shall be celebrated without any hindrance whatever. Proselytism is prohibited.

"Art. 2. The Greek Church is, spiritually and dogmatically, inseparably united with the great Church of Christ in Constantinople and the other co-religionist churches; but, in temporal matters, it is independent, and is to be administered by a holy synod.

"CHAPTER II.—OF THE PUBLIC RIGHTS OF THE GREEKS.

"Art. 3. The Greeks are all equal before the law. The Greek citizens only are admissible to public situations, civil and military, and they are to contribute to public taxation in proportion to their wealth.

"Art. 4. Personal liberty is inviolable, and no person can be persecuted, arrested, or imprisoned, unless when ordered by the law, or according to the law.

"Art. 5. No person can be unwillingly tried by another judge not being his natural judge prescribed by the law.

"Art. 6. No punishment can be inflicted unless according to law.

"Art. 7. Every person's domicile is inviolable. No domiciliary search can be exercised, unless agreeably to or when prescribed by the law.

"Art. 8. No person can be either bought or sold in Greece. Purchased slaves, of either sex or of whatever religion, are free from the instant they touch the Grecian soil.

"Art. 9. The press is free; and any Greek has the right of publishing, through the press, his own opinions, provided the laws of the state are adhered to.

"Art. 10. Public and superior instruction are to be at the expense of the state.

"Art. 11. No person can be deprived of his property unless for an acknowledged public advantage, and as prescribed by the law; but, in all cases, such loss of property is to be indemnified.

"Art. 12. General confiscation is prohibited.

"CHAPTER III.—OF THE FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"Art. 13. The legislative power is exercised by the King, together with the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate.

" Art. 14. The initiative of proposing laws belongs to the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate, but every law relative to the annual budget, the revenue, or the expenditure of the state, to the yearly settlement of land and sea forces, and the levy of troops, must be first voted by the Chamber of Representatives.

" Art. 15. Should the proposal of a law be rejected by one of the legislative powers, it cannot be again presented during the same session.

" Art. 16. The interpretation of the law belongs to the legislative power.

" Art. 17. The executive power belongs to the King, to be exercised by Ministers by him appointed.

" Art. 18. The judiciary power is to be exercised by means of tribunals, and all judiciary sentences to be executed in the name of the King.

" CHAPTER IV.

" Art. 19. The King's person is inviolable, his Ministers are responsible.

" Art. 20. No act of the King has force, or can be put into execution, unless countersigned by the proper Minister, who is constituted responsible by his sole signature.

" Art. 21. The King creates and dismisses his Ministers.

" Art. 22. The King is the supreme head of the State. He commands the land and the sea forces, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; signifies these unto the Chamber and the Senate, with the necessary communications, when permitted to do so by public interest and safety. Commercial treaties, however, and all such treaties as may appertain to the State or bind the Greeks individually, can have no force without the concurrence of the Chamber or the Senate.

" Art. 23. No concession or exchange of land can be made without a proper law. The secret articles of any treaty can in no case supersede the public ones.

" Art. 24. The King confers and distributes the grade in both the army and navy, creates the public officers, except those excepted by the law, but he cannot create unlawful employments.

" Art. 25. The King emanates the necessary ordinances for the execution of the laws, and cannot suppress the effect of such laws, nor except one from their execution.

" Art. 26. The King ratifies and publishes the laws.

" Art. 27. The King has the right of convoking, extraordinarily, the Chambers, proclaiming the closing of Parliamentary sessions, and dissolving the Chambers, whether one or both of them, but the ordinance concerning the dissolution must contemporaneously contain the convocation, with respect to the electors, within forty days, and with respect to the reunion of the Chambers, between two months from the date of the dissolution.

" Art. 28. The King has the right of proroguing the opening of the annual session of the Parliamentary reunion. Such prorogation cannot be extended beyond one month, nor be renewed within the period of the Parliamentary congress, without the consent of the Chambers.

" Art. 29. The King has the right of pardoning, commuting, or lessening the punishments award-

ed by tribunals, except such as are reported to the Ministers.

"Art. 30. The King has the right of conferring the decorations sanctioned by the law in accordance with his depositions; but he cannot grant titles of nobility or distinction.

"Art. 31. The King has the right of coining money according to the law.

"Art. 32. The Crown's endowment will be settled by the law every ten years, to commence from the next convocation of the Parliamentary congress.

"Art. 33. His Majesty King Otho, after signing the present constitution, in the presence of the actual National Assembly, is to take the following oath:—

"'I swear in the name of the Holy Trinity to protect the dominant religion of the State, to observe the political constitution and the laws of the Greek State, and to preserve and defend the national independence and the integrity of the Greek nation.'

"Art. 34. The King of Greece can never be contemporaneously he head of other states.

"CHAPTER V.—SUCCESSION AND REGENCY.

"Art. 35. The crown of Greece and its constitutional rights are hereditary, and pass to the lawful descendants of King Otho, from male to male, according to the order of primogeniture. Women and their descendants are always excluded.

"Art. 36. In the defect of natural and lawful descendants of King Otho, the crown of Greece is to pass to his brother Louis and his natural and lawful descendants of right line, according to the order of primogeniture, from male to male. In case of this latter's death without natural and lawful descendants in right line, the crown of Greece is to pass to his nearest brother, and his natural and lawful descendants in right line, from male to male, according to the order of primogeniture.

"Art. 37. There existing no successor, as above ordained, the King is to name a successor with the consent of the Chamber, expressly convoked, and in the presence of two-thirds at least of each Chamber, and by the votes of two-thirds of the members present.

"Art. 38. Every successor to the throne of Greece is required to profess the orthodox religion of the Oriental church of Christ.

"Art. 39. In case of the King's demise the Chambers are to meet without any previous convocation on the 10th day after his death at the latest, and should the Chambers be already dissolved, and convoked in virtue of the ordinance of dissolution for a period subsequent to said 10th day, the already dissolved Chambers are to reassume their functions until the reunion of the new Chambers. The same is to be also practised, should only one of the Chambers have been already dissolved. From the day of the King's demise until the successor or regent be sworn, the King's constitutional power shall be exercised in the name of the Greek nation by the Council of Ministers, and under their responsibility.

"Art. 40. The King is of age at 18 years old. Before ascending the throne he is to take the oath prescribed by Article 33, in the presence of both Chambers assembled in one body.

"Art. 41. Should the successor to the deceased King not be of age, the two Chambers are to assemble in one body to elect a regent and a tutor. The tutor is to be only then elected when the minor successor has not a widow mother, who becomes *de jure* the tutoress of her infant.

"Art. 42. The regent shall be a Greek citizen, and before entering upon his functions shall take the oath prescribed by Article 33; with the additional clause, however, that he shall be faithful to the King.

"Art. 43. Under the regency, no alteration or change can be made in the constitution.

"Art. 44. Should the throne become vacant, the Chambers assembled in one body shall elect a temporary regent until the reunion of the new Chambers, which shall take place within two months at farthest. The new Chambers, thus united, shall elect the King."

The remaining Articles relate principally to the qualifications of deputies, the constitution of the Greek Chambers, the appointment of judges, and the functions of juries. These Articles were afterwards fully discussed in the Chambers, and having been, with some unimportant alterations, adopted, were submitted to King Otho for his acceptance. The King for some time hesitated, and proposed several alterations, some of which the National Assembly adopted, but the greater number were unanimously rejected. The King saw that it was in vain to force his views upon the Assembly, and desisting from further opposition, he signed and ratified this new constitution of Greece.

In the month of April a new Ministry was formed, and consisted of the following members: Mavrocordato, President and Minister of Finances; Tricoupi, Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; General Rhodius, War; Colonel Andreas Londos, Interior; Andreas Ch. Londos, Justice. The two latter were not relatives although of the same name.

On the 19th of September, King Otho opened the session of the Chambers under the new constitution with a royal speech.

PRUSSIA.—On the 26th of July an atrocious attempt was made to assassinate the King of Prussia, who had a very narrow escape. The following particulars are taken from the report of the Privy Council published on the same day.

"Their Majesties the King and the Queen intended this morning, at eight o'clock, to commence their journey, first to Erdmansdorf, in Silesia, and afterwards to the watering-place Ischl. The travelling-carriage stopped in the porch of the palace; and her Majesty the Queen, after first having received a petition from a poor woman, who was waiting for that purpose, took her seat first. His Majesty the King followed; and at the very moment that he took his seat, and the footman was stooping down for the purpose of turning up the steps, a man from among the surrounding crowd stepped forward close to the carriage, and fired two shots from a double-barrelled pistol, in quick succession, against the carriage, which at that very moment was starting. His Majesty at once stopped the carriage, and showed to the anxiously-surrounding crowd, by throwing back his travelling

cloak, that he was not hurt; thanking the people, at the same time, for the sympathy they exhibited; and then ordered the carriage to drive on, and continued his journey on the Frankfort railway.

"On arriving at the terminus of the railway, it was found, upon closer inspection of the carriage, that both balls had actually penetrated the carriage; and therefore it must be considered as a special grace of Providence that the illustrious travellers remained unhurt.

"The assassin was arrested on the spot, and was with great difficulty saved from the rage of the populace before being committed to the criminal prison. There he stated himself to be (and was identified as such) the late burgomaster Tschech. He is fifty-six years of age; and was formerly a merchant, afterwards burgomaster at Storkow, in the Kurmark; which situation he resigned in 1841, after having been censured several times on account of his misconduct. Since then he generally resided at Berlin; and petitioned the different departments for a new appointment; which, however, in the absence of any just claims, could not be granted. A similar petition to his Majesty was likewise refused last year. He has always been known as a very violent and passionate man.

"At his first examination before the police court, he unhesitatingly admitted his crime, and stated as a motive the rejection of his petitions; declaring at the same time, that he had committed the act without communicating his intention to any person whatever."

He was afterwards executed; although he might have saved his life at the last moment by expressing penitence for his crime. This, however, he obstinately refused to do, and the sentence of the law took effect.

The King being on his way to Vienna at the time when the attempt was made upon his life, issued the following address to his subjects:—

"Erdmansdorf, 5th August, 1844.

"I cannot quit the soil of my country, though only for a short time, without publicly expressing, in my own name and that of the Queen, the deeply felt gratitude which fills our hearts. It is excited by the innumerable proofs of affection to us, both verbal and in writing, which we have received, and were called forth by the attempt of the 26th of July; that affection which loudly greeted us at the instant of the crime, when the hand of the Almighty averted the deadly shot from my breast. Looking up to my Heavenly Preserver, I proceed with fresh courage to my daily work—to complete what is begun, to carry into execution what is prepared, to combat the evil with increased certainty of victory, and to be to my people every thing that my high vocation lays upon me as a duty, and which the love of my people deserves.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

GENERAL CONFERENCE AT VIENNA.—In the early part of this year a conference took place at Vienna of Plenipotentiaries from the different German States, the object of which will sufficiently appear from the following discourse, delivered at one of its meetings by Prince Metternich:—

"The revolutionary disturbers of our age have given birth to a

party amongst us which, if not aggressive, is at least defensive. Hostile to all authority, because it believes itself entitled to be raised to power, it maintains, in the midst of apparent peace, internal war, by poisoning the minds and the hearts of the people. It perverts youth, and seduces even men of mature age. It disturbs all social relations, whether public or private, induces nations to mistrust systematically their legitimate sovereigns, and preaches the destruction of all governments. Making use of the constitutional forms of our Government, and frequently confining itself within legal bounds, as the most sure, although the most tedious course, and frequently proceeding to open violence, this party pursues its object incessantly. Its plan is well combined. It is at first satisfied to create a party in the Chambers against the Government. This first step gained, it proceeds further. It endeavours, as much as in its power, to enfeeble the force of Government, and finally endeavours to establish the sovereign power in the Chambers instead of in the person at the head of the State. We do not deny, moreover, that this party has succeeded to a certain extent. We further admit that this party is prompt in action, and would endeavour to deprive certain princes of even the shadow of monarchical authority.

" It is to obviate this danger, and to maintain the organization established by the Congress of Vienna, and to secure in each State of the Confederation order, tranquillity, and the legal exercise of royal power,—it is, in fine, to secure ourselves, by all the means within our power, against the slightest change in the existing order of things, that the sovereign princes and free towns of Germany have sent their plenipotentiaries to Vienna, where they assembled in conference, and adopted the following resolutions:—

" ' 1. The 57th article of the additional Act of the Congress of Vienna, by virtue of which the sovereign power of the State is placed in the person of the Prince, and by which the latter is not obliged to assemble the Chambers except under certain circumstances determined by the constitution, is maintained in full vigour. All ideas contrary to this principle, and tending to divide the sovereign power, are rejected as incompatible with the public right of the Confederation, and subversive of the constitution of the countries which compose it. It becomes consequently the duty of all Governments to refuse to admit, under any circumstances, any extension whatever of the prerogatives of the Chambers, for this sole reason—that it is diametrically opposed to the rights of the Crown.

" ' 2. In case that the Chambers should endeavour to extend their prerogatives by appealing to certain articles of the constitution, the Governments shall give such interpretations to those articles as shall appear most conformable to the principles of government. Should such an intepretation not satisfy the Chambers, a reference must be made to the Diet, the composition of which tribunal is determined by the 4th, 5th, and following resolutions, to the 14th.

" ' 15. All decisions adopted in a legal manner, either by the

Chambers in the exercise of their functions, or by those which preceded them, shall remain obligatory in the sense approved by the Government. And whenever any resolution of the Diet shall be reduced to writing, it must be in such terms as not to infringe in any manner on the rights of the Government.

"'16. All ordinances issued by Government in a constitutional form shall have the force of a law. The Government may oppose legal force to every intervention of the tribunals or protest of the Chambers. As a general rule and principle, it is to be observed, that no resolution of the Chambers, in whatever form it may be addressed, can interfere with the regular march of the Government. But the Chambers shall proceed in the forms prescribed by law.

"'17. The Governments shall not suffer the Chambers to deliberate or decide on the validity of the decisions of the Diet.

"'18. The Chambers, which shall refuse to sanction the execution of the decrees issued by the Diet on the 28th of June, 1832, shall be dissolved. The same course shall be adopted with those Chambers which shall have refused to vote the taxes.

"'20. The right which the Chambers in other countries have to approve of the levy of taxes, and that which they possess with us to regulate the budget, are quite distinct, and are not to be confounded. The Government will endeavour not to lose sight of this difference, inasmuch as the Chambers, except by a special law, have no right to refuse to vote the expenses of the general budget.'"

SWEDEN.—This year witnessed the death of Bernadotte, King of Sweden, the most permanently successful of all the generals who played a part in the great drama of the French Revolution. Although of obscure birth and a foreigner, he was called upon to wear the crown of Sweden by the unanimous voice of the nation; and he so identified himself with their interests, that he reigned in perfect peace, and died beloved and regretted by his subjects.

This event happened on the 8th of March, and he was succeeded by his son Oscar, who was, on the 28th of September, crowned in the cathedral of Stockholm, "King of Sweden and Norway, and of the surrounding Provinces, he and no other."

At the same time his royal consort, Josephina Maximiliana Eugenia, was crowned Queen of Sweden and Norway.

SWITZERLAND.—Some disturbances took place this year both in the Valais and at Lucerne. In the former district a hostile conflict took place between the aristocratic party of the Upper Valais and the liberal or "Young Switzerland" party of the Lower Valais. In consequence of this, the Vorort, in the month of May, ordered a body of federal troops to march into the canton of the Lower Valais, who soon restored tranquillity and order.

At Lucerne, the commotion arose in consequence of the local government there having determined to make the Jesuits the instructors of the youth of the canton. An attack was made on Lucerne, on the 8th of December, by a large body of Protestant Liberals, who were, however, defeated, and the disturbance was speedily quelled.

CHAPTER XII.

INDIA.—*Peaceful State of British India — Recall of Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General—Notice taken of this event in both Houses of Parliament—Reflections on the causes which led to his recall—Extracts from Speeches made by Lord Ellenborough at Calcutta—Appointment of Sir Henry Hardinge as his Successor—Address by the Chairman of the East India Company to Sir H. Hardinge.* SCINDE.—*Unhealthiness of the Climate—Insubordination of Native Troops, when ordered to march to Scinde—Ignominious disbanding of a Native Regiment at Meerut.* CHINA.—*Appointment of Mr. Davis as Governor-General of Hong-Kong—Departure of Sir Henry Pottinger.* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Minute of the Governor respecting Port Natal.*

THE condition of our vast Indian possessions, both as regards their internal and external relations, has, throughout the year, been one of such profound tranquillity as happily to supply none of those themes of warlike interest which have of late years been chronicled in our pages. The highest blessing which India can enjoy is peace, so as to enable the Government to carry out the great measures of improvement which we owe, as a sacred debt, to a country where we have supplanted the ancient rulers, and where we have established ourselves on so gigantic a scale. The time has passed away when India was looked upon as the land where the rapacious adventurer could easily obtain ill-gotten wealth, and then hurry home to display ostentatious extravagance in the sight of his less fortunate fellow-countrymen. We believe that the East India Company is thoroughly alive to the true interests of the mighty kingdom which it is called upon to govern, and also that the measures which will command the greatest approbation in this country, as well as confer the most lasting glory with posterity, are those by which the executive shall best promote the physical and moral well-being of the native population of India.

The event of chief interest connected with the East Indies in the present year, was the unexpected recall of Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General, by the unanimous vote of the Court of Directors. The subject was thus alluded to in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Commons, on the 26th April, Mr. Macaulay asked the right honourable Baronet at the head of Her Majesty's Government, whether it was true that the Court of Directors of the East India Company had recalled Lord El-

lenborough from the government of India?—Sir R. Peel:—"I beg to state, that on Wednesday last Her Majesty's Government received a communication from the Court of Directors, that they had exercised the power which the law gives them, to recall, at their will and pleasure, the Governor-General of India." (*Loud cheers from the opposition benches.*) Mr. Macaulay said, under those circumstances, it was not his intention to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, respecting Gwalior. He reserved to himself the right to bring the subject under the notice of the House hereafter; but, as the administration of Lord Ellenborough had ceased, it would be more satisfactory to his own feelings, and more consonant with justice, that no charge should be made against that noble lord till he is again in this country able to defend himself, and to communicate with his friends. (*Loud cheers from the opposition.*)

On the same night, in the House of Lords, the Marquess of Normanby having a motion respecting Gwalior, which stood for the 29th, and hearing of the announcement in the other House, inquired of the President of the India Board, whether it was true that the Governor-General of India had been recalled.—The Earl of Ripon said it was undoubtedly true that the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the exercise of that power which the Act reserved to them, of removing any of their servants, had removed the Governor-General from his situation.—Lord Colchester asked whether the act of the Court of Directors had met with the sanction and approbation of the Go vernment?—The Earl of Ripon: —"In answer to that question I have only to say that it has not." (*Cheers.*)—Lord Brougham observed, that there was one question which well deserved the attention of the Legislature, and that was, that a perfectly anomalous and inconceivable law should be allowed to continue in force; that the Board of Control should have the power of controlling every other act of the Court of Directors in respect of their affairs in India; and yet that the most important of all acts,—that upon which the safety of our Indian empire depended,—the continuance or removal of the Governor-General, should be left to the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear.*) It must have been an oversight in framing the Act, for any thing so absurd he had never met with in all his reading. (*Hear.*)—The Marquess of Lansdowne said, so far from its being an oversight, it was the subject of long and serious deliberation, under different Governments, and at different times. (*Hear, hear.*) Whether it was right or wrong, he did not stand there to argue; but it was undoubtedly the deliberate conviction of Parliament, at the time they passed that important law, that the Directors of the East India Company, as long as they were permitted to govern India, should have the right to negative the appointment of the Governor-General, and the power to recall him whenever they were of opinion that his continuance in office was inconsistent with the welfare of the dominions committed to his charge.—Lord Brougham was not aware that there had been in that House, or the other, any discussion upon the subject. No doubt the East India Company could recall the Governor-General, either

in peace or in war; but he was not aware that it had ever been discussed, whether that fact of recall ought not to have the sanction of the Government at home—whether one of the two parties concerned in the appointment of the Governor should have a sole right to determine that a Governor-General's exercise of power should cease and determine.—The Marquess of Normanby: "Surely the noble and learned lord cannot fail to remember that this question has, in fact, been over and over again discussed, if not with respect to dismissal, at least with regard to the exercise of the power."

No further elucidation of the causes which led to this decisive step, on the part of the Directors of the East India Company, has hitherto been given, and the public are therefore driven to speculate on the reasons which could have induced so grave and cautious a body of men to exercise a right which, from non-user, had almost become obsolete, and to act in direct opposition to the views and wishes of her Majesty's Government. We do not pretend to have access to hidden sources of information, but it is not difficult to discover, in the conduct and character of Lord Ellenborough, just grounds for dissatisfaction on the part of the Directors. Ever since the arrival of that high functionary in India, he seems to have been smitten with a mania for military achievements; and at the very time that he condemned the policy of his predecessor, Lord Auckland, in invading Affghanistan, he appears to have been meditating the subjugation of Scinde, which he soon afterwards effected. The success of the able generals who avenged our losses in the Affghan expedition, to whom, exclusively, the public has long since awarded the glory of retrieving the honour of Great Britain, inspired Lord Ellenborough with an eager desire for laurels to which he might lay claim as his own; and he displayed in the whole of his administration such a partiality for the army, and such a manifest determination to signalize his career by military exploits, that the authorities at home might well desire to see a more pacific Governor-General at the head of affairs. Lord Ellenborough deserted Calcutta, the seat of Government, and occupied himself with the army in military parade and festivities in the north-west provinces; and, on one occasion, at Gwalior, was actually present at the commencement of an engagement between our troops and the Mahratta forces. Indeed, at a farewell entertainment, given to him by the Military Society of Calcutta, Lord Ellenborough did not scruple to say, "The only regret I feel in leaving India is that of being separated from the army. The most agreeable, the most interesting period of my life has been that which I have passed here in cantonments and in camps." He seemed to forget that "Peace has its victories, no less renowned than war." His proclamations sinned grievously against good taste, and exposed him to deserved ridicule, while their inflated language seemed to point to future occasions for like displays of grandiloquence. In addition to all this, it is well known that his language and demeanour towards the Directors at home, to whose orders exclusively he had bound himself to attend, and whose servant he undoubtedly

was, were by no means calculated to conciliate their favour. The result was his recall, in the propriety of which step the public almost unanimously acquiesced,—being thereby relieved from grave apprehensions for the fate of our Indian Empire,—and the appointment of a man of a very different stamp as his successor. Sir Henry Hardinge was, we believe, suggested by Sir Robert Peel to the Court of Directors, as the most fitting person to fill the high station so suddenly vacated, and they cordially concurred in the propriety and wisdom of the choice. Sir Henry Hardinge was accordingly nominated Governor-General of India, and arrived in that country in the month of July.

The following is a copy of the address of the chairman of the Court of Directors to Sir Henry Hardinge, upon his appointment:

"I have the pleasure of congratulating you on your appointment to the high and important office of Governor-General of India.

"You have already been informed that you have been elected by the unanimous voice of a full Court of Directors.

"It is unnecessary, therefore, to assure you that you are in possession of their entire confidence, a confidence founded on the reputation you have established for yourself, not only as a soldier, but as a statesman.

"You are fully acquainted with the system which the wisdom of Parliament has devised and established for the administration of the vast territories which the East India Company has acquired for the British Crown in India. To the Court of Directors, subject to the control of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, is intrusted, as you are aware, the general administration of those territories. The orders which, from time to time, are transmitted to India, emanate from the Court, and, being confirmed by the Court, are then issued, in the name of the Court, for the direction and guidance of the local authorities.

"You will perceive, therefore, that the maintenance of respect for the authority of the Court is demanded by the existing system of the Indian Government; and we are persuaded that you will impress this feeling upon our servants abroad, not merely by precept but by your example. On the part of the Court, I have, at the same time, the happiness of assuring you, that reposing the utmost confidence in your judgment, and bearing in mind the heavy responsibility under which you will be called upon to act, at so great a distance from the controlling authorities, they will ever be disposed to regard your measures in the most favourable view, and to afford to you, in the exercise of your high office, their steady and cordial support.

"In the discharge of the onerous duties of government you will be aided by your constitutional advisers, the members of the Council of India, men selected for the high and responsible station which they occupy with reference to their knowledge, experience, and honourable character.

"In the servants of the Company, both civil and military, you will find talent and every necessary qualification for the various duties to be discharged, and an ardent zeal for the advancement of the great interests committed to their care. Much has been

done to secure, for both services, the advantages of due preparation, and you will not fail to recollect that the members of the civil service are educated not only with particular care, but with a special view to the important duties of civil administration, upon the upright and intelligent performance of which so much of the happiness of the people depends. I doubt not that your experience will coincide with that of the great men who in former times have filled the office of Governor-General, in enabling you justly to appreciate the eminent qualities of the civil servants of India; and I feel persuaded that your confidence in them will be returned by the most zealous exertion on their part to promote the success of your administration.

"Upon the merits of our army it would be presumptuous in me to enlarge to one so much better qualified to judge of its character and to estimate its services; but I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending the native soldier to your protection and encouragement; you will find that he possesses most valuable qualities; that he is eminently susceptible of kindness, and most grateful to his benefactors. Your kindly offices will be rewarded in the manner which you will most highly value; they will conciliate the affections of the soldiery to the service, strengthen the bonds by which their interests are united with those of the Government, and render them more efficient by enlisting their feelings in support of their duty.

"At the present moment, difficulties have arisen in our native army requiring to be met by prompt and decisive measures. We trust that ere you arrive in India those difficulties may have passed away; but, should you find them still existing, we are confident that you will act towards the Sepoy with every degree of consideration and indulgence compatible with the maintenance of order and obedience, the first and paramount duty of the soldier.

"By our latest intelligence we are induced to hope that peace prevails throughout India. I need not say that it is our anxious desire that it should be preserved. You, sir, well know how great are the evils of war, and we feel confident that, whilst ever ready to maintain unimpaired the honour of our country and the supremacy of our arms, your policy will be essentially pacific.

"To the native States which still retain independence you will extend the shield of British protection. It has hitherto been considered a wise and just policy to uphold and support those which are in alliance with us: and in dealing with those who are immediately dependent upon our government, we have, with a view to sooth the feelings and conciliate the attachment of both chiefs and people, permitted the former to retain the recognised emblems of authority, their titles, and other insignia of rank and station.

"Peace, apart from its other advantages, is desirable with a view to the prosperity of our finances and the development of the resources of the country. From a natural desire on the part of our Government to render the public service as efficient as possible, there is always a tendency to an increase of establishments. A steady and vigilant attention will be, therefore, necessary to enforce

the strictest economy consistent with the efficiency of the service. This duty is rendered the more urgent by the existing state of the finances of India; but it is at all times necessary, from the difficulty experienced in that country in devising new resources of revenue, or rendering those already existing more productive, and more commensurate with the exigencies of the State. I feel assured, therefore, that your early and anxious attention will be directed to the best means for averting financial embarrassment, and for placing the public finances on a sound and satisfactory footing.

"It has long been the desire of the Court to encourage education among the people of India, with a view of cultivating and enlarging their minds, of raising them in their own and our estimation, and of qualifying them for the more responsible offices under our Government. It is, however, necessary, with reference to the subject of education, to exercise great prudence and caution, in order to avoid even the appearance of any interference with their religious feelings and prejudices, and to maintain on such points the strictest neutrality.

"Finally, Sir Henry, I would earnestly recommend the whole body of the people of British India and its dependencies to your paternal care and protection. It has always been the earnest desire of the Court of Directors that the government of the East India Company should be eminently just, moderate, and conciliatory. The supremacy of our power must be maintained, when necessary, by the irresistible force of our arms; but the empire of India cannot be upheld by the sword alone. The attachment of the people, their confidence in our sense of justice and in our desire to maintain the obligations of good faith, must ever be the essential elements of our strength. I beseech you, therefore, to keep these sacred principles habitually and permanently in view. The Court has selected you for the high office of Governor-General with reference not less to the confidence which they entertain in your character for justice, moderation, and benevolence, than to your firm and undoubted possession of a sound practical judgment and indomitable spirit. You are already in possession of the highest renown as a soldier, and we feel assured that you will now rest your happiness and your fame on the furtherance of measures tending to promote the welfare and best interests of the Government and of the people committed to your care. And it is our earnest prayer that, after an extended career of useful and valuable service, you may return to your native country, bearing with you, as the best and most gratifying reward of your labours, the thanks and blessings of the people of India."

We have alluded to the continued absence of Lord Ellenborough from Calcutta while he was Governor-General. This naturally gave offence to the inhabitants of the Indian metropolis; and when he returned to Calcutta, on the 26th of February, the following passage was inserted in the address of congratulation with which he was greeted:—

"The presence of the head of this colonial empire at the seat of

Government is so essential in every way to its prosperity, as to make it but natural that we should bear even his necessary absence with something like impatience, and hail his return with the warmest expression of satisfaction. That your lordship's residence amongst us may be continued;—that no state emergency may again demand your personal care in other parts of this wide territory, must always be our earnest desire. It will be our study to make that residence as much a matter of choice as it is of public expediency."

To this his lordship answered:—

"It is necessary that the head of the Government should place himself wherever his presence may, at the time, appear to be calculated to produce most benefit to the general interests of the empire, and I must never allow any personal consideration to interfere with the performance of this public duty."

SCINDE.—Nothing of importance occurred in Scinde this year. Shere Mahomed, the Ameer of Meerpore, still remains our enemy, and has escaped capture from the difficult nature of the country into which he retires when pursued by our troops. The worst foe which the British arms have to encounter in Scinde is the climate, owing to which a distressing sickness has prevailed in the troops that have been engaged there on service. In connection with this subject, we have to record disagreeable symptoms of a mutinous spirit that appeared in several Bengal native regiments that were ordered to march to Scinde. The men were under the impression that this was foreign service, which they were under no obligation to engage in; and one or two regiments positively refused to obey the command to march. Ultimately, however, all the refractory troops, with the exception of the 34th N. I., gave way and crossed the Sutlej, on their road to Scinde. The 34th was ignominiously broken at Meerut, on the 26th of March, in the presence of all the troops at the station. Thus terminated an affair which caused at the time considerable uneasiness; for nothing more dangerous to the stability of our power in India can be conceived, than disaffection among the native troops. It is to be hoped that the Government will exercise watchful and jealous care that well-founded complaints meet with speedy redress—for coercion will be useless, if we lose that stronghold upon the affections of the natives, which their confidence in British justice and fair dealing has hitherto secured to us.

CHINA.—A Governor-General was this year appointed over our recent acquisitions in China. The person selected for this important office was Mr. Davis, well known from his admirable work on China, who had formerly resided many years at Macao, as Chief Superintendent under the East India Company. Mr. Davis arrived at Hong-Kong, the seat of the new Government, on the 7th of May; and at the end of July, Sir Henry Pottinger, who concluded the treaty between Great Britain and China, and whose services have been so distinguished by success, sailed for England.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—For some years past the state of Port Natal has caused considerable uneasiness to the Colonial Government at the Cape. It will be seen from the following document, which was accidentally omitted in

our preceding volume, that last year an important measure was determined on, which will, we trust, have the effect of putting an end to the disturbances in that district.

"*Minute of His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, respecting Port Natal.*

"I cheerfully avail myself of this early opportunity, after the very recent receipt of the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject of the Port Natal territory, of communicating to you the substance of the instructions with which I have been honoured, and of the measures I shall immediately adopt for giving them effect. And it will, I am persuaded, be no less gratifying to your feelings than it has been to my own, to learn that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has communicated to me his 'entire approval, looking to all the circumstances in which he was placed, of the course pursued by Lieut.-Colonel Cloete; of his having restrained the Zoolas from falling upon the emigrant farmers, even previous to their submission; of his having extended a general amnesty, with four exceptions only, upon their submission; and of the favourable terms which he conceded to them provisionally, upon their faithful execution of the conditions to which they had agreed.'

"His Lordship trusts 'that the leniency thus displayed on the part of Her Majesty has not been thrown away upon these heretofore misguided men, and that Lieut.-Colonel Cloete is not too sanguine in expressing his belief that the mass of the population are prepared, and gratefully disposed, to turn their former hatred of our Government into steady fidelity.'

"Of the various courses which might have been effectually pursued for maintaining the supremacy of the British Crown thus established, her Majesty's Government has not, under the professions of allegiance made by the farmers, deemed it either expedient or necessary to coerce them, by military force, to abandon Natal and return to the colony; or to leave them to conduct their own affairs, without affording them efficient protection. Her Majesty has, therefore, decided upon taking them under the protection of the British Crown; of recognising their district, of adopting it as a British colony, and of establishing such institutions, under British authority, as Her Majesty may deem necessary.

"Having thus announced to you Her Majesty's gracious intentions, I feel it my duty, at the same time, to inform you, that nothing would have induced Her Majesty's advisers to admit the independence of the emigrants, and to disclaim all responsibility respecting them; or to permit them to come under the protection or dominion of any foreign power.

"Having, in my communications to Her Majesty's Government, adverted to the several arguments which present themselves against the incorporation of Port Natal with the Government of this colony, I am enabled to state, that Her Majesty's Government are disposed to admit the validity of those arguments, and to consider, therefore, the best means by which due provision may be made for establishing at Port Natal a Colonial Government, distinct from, if not independent of, the

Government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. This, however, is a measure which could not be carried into complete effect without the promulgation of various instruments which Her Majesty's Government have not as yet had either the necessary time or information to complete, and the structure of which Her Majesty's Government reserve for further consideration.

"In order the better to carry into effect the objects of Her Majesty's Government, in reference to the territory in question, I am directed to despatch a commissioner to Port Natal, who, in the first place, will communicate formally to the emigrants, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve and confirm the act of general amnesty as granted by Lieut.-Colonel Cloete, acting under my authority, with respect to the several persons concerned in the late revolt and attack upon Her Majesty's troops.

"2ndly. That the inhabitants of Natal shall henceforth, so long as they shall conduct themselves orderly and peaceably, be taken under the protection of Her Majesty's Government.

"3rdly. That the commissioner shall make it his first duty to inquire into and report upon the number of farmers and others holding land within the district of Natal, and of the extent of it, which they, or those from whom they derive their claim, shall respectively have *bonâ fide* occupied for a period of twelve months previous to the arrival of the commissioner, with a view to their receiving hereafter grants from the Crown for such an area thereof as Her Majesty may determine, subject to such fine or quit-rent as Her Majesty may see fit to impose. In the mean time, they will be protected in the enjoyment of all such lands as they may be found by the commissioner to claim and hold. The commissioner's report upon their claims will be transmitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, with the least possible delay, but no grants or sales of lands in the Natal district can be made to any person pending the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure on the subject. I cannot, however, conceal from you my sincere belief that the reasonable expectations of the farmers will be realized by Her Majesty's gracious consideration of their claims, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State having communicated to me that, notwithstanding all the faults of which the emigrants have been guilty, Her Majesty's Government cannot be insensible to their good qualities, nor to the past hardships which they have undergone.

"Her Majesty's advisers have determined that all sums arising from land, whether by sale, rent, fine, or quit-rent, shall be vested in Her Majesty, as shall all dues and customs collected on any part of the Natal coast, and that all such sums shall be applied exclusively to the maintenance of the civil government of the Natal district. They have further decided that the governor of that colony, under whatever denomination, shall be appointed by Her Majesty, and that no laws to be passed in the colony shall be valid without his consent.

"Her Majesty's Government is also anxious to place the institutions of the colony upon such a footing, consistent with the maintenance of her royal authority, as

may be most acceptable to the bulk of her subjects; and in order to ascertain their wants upon this point, the commissioner will be instructed to invite the unreserved expression of their opinions and wishes, in respect to the judicial and other local institutions under which they may desire to be placed, and he will be authorized to assure them that such expressions, when submitted to Her Majesty, will receive Her Majesty's most favourable consideration, as I am empowered to say that the contentment of the emigrants, rather than the abstract merits of these institutions, will guide the decision of Her Majesty's Ministers.

"It is, however, to be distinctly understood that, upon the question of legislation, Her Majesty reserves to herself the most entire freedom of action.

"It is also of the utmost importance for the farmers to understand that, with the exception of defraying the expenses for military protection by the mother country, the colony must in every respect support the charges for its local Government.

"The commissioner will likewise be instructed to make known, in the most explicit terms, to the emigrants, that, whatever may be the institutions ultimately sanctioned, the three following conditions are absolutely essential:—

"1st. That there shall not be in the eye of the law any distinction or disqualification whatever founded on mere distinction of colour, origin, language, or creed; but that the protection of the law, in letter and in substance, shall be extended impartially to all alike.

"2nd. That no aggression shall be sanctioned upon the natives residing beyond the limits of the colony, under any plea whatever, by any private person or any body of men, unless acting under the immediate authority and orders of the Government.

"3rd. That slavery in any shape, or under any modification, is absolutely unlawful, as in every other portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

"So essential, indeed, to the mind of Her Majesty's Government, are these conditions, that I am instructed to take especial care for it to be distinctly understood, that they are indispensable preliminaries to the permission which it is proposed to give to the emigrants to occupy the territory of Port Natal, and to enjoy therein a settled government under British protection.

"In the course of a few days my arrangements will be completed for the appointment of the commissioner, when I shall be enabled to promulgate by proclamation the general view taken by Her Majesty's Government, and of the mode of dealing with the Natal district, and which I have now communicated to you. In the mean time, I cannot too plainly make known through you, that I am positively restricted, for the present, from the disposal of any land at Natal; and I am further instructed to discourage, to the utmost of my power, any speculative emigration which may be likely to arise on the first intimation that Natal is to be adopted and taken under British protection.

(Signed)

"GEORGE NAPIER, Governor.

"Government House, Cape Town, May 4, 1843."

CHAPTER XIII.

CANADA.—*Communications between Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Lafontaine, respecting the Resignation of the late Cabinet—Formation of a new Ministry in September—Dissolution of Parliament—Meeting of a new Parliament in November—Choice of a Speaker—Speech of the Governor-General.* UNITED STATES.—*Question of the Annexation of Texas—Proposed Treaty of Annexation—It is submitted to the Senate and rejected by them—Army of Observation stationed by President Tyler on the frontiers of Texas—Message from him to the Senate on the subject—New President of the Republic of Texas chosen—His Manifesto with regard to Mexico—Contest for the Presidency in the United States—Election of Mr. Polk as President—Meeting of Congress in December—Message from President Tyler.*

IN our last volume we narrated the difficulties in which Sir Charles Metcalfe was placed in consequence of the sudden resignation of the whole of his Cabinet, with one exception, that of Mr. Daly. The following communication which took place between Mr. Lafontaine, on behalf of his retiring colleagues, and the Governor-General, goes so fully into the reasons which induced the resignation, and explains so satisfactorily the views maintained by Sir C. Metcalfe, that further comment is unnecessary. Mr. Lafontaine, on the 27th of November last year, addressed the subjoined note to the Governor-General:—

"Mr. Lafontaine, in compliance with the request of the Governor-General, and in behalf of himself and his late colleagues, who have felt it to be their duty to tender their resignation of office, states, for His Excellency's information, the substance of the explanation which they propose to offer in their places in Parliament. They have avowedly taken office upon the principle of responsibility to the representatives of the people in Parliament, and with a full recognition on their parts of the following resolutions introduced into the Legislative Assembly, with the knowledge and sanction of Her Majesty's representative in the province, on the 3rd of September, 1841:—

"'That the head of the Executive Government of the province being, within the limits of his Government, the representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone; but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel and information of subordinate officers in the province; and that in order

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tments of which they were
not informed in any manner until all opportunity of offering advice respecting them had passed by, and to a determination on the part of His Excellency to reserve for the expression of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, a bill introduced into the provincial Parliament, with His Excellency's knowledge and consent, as a Government measure, without an opportunity being given to the members of the Executive Council to state the probability of such a reservation. They therefore felt themselves in the anomalous position of being, according to their own avowal and solemn public pledges, responsible for all the acts of the Executive Government to Parliament, and at the same time not only without the opportunity of offering advice respecting those acts, but without the knowledge of their existence, until informed of them from private and unofficial sources. When the members of the late Executive Council offered their humble remonstrance to His Excellency on this condition of public affairs, His Excellency not only frankly explained the difference of opinion existing between him and the Council, but stated that, from the time of his arrival in the country, he had observed antagonism between him and them on the subject; and, notwithstanding that the members of the Council repeatedly and distinctly explained to His Excellency that they considered him free to act contrary to their advice, and only claimed an opportunity of giving such advice, and of knowing before others His Excellency's intentions, His Excellency did not in any manner remove the impression left upon their minds by his avowal that there was an antagonism between him

and them, and a want of that cordiality and confidence which would enable them in their respective stations to carry on public business to the satisfaction of His Excellency or of the country. The want of this cordiality and confidence had already become a matter of public rumour, and public opinion not only extended it to acts upon which there were apparent grounds for difference of opinion, but to all measures of Government involving political principles. His Excellency, on the one hand, was supposed to be coerced by his Council into a course of policy which he did not approve of, and the Council were made liable to the accusation of assuming the tone and position of responsible advisers of the Government, without, in fact, asserting the right of being consulted thereupon. While His Excellency disclaimed any intention of altering the course of administration of public affairs which he found on his arrival in Canada, he did not disguise his opinion, that those affairs would be more satisfactorily managed by and through the Governor himself, without any necessity of concord amongst the members of the Executive Council, or obligation on their part to defend or support in Parliament the acts of the Government. To this opinion of His Excellency, as one of theory, the members of the Executive Council might not have objected; but when on Saturday last they discovered that it was the real ground of all their difference with His Excellency, and of the want of confidence and cordiality between His Excellency and the Council since his arrival, they felt it impossible to continue to serve Her Majesty as Executive Councillors for the affairs of this province, consistently with their duty to Her Majesty or to His Excellency, or with their public and oft-repeated pledges in the provincial Parliament, if His Excellency should see fit to act upon his opinion of their functions and responsibilities."

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY TO THE ABOVE.

"The Governor observes with regret, in the explanation which the gentlemen who have resigned their seats in the Executive Council propose to offer in their places in Parliament, a total omission of the circumstances which he regards as forming the real grounds of their resignation; and as this omission may have proceeded from their not considering themselves at liberty to disclose those circumstances, it becomes necessary that he should state them. On Friday, Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin came to the Government House, and after some other matters of business and some preliminary remarks as to the cause of their proceeding, demanded of the Governor-General that he should agree to make no appointment, and no offer of an appointment, without previously taking the advice of the Council; that they should recommend others at discretion, and that the Governor-General in deciding, after taking their advice, should not make any appointment prejudicial to their influence. In other words, that the patronage of the Crown should be surrendered to the Council for the purchase of Parliamentary support: for, if the demand did not mean that, it meant nothing, as it cannot be imagined, that the mere form of taking advice without re-

garding it was the process contemplated. The Governor-General replied that he would not make any such stipulation, and could not degrade the character of his office, nor violate his duty, by such a surrender of the prerogative of the Crown. He appealed to the number of appointments made by him on the recommendation of the Council, or of the members of it in their departmental capacity, and to instances in which he had abstained from conferring appointments on their opponents, as furnishing proofs of the great consideration which he had evinced towards the Council in the distribution of the patronage of the Crown. He at the same time objected, as he always had done, to the exclusive distribution of patronage with party views, and maintained the principle that office ought, in every instance, to be given to the man best qualified to render efficient service to the State, and, where there was no such pre-eminence, he asserted his right to exercise his discretion. He understood from Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin, that their continuance in office depended on his final decision with regard to their demand; and it was agreed that at the Council to be assembled the next day the subject should be fully discussed. He accordingly met the Council on Saturday, convinced that they would resign, as he could not recede from the resolution which he had formed, and the same subject became the principal topic of discussion. Three or more distinct propositions were made to him over and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming at the same purpose, which, in his opinion, if accomplished, would have been a virtual surrender into the hands of the Council of the prerogative of the Crown; and on his uniformly replying to their propositions in the negative, his refusal was each time followed by 'Then we must resign,' or words to that purport, from one or more of the Council. After the discussion of the question at so much length, being, as he has hitherto conceived, the one upon which the resignation of the Council rested, he is astonished at finding that it is now ascribed to an alleged difference of opinion in the theory of responsible government. In the course of the conversations which, both on Friday and Saturday, followed the explicit demand made by the Council regarding the patronage of the Crown, that demand being based on the construction put by some of the gentlemen on the meaning of responsible government, different opinions were elicited on the abstract theory of that still undefined question as applicable to a colony, a subject on which considerable difference of opinion is known everywhere to prevail. But the Governor-General, during these conversations, protested against its being supposed that he is practically adverse to the working of the system of responsible government which has been established, which he has hitherto pursued without deviation, and to which it is fully his intention to adhere. The Governor-General subscribes entirely to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 3rd of September, 1841, and considers any other system of government than that which recognises responsibility to the people and to the Representative Assembly as impracticable in this province. No man is more

satisfied that all government exists solely for the benefit of the people, and he appeals confidently to his uniform conduct here and elsewhere in support of this assertion. If, indeed, by responsible government the gentlemen of the late Council mean that the Council is to be supreme, and the authority of the Governor a nullity, then he cannot agree with them, and must declare his dissent from that perversion of the acknowledged principle. But if they mean that responsible government as established in this colony is to be worked out with an earnest desire to ensure success, he must then express his surprise at their arriving at conclusions which he does not consider to be justified by any part of his conduct, and which he conceives his repeated declarations ought to have prevented. Allusion is made, in the proposed explanation of the gentlemen of the late Council, to the Governor-General having determined to reserve for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government one of the bills passed by the two Legislative Houses—that is, the Secret Societies Bill. If there is any part of the functions of the Governor in which he is more than in any other bound to exercise an independent judgment, it must be in giving the royal assent to Acts of Parliament. With regard to this duty he has special instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary to reserve every Act of an unusual or extraordinary character. Undoubtedly the Secret Societies Bill answers that description, being unexampled in British legislation. The gentlemen of the late Council had his sentiments on it expressed to them. He told them that it was an arbitrary and unwise measure, and not even calculated to effect the object it had in view. He had given his consent to its being introduced into Parliament, because he had promised, soon after his assumption of the government, that he would sanction legislation on the subject as a substitute for executive measures, which he refused to adopt on account of their proscriptive character, although he deprecates the existence of societies which tend to foment religious and civil discord. The gentlemen of the late Council cannot fail to remember with what pertinacity those measures were pressed on him, and can hardly but be aware of what would have followed at that time, if, in addition to rejecting the proscriptive measures urged, he had refused to permit any legislation on the subject. Permission to introduce a bill cannot be properly assumed as fettering the judgment of the Governor with regard to the royal assent, for much may happen during the passage of the bill through the Legislature to influence his decision. In this case the bill was strongly opposed and reprobated in the Assembly; but when it went to the Legislative Council, many of the members had seceded, and it did not come up from that House with the advantage of having been passed in a full meeting. Taking these circumstances into consideration, together with the precise instructions of Her Majesty, and the uncertainty of Her Majesty's allowing such a bill to go into operation, the Governor-General considered it to be his duty to reserve it for Her Majesty's consideration, as it was much better that it should not go into operation until confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, than

that it should be discontinued after its operation had commenced. In conclusion, the Governor-General protests against the explanation which those gentlemen propose to offer to Parliament, as omitting entirely the actual and prominent circumstances which led to their resignation, and as conveying to Parliament a misapprehension of sentiments and intentions which has no foundation in any part of his conduct, unless his refusal to make a virtual surrender of the prerogative of the Crown to the Council, for party purposes, and his anxiety to do justice to those who were injured by the arrangements attending the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the opinion of the Parliament and the people, on whose confidence he places his sole reliance, for the successful administration of the Government.

"Government House,
Nov. 28, 1843."

Sir Charles Metcalfe found great difficulty in nominating a ministry to succeed that which had retired; and it was not until the 3rd of September, of the present year, that the formation of the following Cabinet was officially announced :—President of the Council, Mr. Viger; Secretary, Mr. Daly; Attorney-General for Upper Canada, Mr. Draper; Attorney-General for Lower Canada, Mr. Smith; Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, Mr. Sherwood; Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, Mr. Shabot; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. D. B. Papineau; Receiver-General, Mr. Wm. Morris; Inspector-General, Mr. Merritt.

On the 23rd of September, the Governor-General dissolved Parliament by proclamation, and summoned a new one to meet at Montreal on the 12th of November. The elections that took place in the interval presented a result favourable to the policy of the Governor-General. The number of members when the House of Assembly is full, is 84, but as on this occasion one candidate was returned for two places, the number of members at the meeting of Parliament was 83. Of these, 46 had declared themselves supporters of the Governor-General, 27 were known to be adherents of the Baldwin and Lafontaine, or opposition party, and of 10 the opinions were unknown. The Parliament did not meet until the 28th of November, when Sir Allan M'Nab was chosen Speaker by the House of Assembly, and the next day the Governor-General delivered the following speech:—

"*Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—*

"I have assembled you at the earliest period that the completion of the recent general election would allow, and I have high satisfaction in meeting you, in order that we may devote ourselves to the care of the great interests committed to our charge.

"The season of the year being unfavourable for the prosecution of those avocations in which many of you are engaged, you will be enabled, I trust, with less inconvenience to attend to the discharge of the important functions which you have to perform.

"I have the happiness to announce to you that the birth of

a prince has gladdened the hearts of the subjects of our gracious Queen throughout her vast dominions in every quarter of the globe, and Her Majesty's continued safety and health demand our gratitude to the Almighty Giver of all good.

" Many subjects in which the welfare of the province is deeply involved will be entitled to your earnest consideration. None can be more important than the improvement of the education of the people, which is one of the most urgent duties of the state; and I anxiously hope that, in addition to such other amendments of existing laws on this momentous question as may be required in either section of the province, your wisdom may be able to devise some arrangement respecting the University of King's College, that may receive the sanction of the Crown, and give general satisfaction in the colony.

" The municipal institutions of the province, the provisions for which have, in Lower Canada, proved to a great extent nugatory, will, no doubt, engage your attention, as well as the state of the prisons and the want of lunatic asylums. The melioration of the means of communication throughout the province, on which its prosperity mainly depends, for production is unavailing if means do not exist of reaching a market, also deserves consideration. The eastern townships of Lower Canada are peculiarly destitute in this particular; and the town of Kingston, in Upper Canada, which has unavoidably suffered much by the removal of the seat of Government, is devoid of a road through the inland territory towards the Ottawa, which is essential for the prosperity of that neighbourhood.

" Her Majesty has most graciously received the address from the Legislative Assembly of the last Parliament, on the subject of the civil list.

" Although the only objects sought by the Imperial Legislature in making provision for a civil list were to give stability and security to the great civil institutions of the province; to provide for the adequate remuneration of able and efficient officers in the various public departments; and to enable Her Majesty to make moderate provision for the declining years of those whose best days had been devoted to a faithful discharge of public duties, or who by eminent services might have merited the favour of the Crown; Her Majesty is, nevertheless, fully persuaded of the concurrence of her faithful subjects in Canada in effecting these objects; and would gladly owe the means of attaining them to the spontaneous liberality of her Canadian people. Whenever, therefore, due and adequate provision shall have been made for them by the Legislature of Canada, Her Majesty will be prepared to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the repeal of so much of the act of union as relates to this subject. Until the Imperial Parliament shall have assented to such a recommendation, Her Majesty, equally with all her subjects, is bound by the provisions of an enactment to which her sanction has been given.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

" Notwithstanding the unavoidable expense attendant on the removal of the seat of Government

from Kingston to Montreal, and other claims to be submitted for your consideration, a considerable surplus revenue will remain, affording the means of making some provision towards the liquidation of the public debt.

"*Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"The charge intrusted to me by our Sovereign I shall continue to administer according to the acknowledged principles of our provincial constitution, and with a view to the wants and wishes of the community.

"On the occurrence of vacancies in several of the most important offices of administration, I immediately endeavoured to fill them by the appointment of gentlemen supposed to possess the confidence of the people. Extraordinary obstacles produced a delay in the accomplishment of that purpose, notwithstanding my incessant exertions to effect it."

UNITED STATES.—There is little for the annalist to record in the history of the United States during this year. The event of chief interest, not only to the American nation, but also to the world generally, from the important bearing it may have upon the future policy of the republic, was the election of a President to succeed Mr. Tyler. Before, however, this event happened, an important step was taken by the Executive in an attempt to engage in a treaty of annexation between the United States and Texas. This treaty appears to have been provisionally concluded, subject to the approval of Congress, and the following were its principal stipulations:—

"1. The Republic of Texas cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the United States as one of their 'territories,' subject to the same constitutional provisions as their other territories. 2. The citizens of Texas are to enjoy the privileges of the constitution, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with its principles, to the enjoyment of all its immunities. 3. All titles and claims to real estates which are valid by the laws of Texas are to be held so by the United States. 4. The public lands are to be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in other territories, as far as applicable. 5. The United States assume and agree to pay the public debts and liabilities of Texas, however created; which are estimated not to exceed 10,000,000 dollars. 6. To ascertain the amount of debts and liabilities, four Commissioners are to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to proceed to Washington Texas, and there to examine and decide upon all claims."

This treaty was dated the 12th April, 1844, and was submitted by President Tyler to the Senate, by whom it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This treaty was not, however, accepted or ratified by the Senate.

In the month of May, President Tyler having announced that he had stationed an army of observation on the frontiers of Texas, he was formally addressed by the Senate, who demanded an explanation of this measure, and Mr. Tyler, accordingly, in a message, dated the 15th of May, gave his reasons as follows:—

"In consequence of the declar-

ation of Mexico communicated to this Government, and by me laid before Congress at the opening of its present session, announcing the determination of Mexico to regard as a declaration of war against her by the United States the definitive ratification of any treaty with Texas annexing the territory of that republic to the United States,—and the hope and belief entertained by the Executive that the treaty with Texas for that purpose would be speedily approved and ratified by the Senate,—it was regarded by the Executive to have become emphatically its duty to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and its vicinity, as a precautionary measure, as large a portion of the home squadron under the command of Captain Conner as could well be drawn together; and at the same time, to assemble at Fort Jessup, on the borders of Texas, as large a military force as the demands of the service at other encampments would authorize to be detached. * * * The naval officer in command of the fleet is directed to cause his ships to perform all the duties of a fleet of observation, and to apprize the Executive of any indication of a hostile design upon Texas, on the part of any nation, pending the deliberations of the Senate upon the treaty, with a view that the same should promptly be submitted to Congress for its mature deliberation. At the same time, it is due to myself that I should declare it as my opinion, that the United States having by the treaty of annexation acquired a title to Texas, which requires only the action of the Senate to perfect it, no other power could be permitted to invade, and by force of arms to possess itself of, any portion of the territory of Texas, pending your deliberations upon the treaty, without placing itself in an hostile attitude to the United States, and justifying the employment of any military means at our disposal to drive back the invasion. At the same time, it is my opinion that Mexico, or any other power, will find in your approval of the treaty no just cause of war against the United States; nor do I believe that there is any serious hazard of war to be found in the fact of such approval. Nevertheless, every proper measure will be resorted to by the Executive to preserve upon an honourable and just basis the public peace, by reconciling Mexico, through a liberal course of policy, to the treaty."

The Senate had also passed a resolution, requiring to be informed whether the President had negociated with Mexico with a view to obtaining her consent to the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States. To this the President replied in the negative, giving the following reason—

"It was not regarded by the Executive as in any degree requisite to obtain such consent in order (should the Senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title being full and perfect without the assent of any third Power. The Executive has negotiated with Texas as an independent power of the world, long since recognised as such by the United States and other powers, and as subordinate in all her rights of full sovereignty to no other power."

In the course of the year a new President of the Republic of Texas was chosen, named Anson Jones,

and soon after his accession to office he issued the following manifesto relative to the hostility of Mexico to the infant state:—

"DECLARATION.

"In referring the termination of her difficulties with Mexico to the mediation of foreign friendly powers, Texas has given an earnest of her desire for peace.

"In anticipation of the failure of this mediation, she feels it her duty to declare to those powers, that if peace or a satisfactory armistice is not concluded before the annual meeting of Congress, in December next, or unless Mexico is informed by them, previous to that time, that she must confine herself to the west side of the Rio Grande, Texas will immediately assume an offensive attitude with all the means which she can command, and she will not feel restrained from the employment of auxiliary aid in the prosecution of the war. Her action will be an united action, and the limits of her enterprise will not be bounded by the Rio Grande or any other point. The region of Santa Fe will be one point from which her operations will progress. Texas can and will marshal an army sufficient to overcome the country dependent on that point.

"Should another marauding party of Mexican soldiery make a foray into Texas between this time and the next meeting of Congress, the President will feel himself constrained to assume this attitude from and after the period at which the foray may be made.

"In the treaties which the President has concluded with the Indian tribes he has not sought to stimulate them to the massacre of the Mexicans, but, on the contrary, has endeavoured to inculcate a different course. Mexico has waged a savage war upon this country, and in her forays has associated with her regulars untutored savages.

"If the war is begun by Texas it will necessarily be a war of retaliation. The President has heretofore sought a pacific policy under the most annoying circumstances; but if the war is necessarily begun, he will use all his energies in sustaining it, and insuring success to the Texian arms.

"The feeling of Texas is decidedly in favour of war. The President has deferred the measure thus long, with the hope that another resort to actual war would not be necessary, and that the mediation of the foreign friendly powers, to whom Texas had protested against the course of Mexico, would be successful. He yet indulges the hope that their interference may not fail.

"I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

"ANSON JONES.

"To the Hon. A. Smith,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas, &c."

The great contest for the Presidency was the absorbing topic of interest to the American nation during the present year. In addition to the names mentioned in our last volume as those of the candidates most likely to succeed, another name this year appeared, totally unknown in Europe; but which was destined to be victorious in the approaching struggle. A Mr. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was chosen by a democratic convention at Baltimore as their candidate, and he was adopted and supported by the whole of the

extreme democratic party throughout the States. The contest lay ultimately between Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, and the latter was defeated by a majority of 65.

The new session of Congress commenced on the 2nd of December, and on the following day the annual message from the President was delivered. As the inauguration of the newly elected President, Mr. Polk, was according to custom delayed until the succeeding year, the message emanated from Mr. Tyler, and from this very lengthy document we extract the passages of most general interest:—

"TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

"We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system. The great moral spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 people, having performed the high and important function of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acts of violence, or the manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to the laws.

"There has been no material change in our foreign relations since my last annual message to Congress. With all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly terms. Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state, that at no former period has the peace of that enlightened and important quarter of the globe ever been, apparently, more firmly established. The conviction that peace is the true policy of nations would seem to be growing and becoming deeper among the enlightened everywhere; and there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherishing the sentiment, and adopting the means of preserving and giving it permanence, than those of the United States. Among these, the first and most effective are, no doubt, the strict observance of justice, and the honest and punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is not to be forgotten that, in the present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment in reference to ourselves, than to observe and fulfil them on our part in regard to others.

"Since the closing of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definitive conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel would enable our citi-

zens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the territory by subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would constitute places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him the ægis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favourable termination to the existing negotiations upon terms compatible with the public honour; and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

"It would have given me the highest gratification, in this my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the Government of her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be with the greatest promptitude removed, that it must be regarded as cause of regret that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true that, in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to are altogether insignificant in amount when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they, nevertheless—more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave-trade—deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and people. Great Britain having recognised her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon the subject, as to all cases prior to the treaty of Washington, but the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others which she has long since adjusted. The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims falls with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters, arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

"The labours of the joint commission appointed by the two Governments to run the dividing line, established by the treaty of Washington, were unfortunately much delayed in the commencement of the season by the failure of Congress, at its last session, to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the American party, and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that, by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for lost time.

"We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all the other European Powers; with each and all of whom it is obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely, in any degree, to disturb those relations. Russia, the great northern Power, under the judicious sway of her Emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guarded by the councils of her wise Sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the internal convulsions which have through so many years marred her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other Powers of Europe reap a rich harvest of blessings from the prevailing peace.

"In my last annual message, I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas; which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now what I then said, that after eight years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased. The United States had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace, Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and, as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which it must have been obvious to all, that the exhaustion produced by the war subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other Powers; which, without the interposition of this Government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honourable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well-known dispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

"Since your last session Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made, or proposes to make, formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclamations, preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats revolt-

ing to humanity; and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as well to itself as to the honour of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican Government upon the subject.

"Mexico has no right to jeopardize the peace of the world by urging any longer a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be on this? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquillity. It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the Government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives, who would not fail to sympathize with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of the Government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and the Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclinations of those numerous tribes lead them invariably to war, whenever pretexts exist.

"Mexico had no just ground of displeasure against this Government or people for negotiating the treaty. What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was for ever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognised by several of the leading Powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her Government and people decided on annexation to the United States, and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory. What principle of good faith then was violated? What rule of political morals trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to reconquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight, now nine, years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the mean time, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her territory from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States,

will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous province of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the control of the Central Government has heretofore manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favourable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbours which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable.

"A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent Power of our own continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsustained pretension of claim by a third Power to control the free will of the Power with whom we treat—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that the people of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences sooner than submit to such conditions. But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. Seeing, then, that new preparations for an hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas had adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war, threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had done so.

"Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the Executive. The treaty which had thus been negotiated had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which was urged against it was found to consist in the fact, that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress as the best expounders of popular sentiment. No definite action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the people. The great popular election which has just terminated

afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and the people upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American people, and that until their decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am most happy to inform you that no such invasion has taken place; and I trust that whatever your action may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients, in preference to those of arms.

"The decision of the people and the States on this great and interesting subject has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation; and in that form it has been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the people, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favour of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the people and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that, in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. Future Legislatures can best decide as to the number of States that should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty, the United States assumes the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding 10,000,000 dollars, to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short of 400,000 dollars, exclusively out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not, with honour, take the lands, without assuming the full payment of all incumbrances upon them.

"Nothing has occurred since your last Session, to induce a doubt that the disposition of Texas remains unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination on the part of her Government and people has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coastwise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly-growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union,—these are the results which would rapidly develop themselves upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this Government in a spirit of amity.

"Nor do I apprehend any serious

complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere, in no respect, with the right of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading Powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or arts of diplomacy essayed, to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision whether she shall be received or not.

"The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint Resolution, or Act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

"The greatly improved condition of the Treasury affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes to a large amount, has passed away; and, after the payment of upwards of 7,000,000 dollars, on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than 5,000,000 dollars of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of 2,000,000 dollars for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the district of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of 7,000,000 dollars, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well-regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

"The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund — under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution, and last war with Great Britain, were to a great extent extinguished—should not, with proper modifications, (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great

extent, those fluctuations in the prices of the securities which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

"It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the Act of 1789, and the Resolution of 1816—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness, of the currency in most of the States, are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incident to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits in the form of dividends; and a large surplus revenue intrusted to their custody, is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper.

"As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists, and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting upon this unsubstantial state of things; but the delusion soon passes away, and the country is overrun with an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of Government to guard against this state of things. The depositaries must be given distinctly to understand that the favours of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The Government, through its revenue, has at all times an important part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter, or, aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

"The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent

forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may, and most probably would be, found to conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labour and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant; and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation involves one and all in its unfortunate results.

"In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded on moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and that whatever exists beyond should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times suggest to the legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country. Composed as is the Union of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail, in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus insure that permanency of the policy of the Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress, and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

"In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster-General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the department for the last four years have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly 500,000 dollars existed against the department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury.

"The department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of its present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated throughout that the department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to the public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of

which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury.

"I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steam ships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail.

"The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained, that the emolument arising from the transportation of mail matters to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the navy will not escape your observation.

"The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbours on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure, under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the danger of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals, without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

"I have thus, gentlemen of the two houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you, and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years?

"During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war, with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquillity of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless. Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness.

"Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing; and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly

the favourable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short-lived; and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honour, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress.

"Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others more able than myself the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying recollection that, as my sole object thoughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the people, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

"JOHN TYLER.

"Washington, Dec. 1844."

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1844.

1. NUMBER OF ENGLISH IN FRANCE IN 1844.—The following is an official return made by the municipal authorities to the Minister of the Interior and Prefet de Police in Paris of the number of English residents (domiciliés) throughout France on the 1st of January, 1844:—Paris, 25,000; St. Cloud, Versailles, and St. Germain-en-Laye, 6,000; Rouen, Havre-de Grace, and Dieppe, 5,000; Harfleur, Honfleur, and Caen, 2,300; Fontainebleau, Orleans, and Tours, 3,500; Bordeaux, Toulouse, Po, Barreges, Montpellier, Nismes, and Marseilles, 3,500; Aix, Avignon, and Lyons, 600; St. Quintin and Lille, 1,500; Amiens, Beauvais, Arras, Abbeville, and Montreuil-sur-Mer, 2,800; Boulogne-sur-Mer and vicinity, 7,000; St. Omer, 2,700; Cassel, Warmhout, and Armentiers, 300; Bergues and Dunkirk, 2,000; Guines, Marquise, St. Pierre, and Calais, 4,800; making a total of upwards of 66,000 English residents in France. Admitting that each on an average expends five francs a day, the annual sum spent by the English is above 4,820,000*l.* sterling. This return does not include the number of English who pass through France on their route to Switzerland, Germany, Italy, the Mediterranean, and India, which on an average exceeds 50,000.

— ESCAPE OF SIX CONVICTS FROM NOTTINGHAM COUNTY GAOL.—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening, the under-turnkey, John Williams, went into a cell, containing several convicts who had been sentenced to different periods of transportation for various offences, chiefly of a violent character, for the purpose of taking them their suppers. As soon as he entered the apartment he was knocked down, and the keys taken from him; he, however, seized Vickers, (the man who is supposed to have planned the escape,) and the other prisoners not daring to await the issue of the struggle, locked them both in the cell, and went away. They then proceeded to the Governor's house, and likewise locked him up; they afterwards went to the lodge, and finding a little old man there, they without hesitation, threw him into the coal-cellar. A number of debtors were standing near, and saw the whole affair, but they suffered the convicts to ill-use the poor fellow without attempting to rescue him, or to pre-

ceased, she was induced to accompany them both to the place where her death occurred. On her arrival there, Jonathan Pogmore, who was the officiating priest on the occasion, immersed the deceased several times. The deceased struggled violently, and it was a question for the jury, whether it was by this careless and negligent act that her death was occasioned—whether, in fact, ordinary caution had been used, it being dusk. Michael Kinty said, that he measured the depth of the brook. The prisoner Frogmore took him to it. He said that was the place where the woman was baptised. When the water was low it was only a small brook, about four yards wide, and in depth not more than a foot or a foot and a half. There was a flood at that time, and when he saw it, the day after the death of the deceased, it was six feet in depth; but the flood having in a great measure subsided, he should conjecture that at the time of the baptism, it could not be less than nine feet. George Bazley deposed, that he lived at Crewe. The brook in which the deceased was baptised was three-quarters of a mile from Crewe. The brook was then running in a strong current. The body was found near some hedging, about two or three yards from the brook. He helped to take the body out, which was that of a full grown woman. There was nothing on the body but a singlet, which reached down to the waist. The continued absence of material witnesses having excited the attention of the learned Judge, he observed, that never in the course of his judicial experience had he witnessed such palp[itation] ing the e[ffect] sho[wn] his

those who had the conducting of the case, direct that the recognizances should be estreated, and all the expenses of the witnesses disallowed, except those who had attended to give evidence. The jury, under the direction of the learned judge, in the absence of evidence, acquitted the prisoners.

3. At the Oxford University, the Delegates of Appeals in Congregation gave their decision in the case of M'Mullen *versus* Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity. Mr. M'Mullen was a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity; and Dr. Hampden gave the following subjects for his exercises:—

"1. The Church of England does not teach, nor can it be proved from Scripture, that any change takes place in the elements of consecration in the Lord's supper.

"2. It is a mode of expression calculated to give erroneous views of Divine revelation, to speak of Scripture and tradition as joint authorities in the matter of Christian doctrine."

Mr. M'Mullen refused to write on these subjects, and claimed to select his own. Dr. Hampden, therefore, prevented the bestowal of the degree; and the candidate brought an action in the Vice-Chancellor's Court against the Professor. When the cause came on, the defendant objected that the plaintiff's "libel" was faulty and inadmissible. The Court decided that it should be amended and admitted. Against that decree Dr. Hampden appealed to the Delegates of Appeals in Congregation; who now reversed the judgment of the Assessor, with costs. Notice of another appeal to the Delegates was given by Mr. M'Mullen's proctor.

5. Accident to Her Majesty.—An accident, which was, happily, attended with no serious result, occurred to Her Majesty this morning in the immediate vicinity of the village of Horton, near Datchet. The Queen, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, proceeded to the meeting of his H. R. Prince Albert's harriers (which took place at the Manor-house at Horton) in an open pony-phaeton and pair, driven by a postilion, who took too short a turn in entering the road near the Five Bells, and the near wheel of the carriage, from the rottenness of the side of the road, (occasioned by the late frost and rapid thaw,) sank into the ditch. The carriage was thrown against the hedge; the horse upon which the postilion was riding sinking in from the same cause. Her Majesty and the Marchioness of Douro were speedily rescued from their perilous position by Colonel Arbuthnot, who was in attendance upon the Queen on horseback. A small pony carriage, belonging to Mr. Holderness, of Horton, passing by at the moment, the use of it to Her Majesty was immediately proffered by the lady who was driving, and graciously accepted by the Queen, who was driven back to the Castle by Colonel Arbuthnot, attended by the Lady in Waiting. The hounds being near the spot, a messenger was immediately despatched to Prince Albert, who accompanied Her Majesty on her return on horseback. The labourers who assisted in getting the carriage out of the ditch were liberally rewarded by command of the Queen.

6. Excellent French Law for English Residents.—The Correctional Tribunal of Tours was engaged with the trial of a Mr. T——, an English gentleman, moving in the first society of the town, for ill-

treating his children. It appeared that this gentleman, who was a person of good fortune, had discharged his valet for some fault; and the latter, out of revenge, went and lodged the above complaint against him. The Commissary of Police, accompanied by a medical man, proceeded to Mr. T—'s residence, and found on the backs of his two little girls some black and blue marks. Mr. T— at once admitted that those marks were caused by a small horsewhip, which he used for correcting his children. On the trial, a number of persons came forward, and bore testimony to the general good health of the children. Several English ladies declared that they had seen the little girls about the time of the Commissary's visit, and that they appeared to be both gay and cheerful. M. de Noé, captain in a hussar regiment quartered in the town, declared that a kinder man than Mr. T— could not be found, but that it was the habit in England for parents to correct their children with a rod or whip. He had himself been educated at a public school in that country, and knew it to be a fact. After a lengthened sitting, the Court deliberated for half an hour, and then declared that Mr. T—, having been proved to have given blows to his children, be fined 50f. and pay the costs. M. de Noé was grievously mistaken in supposing that English parents flog their daughters with a horsewhip. It is to be lamented that the Court in this instance had not the power to sentence Mr. T— [if we knew the name we would publish it] to the treadmill for a few months.

7. MURDER.—A great sensation was cansed in the neighbourhood of Guildford this morning, from Lord Grantley's keeper having been found in the canal close to his lordship's preserves, which join the house, murdered. It appears he was at the public-house at Bramley between eight and nine o'clock yesterday evening, where there was a raffle for a fat hog, and said to the landlord he must go round his lordship's preserves, to look after the pheasants, and would return in an hour or so to take supper, after which he never was seen alive.—Guns were heard about that hour in the direction the body was found, and it is supposed he came on the poachers instantly, who not being able to get away, and most likely being recognized by the keeper, shot him through the head, and, from the mangled appearance, must have brutally beat him about the head, then dragged him about twenty yards, and thrown him into the canal, which is close to the spot. The marks of a severe struggle between the parties was very evident, and the ground was covered with blood. His hat and stick were left on the bank. He was a most powerful man, and lived with the late Lord Grantley. He was a great favourite of the present lord, and left a wife and seven children.

8. MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Mr. Crisford, the proprietor for many years of the Bull, one of the principal hotels of Cambridge, was found drowned in the Cam this morning, under circumstances in which it was difficult to come to a conclusion whether his death proceeded from accident or self-destruction. A labourer perceived a hat lying on the bank, near a place called the Bull Leys, and a few yards from this in the river he observed a human body standing upright with the water coming up barely over the head. This body proved to be that of Mr.

Crisford. He had his gloves on, and his coat was buttoned up to his chin. The body was cold, the face black, and the clothes dirty. as if he had fallen to the mud at the bottom, and had been struggling to get out. The man who thus found the body called another labourer to assist in getting him out. Mr. Crisford's land near the river was called the Bull Leys. The bank is very steep, and there was but one firm footmark on it. The deceased's back was towards the bank when found. A servant-girl of the deceased, deposed on the inquest to having seen him in the morning. He had been poorly the night before, but told her he felt something better. She observed something unusually strange in his manner the previous day. Deceased always wore spectacles, and on the morning on which he was found in the water he was seen walking along the bank at an early hour without them, and proceeding with his head down. The Coroner's jury charge could not come to a conclusion as to whether the deceased had thrown himself into the water, or was accidentally drowned, and returned a verdict accordingly.

9. Cruel Driving.—At Hitchen Petty Sessions, Alexander Burke was examined on a charge of cruelly using a pony. He undertook to drive it in a gig, against a stage-coach, from Bedford to London and back, and to London again next morning; but it died at Shefford on the return to Bedford, from congestion of blood in the lungs. There was a horse in harness with it, as a "leader," which was changed from time to time. The Magistrates inflicted the full penalty of 40s. and costs; regretting that the law did not authorise a heavier fine.

— Policeman Shot by a Clergyman.—Policeman Wintle, of the Hertfordshire Constabulary, was going his rounds lately in the morning, and, according to his practice, after making a tour on the grounds of Childwick Hall, at St. Albans, the residence of the reverend Mr. Brogden, he continued his walk towards Harpenden.—Hearing the report of fire-arms, he returned. He had scarcely entered the grounds when he received several shots in various parts of his head, body, and limbs. He was removed, in a very dangerous condition, to the Hertford Infirmary. Mr. Brogden said, that he thought some one was loitering about his grounds for an unlawful purpose; and that he called out to Wintle, but receiving no answer, fired.—Wintle, however, said that he did not hear Mr. Brogden call out. Some policemen went to arrest Mr. Brogden; but hearing of their intention, a neighbouring magistrate undertook to be answerable for the clergyman's appearance. The policeman died, and Mr. Brogden was afterwards tried on the charge of Manslaughter, and acquitted.

— Will Forgeries. — An examination into a wholesale forgery of wills lately occupied the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and the accused were re-examined today. They were Mr. Barber, of the firm of Barber and Bircham, solicitors, in New Bridge-street—the other partner being in no way implicated—and a Mr. Fletcher; and yesterday, Mrs. Georgiana Dorey, the wife of a respectable shopkeeper in Oxford-street, was added to the list of prisoners. The first case was that of a Miss Ann Slack, who had property left her by her father, amounting to

more than 6,000*l*. She seems to have been not very astute in business. Her guardian, Mr. Hulme, had the management of her affairs; and he transferred stock to her name in two separate sums; furnishing her with money as she required it. The guardian died in 1832; and the lady, who up to that time had lived in Smith-street, Chelsea, went to reside with a married sister and her husband, Captain Foskett. Miss Slack continued to receive dividends at the Bank, on one part of the stock, while the rest remained forgotten; and having been unclaimed for ten years, was, on the 6th June, 1842, transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; and Mr. Barber became aware of the transfer. On the pretext that he was empowered to convey some funded property bequeathed to a Miss Ann Slack, by a lady who had died six weeks before at Bath, he applied to Captain Foskett, apparently to settle some doubts as to the identity of his sister-in-law; and thus obtained information respecting the owner of the unclaimed dividend, and also Miss Slack's signature. A will in her name was now produced at Doctors' Commons, purporting to bequeath the unclaimed stock to her niece, Emma Slack; a note purporting to be from "Emma Slack" was addressed to the Governor of the Bank, requesting that the stock might be transferred to her; and a person answering to that name attended at the Bank, and received the dividends due on the stock. Mr. Fletcher first appeared in the business as introducing Miss Emma Slack to Mr. Barber.

In the next case, the forged will of a Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Queen's-square, Bristol, was proved at Doctors' Commons by Barber; who afterwards received the amount mentioned in the will, with the interest for ten years. Barber was accompanied on the occasion by a person who called himself Thomas Hunt, and who pretended to be the executor. That the document was forged there could be no doubt, as Mary Hunt died in 1806, while the will proved by Barber made it appear that she did not die before 1829. A book belonging to Fletcher contained an entry of the name of Mary Hunt, the amount of unclaimed money due, and the name of the solicitor; and Fletcher was suspected of having personated Thomas Hunt.

The third case, which was just like those described, related to the will of Elizabeth Burchard, in which the property bequeathed amounted to 2000*l*. The prisoners were remanded.

10. DREADFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.—This evening the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement by the discovery of a horrid murder of two children in Giffen-street, Deptford. It appears that the father of the hapless children, on returning home soon after five o'clock, and going into the back parlour to meet his wife and children, found her with her throat dreadfully cut, lying with her head towards the foot of the bed, weltering in her blood, but still alive, and on getting a light he discovered his two children aged eighteen months and two years, lying at their mother's feet, next the head of the bed, with their throats so dreadfully cut that life must have become almost immediately afterwards extinct. In this dreadful state of things he ran out and in-

formed the police, three of whom entered the premises and immediately sent for Dr. Arthur, the parish surgeon, and another gentleman, who came at once to the scene of horror, sewed up the wound in the unhappy woman's throat, and bandaged it. By this time the churchwardens, &c., had arrived, and searched the place, and after some time they found a razor covered with blood, and with which the fatal tragedy had been enacted. The name of the father was John Fawley Hutchinson, recently carrying on the business of a licensed victualler at Fulham.

12. TRIAL FOR MURDER.— In the Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary to-day, Christina Gilmour was tried for the murder of John Gilmour, her husband, at Inchinnan, in January, 1843. Mrs. Gilmour was the first person surrendered on a criminal charge by the United States, under the Ashburton Treaty. Her appearance was attractive, and her bearing decorous. She was the daughter of Mr. Cochrane, a substantial farmer of Ayrshire; and her husband was the son of a neighbour in a similar condition of life. She was about twenty-three years old at the time of her marriage; her husband about thirty. An attachment had been formed five years before, between Christina and John Anderson, another neighbour; but the girl was obliged by her parents to marry Gilmour. It was said that though they lived together for six weeks, and regularly retired to the same bedroom, Mrs. Gilmour never undressed during the whole time. At the trial, it was proved that they did not appear to live unhappily together. In a declaration which he had made, Mrs. Gilmour said that she was upbraided by her husband, while he was lying ill, with having broken his heart; to which she replied, that he had already broken hers, that he was not her choice, and that she could never feel towards him as a wife should feel towards a husband. Such were the circumstances under which, six weeks after their marriage, Gilmour fell ill, with all the symptoms of having been poisoned by arsenic, and died; it was proved that a *post mortem* examination of his remains detected the presence of arsenic; and that his wife had purchased some. On the other hand, it was made clear that arsenic was habitually used at their farm for the destruction of rats; that Mrs. Gilmour attended her husband sedulously during his illness, made no opposition to calling in medical advice, and, in short, showed no evidence of conscious guilt and no desire for concealment: she herself wished the authorities to disinter the body. In a letter which she wrote to Anderson, after Gilmour's death, but before she went to America, she complained that she was sent away, though she did not say by whom; she said that otherwise she would have staid "till all was settled about John Gilmour's death;" and admitted that she had bought arsenic, but to take it herself. In her declaration, she said that she bought it for poisoning rats. These were the principal points of the evidence on both sides. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Proven."

— THE GREENACRE TRAGEDY. —Sarah Gale, the companion of the notorious Greenacre,* and who, as an accessory after the fact,

* For an account of the Murder committed by him, see Vol. LXXIX. p. 37.

was sentenced to transportation, is living at Port Philip as assistant in a confectioner's shop. She is described by a person who recently saw her in that colony, as having regained her health, and looking very comely. Her haggard appearance at her trial showed the relics of a countenance of considerable attractions.

13. DUKE OF BRUNSWICK, *v.* KING OF HANOVER.—The Master of the Rolls gave judgment in the case of the Duke of Brunswick *versus* the King of Hanover, in which the Duke had sought to set aside the instrument executed by the *agnati* of his family, appointing the King as curator of his estates. The King of Hanover had filed a demurrer to the bill, denying the jurisdiction of the Court. Lord Langdale thought that it must be considered, on the whole, that a foreign prince is exempt from the jurisdiction of the country in which he may reside; but the immunity of the King of Hanover was considerably modified by his duty to the Queen of England: so far from renouncing his allegiance, the King had renewed his oath and taken his seat again as an English Peer. Still, the defendant was exempt from being sued here in respect of acts done by him as King of Hanover, although liable for acts done as a British subject. The demurrer was, therefore, allowed.

— WILL OF THE MARQUESS OF WELLESLEY.—The will and codicil of the Marquess Wellesley were lately proved by Mr. John Thornton Down, the sole executor, who has a legacy of 1000*l.* He bequeathed to Mr. Alfred Montgomery, his private secretary, 1000*l.*, "in regard of his affectionate, dutiful, and zealous services," and the residue of his property to his wife, Mary Ann, Marchioness Wellesley. By the codicil he gave to his secretary (Mr. Montgomery), in addition to the legacy in his will, all his manuscripts; together with the following directions, which are *verbatim*:—"And I desire him to publish such of my papers as shall tend to illustrate my two administrations in Ireland, *and to protect my honour against the slander of Melbourne and his pillar of state, O'Connell.*" To Lord Brougham he left "Homer," in four vols., and earnestly desired him to assist in publishing his MSS., saying, "I leave my memory in his charge, confiding in his justice and honour." To Earl Grey, "my George, carved on an amethyst, and worn by George II." To his valet he left his wearing apparel, robes, stars, &c., "for his kindness during my illness." The property was sworn under 6000*l.*

— EXECUTION OF A MURDERESS.—Sarah Westwood was executed at Stafford this day, for the murder of her husband. She poisoned him with arsenic in gruel, after having been twenty years his wife. The chief evidence against her was that of her own children. Two days ago she expressed a wish to see her sister and her husband, who were instantly sent for. On their arrival, however, from circumstances made known to the governor, it was found that, instead of the man being the husband of the wretched woman's sister, it was Phillips, her guilty paramour; consequently the meeting was refused in the most positive terms. At this disappointment she manifested deep regret. To-day the unhappy creature partook of the sacrament, and evidently felt the deepest anguish at the awful position in which she was placed; in fact, she fainted twice or thrice during its performance. Notwith-

standing, she still avowed her complete innocence of the murder of her husband. Her age was stated to be forty-two. She appeared deeply distressed as she approached the scaffold, and when placed under the fatal beam trembled violently. The preliminaries having been quickly arranged, and the rope placed round her neck, the bolt was drawn, and the sufferings of the murderess ceased in this world. After the body had hung the usual time, it was cut down, and subsequently interred within the boundaries of the prison.

15. PRINCESS BARIATINSKI.—A commission of lunacy was opened before Mr. Commissioner Barlow, at the Canonbury Tavern in Islington, to inquire into the mental condition of the Princess Catherine Louisa Maria Frances Bariatinski, daughter of the late Prince Bariatinski, a Russian nobleman. Her mother, the honourable Frances Neville Dutton, sister of the present Lord Sherborne, died at Altona, in 1807, in giving birth to the Princess Catherine. The commission was opposed by the present Prince Bariatinski, half-brother to the princess: it was watched by Lord Sherborne, under whose care she has principally resided, and by Lord Ducie and the Earl of Carnarvon, who are related to her. Several witnesses, the medical advisers and chief personal attendants of the princess, were examined. Her conduct first attracted notice in 1829, and since that her mind had undergone a gradual decay. Her language was frivolous and incoherent; she destroyed valuable clothes and other property; some letters were read in which she spoke with a childish levity about wishing to be married; she would pull up her clothes in the streets and shops to tie her garters, make faces at people in church, smile at gentlemen in the theatre; and altogether her behaviour was so improper that her governess was obliged to keep her apart from other ladies. The Commissioner and the jury visited the princess at her residence in Highbury Grove. They found her crouched down before a fire, which was guarded by a fire-screen; and her idle answers fully betrayed the state of her mind. In person she was tall, and of rather prepossessing appearance. The jury pronounced her mind to have been unsound since August 1830.

18. ARREST OF MURDERERS AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS, IN IRELAND.—About fourteen years ago a most brutal murder was committed in the town of Maryborough. A respectable old couple named Cowen resided with their nephew and a servant girl named Grimes; a man and his wife, named Drennan, who were in the habit of working for them, also resorted to the house. A conspiracy was entered into between the nephew and the others to take away the lives of his relatives, that he might get their property; and on the evening of the murder he took his uncle to evening prayers, leaving his aunt alone in the house. Grimes took the dogs out of the way, and Drennan entered by the back door, and, with a loaded butt, drove the poor woman's spectacles into her brain, as she sat reading. He then dragged her towards the hall door, that it might appear she had fallen down stairs; Drennan's wife then went over to see that the foul deed was accomplished, and finding that she still breathed, she chopped her face nearly off with a spade. Circumstances came out which attached suspicion to the nephew, and he

was tried, but for want of evidence was discharged on his own recognizance. Grimes has since led a wretched life; and having been some time ago arrested for some crime, she was put in gaol, fell dangerously ill, and has made a full confession of the foregoing facts. On her depositions, Drennan and his wife were arrested. For two years subsequent to the murder, Drennan, though repeatedly sought for, could not be found; and it is said that Cowen, the nephew, was killen in a drunken row shortly after the commission of the crime.

20. SHIPWRECK ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—During the night a distressing shipwreck took place on these sands, ending in the total loss of a fine brig called the Shepherdess, of 200 tons burden, Turner, master, belonging to Bideford, whilst on her passage from Newcastle to Plymouth, laden with coals. When off the north sandhead of the Goodwin there came on a tremendous gale of wind, which almost immediately drove the vessel on the sands, and she then fell over on her beam ends. The occurrence being perceived by the crews of several luggers belonging to Deal, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, who are generally cruising about that dangerous part of the coast, in order to render immediate assistance to vessels in distress, they quickly bore down towards her; but the gale still increasing, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and snow, made it impossible for them to go alongside the wreck. The crew of the brig were at this period in a truly appalling condition. No sooner had she struck than the surf made a complete breach over her, and several of the poor fellows were nearly washed overboard. It was only by maintaining a firm hold that they were prevented from being swept away, and they afterwards more firmly secured themselves by lashing each other to the rigging, where they were more exposed to the full fury of the boisterous element. In this situation did the unfortunate creatures, who consisted of Captain Turner, eight seamen, and one apprentice, remain for seven hours. At last, about four o'clock in the morning, one of the luggers succeeded in running so close alongside the brig, as to enable Captain Turner to jump from the rigging on board of her, but in the next moment the lugger was carried away from the wreck, and thereby deprived the remaining nine of the same means of escape. It was then determined to throw ropes from the lugger, whereby they were eventually dragged on board.

— MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY.—A discovery was made on Blackheath indicating the commission of some "deed of darkness," which will probably, from the long time that must have since elapsed, remain for ever buried in oblivion. At about thirty yards from the high road leading to Shooter's Hill, a labourer employed upon some improvements which were being made by the residents, came upon some bones; he made known the circumstance to some persons near, and, proceeding cautiously in his search, discovered an entire skeleton. It was of the usual stature, indicating a young person; but all doubt on this head was speedily removed by finding the hair perfect, of a light gold colour, of great length, and beautifully braided. At the back of the head was a deep distinct fracture, of a

circular form, though irregular; the skull being quite beaten in. These circumstances seem clearly to indicate a murder, particularly as the remains were at no greater depth than two feet under ground, but the length of time since the deed was committed must be considerable, as not the slightest remains, except of the bones and hair, could be discovered.

22. INNOCENT CONVICT. — A young man named Mepham, who was transported about two years since for an alleged attack on Mr. Killick, of Weavering-street, but whose innocence has since been proved, and who consequently has received a free pardon, arrived in Maidstone, in good health, to the great joy of his friends. The following is a brief narrative of his misfortunes:—A fortnight after his conviction he was removed to the *Fortitude* hulk, at Chatham, where he was ironed on the leg with a 7lb. shackle, clothed in convict dress, and employed in dragging timber with other convicts in the dockyard, not being allowed to speak to any freeman. After being here five months, he embarked with a party of 250 on board the Surrey transport, for the place of his banishment and slavery. Nothing particular occurred during the voyage. They hove in sight of Hobart Town on the 1st of August, and on the 8th the convicts were landed, placed in the gaol, and afterwards draughted off to different parts of the country. Mepham, with a party of eighty, together with twenty men who had been tried at the settlement, and sentenced to be sent to the place of punishment, Port Arthur, for misconduct, were placed on board a schooner, and sailed for the latter station. In the night the vessel drove on the rocks, and a dreadful scene ensued. For some hours, while efforts were made to get her off, the convicts were locked down in the hold, where the water was rising upon them, and the utmost terror prevailed, some crying, some praying, some swearing, but all vainly struggling to escape. At length the hatches were opened, and they rushed on deck, and thence, some in boats, but many by swimming, they got ashore. Here they remained without food or shelter till the evening of the next day, when, by throwing the cargo overboard, the schooner was got off. The prisoners were then sent on board, and proceeded to their destination, where the party was divided into several gangs, Mepham being sent to a place called the Cascade station. The convicts were employed in clearing the forests and burning the timber, or dragging it to the creeks for transport. After being employed in this way for twelve months, he heard of the efforts that had been made in his behalf, and of their successful result, by a Maidstone paper, which had found its way to the colony. Nine weeks after, while mustering with the gang, as was usual, one Saturday evening, an official letter to the superintendent of the station confirmed these joyful tidings, by announcing a free pardon. He instantly stripped off the badges of crime and conviction, tore the hated garments into shreds, and joyfully clothed himself in some old but honest-looking apparel, kindly contributed by the chaplain and the superintendent. He made his way to Hobart Town, where (there being no provision made by the authorities) for persons in such a situation he got work to maintain himself

till the necessary preparations for his return to this country were completed, and after an interval of a week was provided with a free passage home, earning a few shillings on the voyage, to enable him to reach his home on landing, where his reception may be better imagined than described.

— THE BELGIAN DOG MARKETS. —The police of Belgium have long been devising plans to obviate the following mode of theft:—There is a dog market held every Sunday in all the great towns, at which the English sportsmen and others who fancy dogs attend; and it has been discovered that most of the valuable dogs sold there and in Holland are brought from England in the different vessels and packets, and are disguised, shorn, &c.; and sold there at high prices, particularly the small breed of spaniels.

— A CHILD FOR SALE.—The following extraordinary letter was received a short time ago by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury, "Sir,—Having heard that you expressed a wish to have a child and did not mind giving a sum of money as an inducement i flatter myself that I have it in my power to furnish you with one to answer your purpose in every respect. It is a boy 2 years old a good looking healthy spirited child and sound in wind and limb and you will never be troubled concerning the child afterwards so that you can rair him up to suit your inclination you can send word by the bearer and appoint aney time to inspect the child."

— A WOMAN BEHEADED.—HEIDELBERG.—An awful spectacle was this day witnessed—the decapitation of a woman for the murder of her husband. The wretched murderess was a native of Wilhelmsfeld, an inconsiderable hamlet in Odenwald, about two leagues distant from Heidelberg, and was the wife of a peasant. From some cause or other, her husband had become hateful in her eyes. This had been long manifest, and at length it appears she adopted the fatal resolution of getting rid of him by poison. She accordingly contrived to induce him to swallow a quantity of arsenic. The husband then betook himself to his usual occupation, and carted some wood to a customer, at a place called the Wolf's Fountain, and died on his way home, after enduring great agony. To-day the miserable woman was brought out of the prison at ten o'clock in the morning. A clergyman attended to offer her the consolations of religion in her last moments. Accompanied by him she entered a cart, and was driven to the place of execution, about a mile out of the town, where a scaffold had been erected. The culprit exhibited no extraordinary emotion, but surveyed the apparatus of death with perfect composure. Her countenance presented nothing of the ashy paleness of fear. She ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and took her seat in a chair which was placed in the centre of it. A troop of dragoons was drawn up round the platform. A short prayer was read by the clergyman, after which part of her attire was removed from her neck, and a cap was then drawn over her face. The remainder of the melancholy spectacle was sufficiently dramatic. There were two executioners, or at least the principal minister of justice had an assistant. The latter twisted the sufferer's hair and held it up at arm's length. When this was done, the prin-

cipal headsman advanced with a broad two-handed sword. A silent thrill ran through the assembled multitude, who now understood that the fatal moment had arrived. The dreadful weapon was raised by the executioner, and a single blow severed the head from the body. A great flow of blood instantaneously followed. The head was then held up to the gaze of the crowd, while the body sank through a trap-door, and the dismal scene closed.

25. MELANCHOLY DEATH. — This morning the inhabitants of Neath were alarmed by a report that the body of a man was discovered in a sawpit belonging to a shipbuilding yard, below the town, between the canal and the river. Hundreds flocked at an early hour to the spot, where they found the lifeless body of the Rev. Jeffrey Davies, curate of Cadoxton, in a pit which had only been made the evening before, for the purpose of inserting a post to support the side of a new sawpit. The hole in which the body was found was only two feet and a half diameter at the surface, two feet at the bottom, and six feet in depth. The body, when discovered, was in a sitting posture, but, from the narrowness of the hole, nearly doubled up; the feet were elevated above the level of the head, which was pressed down on the chest. From the sandy nature of the soil the heels could get no purchase, although his efforts to extricate himself appeared to have been most violent, from the quantity of loose sand which he had displaced from the sides of the hole and deposited in his lap, and which partially filled his mouth and eyes. In the course of the day the body was removed from an adjoining shed (where it had been placed for the inspection of the jury) to the village of Cadoxton. On the following day an inquest was held on the body before the coroner, when a verdict was returned of "Found dead." We regret to add that the deceased left a widow and six children to lament their sad and sudden bereavement.

27. In the Court of Queen's Bench, Forbes M'Neill, who had been indicted by Mr. John Abel Smith for assault, and had allowed judgment to go by default, was brought up for judgment. In 1840, Mr. M'Neill was in business under the name of M'Neill and Co., and bills to a large amount were discounted by Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith; Mr. M'Neill then stated, that he had assigned property to a large amount to one Virtue, his agent in Scotland, who had accepted bills; admitting that the names on the bills were not debtors of the defendant, but that Virtue was bound to hold them harmless. Both Mr. Virtue and Mr. M'Neill failed in 1840, and it then came out that the names on the bills were those of persons in poor circumstances. In the course of the affair, Mr. M'Neill sent a Mr. Williams to Mr. Smith, who noticed a letter in the messenger's hand. Having asked to see it, he read it, and then pronounced all the parties to be "a set of swindlers." Mr. Williams threatened to mention the imputation; which he did, although begged not to do so; and subsequently Mr. Smith disclaimed any intention wantonly to give pain; but he refused to withdraw the expression or to fight a duel, at the same time offering every facility for a legal inquiry. In delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Patteson said, that the epithet used by the

prosecutor did not seem to be justified by the facts, which did not appear to indicate the deliberate intention to defraud implied in the term "swindler;" but the defendant's conduct was open to great suspicion, and the assault was one of an aggravated kind. The sentence, therefore, was three months' imprisonment. In the course of his speech, the Judge said, "We wish to declare our strong conviction, that no character was ever vindicated by acts of violence or personal outrage."

29. Thomas Holt and George Frederick Brander were sentenced for a libel in the Age newspaper on the Duke of Brunswick; against whom an atrocious imputation was conveyed in a series of papers: Holt was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months; and Brander, a proprietor who lives in the country, and who pleaded that he was not cognizant of the libels, to three months' imprisonment; Mr. Justice Patteson remarking that he must have been cognizant of the general character of the paper.

— HONESTY THE BEST POLICY. —A man, named Moloney, an auctioneer, formerly residing in Belturbet, forged a draft for 130*l.* some time ago, and effected his escape to America. Whilst there he learned that he was heir to 50,000*l.* in dispute in Ireland. He had the hardihood to return, made good his claim, was immediately afterwards arrested, was tried in the Commission Court, Dublin, last week convicted of forgery, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The treasure was, of course, confiscated to the Crown. Baron Lefroy, in passing sentence, intimated that if an application were made to the Crown the property might be granted to the children.

— REMARKABLE CHANGE IN PROPERTY.—When Lawrence Sheriff, grocer and citizen of London, left the third part of a field of twenty-four acres, in the parish of Holborn, for the endowment of a grammar-school at Rugby, it produced no more than 8*l.* a-year. This field was called Conduit-close, and was nearly half a mile from any house. It is now covered with buildings, and the rental exceeds 10,000*l.* a-year. The field has risen in value from 8*l.* to 10,000*l.* and upwards.

FEBRUARY.

1. THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. — The Queen opened the Session of Parliament this day, in person, with a Speech from the Throne.

The Queen and Prince Albert left the State Rooms at half-past one o'clock, Her Majesty wearing her magnificent circlet of diamonds, and the Prince habited in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wearing the Collars of three Orders of Knighthood, the Pages of Honour bearing Her Majesty's train. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were conducted to the state-coach by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice Chamberlain. The Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, and the Earl of Jersey, G.C.H., Master of the Horse, occupied seats in the state-carriage. The Royal Procession then quitted the Palace, the Queen's Marshalmen two and two, the Queen's Footmen in State Liveries, and a party of the Yeomen of the Guard, preceding the state-coach, which

was drawn by eight cream-coloured horses.

A party of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards formed the Royal escort from the Palace to the House of Lords.

The crown was conveyed to the House of Lords by Sir William Martin, Gentleman Usher.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal Suite, returned to Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before three o'clock, and were received by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain.

3. In the Court of Bankruptcy, Mr. Charles Mathews, the comedian, was examined. On his schedule there appeared one hundred creditors, and debts to the amount of 8,111*l.*, including 4,000*l.* debts renewed after his last bankruptcy. The protection of the Court had staid thirty actions. He stated the weekly salary of himself and his wife (Madame Vestris) at 60*l.*: he proposed to retain 10*l.* for personal expenses, 10*l.* for wardrobe expenses, 5*l.* for a carriage, and 5*l.* for servants at the theatre; in all 30*l.* a week; giving up 30*l.* a week to the creditors; which Sir C. F. Williams, the Judge, thought a liberal offer.

5. Explosion at Maldon Powder-Mills.—This morning, at one o'clock, the inhabitants of Maldon, a village between Cheam and Kingston, Surrey, were alarmed by a loud noise similar to that produced by the discharge of a park of artillery. It was soon ascertained that an explosion had occurred at the powder-mills, which are the property of Mr. Frederick Taylor, of Ewell. There was no person at work in them at the time, and therefore the result was not of a fatal character. From an inspection subsequently made, it was found that one of the "corning" mills, in which there was a quantity of "green" or unprepared powder, had been utterly destroyed. The process of grinding was in actual operation at the time; and it is supposed that, prior to the man who had the care of this particular mill leaving, he had not sufficiently damped the powder, the consequence of which was that some grit, getting intermixed with the dry powder, caused the latter to ignite by friction with the machinery. It is a singular circumstance that an explosion occurred at these mills about six months since, at the same early hour in the morning, and under similar circumstances.

7. Conspiracy. — In the Court of Queen's Bench, William Henry King, Emily Anne Birch, and Augusta Birch, were tried on a singular charge of conspiracy. Emily Birch, a woman advanced in life, was the widow of a coachmaker in Great Queen Street, who died in 1836. After his death, she kept a lodging-house in Bedford-place; and her sister-in-law, Augusta Birch, lived with her as a kind of housekeeper. Mr. King was an attorney in needy circumstances. He and Mrs. Birch had for some time been acquainted, and in 1836 she lent him 200*l.*; after which they appeared not to be on such good terms. In 1838, however, the acquaintance was renewed, and became very intimate. In 1841 they plotted the scheme for which they were now tried; and in the latter months of that year and the beginning of 1842 it was carried into effect. Mrs. Birch ordered a great quantity of valuable goods, consisting of plate, jewellery, upholstery, pianofortes, wine, and other expensive things, worth in

all 3,600*l*. In ordering the goods, she named a future though not very distant day for payment; but in the interval Mr. King put two executions in the house of Mrs. Birch, and seized all the goods; one execution being at his own suit for 2,185*l*., and the other at the suit of Dorcas Phillips for 500*l*. Phillips, who was a very poor lodging-house-keeper near Whitechapel, had not since been found. The executions were expected to sweep off the whole of the goods; but they proved to be more valuable; and the surplus was carried off, in twelve large boxes, by Mr. King and Mrs. Birch, who went to live at Reading. Before leaving her house, they were employed for two or three days in destroying papers; but, in their haste, some papers were only torn. They left a Sheriff's officer in possession. After they went, however, a fiat in bankruptcy was issued, and a messenger took possession under the fiat. He rescued several papers, which disclosed the conspiracy. King's claim against Mrs. Birch was alleged to be for moneys lent; one loan, of 185*l*., being dated on the 25th April, 1838: at that time he had an execution in his own house for 35*l*. The defence was, that there was no evidence to prove the conspiracy; that Mrs. Birch's difficulties arose from being disappointed in procuring a partner to support the expenses of her lodging-house; that Miss Birch only acted as a servant in the affair; and that King, though a careless and unthrifty man, really possessed means, and actually lent money to others as well as to Mrs. Birch. King and Mrs. Birch were found guilty; Miss Birch was acquitted. King, who did not appear to receive sentence, was condemned to eighteen months', Mrs. Birch to nine months' imprisonment.

9. PARDON OF A REFORM BILL RIOTER.—Her Majesty's Government has issued a free pardon to Valentine Marshall, one of the rioters who was transported for life by Mr. Justice Gaselee, at the Special Reform-riot Commission at Nottingham, in 1831, for setting fire to Colwick-hall, the seat of Mr. John Musters, Nottinghamshire. The death of Mrs. Musters, the famous "Mary" of Lord Byron, was occasioned by a disorder which was brought on by her seeking refuge, ill-clad, in the shrubbery on this occasion.

11. DREADFUL DEATH.—This morning considerable excitement was caused in the town of Bolton by a report that the keeper at the menagerie and museum of the Star Inn had been worried by one of the leopards. It appears that the unfortunate man, whose name was Matthew Ferguson, was seen going up to the menagerie about half-past seven o'clock in the morning, by one of the waiters. About half-past eight another man, who assists in cleansing the room, went into the menagerie, and was alone for a considerable time. The keeper not making his appearance, he went down stairs with the intention of looking for him, but was informed by the waiter that he saw him come in about half-past seven. It was now about half-past nine o'clock. The waiter went into the menagerie to look for Ferguson; he found his jacket and hat in the usual place; and his attention being called to the cages of the leopards by the female jumping from a ledge at the top, he observed the unfortunate man lying dead in the den of the male leopard, and literally weltering in his blood.

The poor man had evidently been dead for some time. The body was dreadfully mangled about the throat, and the scalp was nearly torn off. Being in the habit, for a long time, of caressing the male, it is thought that he must have gone into the cage with the intention of teaching the animal some tricks, after the fashion of Carter and Van Amburgh, as he had a whip with him, and had carefully fastened the door on going in.

— DORMOUSE BY POST.—A few days ago a letter was received by post, by a person in Doncaster, containing a live dormouse. It had come a distance of nearly 200 miles, and reached its destination perfectly safe.

— HUMAN SKELETONS IN SHIPPON FIELD, BERKSHIRE.—A short time since, as some labourers were employed in removing a quantity of earth for the purpose of digging stones in a field belonging to Mr. John Stacey, of Shippon, they discovered two human skeletons, about three feet beneath the surface of the field; they were about six feet apart, and imbedded in a dry sandy soil; one was lying perfectly straight, and the other sidewise, and nearly doubled up; the jawbone of the latter was broken, and some of the teeth appeared to have been beaten out. The skeletons were those of full-grown male persons, and the enamel on the teeth perfect. On being first discovered, it is said they emitted a loathsome effluvium. It is difficult to say with certainty how the skeletons were deposited there; but the circumstance of their being found in a dry gravelly soil rather induces the supposition that they were victims of civil war, and have lain there for ages up to the period of their discovery, as many skeletons have been from time to time found in the fields in the immediate neighbourhood, under similar circumstances.

13. EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGES.—The Rev. Mr. Hugh Hughes, minister of St. John's Chapel, Clerkenwell, in the course of his visitations to relieve the poor in the lower walks of life, and afford them religious aid and advice, discovered a great number of persons living together in a state of concubinage and profligacy. Through the medium of his exhortations, they were brought to a sense of the impropriety of such a mode of life, and eighty-six men and women, consisting of butchers, costermongers, tailors, shoemakers, and others of various trades and callings, consented, at the suggestion of the reverend gentleman, to appear before the "hymeneal altar" of St. John's Chapel, Clerkenwell, there to go through the matrimonial ceremony, and be made one "gratis." Twenty-three of these marriages were performed yesterday, and twenty-three more to-day.

14. In the Central Criminal Court, Lieutenant Duncan Trevor Grant was tried under an indictment for aiding and abetting Alexander Thompson Munro in the wilful murder of David Lynar Fawcett, on the 1st of July last. The statement of the case and the evidence were precisely similar to what has been given in our last volume. [*See* page 115.] In the interval Mr. Grant had shaved off his mustachios, which made some of the witnesses doubtful as to his identity; but that was fully proved by Mr. Gulliver and others. His counsel, Mr. Wilkins, contended that there was no evidence to support the charge, or to show more than that he had been seen on the ground, possibly as a mediator. Mr.

Wilkins, hinting that his own services were gratuitous, stated that Mr. Grant had lost a valuable government situation, and had been deserted by his friends; and so far had he been reduced, that but for the kindness of a friend he would not that day have worn a decent coat. After consulting for a few minutes in the box, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

— SANDWICH ISLANDS NEWSPAPER.—At the meeting of the Ethnological Society, held this evening, the first four numbers of a new newspaper, published at the Sandwich Islands, in the native language, were produced. This singular journal, a small folio size, was published every second week, the circulation was about 3,000, and the annual subscription was about one-eighth of a dollar, or sixpence-halfpenny. It is edited by an American missionary, and contains, in addition to the ordinary political and general news, political and religious dissertations.

15. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT, HAVERFORDWEST. — A dreadful accident happened at Landshipping Colliery, in this neighbourhood. While the men and boys, amounting in number to fifty-eight, were at work in one of the pits which extends under the river, the water broke in at about half-tide, and so sudden was the rush that eighteen only of the number were enabled to make their escape. The remainder were either instantly drowned or crushed beneath the slip. The work of this pit was completely destroyed. No blame appears to be laid to any party, as the persons whose duty it was to survey the work had considered it safe. It had been never before worked at high water, when the pressure must have been much greater than when the above accident took place. Among the numbers who perished, several were fathers with large families dependent on them for support.

17. STRANGE AFFAIR.—A strange inquiry has occurred at Cheltenham. On the 9th instant, and again by adjournment to-day, a Coroner's inquest sat on the body of a male infant that was sent down by the Cheltenham railway a day or two before, and received by the Rev. Mr. Close, of Bayshill, in a hamper. There was no evidence to create even a suspicion as to who the mother of the child might be, and there was nothing to show from what place the body had been sent. Two respectable witnesses stated that Leopold Sach, a converted Jew, had told them that he was in the kitchen of the Vicar's house when the coffin was opened, and that he saw inside the lid a paper, on which the words "Behold thy likeness" were written. This, however, Sach now denied upon oath; and Sarah Doleman, a servant to Mr. Close, proved that there was no paper of any kind within the coffin, and that Sach had not been at her master's house on the day on which the hamper arrived there. The conduct of Sach was severely censured by the Coroner. The jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict, "That there was no evidence as to the identity of the deceased, nor cause of death, nor by whom the body was forwarded to Cheltenham."

18. A SECOND DANIEL LAMBERT. —To-day was buried at St. Bride's, Fleet-street, Charles Cole, a well-known character, aged forty-two, who was found by his wife lying dead by her side. Cole, though not more than 5 feet 7, was of extraordinary bulk, weighing nearly twenty-four stone, (14lbs. per stone.) He had been

cook at the Rainbow, Fleet Street, nearly fourteen years. A short time before his decease, he had grown enormously fat.

20. FRAZER *v.* BAGLEY. CRIM. CON.—A case of criminal conversation occupied the Court of Common Pleas four days. The plaintiff was Mr. William Frazer, a barrister; the defendant, Mr. William Bagley, also a barrister, who had chambers in the Inner Temple adjoining Mr. Frazer's. The lady is the daughter of Mr. Vivian, of Clavering Park, Bath, and Portland Place, London: she was married in India to Mr. Blair, a civil officer in the East India Company's service; after whose death she had a fortune of 10,000*l.*, with a pension of 300*l.* as his widow; in 1831 she married Mr. Frazer.

The plaintiff's account was as follows:—Although Mr. Frazer was a kind husband, Mrs. Frazer's violent temper rendered his home unhappy, In 1842, he became embarrassed; and applying to Mr. Bagley for assistance, he was advised to leave the country.—Shortly before going into retirement, he made over his whole furniture to the defendant, by a bill of sale, for the benefit of his family; but the implication was, that Mr. Bagley had converted the property to his own use. The friend employed the opportunities thus afforded to institute a criminal intimacy with Mrs. Frazer; who dined at his lodgings, suffered him to sleep at her house, entered the room where he slept in great dishabille, frequented his chambers, being heard even in the bedroom; and in short, as one of the witnesses said, he behaved to her like a husband. Mr. Frazer, still continuing embarrassed, was advised to go to India; which he would have done, but for the accidental discovery of his wife's dishonour. Several witnesses gave evidence to this effect; but it may be mentioned that one was a female servant who had been accused of purloining some spoons belonging to Mr. Bagley, and another was a clerk who had taken wages from that gentleman in advance, and had never returned.

The defendant's story was the following:—When Mrs. Blair became a widow, Mr. Frazer sought her hand from mercenary motives, being at the time a bankrupt in fortune; and, once married, he treated her with neglect. Of her fortune, 6000*l.* was settled on herself, but 4,000*l.* was given to him to pay his debts. He became involved in the difficulties of his brother, a partner in the house of Salomons and Co., bill-brokers; and in his trouble he was assisted with several loans by Mr. Bagley, whose acquaintance he had sought since his marriage. At one of the dinner-parties in Mr. Bagley's chambers, Mr. Frazer himself was actually among the guests. Mrs. Frazer was warm in temper, and jealous; but not without reason. In 1839, Mr. Frazer was indicted for an assault on a gentleman at Brighton, and Mr. Bagley helped him through that scrape without fee or reward. In May of that year he was arrested. Before his arrest, he had made an assignation with a girl named Harriet Edwards, and he actually sent for her to his prison: she visited him daily; and on his release the intimacy was continued, the two going about from lodging to lodging under feigned names. A career of systematic seduction ensued. Mr. Frazer's advances to a Miss Dalgleish, whom he met at the house of Mr. Smith, a surgeon, were repulsed, but

not till they had caused a marriage contemplated for her to be broken off. At the same house he met a Miss Simmonds, who afterwards gave birth to a child. Tired of her, he apprenticed her to a music-master, paying 150*l.*; though the indentures were cancelled, on account of her pregnancy. At the very time of his paying that money, Mrs. Frazer's goods were taken in execution for tavern-bills incurred by her husband while luxuriating with Edwards. Miss Simmonds now resided at the house of a Mr. Arnold, who had a daughter at Bonn; and Mr. Frazer obtained leave to bring the young girl home, with his own sister: no sister accompanied him; and the consequence of the journey was, that after her return Miss Arnold was obliged to retire into the country for a time. In the course of his troubles, he was constantly writing notes to Mr. Bagley, asking for help in various ways, and sending messages to Mrs. Frazer, whom he desired his friend often to see; which accounted for the intimacy between the friend and wife. He had borrowed 800*l.* from Mr. Cockburn, the Queen's counsel; and when it was known he intended to go to India, Mr. Cockburn's solicitor threatened to advertise him in the papers if he went without satisfying that claim, and *that* was the reason why he did not go. Thus detained, he brought forth the story of his wife's infidelity, and actually employed money which had been given him by her friends to pay his passage, in the endeavour to obtain evidence against her; with part of the same money he bought a gown that he gave to Mr. Bagley's laundress, one of the witnesses. A great deal of evidence was adduced in support of the defence.

Evidence was then produced in reply. The chief points were these: several of Miss Arnold's connexions, and the young lady herself gave evidence, which tended to show that her acquaintance with Mr. Frazer was not so intimate as had been supposed; and medical testimony confirmed that view. Mr. Duncan, an attorney, deposed that he was employed by Mr. Frazer to make inquiries respecting the wife's fidelity, before Mr. Frazer was detained on account of his debt; and that he was kept in town as much by his doubts as by the arrangement with Mr. Cockburn.

The case having now closed on both sides, Chief Justice Tindal summed up; and, after retiring for about three minutes, the jury returned a verdict *for the defendant*. The announcement was loudly applauded in court.

— Melancholy Reverse of Fortune.—An instance of the sad changes to which persons who have moved high in commercial credit and worldly comfort are frequently subjected, has occurred in the case of Mr. Robson, the projector and publisher of the *Post Office Directory*, which bore his name.—The unfortunate gentleman, after suffering the loss of his fortune, and beholding the wreck of his hopes, sank lower and lower in poverty, until he was compelled to seek parochial aid, and at length died to-day in the Peckham workhouse, of which he had been for a considerable time an inmate.

— Devon. Fossil Remains.—Some workmen employed in the brickfield in Barbican-lane, Barnstaple, while at work a few days since, excavating the clay at a depth of fifteen or sixteen feet below the surface, struck upon a hard substance, which was at first taken for

the trunk of a small tree petrified, but, on examination, proved to be the tusk of a fossil elephant, or horn of some other antediluvian animal. When it was first hit upon, the workmen unfortunately split it in pieces with their pick-axes in attempting to get it up; and, on leaving the field for dinner, shortly after, some boys who were near, completed the work of destruction, and carried away a great portion of it in fragments; but on its being made known to the proprietor of the field, Mr. E. R. Roberts, a more diligent search was made, and the remainder of the tusk traced and taken up. It was lying on the lower gravel bed, with a superincumbent stratum of four or five feet of the blue clay, above which is about six feet of the yellow plastic clay, with several feet of coarse gravel and soil above. The tusk must have been of large dimensions, about 18 inches in circumference, and from four to seven feet in length. It has the shape, grain, and markings of ivory, but the colour and consistence are those of horn, and it retains a considerable degree of elasticity. This is, we believe, almost the only instance of antediluvian animal remains having been found in this neighbourhood. Nothing else has been discovered in the brickfield; and from the nature of the ground, great difficulty would be experienced in continuing the search, as immediately on reaching the gravel beneath, the water comes up, and stops all progress, and the clay is consequently not worked to the bottom of the bed.

26. FRAUDS ON THE CUSTOMS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Messrs. Williams and Mottram, importers of goods from France, and Mr. Horsley, their clerk, were tried for defrauding the Customs revenue. In 1840, with the connivance of Homersham and Burnby, the landing-waiters whose names have become so notorious in connexion with these cases, they landed goods worth 1,100*l.* as being worth only 418*l.*, paying as duty only 138*l.* instead of 420*l.* For that service the two landing-waiters received 20*l.* each. Burnby, who appeared as witness for the Crown, said that transactions of the sort were going on from 1837 to 1842. He made disclosures to the Commissioners of Customs, not from remorse—he had no such feeling, nor from fear of discovery; but because the frauds had reached the frightful extent of 400,000*l.* or 500,000*l.*; and therefore he determined to stop them. Mr. Cockburn, who defended Mottram, said that Williams had suffered judgment to go by default, and Horsley had absconded: the department of the business in which the frauds had occurred was under their management: Williams and Mottram had since become bankrupt; their books had been open to inspection, but there was nothing in them to affect his client; and he contended that the evidence of Burnby, which had inculpated Mottram as privy to the frauds, was not to be trusted. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

27. LORD WILLIAM PAGET *v.* EARL OF CARDIGAN. (CRIM. CON.)—An action for criminal conversation, brought by Lord William Paget against the Earl of Cardigan, commenced to-day. The Court of Common Pleas was crowded in every part by persons anxious to witness the proceedings. The plaintiff's counsel were, Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and Mr. Wordsworth; the defendant's,

the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sergeant Channell, and Mr. Peacock.

The plaintiff's case, as stated by Sir Thomas Wilde, and developed in the evidence, was this. Lord William Paget is the second son of the Marquess of Anglesey, and is connected with some of the noblest families in the kingdom. In 1827 he was married to Frances, the daughter of General de Rottenburg, then very young. On Friday, the 4th of August last, Lady William Paget came to town, to a house recently taken by her husband, in Queen-street, May Fair: for what reason she came was not stated. On Saturday morning, John Thomas, Lord William's valet, took a letter from Lady William to the Earl of Cardigan. On the same day Lord William Paget caused his valet, John Thomas, to place a person named Winter under a sofa in the back drawing-room; Lord William bringing his wife into the front drawing-room, and leaving her there. Lord Cardigan visited the house, and saw Lady William Paget; but the folding-doors between the two drawing-rooms were shut, and Winter was not sufficiently certain of what passed to depose to it,—though, related to Lord William Paget, it served to confirm his suspicions. On the Sunday Thomas again took a letter to the Earl, who paid a visit late in the afternoon. Winter had again been placed under the sofa. On this occasion one of the folding-doors was opened by Lady William Paget herself; and Winter's evidence as to what then occurred formed the whole ground of the present action. Minor points in his account consisted of scraps of conversation which he overheard at that interview, in the course of which Lady William Paget solicited Lord Cardigan's interest in procuring promotion in the Post Office for some person. The Earl said that he was not in the good graces of the present Ministry; but she pressed him, saying that it would make Lord William in a good humour. Lord Cardigan staid two hours. In ten minutes after he left the house, Winter had told his tale to Lord William Paget; for Thomas had fetched his master: he knew where to find him—in a cab in Berkeley-square. Lord William was very much excited: his wife did not, as she intended, go to dine with the Duchess of Richmond; and after that day a blackness was observed about her eye. Lord William slept on the Sunday night in Thomas's room.

The cross-examination was long and searching; and it brought some material facts to light. Thomas, the valet, could not say whether or not *Lord* William gave him the letter to Lord Cardigan on the Saturday: it was given to him when Lord and Lady William were together. The husband and wife went on the Saturday evening to the Italian Opera, in Lord Cardigan's box; they slept together that night; Thomas could not say whether Lord William did not return to his own bed on the Monday night; Lady William went down to Portsmouth in a day or two, and Lord William followed her. Winter, by his own account, was a very indifferent character; and yet he was on a curious footing of intimacy with Lord William Paget: he had dined with his Lordship "two or three times, in an accidental sort of way." He had been clerk to Mr. Samuel Bamford Hamer, at whose table he sometimes waited. At Mr. Hamer's he often saw Mr. Cassidy

(the "caterer" in the notorious affair at Paris); and he had seen Mr. Cassidy and Lord William there together. After leaving Mr. Hamer at his own desire, Winter was employed by Mr. Bartlett, an attorney, who has since charged him with embezzling a bill of exchange; which bill Lord William seems to have claimed, but not recovered, though Winter told him in whose hands it was. Winter also took some letters out of Mr. Hamer's desk, and gave them to Miss Bellew (the heroine of the Paris affair): "Miss Bellew sent for me and talked me over; and, as I knew Mr. Hamer's intentions were not very honourable, and Mr. Cassidy made me many promises, I promised to procure them for her." For some time, until the day before the one fixed for the trial in December last, Winter received 1*l.* a week from Mr. Bebb, the plaintiff's attorney; he asked two guineas for swearing to an affidavit, but Mr. Bebb turned indignantly from him. He would not deny that he had given different versions of his story. He did not appear at the Central Criminal Court, because he had not been subpœnaed, and he did not think that he had been well used. He had promised to pay a creditor of his own after the trial at the Central Criminal Court, as he expected to have money then; and he expected to have money now. The coat and waistcoat he now had on had been given him by Lord William Paget. Evidence was also extracted from the witnesses respecting Lord William's conduct as a husband. Thomas said that his master staid for six or seven months at the White Bear, in Piccadilly, where one night he introduced a female, whom the waiter had privately to let out of the house; and for months before that he lodged at Dubourg's in the Haymarket. The witness never saw Lord William "behave in an unmanly manner" towards his wife, but he had heard him use abusive language towards her. The Duke of Richmond, who was called as a witness by the plaintiff (his brother-in-law) on this point, said that at times Lord William showed great attention to the lady; but his absences were frequent and long. The Duchess of Richmond still continued on terms of intimacy with Lady William Paget.

The defence of the Solicitor-General consisted of comments on this cross-examination. He dwelt on the improbability of Winter's account, and on the character of the witness. He pointed to the unexplained fact, that Lady William had been brought up to town the very day before Winter was employed. He insisted that Winter was set, not to discover any thing, but merely to say that he had discovered something. After the abortive trial at the Central Criminal Court, Winter went to the office of Mr. Powell, Lord Cardigan's attorney; but of course no attempt was made to buy him off. Not the smallest familiarity between the accused parties could have passed to excite Lord William's suspicion; for if such familiarity could have been proved, that point would not have been neglected. He utterly denied the charge; and asserted that the object of the action was to extort money from a wealthy nobleman, unpopular with the public.

Without waiting for Chief J ce Tindal to sum up, and witno retiring, the jury returned a verd

for the defendant. Loud cheers hailed the announcement.

— Bethlehem Hospital. — From the Report of this Royal and Metropolitan Hospital for the Insane the following statistics have been obtained:—The Hospital now contains 339 patients; of these, 65 males and 100 females are curable, 34 males and 50 females incurable, and 70 males and 20 females criminals: thus one-half of the patients are curable, and one-fourth incurable — independent of the criminal lunatics. The admissions to Bethlehem in the year 1843 have been 109 males and 175 females, making a total of 284 patients. The average number of cures in 1843 was 56 males and 103 females, or 56 per cent.; and demonstrating that the females are cured nearly in the proportion of two to one to the male patients. Occupation for the mind diseased is now being carried into effect at Bethlehem Hospital with the happiest results.

— Gold and Silver Coin, &c. —Some interesting returns, lately moved for, give the following information respecting our gold and silver coin. It appears that the quantity of light gold coin delivered by the Bank of England into the Mint, for re-coinage, between June 1842 and February 1844, amounted altogether to 2,779,000 ounces, the value of which, at the rate of 77*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, was 10,820,731*l.* 5*s.* During the same period, the sum of 9,730,975*l.* was received back from the Mint in gold coin. On the 5th inst. the balance of light gold coin remaining in the coffers of the Bank of England amounted to 81,282 ounces, of which the value was 316,491*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The total value of silver coin coined and received by the Bank of England from the Mint, since Her Majesty's proclamation in June 1842, up to the present time, amounts to 527,200*l.*, including 1,582,400 half-crown pieces, 4,468,000 shilling pieces, 4,160,000 sixpenny pieces, and 2,000 groats. It further appears, that the total amount of sovereigns and half-sovereigns received by the Bank of England under the standard weight, since the proclamation in June 1842, was 11,137,223*l.* The loss on light gold coin is estimated by the officers of that establishment to have been from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* per cent., or 2¾*d.* on each sovereign.

— Manifolding.—A few days ago a person in Hull, carrying on an extensive business, hit upon the following plan for raising the wind:—He held a Bank-note for 50*l.*, which he cut in two; and taking one of the portions to an acquaintance, informed him that he had just received it by post, the other portion being to follow in the course of a day or two; but as he wanted the money immediately, he could not wait for its arrival. This friend in need, on receiving the half-note, advanced the cash; and another friend did the same on receiving the other half. Here were a hundred pounds made out of fifty; but the business was not yet completed. Taking his hundred pounds to one of the banks, he procured a note for that amount; and having again recourse to the process of cutting, actually obtained 200*l.* on the two halves, with which he decamped, and has not yet been heard of.

— Frightful Accident in America. — A terrible accident occurred on board the monster-steamer *Princeton*, at Washington. Captain Stockton, the commander, had invited about four hundred ladies and gentlemen to take

a pleasure-excursion down the Potomac, and see fired an enormous gun that carried a ball weighing 230 pounds. Among the company were, the President, all the Members of the Cabinet except Mr. Spencer, several Senators and Members of Congress, and a large circle of the Captain's private friends. The gun was fired, and sent its ball nearly two miles; the company feasted, and all was hilarity and admiration. On the return home, at the request of Mr. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, the gun was let off for the third time. The request was fatal. The gun was fired, the breech exploded, and five persons were killed on the spot—Mr. A. P. Upshur, Secretary of State; Mr. Gilmer; Mr. Virgil Maxey, of Maryland; Commodore Kennon, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; and Mr. Gardner, of New York. A black servant of Mr. Tyler died of his wounds in ten minutes after. Captain Stockton and about a dozen of the seamen were much hurt. The President had just left the place to attend some ladies into the cabin. The daughter of Senator Woodbury was standing so near to the wounded gentlemen that her dress was spattered with blood. A piece of the gun went through the hat of one gentleman. Mrs. Gilmer witnessed her husband's death.

MARCH.

1. Sovereigns of Europe.—On a general glance at the ages of monarchs and ruling princes, of the fifty-two Sovereigns of Europe we find that four are upwards of 70 years old—the King of Sweden, 81; the King of Hanover, 72; the King of the French, 70; the Pope, 70. Above 60—the King of Wurtemberg, the Elector of Hesse Cassel, the Grand Dukes of Hesse Darmstadt, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Aldenburgh, and Saxe Weimar. Above 50—the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Bavaria, Denmark, Belgium, and Holland. Above 40—the Emperor of Russia, the Kings of Prussia, Saxony and Sardinia, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Above 30 — the King of Naples. Above 20 — Queen Victoria, the Sultan, the King of Greece, the Queen of Portugal, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and the Duke of Nassau. Under 20, but one—the Queen of Spain, who is but 13½. The western world is the region of republics. The only Sovereign is the Emperor of Brazil, still a boy, 18 his last birthday.

4. In the Central Criminal Court, Thomas Holt, publisher of the *Age* newspaper, was indicted for a libel on Lord William Paget. The defendant was brought up from prison, where he had been confined under sentence for a similar charge. The charge was, that the defendant had accused Lord William Paget of having trumped up the story against his wife and the Earl of Cardigan [*see ante* p. 21.] in order to extort money from the Earl; and that he had set Winter, the witness in the action, to watch, merely to give colour to his design. Lord William Paget was placed in the witness-box. He solemnly averred, on his oath, that he had doubted his wife's fidelity; that he had placed Winter in concealment *bonâ fide* for the purpose of ascertaining the truth; and that he still believed Winter's tale. He immediately had an interview with Lady William, an altercation ensued, and he struck her! Within

half an hour afterwards, he sent Major Close with "a message" to Lord Cardigan; but the Earl gave him no meeting, and six or seven days afterwards the action for criminal conversation was commenced. He had not the slightest notion, "before his God," of making money by the disclosures. He first saw Holt after "the Bellew affair" at Paris; his object being to ask the defendant not to mix up the name of Lady William with that affair, as he was anxious to spare the feelings of Lady William and his family. Mr. Holt agreed to do what he could for him, on receiving 35*l.* by instalments. Lord William paid 25*l.*, and then, by the advice of a friend, refused to continue the payments. The consequence was, that he had been persecuted by the *Age* almost to the committal of self-destruction. The defence consisted in an attempt to throw discredit on the prosecutor and his motives, and in the representation that the libel was only meant to describe the fact that Winter was placed in concealment. In summing up, the Recorder left it to the jury to say whether the libel was intended to be a mere statement of facts, or to injure Lord William Paget's character. The mode adopted by Lord William to ascertain the truth respecting his wife's fidelity, whatever might be the opinion as to its delicacy, was perfectly legal, and would not form any ground for the charge of a scheme to extort money. After a short consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty in every particular."

5. THE FEAST OF ESTHER.—To-day being the feast of Purim, Sir Moses Montefiore, according to his usual custom, visited all the Portuguese charity schools, and presented to the children (amounting to several hundreds) a sum of money, varying from 1*s.* to 3*s.* each, all in new silver coin. This festival is the only one in which business is not prohibited. It is usually celebrated after business hours. On the eve of this festival the synagogues are numerously attended to hear the Book of Esther read, and every mention of the name of Haman was formerly followed by a great noise produced by the striking of small wooden hammers, with which the younger branches of the congregation were provided, and which was attended by great injury to the buildings. This has all been of late prohibited, and the offensive word now meets with no interruption. At the east of the metropolis maskers may be seen parading the streets, and visiting those houses where they know the festival is kept, and they cannot be got rid of without receiving a fee.

— THE THAMES TUNNEL.—To-day the annual meeting of the proprietors of shares in this undertaking was held at the London Tavern. Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., in the chair. From the report it appeared that the tunnel was opened as a public thoroughfare on the 25th of March, 1843, and that it had been visited by Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert in July last. From the 25th of last March up to the date of the report, 2,038,477 persons had passed through the tunnel, from whom, at a penny each, an income of 8,478*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* had been obtained. In addition to that sum, 460*l.* had been paid by stall-keepers for permission to erect stalls for the sale of fancy goods between the arches.

6. THE OJIBBEWAY INDIANS.—These interesting foreigners paid a visit to the members of the St.

George's Archery Club, at their ground near the Regent's Park, where a large party of ladies and gentlemen partial to the pastime of Archery had assembled to meet them, as it was understood that these children of the prairie would exhibit their skill in shooting with the bow. The Ojibbeways were not prepared with their own bows and quivers, and appeared much surprised at the length of the English bows compared with the Indian bow, which is very short and stiff. Their mode of shooting is also different: the English archer when aiming at the target shoots at an elevation; while the Indian takes a direct aim at the object, as if firing with a rifle. They soon, however, made themselves acquainted with the powers and use of the bows of the Club; and the St. George's archers, in order to excite competition among their guests, the rude and wild denizens of the Indian forests, offered as a premium for the best shots a splendid gold and some silver medals. The Indians having taken their stations opposite the target, at a distance of sixty yards, were each provided with three arrows. To show the extraordinary dexterity they possess with the bow, and their unerring aim, Shah-mah (Tobacco) at the first shot drove an arrow through the centre of the bull's-eye, and was subsequently awarded the gold medal, and Gish-el-gosh-e-ghe (the Moonlight Night) a silver one, as the second best shot. The party were also presented with a set of Chinese bells, a tenor drum, tambourine, and a triangle. An elegant *déjeûner à la fourchette* had been prepared for the ladies and gentlemen, friends of the archers, to which the Indians were invited, and which they partook of with great *gout*; their knowledge of the *etiquette* of the table was surprising, and was a source of infinite amusement to the toxophilites and their guests.

— Body Found among the Snow.—Last week one of Sir G. M'Kenzie's gamekeepers was found lying dead upon the snow some miles to the south of Dalwhinnie. He had been observed, a few hours before, going along the road, followed by a dog; and when discovered, his corpse was still attended by the faithful animal. It is supposed that the cold had induced drowsiness, and that, incautiously giving way to the sensation, he had lain himself down to sleep.

8. Race with a Steam Engine —Meerza Ibraheem, of the East India College, Haileybury, met with an accident and a most providential escape. The Meerza was coming from Ware to Hertford, and had proceeded about half the distance between the Meadlane gate and the back entrance to the railway terminus, when the three o'clock train left the station. The Meerza's horse, a fine spirited animal, immediately became affrighted, wheeled round, and dashed back at a furious pace, literally racing with the train; and on arriving at the gate he had just passed through, the affrighted animal cleared it at a bound, and alighted with its fore feet on the very edge of the line of railway, at the very instant that the train arrived at the gate. Fortunately, the horse did not obtain a secure footing: the soil of the edge and bank of the railway was loose, and the horse's feet slipping back, he rolled down the bank, and the train rolled by, within a few feet of the Meerza's head, as he lay under the frightened and struggling horse,

whose legs had become entangled in the fencing, unable to disengage his feet from the stirrups. After the train had passed, the Meerza succeeded with difficulty in extricating himself from his unpleasant position, as the horse continued to roll about with great violence; but he sustained no greater injury than a few bruises.

9. An Unwelcome Visitor.—This afternoon Messrs. Sangster, No. 94, Fleet-street, were thrown into the utmost state of alarm in consequence of the sudden appearance of a horse with a lad upon his back in their shop, who in his ingress forced down the counter, on which were lying a number of gold and silver-headed canes, most of which were injured, besides demolishing a glass door, the panes of which were shivered to atoms. A gentleman who was making a purchase was also knocked down with great force, and the animal, in turning himself, fell, the prostrate gentleman narrowly escaping being crushed by the weight of the horse's body. The horse, on being raised, was led out of the shop; but not before he had shattered a glass casement and done other damage. It appears that the animal had taken fright at something in the street. The boy was not at all injured, and the gentleman only slightly so.

— Fire on Board a Ship and melancholy Loss of Life. Devonport.—This morning, about one o'clock, an alarm of fire was heard at Mutton Cove, and shortly after, flames were observed issuing from the companion and cabin window of the brig *Theresa*, of about 150 tons, belonging to Devonport, and recently arrived from Newport with a cargo of coals, which she was discharging at the wharf near her Majesty's arsenal. The two town engines were speedily on the spot, but owing to a defect in the hose, some time elapsed before they were brought into play. About ten minutes after the engines arrived, a boy was observed to make two ineffectual attempts to leap from the cabin and catch hold of the skylight combings; the third time a man on the quarter-deck pulled him out, but, harrowing to relate, the flesh on the poor boy's arm peeled off in the act; the shirt was burnt off his back, and the hair of his head destroyed. He was immediately conveyed to the workhouse. The cargo very soon ignited, and although low tide, the vessel was most injudiciously scuttled, when of course the water ran out as soon as it was poured in. The fire was, however, eventually subdued, but the brig was so much injured as to be past repair. The charred remains of John Davis, of Devonport, aged eighteen, were found in the steerage berth. He, with John Phillips, aged thirteen, the lad who was rescued through the cabin-window, were the only persons on board. The unfortunate youth was relieved from his sufferings by death in the course of the forenoon.

11. Fatal Accident.—A fatal accident happened in the Tarbert Roads, to Lieutenant Nicolls, commanding the war-steamer *Dwarf*. A yacht belonging to the Knight of Glinn had drifted from its anchorage, with one seaman in it. Seeing the dangerous situation of the man, Mr. Nicolls went into his gig, with a crew of four, to render assistance. He ordered a sail to be hoisted, for the better speed; the boat jibbed and was upset; the block of the sail striking the officer and one of the men on the head,

they were so stunned as to be unable to float, and they rose no more. The other men were picked up. Mr. Nicolls was the son of Colonel Edward Nicolls, of the Royal Marines; and he was much esteemed in his profession. He was married but three months before to the daughter of Mr. Peacock of the India House, the author of "Headlong Hall," and several other popular fictions. Mrs. Nicolls witnessed her husband's humane exertions and death from the deck of the *Dwarf*.

13. MURDER AT BRIGHTON.—Brighton was startled by a most sudden and wanton murder last week, and the murderer was promptly called to account. On the evening of this day week, John Lawrence, a reckless vagabond, was brought to the Police-office, on a charge of stealing a carpet. While waiting for a witness, Mr. Henry Solomon, the chief Police constable, turned to converse with another person. Lawrence asked for a knife to cut his throat, as life was a burden to him; and presently, springing to the fire-place, he seized the poker and felled the chief constable to the ground with a blow on the head. Mr. Solomon died next morning. The murderer was examined before the magistrates, and committed for trial. He was tried at Lewes to-day, convicted, and sentenced to death.

— MURDER AT NEWCASTLE.—A brutal murder was committed at Newcastle, during the night. Mark Sherwood, a pensioned soldier of the Artillery, who led a very dissolute life, had often quarrelled with his wife, a woman past fifty years of age; and he had often been heard to threaten that he would cut her throat. After a long and customary absence, he returned to his home, a miserable abode in Blandford-street, to-day. The wife, crying, told her niece, Mary Sutherland, who called to see her, that Mark had threatened to do something to her, but had made her swear not to say what it was. Next morning, Sutherland, who lived in Gateshead, found her aunt lying on the floor, with her throat cut in two places, and Sherwood lying near her, in a state of torpid intoxication. The neighbours were called, with a surgeon and the police. Sherwood was restored by means of the stomach-pump, which removed a quantity of whisky. Rising up, he pointed to his wife, saying, "There she is." The remainder of the day he passed in sleep, with brief intervals of waking, occupied in pouring out imprecations on the persons around him. After he was seized, two razor-blades were found in the fire; and in the house was discovered an illicit whisky-still. The murderer was committed for trial on a coroner's warrant. He was afterwards tried, convicted, and executed.

— DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—An inquest was held by Mr. Baker, on the body of Elizabeth Connor, the same coroner having held an inquest upon the body of her husband the day before. It appeared that while attending her husband at the London Hospital some time ago, a lunatic patient broke from his keepers, and ran wildly about the wards of the institution for a considerable period before he could be again secured. In the course of his flight he encountered the deceased, and so great was her terror and alarm that she at once took to her bed, and gradually declined till she died. There being no

doubt that the fright caused her death, the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

11. Norfolk Circuit.—Aylesbury, (Before Lord Abinger.)—Extraordinary Case.—The Rev. John Day, a clergyman, aged thirty-six, was indicted for having feloniously and maliciously wounded seven sheep, the property of one William Weedon, on the 19th of July last. This singular case excited very general interest in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, and the court was thronged to hear the details of the trial. The prisoner is a clergyman, and rector of the parish of Hawridge, near this town, and at the time to which the evidence related he lodged in the house of a farmer named Glenister. Mr. Glenister held some land as tenant to the prisoner, and adjoining that land was a pasture belonging to Mr. Weedon, the prosecutor. On the 19th of last July the prisoner and Mr. Weedon met in the high road at Hawridge, and the prisoner told Mr. Weedon that seven of his sheep had been trespassing in his close, and he had impounded them. Weedon replied, it was all nonsense, for that the fences over which they had strayed, if they had trespassed at all, were Mr. Day's, and he alone was in fault. The prisoner upon this said, "Then I'll go and prosecute the sheep," and he and Weedon parted. It appeared that the prisoner went directly to his stable, in which the seven sheep were impounded, and having called one of Glenister's labourers, desired him to hold them while he hamstrung them. He took out his knife, and having driven the poor animals into a corner in the stable, he stabbed them all in the right flank to the depth of about six inches, after which he turned them out of the stable, and drove them in the direction of their own pasture. It happened that at this time Mr. Weedon was going by, and seeing his sheep bleeding and lame, and in a most pitiable condition, he accused the prisoner of having cut them, an accusation which the latter denied, telling the prosecutor he was a liar, for none of the sheep had been on his premises. Mr. Weedon then went and procured the attendance of a couple of butchers, who examined the sheep, and certified that the damage done was £4. This was reported to the prisoner, who refused to pay that sum, but offered £2, and said he hoped he had not injured them any great deal. They were, however, very severely injured, and on the following day the butchers recommended their owner to have them despatched outright and put out of their misery, and it was done.

The defence set up was, that the prisoner had no malice or grudge against Mr. Weedon, and that therefore he could not have done the act in question from any wish or desire to injure him by destroying his property; and that the real truth was, that the prisoner thought that he had a right to kill or wound the animals which had committed the trespass in respect of which they were impounded. If he sincerely believed this, he was entitled to an acquittal, as such belief negatived all notion of malice on his part, which was a necessary ingredient in the evidence for the prosecution in support of such an indictment.

The jury took this view of the case, and acquitted the prisoner.

The Lord Chief Baron, addressing the prisoner, advised him to be very circumspect in future, and en-

deavour to govern his temper. It was really most lamentable to see such an ignorance of the first rules and principles of law in a man occupying the station and filling the office which the prisoner occupied and filled; and he most seriously advised him to profit by the grace and the mercy which had been shown to him, by applying some portion of his time in acquiring a knowledge of the laws of his country and the rights of his neighbour. The prisoner was then discharged.

15. MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER. —At York Assizes George Lowther and Matthew Pearson were tried for the murder of John Moffitt, the Marquess of Normanby's gamekeeper. Moffitt was one of a party of four men, who, while watching on Lord Normanby's estate at Lyth, on the night of January 29th, encountered the two prisoners poaching for pheasants. Lowther called to the keepers to stand back; on their rushing forward, he fired; and Moffitt fell, mortally wounded. With the assistance of two more men, Lowther was secured, but Pearson escaped. Lowther asked the dying man's forgiveness; which he received, on condition of his disclosing his accomplice's name, and he reluctantly did so. When asked why he shot the keeper, he said that he had a double certificate fine upon him, and he thought if he could get a little game it would help to pay his fine! The defence for Lowther was, that he had discharged the gun accidentally; for Pearson, that he had no expectation of any violence, and that he had only gone out poaching on the persuasion of Lowther. The jury pronounced Lowther to be "Guilty;" Pearson, "Not guilty." The former was sentenced to death by Baron Rolfe.

— COURT OF CHANCERY AND COURTS OF LAW.—It appears that for the year ending in October, 1843, the payments made out of the Suitors' Fund of the Court of Chancery, with the surplus invested, amounted to 99,170*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; the cash on the balance being 11,220*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and the stock in the Bank amounting to 2,895,019*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* On the Suitors' Fee Fund account, the payments were 46,509*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; and the fees received for the year ending in November, 1843, amounted to 153,554*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* The fees received in the Masters' offices amounted to 37,624*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The excess of fees above the charges for the year was 10,788*l.* 13*s.* Another portion of these returns gives an account of the compensations awarded under the recent act of Parliament, abolishing a number of offices in the Court of Chancery. The names of 62 recipients and other claimants of compensation appear in the documents before the House of Commons. From the returns procured by order of Sir W. Follett, it appears that the fees and sums of money payable under the old constitution of the "Six Clerks' office" in the year ending in October, 1842, amounted to 77,319*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; but in consequence of the alterations under the order of the Court, dated in October, 1842, the amount was 77,071*l.* 7*s.*, showing a diminution of charges on the suitors and other persons paying fees, of 248*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* It further appears that the annual amount of salaries is 23,680*l.*; the office expenses, 7,871*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the compensations under the late act 45,264*l.*; by which sums it is shown that the yearly diminution of expenditure, notwithstanding the compensation, amounts to no less than 504*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

— Destitution in the Metropolis.—There have been admitted into the "Refuge of the Houseless," in Upper Ogle-street, since its opening on the 27th of January, 2,740 cases. This asylum is provided for the reception of 300 persons, each compartment being provided with a bed and a covering of leather, which serves as a coverlit, and sheets. On the night of the 10th there were 284 cases admitted, including 81 women and children. Of the latter, one was a respectable young lady, the daughter of a commander of the East India Company's service, who has, through the medium of the members of this institution, been in communication with her friends; two respectable female servants, who have been enabled to gain situations; and a young woman who went raving mad when under its hospitable roof.

18. Fatal Accident to Lord W. Hill.—A painful sensation was created in Ipswich this afternoon, by the rumour that Lord W. Hill, a captain in the Scots Greys, stationed at the barracks, and second son of the Marquess of Downshire, had met his death while hunting near the village of Bramford, about four miles from this town. Unfortunately this proved to be too true. His lordship was killed in Bramford Park, the seat of the Dowager Lady Middleton. Having mounted his horse, which he took from his servant near the house, his lordship seems to have dashed down the park, riding his horse at the very top of his speed. At the bottom of a hill there is a pond, and, in endeavouring to turn the horse so as to avoid it, the animal, in the highest state of excitement, bore his lordship with so much violence against a large tree, as to knock him from his seat, and cause instant death. The trunk of the tree jutting out considerably, the unfortunate nobleman's head came in contact with it. No fracture took place, and there was scarcely an appearance of violence; but so great was the shock, that his lordship appeared not to have moved or breathed after his fall.

— An English Avalanche.—As a party of shepherds were out on Longdale Fells, situate betwixt Orton and the Yorkshire mountains, they had to encounter most formidable drifts of snow, in order to rescue the sheep from their icy prisons. Edward Wilson, yeoman of Long Gills, was under the necessity of walking on a very steep acclivity, when the snow suddenly began to move in an immense volume from under his feet, with such velocity that the young man was unable to keep his body in an upright position, the rapid progress of the avalanche—for such it was—making him excessively giddy. He managed, however, to sit as long as he could, till having descended to a rocky precipice where, about fifty years ago, a person was unfortunately killed under similar circumstances, he was dreadfully injured by the concussion occasioned by the stoppage. He nevertheless had presence of mind enough to tie his handkerchief or neckcloth round his head, to which probably he owed his preservation; as although he bled considerably he did not lose consciousness, and on the whole was much less injured than might have been anticipated under the circumstances, and in a place so dangerous.

— Coach Robbery.—The Defiance, Oxford coach, was robbed of 1,500 sovereigns which had been forwarded from a banking-house

west of Temple-bar, to Messrs. Robinson, Thomson, and Co., of the Old Bank, Oxford. The coachman, it appears, had been in the habit of bringing bankers' parcels to Oxford, which no doubt some of the swell mob were aware of. The box containing the gold was put in its accustomed place of security, in the front boot, in London, but on arriving at the Old Bank, Oxford, it was missing. It is supposed that the robbery was committed by a person who occupied the box-seat, as, on arriving at Benson, he was seen to open the boot at the time of changing horses, and take something out. One of the passengers, supposed to be a confederate, stopped at Benson, where he was taken into custody the same night by Lucas, the Oxford city marshal. The box passenger kept his place to Oxford, and at that time not being suspected any more than any of the other nine passengers, got off the coach without any attempt being made to detain him.

19. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—This afternoon the family of Mr. Stevens, the well-known law bookseller of Bell-yard, Temple-bar, whose private residence was Brook-green, Hammersmith, were thrown into a state of most painful alarm by the following melancholy occurrence. About one o'clock, as Jane Wilson, the cook, was reaching to take something from off the kitchen mantelpiece, her clothes took fire. Finding that she could not extinguish them, she ran out into the garden, where she was seen by the gardener, who called a police constable to her assistance. By that time, however, the unfortunate woman had made the circuit of the garden, and had taken shelter in the wash-house, whither she was followed, where the flames were extinguished by placing her under the water-butt. A surgeon was immediately called in, but she was so dreadfully burned that it was found necessary to cut her clothes off, and she was subsequently removed to St. George's Hospital without any hopes of her surviving.

— THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The Italian opera may be said to have been first introduced in this country in 1685, when a company of singers arrived from Venice. They did not, however, at first perform in the public theatres, but only in the houses of the nobility; nor did they perform whole operas at once, but only the most interesting and striking portions of them. About the same period several unsuccessful attempts were made to establish places for the representation of French operas. It was in 1700 that the Italian opera was established in England. The first theatre built for its representation was erected on the site of the present Haymarket Theatre, in 1704. It was opened on the 9th of April, 1705, and the amount of money necessary for the building was subscribed by thirty individuals, it appears, and, with very few exceptions, belonging to the Whig party. It was probably from the latter circumstance that the first stone of the edifice had the inscription of "Little Whig" written on it. Each of the subscribers put down his name for 6,100*l*. It appears, however, that the Italian opera was not successful for a long period after its introduction into this country, for in 1720 it was threatened with extinction. In that year, however, 50,000*l*., chiefly from the nobility, was collected for its support.

20. NORFOLK CIRCUIT, HUNTINGDON, (BEFORE LORD ABINGER,)

VERE SENTENCE.—Gifford White, aged eighteen, was indicted for unlawfully, knowingly, and feloniously sending to one Isaac Ilett a letter threatening to burn him and the other farmers of the parish of Bluntisham, in their beds, and also to burn their property.

The prisoner pleaded "Guilty."

The prosecutor is a farmer living in the parish of Bluntisham, in this county, and the prisoner in December last was a labourer in husbandry in the same place. On the morning of the 28th of that month one of the female servants of the prosecutor found a sealed letter inside his farm-yard, directed, "To the Farmers of Bluntisham, Hunts." She took it to her master, who opened and read it; it was in these words:

"*Bluntisham, Hunts.*

"TO THE FARMERS.

"We are determined to set fire to the whole of this place if you don't set us to work, and burn you in your beds if there is not an alteration. What do you think the young men are to do if you don't set them to work? They must do something. The fact is we cannot go any longer. We must commit robbery and every thing that is contrary to your wish.

"I am,

"AN ENEMY."

Lord Abinger, having ordered that the plea of the prisoner should be recorded, proceed to pass sentence upon him. The prisoner, his Lordship observed, had pleaded guilty to the commission of a crime of the greatest magnitude and enormity, and one of which the Legislature had most properly marked its sense by the severity of punishment it had annexed to it. Of what use was it that men should join together in the bonds of civil society, if there was no security for life and property, if men could not sleep in peace and a sense of security, but were to live in a state of constant terror and alarm? The conduct of the prisoner was calculated to hold the district in which he lived in continual terror; and it was not to be endured in a country in which law prevailed that men should endeavour to compel others to do that which might be against their interest or their duty by threats of suffering from loss of property, or of submitting to death by the most horrible torments. The offence was of a most atrocious character; and it might indeed almost be said, that the sending of letters threatening to burn the property of the parties to whom they were addressed was worse than the putting the threat itself into execution: for when a man lost his property by fire he at least knew the worst, but he to whom such threats were made, was made to live in a state of continual terror and alarm. Such a state of society was intolerable, and in order that the well-disposed part of society might sleep not only in security, but in a sense of security under a well-founded trust in the laws, and others be deterred from a repetition of the offence of which the prisoner had admitted his guilt, he must receive the extreme measure of punishment which the law had annexed to his crime, which was that he be transported beyond the seas for the remainder of his life.

— HOME CIRCUIT, LEWES, (JUDICIAL ADVICE.)—Upon a special-jury cause being called on, one of the jurors, on his taking the book to be sworn, said he wished to know, being as a Roman Catholic deprived of his civil rights in other respects, whether he was eligible

to serve the office of a juror? Mr. Baron Alderson looked up at the gentleman and said, "How can you be so foolish? I cannot think how a man can make such a goose of himself. Don't be such a goose!" The gentleman was then sworn.

22. EXTRAORDINARY LAND-SLIP. —During the night an unusual and remarkable occurrence took place on Claston estate, in the parish of Dormington, the property of Mr. E. Foley, of Stoke Edith Park. A large piece of land, consisting of more than three acres of rock and earth, with forty oak-trees, slipped down Dadnor's Hill, a distance of 200 yards, into the valley beneath, and now presents a very curious appearance, the projected masses of rock forming fantastic shapes of caverns, &c., and some of the trees remaining upright as if growing. From the ground cracking, &c., there had been previous indications of the coming "slip," and no doubt the wet weather hastened the result. The damage occasioned by the occurrence is estimated at 150*l*.

— THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE. —The public are not generally aware of the extent of the different departments under the control of the Postmaster-General, and of the extraordinary amount of business performed daily in the establishment of St. Martin's-le-Grand. The following statistics, compiled from authorized documents, will give some idea of its importance. It comprises 12 distinct departments, namely, the secretary's, surveyor's, mail-coach, solicitor's, receiver-general's, accountant-general's, money order, inland and foreign, letter-carriers', ship, dead and returned, and twopenny post-offices. There are employed in the department of the secretary, 29 officers; in the surveyor's, 24; in the solicitor's, 4; in the receiver-general's, 15; in the accountant-general's, 30; in the money-order office, 74; in the inland and foreign office, 179; in the letter-carriers' office, 373; in the ship-letter office, 7; in the dead and returned letter office, 21; in the twopenny post department, about 500, including letter-carriers. The number of letters inwards and outwards passing through the office daily, is estimated at upwards of 100,000; and of newspapers nearly the same number. Upwards of 400 persons are on duty every night and morning in the newspaper and letter offices, and every letter *in transitu* through the General Post-office alone passes through twelve different and distinct processes before it reaches the person to whom it is directed. Nearly 1,000 bags are brought by the mails in the morning, and the same number are despatched every night. All registered letters are entered in a book when posted, specified at full length on the bills of the postmasters, entered again in the London office, signed for by the letter-carrier before they are committed to his charge, and accounted for as duly delivered by his returning to the office the docket received with them, upon which the names of the parties to whom they were addressed must be fully inscribed. Money-orders are granted and paid at 318 post-offices in England and Wales, at 213 in Scotland, and 327 in Ireland. There are in England and Wales 960 deputy postmasters. Bags are received by mid-day mails from 138 of the most important towns in the empire, to which others are despatched from the Post-office every morning. Since the coronation of her Majesty the Queen, in 1838, the mails have not been de-

tained more than twice, and then the pressure of public business caused the delay. The number of persons employed in the establishment, and the quantity of duty performed therein, is twelve times greater than it was a century ago.

— THE COST OF THE POOR.—From returns just prepared for Parliament respecting the amount expended for the relief and maintenance of the poor, &c., it appears that there are 590 unions in England and Wales, of which the population was 13,993,967. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor, three years prior to the union, was 5,608,934*l.* In 1841, the expenditure was 4,288,520*l.*; in 1842, 4,438,660*l.*; and in 1843, 4,679,495*l.* Under this head of expenditure are included the costs of maintenance, out-door relief, establishment charges with salaries, workhouse and emigration loans repaid, and other purposes immediately connected with the relief of the poor. The number of in-door and out-door paupers relieved in 1841, in England and Wales, was 1,116,523; in 1842, 1,235,437; and in 1843, 1,333,247. The number of illegitimate children (in-door and out-door) relieved during the quarters ending Lady-day, 1841, was 29,123; in 1842, 29,357; and in 1843, 29,699. Thus the proportion of illegitimate children in 1843, to every 1,000 of the total number of paupers relieved in that year, was 22.3; and the proportion of illegitimate children in the same to every 1,000 of the population was 2.1. This return is exclusive of places not united under the Poor Law Amendment Act. The above will show that the expenditure has been yearly increasing at the rate of about 6,000*l.* or 6,500*l.*, and the number of paupers from 100,000 to 120,000; while the number of illegitimate children increases annually at the ratio of about 300.

23. MURDER IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—An adjourned inquest was held to-day at Wednesbury, on the body of Anne Griffiths, whose murder had created a great deal of interest in the neighbourhood. The scene was the house of Mr. John Crowther, a gentlemen of some property, with whom Griffiths lived as his housekeeper, and Thomas Witton as man-servant. Witton went out about nine o'clock on Saturday morning the 16th instant, and his master followed soon after, it being customary with both to go out every Saturday morning. At half-past 10 o'clock the butcher called, but could not, by ringing or shaking the gate, make anybody hear. Mr. Crowther returned home about a quarter to two o'clock, and found the back-door open. Entering, he met no one, and all was still; no answer being given to his calls for "Anne." He was alarmed: he searched for, and found her with her throat cut and deluged in blood, lying on the floor of a brew-house. He alarmed the neighbours. Witton now returned, and observed that some spoons and Griffith's purse were missing, while one of the table-knives was covered with blood. Suspicion fell on William Beard, a servant whom Mr. Crowther had formerly discharged for staying out at nights. He was arrested, and his boot-soles proved exactly to correspond with footmarks near the house. The same footsteps were traced to an old "whimsey" or engine-house, and in the boiler-hole were discovered a waistcoat and pair of trousers, which had been taken from a drawer in Mr. Crowther's house. When Beard was arrested,

he exclaimed, "I did not commit the murder." Several other small circumstances corroborated the evidence against him. It does not appear that Griffiths was at all acquainted with Beard, as when he came once to borrow a scythe of Witton, she asked who he was, and expressed surprise that Mr. Crowther should have had such a wild-looking man in the house. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Beard, and he was committed for trial at the Stafford Assizes. He was afterwards tried, and being convicted, was executed.

25. MORTALITY IN THE LINE. —Of nearly 600 young and active men, who composed the gallant regiment of the 92nd Highlanders when it left this country for foreign service, nearly ten years ago, only 143 have returned.

28. ASTONISHING DEPRAVITY.— During the night, a burglary was committed at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity. At about 11 o'clock, a house, which was built by a man named George Clarke, and in which he then resided, together with his nurse, a woman upwards of 70 years of age, was broken into by a party of four men, who demanded his money with many horrible threats. Clarke, who was himself very old, and fast sinking under the infirmities of age, replied that he had none, at which they broke open his box, and ransacked his clothes, and found the sum of 7d., comprising all the poor man's earthly riches. The villains, having secured their "booty," next proceeded to commit an act of almost incredible wickedness; one of them held down Clarke in his bed, while the other three perpetrated a capital assault on the housekeeper, two of them actually violating her person. Having accomplished their diabolical purpose, they then left the house, and made their escape. The old man died the next day, owing, as it is thought, to the fright he had suffered.

30. MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND. — William Crouch, a man under thirty years of age, who had formerly been a gentleman's servant, had latterly abandoned himself to evil habits; and in consequence, Frances Elizabeth, his wife, separated from him about three weeks ago; but she still mended his clothes and allowed him to see her. She lived at No. 4, Little Marylebone-street. This evening, Mrs. Crouch was sitting in her room suckling her baby, and Sarah Simpson, a little girl six years of age, was with her. Mrs. Lynes, a woman who was cleaning the stairs, heard the mother singing to her infant, "Fare thee well, love; I'm going." Crouch came in, and without saying a word, walked up to his wife, laid his hand upon her neck, and cut her throat with a razor. She fell off the stool on which she was sitting, and died without a sound. Little Simpson raised an alarm, and a policeman was called, who arrested Crouch in the midst of a crowd at the door of the house. He had attempted to escape, but was stopped by the landlord of the house, who ran after him, and he did not struggle much. When arrested he said, "It served her right; she should not have left me."— "Oh! that cursed drink; if it had not been for that, this would not have happened,"—with such exclamations. He had before been heard to threaten that he would "hide," that is, beat his wife, and

that he would cut her throat. He was found to have scratched his own throat with a razor, but he afterwards said that he had not time to take off his handkerchief. When the policeman took the child from its mother's arms, it was so covered with blood that he thought that it too was killed; but it smiled as he took it. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against Crouch. He was afterwards convicted and executed.

— MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.— A man named J. Ozenne, a house-painter, was tried last week at Rouen, on a charge of having assassinated a widow Decouville, who lived in the Rue au Lard, at Havre, during the year 1840. The great suspicion against the prisoner was that, although a married man, (his wife being about twenty years older than himself,) he professed a most passionate regard for the widow; and, as he lived in an adjoining house, was known to spend many of his hours in her company, and to have the means of admission to her apartment by a private key to a door which was closed to all except himself. The body of this unhappy woman was found one afternoon in the year 1840, in a wretched state of mutilation in her own kitchen. The head was placed against a wall, and the feet on the hearth stone, between the legs was found a candle which had burnt out, the clothes of deceased were destroyed by fire, and the legs and thighs had been charred to a great extent. Appearances led to the supposition that the deceased had been strangled, and the body afterwards set on fire; but, as no robbery had been committed, for even near to the dead body were found silver spoons and other things of value, an inference was drawn that the murder had been caused by jealousy. Now it was notoriously known that Ozenne was jealous of the deceased almost to madness, and he was apprehended and examined: but proofs sufficient to warrant his committal for trial were wanting, until an individual who was in prison for debt wrote a letter to some official party, implicating him in the murder; and the facts therein stated having been inquired into, Ozenne was put upon his trial. There were several witnesses called, who deposed to circumstances which left no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner; and after two days' hearing, he was convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

31. DREADFUL CALAMITY IN THE BALEARIC ISLES.—The following despatch from the Deputy Alcalde of Felanitx to the Political Chief of the Balearic Isles, gives an account of a frightful accident which occurred there to-day, by which many hundred persons were killed or wounded:—

"Constitutional Corporation of Felanitx.—This afternoon, at six o'clock, a dreadful catastrophe occurred in this town. On account of the procession which takes place every year on the evening of this day, an immense crowd of spectators had assembled at the place called the Old Cemetery (*Cimentério Viéjo*), opposite the door of the church of Santa Rosa, in order to hear one of the twelve sermons that are preached near the churchyard. During the preaching the wall that separates the old cemetery from the Calle Mayor fell down upon the assembly who were congregated in the street, the whole (more than 300 according to calcula-

tion) remained buried under the wall and the adjacent earth. In union with the most influential persons of this town, I am taking the necessary measures. The Alcalde, Don Francisco Benasser, and six of the members of the corporation (who were only installed to-day) have been buried.

"The Deputy Alcalde,
"JUAN CALDENTE."

"*Felanitx, March* 31."

Further particulars of this accident are contained in the following letter from the same place:—

"*Felanitx, April* 1.

"My dear Friend,—This accident has been more horrible than we at first believed. 414 persons killed, seventy-two wounded, ninety-two contused, and twenty-seven with fractures; this is the result of this dreadful catastrophe, over which the inhabitants of this town are now shedding tears of blood. What we have witnessed yesterday afternoon and during the last night seems to us a dream."

APRIL.

1. EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCH OF LETTERS.—One of the largest despatches of letters ever made from the General Post-office took place this morning. The mails to Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Guadaloupe, Martinique, Curaçoa, St. Croix, and Porto Rico, when made up occupied upwards of 100 boxes. At a moderate estimate each of these boxes contains 5,000 letters, and taking the number of boxes at 100, the number of letters amounts to half a million. They were taken to the terminus of the South-Western Railway in six Post-office vans, which were opened at the top for the purpose of receiving them from the ship letter office on the east side of the portico.

2. CHESTER.—BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MAULE.—Joseph Cook was placed at the bar, charged with having married one Mary Bradburn, his former wife being then alive.

W. Parkinson deposed to his being present at the marriage of the prosecutor (his sister), according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

Sarah Bradburn examined. She was present at the second marriage.

The prisoner, in a very ingenious defence, repudiated his former marriage, representing that they neither of them considered the marriage contract binding.

The learned Judge observed, that the prisoner, in his defence, was at issue with the principal witness in his repudiation of his former marriage; he should like, therefore, as it was an individual testimony against an individual testimony, to be referred to the act which made marriages such as were in question recognizable by law.

The Attorney-General observed, that all marriages in the presence of witnesses were legal, whether performed by a local priest (which was one of the objections raised by the prisoner) or one only specially officiating.

His Lordship said, in the act of George IV., cap. 76, there was no mention at all of Roman Catholic rites. Quakers and Jews were specially exempted. He should like to know what law made a marriage of this kind valid. Mr. Temple was of opinion that a marriage by a Roman Catholic priest, in the presence of witnesses was binding.

His Lordship thought, that as proper notice had not been given to the registrar, and the usual for-

mularies required by the new Registration Act had not been complied with, the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal.

The jury, therefore, under his Lordship's direction, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

3. The Ancient Roman Wall.—In the course of excavations which were making adjoining Sir J. Cass's Charity, to the east of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, the workmen came on the foundation of the ancient Roman wall, at a depth from the surface of about 15 feet, which was of the usual strength and width. The portion discovered was built upon a solid brick foundation, strongly cemented together. The bricks were in a condition apparently as perfect as when they were originally laid down. A short time ago another part of the same wall was discovered, at a similar depth, in Duke-street, Houndsditch, from which it appears that it passes across the lower end of Houndsditch, under the burial-ground of the church of St. Botolph. A quantity of fused metal, which is supposed to have been melted in the fire of London, was discovered among the earth. There was a depth of made earth of from 15 to 20 feet, which was of a fine loamy quality. It is supposed that when the Tower-ditch was excavated a large quantity of the soil was brought there. The same sort of soil is found in many other parts adjoining London-wall, leading to the site where Winchester-house formerly stood.

— The Last of the Royal George.—A few days since, died at Morden College, Blackheath, Mr. Webb, one of the last, if not the only surviving officer who held rank on board this unfortunate ship, with the exception of Admiral Sir Philip Durham. At the time of the unfortunate calamity, the late Mr. Webb, who was a midshipman, had a narrow escape from the fate which awaited hundreds of his less fortunate companions. He was one of a boat's crew who had permission to go on shore under the command of a lieutenant. The boat had rowed off some distance, when a brother midshipman requested that he might return, as he had forgotten his dirk. The lieutenant acceded to the request, and the midshipman was put on board, but stopping longer than the irascible lieutenant desired, he gave orders for the crew to row away the boat, which had scarcely got out of reach before the ill-fated vessel capsized. Mr. Webb, who never reached higher than a lieutenant, quitted the navy to embark in mercantile pursuits, and so became qualified to pass the latter portion of his days under this hospitable roof. He was very eccentric in his habits, and although he was upwards of 90 years of age, (20 of which he had spent in this asylum,) he retained his faculties unimpaired to the last.

5. Daring Escape.—Leach Borley, who was convicted before Mr. Justice Patteson of maliciously setting fire to a barley stack, the property of Mr. G. Gayford, of Rymer-house, and sentenced to transportation for life, was immediately after his conviction conveyed with other prisoners to the van usually employed in carrying prisoners to and from the gaol to the Shire-hall. On the arrival of the van at the gaol, the turnkey, as usual, went to open the door of the van to let out the prisoners, when Borley made a sudden spring from the steps. The governor, who was standing by at the time to receive the prisoners, noticing the spring

of Borley from the steps, quickly attempted to grasp his collar, but the rapid motion of the convict prevented his so doing, and he, suddenly eluding his grasp, ran off rapidly in the direction of Haberdon grounds. Several of the turnkeys attempted to follow him, but the darkness of the night, together with the speed of the convict, prevented their coming up with him. After the other prisoners in the van had been removed into the gaol, it was discovered that Borley had, during his passage from the court to the gaol, taken off his shoes and removed his handcuffs; thus freed from all trammels, he was enabled to exercise that speed for which he had been long distinguished, and made off—a speed which has rendered him popular throughout the neighbourhood in which he resided, and upon which he plumed himself so much, that the notoriety thereof was even alluded to and commented upon in the course of his trial.

Railways.—From a return of railroads established within the last ten years, the following results are obtained:—The gross total sum to be raised according to acts of Parliament by the Arbroath and Forfar Railway Company amounted to 160,000*l.*; the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway Company was altogether empowered to raise 1,200,000*l.*; the Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,413,741*l.*; the Bristol and Exeter, 2,000,000*l.*; the Bristol and Gloucestershire, 876,000*l.*; the Whitstable and Canterbury, (a tram-road,) 80,000*l.*; the Cheltenham and Great Western, 2,000,000*l.*; the Chester and Birkenhead, 499,999*l.*; the Chester and Crewe, 458,333*l.*; the Clarence, 799,645*l.*; the Dublin and Drogheda, 600,000*l.*; the Eastern Counties, 2,533,333*l.*; the Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,500,000*l.*; the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,249,900*l.*; the Leinster and Munster, 1,065,000*l.*; the Great North of England, 1,730,000*l.*; the Great Western, 4,999,999*l.*; the Liverpool and Manchester, 1,832,375*l.*; the Birmingham and London, 5,500,000*l.*; the Blackwall, 1,066,000*l.*; the Brighton and London, 2,820,000*l.*; the Croydon, altogether, 921,333*l.* (the original estimate of Mr. Gibbs, the engineer, having been only 140,000*l.*!); the Greenwich, 993,333*l.* (or nearly double the original capital of 533,000*l.*); the South-Western, 2,540,000*l.*; the Leeds and Manchester, 3,429,000*l.*; the Manchester and Birmingham, 2,800,000*l.*; the Grand Junction, 800,000*l.*; the Midland Counties, 1,866,333*l.*; the Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,050,000*l.*; the Northern and Eastern, 1,631,288*l.*; the North Midland, 3,400,000*l.*; the South Eastern and Dover, 3,630,277*l.*; the Sheffield and Manchester, 1,533,000*l.*; and the York and North Midland, 681,666*l.* The above are only a fraction of the whole, but even these will serve to prove the astonishing monetary power and resources of the British empire.

8. Tight Lacing.—An inquest was held at Chelsea on the body of Caroline Kohle, aged 23 years, a native of Baden Baden, in Germany, and ladies'-maid in the family of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea. It appeared that the deceased had, about twelve months since, come over to this country, and was subsequently engaged by Mrs. Kingsley. During her residence at the Rectory-house, she appeared in the enjoyment of excellent health, and at all times in high spirits. One day last week she got up at the usual hour, and

appeared in health and spirits. She breakfasted with the other servants, and was subsequently found lying dead in Miss Kingsley's room, with her face to the floor, by the side of the bed, and her shoes off. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but was of no avail. Mr. Gardiner, surgeon, stated that he had opened the body, which was in a perfectly healthy state, with the exception of a slight thickening of the valves of the heart, which had been caused by the tight lacing of a pair of stays, which had produced curvature of the spine, and thrown the heart out of position. The Coroner said tight lacing by women was a most baneful practice. The system pursued at ladies' schools in this country was the most pernicious that could be conceived. Mr. Gardiner said he had never seen an English person without some slight curvature of the spine. The jury found a verdict of "Natural Death."

11. HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT. — The first intelligence of the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert in this country, from Germany, was communicated to Her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, by means of the galvanic telegraph on the line of the Great Western Railway. Within one minute of the arrival of His Royal Highness at the Paddington terminus, the information had reached Slough; at which station a special messenger, mounted upon one of the fleetest horses in the Royal stables, was stationed, by command of the Queen, who proceeded with the gratifying intelligence to the Castle, where he arrived in eight minutes and a half from the time of his leaving Slough. Thus the news of the Prince Consort's return to England reached Her Majesty and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians in less than ten minutes after His Royal Highness had arrived at Paddington, and forty minutes before the Prince reached the Royal residence at Windsor.

— HERNE'S OAK.—It is an interesting fact that the morning after the King of Prussia arrived at Windsor Castle, in order to be present at the christening of the Prince of Wales, the whole of His Majesty's suite, including the celebrated Baron Humboldt, inquired their way to Herne's oak. This was the first object of their attention and curiosity, and probably of their veneration. The splendours of the Castle, its pictures, the noble scenery surrounding it, and the many historical facts connected with it, were objects of inferior interest, compared to a single withered, time-destroyed tree, yet rich with the recollections of our immortal Shakspeare. On arriving at the sacred tree, it was gazed at in silence; but each of the party gathered a leaf from the ivy which is now clinging to the decaying trunk, as a relic which they intended to carry back to their own country, to be shewn there as one of no common interest.

13. THE ESTATE OF THE LATE BARONESS DE FEUCHÈRES.—In the month of July last an action between Messrs. Pinniger and Westmacott, Solicitors, of Gray's Inn, and a Mrs. Clark, one of the heirs and next of kin of the late Baroness de Feuchères, came on for trial in the Court of Exchequer, and was ultimately referred to the arbitration of Mr. Biggs Andrews, Queen's Counsel.

In our account of this trial, in our last volume, we gave an outline of the very extraordinary facts connected with the history and fortunes

of the Baroness de Feuchères, and of the no less extraordinary exertions, ability, and perseverance of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Pinniger and Westmacott, who, in the face of enormous difficulties, had the courage to take the claimants to this succession by the hand, and, after an expenditure of upwards of 5,400*l.* incurred in supporting their rights before the French Tribunals, besides enormous costs incurred in our own Courts, (not one farthing of which they could have ever hoped to recover in the event of their being unable to establish their client's rights,) succeeded in recovering, and distributing among the parties entitled, a sum of between 300,000*l.* and 400,000*l.* sterling.

After this money had been recovered, and the claimants had been put in possession thereof, it would appear that some disputes arose between the fortunate claimants and their attorneys, Messrs. Pinniger and Westmacott, as to the remuneration which the latter should receive in respect of their exertions in these matters; and the question having been referred to Mr. Amory, the eminent solicitor in the city, that gentleman awarded Messrs. Pinniger and Westmacott the sum of 7,000*l.*, independent of the outlay of 5,400*l.* expended in the French Courts and elsewhere in prosecuting the suit. Messrs. Clark and the other parties refused to abide by this decision, and the solicitors were compelled to resort to a court of law to procure payment of their costs.

The case, as we have stated, was referred to Mr. Andrews, who made his award, after, probably, one of the most extraordinary and expensive references which the history of legal proceedings furnishes. In this arbitration, in which no less than six eminent counsel were engaged for the one or the other side, the defendants offered the most determined resistance to the plaintiffs' claim, on the ground that the law recognized only one scale of remuneration for an attorney's services, and knew nothing of liberality; and that an attorney was bound, under any circumstances, to give in his charges in detail, and submit them to taxation. The consequence of this defence was, that Messrs. Pinniger and Westmacott were compelled to review the entire proceedings in both countries, and to support them by evidence.

The result, however, has been such as to satisfy all parties of the propriety of Mr. Amory's decision, the present arbitrator having awarded the plaintiffs the sum of 6,344*l.*, besides the costs of the reference, which have been taxed on the part of the plaintiffs at 3,800*l.* more; so that, if the costs of the defendants be added, it will be seen that the expense at which they have reduced Mr. Amory's award by 656*l.* is not much less than 6,000*l.*

The actual sums received by Messrs. Pinniger and Co. for their services in these monster suits amount together to 15,500*l.*, of which 5,453*l.* was for actual disbursements, ascertained by the Master without deduction; 6,344*l.* Mr. Andrews' award; 3,751*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* for the plaintiffs' costs of the reference.

14. THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.—The remains of this extraordinary man were to-day consigned to the tomb, their last resting-place, in Tweedmouth Churchyard. The funeral was attended by an im-

mense concourse of people, considerably more than 1,000. James Stuart was born on December 25, 1728, at Charleston, in South Carolina, United States. His father, General John Stuart, was a near relative of the Pretender Prince Charles. James Stuart left America when seven years of age, and was a spectator at the battle of Preston Pans, and witnessed the death of Colonel Gardiner and the flight of Johnny Cope. He beheld the triumphal entry of Prince Charles into Edinburgh, and was a spectator at the battle of Culloden. Stuart, when about 20 years of age, enlisted in the 42d Highlanders, in which regiment he remained about seven years. He was an ensign in General Wolfe's army, and fought at the battle of Quebec; after that war he sold his commission, but very soon after he again entered the army, and served during the American war, and was at the battle of Bunker's-hill. After this he entered the navy, and served under Admiral Rodney. He was also for several years a sailor on board of merchant vessels. About sixty years ago he settled in Berwick-upon-Tweed, or rather in Tweedmouth; and during that period he has travelled the borders as a wandering minstrel, scraping upon a wretched violin. He has had five wives and twenty-seven children. Ten of his sons were killed in battle—five in the East Indies, two at Trafalgar, one at Waterloo, and two at Algiers. Stuart was short in stature, but of remarkable strength; he is said, upon one occasion, about thirty years ago, to have gone beneath a cart loaded with hay, and carried it on his back for several yards. He was able to follow his wonted avocation until a few months ago, when he was almost entirely confined to his house. A fund was raised some time since which enabled the old man to spend the evening of his long and eventful life in comparative ease and comfort. He said a few weeks ago that he "hadna been sae weel aff this hunder year." His death was caused by a slight accident which he received on the hip-joint from a fall shortly before his death. He seemed to have outlived by far all his relations and friends; for, although so many hundreds followed him to the grave, there was only one mourner, his son, an old man.

16. CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. —BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MAULE.— Mary Furley, aged forty, was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child, George Furley. From the statements made by the witnesses, it appeared that for some time previous to the commission of the dreadful crime, the prisoner with her two children had remained in the Bethnal-green workhouse. On the 20th of March she left the workhouse voluntarily, taking her children with her, having obtained a small pecuniary supply. She went then and lived for a few days with some of her friends, to all of whom she complained of the treatment which her children had received. She did not appear in any way incapable of taking care of them, but she said that she was in great distress of mind. She was heard several times to say that she and her children would meet a watery grave. On the day of the murder she remarked that all her troubles would end that day. At about nine o'clock p.m., the attention of a boatman at the Regent's-canal, was called to one of the

wharfs, near Mile-end-bridge, from which he heard a faint moaning. He went round, and on going to the place whence the sound proceeded, he saw something floating in the water, about fifteen feet from the side. He drew it to the bank with a boathook, and found that it was the prisoner. On being taken out she exclaimed, "Oh my child!" and on being asked where it was, she said it was in the water. The child, however, dropped from under her arm as she was speaking. It was found to be quite dead. The prisoner gave a pitiable account of her distress, through penury, and admitted that rather than re-enter the workhouse, where she had been more than once, she preferred death to herself and her child. (The prisoner faltered at this part of her statement, and spoke in so low a tone, that nothing but the words, "I fell off the plank at the wharf," were heard.) She then sat down, much affected.

Mr. Justice Maule summed up, and said, that in this case he could see no cause or provocation which could bring the crime under the denomination of manslaughter; on the contrary, the act appeared to have been perfectly premeditated, as was proved by threats used by the prisoner to other persons. The crime was not altered at all by the fact of her having attempted her own life at the same time she destroyed that of her infant.

After a few minutes' consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner was called up for judgment. She said she had nothing to urge against the sentence of the law.

The learned Judge then put on his black cap, and sentenced her to death. This sentence was, however, not carried into effect, but commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

— The Law Officers under Government.—The death of Lord Abinger having occasioned fresh changes in the law departments of the government, it may be interesting to give a list of those members of the legal profession who have occupied the situations of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General during the last ten or twelve years. In 1830, Sir J. Scarlett and Sir E. B. Sugden filled those important offices; from 1830 to 1833, Sir W. Horne and Sir J. Campbell; in 1834-35, Sir F. Pollock and Sir W. Follett; from 1835 to 1840, Sir J. Campbell and Sir R. M. Rolfe; in 1840, Sir J. Campbell and Sir T. Wilde; in 1840-41, Sir T. Wilde alone; and from 1841 to 1844, Sir F. Pollock and Sir W. Follett; and now, Sir W. Follett and Mr. Thesiger. The late Lord Abinger was elevated to the Chief Barony of the Exchequer in 1834 by Sir R. Peel's brief administration, the office having become vacant by the promotion of Lord Lyndhurst (then Lord Chief Baron) to the woolsack, as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

19. A Surprise for the Parisians.—The following extraordinary occurrence took place at the barracks in the rue de Mouffetard, occupied by the municipal guard. A large black eagle alighted on the roof, and remained for some time perfectly quiet. While the men in the barracks and a large crowd outside were watching the movements of the strange visitor, an officer went to his room for his gun, in order to fire at it, but before his return the royal bird rose majestically towards the sky, and, after hovering for a few moments, pounced suddenly

down into one of the courtyards, and then soared again with a puppy in his talons. The loud acclamations of the numerous spectators so far alarmed the eagle that, when at about a level with the roof, he dropped his prey and soared out of sight. The puppy fell into the yard again, but was quite dead, the eagle having mortally wounded it in the neck with his claws. Inquiry was made at the Garden of Plants, but no eagle was missing there, and the only conjecture left is, that the bird had escaped from some private menagerie in the environs of Paris.

— HORRIBLE DEATH.—An inquest was held at the Lye, on Jeremiah Morris, who came by his death in the most extraordinary manner. The deceased had visited the works of Mr. Evison, chain-manufacturer at the Lye, for the purpose of seeing the men. An apparatus connected with the fire is used for the purpose of preventing the immediate heat in contact with part of the work from destroying the iron of which it is composed, a portion of cold water being conducted through a pipe to an aperture surrounding the part, which becoming warm from the office it has to perform, is returned through another pipe in a steaming hot state. The return pipe, from constant use, is frequently obstructed, and it is a custom with the workmen to blow down it, to clear it. On the present occasion, the deceased coming into the shop essayed to clear an obstruction which had taken place in the pipe, after others had failed in the attempt, and having blown forcibly down the pipe, in drawing his breath for another and more powerful attempt, drew from the pipe the next inspiration, which, creating a vacuum betwixt his mouth and the obstruction, the substance, whatever it might have been, assisted as it was by the power of the steam behind, rushed upwards towards his mouth, and deluged him with steam and scalding water. The unfortunate creature called out in agony to one near, "Good Lord! I've done it," and on being taken home implored his friends to give him milk, which, however, he could not swallow. The agony of the poor fellow was intense. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

— FATAL ACCIDENT. — A deplorable accident occurred at the parish of Upton, by which John Robert Fisher, the son of Mr. Fisher, corn and flour dealer, of Northgate-street, Gloucester, lost his life. Mr. Fisher occupies the fifth flour mill at Upton parish, to which a small farm is attached, and his son, the unfortunate deceased, was in the habit of assisting in the work. About three o'clock he and the miller went to clean out the boar's sty, and with this view the miller endeavoured to drive the animal out of the sleeping-house with a shovel, but did not succeed, the boar refusing to stir. Mr. Fisher observing this, opened the door of the sty still wider than it was, and holding a stick in his hand, said to his companion, "I'll soon drive him out." But no sooner had he advanced his right leg than the ferocious animal rushed out, and seized him by the thigh with his teeth and tusks. The miller instantly attacked the boar with the shovel, and succeeded in driving him off; and when released, Mr. Fisher attempted to walk towards the house, which is about fifty yards from the sty, but fell ere he reached it, and died in a few minutes. A large quantity of blood

flowed from the wound, which had a jagged appearance, and was about four inches in length. Medical assistance was speedily procured, but it was unavailing.

22. THE ELEPHANT IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—The daily rations of Jack, the male elephant kept in the garden of the Zoological Society of London, and now about thirty years old, are a truss and a half of hay, 42lbs. of Swedish turnips, a mash consisting of 3lbs. of boiled rice, a bushel of chaff, and half a bushel of bran, 10lbs. of sea biscuit, a bundle of straw for his bed, weighing about 36lbs., which he usually eats by the morning, and 36 pails of water. Besides this he collects no small portion of savoury alms from the public. Formerly his allowance was larger, and he had oats and mangold-wurzel; but at that time Sunday was a day of fasting with him, (as it is still with the *carnivori*,) only broken by a slight morning meal. Some four or five years ago he determined to stand this privation no longer, and for two or three successive Sunday nights he made such a disturbance that the keepers had no repose. Finding that this hint was not taken, he went a little further next time, and so bestirred himself that he carried his point; for he made an attack upon his den with such good-will and effect, that they were fain to get up in the middle of the night to feed him. Since this demonstration of physical force he has enjoyed his full meals on Sunday.

— MELANCHOLY DEATH..—Mr. Edmund T. Clark, a student at the Charing-cross Hospital, lost his life from the effects of an accidental puncture in one of his fingers while dissecting the body of a deceased person about three weeks since. The wound being slight, Mr. Clark took little notice of it at the time; but in a few days alarming symptoms were presented, inflammation rapidly increased, and notwithstanding every effort of the medical skill of the institution, he gradually sunk, and finally death terminated his sufferings. The deceased was twenty-two years of age.

— AWFUL MURDER IN DERBYSHIRE.—A shocking tragedy was perpetrated at Belper. A mechanic named Yeomans, who had, or fancied he had, cause for jealousy, accused his wife of infidelity, and during last week they led a quarrelsome life. About half-past one o'clock to-day, the chambermaid at the Lion Hotel, which is situate opposite Yeomans' cottage, heard a loud scream, and instantly ran down stairs. The neighbours were out of their houses *instanter*, and on proceeding to the spot found the door locked. An entrance was effected, when the scene before the spectators was horrible. Yeomans had repeatedly declared that he would murder his wife, and the wife had as frequently stated that she wished he would get better, so that he might return to his employment, since he was always quarrelling with her. This morning he went to the Lion Hotel tap, and asked for a quartern of gin, declaring to the girl who waited upon him that he would murder his wife. He went away, and it appears got a pocket-knife and a common table-knife sharpened at a joiner's shop. He sent a crippled son out of the way previous to committing the horrid deed, and his other children (one of whom is married) were at their several employments. From appearances it would seem that Yeomans, having

fastened the door, seized hold of a short poker having a knob at the end, and struck his unfortunate wife upon the head whilst she was washing, as she fell near the puncheon in which were clothes in a half-finished state. The blows upon the head were repeated several times; and the deceased then, it appears, attempted to cut his throat with the penknife-blade of a pocket-knife, but, not succeeding in this, he completed the act with the table-knife. When found he was weltering in blood, and died in a few minutes afterwards. The woman (who was about fifty years of age) remained senseless until noon of the following day, when she also died.

23. MURDEROUS OUTRAGE AND EXTRAORDINARY DEFENCE.—In the township of Dilworth, some eight or ten miles from Preston, there is a house known by the name of Cuckoo Hall, which is occupied by two brothers, Richard and Edmund Hubbersty, the only other inmate being a housekeeper. During the night, at twelve o'clock, Richard Hubbersty was awoke from sleep by the barking of the dog, (whose watchfulness had been excited by the sudden bursting open of the house door and the entrance of three strange men,) and he at once went down stairs, when he was instantly savagely set upon by three ruffians. Being a powerful man, he returned the blows dealt to himself with good interest to his assailants, but was compelled afterwards to call out for the assistance of his brother, and he was promptly with him to take a willing and active part in the murderous struggle. The two brothers continued the battle for more than half an hour. The two gallant defenders succeeded in expelling by force the three miscreants from the house, and closing the door upon them. But the men renewed the attack, and again forced the door, and gained admission into the house; death-dealing blows were commenced, and continued till the worn-out strength of the Hubberstys compelled them to express their readiness to give up all the money they possessed, or any other property that might be demanded. These terms were, however, for some time disregarded, and the brutal punishment was continued until the three robbers became satisfied that no risk or danger could possibly result from their showing forbearance; and then only was it that they consented to allow their exhausted victims to show them up stairs, there to surrender whatever money they might be possessed of, the whole amount being under 5*l*.

24. ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A MANIAC.—A shocking attempt was made in the neighbourhood of Epping, by a young man, a maniac, to murder his mother, father, and two sisters. The young man, named William Cook, is the son of a small farmer and carter, residing in a lonely spot by the side of Stew-green-lane, in the parish of Thoydon Garnon. About ten o'clock, p. m., he was on his knees at prayers before retiring to bed, when he suddenly jumped up and exclaimed, "Mother, I am going to a wicked place, but I must go: 'tis not your fault, but I must kill you first," at the same time seizing a large firebrand, and striking her several heavy blows on the head. She succeeded in eluding him, and escaped from the house; but her cries had alarmed her husband, who, on running down stairs, was attacked with the same violence by the son, and was glad to escape

into the fields without his clothes. The son then turned his fury upon his two sisters, one aged thirteen, and the other four years, whom he beat on their heads in the most dreadful manner with a pair of tongs, which were afterwards found lying near, covered with blood and hair; and after, as he thought, he had murdered them, he wrapped the elder in a blanket, and put her under the bed. One of the county police, on duty at Coopersale, hearing an extraordinary noise in the direction of Cook's house, hastened towards it, and on going up the lane, found the son sitting by the side of a pond, saturated with wet, as if he had just escaped from it, and who said to him, "You may take me; I know I have murdered my sisters Eliza and Ann." He was handed over to safe custody, and on further assistance being procured, the father was found near by in his shirt; on entering the house the children were discovered in an apparently dying state.

25. DUELLING IN THE ARMY.—In the amended articles relating to duelling, promulgated from the War Office by her Majesty's authority, "for the purpose of more effectually discouraging and prohibiting a practice which is a violation of her Majesty's orders, and a flagrant breach of the law of the land," we find that "these articles declare, that it is suitable to the character of honourable men to apologise and offer redress for wrong or insult committed, and equally so for the party aggrieved to accept, frankly and cordially, explanations and apologies for the same. If such redress be refused to be given, or to be accepted, and the friends of the parties have failed to reconcile the difference, a reference should, in conformity with the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, in the 106th article, be made to the commanding officer on the spot, who will use his best advice and influence to reconcile the parties; and the differences having been honourably settled by the good offices and responsibility of the commanding officer, ought never to be revived by either party, or by any other officer or body of officers. If, however, the commanding officer fail to reconcile the parties, it will become his duty to take such measures as he may deem necessary in order to prevent a duel, or to maintain good order in her Majesty's service; and the person refusing to be reconciled will be liable to be brought to a court-martial, and, if convicted, cashiered, or suffer such other punishment as the court may award. All parties implicated in duelling are liable, on conviction before a general court-martial, to be cashiered." Her Majesty's pleasure is expressed in the 107th article, that officers, being the friends or seconds of the parties, shall exert their influence to adjust a difference on terms consistent with the honour of each of the parties. The failure in settling a difference being generally attributable to excessive demands for reparation made by one of the parties, the conduct of the seconds, by the 107th article, is made liable to be investigated, as well as that of the principals, in all cases in which a dispute shall be referred for the consideration of a general court-martial. Personal differences between gentlemen living together, as brother officers, can seldom fail to be honourably and promptly adjusted, in the first instance, by explanations between their mutual friends; the propriety of an early explanation and acknow-

ledgment of error was so forcibly pointed out by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, in confirming the sentence of a general court-martial, in 1810, that Sir Henry Hardinge inserts the following extract of his Grace's sentiments on this point: "The officers of the army should recollect that it is not only no degradation, but that it is meritorious, in him who is in the wrong to acknowledge and atone for his error, and that the momentary humiliation which every man may feel upon making such an acknowledgment is more than atoned for by the subsequent satisfaction which it affords him, and by avoiding a trial and conviction of conduct unbecoming an officer."

MAY.

3. A PARISIAN SUICIDE.—A ball took place at the barracks of the Municipal Guard on the occasion of the King's fête. An extraordinary and melancholy event occurred at the barracks of the rue Notre Dame des Victoires. At about five in the morning, when the animation was at its highest point, one of the men, who had been dancing for a long time, said to a comrade, "The ball lasts too long —I will put an end to it." He immediately left the dancing-room, and a few minutes afterwards an explosion being heard, several of the municipal guards rushed out, and found their comrade lying dead in the yard, he having blown out his brains with a pistol. The act was attributed to disappointed love.

— FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy about thirteen years of age, named M'Master, of Maidens, parish of Kirkoswald, met with his death on Ailsa Craig, under the following circumstances. He had been spending a few days on the Craig, and, on the day in question, accompanied by a lad of about his own age, was engaged in looking for seamews' eggs. He had penetrated into a fissure of the rock for this purpose, when a large mass fell upon him, instantaneously crushing him to death. A steamer which was passing at the time was hailed, and sent off a dozen of men to assist in removing the rock; but, owing to its weight, their efforts were ineffectual. A cable having been attached to it, it was at last towed off by the steamer. The body was subsequently conveyed to Maidens.

4. WRECK OF THE SEVERN STEAMER.—Within these few weeks two new iron steamers, the Severn and Avon, fitted with the archimedean screw and high pressure engines, were started in opposition to the old line of steam packets between Bristol and Newport, South Wales. This evening one of them, the Severn, was wrecked in the Newport River just at the moment of her starting on the return voyage to Bristol. At about a quarter to six o'clock in the evening, when about to start, the Severn was lying at her berth near the Newport-bridge, with her bow towards the bridge. At this time the tide was running up the Newport river very strong, at about seven knots an hour. The signal for starting having been given, the captain commenced swinging her round, and cast off the stern chain, depending upon the bow rope and the power of the engine for bringing her round with her head to the tide, and thus getting her under weigh. At this moment, when the order was given to back her, it was found that

the screw would not revolve; the vessel immediately swung round, and, carried with the run of tide, struck with her bow against the sharp wedgelike buttress of the bridge, and, recoiling, almost instantly struck with her side against another buttress with such force, that every one on the bridge fully expected her to turn right over. Boats were instantly put in requisition, and the passengers, upwards of fifty in number, were fortunately all got on shore, but not without very great difficulty. In about an hour and a half the vessel was seen to go down, the captain and crew having only just jumped into some boats previously to her sinking; indeed, they staid by her so long, that the boats in which they were were swamped. The crew were, however, picked up by other boats, and rescued from their perilous situation, though not until some of them had been drawn under the bridge, and to some distance above it.

— THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT IN 1800 AND 1844.—According to the Law List for 1800, there were sixty-three barristers on the Northern Circuit, including five silk gownsmen, viz., Messrs Law and Park, and Serjeants Cockell, Clayton, and Heywood. The Law List for 1844 contains the names of two hundred and twenty-one barristers on the same circuit, including thirteen silk gownsmen, viz., Messrs. Armstrong, Baines, Dundas, Knowles, Lewin, Martin, Starkie, Wortley, and Roebuck; and Serjeants Atcherly, Murphy, Thompson, and Wrangham.

6. STRANGE ACCIDENT.—An occurrence of a very distressing character took place in Freckleton Marsh, this morning. A young man, named Walton Kirby, a native of Freckleton, about twenty-one years of age, by trade a tailor, set off from that village about ten o'clock, with the intention of proceeding to Preston with his intended bride, Alice Allanson, to make some necessary purchases previous to their being married. The latter, it appeared, had started before him; but, not being aware of this, he loitered on the road with the expectation of meeting her. He was, however, passed by a man who informed him that she was some distance in advance of him. On hearing this he took a short pipe, which he was smoking, from his mouth, and put it in his coat pocket, and then started off at a quicker rate. A brisk wind was blowing in the face of the poor fellow as he walked, and it is believed that this caused the fragments of the tobacco in the pipe to set fire to his coat, which he did not perceive till it was beyond his power to extinguish the flames. A cottager, having his attention attracted by flames proceeding from the side of the road, ran to the spot. On approaching it he saw a man prostrate on the ground; but before he reached him the poor fellow had started off in the direction of the toll-gate, then distant about a quarter of a mile. The flames had spread over his garments so rapidly, that when he arrived at the gate-house scarcely a fragment of clothing was left upon his person, a belt only which he wore being entire. He was afterwards conveyed to his home very much burnt.

— BARBAROUS MURDER.—A savage murder was committed at Battersea on Monday night, the 29th ult. The victim was Mrs. Sarah M'Farlane, a widow, who kept a day school: the murderer being Augustus Dalmas, a Frenchman. Dalmas has long been

resident n England, and for many years was engaged in some chemical works at Battersea. Latterly he had been employed at a floor-cloth manufactory in Knightsbridge; and he is understood to have been a clever operative chemist and a good linguist. He was married, and had four daughters, now grown up. Some time ago he ran away from his family, and Mrs. M'Farlane then took the daughters into her house from charitable motives; which afterwards led to an intimacy between her and their father. About eighteen months ago, Mrs. Dalmas died; and subsequently the widower paid his addresses to Mrs. M'Farlane. She received them favourably, and the banns were published; but her family persuaded her to break off the match. Nevertheless the acquaintance continued. He had recently obtained a situation for his youngest daughter, and on Monday night he and Mrs. M'Farlane took the girl to her place; leaving her about half-past eight o'clock. About half-past ten o'clock, a man and woman respectably dressed, like Dalmas and his companion, were seen by a woman, who afterwards recognized the body of Mrs. M'Farlane, walking towards Battersea Bridge. Mrs. M'Farlane was heard to say that she could not stop out all night. About the same time, Mr. Parkins, a silversmith, living at Chelsea, paid toll on his return home from Battersea: when he had walked a short way on the bridge, he met a woman running and reeling, who asked him to take her to the toll-house. He held her; but seeing Hall, the toll-collector, she again ran forward—Hall caught her as she staggered—and she fell gently to the ground. It was then found that she was Mrs. M'Farlane, and that her throat was cut. Assistance was procured, and she was carried to the Swan Inn, close by, where she expired in a few minutes. Before she died, she said that "Dalmas had done it." The cut on her throat began at the trachea, and extended along the right side to the spine: it must have been done by some one standing behind her, and with a very sharp instrument. Dalmas subsequently surrendered himself. An inquest was held on the 1st inst. and the inquiry was adjourned till to-day, when a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against Dalmas. He was afterwards tried at the Central Criminal Court, convicted and sentenced to death; but after being repeatedly visited by some medical gentlemen, in order to ascertain the state of his mind, the Home Secretary directed that he should be kept in confinement as a criminal lunatic.

7. DESTRUCTION OF THE MANCHESTER THEATRE ROYAL.—About six o'clock A. M. some parties, on passing the theatre, observed flames and smoke issuing from the lower part of the building, and gave an alarm at the Police-yard. The Superintendent immediately went to the spot, accompanied by firemen and nine engines, and found the whole building enveloped in flames. The most strenuous exertions were made to save the building; but it was soon apparent that little, if any of it, could be saved, the heat of the devouring element was so intense. The dressing-rooms alone were saved, with part of their contents, but in a sadly damaged state. The exertions of the firemen were next directed to the galleries and boxes; but a portion of the roof, falling with a tremendous crash, carried the whole down and some

of the firemen with it, Mr. Rose saving himself by jumping down stairs. One of the firemen was so much injured that it was found necessary to take him to the Infirmary.

— In the Court of Queen's Bench, the Solicitor-General applied for a rule calling on Mr. Labbeius Charles Humfrey, barrister, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for charging the Duke of Marlborough, in an election-speech at Woodstock, with corrupt and disgraceful conduct as a magistrate and a gentleman. The statements made by Mr. Humfrey were calculated to injure the Duke in the discharge of his magisterial duties. There was something peculiar in the case: Mr. Humfrey did not go to Woodstock to canvass the electors, for he said that would be hopeless; but he rendered himself, as was contended, the instrument of the slander and malice of others. Affidavits had been made contradicting his statements. Lord Denman refused the application, on the ground that there was no precedent for granting a rule on account of words used at an election, and that the charges were not sufficient: they did not allege that the Duke acted corruptly in administering his duties as a magistrate, neither were they calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and consequently did not call for the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court. The other Judges concurred, and the rule therefore was refused.

— The Police made a general onslaught on the west-end gambling-houses, after midnight yesterday. Detachments from several divisions, each headed by its superintendent, armed with axes and crowbars, and provided with a ladder, proceeded to attack several noted houses. The result was the seizure of a great quantity of gaming implements, documents of the kind called "I O U," cash to the amount of nearly 3,000*l.*, and seventy-three persons. To-day the prisoners were brought up at Marlborough-street Police-office, and the case of each house was taken in succession.

— CRIMINAL LUNATICS. — The number of criminal lunatics at present immured within the various gaols of Great Britain amounts altogether to 118, the crimes committed by whom, whilst labouring under what are called "morbid delusions," comprise all sorts of offences, both against the person and against property, including murder, arson, burglary, rape, cutting and maiming, assaults, &c. One man, named David Davies, is confined in consequence of having fired at Viscount Palmerston, M.P., in the year 1818. The number of criminal lunatics now confined in lunatic asylums in the different counties of England and Wales, amounts—in Bedford to 3, in Chester to 11, in Cornwall to 8, in Devon to 6, in Dorset to 2, in Durham to 6, in Gloucester to 10, in Hants to 4, in Herts to 1, in Kent to 7, in Lancaster to 17, in Leicester to 4, in the licensed asylums of the metropolis to 22, in Norfolk to 1, in Norwich to 2, in Notts to 4, in Oxford to 2, in Salop to 3, in Somerset to 4, in Stafford to 2, in Suffolk to 6, in Sussex to 1, in Warwick to 2, in Wilts to 8, in Worcester to 3, in York (west riding) to 3, and in York (east riding) to 2.

14. EXTRAORDINARY CASE. — NEATH.—A jury was this day empannelled in the hall to assess the amount of damages to be paid by Mr. Rowland Fothergill, the wealthy owner of Hensal Castle, for a se-

rious injury inflicted on Mr. Brown, the superintendent of his farms, with a pitchfork, on the 17th of August last. The damages were laid at 1,000*l*. It appeared from the evidence, that Mr. Fothergill, taking offence at an expression of Mr. Brown's, in a hayfield on the estate, struck the latter with a pike, which broke in two pieces, and inflicted such serious injuries on Mr. Brown, that he remained under medical treatment for nearly five months. A number of witnesses described the occurrence in the hayfield—the acute sufferings of the plaintiff, and the injuries under which he continued to labour from the effects of the blow. No witnesses were called for the defendant; and, after a very brief summing up, the jury awarded the plaintiff 500*l*. damages. The greatest interest was manifested in Swansea, Merthyr and Cardiff as to the result, Mr. Fothergill being one of the principal ironmasters, and a magistrate of the county.

— Strange Malady in New Brunswick.—A hideous and fatal disorder, considered by the local medical men to resemble the leprosy of the seventeenth century, has lately made its appearance among the French population on the borders of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the Canadian Government has granted 500*l*. to the Executive for the suppression and alleviation of the horrid malady, on the message sent up to them on the subject by Sir W. Colebrooke, Governor of New Brunswick. The disorder first appeared a few years ago, since when seven persons, after languishing in a wretched state of existence for five or six years, had died of it. One of these patients had been placed alone, and confined in a log hut, and fed through a hole, dying finally insane. At this period there are about twenty-four patients on both sides of the Gloucester and Northumberland counties, and probably more who conceal it, to prevent being shunned by their neighbours. The disease is invariably fatal, and contagiously communicates itself by touch or appropinquity. The contagion is so dreaded, that in many of the cases relatives and friends have refused to carry the food, for which an appetite and desire is still preserved, and the inspector of the poor has been compelled to do it as a duty. Two of the surgeons who gave their opinion before the Canadian Legislature considered it was not leprosy.

— Lord Thanet's Fox.—The late Earl of Thanet was in the habit of removing every year, with his hunters and hounds, from Hoth field, near Ashford, in Kent, to another seat he had in Westmoreland. A short time previous to one of these removals a fox had been run to earth near Hothfield; and, upon being dug out, he proved to be so extraordinarily large and fine a one, that Lord Thanet directed him to be conveyed to Westmoreland. In the course of the next season a fox was run to earth again at Hothfield; and, upon being dug out, the huntsman, whippers in, and the earth-stoppers, all declared that it was the same fox which had been taken into Westmoreland, as it had an unusually large white blaze on his forehead. Lord Thanet disbelieved this, but they persisted in their assertions: and, having ear-marked the fox, he was again taken into Westmoreland, and turned loose in the neighbourhood of Appleby Castle. In hunting the next season at Hoth-

field a fox was killed at that place, which proved to be the one in question, and which had thus twice found its way from Westmoreland into Kent. By what instinct or exertion of its faculties the animal was enabled to do this (the distance from one place to the other being about 320 miles), it is not easy to form an idea.

17. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP RAILROAD.—A melancholy accident happened on this railroad at the Vieux-Dieux station, to the train which left Brussels in the afternoon, at a quarter past four o'clock, for Antwerp. Being a fast train, it was not intended it should stop at the Vieux-Dieux station; but in passing that place the axletree of the second carriage having snapped, those that followed were thrown off the rails, and coming in violent contact with a carriage laden with sand on the parallel line of rail, produced a shock that dashed to pieces four of the train. One woman was killed on the spot, another expired in the course of the night, from the fractures they had received. A passenger from Arras, accompanied by his son, was found to be very seriously injured. Another passenger, a baker, of Hoboken, died in the hospital. Four other persons were conveyed to the hospital.

18. SUICIDE IN A CHURCH.—The church of St. Gervais, in Paris, was to-day the scene of a frightful event. A young man, rather elegantly dressed, had entered a few minutes before, and was seen to kneel and remain in pious contemplation before the picture of St. Julietta. Soon afterwards he proceeded to the confession-box, and appeared to be most fervently praying, when all of a sudden a loud explosion was heard, and the unhappy young man fell on the flags, which were soon covered with blood. He had blown out his brains with a pistol, which he still held in his hand, and when the bystanders ran to take him up he had ceased to exist. By a strange and painful coincidence a marriage was then celebrating in an adjoining chapel. The young man was, according to all appearances, a stranger to Paris; he had no papers about him by which he could be identified. The only thing found in his pocket was a letter addressed to a person whom he designated under the name of Charlotte, and called his sister, and to whom he spoke of a secret which he regretted not to have had resolution enough to confide to her.

— DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF NAWORTH CASTLE, CUMBERLAND.—This evening, shortly after five o'clock, Naworth Castle, the old baronial seat of the Howards, in this county, took fire, and the distressing intelligence was conveyed by the ominous smoke that rose from the hills beyond Brampton, amidst which the Castle was beautifully situate on elevated ground overlooking the vale of the Irthing. A special train was immediately despatched from the station of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and in less than an hour after the alarm reached Carlisle the engines had arrived at the scene of destruction; but notwithstanding this despatch, the fire had made such rapid progress that it was soon evident there was no chance whatever of saving the venerable Castle, to which so many historic and romantic associations are attached. There was a very scanty supply of water; for although there was a tank of con-

siderable size over the keep, and some springs were within the walls, they were insufficient to produce any perceptible effect upon the conflagration. The fire commenced in the immediate neighbourhood of the great hall, and soon spread through the entire quadrangle, burning with such intense fury as almost to defy the great exertions made to save the relics of antiquity, books, panel pictures, and ancient furniture, with which the building was stored.

By eight o'clock the Castle was burnt down, with the exception of the steward's residence on the western, and a portion of "Belted Willie's Tower" on the eastern, side of the quadrangle. The amount of property saved was more than might have been expected; but the damage done was altogether irreparable. Much of the beautiful armour and magnificent tapestry were consumed, and the stately halls utterly destroyed.

Naworth had long been an object of local pride and of great interest to all visitors to the district. It was, in fact, one of the most important of the "sights" in Cumberland, and was in many respects unique; and, being open to the public on all suitable occasions, it afforded the only opportunity in existence of seeing how the border Barons lived in the olden time.

Naworth Castle was an ancient possession of the Dacres, and passed into the family of the Howards by marriage. Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, the famous "Belted Will" of border history, and ancestor to the Earls of Carlisle, succeeded to it and a large domain annexed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in right of his wife Elizabeth, sister of George Lord Dacre, who died without heirs male. He was Warden of the Western Marches, and was distinguished for his learning and literary research, as well as for the rigour with which he repelled the excesses of the daring mosstroopers who ventured to foray in his district. In the Castle of Naworth his private apartments, comprising a bed-room, oratory, and library, as well as his sword, the broad and studded belt in which he wore it, his embroidered gloves, and splendid suit of armour, were shewn to the public in addition to the other objects of interest in the Castle.

— NOBLE INSOLVENT.—The schedule of Lionel Felix Tollemache, commonly called Lord Huntingtower, was filed in the Insolvent Debtors' Court to-day, the noble Lord having applied "to take the benefit of the act." The hearing of his petition to be discharged was fixed for the 27th June next.—The schedule is truly described as an "extraordinary document."

In the aggregate the debts are set forth at upwards of 87,000*l.*; of which sum 40,000*l.* is the penal amount of a bond entered into by the insolvent under his bankruptcy to the Official Assignee, to pay his *bonâ fide* debts proved to the amount of 20,000*l.* The other debts are principally on "bill transactions," and for goods obtained from tradesmen. Many of the debts are "renewals" under the bankruptcy, and after the certificate was obtained; and among the names appears that of Mr. George S. Ford, the attorney, who, it will be remembered, was concerned in the proceedings to set aside the fiat in bankruptcy. The bankruptcy was in 1842, and the certificate obtained in the following

year. The consideration for upwards of 40,000*l.* of debts contracted since the bankruptcy, either in money or in property, is stated to amount to only 1,847*l.*; shewing that the "bill transactions" form as prominent a feature under the insolvency as they did under the bankruptcy. Among the creditors the name of Patrick Hay is stated for 2,000*l.*, as having drawn four bills of exchange, which the insolvent accepted, and on which the present holder had advanced 20*l.* There are in the schedule not fewer than "ninety-two creditors" and no debtors; nor any property for the creditors, except any surplus that may arise under the reversions of the insolvent after the bond in bankruptcy is satisfied. Since the bankruptcy the insolvent had various residences, sojourning but a few weeks at each; and in the schedule a detailed account is given of his expenses.

— DREADFUL MURDER NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—This afternoon the town and its environs were alarmed by the discovery of a series of atrocious murders. The victims were a poor woman named Ann Saville and her three children, (two girls and a boy), of the several ages of seven, five, and four years, who were found with their throats cut from ear to ear in a small "spinny" in the parish of Colwick, a beautiful suburban village about three miles from Nottingham. The murderer was the husband and father. Mrs. Saville and her children, after having been in the union workhouse at Nottingham for the last three months, came out last week, and went in search of her husband, a framework knitter, employed at Radford. On her finding him he came back with her to the town, and left her to sleep at the house of a man named Samuel Wardle, in Woodstreet, Meadow-platts; next morning, after breakfast, he fetched his wife and children away, and set off with them to visit her sister at Carlton. He afterwards returned on the same day to Wardle's, and as his wife and her children were not there, he professed to be much alarmed. It seems that he was paying his addresses to a young woman at Radford, named Tait, and on that evening he actually went to her and offered to marry her; the girl told him that she understood he was already married, and refused to have anything to do with him Saville replied, "She's not my wife; she has never troubled you, and never will; she's safe, and the children provided for." The next day he went again to Wardle's, and his wife not being there, he said he thought she must have drowned herself. Suspicions having arisen, he was apprehended, and while he was in custody the bodies were found. It appears that a bird-fancier, named Swinscoe of Carlton, was taking a walk with his son, and discovered them in the spinny. The children lay together, but the mother, with her throat shockingly mangled, was at some distance. A razor was in her left hand, but it was held in such a manner as to render it evident that it had been put there since her death. The unfortunate woman did not appear to have struggled much, and her hands were uncut; there were also traces of her having been dragged along the grass. The bodies were quite cold and stiff, and the blood was congealed. The razor was identified as one that the prisoner was in the habit of using; and when the prisoner's box was searched his

razor-case proved to be empty. Spots of blood were also found upon his trousers. The spinny where the horrible transaction took place, is situate on the top of a high hill, between Carlton and Colwick, and is crossed by a foot-path between the two villages. It possesses many natural beauties, the prospect being remarkably fine. Saville was afterwards tried and convicted. He was sentenced to be hanged, and was shortly afterwards executed.

PRIVATE BANKS.—The following return of the number of Private Banks which became bankrupt in the years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, with the amount of dividends paid, has been laid before Parliament:—

Year.	Bankruptcies	Viz. Banks of Issue.	Dividends.
1839	9	...	1 under 5s. 1 under 10s. 7 no div.
1840	24	8	2 under 5s. 4 under 10s. 1 under 15s. 17 no div.
1841	26	11	5 under 5s. 6 under 10s. 1 under 15s. 1 under 20s. 13 no div.
1842	12	4	2 under 5s. 9 no div. 1 not known
1843	11	6	2 under 5s. 1 under 10s. 1 under 15s. 1 under 20s. 6 not known

27. LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—The directors of this company repeated on Whit Monday the plan which they found so beneficial to their exchequer at Easter, of issuing holiday tickets, entitling the passenger to return either on Monday or Tuesday for a single fare, and the result was again most successful. Brighton never received so large an influx of visitors as it did to-day. The train which usually leaves London-bridge at half-past 8 o'clock, was delayed for nearly half an hour by the immense number of passengers. It at last started with forty-five carriages and four engines; at New-cross it was joined by six more carriages and another engine; and at Croydon by another six carriages and a sixth engine The greatest apprehensions of an accident prevailed at Brighton among the numerous persons who thronged the terminus, as 11, 12, and 1 o'clock passed without bringing the expected train. A pilot engine with one of the directors then started up the line to ascertain the cause of the delay, and in about half an hour later returned heralding in the monster train of fifty-six carriages and six engines. Close in its rear followed the mail train of sixteen carriages, and the passengers debouched from the terminus in an apparently endless stream. The Carpenters' Benevolent Society, 980 in number, also arrived earlier in the morning by a special train; and after spending the day in Box's Royal Gardens, left by the same conveyance at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening. The train comprised thirty-three carriages, propelled by three engines. The first two up-trains were also unusually large, the first containing thirty-two carriages. Altogether between 5,000 and 6,000 persons travelled on the London line, and nearly 3,000 on the Shoreham branch.

— WHITSUNTIDE. — Although colder than it has been for years, Whitsuntide has been celebrated by the usual festivities and excur-

sions. Immense numbers visited the suburban fairs at Greenwich, Stepney, and Wandsworth. The Lord Mayor had issued a proclamation to forbid the overcrowding of steamers; but the prohibition was evaded by taking on board passengers at the Adelphi, Hungerford, and other places without his lordship's jurisdiction. The number that landed at the two Greenwich piers is estimated at 40,000; and 30,000 persons were conveyed by the Greenwich Railway. Stepney fair preserved its pre-eminence in good order and magnificence: but indeed the entertainments at all the fairs seem to have been attractive. Great numbers took more extensive trips; many of the railway companies issuing tickets, on Sunday and the subsequent days, for passengers to go and return at half-fares; the passengers in some lines being allowed to return on a different day: the Brighton, Dover, Eastern Counties, and South-western Railway Companies found the plan very profitable; one train on the Brighton carried 2,000 passengers; one from Dover brought up 600, and another is described as being a quarter of a mile in length: each Dover train was drawn by four engines. The towns on these several lines also reaped considerable profits from the influx of visitors. The fares to Gravesend, by railway and steamer, were lowered to 8*d*., and the numbers of passengers were very large. The sights in town were not neglected. The most numerous crowds appear to have visited the National Gallery and the British Museum—respectively, 18,350 and about 22,000; and the paid exhibitions of a private kind were also well attended; but the levying of charges on public exhibitions, such as the monuments in Westminster Abbey, was, as usual, observed to exclude all but the few.

28. Shocking Accident at the Eton Montem.—In consequence of the accidents which have occurred at previous Montems, from the careless use which has been made of the swords worn by several of the boys, it had been contemplated by the authorities to interdict their being used altogether, or to compel those who furnish them to provide them with wooden blades. Had this salutary precaution been adopted to-day, the following painful and lamentable accident would have been avoided. On the morning of the Montem, between nine and ten o'clock, two boys, pupils in the establishment of the Rev. W. L. Elliot, one of the assistant-masters, amused themselves by fencing with their dress-swords; when, by an unlucky movement, one of them named Fox, a fine lad about seventeen years of age, received the point of the sword of his fellow pupil in his right eye. Mr. Chapman, surgeon, of Windsor, was immediately in attendance, who, from the dangerous nature of the wound, lost no time in proceeding by the railway to London with the sufferer, to consult with Mr. Tyrrell, the eminent surgeon, on the case. The sight was found to be totally and irrecoverably destroyed, the sword having completely divided the iris.

— American Hoax.—A great "sensation" was produced in New York, by the publication, in an extra sheet of the Sun, of a long and formal account of an aërial voyage across the Atlantic, performed in three days. The voyage is minutely narrated, the peculiar construction of the balloon is described

with great gravity, and in quite a scientific style, and illustrated by a large wood-cut, the whole being introduced by the following announcement, printed in great capitals:—"Astounding news! by express *via* Norfolk. The Atlantic crossed in Three Days! Signal triumph of Mr. Monck Mason's Flying Machine!! Arrival at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S.C., of Mr. Mason, Mr. Robert Holland, Mr. Henson, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, and four others, in the steering balloon Victoria, after a passage of seventy-five hours from land to land." "Full particulars of the voyage" occupy nearly five columns of the paper.

28. The Ancient City Wells.—In the course of making some excavations in Friday-street, Cheapside (where formerly stood the Saracen's Head inn, and the house of Sir C. Wren,) a deep well, said to be of Roman construction, was discovered. It was about two feet below what was supposed to be the ground on which the Saracen's Head was erected, but upon digging the earth massive walls were met with, of the Roman and subsequent periods. The Roman wall was composed of Kentish flags, flint, and cement. Other walls, which were made of bricks, were so firmly cemented together that the pickaxes were blunted, and it required wedges to be used in order to separate the bricks from each other. The well, on being plombed, was found to be about forty feet in depth, and the water was pure and pellucid. It was not known to the late occupier of the inn that such a well was in existence. A short time ago, in Addle-street, a similar description of well was found upon clearing away the earth for a foundation. It is supposed that after the fire of London many wells were lost, which were covered over with the bricks and rubbish of the houses destroyed, as in several other parts of the city wells have been found upon removing the earth.

— Honourable Origin of a Name.—The following is the origin of the name of Metternich, the celebrated Austrian diplomatist. The family name was originally Metter, but received the addition of the last syllable in the following manner:—In one of the great battles of the fifteenth century, the Emperor of Germany saw an entire regiment take to flight, with the exception of one man, who stood his ground and defended himself gallantly till he fell covered with wounds. The Emperor inquired his name. It was Metter. That night, at supper, talking of the regiment in question, the Emperor said—"They all fled—but Metter *nicht*." Every body knows that *nicht* is the German for "not." The family adopted the additional monosyllable, and hence the origin of the house of Metternich.

JUNE.

1. Visits of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony.—The King of Saxony arrived in town by the South-western Railway, this afternoon. His Majesty was attended by Baron Gersdorff, the Saxon Minister, M. de Minckwitz, Master of the Wardrobe, Count Albert Vitzthum, Chamberlain, Major Reichardt, Aide-de-Camp, and Dr. Carus, First Physician. At the Railway Station the King was met by Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater: thence the party proceeded to the Palace in

three royal carriages. The Queen received her illustrious visitor in the grand hall.

The Emperor of Russia was the next visitor; though he did not go direct to the Palace. His Majesty left Rotterdam at two o'clock yesterday, in the *Cyclops* Dutch government steamer; which was also attended by the King of Holland's steamers *Merassie* and *Cerberus*. The squadron arrived off Woolwich at ten minutes to ten o'clock this evening. Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister, and the Chevalier Benkhausen, slept in Woolwich dockyard the previous night; and those gentlemen, with Sir Francis Collier, Lord Bloomfield, and the other authorities of the station, were in attendance to receive the Emperor. As the steamer drew nigh, he was discerned standing on the deck—a fine-looking man, more than six feet high; with regular features, a keen eye, and bushy mustachios. His commanding figure was enveloped in an ample cloth cloak, trimmed with fur; and on his head he wore a sort of turban. He was attended by Count Orloff, General d'Adlerberg, Prince Wassiltschikoff, and Prince Radzivill. Having landed, the travellers proceeded at once to the Russian Embassy; where they took up their abode. The Autocrat cordially greeted the Baroness Brunow. At midnight he retired to rest.

The next day, Sunday, Prince Albert arrived, at half-past nine o'clock. The Emperor went to meet the Prince, which he did halfway down the stairs, and embraced him; the Prince returning the salute. Prince Albert remained with the Emperor for half an hour. That morning, the Emperor attended divine service at the Russian chapel in Welbeck-street. Subsequently arrived at the Embassy, by the Queen's command, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley Drummond, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wylde, to wait on the Emperor during his stay; and Captain Hay, with a small body of police, to guard the Imperial person. At half-past one o'clock, Prince Albert returned with a couple of carriages, and took the Emperor and the principal persons of his suite to Buckingham Palace. The Queen received his Majesty in the grand hall. A splendid dejeuner was served for the three monarchs. The Emperor then set out with Prince Albert and visited the Queen Dowager, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, and the Duke of Wellington. Prince Albert left his illustrious companion at the Russian Embassy, and returned to the Palace. About half-past four, being much fatigued, his Majesty fell into a sound nap. While he slept, the Duke of Cambridge and the King of Saxony both called to pay a visit; but they would not disturb his repose, and departed without seeing him. At a quarter to eight o'clock, his Majesty and suite went in three of the Queen's carriages to the Palace; where her Majesty gave a grand banquet to the royal visitors and a select party, including the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the Great Officers of State. The Emperor returned at night to the Embassy.

On Monday morning, his Majesty visited Sir Robert Peel, and went to see Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt's stock of jewellery, making purchases to the extent of 5000*l*. In the afternoon, his Majesty, with the Russian Minister and suite, left town by the Great Western Railway for Windsor.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of Saxony, left Buckingham Palace at a quarter to three o'clock on Monday, in a carriage and four. Part of the two suites followed in three other carriages and four; and an escort of Lancers guarded the cortège. The party proceeded to Paddington; thence by the Great Western Railway to Slough; and so, in carriages and four, under an escort of Life Guards, to Windsor Castle; which was reached at five minutes to four. Soon after his arrival, Prince Albert returned to Slough, to meet the Emperor of Russia and conduct him to the Castle.

On Tuesday, the whole party at the Castle, except the Queen, went to Ascot Races. First, three phaetons, each drawn by four ponies, departed with various members of the suites. Then followed a procession of seven open carriages and four: conveying Prince Albert, the Emperor, the King, and other illustrious persons; several gentlemen being on horseback. The two royal visitors were dressed in plain frock coats.

On Wednesday, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and a number of officers, arrived to be present at a grand review in the Great Park. The royal hostess and all her guests set out about eleven o'clock; when a line of seven carriages passed out of George the Fourth's Gate, and down the Long Walk. In the first were the Queen, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Buccleugh; in the next, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and their preceptress. Prince Albert, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, and the Duke of Cambridge, rode on horseback, with the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, and a numerous party of officers of high rank; all in uniform. The Prince wore a Field-Marshal's uniform; the Emperor, one of dark green faced with red; the King, dark blue and gold; all three wore the insignia of the Garter; the Prince wore the insignia of the Russian order of St. Andrew, the King those of the Golden Fleece. The party arrived on the ground about a quarter past eleven o'clock; and the horses were at once removed from the Queen's carriage to prevent any accident by their being frightened. The review was the most imposing that has taken place in this country for many years; and the varied attractions of Windsor having drawn a large influx of visitors, besides a great concourse from London for the day, the Park was peopled by a swarm of spectators. The troops reviewed consisted of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and the second battalions of the Grenadier, the Coldstream, and the Scots Fusileer Guards, two troops of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the First Regiment of Life Guards, the Seventeenth Lancers, the Royal Horse Artillery, and a battery of Field Artillery. The whole were commanded by Viscount Combermere. When the party from the Castle arrived, the royal horsemen and the officers passed along the line of troops, inspecting them; a band playing the Russian National Anthem. The Emperor rode well at the head of the group, keenly scrutinizing the condition and bearing of the men. He was observed to converse freely with those about him, and particularly with the English Premier: whose plain clothes rendered him conspicuous among the glittering uniforms. The troops then performed divers evolutions. The Queen and the royal infants

left the ground about half-past twelve o'clock; the other royal personages not till the close of the review, about half-past one. The Queen, the Emperor, and Sir Robert Peel were much cheered as they departed.

In the evening, the party went in open carriages to see Virginia Water.

On Thursday, the Castle again poured forth its gay train to Ascot, much in the same order as on Tuesday; the difference being that the Queen accompanied her consort and crowned guests.

Earlier in the day, the King of Saxony went to Clewer with Baron de Cetto; and Prince Albert took his Majesty to show him the farm.

All the visitors returned to town on Friday morning. At eleven o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony, left the Castle,—the suite following in four carriages; and travelling from Slough to Paddington by the Great Western Railway, arrived at Buckingham Palace about noon.

In the afternoon, the Emperor went out to pay a round of visits, beginning with Lady Londonderry; and after calling at the Embassy, he returned to the Palace.

The King of Saxony also issued forth, to see Stafford House, the Parliament Palace, and other public buildings.

The Queen gave a state dinner and evening party to two hundred guests, including the diplomatic corps; who were all introduced to their Russian and Saxon Majesties.

— On Saturday morning, the 8th, the Emperor went at half-past ten o'clock attended by Baron Brunow, to the Senior United Service Club. He had desired to be received without parade, simply as a member, and only eighteen gentlemen were present. He looked over the rooms, and thence he proceeded to the new Houses of Parliament, where he was met by Prince Albert. Mr. Barry was in attendance; and the Prince and the architect explained the building, its design and purposes, to the visitor. The Prince returned to the Palace as he came, on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater. The Emperor paid a visit to the Duchess of Buccleuch, and regained the Palace at noon. Soon afterwards his Majesty gave audience to the Duke of Wellington, who wore a Russian costume, with the insignia of the Garter and of the Golden Fleece. At a quarter past one o'clock Prince Albert, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Saxony, left Buckingham Palace in an open carriage and four, to be present at a fête given by the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick. The three suites followed in five other carriages and four; the servants and outriders in scarlet liveries; and a detachment of Lancers escorted the party. At five minutes to two o'clock the Lancers dashed into the avenue; but the pace was then slackened; the multitude of spectators being thus afforded a good opportunity of viewing the illustrious foreigners. The Duke of Devonshire received his visitors at the grand entrance; as they alighted the bands in the grounds struck up a national air of Russia, and the Russian standard was hoisted. The Emperor embraced the Duke with great cordiality. The Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Mademoiselle d'Este, the Duke of Wellington, and many diplomatic personages, were among the guests, who numbered seven or eight hundred distinguished noblemen and gentlemen. After par-

taking of a splendid déjeuner a la fourchette, Prince Albert and his illustrious companions left the grounds, at a quarter past four o'clock. At parting, the Emperor again embraced the Duke, and shook him warmly by the hand. The return to the Palace was made by five o'clock. In the evening, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Emperor, and the King of Saxony went to the Italian Opera; the several suites occupying seven carriages. On Sunday, the 9th, the Emperor attended divine service at the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street. His Majesty and his suite were in full regimentals. After the service, the Emperor repaired to the Embassy, and having exchanged the military for a civil dress, he paid farewell visits to Sir Robert Peel and the Dowager Countess of Pembroke: he went back to the Embassy for a parting visit to Baroness Brunow and her youthful daughter, and then to the Palace, where the Duke of Devonshire had audience of his Majesty. Having partaken of a déjeuner, the Emperor took his leave at five o'clock. The Queen, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, came with the guest as far as the grand entrance-hall, and took a final leave of his Majesty only when he had already entered the carriage. Prince Albert rode in the same carriage with the Emperor, who was attended by the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir George Cockburn, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Honourable Mr. Currie, and all the members of the Russian suite; the whole party occupying six royal carriages. They proceeded at a rapid pace to Woolwich, where a royal salute was fired on their arrival. The Earl of Hardwicke and the authorities of the Dockyard were already in attendance; and a bevy of distinguished ladies, including the Baroness Brunow and the Countess of Pembroke, were present to take a last farewell. While the luggage was shipped and other preparations were made, the Emperor viewed the Dockyard and the works, and then went on board the Black Eagle steamer. Here Prince Albert took leave. The Emperor stood on deck and waved his last adieus to the ladies, as the steamer passed rapidly down the river. Baron Brunow accompanied his imperial master as far as Gravesend, leaving the Black Eagle to pursue its voyage.

2. Extensive Fire.—A very destructive fire occurred at Gravesend during the night. It began in West-street, a long narrow lane, extending from High-street in a direction parallel to the river; the houses are old and built of wood, and there are several warehouses containing inflammable materials. The fire was discovered by a Policeman, at a quarter to eleven o'clock; he gave the alarm, and six engines were soon at work. Bodies of police, and of military from Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, kept order and helped the firemen. The Union Wharf, near or at which the fire commenced, was used as a storehouse for pitch, tar, and timber; and in a salt warehouse, next to it, were gunpowder and brimstone. Four barrels of gunpowder exploded with a loud report. When the fire began the wind blew fresh from the north and east, and the flames spread rapidly to the neighbouring houses. At three o'clock there was a lull in the wind, and the efforts to check the flames prevailed; but not until twenty-five houses had been burnt down, and fifteen seriously damaged.

3. The Queen Dowager left town to-day for the Continent, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimer, and attended by the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Earl Howe, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Sir David Davies. Her Majesty travelled by the South-eastern Railway to Dover, embarked in the Princess Alice steamer, and landed at Calais in the afternoon. The authorities of the town received the royal traveller with the customary honours. Horses were put to the carriages, and Queen Adelaide set off at once from the quay for Germany.

— The celebrated Madame Lamotte, who acted so deplorable a part in the affair of the diamond necklace of Queen Marie Antoinette, and was sentenced to be branded on both shoulders, flogged through the streets of Paris, and to be confined for life in the Saltpetrière, from which place she made her escape, lately died in one of the hotels of the Faubourg St. Germain, in the 80th year of her age. During upwards of thirty years the Countess de Lamotte contrived to escape unnoticed, and was only recognised after her death.

4. Dreadful Murder.—To-day Weston-super-Mare, twenty-one miles from Bristol, was the scene of a barbarous murder—viz., that of a wife by her husband, a man moving in a respectable sphere of life, possessed of a small independence, and carrying on a prosperous business in Weston. The unfortunate victim was Mary Fisher, the wife of Joel Fisher, (the murderer,) who kept a house called the Devonshire Inn. The deceased was formerly married to a man named Hyatt, who, however, left her with two children, and was absent and supposed to be dead for about ten or twelve years, during which period the deceased married the man Fisher, with whom, it seems, her life was any thing but a happy one. There were frequent quarrels between them, and on more than one occasion she left him, but subsequently returned. On the evening preceding the murder, her husband and she had a desperate quarrel, arising from the circumstance of a lodger having left the house, on account of (as was alleged by Fisher) her conduct to him. The quarrel continued up to the period of bedtime, and her husband frequently threatened her that he would "do for her." The consequence was, that she refused to sleep with him, and at about eleven o'clock retired to bed with a female servant. After she had retired to bed her husband was still heard about the house in a state of great excitement, uttering horrid threats, to the effect that he would murder her, and that that night should be her last. Shortly after five o'clock yesterday morning the servant girl was alarmed by his bursting open the door of the bedroom where herself and mistress were sleeping in one bed and two of his children in another. He was armed with a square iron bar, with which he had forced the door, and having jumped upon the bed, he instantly struck his unfortunate victim with it upon the head. The servant and children cried out in horror, but he replied that he would not injure any of them, and struck the unfortunate woman two or three more blows with the bar, which literally smashed in her skull; after which he left the room, but in less than a minute returned with a carving-knife, with which he cut her throat in so dreadful a

manner as to nearly sever her head from her body. Being thus satisfied of her death, he immediately went into the bed-room of one of his lodgers—a young man —whom he informed of what he had done. The servant in the mean time had alarmed the neighbourhood and procured a policeman, who, upon his arrival, was shown up-stairs to the chamber where the corpse lay, by the murderer himself. He was afterwards tried, convicted, and executed at Taunton.

7. The King of Saxony.—His Saxon Majesty being anxious to attain some insight into the mode of proceeding of the British Legislature, visited both Houses of Parliament this evening.

In the House of Lords, the attendance of peers, at an early hour, was unusually numerous, a very general impression prevailing that the Emperor of Russia would pay their lordships a visit. Soon after five o'clock the King of Saxony entered the House in the most private and unostentatious manner. His Majesty, who was plainly dressed in blue, was furnished with a chair, and sat in front of the right reverend bench. His Majesty remained until the adjournment of the House, watching the proceedings with much apparent interest.

The House of Lords having adjourned, the King immediately proceeded thence to the House of Commons, into which he was ushered by Sir W. Gosset, Sergeant-at-Arms, who bowed his Majesty into his chair just below the bar, which being elevated above the level of the floor affords a commanding view of the House. The entrance of the King was not observed at first by all the members, but the direction of a few eyes to the position he occupied soon led the universal attention in that direction; and many members in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sergeant's chair involuntarily took off their hats and sat uncovered, which is not usual. In a few minutes Sir R. Peel left his seat, and having advanced towards the King of Saxony, took up his position at the left of the chair, with his face towards the House, and entered into conversation with his Majesty, describing, in answer to questions put to him, the nature of the business and the arrangements of the House. His Majesty remained until the House was about to go to a division.

10. Wreck of the Manchester, Hull, and Hamburg Steamer.—This vessel left Hull, under the command of Captain Dudley, to-day, with a miscellaneous cargo; and, on arriving on the opposite coast, struck on the Marle Sand, on the coast of Holstein, about twenty-five miles from the shore, during a hurricane, and became a complete wreck. The sands are formed of quicksand, and are said to be as formidable to the mariner, off that coast, as the Goodwin on the English shore. The number of persons who perished by this catastrophe is twenty-eight, twenty-two of whom formed the crew, the remainder being passengers.

— Suicide in Somnambulism.—A very strange suicide in somnambulism was committed at Ampthill, on the 23d May. William Sexton, a son of the landlord of the White Hart Inn, had been ill with asthma, and had frequently been delirious; but his health had much improved. On that morning, however, he went to his sister's room and woke her up; and she found that he was bleeding from a

wound in the throat. Assistance was procured, and the wound was dressed. During a temporary rally, the patient wrote down on paper, that he had had a dream, in which a policeman threatened to put him in the stocks; and to avoid that degradation, he got up, and cut his throat with a penknife, and was awakened by the pain. He died to-day.

12. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—Shortly before the embarkation of his Imperial Majesty in the *Black Eagle* steam-vessel, one of the sailors conveyed on board a bundle of straw, for the purpose of being used, when covered on the top with a piece of leather, as a bed for the Emperor, His Imperial Majesty preferring that simple material, when lying down for repose, to the luxuriant couches prepared for his convenience.

13. DREADFUL DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—This afternoon a fine boy, named Charles Evans, died from hydrophobia. The deceased was thirteen years of age, and was the son of a greengrocer in Lisson-street. About six weeks ago he was standing at his parents' door, when a dog, of the mongrel breed, came running in and out of the shop. To frighten it away the deceased attempted to kick it, when the beast sprang at him, and catching his right hand in his mouth, inflicted a severe bite in the thick part of it, drawing blood. The boy ran in doors, and every attention was paid to the wound, which in a few days completely healed. Subsequently the same dog bit two cats of its master's, and, about three weeks since, both dog and cats died within a short time of each other, mad. A day or two afterwards deceased seemed quite altered in his manner, and exhibited symptoms of impaired intellect; and when his father's housekeeper was about to wash his face, he became suddenly very outrageous, gnashing his teeth, and pushing her away, and was with difficulty soothed. He was taken to a surgeon, and then to St. George's Hospital. He remained in the greatest agony till to-day, when death terminated his sufferings.

16. SUICIDE OF A COURIER OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—Whilst the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship, *Caledonia*, was on her passage to Hamburgh, the greatest sensation was produced amongst the passengers by the following melancholy occurrence. On board was a Mr. T. Ralphs, courier to his Hanoverian Majesty, the bearer of despatches from her Majesty to his royal master. During the voyage there was nothing particular in his conduct, and on making the entrance of the Elbe he became very talkative to different members of the crew. As the vessel proceeded up the river, on her way to Hamburgh, the man was missed. The mate went in search of him, and having gone to the door of the water-closet several times, and finding it locked on the inside, and receiving no answer to his knocking, he, with the assistance of a sailor, broke it open, and found Mr. Ralphs in a sitting posture on the seat, a corpse, his throat being frightfully cut in several places. In his pocket was found a piece of paper, on which the following was written: —"Take care of my child, for Thomas Ralphs, his last request; Frankland and Churchill have been the cause of this. God bless you all."

18. The equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, before the Royal Exchange, was inaugurated

in the presence of the King of Saxony, who joined heartily in the cheering. The statue itself is fourteen feet in height, from the feet of the horse to the top of the head of the Duke; the pedestal on which it stands is of Peterhead granite, fourteen feet high; so that the total height is twenty-eight feet. The cost was 9,000*l.*, besides the metal.

18. Literary Curiosities.—At the sale of Mr. Bright's Library, the Thoresby and Walpole volume of York Miracle Plays was sold for 305*l.*, being 70*l.* more than it realised at the Strawberry Hill sale. The Cæsar Letters were sold for 61*l.*, and a volume of Treasury Warrants for 30*l.* 10*s.*, which at the sale of the Cæsar collection produced, with two other volumes, only 30*s.* The Psalter brought 225*l.*; a MS. on vellum, of the thirteenth century, 'Registrum Monasterii de Wardon,' was sold for 95*l.*; which, at a previous sale, lotted with two other volumes, was knocked down for 3*s.* 6*d.*

Literary and Scientific Institutions.—A return has been presented to Parliament, showing the operation of the Act of last Session for exempting Literary and Scientific Institutions from parochial rates, under the certificate of the Barrister appointed to revise the rules of Friendly Societies; by which it appears that in England and Wales 183 Institutions have obtained certificates, and in Ireland six only.

— The two days' sale of the late Mr. Jeremiah Harman's collection of pictures produced 28,000*l.* The highest-priced lots were a chalk drawing by *Rubens*, 'the Ascension of the Virgin,' 200 gs. An original design, 'the Elevation of the Cross,' by *Rubens*, 750 gs. 'A Group of Cattle,' by *Cuyp*, 400 gs. 'View of Dort,' by *Cuyp*, 1,010 gs. 'A Shipwreck,' by *Vandervelde*, 470 gs. 'Le Coup de Cannon,' by *Vandervelde*, 1,380 gs. 'A Marine Piece,' by *Backhuysen*, 515 gs. 'Le Bonnet Vert,' by *Teniers*, 660 gs. An 'Apennine View,' by *Salvator*, 570 gs. 'Æneas visiting Helenus,' by *Claude*, 1,750 gs. A 'Magdalen,' by *Carlo Dolce*, 690 gs. A 'View of Harlem,' by *Paul Potter*, 800 gs. 'Le Ménage Hollandais,' by *Ostade*, 1,320 gs. 'Peasants at a Guinguette,' by *Jan Steen*, 600 gs. 'The Age of Innocence,' by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, 1,520 gs. 'Peasants passing a Ford,' by *Hobbema*, 1,850 gs.

19. The Chinese Ransom.—This evening, Mr. Cooper, belonging to her Majesty's Treasury, arrived at Portsmouth, to superintend the landing of the Chinese ransom, brought by her Majesty's ship *Wanderer* from the East Indies. The ransom consists of 1,000,000 dollars, in sycee silver, contained in 250 boxes, each box containing 2,800 taels. It was received on board the *Wanderer* at Penang on the 19th of February last, from her Majesty's ship *Dido*, the Hon. Captain Keppell commander.

— A West Indiaman.—Considerable curiosity was excited at the St. Katharine's Docks, in consequence of the arrival of a vessel from Bermuda of only 41 tons burden, manned entirely by men of colour, and having a cargo consisting almost wholly of arrow-root, which had accomplished the voyage in the incredibly short space of thirty-one days. This Lilliputian vessel has only one mast, her sides are not more than from 12 to 15 inches from the deck, having a hand-rail raised above them of about the same height; the stern

is quite even with the deck, open and unprotected; and altogether she had more the appearance of a yacht, than a vessel capable of performing a voyage across the Atlantic. Though so small, she was of great strength, and had not a vestige of paint or ornament about her.

22. PIRACY AND MASSACRE.—The *Caledonia* steamer, from America, which arrived at Liverpool to-day, brought particulars of an atrocious piracy and massacre on board the *Saladin*, of Newcastle. This vessel left Valparaiso in February, having a rich cargo on board, among which were a number of bars of silver and some thousands of dollars in specie; and ran ashore on the 20th May, near Halifax, Nova Scotia. On being boarded, the crew, six in number, reported that the captain had died on the 5th, the mate three days after, and that two of the crew had fallen into the sea. The whole ship was found in disorder; and suspicion being excited that the crew had mutinied and seized the ship, they were arrested and placed in prison at Halifax. In a few days three of the prisoners—Carr, Galloway, and Jones—made confessions, of which the following are the details. At Valparaiso several hands were shipped to supply the place of deserters; and among these were George Jones, a Captain Fielding, whose ship had been confiscated by the Chilian Government, and a youth about sixteen, a son of Fielding. The *Saladin* sailed on the 17th February with a crew of fourteen, Captain M'Kenzie commanding. A good deal of ill feeling existed among the crew, and M'Kenzie and Fielding openly quarrelled. About the middle of April, Fielding and Jones, and three more of the crew—a Swede named Anderson, Hazelton, and Johnstone—entered into a plot to murder the captain, the mate, and some of the seamen. The mutiny broke out on Sunday morning, 14th April, with the murder of the mate, who was struck with an axe as he reclined on the poop, and then knocked overboard. The carpenter was the next victim; and while he was struggling in the water a cry of "a man overboard!" was raised, to draw the captain on deck. The ruse succeeded: the captain appeared—was struck on the head with a hammer—struggled, but was overpowered, and finally thrown overboard. Three more of the crew were then murdered and cast into the sea. Fielding proposed to kill Carr and Galloway; but the others would not consent. After the murders, this wretch became suspicious and fearful; threw most of the arms overboard, but secreted a pair of pistols and a carving-knife; and proposed to Galloway to murder all the crew except two, run the ship ashore, sink her, and make their escape. Galloway refused his assent to this project, and disclosed it to the crew. This sealed the doom of Fielding: the crew seized him, tied his hands and feet, and after keeping him in miserable suspense for some time, threw him overboard, inflicting the same fate on his son. After this, having divided the money among them, the murderers proposed to proceed to the coast of Cape Breton or Newfoundland, scuttle the vessel, and take the long-boat up the Gulf of St. Lawrence; but being led astray by the commander of an American schooner with which they spoke, they ran the ship ashore near Halifax, as al-

ready related. The prisoners were afterwards tried, and some of them executed.

25. SINGULAR SUPERSTITION.—A fisherman, residing in Woolwich, while engaged in hauling in his net, was observed to overbalance himself and fall into the river. Drags were immediately procured, and every attempt made to recover his body, but without success. Some of his friends insisted upon trying the following singular plan to discover the body, but without the anticipated result:—A bundle of straw was taken to the middle of the river in a boat; and on her arriving as near as possible at the spot where he fell overboard, the straw was set on fire while floating on the surface of the water, and allowed to be carried onwards by the tide, then running down, the parties in the boat expressing a firm belief that the fire would go out and the smoke cease to be evolved over the place where the body had settled in the river. The experiment failed entirely, as after considerable labour in dragging the river for some distance round the place where the straw ceased to burn and to smoke, the parties gave up further trial as hopeless.

26. MURDER AND SUICIDE AT WORCESTER. — Jabus Hooper, a man moving in a respectable sphere of life, and having a decent competency for his subsistence, for some days past had been indulging in excessive drink; and this is supposed to have impaired his faculties. During last night, Hooper, who lived with the family of his brother, retired to rest at his usual hour, one of his brother's children sleeping with him. About three o'clock this morning, the family was aroused by a noise proceeding from the bedroom of the murderer; and on proceeding thither, Mrs. Hooper (his brother's wife) found her son lying on the floor of the room, weltering in a large pool of blood and quite dead. Assistance was immediately called; and the neighbours and police rushing in, found the murderer also lying upon his back in the same room, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and the instrument with which this double murder had been committed (a razor) lying in a pool of blood.

— EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS.—Appended to the evidence taken before the select committee on railways, there is a curious table, showing the rate of different items of expenditure per mile of railway upon some of the principal British and foreign lines. From this table we gather that the Parliamentary expenses of the London and Birmingham and London and South-Western Companies have been about 650*l.* per mile; and of the Great Western and Manchester and Leeds, 1,000*l.* per mile; while the London and Brighton cost, under this head, 3,000*l.* per mile. The "law charges, engineering, direction," &c., have varied on English lines; but on all of them they have been enormously large. Thus the London and South-Western Company have had to pay, under this item, 900*l.* per mile; the Grand Junction, 1,200*l.*; the Birmingham, 1,500*l.*; the Manchester and Leeds, 1,600*l.*; the Brighton, 1,800*l.*; and the Great Western, no less an amount than 2,500*l.*! It seems that the average per mile on the Belgian railways, under this head, is 430*l.* per mile; and on the Paris and Rouen Railway, 800*l.* Under "land and compensation," the difference is equally

remarkable. Thus the Newcastle and Carlisle Company paid, per mile, 2,200*l.*; the Grand Junction, 3,000*l.*; the South-Western, 4,000*l.*; the Manchester and Leeds, 6,150*l.*; and the Birmingham and the Great Western precisely the same—namely, 6,300*l.*; while the Brighton paid no less than 8,000*l.* per mile. The average of the Paris and Rouen railway was 2,300*l.*, and of the Belgian railways, 2,750*l.* In "railway works and stations" the difference is greater still. For example—the Newcastle and Carlisle cost 12,000*l.* per mile; the Grand Junction, 15,000*l.*; the South-Western, 18,450*l.*; the Birmingham, 38,280*l.*; the Brighton, 38,000*l.* the Great Western, 40,000*l.*; and, beyond all, the Manchester and Leeds, 41,400*l.* The average of the Belgian railways is 10,600*l.* per mile; and of the Paris and Rouen, 17,000*l.* The "carrying establishment, per mile," has been —on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 1,300*l.*; Grand Junction, 2,000*l.*; South-Western, 2,350*l.*; Birmingham and Brighton, 3,000*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,600*l.*; while the Great Western has in this item far exceeded all, being 4,800*l.* The average of the Belgian railways is precisely the same as the cost in this respect of the South-Western—namely, 2,350*l.*; and of the Paris and Rouen Railway, 2,400*l.*

28. Royal Commission of Fine Arts.—Her Majesty, accompanied by H.R.H. Prince Albert, visited the Exhibition of Works of Art, at Westminster Hall, sent in pursuance of the Notices issued by the Commissioners, with a view to the embellishment, interior and exterior, of the new Houses of Parliament. On alighting at Westminster Hall, Her Majesty was received by the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, and most of the noblemen and gentlemen on the Commission.

Her Majesty's interest in the Exhibition was unequivocally manifested by a close observation of most of the works, and by a frequent reference to the catalogue with which she was presented on entering the Hall. Prince Albert was in constant communication with the Queen, directing Her Majesty's attention to the most successful efforts of genius in the collection, and exhibiting, in every possible manner, that lively interest which His Royal Highness invariably evinces in all matters connected with the fine arts.

At their departure, the Queen expressed to the Commissioners her admiration of many of the works, and perfect approbation of the whole exhibition.

The best critics consider the works exhibited under these peculiar circumstances highly creditable to British Art. The art of painting in fresco being almost unknown to English artists, the paintings in this style were examined with great interest and some satisfaction, and were thought to shew that, with more experience, our countrymen would at least rival the best German fresco-painters.

The sculptures excited much attention and pleasure: the number of artists as yet unknown to fame, who sent works of great promise, afforded a most encouraging feature of the exhibition: and the great predominance of national subjects which a summons for a national object called forth, served to shew that our artists are as capable of appropriate design as of excellence of execution.

The appearance of the grand old

hall, with its walls covered with paintings and its centre set out with large groups and colossal single figures, was most striking.

JULY.

2. Horrible Death.—A dreadful occurrence took place at the village of Ensham, in Oxfordshire. A wild young fellow slightly stabbed two men in a drunken quarrel, for which he was put in the cage; he begged and entreated he might not be locked up alone, and offered money to any one who would sit up with him, but in vain; they locked him in, and had not left him long when they found the cage was on fire. It was some time before the constable who had the key could be found, and when the door was at last opened the flames rushed forth to such a degree that they could not get the poor wretch out till water had been thrown in to extinguish them. The man was then dragged out quite insensible and dreadfully scorched, and he died within a few hours.

3. Funeral of Thomas Campbell.—The funeral of this eminent poet took place this day in Westminster Abbey. Those who were invited to attend the funeral assembled shortly after eleven o'clock in the Jerusalem Chamber, which is situated near the western end of the south aisle of the Abbey. The room was nearly filled with the friends and admirers of the poet, consisting of noblemen, members of Parliament, and literary men, who were admitted through the entrance from Dean's-yard to the cloisters, on showing their letters of invitation. The public were admitted into the Abbey at the entrance at Poet's-corner, and took their stations behind the spiked railings used for keeping the body of the church clear. There were many persons, however, in the recesses called "Nunneries," which surround Poet's-corner, and from that elevation they commanded an excellent view of the funeral ceremony. It had been expected that the great western gates would be opened, and the funeral enter the cathedral through them, and proceed up the nave, as was the case at the funeral of Mr. Canning. The precedent of that ceremonial was not, however, followed, and in consequence a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by a large assemblage of persons, who were waiting on the outside of the western gates, and who were obliged to hurry round at full speed to get in at Poet's-corner, after the procession had began to move from the Jerusalem Chamber, to be in time to see and hear the interment and the service of the Church. The procession having formed, passed through a door opening from the rooms adjoining the Jerusalem Chamber into the south aisle, and along it to Poet's-corner. The following was the order of the procession:—The Rev. Mr. Milman, the officiating minister; the coffin, covered with a large black pall, supported by the Duke of Argyll, Lord Brougham, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Campbell, Lord Strangford, Lord Morpeth, Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, Lord Leigh, and Sir Robert Peel, all of whom wore scarves and hatbands; the chief mourners, Mr. Alexander Campbell, and Mr. Wiss, (nephews of the deceased,) in crape scarves and hatbands; the executors, Dr. Beattie, and Mr. W. Moxon, Mr. J. Richardson, Mr. W. Ayrton, the Rev. C. J. Hassells, and Mr. E. Moxon, wearing silk scarves and hatbands; and after these the great body of the mourners,

including several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, and some of the most eminent literary characters of the day. A deputation from the Literary Association of Poland, of which the deceased poet was the founder, was also present, consisting of the Chevalier B. de Wreicinski, Colonel Tcyermer, Captain Kleceryneski, M. Kizmean, M. Olizarowski, and Count Grabowski; one of whom carried a small portion of earth from the grave of Kosciusko, near Cracow, which was cast into the grave of Mr. Campbell, and will mingle with the dust with which he is covered.

6. Accident on the Edinburgh Railway.—This morning, shortly before six o'clock, an accident occurred at the station of the most alarming kind, but most providentially no lives were lost. About half-past five o'clock in the morning a great number of trucks, laden with large stones and bricks, were prepared at Cowlairs, to be brought down the incline by three breaks. By some great misfortune, either seven or nine of the trucks were shoved forward on to the incline. They immediately began to move downward, and although one poor fellow leaped on a break, which was forward, to try to stop their onward course, all his efforts were unavailing, and the carriages came rushing down the incline with an appalling speed impossible to describe, the rails, as they neared, being actually on fire. There was no human power now to stop them, and down they came, three of the foremost running right through the centre of the large station-house, through both walls, and out at the front, into the door of the bar of the North British Hotel, on the opposite side of the passage. There was no person in the station-house, and no one was hurt. The breaksman leaped off, and was injured, but how he escaped with life in such circumstances it is difficult to understand. There were in all nine or ten waggons which came down the incline, six of which were smashed to atoms.

8. Insanity.—In re Mr. Dyce Sombre.—An argument took place in the Court of Chancery, which occupied eight days, on the petition of Mr. Dyce Sombre to supersede a commission of lunacy obtained against him. Mr. Dyce Sombre escaped from custody and went to France, where he resided some time; but he was advised by his counsel to return to England to await the result of the petition. Sir Thomas Wilde was leading counsel for the petitioner, and Mr. Kelly on behalf of Mrs. Sombre and in support of the commission. Sergeant Wilde's concluding speech commenced on Monday, and was not ended till Wednesday. The arguments urged on behalf of Mr. Sombre's sanity were—that the eccentricities in his conduct arose from his ignorance of European manners and customs, and the great difference in the notions entertained of female propriety in the East Indies, where he had resided the greater part of his life. On this plea was explained Mr. Dyce Sombre's opinion of his wife's criminality, because she shook hands with a gentleman, and his offer to submit the differences between himself and his wife to the arbitration of the Jockey Club in Paris. The natural violence and jealousy of his temper were admitted; but these, it was said, were well known to Mrs. Sombre before her marriage; and the eccentricities which were now assumed to be proofs of insanity were also well known.

The Lord Chancellor, after taking time to consider of his judgment, dismissed the petition; he considered that the lunacy of Mr. Sombre was proved by the highest authorities.

11. The Nabob of Surat.—At twelve o'clock this day the Courts of Chancery were honoured with a visit by the Nabob of Surat, attended by his suite. The Nabob proceeded, firstly, to the Vice-Chancellor of England's Court, and then to the Court of the Lord Chancellor, attended by a large body of individuals, who had speedily assembled to make a personal inspection of his Asiatic Highness, who is a princely-looking personge, possessing features of a very fine cast. Upon the Nabob approaching the bench, the Lord Chancellor rose and exchanged salutations with him, and he continued with his suite seated on the bench a considerable time. At the time the Prince entered the Lord Chancellor's Court, Mr. Dyce Sombre's business was under discussion; and however interesting some of the strange facts in that case were to a rather crowded court, the visit of the Indian Prince was more so; judicial equanimity was disturbed, the whole bar simultaneously moved, even seats were mounted by curious spectators, and the Nabob continued in possession of the Court till his departure, when business again proceeded in its usual monotonous course.

12. Royal Commission of Fine Arts.—The final meeting of the Commissioners of Fine Arts for the present season took place at Gwydyr-house, Whitehall, when the opinion of that body on the merits of the respective artists contributing to the exhibition of fresco-paintings exhibited in Westminster Hall was formally pronounced, by the selection of six from among their number, whom it had been determined to commission to execute works on given subjects for the decoration of the new houses of Parliament.

The Commissioners present were—Viscount Palmerston, Lord Mahon, Lord Colborne, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. G. Knight, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Vivian. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President, and the other absent Commissioners, having previously recorded their opinions in favour of the artists selected, no difficulty arose from their non-attendance; and some preliminary business having been transacted, the names of the successful competitors were declared as follow:—

Charles West Cope, Hyde Park-gate, Kensington-gore.

John Calcott Horsley, 1, High-row, Kensington Gravel Pits.

William Dyce, 1a, Royal-terrace, Adelphi.

Daniel Maclise, 14, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

Richard Redgrave, Hyde Park-gate, Kensington.

William Cave Thomas, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Cope, the first-named gentleman, received a first-class prize of 300*l.* for his cartoon of "The First Trial by Jury," in the exhibition of 1843.

Mr. Horsley received a second-class prize of 200*l.* in 1843 for his cartoon of "St. Augustine preaching to Ethelbert and Bertha, his Christian Queen."

Mr. Thomas was a successful competitor in 1843, having received an additional premium of 100*l.* for his cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching to the Britons."

13. Assault by a Member of Parliament.—At the Bow-street Police-office, Mr. James Duff, M.P. for Banff, was charged with assaulting a policeman. Mr. Duff had attempted to break through the rank of carriages at the Duke of Buccleuch's fête, with the intention of getting to the gates of Montague House before his turn arrived; and on the policeman preventing this by taking hold of the horse's head, he struck at him with the whip. Mr. Duff confessed his fault, and was fined five pounds. He narrowly escaped fourteen days' imprisonment; the Magistrate thinking the constable had been injured, which was not the case.

18. Murder of Lord Norbury.—At the assizes held at Tullamore, Peter Dolan was tried for the murder of Lord Norbury, on the 1st January, 1839. The principal witness against Dolan was Michael Day, who stated that, previously to the murder, notices of ejectment had been served on many of Lord Norbury's tenants; and that in consequence those tenants, of whom he was one and Dolan another, took counsel together, and resolved to murder either Lord Norbury or Garvey, his agent. On the day of the murder he saw Dolan running away from the place where Lord Norbury was killed immediately after the crime was perpetrated. He described Dolan's dress on that day. Cross-examination, however, reduced the value of this evidence: Day had said nothing of what he knew about the murder for more than three years after it was committed, and his previous depositions differed much from his present statement. Day's wife gave evidence similar to that of her husband. She admitted that she knew of the intention to murder Lord Norbury for some time, yet did not tell her priest nor any one else about it. Ellen Lynam stated that she saw Dolan on the spot where the murder took place about the time it was committed; but she did not tell this till five years after, when she was in want; and she had since been comfortably kept by the police. Many other witnesses were examined; and several were called for the defence. Peter Day, the brother of Michael, said he had had a conversation with Michael about the murder, when "he told me that he was in great distress since he was put out of his land, and asked me would I advise him to push for the reward? I said I would not; that he would only be transported, like others who came forward to swear against innocent people. He said he did not care about transportation; that he could not be worse off than he was. I asked him, did he know who committed the murder? and he said he did not." More than one witness swore that, on the day of the murder, Dolan wore a dress different from that described by Michael Day; and they related how the prisoner was employed about the hour of the murder. Judge Crampton, in summing up, said that if the jury believed Michael Day and Ellen Lynam, they would find the prisoner guilty. After half an hour's deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

— Incendiarism — Juvenile Criminals.—At Chelmsford assizes, a boy, nine years old, was found guilty of setting fire to a barn at Ramsay. The urchin, ap-

parently, committed the offence in mere wantonness.

Another boy, named John Hardy, eleven years of age, was convicted of firing a stack of straw at Steeple Bumpstead. When taken into custody, he said that his master had beaten him, and he had committed the act to revenge himself.

At Huntingdon, about the same time, Samuel Baxter, a boy ten years old, was convicted of setting fire to some straw-stacks at Hemingford Abbots. He was recommended to mercy by the prosecutor, on the ground of the absence of any evil motive for the act; but Baron Alderson sentenced him to fifteen years' transportation, promising, however, to recommend his case to favourable consideration in the proper quarter.

— TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM AT OXFORD. — During the heavy thunder storm that raged in this city, this afternoon, the splendid tower of Magdalen College, that soars to the height of one hundred and fifty feet, was struck by lightning, and one of the pinnacles much shattered, several large stones being hurled into the street. One of the servants of the college who was passing at the time had a miraculous escape, being struck down by one of the fragments, which fell on his umbrella and hat, but he was not materially injured. The staircase of the tower, also, was much injured by some of the stones that were forced into it. The same turret was struck in a similar way eight years ago, on St. Swithin's day

— SINGULAR CASE AT LIMERICK ASSIZES.—James O'Regan, Mary O'Regan, Mary Burns, and Thomas Looney, were indicted for feloniously and maliciously setting fire to the out-offices of the Earl of Dunraven, at Adare, on the 18th of April last. The indictment contained four counts, in each of which Looney was charged with inciting the other prisoners to commit the outrage.

Mr. Bennett, Queen's Counsel, then proceeded to state the case, and observed that it was one of the most extraordinary cases, perhaps, that had ever come before a jury. The learned counsel then detailed the facts as given in evidence. He said their motive was not so much hatred or enmity to the Earl of Dunraven, as to procure money from the Crown as approvers—procuring, in fact, the commission of a crime that they might become witnesses—a circumstance greatly aggravating their offence. O'Regan had been an approver in the case of parties charged with firing with intent to kill; and he had been in the pay of the Government, and had received all that it was determined to give him. The wife of O'Regan had also been a Crown witness in the case of a rape, and was also paid off. She married the prisoner O'Regan. Mary Burns was also a witness in the case of a robbery at Mr. Stafford O'Brien's; but being the only witness, the case was not brought on. She, too, had been paid off. Looney, the fourth prisoner, had been also a witness in the case of the murder of Mr. Shine, and the concocter of this conspiracy. He was paid off. Thus these parties, having nothing more to get, and hoping by the commission of a crime to be taken again into the pay of the Government, they committed, as he (counsel) was instructed, the act in question; and if they did, they were more than guilty. Mary O'Regan's mother had heard them

plotting the conspiracy, and they were to identify four persons out of a great number to shew the accuracy and veracity of their statement.

The jury found a verdict of "Guilty" against all but Mary O'Regan.

20. CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT OFF BRIGHTON.—The experiment illustrative of the powers of Captain Warner's invention for destroying ships at sea, was exhibited between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon. The proposition which Captain Warner undertook to illustrate by the exhibition of this experiment was, that no ship could chase a vessel furnished with his implements of warfare, without herself being certainly destroyed. Whether these weapons were of a projectile or any other specific nature, was not announced by Captain Warner, though abundant were the conjectures hazarded upon the subject. The fact to be proved was that just stated, but the mode of effecting that fact was kept a profound secret. During the morning crowds of visitors from all parts of the county of Sussex flocked into Brighton, and the first railway train brought down upwards of 500 passengers from London, a majority of whom were attracted to Brighton solely by a curiosity to witness the proposed exhibition of Captain Warner's much-discussed, but much-doubted powers. The experiment was originally appointed for Saturday, the 13th instant, but a gale of wind drove back the vessel to be operated upon on her passage from London to Brighton. This delay, however, seemed to have sharpened rather than destroyed curiosity, for the visitors on this second were much more numerous than on the former occasion. There must have been from 30,000 to 40,000 spectators congregated to witness the scene. The ship to be operated upon was a stout bark of 300 tons measurement, but capable of carrying 450. She was a perfectly seaworthy ship, and generously presented to Captain Warner by Mr. Somes, the eminent shipowner, for the purpose of testing the powers of his alleged destructive invention. The Government had declined going to the expense estimated by Captain Warner as necessary for the exhibition of his powers, but Mr. Somes was determined at his own cost to put an end, so far as he could, to the doubts whether the inventions in question were or were not of public importance. On the 17th the *John o'Gaunt* was towed past Brighton by the *Sir William Wallace*, a steam-tug of 100 horse power, and came to an anchor in Shoreham Roads to await her coming fate. The experiment was originally appointed to come off between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, but was postponed until between four and five o'clock, for the purpose of giving time for the attendance of Lord Haddington and Mr. Sidney Herbert, who had expressed a wish to be present. It had been arranged that a flag should be hoisted from the platform of the battery by the command of Lord Ingestre and Captains Dickinson and Henderson, to indicate to Captain Warner when the ship, the subject of his operations, was to be destroyed. The reason of this arrangement was to remove any doubt as to the *bonâ fide* nature of Captain Warner's power of destroying a pursuing vessel without having any communication with that vessel at the moment of her destruction. The battery was occupied by a

very numerous assemblage of noblemen and gentlemen, those of the naval and military professions being in a large majority. At about a quarter to five the *John o' Gaunt* began to move towards the destined spot of operations, abreast the battery. She was towed by the *Sir William Wallace*, and attended by a small Shoreham steam-tug, the *Tees*, to take off the crew of the *John o'Gaunt* previous to her destruction, and to render other services. When the *John o'Gaunt* came abreast the battery, being at a distance of about a mile and a half from shore, a Union-jack, the signal agreed upon, was hoisted on the flagstaff, to intimate to Captain Warner that he was now to destroy the ship in the wake of the *Sir William Wallace*, on board of which he himself was, with his implements of destruction. A short delay took place, and the Union-jack on the steamer's mast, which it was arranged should be hauled down previous to the destruction of the pursuing ship, was re-hoisted half-mast high, to indicate, as was understood, that some obstacle was in Captain Warner's way. It afterwards appeared that a cutter kept hovering in the *John o'Gaunt's* track, in a direction very dangerous to herself, and this prevented Captain Warner's immediate operation. At last the Union-jack was fairly lowered, the steamer's head was turned somewhat towards the shore, and the devoted *John o'Gaunt* followed in her wake. It may be said without exaggeration, that the suspense of all present was painful, the silence was deep and unbroken. A smoke seemed suddenly to envelope the *John o'Gaunt*, her mainmast shot up perpendicular from her deck, no noise save that of the rending of timbers was heard, and on the apparent smoke's clearing away, the smitten ship heeled over to port and sank. We say apparent smoke, because it was since ascertained that what a majority of those present apprehended to be smoke, was in reality displaced water, sent up in a huge column into the air. A similar phenomenon was reported to have been exhibited in an experiment performed by Captain Warner before Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, and others, in the year 1842. When the *John o'Gaunt* heeled over on her larboard side, some of the spectators saw, through a powerful telescope, through the main hatchway, the sea on the starboard side —a plain proof that the ship's starboard bilge was carried away. The decks, however, were not blown up, but remained entire when the ship sank—a clear proof that the force, whatever it was, and from whatever quarter it proceeded, was external, and not from within the cavity of the ship.

22. MIDLAND CIRCUIT — LINCOLN. (BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COLTMAN.) A SERIES OF MURDERS.—Eliza Joyce, aged 31, a mild and not uninteresting looking woman, the wife of a gardener, at Boston, was arraigned upon, and pleaded guilty to, two indictments, charging her with the crime of wilful murder. The first indictment charged the murdering by poison, (laudanum,) in the month of October, 1841, of Emma Joyce, aged eighteen months, the child of her husband by a former marriage. The second indictment charged the murdering by poison, (laudanum,) in the month of January, 1842, of Ann Joyce, aged six weeks, her own offspring by her marriage.

The unhappy being was arraigned at the spring assizes last year, upon the charge of administering to Edward William Joyce (a child of her husband's, of some years' growth,) arsenic, whereby his death was caused; and to that indictment pleaded not guilty; and thereon, in consequence of proof to the name of William only, and not of Edward William, being offered, she was discharged; sureties being taken for her appearance to take her trial at the then next ensuing summer assizes. She was again arraigned thereon at the summer assizes of last year, and acquitted. She now admitted the murder of the said Edward William Joyce, as well as the murders (all at different times) of Emma Joyce and Ann Joyce.

The shocking scene lasted but for a very few minutes. The wretched creature only faintly uttered, on each arraignment, "I am guilty," and the judge performed his sad duty of sentencing to death in as few words and as short a time as decency and the observance of the requisite forms would permit.

— The Royal Agricultural Society held their annual meeting this week at Southampton: they had a show of agricultural implements and a cattle-show, a dinner of the council, and a general dinner. The exhibition of farm implements was opened on the 22nd; so numerous and ingenious as to baffle description; and prizes were awarded for the best. Then there was a trial of ploughs, at Swashling Farm, a few miles from Southampton. The next day, the Council dinner took place, at the Victoria Rooms. The diners were nearly three-hundred in number; Earl Spencer, the President of the Society, in the chair; supported by a strong muster of noblemen and gentlemen connected with agriculture. Lord Ashburton proposed the toast of "The Professors of Science;" to which Dr. Buckland responded; taking the opportunity of making some timely remarks respecting the guano manure:—

"Great additional facilities to cultivation were now afforded by the use of guano; though some disappointment had been felt in its working. The dry season had proved unfavourable to experiments in guano; and he entreated those who might have tried it to wait till next year. There were now six hundred vessels in that trade, and they would get it cheaper now than ever. But he would recommend them never to use guano in dry weather—it should be used in damp weather. They should also be aware of adulteration. He would remind them also, that as the volatility of the elements of guano constituted its efficacy, they must not expect it to act as a manure for more than one year."

The Duke of Cambridge arrived on the 20th, by a special train; breakfasted with the Mayor, Colonel Henderson; inspected the implements; and was permitted by Earl Spencer to see the cattle, though that privilege was forbidden to any but officials until the 24th. His Royal Highness returned to town in the afternoon.

The 24th was the grand day. The cattle show was opened in the morning, and the great dinner took place in the evening. Crowds of visitors arrived; train after train coming in crammed with people, and steamer after steamer —some even from the coast of France. The exhibition of cattle was considered a very good one;

and many prizes were awarded to the producers of the best specimens.

26. Arrival of the new Viceroy at Dublin.—Lord Heytesbury arrived in Ireland this morning. He landed at Kingstown Harbour at ten o'clock, and proceeded by the railway to Dublin. On reaching the terminus, he was received by the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, and other municipal officers. The Mayor presented the city keys to his Excellency, and made a brief speech; to which the Lord Lieutenant repeatedly bowed. It was noted, that "one most interesting feature in connexion with this ceremony was the selection of coloured ribands, which were attached to the keys: formerly it was the custom to decorate them with party badges, but on this occasion the colours chosen were those of sky-blue and white—emblems of peace, harmony, and love." A procession was formed, and Lord Heytesbury and the citizens set out for the Castle. Here his Lordship was sworn in; and immediately afterwards a grand salute was fired. An undress levee was then held. The reception of the new Viceroy in Dublin was not marked by "enthusiasm" of any sort.

— Heroic Feat.—At a late hour of the night, the house of Archy Gerrard, a small protestant farmer on the estate of Mr. C. S. Edgeworth, in the county of Longford, was entered by four men, armed with bayonets, during Gerrard's absence at the fair of Benlahy. They searched the house, and made off with four guns. One of Gerrard's sons, John, who is clerk to the parish church of Clonbrony, being on his way home from his school, saw the men crossing the fields from his father's house with the guns. He immediately followed them, shouting. His brother James, a carpenter, working in a neighbour's house, heard his shouts, and joined him, and a third brother, Archy, who had been sent for by the woman in the house, came up from the bog. When they came near, the robbers turned, and swore they would shoot them through the head if they came on one step further. Then did those three lads, without any weapons at all, and well knowing that two of their father's guns were loaded, charge the four armed ruffians. After a violent struggle, in which James Gerrard received a dangerous wound, they wrested their arms from them, seized two of the men, and actually brought them in prisoners to the police at Ballinalee. The heroism of this feat is only matched by the moderation with which the young men used their victory; for though one of them was severely wounded, no retaliation was made.

28. Presents to Her Majesty.—Captain James Wemyss, R.N., presented to the Queen a pair of Mexican pheasants, said to be the only birds of this rare species which have ever reached England alive. The Earl of Orkney also presented to Her Majesty two beautiful emus, bred by himself.

— The Iowa Indians. — A party of Iowa Indians arrived in London. It consisted of the principal chief of the Iowas; the "great medicine," or "mystery man," who, as his title implies, is the "medical adviser" of the tribe; a third chief; five "braves," or warriors; four squaws, or wives; a little boy and girl; and a "papoose," or infant. The party brought with them an immense quantity of baggage, besides their camp-equipage,

wigwams, rifles, and other arms, bows and arrows, canoes, and a splendid wardrobe.

29. INCENDIARISM.—The unhappy prevalence of incendiary fires in the Eastern Counties, produced an unusual number of trials for Arson at the Assizes. Many were tried at Ipswich for this offence; the accused in most cases being found guilty. The most remarkable point in these trials was the extreme youth of most of the culprits. On one day three boys were tried, one sixteen years old and another eleven, who were convicted, and a third, thirteen years of age, who was acquitted. Another day, a boy aged eleven, and another of thirteen, were found guilty, whilst one of sixteen was acquitted. On the following day, two youths of sixteen and eighteen were convicted, and another of seventeen, tried and acquitted. Afterwards, a lad of fifteen was acquitted on a charge of arson, and another, aged eighteen, of sending a threatening letter.

Edward Botright was found guilty of firing a barn and outbuildings at Sotterley. A letter written by the prisoner was picked up in the farm-yard, and read in the light of the burning barn, by the son of the prosecutrix, to whom it was addressed. It threatened vengeance against him and other farmers:—"Their will be a slauter made amongst you verry soone. I shood verry well like to hang you the same as I hanged your beastes." The prisoner had in fact hung some of the beasts.

On the last day of the Assizes, judgment was passed on the convicted prisoners, seventeen in number: they were sentenced to be transported for terms varying from seven years to the duration of life. The sentences on the younger prisoners were in most cases merely nominal. The majority of the prisoners tried were grossly ignorant.

The Ipswich Grand Jury, having had their attention drawn by the Judge to the state of the calendar, handed in a presentment on the subject. They stated that they could not trace the prevalence of incendiarism to any one particular cause—

"We can, therefore, only present the following as our analysis of the cases which have come before us; of which there appear to be seventeen committed by children or young persons under the age of twenty, and fifteen by persons above that age,—namely, four arising from inadequate employment, thirteen from malicious feeling towards individuals, eleven from actual mischief and without any premeditated or criminal intention, one only by a party travelling about the country as a vagrant, and four for which we cannot discover any cause or motive whatever. * * We have great satisfaction in presenting, that in very few cases the *plea* of inadequate wages has been *instrumental* to the commission of the offences with which the present calendar is so fearfully charged."

31. COURT MARTIAL.—A court-martial was held at Devonport, to investigate charges against Lieutenant Edward Evans Gray, arising from the complaint of the French Government, that on the coast of Africa, in July, 1842, he improperly boarded the French vessel Luiz d'Albuquerque, (a suspected slaver,) then sailing under French colours. The technical charges were—first, disobedience of orders; second, neglect in not stopping the search; and third, neglect in permitting a

cask of wine to be received into his vessel, the Bonetta, from the Luiz d'Albuquerque, without payment properly secured; and other minor irregularities. The defence was, that Mr. Gray only visited the ship, (which exactly resembled a Brazil slaving-vessel expected to be in the same quarter,) in order to ascertain whether the nationality indicated by the flag was true, for appearances were very equivocal; and that the search was effected without his knowledge, under a misconception of his orders, and stopped as soon as he knew it; with testimonials as to discipline on board the Bonetta. The court decided that the first charge had been proved; that the second charge was not proved; and that the third charge was partly proved: sentencing Lieutenant Gray to be severely reprimanded, with a caution to be more particular in giving orders for the future.

AUGUST.

1. Attempt to Assassinate the King of Prussia.—Intelligence arrived in London of an attempt on the life of the King of Prussia on the 26th July by a person named Tscheck, formerly a burgomaster of the town of Storkow, in the margravate of Brandenburgh. The following are the precise facts of the case:—His Majesty and the Queen were about to enter their carriage in the court-yard of the Palace, to be conveyed to the Frankfort Railway-station, on their route to Erdmannsdorf, in Silesia, where they intended to confer some benefit upon the poor suffering weavers in that part, previously to visiting Vienna, when a poor woman presented a petition to the Queen, who had taken her seat; and at the same moment, as the King was entering the carriage, a person came out from among the assembled multitude and fired two shots at him from a double-barrelled pistol through the opposite window. The carriage drove off immediately this was done, and so quickly was the movement made on the part of the assassin, that the smoke of the powder was literally in the carriage. The King, with the greatest presence of mind, as soon as he could make the coachman hear, ordered the coach to be stopped, and presented himself to the people, who ran after it to ascertain whether the shots had taken effect or not; and, on opening his cloak quite wide, said in a loud and distinct voice (smiling at the same time), "I am not hurt by the weak-minded attempt to injure me," and then drove on, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, towards the railway, as if nothing had occurred. In the mean time, however, Tscheck was secured after some resistance, and it was with considerable difficulty the military on guard were able to protect him from being torn to pieces by the people. On being placed in the guard-house, the assassin appeared quite unconcerned at the event, and expressed himself much disappointed when he heard that his Majesty was not hurt. It was only on arriving at the station that it was ascertained that both bullets had entered the carriage; one of them actually passed through the King's cloak and undress uniform, and slightly wounded him on the breast, and the other was fixed in the side of the seat. A more providential escape has seldom been witnessed. Never has such a thing been at-

tempted before, nor has such an event ever occurred in Prussian history. Tscheck acknowledged that no other person than himself was aware that he was going to shoot the King, and that the cause of his doing so was private revenge. He was formerly a merchant, accepted the post of burgomaster of Storkow, and retired as such from business, the situation being one of considerable emolument. In 1841, he was compelled by his fellow-citizens to retire from his charge, having conducted himself in a manner which was reprehensible. Since that period he resided in Berlin, as he was much disliked in Storkow, and employed his time in forwarding petitions to the authorities for compensation for the loss of his post. In this, however, he was not successful, and finding that the King had dismissed his case as one which bore a very bad appearance, he determined, if possible, to take his life in revenge. Business was almost suspended, and groups of persons of every class were to be seen conversing with each other, and congratulating one another on the merciful intervention of Providence in saving the life of their beloved Sovereign. In short, if any thing had ever been wanting to prove the deep-rooted affection of the Prussian people towards their King and Queen, it was manifested in an eminent degree on the present occasion. On the evening of the 27th there was a general illumination throughout the principal streets, and at every theatre and in the public rooms the national hymn was sung with feelings of genuine loyalty, accompanied with loud and reiterated applause. On Sunday the 28th the churches were so crowded that persons could scarcely obtain an inch of standing room; nor did the congregations fail to raise their united voices in thankful gratitude towards the Almighty Preserver of their Monarch, who is known to all to be a very religious and excellent man.

— Ecclesiastical Censure.—The Rev. James Frederick Todd, Vicar of Liskeard, was suspended from his clerical functions for fourteen days, by the Bishop of Exeter, because in reading the burial-service performed over the body of Mr. Hart, a parishioner, he omitted the words "as our hope is this our brother doth." Mr. Todd had been erroneously informed that Mr. Hart died in a state of intoxication; and he omitted the words, believing the dying man's last moments to have been sinful,—or, as the Bishop said in his judgment, he "did not choose to give expression to the pious and charitable hope of the Church, that the deceased Christian brother resteth in our Lord Jesus Christ who is the resurrection and the life, and in whom, unless he resteth so as to be *found in him* at the Last Day, he hath perished everlastingly." Mr. Todd expressed his regret for having acted on a wrong impression of the circumstances of Mr. Hart's death; but the Bishop declared, that had the circumstances been as Mr. Todd supposed, he had no right to act as he had done. The Bishop strongly condemned the notion that any clergyman possessed such a power of condemning the dead: "to hold for the priesthood a right to judge in every case of the final condition of the deceased, would be to claim a power of the keys above that to which Papal Rome ever dared to aspire."

3. Violent Storms on the Coast.—A hurricane visited divers

parts of the coast, and caused a great destruction of shipping and loss of life. Several vessels were driven ashore at Tenby, and six lives were lost. At Llanelly, the *Friends*, a fine vessel belonging to Ilfracombe, was totally lost on the Ceyfen Sands, in Carmarthen Bay. The captain, his wife, and the whole of the crew, were drowned. The *Briton* steam-tug parted from her moorings, and sank near the harbour. At Bristol, the hurricane was tremendous, with heavy rain, thunder and lightning: trifling injury, however, was done. At Teignmouth, Torbay, and Newport, the storm was equally severe. At Milford, a small vessel was lost with all hands. Great damage was done all along the southern coast; and many lives were supposed to have been lost.

— RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Lucy Grant, a young woman, was killed at the Rugby station of the London and Birmingham Railway, on Saturday, through her own inadvertence in attempting to get into a carriage to look for a bird and cage, after the train had been put in motion: four carriages passed over her, dreadfully mangling her lower limbs; and she died in less than three hours after. No blame attached to the railway people.

6. DESTRUCTION OF BLAMPHAYNE HOUSE.—A destructive fire took place at Colyton, near Exeter, which totally burnt down one of the most antique structures in that part of the country, called Blamphayne House, the seat of Sir Edward Marwood Elton, but which was tenanted at the time of its loss by a gentleman named Parry. Its ancient construction and picturesque situation formed a very great attraction in the country, it having been erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Mr. Thomas Marwood, one of Sir Edward's ancestors. The mansion was of considerable extent. The fire broke out at about two o'clock in the afternoon, and it was supposed that, from age, the brickwork of the roof had in some way parted, and formed a cavity under the rafters, where the soot collected, and the flue of one of the chimneys taking fire, soon communicated to the mass, for the upper part of the building was in flames before the alarm was given, and the domestics encountered some difficulty in preserving themselves. Every endeavour was made to check the entire demolition of this interesting edifice, but all was of no avail, and within an hour after the discovery, the building, with all its ancient relics, was reduced to ruins.

6. ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY. WINDSOR CASTLE.—This morning, at ten minutes before eight o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince: His Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and the Ladies of Her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present.

Intimation of Her Majesty's illness was forwarded from Windsor Castle to town at six o'clock this morning.

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, (Lord Privy Seal,) Sir James Graham, (Secretary of State for the Home Department,) Earl Delawarr, (Lord Chamberlain,) and the Earl of Jersey, (Master of the Horse,) were the first to arrive, having left town by a special train, which arrived at the Slough terminus of the Great Western Railway at twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock.

The Ministers and Officers of

State immediately proceeded to the Castle in one of the Royal carriages and four, which was in readiness.

Sir Robert Peel, (First Lord of the Treasury,) and Lord Stanley, (Secretary of State for the Colonies,) arrived shortly afterwards, having travelled from town by a second special train. The Right Hon. Baronet and his Lordship were likewise conveyed to the Castle from the station in a Royal carriage and four.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle soon after nine o'clock, the noble Duke having travelled from town by a third special train. The noble Duke reached the Castle in a hack fly.

Her Majesty had signed the commission for giving the Royal Assent to various bills on the same morning about five o'clock, scarcely three hours before her accouchement! The commission was despatched by the Lord Chancellor to Her Majesty by a special messenger, who went by the nine o'clock train from Paddington the previous evening. It was mentioned to the Queen that a commission requiring her signature had arrived, but that she need not sign it until the following morning. About five o'clock, however, feeling that her accouchement was fast approaching, and with that presence of mind so characteristic of her, recollecting that an important public document was in the Castle awaiting her signature, she immediately directed it to be brought, and although not free from pain and anxiety, affixed her signature with the same freedom of hand as usual to the commission, and the sheets of parchment upon which the names of the bills were inscribed. As there were seven sheets of parchment, the signature of the Queen was required to be as often repeated. This afforded another instance of her Majesty's ready attention to public affairs, regardless of her own personal sufferings.

6. THE BURNS FESTIVAL.—The grand celebration in honour of Robert Burns, which excited a strong feeling of interest throughout Scotland, took place this day. The scene was a field near Ayr, on the banks of "bonnie Doon," and in the very midst of the place where Tam o'Shanter saw such sights. For the main body of diners, a pavilion calculated to accommodate two thousand persons was erected, and ornamented with flags; booths supplied the poorer visitors with refreshments. Early in the day, people flocked from all parts, in steamers, sailing-vessels, steam-carriages—on horseback—afoot.—At eleven o'clock, they formed in long procession, at the Low Green, by the sea-side, and, headed by bands playing the airs of Burns' songs, marched to the field; where, led by professional singers, the whole company sang "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," and "Auld langsyne." Bands and bagpipes were then dispersed over the field, and dances were formed; while the pavilion-folks sat down to their banquet. The chief guests were Burns' relatives,—his sons, Robert, lately in the Stamp-office at Somerset House, Colonel Burns, and Major Burns; and his sister, Mrs. Begg, with her son and two daughters. Mrs. Thompson, the "Jessie Lewars" of his verse, was also there, with her husband. The Earl of Eglintoun presided; Professor Wilson was croupier: Mr. Sheriff Alison and some leading Scotchmen were among those who came to render homage due; but of the eminent literary men invited

from a distance, few attended. The toasts of "The memory of Burns," and "Welcome home to the sons of Burns," were acknowledged, in plain and brief speeches, by Mr. Robert Burns; who pleasantly contrasted the modest obscurity of the children with the lustre of the father's fame,—observing that genius, especially poetical genius, was not hereditary; and that in this case the mantle of Elijah had not descended upon Elisha. Before the feasting was over, the day was overcast, and at five o'clock the rain fell heavily. The guests parted at six.

7. DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—NOTTINGHAM.—The awful sentence of the law upon William Saville, aged twenty-nine, for the murder of his wife and three children at Colwick, received this morning its fearful consummation at the drop erected in front of the County-hall.

The crowd on the occasion was unprecedentedly large, and, in consequence, a most shocking accident occurred. The place where the execution took place is in a street called High Pavement, between twenty and thirty feet wide, and at the distance of about one hundred yards is an avenue, called Garver's-hill, a very steep descent, with five or six steps at the top. As soon as the drop fell, a party of ruffians just under the gallows immediately began to push down the street, hoping, in the confusion thereby excited, to secure some plunder. The crowd, already half suffocated, undesignedly lent their aid to the vagabonds, and by the time they had got halfway down High Pavement, the crush became terrific. It was like an immense billow, sweeping all before it. None could resist it, for the strength of the stoutest was of no avail against the combined power of the vast multitude. Presently some unfortunate persons stumbled and fell, and were mercilessly trodden under foot, for none could help them. Opposite the Blue Coat School so many were down, that it afforded a sort of check to the rush, and Garver's-hill being opposite, the people were hurled headlong down the descent, and soon there was a heap of nearly a hundred persons lying one on another. This proved the most dreadful part of the affair, seven persons being taken up dead, and several more in a dying state. In the mean time the scene on the Pavement was terrible; women were stripped nearly, and in more than one instance entirely naked; heaps of human bodies lay smothering together; here were disabled women shrieking for help, and there strong men yelling for assistance. The Mayor was indefatigable in his exertions to prevent the mischief, and had it not been for him, and for other gentlemen like him, the loss of life, great as it was, must have been greater: he opened his warehouse on High Pavement, and the wounded were brought in, where they received every assistance that could be afforded them. In a short time there were eight dead bodies, and others were removed in a dying state to the police station, and to the Infirmary.

Twelve persons were taken up dead, and upwards of twenty more sustained injuries of a very serious kind. An inquest was held on the bodies of the deceased, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

9. PERIODICAL METEORS.—An unusually splendid display of these extraordinary phenomena was observed at Bruges, in Flanders, on

the nights of the 9th and 10th. The 10th of August has long been known to be the day on which these meteors appear. This year they began on the 9th, when seventeen were witnessed between nine and eleven o'clock; but the principal apparition of them was on the 10th, when Dr. Forster, who had made previous arrangements for having them counted, was enabled to estimate their average number, which appeared to be about ninety-six per hour, of which above seventy-five had a demonstrable point of convergence in some part of the heavens, not far from Antares in Scorpio. Besides these, a vast number of fine white lines, like narrow discharges of the electrical spark, appeared aloft, and had the same direction towards Scorpio, all tending to the W.S.W. horizon.

10. The Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt below £20.—The act for the above purpose, which received the Royal assent on the 9th by commission, came into operation the next day, when a number of debtors who had been imprisoned in the different metropolitan prisons for debts under 20*l.* were liberated.

12. Colliery Explosion.—A frightful explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Crab-tree colliery, West Bromwich, belonging to Messrs. J. Bagnall and Sons, by which four men were instantly killed, and five others were severely burned. It was supposed that the "air-lead" had become choked up during the night, and caused an accumulation of explosive gas in the colliery beneath.

13. Arrival of Prince William of Prussia.—Prince William of Prussia arrived in London this evening. He left Ostend at nine in the morning, in the Princess Alice steamer, and arrived at Woolwich at eight o'clock. He was received by Lord Bloomfield and the authorities of the Dockyard, and Baron Thile, Secretary of Legation; the Chevalier Bunsen having waited for a long time during the day, in expectation of an earlier arrival. Entering one of the Queen's carriages, Prince William proceeded to the Prussian Embassy, where he took up his abode. He was accompanied by Count Koningsmark and Count Hermann Puckler, his Chamberlain; and Captain Meynell was appointed Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness.

— Bishop of Newfoundland's Church-Ship.—Some interest has been excited by the fitting out of a schooner for the use of the Bishop of the remote colony of Newfoundland in his visitations. It was designed that the vessel should be also used as a church in the smaller and more remote settlements, where there is no permanent house of prayer. A very pretty yacht, the *Hawk*, of about sixty tons, (a larger vessel would be unfit for the peculiar navigation of the narrow creeks of the island,) was given to the Bishop of Newfoundland by a private clergyman, Mr. Eden, the Rector of Leigh. The Bishop of London inspected the "Church-Ship" previous to her departure. The missionaries and catechists then about to proceed to Newfoundland were addressed by his Lordship, by whom the vessel and her good purpose were at the same time solemnly committed to God's protecting care. The *Hawk* was supplied with the necessary ecclesiastical fittings, such as plate, an altar, table, books, &c., for the decent

celebration of divine service, by the private contributions of the friends of Bishop Field. Many of those interested in the missions of the Church were present: among them were the Rev. Dr. Grant, the Rev. Messrs. Hawkins, Dalton, James Anderson, Evans, Bowdler, Scott, Brown, Marriott, Eden, &c.; Sir Howard Douglas, M.P., Mr. Acland, M.P., Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank; Messrs. Brooking, Crawley, and others. The occasion was a very affecting one—not the less so because it was one almost new to the Church of England. The *Hawk* attracted considerable notice when lying in the Thames off the Brunswick-pier, at Blackwall: at her masthead was displayed an ensign, certainly new to the nautical authorities, which caused many various speculations on the river —the arms of the Bishop of Newfoundland appropriately emblazoned. This schooner was destined to carry out five or six persons to be employed in the various works of the Newfoundland mission, as clergy, schoolmasters, &c. The cost of fitting out the *Hawk*, her stores, &c. will be defrayed from a special fund, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

14. Banquet to Sir W. Nott and Sir R. Sale.—The Directors of the East India Company gave a grand entertainment at the London Tavern, to celebrate the return of Sir William Nott and Sir Robert Sale to their native country. At seven o'clock, one hundred and fifty guests sat down to a sumptuous banquet: among them, besides Sir Robert Sale, there were Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Ripon, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Eliot, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir George Murray, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Lord Granville Somerset, Sir John Macdonald, Lieutenant Peel, the Lord Mayor, Sir John Pelly, Sir R. Campbell. Sir William Nott was prevented from attending by indisposition. The Chairman of the East India Company presided. Among the ladies in the gallery were Lady Sale and Mrs. Sturt, her daughter. The toasts did not vary from the usual routine on such occasions. The Chairman said that it was impossible to mention Sir Robert Sale's name without associating with it that of his heroic lady; and he proposed "Long life and happiness to Sir Robert Sale and his distinguished lady." Sir Robert Sale said that he rose with extreme diffidence to return thanks. "Nothing was more gratifying to a soldier than the approbation of his fellow countrymen; and he could assure them he was peculiarly gratified on that occasion by such a testimony of their approval. It had been his fortune to have served in India many years, and he had in the course of that service often had the command of the troops of the East India Company; and he was happy to be able to state that they always had behaved to his entire satisfaction. In many instances which he recollected, no body of European troops could follow a commander more devotedly than those native troops. In the affair at Jellalabad their conduct was excellent; and, in fact, there could not be a finer corps in the world than those who were engaged in these operations. Colonel Monteith and his officers he looked upon as brothers; and a more jovial and jolly set could not be met with. *(Laughter and cheers.)*

They knew they were in jeopardy in Jellalabad; but they were determined, if the enemy caught them, it should cost him dearly." *(Cheers.)*

In returning thanks for the toast which included himself and his colleagues, Sir Robert Peel alluded with regret to the absence of the Duke of Wellington; as a civilian, he did not venture to give his own approval of the military services rendered by Sir William Nott and Sir Robert Sale, but referred to the thanks of Parliament and the importance of that meeting as the best tributes to the gallant officers. He, too, like every other speaker, alluded to "that heroic lady who had shed a double lustre on the name of Sale;" and every such allusion was received with a burst of applause.

15. DARING ABDUCTION.—This evening, between five and six o'clock, while a young lady of this city, Miss Cussen, of Clare-street, was walking in company with her aunt, Mrs. O'Leary, on the Roxborough-road, to the rear of the lunatic asylum, they were met by four men, unknown, one of whom was armed, who seized on Miss Cussen, and dragged her down the avenue leading to the Cork-road, where two covered cars were in waiting, in one of which a young man of respectable appearance was observed. The victim of this outrage screamed violently when torn from the grasp of her aunt, and with violent exertion was thrust into the car in which the gentleman was, when another struggle ensued, and she succeeded in getting out, but was again dragged into the vehicle; and the assistants having mounted the second car, the party drove off rapidly on the Cork-road with their prize. There were a few persons attracted to the spot, one of whom seized the horse's head, but was obliged to let go when a pistol was presented at him. The aunt of the young lady went at once, in a state of mind almost frantic, to the police-office, and gave information of the outrage. Sub-Inspector Williams lost no time in directing a pursuit by mounted policemen, but to no effect. Miss Cussen's mother set off the next day with a policeman, having procured some private information of their route. Miss Cussen was supposed to have a handsome fortune, which may account for the abduction.

21. TRIAL OF BELANEY FOR MURDER. — The trial of James Cockburn Belaney, surgeon, of North Sunderland, for the murder of his wife by administering prussic acid, took place at the Central Criminal Court, and occupied two days. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty." The case for the prosecution was stated by the Solicitor General, in a plain and even forbearing manner; and a great number of witnesses were examined. From the nature of the case, the evidence was entirely circumstantial; the fact that the poison had been taken was not denied, but only all motive and active participation on the part of the accused. In November last, Mr. Belaney, then practising in Sunderland, married Miss Rachel Skelley. Subsequently, that lady's mother died, and the bride inherited her property. They came to town on the 4th of June, and took lodgings at Stepney. Mrs. Belaney then expected in two or three months to become a mother. She was not well on the 4th, but on the

5th she was better. On the 8th, Mrs. Heppenstall, their landlady, was suddenly summoned to Mrs. Belaney's bedroom: she was gasping for breath, her husband standing over her with a lancet in his hand; a surgeon was sent for; but before he came, after one shriek, (the last act, said the medical men, of volition,) she died. Prussic acid was at once recognised as the cause of her death, though the surgeon at first kept the suspicion to himself. Such were the admitted facts: the inculpatory evidence consisted of some collateral facts, and a tissue of falsehoods told by the husband which threw a strong shade of suspicion on him. It appeared, that before leaving Sunderland, he and his wife had made wills in each other's favour. On the 7th June, he went to Mr. Donoghue, a surgeon, whom he caused to procure some drugs, among them prussic acid; which he was in the habit of taking himself for some internal nervous or dyspeptic complaint. In a letter written on the 5th to a person in Sunderland, he said that his wife was unwell. Next day he wrote that she was very ill, and that she had been attended by two doctors, who expected that she would miscarry; which was false. A third letter, posted, if not written, on the 8th, after she was dead, said that his wife was worse, and that her medical attendant and himself both thought that she had disease of the heart; a fourth, on the 9th, announced that his beloved Rachel was no more. While his wife was lying in the agonies of death, he told Mrs. Heppenstall that Mrs. Belaney had had "fits" before, but that she would never get over that one; and he allowed friction, cataplasms, and such remedies, which could have no effect on the real cause of the lady's illness, to be used. When Mr. Garrett the surgeon came in on the 8th, Mr. Belaney told him that his wife had only been taking a little salts. On the 10th began the inquest, and a *post mortem* examination was ordered, which disclosed the real cause of death beyond a doubt. Before that result was known to him, Mr. Belaney confessed the fact to Mr. Garrett; but explained that he had diluted some prussic acid to keep for his own use, and had left it carelessly in a tumbler, having broken a phial; and that his wife had accidentally drunk it in mistake for a dose of salts. Mr. Garrett asked why he had not made this statement before? to which he replied, that he was too much ashamed and enraged with himself. This explanation he also made in private letters to Sunderland; adding, that he did not know what he was about. Such was the evidence for the prosecution. For the defence, Mr. Erle contended that his client had no motive for the imputed crime, and that his story was the true one; and a great number of witnesses were called. One was Mr. Clarke, a master mariner and an acquaintance of Mr. Belaney, who was sent for on the 8th, and was actually present at Mrs. Belaney's death. He heard the husband exclaim that she would not recover, and that it was entirely owing to his own gross neglect; and on Monday he told Mr. Clarke the story of the mistake. Many witnesses, friends from Sunderland, described Mr. Belaney as a thoroughly humane man, and more kind and attentive to his wife than

husbands usually are; while Mrs. Belaney, a woman of attractive appearance and engaging manners, reciprocated his affection in the most unequivocal manner; and after her death, the husband's aspect was marked by all the traits of a profound and sincere grief. Mr. Baron Gurney summed up, commenting at length on the bad but perhaps erroneous impression which the intricate falsehoods of the prisoner were calculated to make; and the jury, after retiring for half an hour, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." Hearing the acquittal without apparent emotion, Mr. Belaney bowed, and retired from the bar.

21. MADAME TAGLIONI'S DIVORCE.—In the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, Marie Taglioni, the celebrated opera-dancer, sought for a divorce *à mensâ et thoro*, on the plea that her husband, M. Gilbert des Voisins, had refused to admit her to his house. Counsel on behalf of M. Gilbert des Voisins resisted the application, on the ground that his refusal was justifiable; the lady having violated the engagement contracted by her at her marriage to renounce the theatre: and that during ten years she had lived separate from her husband. The Court granted the divorce.

25. ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A MINE.—Some colliers attempted to blow up with gunpowder the boiler at the Deep Pit Colliery, near Sheffield, in order to prevent other colliers from returning to work in the mine; a turn-out having taken place some time back. They thrust a barrel of powder into the fireplace, not knowing that there was any fire there, and were thus caught in their own trap: the powder exploded, shaking everything around, and moving the boiler six inches. How it threw confusion among the incendiaries, was guessed from the pieces of hats, caps, and coats, much burnt, scattered about on the spot; and one man was left by his companions at his sister's door in such a shocking state—being a mass of blackened sores all over—that he could scarcely be known: his face looked like a coal, his hair was burnt off, his eyes were swollen, he was nearly speechless, and was expected to die.

26. INDIAN FESTIVITIES.—Fourteen Ioway Indians, who came over to this country to exhibit themselves, represented their manner of forming an encampment, with some of their amusements, in Lord's Cricket Ground. First, the Medicine-man propitiated the "Great Spirit," with much ceremony. The squaws then erected two wigwams, while the chiefs and braves sat by and nursed the children; the wigwams being tents formed of poles and buffalo-hides: they were finished by four women in about a quarter of an hour. The Indians next danced on a raised platform, and dined in their native fashion—except that two pots of London porter formed part of their fare. Feats of archery succeeded; not very striking, for the archers used English arrows, which are heavier than their own: after some failures, they shot better; and when they left off a few arrows had been placed in the bull's-eye. The Indian game at ball was then exhibited. Each of the Indians has a stick about a yard long, at one end of which there is a small hoop, large enough to hold the ball; which is prevented from passing through by crossed leather thongs. The one who has the ball throws it to a great distance by

means of this stick, and the rest run after it, and try to catch it in the small hoop; the aim being to catch it if possible whilst it is in the air. The throwing of the ball often made the company on the ground quickly disperse as it came among them: sometimes a whole bench full of ladies, standing on it to see the sport, would be overturned or suddenly cleared by the ball bounding in that direction, to the great delight both of Indians and English. The games over, the squaws struck the tents, and the Ioways left the ground.

28. THE DURHAM MEMORIAL.—The foundation-stone of the monument to Lord Durham, at the top of Penshaw Hill, in Durham county, was laid by the Earl of Zetland. The monument, which is to be an imitation of the Temple of Theseus, is designed to be seventy or seventy-five feet high, commanding the view of a large tract of country. At least 30,000 people congregated to "assist" at the ceremony. The Earl of Zetland appeared as Grand Master of the Freemasons, escorted by several of his brethren in procession; and he performed the office of the day in this fashion. Having adjusted the stone, he strewed some grain upon it, and said, "I strew this corn as a sample of plenty"; he next poured some wine, and said, "I pour this wine as a sample of cheerfulness"; and lastly, some oil, and observed, "I pour this oil as a sample of comfort and cheerfulness; and may the Almighty God of the Universe bless this place, and the kingdom at large, with abundance of corn, of wine, and of oil, to their comfort and continuance in love; and may the same Almighty Power preserve the inhabitants in peace, unity, and love; towards which great object, during his earthly career, no one was more anxious or laboured more zealously than the nobleman whose memory we are here assembled to commemorate." A prayer was read by the Reverend Robert Green, and the ceremony terminated.

29. EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—An earthquake was felt in several of the West Indian Islands, including St. Vincent's, Grenada, Trinidad, and British Guiana. The Trinidad paper gives the following account:—

"We would record the occurrence of one of the severest earthquakes which we have ever experienced, and, we believe, that has been felt in Trinidad since that of 1825. About ten minutes past three o'clock in the morning, we were roused from our sleep by the violent motion of the house in which we reside, and the loud noise of the creaking beams. The violence of the shock continued to increase, and terminated by a long oscillation of so alarming a nature as to lead us to expect the immediate destruction of the house, as well as of the whole town. Had it ended, as has been the case in former earthquakes, by a sudden jerk, nothing, we are sure, could have prevented that catastrophe. The motion, though very violent, was of that kind to which the buildings subject to it would, according to well-known laws of motion, have accommodated themselves without being thrown down or disruptured. This renewed instance of a merciful Providence in arresting the awful convulsion will, we trust, be devoutly and gratefully acknowledged by every individual in our community. Our deepest anxiety is now felt on behalf of our neigh-

bours in the adjacent islands.—There were local causes sufficient, we apprehend, to have pro duced the effect, and, perhaps, to have made our island the focus of the powerful agency. The highly electrical state of the atmosphere, the gale, the floods of rain, the sultry weather of the preceding afternoon, and the spring tides, may have had their separate and combined influence in its production. At the time the shock occurred, the sky was cloudless, the full moon shone in all its effulgence, and the air was cool and pleasant at 72 degrees. It was one of the most brilliant of those nights with which the tropics are so freely favoured. When we looked out, Venus had just risen like a blazing meteor, and added greatly to the calm grandeur of the scene. There was nothing at the moment to indicate the awful visitation that had just been realized. As might be expected, the inhabitants of Port of Spain were generally roused, and many persons were out making inquiries after the safety of their friends and relatives. We have not yet heard whether any damage has been sustained by any buildings in Port of Spain."

31. Destruction of a Stage Coach by Fire.—The Prince Albert coach, running betwixt Perth, Dunkeld, and Blair Atholl, about three miles from Perth, on her way to Dunkeld, owing to the weight of passengers and luggage, combined with the extreme drought of the day, caught fire from the friction of the wheels, and continued silently to burn for some time before it was observed. On the coach stopping, the passengers descended amid large columns of smoke. Water was promptly administered to the burning vehicle, but for some time without much effect. The coach was rendered useless, and the horses returned to Perth for a fresh supply of vehicles. The passengers were ultimately landed at Dunkeld, without further accident than a few hours' delay.

— Singular Cases of Suicide.—Much excitement was occasioned in the neighbourhood of Henham Park, the seat of the Earl of Stradbroke, in Suffolk, by one of his gamekeepers, named Easy, having committed suicide. He shot himself by placing the stock of his gun among some rushes, so that with his feet he could fire it off into his mouth: his head was shattered to pieces. Scarcely had the sensation caused by the act somewhat abated, than the neighbourhood of Henham Park was thrown into a renewed state of excitement by the report that another of the noble Earl's keepers had destroyed himself. The situation held by this second suicide was described as that of superintendent of the other gamekeepers, including among his duties the supervision of the horses, dogs, &c., belonging to the Earl of Stradbroke. His name was Cucksey; and it would appear that but little more than twenty-four hours after the frightful death of his fellow-servant, the unhappy man went into the lower apartment of his own cottage, situate in the park, and with his gun deliberately shot himself. A few days after these tragic occurrences, inquests were held on the bodies at Henham.

The first inquiry related to the death of William Easy. The only evidence adduced was that of the persons who found the body, and who described the mode by which he had effected the suicidal act.

The same witnesses stated that for some time past he had been subject to fits of despondency, and betrayed evident symtoms of mental derangement; but no reason was suggested to account for the change in the man's manner.

The jury accordingly returned a general verdict of "insanity."

The second inquest was on the body of John Cucksey. The evidence in this case was as follows:

Richard Andrews deposed—I went on Sunday evening last to call on a person named Ludlow, whose cottage is close to that of the deceased. Whilst sitting at Ludlow's I saw Cucksey (the deceased) enter his own house. His wife and three children were with him. I thought they had been out for a walk. I think they had not been in the house above two or three minutes when I heard the report of a gun, and immediately after Mrs. Cucksey and the children screamed violently. I entered the house, and found the deceased lying on the floor. I saw that he had been shot. His waistcoat and shirt were burning, and his wife was kneeling on the carpet alongside him, trying to extinguish the fire. The deceased appeared to me to be quite dead. I saw a gun on the floor, which had just been discharged. I can assign no motive for the commission of the act.

Mr. Long, of Wrangford, surgeon, said—I was sent for on Sunday evening last to attend the deceased, who, I was informed, had shot himself. I got to the house about eight o'clock. He was quite dead. On examining the body, I perceived a gun-shot wound under the jaw. There was considerable hemorrhage. The shot must have produced instant death, for the contents of the gun ascended into the head. The deceased had been previously unwell, owing to a fall from his horse. I had attended that morning and the previous day, when he complained of being very low. I am of opinion that the death of Easy, the other keeper, had a very serious effect upon the deceased's mind. I saw that he was greatly distressed about it.

Another witness stated, that when the deceased returned home, he complained of being cold, and asked his wife to get a fire. Whilst Mrs. Cucksey went into the yard for coals the fatal shot was fired.

It was stated that the gun was suspended from a beam under the ceiling by two hooks or holdfasts, one of which was found on the floor, and from the ceiling being low, a person of the same stature as the deceased would probably have touched the beam with his hat, which circumstance raised a doubt in the minds of the jury whether the gun might not have gone off accidentally. They accordingly returned a verdict to this effect, "that the deceased died from a gun-shot wound through the head, but whether inflicted by his own hand, or the effect of accident, sufficient evidence thereof did not appear to the jurors."

SEPTEMBER.

5. Extensive Robbery.—A messenger of the Great Western Railroad establishment was robbed of about 1,300*l.* in bank-notes, sovereigns, and silver, in the following manner:—It had been for some time his practice to take a blue bag with a considerable sum of money in it from the railroad

station at Paddington, to Sir R. C. Glyn's banking house, in Lombard-street. At about three o'clock this afternoon, he got upon the roof of the railway omnibus with his blue bag, in which were wrapped up in a leathern trunk eight hundred sovereigns, and 500*l.* in bank-notes. A gentleman at the station having occasion to say a few words to him he got down, leaving his valuable parcel on the top of the omnibus, and the moment he was on the ground five men mounted and occupied the whole space. These men got down at different places between the terminus and Marylebone Church, and the messenger upon arriving at Lombard-street, took what he considered to be his parcel to the banking-house. He soon found that a very unwelcome exchange had been made for the blue bag, which had been made to resemble his as closely as possible, and filled with old pieces of lead and copper. Imagining that his bag was still on the top of the omnibus, he ran after the vehicle to the office, but there, to his dismay, he ascertained that there was not a parcel of any kind. The bank-notes were ordered to be stopped at the bank, and immediate intelligence was given of the robbery to John and Daniel Forrester, the officers.

5. Liberation of Mr. O'Connell and his Fellow Prisoners. — News of the reversal of the judgment against O'Connell reached Dublin this afternoon. Great crowds had assembled on Kingstown pier; the packet arrived before five o'clock: some Repeal agents on board, held up white flags inscribed "Judgment reversed by the House of Lords—O'Connell is free!" the crowd hurraed—the news spread—and cheers re-echoed throughout the city. The reversal of the judgment having been notified to the authorities of the prison, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his two sons, left the scene of his confinement on foot. On his way to his house in Merrion-square, he was recognised by the people, and greeted with loud acclamations. He made a short address to the persons assembled from the balcony of his house, and they quietly separated. The next morning being appointed for celebrating the triumph of his liberation, Mr. O'Connell returned to the prison, from which he was to be escorted by his adherents. The hour of public departure was fixed for noon, but the very great length of the procession caused a delay of two hours; for although the head of the body reached the prison-gates at noon, and went past, it was two o'clock before the triumphal car drew up; and words of impatience escaped from the hero of the pageant. All the city seemed to be in motion, either marching in the line or standing to see it. The procession comprised the trades of Dublin, each trade preceded by its band; several Repeal Wardens, and private or political friends of O'Connell; many members of the Corporation, and the Lord Mayor, in full costume, and then, preceded by wand-bearers, and by the notorious Thomas Steele with a branch in his hand, as Head Pacificator, came the car bearing the Liberator. This car was constructed for the chairing of Mr. O'Connell some years ago. It is a kind of platform, on which are three stages, rising one above the other like steps; profusely decorated with purple velvet, gold fringe, gilt nails, and painting. Six splendid

dappled greys slowly drew the cumbrous vehicle along. On the topmost stage, elevated some dozen feet above the crowd, and drawn to his full height, stood O'Connell. Although grown rather more portly since his confinement, and wearing that somewhat anxious expression which has been often noticed of late, he looked well. His head, thrown proudly back, was covered with the green gold and velvet Repeal cap. He bowed incessantly to the cheering multitude. On the second stage was seated the Reverend Mr. Miley; on the lowest were, Mr. Daniel O'Connell junior, two of Mr. O'Connell's grandsons, dressed in green velvet tunics and caps with white feathers, and a harper, in the ancient dress of his craft, inaudibly playing on his instrument. Then followed the other traversers, some with their ladies, and a few friends, in three private carriages; the other Repeal martyrs, also bowing and smiling on all sides; and finally, the lawyers in a coach, carrying the "monster indictment." The procession traversed the greater part of Dublin, and did not reach Merrion Square until half-past five o'clock. Having entered his own house, Mr. O'Connell ascended the balcony, and addressed the people. He began with—"This is a great day for Ireland—(*tremendous cheering*)—a day of justice! All that we ever desired was justice; and we have got an instalment of it at any rate. The plans of the wicked and the conspiracy of the oppressor—the foul mismanagement of the Jury-panel—the base conspiracy against the lives, the liberties, and the constitutional rights of the public—have all, blessed be God, been defeated. Justice has thus far been attained; and Ireland may, if she deserves it, be free. But, do I doubt the people of Ireland deserving it?—If I did, I would be the most stupid as well as the most base of mankind. How could I doubt them?"—After a few allusions to the prohibited Clontarf meeting, Mr. O'Connell referred triumphantly to the discomfiture of his opponents in the House of Lords. "He had often boasted that those who followed his advice had never been brought into jeopardy, but those who taunted him with that now turned round and said 'Doctor, cure thyself,' alleging that he who advised others well had miscarried himself. They said he was guilty of a conspiracy! His answer was, they lied. (*Cheers.*) It was not he alone who said that, it was Lord Chief Justice Denman of the House of Peers who said it. (*Loud cheering.*) If he (Mr. O'Connell) had wished his vanity to be indulged, and to prove his skill as a lawyer, he could not have devised a plan better calculated to effect his object than the events which had occurred." (*Cheers.*) Mr. O'Connell went on to say, that he should, the next Monday, be at the Conciliation-hall, when he would put forth his plans for the future, especially a plan for holding county meetings, to petition for the impeachment of the judges, the Attorney-General, and others concerned in the late prosecution. The honourable and learned gentleman continued to address the people assembled amidst torrents of rain.

Throughout all parts of Ireland the unexpected triumph of their leader produced an electrical sensation on the mind of the people. The different mails and coaches carried the news to all parts of the country. It spread like wildfire

among the people, and although at first doubted, it was received with the most lively demonstrations of joy, such perhaps as no people but the Irish or the French would exhibit. In every direction manifestations of triumph were made by the people; in the country by the peasants, and in the towns by the shopkeepers, and such of the respectable classes as are supporters of O'Connell. In the south and south-west, more particularly, these demonstrations were made, and the county of Cork, of which Mr. O'Connell is the representative, was not behind the rest. It afforded a sample of the effect of the news generally where the supporters of Mr. O'Connell are numerous. The news arrived in Cork about noon. It soon spread through the city, and drew vast crowds to the front of the Exchange-room, and the newspaper offices. Some of the streets were so densely crammed with people that it was not possible to pass along. The whole place was alive with excitement; and, before the news had been half an hour in the town, processions of people were formed, parading the streets with green boughs and music. Many houses were decorated with boughs, and, as if by magic, all the poorer class of the population contrived to supply themselves with boughs, even to the little children. The utmost good humour prevailed. Along the mail-coach road to Dublin there were similar demonstrations. Every little cabin had its decoration of green, and its knot of inhabitants shouting for O'Connell. The villages and towns were crowded with people, all attracted from the country round, as the news spread far and wide. At night the whole country was illuminated. The lighting of bonfires on the hills is a customary mode of expressing satisfaction or conveying intelligence with the Irish people. On this occasion they indulged themselves to the utmost. The whole horizon seemed on fire whichever way you looked. These fires were kept up during the greater part of the night. The villages on the different roads in the south were all filled with crowds of people, and bonfires were lighted sometimes on the highway itself, to the imminent danger of passengers. The towns, and even the larger villages, were illuminated. Fermoy was one blaze of light, as was indeed every town or considerable village in the southern districts. At Thurles there was an enormous collection of people, and a "monster" bonfire; at Cashel the same; and so on throughout the principal routes to the metropolis. On the following Sunday the liberation was celebrated by a high religious ceremony in the "Metropolitan Church" of the Irish Catholics, that of the Conception, in Marlborough-street. The structure is of hewn stone, on the model of a Greek temple, of the Doric order; divided within, by fifty columns, into three parallel aisles; the high altar, which rises at some distance from the east end of the church, after the manner of cathedrals on the Continent, contains the "tabernacle," of white sculptured marble; the "sanctuary," or space round the altar, being railed in. On the left side of this space was a lofty throne, with crimson canopy; on which, gorgeously robed and mitred, sat Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. At the altar stood Dr. Laphen, the officiating priest, with assistant priests in attendance, and boys in scarlet

robes bearing tapers and censers. On the opposite side, beneath the pulpit, were "chairs of state," on which sat Mr. O'Connell and his companions of "the Captivity." Several members of the Dublin Corporation were present; and the church was crowded. In that state was offered "pontifical high mass," with "a solemn Te Deum, in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the deliverance of the beloved Liberator of his country, and of his fellow-martyrs, from their unjust captivity." A sermon was preached by the Reverend Dr. Miley; whose discourse was full of allusions to Repeal politics, and to Divine interposition in favour of O'Connell, at the instance of the Virgin Mary! After the service, O'Connell was followed on his return home by a crowd, hurraing.

6. PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—The Monarch steam-vessel, which arrived at Havre from Southampton, brought over an exceedingly handsome *char-à-banc*, similar to those used by the Royal Family during the Queen's visit last year to the Chateau d'Eu. It appears that, in the course of the numerous excursions made by King Louis Philippe and his Royal guests in the neighbourhood of Eu, the Queen often expressed her admiration of those commodious and social vehicles, and the King, immediately on his return to Paris, ordered this one to be constructed as a present to Her Majesty. The *char-à banc* was landed at the pier, and immediately left for Windsor, drawn by post horses, the vehicle being too high to be conveyed by railway, as, when placed upon a truck, it would not go under the arches and tunnels.

— THE CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE.—The baptism of his Royal Highness the infant Prince, second son of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, took place in the private chapel at Windsor Castle.

The illustrious visitors invited to the solemnity began to arrive at the Castle early in the afternoon.

The Queen Dowager arrived from Bushy Park soon after four o'clock, in an open carriage and four, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the Dowager Lady Clinton and Earl Howe.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz arrived from Kew, attended by Baron Knesebeck.

The Duchess of Gloucester arrived from Kew, attended by Lady Caroline Murray, and the Hon. Captain Liddell.

The Prince of Prussia arrived at five o'clock. His Royal Highness was attended by Count Puckler, Count Koenigsmark, Baron Schleintz, Baron de Berg, and Captain Meynell.

The Duchess of Kent was attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, and Colonel Sir George Couper.

The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Portuguese Minister, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Saxon Minister, and other distinguished visitors, also arrived.

The Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and others assembled in the Red Drawing-room at half-past five o'clock, and soon after were conducted to seats provided for them in the Chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Norwich, (Clerk of the Closet), with the Bishop of Oxford, and the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie

Courtenay, (Domestic Chaplain to Her Majesty,) the Archdeacon Wilberforce, and Lord Wriothesley Russell, Canon of Windsor, (Chaplain to H.R.H. Prince Albert,) assembled in the vestry at six o'clock.

As soon as the visitors had taken their seats, the procession of the sponsors for his Royal Highness the infant Prince was formed in the following order:—

Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. Treasurer of the Household.

The Sponsors, viz.:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Proxy for His Royal Highness Prince George.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Proxy for Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Proxy for His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.

Followed by the Ladies and Gentlemen of their suite, viz.:

Gentlemen in Waiting on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge

Lady in Waiting on Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Countess Josephine Wratislaw.

Gentlemen in Waiting on Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent

Her Majesty's Procession then formed as follows, viz.:—

Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Lord Steward. The Lord Chamberlain.

The QUEEN leading Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, leading His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Queen Dowager.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Master of the Horse.

Lady of the Bedchamber in waiting.

Maids of Honour in Waiting.

Bedchamber Women in Waiting.

Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen Dowager.

Lady in attendance upon the Duchess of Gloucester.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. Gold Stick in Waiting. Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms.

Lord of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

Groom of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Equerry in Waiting to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

Master of the Buckhounds.

The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Dowager.
Gentlemen in attendance upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.
Gentlemen in attendance upon the Duchess of Gloucester.
Officer commanding the battalion of Guards at Windsor.
Officer commanding the Royal Horse Guards at Windsor.
Silver Stick in Waiting.

Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the other Royal personages having taken their seats, the Ladies in Waiting, the Great Officers of the Household, the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, the Lord and Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Equerries to the Queen and Prince Albert, took their places near the Queen and his Royal Highness.

The Altar of the Chapel was covered with crimson velvet and gold, and contained a number of handsome pieces of gold communion plate, lighted by large wax tapers in gold candlesticks, and also by lamps on each side placed on pedestals richly carved and gilt.

The Archbishop of Canterbury stood in front of the Altar, the Bishops of Norwich and Oxford, and the other Clergymen present, standing at the sides. In front of his Grace was the font of silver gilt used at the Christening of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The illustrious sponsors on one side, and the Royal and august guests on the other, formed two rows from the altar.

On the right were the Prince of Prussia, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

The Dowager Lady Lyttelton handed the infant Prince to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who solemnised the rite of baptism; the Duke of Cambridge naming his Royal Highness, "Alfred Ernest Albert."

The young Prince was then given back by the Archbishop to the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

At the conclusion of the baptismal service, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred was conveyed from the Chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then pronounced the benediction.

A state banquet in honour of the event was afterwards given by Her Majesty in St. George's Hall, which had a most splendid and magnificent appearance.

9. Extraordinary Escape.—The railway train which left Liverpool at half-past eleven o'clock this morning, was attended in its course to Birmingham by one of the most providential escapes ever recorded. When the train approached within about five miles of Crewe, a piercing shriek from a lady passenger told of some sad catastrophe, and on stopping the train it was found that the door of a first-class carriage had opened, and a child of two years old had fallen out. The engineer decided to go on to Crewe, whence an engine and carriage were sent back express to the scene of the accident, and, wonderful to relate, the agonized mother found her child uninjured. The express engine overtook the train at Birmingham, and she came on to

town with the child so mercifully restored to her.

— DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR SCOTLAND.—This being the day fixed for Her Majesty's departure on her second visit to her Scottish subjects, the royal party arrived at Woolwich at nine o'clock; where the approaches to the landing place were lined with guards of honour; the Earl of Haddington, Lord Bloomfield, and a number of officers, being assembled. Her Majesty took Lord Haddington's arm; and, preceded by Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, entered the barge. It was steered by Sir Francis Collier. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence received her Majesty on board the Victoria and Albert steam-yacht, which he commands. The Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, and Sir James Clark, who arrived at Woolwich earlier, also embarked; and the yacht went forward at half-speed. It was accompanied by the Black Eagle steamer, the only one of the Royal Squadron that remained at Woolwich; the others having gone before, to rendezvous at Dundee. The bank was lined by a large body of Artillery, who presented arms, the band playing the national anthem, and guns firing a royal salute; the workmen of the Dockyard stood behind, and cheered; and such spectators as the wet could not deter from the sight were also loyally vociferous. A little fleet of river steamers, crowded with passengers, followed the royal yachts. As the vessels passed down the river, the inhabitants of every place on the banks stood there to see and cheer.

Such speed made the yacht with its illustrious freight, that on the 10th, at midnight, the light at St. Abb's head was descried; and before three o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the entrance of the Tay was reached. Here was met the London and Dundee Shipping Company's steamer, Perth, illuminated from stem to stern with many-coloured lights: it had been engaged by the Trinity House Board at Dundee to pilot the royal yacht up the river. The other steamers of the squadron had arrived the day before. As soon as the Victoria and Albert was discerned by those on board the Perth, they threw up blue lights, which announced the arrival to the people of Dundee. On shore, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, tar-barrels were lighted, and rockets were fired off. The landing, however, was delayed for some hours.

For several days the town of Dundee had been in a bustle of preparation, and rapidly filling with strangers. Everything was now ready in time. A triumphal arch was erected across Castle Street, and two others on the road to Blair Atholl; and a crimson carpeting laid down along the road by which her Majesty had to walk towards her carriage. At the entrance to the middle quay, a handsome triumphal arch was erected, in imitation of a free-stone building—in height, up to the top of the flag-staff, one hundred feet, and eighty feet broad. The centre of these arches had over it the royal arms, and was inscribed with the words, "Welcome, Victoria, Prince Albert." The royal standard floated over the building. On either side of the middle quay, and towards the town, scaffolding, handsomely decorated, was erected; accommodating numerous persons, all dressed in their gayest attire, and forming in themselves a pleasing sight. Streamers and flags

were flying on all the vessels. To this add the beautiful scenery of the Tay, and the brilliancy imparted to the whole by one of the finest mornings of the season, and, it is needless to say, that the spectacle presented to the eye, whether from the town or from the river, was gay and animated in the extreme. Besides these arrangements for the reception of Her Majesty at the pier, the whole route by which the Queen was to pass through the town was gaily decorated with evergreens and flags, and alive with anxious faces.

The Provost, Magistrates, Town-Council, Harbour Trustees, and other notables of the place, stood ready at the place of landing. Among them were the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Morton, Lord Ogilvie, Lord Duncan, Sir Neil Douglas, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, Sir James Ramsay of Banff, the town clergy, many country gentlemen, and deputations with addresses from the neighbouring towns of St. Andrews, Arbroath, Brechin, and Montrose.

At twenty minutes past eight, the royal standard on the yacht was lowered, and a gun fired, indicating that her Majesty was about to leave the vessel. Prince Albert stepped out upon the floating pier, and assisted Her Majesty to do so. The Princess Royal was lifted out of the barge by her attendants; and the party began to ascend the covered steps to the quay; Her Majesty leaning on the right arm of Prince Albert, who held in his left hand the Princess Royal.

Her Majesty was received by the Provost, Mr. Duncan, the Member for Dundee, and the other authorities, on the quay. Mr. Duncan introduced the several Magistrates; to whom the Queen said, in a low tone of voice, smiling, "I am happy to see you, gentlemen." Prince Albert also smilingly said, "Good morning." Passing on, her Majesty bowed to the crowds around; from whom tremendous acclamations resounded on all sides, mingled with the roaring of the saluting guns, and the ringing of the town-bells. The Queen and Prince were followed by the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool; and to Lord Aberdeen the addresses to the Queen, and an address and burgess-ticket for Prince Albert, were given in charge by the Magistrates. They were followed by the rest of the royal suite. At this moment the scene was singularly picturesque and impressive. The vessels in the harbour were profusely and gaily decorated with flags, and the yards fully manned by seamen, who sent forth the most resounding shouts, while the appearance of the men standing aloft in such imposing numbers produced a singularly striking effect. At the end of the covered way, Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the first carriage; the Princess Royal, with the Ladies in waiting, the second; Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, and the suite, following in two other carriages. While the carriages moved from the quay, the course towards the grand arch was lined on both sides by the Guildry, the nine Incorporated Trades, the three United Trades, the Maltmen Incorporation, the Members of the Trinity House, and other bodies.

Nothing could exceed the delight of the people. As the Royal party moved along, the cheering was constant, and the most intense earnestness was exhibited to obtain a view of the illustrious visitors.

Although such crowds had ga-

thered at Dundee, it was marvellous to see how many remained in the country districts, and collected at every point along the road. Triumphal arches of evergreens, and similar decorations abounded. At Camperdown House, about three miles on the road from Dundee, the Earl of Camperdown and his family offered their homage. At Cupar Angus, the Sheriff, with a party of the surrounding gentry, were in readiness to receive the Queen on her entrance into Perthshire. The cortége was hailed with loud cheers by the multitudes assembled in the street, and by those who crowded the windows of the houses. The road selected for the route from Cupar Angus to Dunkeld was the low road by the Bridge of Isla, Meikleour, and thence by Delvine and Stenton. Hearty receptions were repeated at every place; and Dunkeld was entered amid the ringing of the old Cathedral bells. Alighting at the Duke's Arms Hotel, the Queen shortly after appeared at the windows facing the bridge, and was received with loud and continued cheering. Her Majesty retired, and brought forward the Princess Royal, who smiled and bowed to the crowd. At Dunkeld, Lord Glenlyon met the party, and returned with it to his residence.

The Queen arrived at Blair Atholl, at a quarter past three in the afternoon. At the entrance of the Castle, the cortége was met by a body of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, who ran by the side of the carriages up to the grand portico: there, four companies, of forty each, armed in the highland style, were drawn up; and a pibroch from the Pipers sounded a welcome. At the entrance to the mansion, the Queen was received by Lady Glenlyon: who was accompanied by the young Master of Glenlyon, and Mrs. Home Drummond, her Ladyship's mother. Soon afterwards, the Prince came out into the front of the Castle, and inspected the armed clansmen; and the Queen presented herself at a window.

The Guard of Honour drawn up at the landing place at Dundee consisted of the sixtieth Regiment, or Queen's Royal Rifles. Parties of the Scots Greys were stationed at intervals of six miles along the road, to relieve each other in escorting the carriages. At Blair Atholl, the care of the Sovereign was left to the faithful Highlanders.

10. Rejoicings at Stowe.—The Marquess of Chandos attained his majority, and the event was celebrated at Stowe and Buckingham with great rejoicing. The townspeople subscribed 200*l.* for food and beer to regale the poor, fireworks, and the like; and the Duke of Buckingham added a sum of nearly equal amount. By seven o'clock the town was filled with all the country people of the district, the day being universally kept as holiday; and at night the Mayor and inhabitants dined in the Town Hall. At noon, the Mayor, the Recorder, and others of the local authorities, arrived at the ducal mansion, and presented addresses to the Duke, the Duchess, and the Marquess. The deputation were entertained at a *déjeuner* by the Duke. About the same time, the inhabitants of nine villages, headed by morris-dancers, marched past the house in procession, to the number of about 2,500. They were regaled with dinner and strong ale, and spent the remainder of the afternoon in rustic games; the Duke and his guests going about among them. At six o'clock a

magnificent banquet was served in the state dining-room, refulgent with gold and silver. Covers were laid for sixty-five guests, including the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, and many other noble personages. A grand display of fireworks in the park was witnessed by about 5,000 persons. The festivities were continued the next day. For the rustic holiday-makers there was nearly the same round of amusements as on the previous day; and in the evening, four hundred poor persons were regaled at the Town Hall with tea and buns. In the mansion, at six o'clock, a large party sat down to a banquet in the state dining-hall; at dusk, the house and grounds were illuminated; and at ten o'clock there was a grand fancy and full-dress ball, of five or six hundred guests, in the Queen's Pavilion—a structure prepared during a visit of the Queen Dowager to Stowe, some years back. Refreshments were served in the banqueting-room at midnight; but dancing was kept up till long after daybreak.

On the 12th, the Duke gave a dinner to about 300 of his tenantry in the Tenants' Hall; and at night he granted the pavilion for a ball for the Tenants' families and friends. The festivities ended with a holiday for all the servants who had been employed.

11. Reception of Sir W. Nott at his Native Town.—Sir William Nott was welcomed at his Welsh home, Carmarthen, with quite a royal reception: boughs and flowers decorated the approaches; the bells rang; and a procession of the Mayor and Town-Council in scarlet robes, the Odd Fellows and Ivorites with gay insignia, and a procession of the people, met the carriage at the village of Pensarn. The General, a white-headed veteran not unlike the Duke of Wellington in cut of feature, looked fatigued and ill; and the welcome was too much for his fortitude.

An address, prepared for the occasion, was here read to him, but the veteran was so overcome that his reply was scarcely audible. The tears gushed from his eyes as he told them he could have faced an army of his country's foes with much less emotion than he could his native townsmen's kindness, but that he hoped soon to have another opportunity of thanking them with more calmness. Several bystanders cried "Enough, enough! sit down, General." An affecting incident here took place. A soldier of the Forty-first Foot which regiment was at Candahar with him, stepped up to the carriage, and said, "Welcome home, General." The veteran gazed at him a few seconds, saw the Affghan riband at his button-hole, and then said, "Give me your hand;" and the General and the private soldier grasped each other's hands as friends. When he arrived at his brother's residence, in Picton-terrace, he lingered on the step of the carriage, as though desirous of addressing the multitude; but it would not do—he was quite overpowered, and was assisted from his carriage, and up the steps to the house by the Mayor and the Recorder.

14. Election of the Chamberlain of the City of London.—A Common-hall was held for the purpose of making an official return of the election for the office of Chamberlain.

Mr. Sheriff Musgrove declared officially that the state of the poll was as follows:—

For Alderman Brown 2,319
For Mr. Heppel 67

The Sheriff then stated that the election had fallen upon Alderman Brown.

16. James Cockburn Delaney. — The acquittal of this notorious man for the murder of his wife, occasioned great excitement of popular feeling in the neighbourhood where he resided. The populace collected in great numbers in the evening, and paraded the streets and lanes in and near North Sunderland, with three effigies, the first representing Belaney, the second "the arch fiend," and the last, one of Belaney's friends, who resides in Newcastle, and who took a very prominent part in the late trial in favour of the prisoner. On the procession reaching the gates of Belaney's house, about nine o'clock, they began to set fire to the effigy outside the gates, upon which Belaney rushed out of the house, and fired off a pistol in the direction of the crowd, but he was glad to make a hasty retreat, dropping his pistol on the way. His conduct so exasperated the populace, that they commenced a general assault on Belaney's house, battered in the shutters, and demolished the glass frames. Having effected an entrance, they destroyed everything that came in their way. In the confusion Belaney effected his escape, and he contrived to elude the vigilance of his pursuers by secreting himself in a neighbouring corn-field, otherwise there is little doubt his life would have been sacrificed. The crowd then set fire to the gates and to two of the figures, and finally suspended that representing Belaney by the neck from the chimney-pot of a house on the opposite side of the road, where they left it. The house on the following morning had all the appearance of a place that had undergone the fury of a military assault, the walls being battered as if struck by hundreds of cannon-balls. But the work of destruction did not end here. The populace again assembled on Wednesday night, and burnt the premises completely to the ground. The situation of Belaney's home is a very romantic one. It is at the end of the village, near the edge of the cliff, overlooking the sea, the drawing-room windows being only a few inches from the summit of a fearful precipice. It was built according to a plan laid down by himself, and has long afforded food for gossip among the rustic population of that locality.

17. The Doncaster St. Leger. —The Great St. Leger Stakes of fifty sovereigns each; h. ft., for three-years old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies 8 st. 2lb.; the second to receive 200*l.*, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay 100*l.* towards expenses. St. Leger Course, 108 subscribers.

Mr. Irwin's Foig-a-Ballagh, by Sir Hercules (Bell) 1
Mr. Williamson's the Cure, by Physician (Marson) 2
Colonel Anson's the Princess, by Slane (F. Butler) 3

Betting—5 to 4 against the Cure (taken); 7 to 2 against Foig-a-Ballagh (taken freely); 4 to 1 against the Princess; and 7 to 1 against Red Deer.

21. Strange Custom.—By virtue of a very old custom in Belgium, particularly in Brussels, the reigning Sovereign of this country becomes godfather to the seventh consecutive son of any family, how

ever humble their situation may be. Very recently, the wife of an honest mechanic residing at No. 17, Rue de la Betterave, gave birth to her seventh son, who would accordingly have the honour of becoming the godson of his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

23. A Novel Water Party.—A most singular feat was successfully performed on the river between Vauxhall and Westminster bridges. Mr. Barry, one of the clowns at Astley's Theatre, had announced his intention of sailing from Vauxhall to Westminster in a washing-tub drawn by two geese. The crowd assembled to witness this strange undertaking was very large, and would have been greater had not the affair "come off" before the appointed time. The road from the new Houses of Parliament to Thames Bank was almost impassable, and an immense number of persons stationed themselves upon the wharfs and barges. The opposite shore, particularly Bishop's Walk, was also thronged, and long before the hour fixed upon, a number of boats filled with anxious spectators rowed up to Vauxhall Bridge, and took up favourable positions. At about half-past three o'clock, Mr. Barry, in his clown's dress, and accompanied by several of his friends, arrived at the bridge, and all things being prepared, he stepped into his tub and proceeded on his "voyage." The tide being in his favour, he went along smoothly enough, and he had but little difficulty in making the geese swim in the proper course. An immense number of boats accompanied this strange water party, so that the intrepid *voyageur* was in no danger of drowning. Mr. Barry disembarked at Westminster-bridge, and amidst loud cheers proceeded to the theatre.

— The Queen in Scotland.—The period of Her Majesty's sojourn at Blair Atholl was passed in remarkable privacy and seclusion; and great as was the anxiety of the public to obtain information as to the mode of life and occupations of the royal party, but scanty intelligence transpired to gratify curiosity, or to furnish matter for public record. Her Majesty's habits, however, during her tranquil retirement in this romantic scenery were understood to be of the most simple and healthful kind; and early rising, constant recreation in the open air, and freedom from the usual trammels of court etiquette appear to have constituted the main elements of the royal enjoyment. Some anecdotes, however, illustrating the habits and pursuits of the distinguished visitants were made public at the time, and afforded a partial gratification to the inquisitive. One of the industrious chroniclers of the royal proceedings in Scotland, writing from the spot, says:—

"Her Majesty seldom allows the sun to be up and stirring before her; and by the time that the early morn has expelled the mists from the surrounding hills, Her Majesty may be seen walking about the grounds, accompanied by her illustrious Consort and the Princess Royal. The young Princess is always mounted on her Shetland pony when she accompanies her royal parents in their morning walk; but Prince Albert occasionally takes her in his arms, and points out to the Princess any object within view that might attract the wandering fancy of a child. Her Majesty's piper, Mackay, who came over in the

Stromboli in order to attend her Majesty during her sojourn at Blair Atholl, has orders to play the pibroch under Her Majesty's window every morning at seven o'clock; and at the same early hour a bunch of fresh heather, with some of the icy cold water from the celebrated spring at Glen Tilt, are presented to Her Majesty."

The following anecdote was given by a local newspaper:— "One morning about seven o'clock, a lady, plainly dressed, left the Castle; who, though observed by the highland guard on duty, was allowed to pass unnoticed, until after she had proceeded a considerable distance; when some one having discovered that it was the Queen, a party of the Highlanders turned out as a royal body-guard. Her Majesty, however, signified her wish to dispense with their services, and they all returned to their stations. The Queen, in the meanwhile, moved onwards through the castle-grounds alone, until she reached the lodge, the temporary residence of Lord and Lady Glenlyon; where, upon calling, with the intention, as was understood, of making some arrangements as to a preconcerted excursion to the Falls of Bruar, she was informed that his Lordship had not yet arisen. The surprise of the domestic may be conceived when her Majesty announced who was to be intimated as having called on his Lordship. On her return, her Majesty, having taken a different route, and finding herself bewildered by the various roads which intersect the grounds in every direction, applied to some reapers whom she met to direct her to the castle by the nearest way. They, not being aware to whom they spoke, immediately did so, by directing Her Majesty across one of the parks, and over a paling which lay before her; and which she at once passed, and reached the Castle—a good deal amused, no doubt, with her morning's excursion."

The Highlanders were relieved by the Queen from their troublesome duty of presenting arms every time they saw one of the royal personages: they were ordered to present arms to Her Majesty twice each day, to Prince Albert once, to the Princess Royal once. An amusing instance of their discipline and fidelity occurred. The password was changed every day, and no one who was not able to give it was allowed to traverse the domain: Mr. Murray, Lord Glenlyon's brother, arrived on a visit; and not being duly provided with the password, he was stopped at the gate: explained who he was; but the highlander on guard exclaimed, that, Lord's brother or not, he could not pass without the word; and for it he had to wait.

The party made repeated visits to the beautiful Glen Tilt; the Queen riding in a carriage or pony-phaeton, Prince Albert driving or riding on horseback. While the Queen and her companions were one day riding in Glen Tilt, the foresters drove a vast herd of deer up the glen and along a ridge of the hills: as the majestic brutes passed along on the heights, headed, as usual by a leader, the effect was very grand. None of them were shot on that occasion.

At times, the royal couple rode on ponies up the hills within the Castle demesnes, attended only by a servant. Her Majesty proved herself a bold and expert horsewoman; disdaining the broad winding paths of the hills, and ventur-

ing upon more direct roads with obstacles that would deter many even of the natives of the district.

The Queen, however, was not quite unpersecuted by intruders. The description of the scene in the village church on one Sunday exhibits a strong contrast to the quiet and decorum usually preserved on that day.

The little church of Blair Atholl, was thronged before Her Majesty entered it with multitudes of curious strangers, some of whom had come from a great distance. On this occasion, the good nature and forbearance of the regular congregation were taxed to the utmost: the visitors, more intent perhaps on sight-seeing than on the solemn office of the day, had taken possession of most of the seats which commanded the best view of the royal pew; and the real owners or customary occupants of them were in many cases left without. The aspect of the congregation was more like that of an audience at a theatre. On entering the church the Queen was evidently surprised at the bustle which her entrance occasioned, so different from that of the previous Sunday; and after one or two keen and observant glances round the church, she took the seat which she had occupied on the former occasion, to the right of the pew. Meanwhile, the bustle among the audience was by no means edifying. Curiosity so far got the better of decorum, that almost all who had not advantageous seats stood up, both in the body of the church and in the galleries. In some cases persons even stood upon the seats. This general movement, of course produced a great noise and confusion. It was the more surprising, that in Scotland especially, where the people pride themselves on the respect they pay to all religious observances, a proceeding so out of character with the sacred building in which it took place, and with the object of Her Majesty's presence there, should have been allowed to occur. It is due to the people of the immediate neighbourhood to say that they did all that in them lay to preserve decorum. The strangers were the real offenders.

"The service being over, and the usual contribution for the poor having been made, the royal party rose to leave the church. There was an immediate rush to the doors, to obtain a good view of Her Majesty on going out; and the crowd would have pressed upon the Queen on her way to her carriage, in their eagerness to obtain another look, but for the Atholl highlanders; a party of whom drew up in line on either side to salute, and to guard the path.

25. MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science, met at York, and transacted some preliminary matters of routine. It began its sectional business the next day. At a general meeting the Earl of Rosse resigned the Presidency to the Dean of Ely. The attendance was very numerous.

— SPECIMEN OF THE LACONIC STYLE.—In the course of an application to the Magistrate at Lambeth-street, by a number of men who had served in the British Legion in Spain, for some assistance, the following characteristic epistle of the Duke of Wellington, in answer to a letter from one of the sufferers of the Legion, was read.

"*London*, 31*st Nov.* 1843.

"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington has received Samuel

Shaw's letter, and returns the documents; which, being original papers, ought not to have been sent to him.

"The Duke of Wellington is the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Army, and not of that of the Queen of Spain. He has no control over the latter, and declines to interfere with any affair over which he has no control.

"Samuel Shaw having been in the service of the Queen of Spain, should apply to those who induced him to enter into the service of that Sovereign.

"SAMUEL SHAW,
31, *George Yard, Whitechapel.*"

28. DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—An explosion of gas took place at Haswell Colliery, between Durham and Sunderland, by which ninety-five persons lost their lives. The mine is 150 fathoms deep, and in respect to ventilation has always borne a high character. All the men and boys in the mine at the time of the explosion, with the exception of three men and a boy, who were at the bottom of the shaft, were killed. The evidence at the inquest, which began on the 30th, was to the following effect:—The causes of the accident are mere conjectures, no one of those in the workings of the mine having lived to tell how it occurred. It is supposed that it was caused by the removal of a "jud," or pillar of coal left to support the roof after the working, which allowed some of the roof to fall and smash a Davy-lamp, when the foul air in the mine became ignited. When a fall takes place from the roof, an emission of gas frequently occurs. Only fifteen of the persons killed were burnt, the remainder being suffocated by the choke-damp, or carbonic acid gas, the result of the explosion; and it is by no means certain that all those burnt were destroyed by the fire alone. A miner thought there had not been a large explosion of gas. A crushed "Davy," as well as another from which the oil-plug had been taken out, were found on the spot where the jud had been hewed down. It appeared that great care was usually employed in working the pit to avoid accidents; Davy-lamps being always used wherever any explosion was to be feared, and the mine was constantly inspected. Such was the gist of the first day's evidence.

On the second day, Beaney, a pitman, was examined, and gave his evidence in a very satisfactory manner. He had worked in the part where the accident occurred; he could attach blame to no one; for the ventilation of the mine was always excellent—the men even complained sometimes that the current of air was too strong for them. Every lamp was examined before it was permitted to be taken into the pit, and all were locked. All the other witnesses corroborated Beaney's evidence: one who had lost a brother by the explosion, and another who had lost a son, considered the explosion quite accidental. Scott, a pitman, said that the best ventilation would not entirely prevent such explosions. It was possible enough for the explosion to have taken place if there had been a current of air into every part of the pit. If a heavier body of gas came off than there was air to overpower, an explosion might be the result; and it was his opinion that was the case in this accident. It was also possible for such a quantity of gas to have come off from the removal of the jud as would cause the explosion.

Mr. Roberts, commonly called the "Pitman's Attorney-General," who had a great deal to do with the late strike, endeavoured by cross-examination to elicit something unfavourable to the owners or managers of the colliery, but in vain.

On the third day, two witnesses were examined at great length; and their testimony supported that previously given. The inquest was adjourned for a week, in order that two practical men might have an opportunity of minutely inspecting the mine, to throw some light if possible on the cause of the accident.

The Coroner's Jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Mr. Scutchbury, a surveying agent to the Somersetshire district of mines belonging to the Prince of Wales, was sent by Government to examine the pit, and gave evidence before the Jury. Professor Farady and Professor Lyell were not examined; but they inspected the colliery. A subscription for the relatives of the sufferers was opened: it speedily amounted to 2,000*l.*, of which the owners of the colliery contributed 745*l.*

— INCENDIARY FIRES IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—A most alarming fire, the supposed act of an incendiary, broke out this evening on the farm of Mr. T. Ivatt, of Rampton. About nine o'clock the flames were first seen to break forth from three wheat stacks. The wind being brisk, the adjoining buildings, comprising five barns, containing corn just garnered, stables, cowhouse, piggeries, dovecote, granary, outhouses, with stacks of hay, peas, beans, &c., in all amounting to twenty, were in a very short time enveloped in flames. It was calculated that the produce of 100 acres of wheat, eighty acres of hay, and about 100 acres of peas, beans, oats, &c., besides the buildings and implements necessary to carry on a farm of 400 acres, were destroyed. The engines were soon on the spot, but prompt as their attendance was, all their efforts were ineffectual to stop the progress of so large a body of fire; the whole yard, with the exception of one barn, burning at the same time. The wind still urging on the flames, a cottage belonging to Mr. William Ivatt, of Cottenham, was entirely destroyed, many others in the vicinity being expected also to fall a prey, but fortunately the damage was stayed. The fire was seen for many miles around, and appeared like a village in flames. At Cambridge the flames were distinctly visible. The loss was estimated at not less than 3,000*l.* Mr. Ivatt was insured to a considerable amount in the Norwich Union. The poor inmates of the cottage consumed, saved their goods. The beautiful church of Rampton, standing within a few yards of the farm, was fortunately uninjured, its destruction being certain had the wind veered round, the roof being of thatch. The churchyard gates were burnt.

On the previous afternoon, about two o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Fromant, at Waterbeach, which consumed the dwelling-house, outbuildings, and corn belonging thereto, as well as the dwelling-houses, outbuildings, and corn on the premises of Mr. John Mason and Mr. Morris. The engines were soon on the spot, but too late to save the property.

The inhabitants of St. Neot's were again alarmed, a few days after, about eight o'clock, by the cry of "fire," which was found to be raging from a barley-stack,

standing alone in a field in the parish of Eaton Socon, between the Kimbolton and North roads, on the farm of Mr. J. H. Day, of St. Neot's; also from a bean rick in the next field, about 200 yards from the former rick. The attention of those who first hastened to the spot was directed to covering the surrounding stacks (there being several near the bean-rick) with cloths, and keeping them constantly wetted, by which means they were preserved, all attempts to save the bean rick being useless. The barley rick was partially destroyed.

OCTOBER.

1. Return of the Royal Party to England.—The Queen, with Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, attended by Lord Aberdeen and the suite, and Lord Glenlyon and Captain Murray, left Blair Atholl at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, under an escort of Scots Greys. The route was the same as that travelled before, through Dunkeld and Coupar-Angus, to Dundee. The arrangements of the seaport, too, were much the same; only there were not quite so many people in the streets, and many more on the quay. The painted triumphal arch (to be replaced hereafter by a permanent one of stone) still decorated the quay; which was carpeted as before. The authorities met the cortége at Logie, to conduct it into Dundee. The party alighted at the quay; and here the crowd, unchecked by the policemen and special constables, who were absorbed in gaping at the show, pressed so rudely and violently on the Queen, that there appears to have been some danger of her being pushed into the water! She took it all in good part; but the soldiers of the Sixtieth Rifles, who formed a guard of honour, seeing the emergency, opposed their bayonets to the impetuous crowd. At the head of the steps, the Queen and her husband took a cordial leave of Lord Glenlyon and Captain Murray; entered their barge; embarked in the Victoria and Albert yacht; and in about half an hour were speeding down the Frith of Tay, attended by a squadron of war-steamers and volunteer vessels bearing sightseers.

Every preparation had been made for Her Majesty's debarkation at Woolwich from a very early hour on Wednesday morning (the 2nd), and the Lords of the Admiralty, and some of the chief officers of Her Majesty's household, were in attendance. Precisely at five minutes past two o'clock, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, attended by Viscountess Canning, Lady Caroline Cocks, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Earl of Liverpool, descended into the Admiralty barge, and were steered to the landing-place by Sir F. A. Collier, the Royal standard having been taken down from the mast of the Royal yacht, and a Royal standard hoisted on the flag staff of the Admiralty barge. After landing at Woolwich, the Royal party went in three carriages and four, escorted by a party of the 17th Lancers, to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, arriving there at a quarter past three o'clock, and proceeded immediately by a special train to Slough, whence the Royal party went, in three of the Royal carriages and four, to the Castle, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards, commanded

by Cornet Trelawny. The Royal travellers arrived safely at the Castle at ten minutes past four o'clock on Thursday, having performed the voyage from Dundee to Windsor Castle within forty-eight hours.

— NARROW ESCAPE AT SEA.—The Windsor Castle, a small iron-steamer plying between Granton and Dundee, left the latter place at the same time as the Royal squadron, on Tuesday, with 250 passengers, for the Frith of Forth. At half-past seven o'clock, it ran on the ledge called the North Carr; and on gliding off, it was found to be sinking. All on board gave themselves up for lost—some with firmness, others with piteous lamentations. But the weather was calm, and the steamer was run ashore; and luckily, twenty minutes after the accident, its keel went between two shelving rocks of the iron coast near Crail. It now appeared that there was *only a jolly-boat on board;* it would hold but *six* people, and it had but *one* oar! The crew at once began to land the ladies, and a man was sent for fishing-boats from Crail; the passengers, after an agony of terror, ultimately reaching that village in safety. A gale sprung up soon after, and next day the steamer had nearly gone to pieces. It was observed, as most censurable, that no look-out could have been kept to prevent the running foul; and that there were no boats or other means on board to save life in case of emergency—nothing but the boat big enough to hold six persons out of two hundred and fifty!

4. RAILWAY ACCIDENT. — An alarming accident happened on the Croydon Railway, shortly after midnight. Two trains started for London with people from the fair, at an interval of only a few minutes; and the red tail lamp of the first train going out for want of oil, the second train ran into the other near the Anerley station; but as it was going very slowly, the shock was not very great. One engine, however, was disabled, several carriages were damaged, and fifteen persons were bruised by the concussion, two of them rather seriously.

5. VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLAND.—This month was signalized by an event of the highest national interest and importance, the arrival of his Majesty Louis Philippe, on a visit to the Queen of England. This distinguished Sovereign is the first and only French monarch who has ever landed in the British islands on a visit of peace and amity. The event was hailed by the whole British nation with the heartiest demonstrations of national welcome, and with sentiments of proud satisfaction in the honour conferred by the illustrious guest of their Queen. It was fixed that the King should take his departure from Eu, in Normandy, on Monday, October 5. He embarked from Tréport, in *Le Gomer* steam-ship, accompanied by his son the Duke de Montpensier, M. Guizot, Admiral le Baron de Mackau, Minister of Marine and Colonies, attended by Le Capitaine Pellion, R.N., and Le Capitaine Page, R.N., Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency; Le Baron Fain, Chef du Cabinet du Roi; Dr. Fouquier, Physician in attendance on his Majesty; and M. Pasquier, Surgeon in ordinary to the King. Le General Baron Athalin, Le General Comte de Rumigny, Colonel Comte de Chabannes, and Colonel Comte Dumas were Aides-de-Camp in at-

tendance on the King; and Colonel Thierry, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke de Montpensier.

The little town was illuminated and crowded for the occasion; and the travellers were loudly cheered. Having taken an affectionate leave of the Queen and his sister—who, it is said, were affected even to tears—the King alighted from his carriage, and proceeded along the pier with his son and his suite. The pier was illuminated also to light him on his way, and in a peculiar manner: about fifty fishermen's wives, each armed with a large flaring flambeau, stood, marshalled with the regularity of soldiers, at measured intervals. The party went into a barge, and made for the *Gomer* steamer, which lay so far off that it took half an hour to reach it. As the King stepped on board, the whole of the vessel was instantaneously illuminated with blue lights, and several rockets were fired off. These signals were answered by other vessels. In about half an hour later, the *Gomer*, attended by other steamers, started for the English coast; the *Pluton* being sent forward somewhat sooner, to harbinger the King's approach. The *Gomer* formed a fine sight in the surrounding darkness. It was described as "a large ship, carrying twenty-four guns, with a steam-power of 450 horses. At the stern were placed three large bright lamps, whose reflection was visible for some distance on the water, and which served as a guide to the steamers which followed." The other two steamers were the *Caiman* and the *Elan*.

At Portsmouth, the selected landing-point of the English coast, everything was done to give the illustrious visitor a striking reception. The two great ships of the line, *St. Vincent*, (120,) bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, and *Queen*, (110,) were stationed at Spithead: thence, in a long line reaching seaward to the horizon, lay eight experimental gunbrigs and a number of ships belonging to the Royal Yacht squadron; forming a tolerably large fleet, and constituting at first a line of signal-ships, and then, turning into the wake of the French ships, an escort of honour. Soon after gunfire on the morning of the 6th, a salute was fired from the platform battery, some Lords of the Admiralty having arrived; but it was generally assumed that Louis Philippe had come, and the whole town was roused, people rushing into the streets in every part. In less time than would be supposed sufficient to allow them to dress, masses of people were to be seen rushing to the ramparts in the hope of catching the first glimpse of the Royal visitor. The whole line along the platform-battery, the King's bastion, and further on towards the mouth of the harbour, was filled with these involuntary early risers. At length the premature excitement was calmed. Somewhat after half-past six o'clock, the steamer *Pluton* entered the harbour; and soon after the most distant of the English ships fired a gun, announcing that the *Gomer* was in sight. As it entered the waters of the great naval haven, the King of the French stood on its deck; saluted, as he passed, each vessel, with the lowering and hoisting of flags, manning of yards, and firing of guns, throughout the line of sailing ships in the offing, at Spithead, and then by each of the great war-ships in harbour, in-

cluding Nelson's old *Victory;* numberless English vessels swelling the naval procession as it neared the shore. The scene was most animated. The Mayor and Corporation stood at the Victoria pier; as the *Gomer* approached, they entered some Admiralty barges, and the steamer lay-to in order to receive them on board. The Town-Clerk and other gentlemen had met the steamer early in the morning, bearers of a copy of the address to be presented to the French King, and of a request that he would receive it before reaching the quay of the Clarence Victualing-yard, which is beyond the civic jurisdiction. To receive the corporate body, the King went into the saloon. The address of the Corporation, which was read by the Recorder, contained this allusion to the King's visit—

"We rejoice in the new æra it is calculated to form in the history of the two countries, and in the hope it affords of a more enlarged and general intercourse between them, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, shall contribute to their mutual welfare, to the preservation of the peace of Europe, and to the advantage of every part of the habitable globe."

The King replied in English, speaking with emphasis, especially in the allusions to peace—

"It affords me particular pleasure to know that Her most gracious Majesty your Queen, has permitted you to present me with an address on my arrival on your hospitable shores. I have not forgotten the many kindnesses I received from your countrymen during my residence among you many years since. During that period I was frequently pained considerably at the existence of differences and feuds between our countries. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall endeavour at all times to prevent a repetition of those feelings and conduct; believing, as I do most sincerely, that the happiness and prosperity of a nation depend quite as much on the peace of those nations by which she is surrounded as on quiet within her own dominions. I was peculiarly gratified at being honoured with the presence of your beloved Queen in France, during the last year; and it is a source of pleasure to be able to accept the kind invitation then given me to again visit those shores where I had been so generously treated many years since. I hope, under the blessing of Divine Providence, that those kindly feelings will be long cherished between our nations, and tend to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind."

His manner of receiving the worthy burgesses was such as to put them in an ecstacy of delight. His Majesty then conversed for some time with the Recorder and other members of the Corporation. M. Guizot and other members of the suite did the same. Every little incident that occurred marked the affability of the King, and his desire to put the members of the Corporation entirely at their ease. He shook hands with every member of the Corporation; and to some of them who were slow in getting off their white gloves, he said, "Oh, never mind your gloves, gentlemen." In course of conversation with members of the Corporation, his Majesty alluded feelingly to his former visit to Portsmouth many years ago. He remarked that this was not the first time he had been in Ports-

mouth. He remembered the "Point," the "Sally-port," the "*Fountain* hotel;" and added, that he also remembered the Dockyard well, though it was then called the Naval College. When asked by the Recorder to favour the Corporation with a copy of the reply he had made to the address, his Majesty said, with much feeling, "I have no copy: my words are from my heart."

After the Corporation had retired, the King returned to the deck, and the steamer went on for the quay of the Victualling-yard, where it was moored. The pier or jetty, which runs out into the water, was laid with crimson cloth down to the steps at the bottom. The sides were covered with bunting, the Union-jack predominating The large square in the centre of the yard was filled with troops, who made a gangway from the head of the pier to the outer gate of the yard. The road, from the outer gate of the yard to the railroad station, was also lined with troops, by which means a clear gangway was kept for the Royal party to pass to and from the station.

About half-past ten, Prince Albert, who had come from Windsor, entered the yard, with the Duke of Wellington, and briskly descending to the water's edge, stepped into a barge, and boarded the *Gomer*. The Prince was recognized as he stepped into the barge, and was loudly cheered. King Louis Philippe was on deck awaiting his arrival; eagerly advancing, he embraced the Prince, and saluted him, in the Continental fashion, on each cheek. The Prince returned the Monarch's greeting with warmth, though restraining himself to the English modes. Seeing the Duke of Wellington, Louis Philippe seized both his hands, shook them cordially, and spoke with friendly earnestness. All this time a band on board played "God save the Queen," and then the "Parisienne." The whole party moved towards the gangway; a friendly contest for precedence between the King and Prince Albert now took place, the King was the first to descend the gangway, followed by Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, and the Duke of Wellington. On the short trip from the steamer to the quay, the barge, full of illustrious personages, was saluted with a continuous roar of shouts and artillery. The King acknowledged these greetings: he took off his hat and bowed again and again to the spectators. His Majesty wore the uniform of a lieutenant-general, blue with red facings; and he also wore a blue riband. He looked remarkably well and animated, and had evidently suffered nothing from his voyage. Arrived at the stairs, the Prince preceded the King, by his desire; and as he passed on from the top bowed to the people. The King stepped quickly up the stairs, bowing also to the spectators; and when he reached the top he turned round and bowed repeatedly on all sides, laying his hand on his heart. The rest of the party followed, and, entering carriages, they were all conveyed to the railway-station. It was decorated with evergreens and flags, and crowded with people, cheering lustily. The special train that bore the party to Farnborough, was conducted by Mr. Locke, the Company's chief engineer, who displayed a decoration conferred on him by the King for services in France. The travellers here en-

tered the carriages sent from Windsor Castle, and proceeded thither at a rapid pace.

Queen Victoria stood ready in the grand vestibule fronting George the Fourth's gate, at ten minutes to two o'clock; the Duchess of Kent, several ladies, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delawarr, and other officers of the Household, being in attendance. So anxious was the Queen not to miss the first sight of her august visitor, that she had anticipated by some time the moment of his arrival. At a quarter past two o'clock the carriages drove up. Queen Victoria advanced to the threshold, and in the most cordial manner extended her arms, whilst Louis Philippe and the Prince descended from the carriage. Their Majesties embraced most affectionately at the moment of meeting, and the three principal personages advanced at once into the vestibule; the French Monarch bestowing his cordial smiles and greetings upon Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, and others of the Royal Household, with whom he was familiarly acquainted. The Duc De Montpensier and Admiral De Mackau escorted the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal party, followed by the Ministers and suites of both the Monarchs, proceeded at once up the grand staircase. Turning to the left, the Queen conducted her guest to the apartments destined for his use—the splendid suite of rooms which had been the lodging of the Emperor Nicholas on his recent visit to Windsor. Here the Queen and Prince Albert left their guest to repose for a time. At eight o'clock dinner was served in one of the Queen's private dining-rooms; covers being laid for the principal persons of each suite.

The Count De Sainte Aulaire, French Ambassador, and the Count De Jarnac, Secretary to the Embassy, were visitors at the Castle, as part of the King's suite. The Honourable Captain Duncombe was appointed Groom-in-Waiting on his Majesty.

On the 9th, the Queen, Prince Albert, the King of the French, the Duc de Montpensier, &c., proceeded to Claremont, and from thence to Twickenham, to the house formerly occupied by his Majesty, and now in the occupation of the Earl of Mornington. The royal party then went through Hampton Court to Claremont House, and then returned to the Castle, where a grand banquet was served at seven o'clock in St. George's Hall.

The next day, the 9th, the stately pageant of an Installation in the Order of the Garter was performed at Windsor Castle, with unusual magnificence; the candidate for investiture being Louis Philippe, King of the French. In the throne room, in a state chair sat Queen Victoria, in the mantle of the Order, its motto inscribed on a bracelet that encircled her arm, a diamond tiara on her head. The chair of state by her side was vacant. Round the table before her sat ten Knights Companions of the highest rank. On the steps of the throne, behind the Queen's chair, were seated the high civil Ministers of the two Sovereigns and some officers of the French suite; at the opposite end of the room were the royal ladies and the two young Princes visiting at the Castle. The Chapter constituted, a special statute was passed, dispensing with certain dilatory forms; and the candidate was elected.

The King, dressed in a uniform of dark blue and gold, was introduced by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, preceded by Garter King at Arms; the Queen and Knights all standing. The Sovereign, in French, announced the election. The declaration having been pronounced by the Chancellor of the Order, the new Knight was invested by the Queen and Prince Albert with the Garter and the George, and received the accollade. Taking the King's arm her Majesty conducted him, in state, to his own apartment.

Earlier in the day, the King received an address from the Windsor Corporation; who came, and were received, in state. In his reply to the address, Louis Philippe adhered to his pacific sentiments:—

"The union of France and England is of great importance to both nations; not from any wish of aggrandisement, however. Our view should be peace, while we leave every other country in the possession of those blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow on them. * * * France has nothing to ask of England, and England has nothing to ask of France, but cordial union."

At night, there was a most splendid banquet in St. George's Hall, to commemorate the installation.

On the 10th the Duc de Montpensier visited Woolwich Arsenal, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. The royal party honoured Eton College with a visit that day. The Mayor and Corporation of London attended in the afternoon, and presented an address of congratulation to the King on his arrival in this country; to which his Majesty returned a suitable answer.

On the 11th (Sunday) his Majesty's suite attended mass in the Chapel at Clewer, and in the afternoon walked on the terrace.

The 12th was the day fixed for the King's departure; but the bad weather which came on by ten o'clock, and increased during the day, caused a considerable change in the route which he took. At first, however, the original arrangements were observed. The guests who had been invited to meet his Majesty took their departure in the morning. At twelve o'clock, Queen Victoria, leaning on the arm of the King, conducted his Majesty down the grand staircase, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household; next came Prince Albert, the Duc De Montpensier, and the Duchess of Kent; the several suites bringing up the rear. At the entrance, the Duchess of Kent, Sir Robert Peel, and the Earl of Aberdeen, took leave of the King and his son. The party entered seven carriages, and proceeded under escort to the Farnborough station of the South-western Railway; from whence they travelled to the Gosport station by special train, and from thence in carriages to the Clarence Victualling Yard. Great preparations had been made for the embarkation: the yard was filled with soldiers, among whom was the Duke of Wellington on horseback, wrapped in a coarse great coat to protect him from the heavy rain; a large crowd of spectators also braved the weather; a wooden pier, extending from the quay, was covered with bunting and sailcloth; and at the end of it were a great number of boats full of spectators. The travellers were received at the Victualling-yard by Sir George Cockburn and other Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Rowley, the Port-Admiral, Sir Hercules Pakenham, Lieutenant Go-

vernor of the Garrison, and other naval and military authorities.—Everything, however, looked cheerless: the naval officers were drenched; the soldiers were dripping with wet. The Queen's party hastened into the office of Captain Carter, the Superintendent of the Victualling-yard; and there they remained for a considerable time, the anxious spectators wondering at the delay. Presently the Duke of Wellington was summoned to a consultation, in which M. Guizot, the Count de St. Aulaire, Sir Hercules Pakenham, Sir Charles Rowley, and Sir Hyde Parker joined. The Queen and Prince Albert were to have accompanied the King on board the *Gomer*, and then to have entered the *Albert and Victoria* yacht to go to the Isle of Wight. The reports from the seaward, however, were most unfavourable: a violent gale was blowing, the water off Spithead was a sheet of surf, and a heavy sea was rolling in. It was feared that, if the King were to cross the water, he would not be able to land on the inconvenient coast of Tréport. It was therefore arranged that he should go back to London, and proceed to France by way of Dover and Calais or Boulogne; and that the *Elan* should cross over to Tréport, to send a message on shore, if possible; the objects being to secure the King's safety, and to save as much suspense as possible to Queen Amélie. Orders to that effect were at once issued; and the Duke of Wellington and Colonel Bouverie immediately started at half-past four o'clock for town, to forward the necessary arrangements. Meanwhile, the royal party repaired to the house of Mr. Grant, the Storekeeper, in the Victualling-yard, where refreshments had hastily been prepared; and there they remained for some hours.

At a quarter past seven o'clock, the King of the French and the Duc de Montpensier took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert, and set out by the railway for London, accompanied by the Count De St. Aulaire and part of the suite; the remainder having been sent on board the steamers of the squadron.

The train reached Nine Elms station at half-past ten. Here the King was received by some of the directors, and by Sir James Graham, who conducted the King and the Duc de Montpensier in a royal carriage to the New Cross station of the South-eastern Railway.

At this place a new disaster appeared. A large building at the New Cross station was on fire. The flames had been raging for nearly two hours, and by that time great part of the building was destroyed. The scene, on the arrival of the King, was striking: the roaring flames shed a glare on all around; firemen and officers of the Company were running in every direction; and the thumping sound of the engines at work mingled with cries of direction or warning, and the shouts of welcome to the King. The pageantry of the royal progress was an unwonted incident in such scenes. The glare of the flames was reflected in the helmets of the escort; the King had to pick his way over the hose of several engines; but in the midst of the turmoil and the destruction of property the presence of royalty was marked by the most assiduous and respectful attention of the directors, forgetting every duty but that of expediting the departure of the special train. With his usual considerate manner, King Louis Philippe expressed his

regret at the disaster, and his hope that the directors were well insured. Having taken leave of Sir James Graham and the Count de St. Aulaire, the King once more set out, at a quarter past eleven o'clock; but in the confusion it was found impossible to provide carriages for the whole of the suite, and the remainder, with the luggage, followed two hours later.

The King arrived at Dover at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and took up his lodging at the Ship Hotel. There he was received by Colonel Jones, Commandant of the Garrison, and Captain Mercer, Commandant of the Naval department. At daybreak, a royal salute from the batteries announced to the inhabitants some unexpected event: the news of Louis Philippe's arrival flew from mouth to mouth, and the Corporation hastily assembled to prepare an address. The weather was very bad; the Corporation entered some eight or ten cabs, and went in that hasty procession to the hotel. The King received them standing in the midst of his Ministers and suite. The address having been read by the Town Clerk, the King replied as follows—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient town of Dover, I leave this country with a heart deeply impressed by the general greeting which I have received from, and the feelings which have been evinced towards me by, all classes of Her Majesty's subjects; above all, by the many tokens of friendship and affection which I have received from her Majesty. They give me a favourable opportunity of manifesting towards *your country* those sentiments of amity, *so essential to the maintenance of peace, and to those good understandings between the two countries which have ever been the aim and object of my policy.* I am most happy to find these sentiments congenial to the wishes of the British nation; and I have no doubt but that they will be appreciated in my country. Two such nations, mutually calculated to be of so much advantage to each other, will, I trust, equally estimate what I have so deeply at heart, and what I have ever so deeply felt."

Having conversed with the deputation, and said a few words of compliment to the ladies, the King retired, and took a hasty breakfast. It had been arranged that he should cross the Channel in the French Post-office steamer *Nord*. On learning that the vessel was ready, without waiting for carriages that had been ordered, the King sallied out on foot, with all his suite, and walked in the mud and under a pelting shower to the steamer. Hearty shouts and other marks of loyal feeling greeted him wherever he appeared; and he repeatedly uncovered as he bowed to all. Soon after the vessel left the harbour, under a royal salute. Two other English Government steamers, the *Ariel* and *Swallow*, attended the *Nord* as an escort, and put to sea with it; the weather being still boisterous and squally. His Majesty landed safely at Calais, from whence he proceeded that evening to the Chateau of Eu.

The last time Louis Philippe visited England was in 1815, during the "Hundred Days." When Louis XVIII went to Ghent, the Duke of Orleans took refuge in England, where he remained until the battle of Waterloo enabled him once more to return to the Palais Royal.

Shortly after the departure of the King of the French, the Queen and Prince Albert embarked, and on the following morning Her

Majesty breakfasted on board the *Gomer*. Her Majesty was received by Vice-Admiral La Susse. The royal party then returned to the yacht and steered direct to Cowes.

8. CONTESTED ELECTION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR AT OXFORD. — The election for the Vice-Chancellorship took place this morning. On no occasion since the memorable defeat of Sir Robert Peel in 1829, had such excitement prevailed among the electoral body of Alma Mater, and the attendance of Members of Convocation was unprecedented. The proceedings in the Theatre commenced about half-past one o'clock; when the usual forms were gone through, and the Chancellor's letter, nominating Dr. Symons as Vice-Chancellor, was read. Upon the "assent" of the Masters being demanded to the nomination, the cry of "Placet" was echoed by that of "Non-placet," and a scrutiny was demanded. The voting, owing to the immense numbers present, occupied a considerable time; and at the end it appeared that the numbers stood thus—Placets, 882; Non-placets, 183. The retiring Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, and his successor, then addressed the Convocation; and Dr. Symons appointed the Rector of Lincoln to be a Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

9. DISASTROUS OCCURRENCE.—A very serious accident happened on the Brandling Junction Railway, near Newcastle. An engine should have been brought from Gateshead to Shields, very early on that morning, to take back a train; but as it had not arrived, two carriages, filled with passengers, were sent on from Shields, at five o'clock in the morning, with another engine. When it had advanced two miles towards Newcastle, it met the engine from Gateshead; which was coming along, too late to do its duty, at a most rapid pace, on the wrong line. Both the engine-men reversed the machinery, and leaped off; the two engines came into collision; the Shields train, impelled by the inverse power, started back to Shields, under no control, and gaining a fearful speed. Many passengers jumped out on the way, and were much hurt. Arrived at the station, the train dashed among some empty carriages, crushing the passenger-carriages. One man was killed; two were hurt so badly that one subsequently died, and the other was not expected to recover; and altogether eighteen others were more or less injured. It might even have been worse; for had not the empty carriages stood in the way, the train would have run into a coal depôt, twenty-five feet deep. An inquest on the body of the first sufferer commenced the next day. Some passengers and one of the engine-drivers said, that if notice had been given of the true state of things immediately after the accident, the people in the carriages might have easily jumped out: they did not know what was the matter. A fireman stated that the passenger trains and empty coal-waggons always go up and down the same line from Brockley Whins to Shields, and the full coal-waggons down the other. The driver of the engine from Gateshead averred that he was not told to proceed to South Shields to fetch the train till so late that it was not possible that he could arrive there earlier than he did. The verdict was "Accidental Death."

— ALARMING INCENDIARY FIRE. —One of the most extensive and destructive fires that has yet taken place in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmunds, occurred this morn-

ing in the village of Exning, about three miles distant from Newmarket. From the extraordinary red appearance which the sky presented, it became known to the Right Hon. Lord Thurlow, at Ashfield Lodge, although at a distance of twenty-six miles. About half-past two o'clock his Lordship's very powerful fire-engine, accompanied by himself and the brigade of firemen, which he has established, passed through Bury, and proceeded to the spot. Fire-engines from Newmarket and its neighbourhood, and Cambridge also, arrived, when they found the entire farm, in the occupation of Mr. Fyson, enveloped in a mass of flames. Stacks of corn, barns and their contents, stables, in one of which four horses were confined, out-buildings, and agricultural implements — in short, everything, with the exception of the dwelling-house, was destroyed. The greatest praise is due to Lord Thurlow for the very great assistance he has uniformly rendered in extinguishing the many fires he has attended.

14. SINGULAR RECEPTION OF A PHILOSOPHER AT GLASGOW.—Professor Liebig arrived in Glasgow this afternoon; and shortly after ten o'clock at night, several of his countrymen resident in that city proceeded to his residence, and greeted him from under the windows, in a serenade, composed in German for the occasion. Previous to commencing, they requested the attendance of the watchman, both to protect them from annoyance, and in order that they might have the benefit of his lantern to enable them to read the words; of which they had copies printed. This cautious functionary, however, could not be made to understand a custom common only on the Continent, and, seemingly afraid to sanction the novelty by his presence, proceeded sulkily on his beat. Fortunately, a friend of some of the gentlemen happened to pass in his carriage, and politely caused one of the carriage-lamps to be taken out, and held during the performance. Immediately on the voices being heard, the windows were thrown open, and the distinguished Professor presented himself, attended by his host and the ladies of his family. When the serenade was concluded, the illustrious visitor came to the door, and thanked his countrymen warmly for the compliment they had paid him, shaking them all cordially by the hand, and requesting to know each of their names; after which the party withdrew. The conversation was carried on, of course, in the German language.

21. VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE VICTORY, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR.—Her Majesty and the Prince embarked in the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, at East Cowes, at two o'clock; attended by Lady Gainsborough and the Earl of Liverpool. Soon afterwards, the yacht had heaved anchor and was steaming towards Portsmouth.—The shipping which it passed manned yards as usual; but the salutes were fired in an unwonted manner: the *St. Vincent* (120) fired a salvo of eight guns from its starboard and then another from its port side, and the other great ships followed the example; the *Firebrand* steam frigate and the experimental gun-brigs fired both their broadsides at once; in that manner the yacht was saluted on its path all the way from the Motherbank until it approached the harbour, when the Platform Battery began firing; and on its

entering the harbour, the *Victory* and *Excellent* fired salvos.

The *Victory* was adorned with wreaths and garlands, and the Queen inquired the reason. On being told that it was the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, Her Majesty expressed a wish to go on board, and at once passed to the ship in the Royal barge, which was waiting to convey the party on shore. The yards were manned, and Queen Victoria was loudly cheered by the men. Her Majesty was received by Lieutenant Jones, the officer in command.

Her Majesty ascended the companion-ladder to the middle-deck, and immediately proceeded to the quarter-deck to view the spot on which the gallant Nelson received the messenger of death. The spot is marked by a brass plate, on which is inscribed the words 'Here Nelson fell,' in the centre of a wreath of laurels. Her Majesty, while reading the inscription to the memory of Nelson, shed tears, and remained silent for several moments. She then addressed a few words to Prince Albert; and, plucking a couple of leaves from the wreath of laurel, she expressed her desire to see the cabin in which Nelson died. Lights were immediately ordered in the cockpit; and her Majesty having *inspected* the poop of the Victory, and the inscription in front—

'England expects every man to do his duty,'

she descended, followed by Prince Albert and the members of the Royal suite in attendance. Under the direction and care of Lieutenant Smith, every spot hallowed by the sufferings and death of the hero of Trafalgar is preserved sacred with the most patriotic piety. On entering the cabin, therefore, Her Majesty had no difficulty in descrying the identical spot where Nelson breathed his last: it is pointed out by the figure of a funeral-urn emblazoned on one of the knees of the ship, surmounted by the words 'Here Nelson died.' The Royal party stopped here for several minutes, and appeared to feel the influence of the recollections which the scene awakened. Her Majesty inspected various parts of the vessel; observing to one of her conductors, that the orlop-deck was not so high in the *Victory* as in other men-of-war which she had visited. On leaving the noble vessel, her Majesty requested that there might be no firing; and having been handed down into the Royal barge, she took her departure, greeted with three tremendous British cheers from the loyal and devoted fellows with whom the yards were manned.

Re-entering the barge, the party proceeded to the Clarence Victualling-yard, and were there received by the Lords of the Admiralty. The Queen then proceeded to Farnborough by railway, and from thence to Windsor.

— TRIAL OF A PEER OF FRANCE. —The trial of the Duke de Montmorency for the distribution of seditious medals took place, before the Paris Court of Assize. The Duke was defended by M. Berryer, and was accompanied to Court by the Duke of Fitzjames, the Marquis de la Roche Jaquelin, and several other distinguished members of the legitimatist party. It is needless to give any detail of this trumpery trial. M. Berryer asserted that there was nothing political in the affair, and the jury coincided in his view, for, after consulting five minutes, they re-

turned a verdict of "Not guilty." The Prince was loudly cheered when he left the court.

—COURAGEOUS DEFENCE AGAINST ROBBERS.—A most desperate attack by burglars, and gallant defence by the inmates, were made at a house in a lonely spot, at Mancetter, near Atherstone, in Warwickshire. Five or six ruffians, wearing black masks and otherwise disguised, began cutting a hole in the front-door at midnight, and disturbed Mr. Worthington, the aged owner of the house, (in his eighty-ninth year,) and his niece; who with a grand-niece, a girl of fifteen, and a servant-lad and maid, were all the residents. The robbers refusing to desist from their efforts to force their way in, Mr. Worthington and his niece attacked them through the hole in the door with a gun and a sword; and this strange combat lasted for an hour, the thieves throwing large stones at their opponents. At length, the old gentleman being wounded, Miss Worthington parleyed with the burglars; and on their promising not to injure any one, they were admitted. Having taken all the money they could find, they decamped.

— FANATICISM.—A fire broke out in a house at Dublin, belonging to a strange sect called White Quakers. When it was first discovered, the inmates made no attempt to arrest it, nor did they call for aid: on the contrary, they refused to admit the police and firemen, exclaiming from the windows that God would protect his own. The police, however, forced an entrance; and after some time the fire was got under.

— FORCIBLE ENTRY.—Violent possession was taken of Stoneleigh Abbey in Warwickshire, the property of Lord Leigh, by a party of thirty men and two women, headed by Mr. John Leigh—who assumed to be the rightful owner of the Leigh estates, which the House of Lords had declared the present Lord Leigh to be. The attack was not unexpected, and the Abbey was garrisoned by police and labourers: the claimant led his forces to the attack, and a general conflict ensued, in which the defenders were worsted; and the assailants entered the housekeeper's room by breaking down a door. Here they remained for an hour. The alarm-bell, however, had been rung, and assistance soon arrived to Lord Leigh's party; on which Mr. John Leigh said he had gained what he wanted, and, with his followers, quietly yielded to the constables. They were taken to Leamington; where twenty-nine of the men were committed to take their trial at the Sessions for riot and assault, the women and one man being released. One of the defenders of the Abbey was much hurt.

23. THE NEW DOCKS AT BIRKENHEAD.—The first stone of Birkenhead Docks was laid this day; an occasion as memorable as the scene was striking. Within a few months, Birkenhead was an obscure town of Cheshire, on the neglected Wallasey Pool, a creek of the Mersey: now, a companion city to Liverpool is already rising, and the pool is to be turned into vast Docks, for ships of any tonnage. The commencement of that great work was celebrated with suitable magnificence. The report of the artillery awoke the day; and a perpetual feu-de-joie was kept up on all sides, from guns and cannon of every calibre. The morning was

fair, and the day grew brilliant as it advanced. The shipping on the river were decked in their gayest. The water was crowded with boats, for it was computed that seventy thousand people crossed over from the Lancashire side; many shops in Liverpool being closed in order that the inmates might attend the great festival on the Cheshire bank. Numbers also flocked to the place from the other parts of the country; so that the population of Birkenhead for the nonce was reckoned at 120,000. The houses of the town were decorated with flags and evergreens; ladies stood at the balconies; crowds kept possession of every point of view; and at eleven o'clock, all awaited the procession from the Town-hall, with which the solemnities were to begin. This procession consisted of various bodies, among others of societies of Odd Fellows, Catholic Brethren, and Clubs, a body of 1000 workmen employed in constructing the People's Park, which is comprised in the plan of the town, the shipwrights of Liverpool, gentlemen on horseback and on foot; altogether making a train of such length, that it occupied an hour in passing any one point. Having perambulated the town's boundaries, the procession came to a stand by two o'clock at the Woodside Slip; near which the foundation-stone hung, ready to be laid. Here was a large platform, crowded with gentry. A prayer having been delivered by the Reverend Andrew Knox, Sir Philip de Mal pas Grey Egerton, Member for South Cheshire, who held the trowel, (itself an elaborate work of art,) mounted upon the stone and addressed the great concourse around him on the occasion of the day, in an appropriate and impressive speech, which was received with much applause. This being finished, the stone was lowered into its place amidst deafening cheers; guns, bells, and music, vying with the clamour.

The ceremony performed, the concourse broke up; dividing into separate parties, to dine at various places in the town and neighbourhood. The Birkenhead Commissioners gave the whole of their people a holiday; full wages were paid, and bread and meat distributed in plenty to every family. As much as 2,300*l.* or 2,500*l.* was subscribed for this multitudinous regale. The clerks and other employés were entertained at a ball and supper. At night, there was a display of fireworks; bonfires blazing at every turn or rise of ground. A grand banquet concluded the day's festivities, at which were some six hundred gentlemen, of whom about two hundred were invited guests. The chairman was Mr. John Laird, the eminent shipbuilder. Among the principal guests were Sir Philip Egerton, Sir William Massey Stanley, the Earl of Essex, Lord Bateman, Lord Lilford, Mr. Edward John Stanley, of Alderley, Sir Edward Cust, several Members of Parliament, without distinction of party, and other gentlemen of influence in Cheshire, Lancashire, and Liverpool. Some animated speeches were delivered after dinner, and the whole day's proceedings passed off without any interruption to the general enjoyment and satisfaction.

28. SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE.—Two strangers, who had been staying at Irvine and Kilmarnock for some days—a man and a woman, both about sixty years of age—drowned themselves in the Ir-

vine river, about three miles from Kilmarnock. When the bodies were taken out of the water, they were found to be attached to each other by two handkerchiefs knotted together and tied round the arms of each.

For some time the names of the unfortunate strangers remained unknown, but they afterwards proved to be Mr. and Mrs. Barker, of Birmingham. They had left Birmingham some three months before; had been in Scotland since the time of the Burns' festival; and were noted wherever they went for their cheerful and goodnatured conduct, and for their mutual affection. The aged pair were cousins as well as husband and wife. Mr. Barker's affairs, according to some accounts, were embarrassed; and there is reason to suppose, that while he had in consequence determined to destroy himself, his wife resolved not to be separated from him even in death. Their remains were decently interred.

— THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND CHURCH CEREMONIES.—An inquiry was instituted by the Bishop of Exeter, into certain allegations made against the Rev. Walter Blunt, licensed curate of Helston, Cornwall, by Mr. Hill, one of the churchwardens. The case was heard on the fourth of October before the commissioners appointed by his Lordship, namely, the Reverend Edward Bridge, Rural Dean, the Reverend Edward Griffith, and the Reverend Thomas Phillpotts. The evidence, with observations, having been reported to the Bishop, the Right Reverend Prelate drew up a most elaborate judgment. His final award amounted to this: that both parties had been wrong, and that the course for a clergyman to pursue was *to follow the directions of the Rubrics*, which constitute the laws of the Church, and which both bishops and clergy are bound to obey. The principal points established by the Bishop were—

1. The lawfulness of preaching in the surplice; the sermon being a part of the communion service, and the surplice the proper garb for the service, the use of which the Bishop enjoined in his diocese.

2. The undesirableness of preaching extempore.

3. That if any prayer be introduced previous to the sermon, which is not enjoined by authority, the bidding prayer is alone the proper one.

4. That circumstances may admit of an instructive lecture being delivered after the second lesson at evening service, the usual sermon being subsequently omitted; but that this should not be done when the wishes of the congregation are against it.

5. That persons should be encouraged, but that they cannot be compelled, to remain in church, on sacrament Sundays, during the actual celebration of the Holy Communion.

6. That a minister is authorized in refusing to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to a schismatic.

7. That the burial offices of the Church of England may be denied to adults who have been born, who have continued, and who have died in schism.

8. That a minister cannot refuse to marry unbaptized persons after the publication by him of banns for their marriage.

9. That at the churching of women, it is right that the latter kneel at the rails of the communion-table.

10. That the formation of voluntary choirs, in the place of paid singers, should be encouraged.

Subsequently to the promulgation of this judgment, the Bishop relaxed his injunction directing the use of the surplice in the pulpit.

28. Opening of the New Royal Exchange.—This day will long be memorable in the annals of London, as having been selected for the great ceremonial of Queen Victoria's opening the New Exchange in the City. As early as seven o'clock in the morning, the influx from the suburbs was observed; and by eight o'clock the best stations in the line of the procession were thronged.—Every care was taken to impart order and system to the proceedings. Strong barriers were made across the streets that came into the line, to prevent the ingress of carriages and break the pressure of the crowd. From Buckingham Palace to Temple Bar the preservation of order was intrusted to 2,600 of the Metropolitan Police, under the command of 200 sergeants; soldiers of the Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and of the 17th Lancers, stationed two and two at intervals of a few yards, helped to keep clear the path. The arrangement on the East side of Temple Bar was similar, only that the Police were those belonging to the City. It was remarked that the crowd was throughout quiet and orderly. From the beginning of the Strand to the Exchange many persons had seats constructed in their shop-windows; converting the shop-front, as it were, into a little section of a theatre-pit. But every window of every house was filled; often, in the City particularly, by ladies splendidly dressed. Indeed, every house was so thronged with visitors attracted from a distance by the show, that those who could not obtain better seats mounted upon the house-tops and parapets. Some had even scaled the dizzy heights of St. Paul's Cathedral. In open spaces, and on favourite points—such as the church-yards passed by the procession, on the leads over low shop-fronts, on the top of the Bank of England, and the like—seats were erected out of doors; covered more or less substantially, and decorated with drapery and flags. Along the whole way stood a close crowd of pedestrians, forming an immense line of living creatures, with large knots collected in the open spaces—as in St. James's Park, Charing Cross, and St. Paul's Churchyard. The standing-room in the Poultry was reserved for the Livery of the City Companies; who arrived to take up their ground about ten o'clock, each Company preceded by bands and banners. Such was the pathway as it appeared during the Queen's progress. About eleven o'clock, the Royal Procession emerged from the marble arch of Buckingham Palace, and went forward in the following order:—

Detachment of Life Guards.

Her Majesty's Carriages, each drawn by six horses.

Two Grooms walking.	The First Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying	Two Grooms walking.

Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State,

Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber,

Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard. Page of Honour in Waiting.

Two Grooms walking. The Second Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Two Grooms walking.
Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert (Lord G. Lennox),
Groom in Waiting (the Honourable Captain Duncombe),
Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert (Captain F. Seymour),
Silver Stick,
Two Grooms walking. The Third Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Two Grooms walking.
Lord in Waiting (Lord Byron),
Treasurer of the Household (Earl Jermyn),
Vice-Chamberlain (Lord Ernest Bruce),
Comptroller of the Household (the Right Hon. Colonel G. Dawson Damer).
Two Grooms walking. The Fourth Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Two Grooms walking.
Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert (the Marquis of Exeter),
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (the Earl of Beverley),
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (Lord Forester),
Master of the Buckhounds (the Earl of Rosslyn).
Two Grooms walking. The Fifth Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Two Grooms walking.
Maid of Honour (the Hon. Lucy Kerr),
Bedchamber-woman,
Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk),
Gold Stick.
Two Grooms walking. The Sixth Carriage, drawn by six blacks, conveying Two Grooms walking.
Lady of the Bedchamber (Lady Portman),
Maid of Honour in Waiting (the Hon. Miss A. Murray),
Lord Steward (the Earl of Liverpool),
Lord Chamberlain (the Earl Delawarr).
Yeomen of the Guard.
Twelve footmen, four-and-four.
Four Grooms walking. The State Coach, Drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, Four Grooms walking.
Attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each wheel, and two Footmen at each door; conveying
THE QUEEN,
His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT,
The Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Buccleuch),
The Master of the Horse (the Earl of Jersey).
Escort of Life Guards.

As the principal carriage issued from the Palace-gate, there ran through the crowd "a thrilling murmur of delight," which expressed more of heartfelt pleasure than the loudest cheer could have done. Every hat was raised and handkerchief waved; and the simple words "God bless you!" were uttered and ran along the line, as the carriage passed, caught up as they fell from every lip. The Queen looked unusually well. Her Majesty's dress was of white satin

silver tissue, of the richest and most elegant design. Her whole costume was magnificently adorned with jewels; on her left side the Queen wore the star of the Order of the Garter, and on the left arm the Garter itself having the motto of the Order set in diamonds. Her Majesty wore at the back of her head a miniature crown, entirely formed of brilliants, and a diamond tiara surmounting the forehead.

Prince Albert was in uniform as Colonel of the Artillery Company. The cortége passed along the Park, and out of the iron gates by the German Chapel into Pall Mall. The carriages of the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, and of some Cabinet Ministers, had assembled at the lower end of St. James's-street; and when the Royal Procession had passed on, they followed in the line. The whole then went along Pall Mall, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, and the Strand, to Temple Bar; the Queen and Prince Albert frequently acknowledging the acclamations that greeted them.

The gate of the City had already been in a bustle of final preparation. About eleven o'clock, the Duke of Cambridge dashed by in his carriage, then the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Wellington, and some others who preceded the State Procession. The City dignitaries came in carriages, alighted at Messrs. Child's bank, which they entered, and then hurried out again to mount their horses. The Deputies and Common Councilmen wore mazarine cloaks and cocked hats; the Aldermen were in scarlet robes; and the Lord Mayor was splendidly habited, wearing a robe of crimson velvet, with a collar of SS. and a Spanish hat and feather. As soon as his Lordship arrived, the gates closed *pro forma*, and re-opened just before twelve o'clock, as the head of the Royal Procession presented itself for admission into the City. The Queen's carriage drew up; and the Lord Mayor, approaching it on foot, with a profound reverence, presented to Her Majesty the City sword of state. The Queen touched it, in token of acceptance, and signified that the Lord Mayor should retain it.

The civic body was here introduced into the Procession, immediately behind the twelve footmen and before the Queen's coach. It was closed by

THE LORD MAYOR,
(The Right Hon. William Magnay),
In a Crimson Velvet Robe and Collar of SS. on Horseback,
Bearing the City Sword of State,
Three Footmen in State Liveries marched on each side of his Lordship.

In its lengthened order the procession dragged its way along Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, and the Poultry; arriving without any striking adventure at the New Exchange. The body of the Procession went on to the Northern entrance, where the officers and ladies of the Household and the City dignitaries alighted, hurrying back to the Western front to receive her Majesty. In the wooden building were also assembled the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and several of the principal guests. Her Majesty alighted about half-past twelve o'clock, and, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, entered the build-

ing; while at that moment the Royal standard was hoisted at its summit. A procession was formed to escort the Queen round the building.

In slow state this procession entered the merchants' area, and walked round the arcade or "Ambulatory" which surrounds the roofless quadrangle. The ceiling and walls of the Ambulatory, adorned with encaustic painting by M. Sang, of Munich, attracted the particular notice of the Queen. The quadrangle was filled with ladies and gentlemen connected with the corporation. As the Queen reached the great staircase, there was a pause; and the bells of the campanile tower, now heard for the first time, chimed "God save the Queen." The procession entered the Lloyd's Underwriters' Room; but Her Majesty passed on into the Reading-room, which was now fitted up as a Throne-room. The walls were hung with crimson velvet, the floor was covered with crimson cloth; at the eastern end, on a dais, was a throne of crimson velvet, backed by a curtain of the same, bordered with gold lace. The Queen having taken her seat, Prince Albert stood upon her right hand, the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge on her left; Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham near the Prince; the Lord Mayor and other members of the Corporation in a semicircle facing the Queen; the Foreign Ministers and Cabinet Ministers, with their ladies, and some of the chief guests, around; a guard of Gentlemen-at-arms at the entrance. All having taken their places, the Recorder read a Loyal and Congratulatory Address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation to Her Majesty. The Address, after hailing in suitable terms the presence of Her Majesty in the heart of her metropolis, and recalling the occasion of her great predecessor Queen Elizabeth's visit for a like purpose, concluded by requesting Her Majesty's favourable regard and sanction to the work which her loyal citizens of London had now completed, and expressing the heartfelt prayers of the Corporation for Her Majesty's prosperity and happiness. To this Address the Queen returned a gracious reply; after which she gave the Lord Mayor her hand to kiss, and at the same time announced her intention to create him a Baronet, in commemoration of the day. In the principal apartment, intended for the Underwriters, ninety-eight feet long by forty wide, a sumptuous *déjeûner* was provided, at which Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and a few others of the principal guests, were seated at the cross table.

Among the guests were—Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Duke of Wellington, with other Ministers and officers of State; Lord Langdale and other Judges; Lord John Russell and other Members of both Houses of Parliament; Sir Robert and Lady Sale, Sir Henry and Lady Pottinger; nearly the whole of the Court of Aldermen, and a number of gentlemen connected with the offices and commerce of the City. The Bishop of London said grace. During the banquet, a military band performed several pieces of music. At the conclusion of the meal, the Common Crier successively gave these toasts —"Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." "The health of Prince Albert," "Albert Prince of

Wales and the Royal Family." By command of the Queen, the Lord Mayor gave "Prosperity to the City of London." Her Majesty drank this toast in a manner which evidenced the interest she feels in the prosperity of the trade and commerce of the City; and Prince Albert turned towards the Lord Mayor and bowed to his Lordship in an emphatic manner. After the last toast, the Queen retired to her private apartment.

At twenty minutes after two o'clock, Her Majesty and the Prince issued from their chambers, and proceeded down the stairs to the quadrangle, in the centre of which Her Majesty stopped. The members of the Corporation and the Ministers formed a circle round the Queen. The heralds having made proclamation, and silence having been commanded, the Queen received a slip of parchment from Sir James Graham, and said in an audible voice—"It is my Royal will and pleasure that this building be hereafter called 'the Royal Exchange.'" This concluded the ceremonies of the day; and after a few complimentary words to the Mayor and the architect, Her Majesty, still leaning on Prince Albert's arm, proceeded to her carriage. Although the return was not in state, the way was kept clear as before; and the spectators were scarcely less numerous. The party regained Buckingham Palace at a quarter past three o'clock.

The occasion was celebrated by the most exuberant festivity and hospitality in the City. The Lord Mayor entertained at the Mansion-house four or five hundred visitors, who assembled to witness the spectacle; and in the evening the Lady Mayoress gave a ball. The Artillery Company, and several of the Livery Companies, dined with more or less magnificence. The principal tradesmen also entertained large parties whom they had invited to witness the show. At night, although it had been officially announced that there would be no illumination, a number of houses were brilliantly lighted up, especially in the city. On the following days the public were admitted by tickets to view the building. Many thousands availed themselves of this privilege.

29. CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.—The coronation of their Majesties was celebrated in the cathedral at Stockholm. In the evening the city was illuminated, and their Majesties, accompanied by the youthful branches of the royal family, went through the streets in an open carriage, amidst loud acclamations.

31. DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT OLDHAM.—A number of lives were lost at Oldham, by the fall of a new mill belonging to Messrs. Radcliffe and Brothers. At the time the building fell, there were thirty-four persons within it; and of these twenty were killed, and seven were more or less maimed or hurt, while the remainder escaped without serious injury. Eight men were killed, eight women, and four boys. Assistance was immediately at hand; eight hundred people turning out from the adjacent old mill, and hundreds from neighbouring factories; and every exertion was made to rescue the sufferers: there were some extraordinary escapes. Those persons who saw the accident from the outside of the mill describe the outer walls, especially that on the south side, as first bulging or springing outwards, and then instantly collapsing, and falling mostly inwards, but some

portion outside, especially the lower part, which seems to have been forced outward by the great masses of brickwork, iron, &c., that fell within the building. The machinery of the old mill was stopped by the disaster, a number of pipes having been broken by the falling materials; and 800 hands are thus temporarily thrown out of employment.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies commenced on the 2nd of November. It appeared from the evidence, that an arch of the building on the topmost story first gave way; other arches followed, and then the whole building came down with a crash. A bricklayer said that the gable-end of the building, where the arch fell, was not built strong enough. No scientific person was either employed or consulted during the erection of the work.

During the inquest, a report on the causes of the accident was submitted to the Jury by Messrs. Fairburn and Bellhouse, who had been directed to make an inquiry into the matter. Their opinion was "that the accident had arisen from one of two causes—namely, from the falling of one of the arches in the first instance, or, what is more probable, from the breaking of one of the large beams supporting the transverse and longitudinal arches at the extreme gable of the mill."

The following verdict was returned—"Accidental death, caused by the falling of the building; and the Jury are unanimously of opinion that the causes of the accident are fully pointed out by the able report of Messrs. Fairburn and Bellhouse."

A subscription for the families of the sufferers was opened. The Jury subscribed a handsome sum; and many mechanics gave their guineas.

NOVEMBER.

1. Fearful Conflagration at Strathaven.—About noon, a fire broke out in this quiet little town, by which upwards of forty houses, with a brewery and tan-work, were burned to the ground, nearly 100 poor families thrown destitute on the streets, and the annihilation of the entire town seriously threatened. The conflagration commenced at the south end of the town, a little way beyond a place named Todd's Hill, where the houses are nearly all covered with thatch, and where the population are chiefly weavers; and the wind being high at the time, and blowing from the south-east, rapidly spread the flames from house to house on both sides of the street, until, in the space of a few hours, notwithstanding the efforts of a body of inhabitants who turned out to check the flames, forty houses or thereabouts were completely destroyed, in addition to the brewery of Mr. Vallance, and the large tan-work of Mr. Semple, where not less than 2,000*l.* worth of property was consumed. The fire in its progress, which was fearfully rapid, spread terror and dismay on all hands. As house by house crumbled before the devouring element, the inhabitants in the vicinity of the flames got out their furniture to the street, where it lay in confused heaps until the houses from which it had just been removed shared in the general catastrophe. So apprehensive were the shopkeepers that the entire town would be burned down, that numbers of them at the Cross, which is some distance from the

place where the fire originated, emptied their stock of goods into the street, and awaited with terror the approach of the flames. The scene as witnessed by people at a distance, is described as awfully grand and imposing. Kirkhill, which is half a mile from the town, was clustered with hundreds of spectators, inhabitants of the other end of Strathaven, who, for a time, seemed lost in wonder at the fearful majesty of the sight. Not so the more spirited and more interested portion of the inhabitants. Headed by the Rev. Mr. M'Lay, relief clergyman; Mr. Tennant, banker; Messrs. Currie, Reid, and others, two large bodies of active men procured pails and other vessels capable of containing water, and forming two chains from the scene of the fire to the nearest place for procuring a supply of water, they worked away for several hours, one party handing on the pails filled with water, and the other returning them empty; until, finding these means unavailing in extinguishing the flames, they adopted the plan of pulling down two or three buildings in the line of street, which had the desired effect of stopping their further progress. The loss of property by the fire was very considerable, and the more to be lamented, as few of the houses of the sufferers were insured, and the sufferers themselves were mostly of the poorest and most industrious part of the community. It was calculated that from fifty to sixty looms, with webs, principally belonging to Glasgow manufacturers, were consumed. No such conflagration had been known in this part of the country for many years, and it created amongst all classes the deepest sorrow and regret.

2. NEW JUDGE IN THE COMMON PLEAS.—Mr. Erle took his seat as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Justice Erskine.—Mr. Erle was introduced to the Court by Sir Thomas Wilde and Sergeant Talfourd; and went through the ceremony of being invested with the coif as Sergeant-at-law. He then took the oaths in the Lord Chancellor's private room, as Judge, after which he took his seat in court.

4. THE TRACY PEERAGE. — NOVEL INQUIRY.—An inquiry was held at Castlebrack churchyard, before Captains Tibeaudo and Warburton, and Messrs. G. Newcombe, J. W. Tarleton, and S. Sheane, magistrate, relative to the genuineness of the tombstone by which Mr. James Tracy proves his title to this long-disputed peerage; and which the House of Lords decided in his favour, subject to their proving this stone. A great number of respectable people attended to give evidence, as well as to hear such a novel inquiry. Mr. John Rafter, a stonecutter and builder, proved that the four pieces of stone produced must have originally been in one—they all corresponding in the grain, breaks, and letters when laid together closely to form one stone; and it was his opinion that the said stone was the original one belonging to the family, placed there as a tombstone; in which other witnesses also concurred, and signed declarations to that effect.

— DREADFUL MURDER. — Mr. Arthur Gloster, a wealthy landholder, returning from his farm, near Kilkeshen, county Clare, to his house, was murdered this evening at the early hour of five o'clock, by two armed ruffians, who lodged

slugs in the body of the unfortunate gentleman.

Mr. Gloster, a few years ago, purchased under the courts, an estate in Toonagh, between Kilkeshen and Spancilhill, in the county of Clare, for which he paid from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* The tenants on the lands had been for several years in possession; and it was reported that deceased had had notice served on some of them with large families, and had proceeded there, on the 4th instant, preparatory to eviction, and was to have gone the following day also for the same purpose; but on his return home in the evening, between four and five o'clock, at a short distance from Kilkeshen, he was shot dead in his gig. Mr. Gloster was unmarried, and was considered wealthy.

5. Awful Calamity—Six Lives lost.—An accident of a very awful character occurred at Derby. A few weeks ago, the town council and commissioners of the borough agreed to arch over the Glitting mill-brook, in the Morlege, with the view of adding a large plot of land to the cattle-market. Accordingly, a builder entered into a contract to carry out the extensive work, in connexion with the large sewer just completed, at a great expense to the town. The works were commenced a few weeks back, and one portion of the arch over the brook completed, all but removing the centres. About eight o'clock this morning the labourers commenced removing the centres, and whilst in the act of taking away the last prop, the whole mass of material fell in, burying the unfortunate men in the ruins.

News of the sad calamity was soon in all parts of the town, and thousands of people rushed to the spot. Every possible exertion was made to remove the materials, but from the immense quantity which had fallen, (the arch being an expansive one,) this was a work of some time, notwithstanding there was no lack of willing hands.

The first body found was that of the contractor's son-in-law, and as the mangled remains were disentombed, a thrill of horror passed through the immense crowd. Six dead bodies, all of them more or less mutilated, were afterwards extricated.

They presented a sad spectacle, and the melancholy event cast a gloom upon the town.

It was supposed that the centres of the arch were removed too early, the late heavy rains having prevented the materials setting sufficiently firm to allow of the taking away of the centres.

7. The family of Mr. Sergeant Andrews were visited by a heavy affliction, at his residence at Hampstead. Mr. Andrews had retired to his library, as usual, after breakfast; and when Mrs. Andrews entered it, some time later, she was horror-stricken at finding her husband deluged in blood. He had cut his throat. The lady's screams brought help; medical aid was summoned; and the patient received every attention. He survived till the thirteenth, when he expired. Mr. Andrews, who was in his seventy-third year, was senior sergeant-at-law, and leader of the Midland circuit. He had for a long time been very much depressed in spirits, and especially just before his death; which is variously attributed to over-study, and to some disappointment. Besides a widow, he left two young children.

An inquest was opened the next day, before Mr. Wakley; but some

doubt arising as to whether the deceased had actually died from the effects of the wound or from the bursting of a blood-vessel in the lungs by a fit of coughing, under an access of long-standing disease, the inquiry was adjourned in order to a *post mortem* examination.

Medical testimony was afterwards given upon the result of the inspection, and the jury returned their verdict—"That the death of the deceased was caused by hæmorrhage from natural causes, which produced a flow of blood into the lungs."

8. Distressing Case.—A prolonged inquiry took place before Mr. Wakley, the Coroner, into the death of Mary Alloways, a needlewoman, aged sixty-three.—On the sixth, she took tea with Mrs. Jones, who lodged in the same house, Market Row, Oxford Street; and she appeared in very good spirits, though her manner was observed to be "odd." Next morning she was found dead in her bed; having, as medical evidence proved beyond a doubt, taken oxalic acid. A letter was produced, addressed by the deceased to a Mrs. White, as "dear friend," and very well written. It stated that the writer had passed many anxious days and sleepless nights; being unable to obtain work, and owing seven weeks' rent to her landlady, another Mrs. White. She requested her friend to sell the only thing which she had preserved—a watch, which had been valued at 10*l*., and to devote the proceeds to funeral expenses and payment of rent: if the watch would not pay those charges, she wished to be sent to the workhouse.—She says,

"The life I now live is a miserable one, and has been for several years. I have no one to care for me. Heaven is merciful. Yet a little while, and this feverish and unquiet spirit I most sincerely hope will be at rest, with the hope that the Almighty will pardon me. Was I sure of that, I should leave the world without the least regret. I must chance what many great people have done before me. I am obliged to all my friends that have been kind to me. My dear friend, I hope you will let some one follow me to the grave; but that I leave to you. I do not wish any one here to know my affairs."

So well had Mrs. Alloways concealed her extreme poverty, that her neighbours supposed her to have some small independent income; but on examination after death, the emaciated state of her body exhibited the privations that she had endured. She had some friends, who occasionally gave her food; but she seldom took any meals except breakfast and tea. She had been heard to advert to the double suicide at Kilmarnock, and to say that she would rather follow that example than apply for relief.

The verdict of the Jury was, "That the deceased destroyed herself by taking oxalic acid; but in what state of mind she was at the time, there was no evidence to show."

9. Lord Mayor's Day.—The new Lord Mayor's accession to office was signalized by the usual ceremonies. The chief persons of the corporation assembled at ten o'clock at Guildhall. The procession was formed, and issued from Guildhall-yard. It was composed in the usual manner. The attendance of the Livery was not so numerous as usual; but the Police were in great force, and a strong guard of Lancers escorted the Lord Mayor's coach; some

apprehension being entertained of a hostile demonstration, on the part of the people. The entrance to Guildhall-yard was watched by an immense crowd. In issuing forth, a wheel of the Lord Mayor's carriage became entangled in the post of a barrier, and the Chief Magistrate was exposed to a critical delay. The opportunity was improved by the crowd, who saluted him with loud yells and shouts. The procession took a détour to pass through Walbrook Ward, which Mr. Gibbs represents in the Court of Aldermen. Here the windows were crowded with spectators, who cheered while ladies waved their handkerchiefs; at the church of St. Stephen there was more yelling and shouting; and similar displays of feeling were indulged at various points on the way, both going and returning. From Southwark-bridge, the Lord Mayor went in the usual state up the river to Westminster, where he proceeded to the Court of Exchequer. There the dignitaries of the City were received by the Chief Baron and the other Judges. The new Lord Mayor was introduced to the Chief Baron by the Recorder, with an eulogium on his fitness for the office; and Sir William Magnay was also introduced, with a panegyric on his conduct during a brilliant Mayoralty. The Chief Baron replied with a compliment to both the late and the present Mayor. The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Gibbs by the Queen's Secondary. The Recorder, in the name of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, invited the Judges to the banquet.

The civic body then returned by water to Blackfriars-bridge; and thence in procession, with the same order as at starting, to Guildhall. A good deal of hissing was mingled with the applause which greeted the Lord Mayor on his return.

— AFFRAY WITH POACHERS—TWO MEN SHOT.—A dreadful encounter took place at night between a party of watchers and some poachers on the Ravensworth estate, about three miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in which two of the keepers were severely wounded. It appeared from the statement of the head keeper, Henry Wallace, who has been only about six months in the service of Lord Ravensworth, that having been told that some of the under keepers had heard the report of a gun in the preserves at Hagg's-wood, on the night of the 8th, he determined on placing a strong watch there on the following night. Accordingly he went himself, with three others, named respectively George Grundy, Peter Johnson, and George Ironside, to the south side of the wood, and sat down under a hedge. After remaining there about an hour, two men came down the wood, but the watchers did not observe them till they had approached to within a short distance of where the watchers were sitting. Wallace, on observing the men, shouted "Holloa, ye blackguard fellows, what are ye doing here?" He then got on his feet, and went towards them, when one of them exclaimed, "Stand back, ye b—," and fired immediately, the shot taking effect near the left shoulder, the aim, in the dark, being evidently at the heart. Grundy had made an advance immediately after Wallace; and the other poacher, without saying a word, levelled his piece, and fired almost instantly after the first shot. Grundy was wounded in the groin and thighs.

The other two watchers had fallen back into the wood, and were not near enough to render assistance. When the poachers disappeared, the whole proceeding having occupied little more than a minute or two, Ironside, who lives at Kibblesworth, a small village in the immediate neighbourhood, went and got a cart, in which the two wounded men were conveyed to their homes. It was about nine o'clock at night, and exceedingly dark. The poachers could only have been a few yards from the keepers when they fired.

12. ROYAL VISIT TO BURGHLEY.—The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace a little before nine o'clock, for the station of the Birmingham Railway. The party occupied three carriages and four, and were guarded by an escort of the 17th Lancers. The station was fitted up in the usual way for such occasions. Soon after nine o'clock, the travellers entered the special train reserved for the Queen's use. In spite of the rain, which fell with scarcely an interval throughout the day, numbers of persons assembled at different points on the line, to cheer as the train passed. At Weedon, suitable accommodation had been prepared for the Queen to alight. The Marquess of Exeter, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, Sir H. Dryden, High Sheriff, Sir Charles Knightley, and other country gentlemen, stood ready to receive the Queen. The road from the station was lined with infantry. The houses were decorated with flags and garlands, and the whole population of the place was in the streets. The Queen and her party entered several carriages, and drove off under an escort of the 7th Hussars. Along the road were triumphal arches of evergreens, and abundance of flags; crowds in their Sunday attire; bands and charity children, playing or singing "God save the Queen." At Northampton, the cortège was escorted into the town by the Mayor and Corporation, all in their robes. They presented an address, which was graciously answered impromptu. Beyond Weldon, at Dean Park, a large body of Lord Cardigan's tenantry, mounted, lined the road, and fell in with the line of procession; which was subsequently joined by horsemen and carriages in great numbers. At Duddington, four or five hundred of Lord Exeter's mounted tenantry joined the troop. At the entrance of Stamford, the Mayor and Corporation, with the trades of the town in procession, conducted the cortège to the entrance of Lord Exeter's seat. The Marquess, who had ridden on before as an *avant courier*, stood ready with the Marchioness, Lord Thomas Cecil, Sir Robert Peel, and some of the principal guests, to receive her Majesty and the Prince on alighting at Burghley House. The Queen affectionately saluted Lady Exeter on her arrival.

At eight o'clock there was a grand banquet in the banqueting-hall. Among the guests were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Spencer, Lord Stanley, Lord and Lady Willoughby, Sir George Clerk, Lord Lovaine, several members of the suite, and other distinguished persons, forty in all.

The Queen and Prince Albert attended prayers in the chapel at nine o'clock the next morning. The seat on which Queen Elizabeth sat in the same chapel is still

pointed out. The next day being wet, the Royal visitors went over the whole mansion, not forgetting a survey of the kitchen.

The ceremony of christening the Marquess's youngest daughter took place in the chapel, at six o'clock in the evening. The Bishop of Peterborough performed the ceremony, with the assistance of the Reverend Mr. Atley. Prince Albert was godfather to the child; Lady Sophia Cecil and Lady Middleton were the godmothers; the name given was "Victoria." The Queen was present, though taking no part in the ceremony; but after it she affectionately kissed her little namesake. Prince Albert presented a very handsome gold cup, with the inscription, "To Lady Victoria Cecil, from her godfather, Albert." Dinner was served as before, in the banqueting hall. The newly-named Lady Victoria was duly toasted, by command of the Queen. Sir James Graham had joined the party. The next afternoon the Royal party, in three carriages, paid a visit to the town of Stamford. Here, as in other places, Her Majesty's reception was most enthusiastic. Having driven about the town, the party went on to the village of Wothorpe, to see some ruins and a stud of young horses belonging to the Marquess. Returning to Burghley, the Prince inspected Lord Exeter's live stock. Afterwards the Queen planted an oak, and her Consort a lime, near a lime planted by Queen Elizabeth. On the same day, the Mayor of Stamford presented an address to Her Majesty; and the Mayor of Northampton brought home a pair of Wellington boots for Prince Albert—a sample, presented by the Corporation, of the town's staple trade. There was a grand dinner; and at night a magnificent ball, which the Queen and Prince Albert witnessed from seats of state raised on a dais. The next morning, at nine o'clock, Her Majesty took leave, on her return. The homeward journey was precisely like that down. Going by railway from Weedon to Euston-square, the Royal travellers thence proceeded to Paddington, and on to Windsor, where they arrived in the evening.

— SHOCKING OCCURRENCE ON THE RIVER.—A frightful accident with steam happened on board a vessel at Blackwall this evening; and the case derived additional interest from having proved fatal to Mr. Jacob Samuda, an engineer well known as the maker of atmospheric railways. The *Gipsy Queen*, a new iron steamer of 600 tons burden, fitted with engines of a novel construction to economize space, had been down to Woolwich on an experimental trip, had returned to Blackwall at five o'clock, and was moored off the buoy there. Mr. Joseph Samuda, the brother and junior partner, and some other persons connected with the steamer, were on the pier. Suddenly a slight explosion was heard on board the vessel, and vapour was seen to issue from various parts. The alarm on shore was general, and a loud shout was raised for boats. After some delay, they were procured. A horrid sight met those who boarded the steamer—five people on deck in a state of frantic agony or dying. They were sent ashore as fast as possible; only to increase the fears of men and women who had hastened to the water's edge to learn the worst. Meanwhile, seven more people—Mr. Jacob Samuda and six others—were known to be below, in the

engine-room; but the still violent escape of steam forbade access to it by the usual way, and holes had to be cut in the deck to hasten the dispersion of the pent-up and scalding cloud. When it was entered, the room presented a ghastly sight: on the floor lay the seven dead; their countenances distorted—their features swelled and discoloured—and as the bodies were lifted, the flesh peeled off!—the men had been scalded to death.

A Coroner's inquest began on the 13th. One witness identified the bodies of Mr. Samuda, Mr. Dodds the engineer of the vessel, Mr. Scholefield another engineer, and four men. The next witness was Mr. George Lowe, an engineer, who worked the engines on the trial trip. He described the nature of the machinery, which cannot be made intelligible without drawings; but the important point was tolerably clear. The boilers were constructed to bear a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch: they had previously been proved, but only by a water-pressure: on the trip they had only been subjected to a pressure of ten pounds; and the witness said that they could not get it any higher while the engines were working. But after the vessel was moored, Mr. Samuda directed a pressure of twenty-six pounds to be tried,—the safety-valve being set to that; and Mr. Lowe was sent up on deck to see whether any steam was blowing off: five others followed him; and just as they were coming up stairs the explosion occurred. Examination disclosed a defect in the machinery: one of the boilers was connected with the engine by a main steam-pipe in which there was a "spigot and faucet" joint, packed in with hemp, to allow of expansion. From some want of hold in the make of the joint, the great pressure of steam lifted it out of its socket, and it poured out the hot vapour into the engine-room. Mr. Samuda was standing close beneath it, and the steam must have been shot right upon his head. The engine-room was soon filled with boiling water and steam. It is supposed that the sufferers must have died almost instantaneously; but an hour and a half elapsed before any one could get into the place. The five living sufferers were carried in an omnibus to the London Hospital. Three afterwards died, and an inquest was held on the bodies. Further examination of the damaged joint had detected the remains of a flange or ring at the end of the spigot, which had been broken; probably by a workman ignorant of the mischief that he might cause. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

15. Election of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.—The election of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow took place this day. The candidates were the Earl of Eglintoun (Tory), and Mr. Andrew Rutherfurd, M.P., late Lord Advocate for Scotland (Liberal). The votes in the four nations into which the university is divided were as follow:—

	Rutherfurd.	Eglintoun.
Natio Glottiana . .	114	79
— Loudoniana. .	30	30
— Transforthana .	29	24
— Rothseiana .	104	52
	277	185
Majority for Rutherfurd . .	92	

16. Incendiarism in Norfolk.—In the course of one week two

fires took place near Reepham, one attended by considerable loss of property, the other not so extensive. Soon after nine o'clock at night, on the 14th, a servant in the employ of Mr. Hickling, who holds a large farm at Cawston, when leaving the stables, perceived flames issuing from some barley and straw stacks, which stood in a part of the yard remote from the dwelling-house or other buildings. The man immediately gave an alarm, and the Reepham engine was speedily obtained. By great exertions the house, farm buildings, and live stock, were saved, but the stacks in which the fire originated were wholly consumed. Mr. Hickling was insured.

About the same hour, on the night of the 11th, a fire broke out in a shed standing in a meadow, within less than a mile of Reepham, belonging to Mr. Bircham, farmer. The shed, which was a considerable distance from the farm yard, was burned down before assistance could be procured.

On the 15th, a fire broke out in a range of buildings intended for saw mills, at the gas works, near Mausehold, which, being chiefly of timber, were speedily consumed, though an engine was in attendance. The origin of this fire was not ascertained.

21. Appalling Accident on the Midland Railway.—One of the worst accidents that has happened since the introduction of railway travelling, took place this afternoon, about three-quarters of a mile on the Nottingham side of Beeston station, and a distance of two miles and a half from Nottingham.

A tender belonging to an engine attached to a train of coal waggons got off the up line, about 150 yards above the station, and beyond the road crossing to Wilford, so as to impede the passage of the out train. The Derby train, which should have left Nottingham at ten minutes to three o'clock, was unable to proceed along the proper line, and some delay in its starting consequently took place. At length, after waiting ten minutes or a quarter of an hour beyond its proper time of leaving, Mr. Lightfoot, the chief clerk at the Nottingham station, (having despatched a messenger on foot up the line, to stop an expected down train at the Beeston station, about three miles up the line,) determined that the train should go along the down line at a slow pace, and he accompanied it himself, calculating that the train would either reach the Beeston station before the arrival of the down train, or that the messenger would stop the arriving train, so as to prevent any collision. The messenger either did not arrive at Beeston in time for the train, or he did not deliver his message properly: to whatever cause it may be ascribed, the train to Nottingham had left the Beeston station before the train from Nottingham had arrived, and the engineer, either not knowing or not regarding the message that had been forwarded, drove the train at its usual rapid pace; and it had attained a very considerable impetus, in consequence of having proceeded about three-quarters of a mile towards Nottingham, when he came into contact with the up train, on which was Mr. Lightfoot, with the engineer and stoker.

In consequence of the dense fog which prevailed at the time, and had continued for a great part of the day, the collision was quite unavoidable, and the destruction

tremendous. The down train being driven at so much more rapid a pace than the train from Nottingham, and being a much heavier train, and having a powerful and very heavy engine, the up train from Nottingham sustained the principal part of the damage. The up train consisted of an engine and tender, a second-class carriage, containing parcels but no passengers, then two second-class carriages with passengers followed by a first-class carriage with passengers, and then a third-class carriage. So great was the force with which the down train met the up train, that the engine of the latter was actually driven from its position downwards, and the boiler was elevated to the height of many feet above it; the tender of the engine was driven through the parcel-carriage, and the two passenger second-class conveyances were as completely smashed to pieces as a nutshell when trodden under foot. The unfortunate passengers in these two carriages were dreadfully crushed and mutilated, although upon assistance being rendered, none were found to be actually dead.

Mr. Dean, of Hounds'-gate, Nottingham, commission agent, who had received severe injuries about the head, was first taken out, and was able to stand, but quite speechless; a Mr. Varnalls was then extricated in a similar condition. Two other passengers were released in a state of great suffering. Mr. G. Baker, who had taken a second-class ticket, but had by some accident been put in the first-class carriage, escaped without much injury. As soon as he was able to collect himself and alight, he assisted, with Mr. Wildey, who had been sitting in the third-class, to release their more unfortunate fellow-travellers, and he proceeded as rapidly as he could across some ploughed fields, and over hedges and ditches, to procure assistance; and in about an hour after the occurrence of the accident, two carts containing straw, and some other conveyances, were procured, and some of the sufferers were conveyed to Beeston, some to Lenton, and others, by a train sent up for the purpose, down to Nottingham, when those who were able reached home, and others were taken to the infirmary.—From fifteen to twenty persons were thus conveyed away seriously hurt.

Neither Mr. Lightfoot, the engineer, nor the stoker (whom he accompanied) sustained any damage; they threw themselves from the engine, which was proceeding at a slow pace, just before the collision took place. The persons who sustained the most serious injuries were those in the two second-class carriages, those in the first and third classes having come off much more favourably. A person from South Wingfield, who was in the third class, and who set open the door of the carriage to facilitate his escape, in case the collision, which he seemed to expect, should take place, was thrown by the concussion with so much violence with his head against the iron rod round the top of the third-class carriage, as to break the iron rod in two, yet without suffering much injury himself.

The consternation caused by this lamentable catastrophe at Nottingham, Beeston, and the adjacent villages, may be more easily imagined than described.

Hundreds of people flocked to the railway station, to learn intelligence; some out of curiosity, others

fearful of the fate of some friends or relatives.

Mr. Dean and Mr. Varnalls expired a short time after they were removed.

23. Great Robbery at a Banking House.—A robbery to a very large amount was effected on the firm to which Mr. Rogers, the poet, belongs—that of Rogers and Company, in Clement's Lane—between the night of the 23rd and the morning of the 24th. An iron safe in an inner office, over which there is a constant watch kept, was opened, without any apparent violence; and 40,710*l.* in bank notes, with a number of bills of exchange and a quantity of specie, were taken away. It appeared that the money was deposited in the iron safe on Saturday the 23rd, and, as usual, a clerk was appointed to watch over its safety during the day, and another clerk to perform the like duty during the night. One of the partners remaining at home on the Sunday, the day-clerk asked permission to go out for a few hours; which was granted. At the accustomed hour in the evening, the other clerk came, and remained during the night; but when business was resumed on the Monday morning, and the iron safe opened with the ordinary key, it was found entirely empty. Another account stated, that it was the practice of the partners, of whom there are four, to relieve each other in the heavy cash business of the house at stated periods; each of them keeps keys of the safe and iron chest; and it was supposed that one of the gentlemen left behind him his keys upon some occasion of hurry or forgetfulness, and that with these keys the safe was opened. Some force had been used on a tin box, in which several valuable securities were kept; but it appeared that the thieves had made some mistake with regard to the exact position of these documents, for they worked on the wrong side, and were so far disappointed. A reward of 3,000*l.* was offered for the recovery of the property, and a free pardon by the Queen promised to any of the guilty parties giving such evidence as might procure the conviction of the other offender or offenders. The notes were, of course, immediately stopped at the Bank of England; and information of the robbery was forwarded to the Continent with such celerity that it was thought the thieves could not negotiate their plunder there if they had tried. Those vigilant officers, the two Forresters, were employed in endeavouring to discover the culprits and the booty.

24. Singular Suicide.—A tragedy of real life—the suicide of two lovers—happened at Mile-end. Charles William Duckett, the son of an accountant, and Elizabeth Williams, the daughter of a surgeon—the young man twenty-one, and the girl a year older—had been attached to each other for many years, and with the sanction of their families were engaged to each other; but their circumstances did not enable them to marry. The girl was observed to be melancholy; which was imputed to her lover's jealous disposition. It appeared from some papers which they left, that he had resolved to die, and that Elizabeth had told him that to leave her alone would be to murder her; they therefore determined to die together. On the evening of the 24th, they went out, as if going to chapel; but they were lost sight of from that

time. As night advanced, the two families became alarmed, and some one went to see if the young man was in his own room. The door was fastened. It was broken open; and on the bed were the two lovers locked in each other's arms, dead. They had taken prussic acid. They left a letter declaring their intention to die; the paper inked at the edge for a mourning-border. A poem on their hopeless love was also found, written by Duckett, and fancifully illuminated. It did not appear that they had committed any such indiscretion as might have been suspected. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict describing the manner of their death, but declaring that there was no evidence to show who administered the poison.

29. ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.—Packets arrived from America bringing intelligence of the result of the contest for the Presidency of the United States in favour of Mr. Polk. The following is the table of returns as given:—

	CLAY.	POLK.
Pensylvania	—	26
Ohio	23	—
Connecticut	6	—
Rhode Island	4	—
New Hampshire	—	6
Maryland	8	—
New York	—	36
Virginia	—	17
New Jersey	7	—
North Carolina	11	—
Michigan	—	5
Georgia	—	10
Massachusetts	12	—
Kentucky	12	—
Indiana	—	12
Maine	—	9
Delaware	3	
	86	121

States not ascertained, but conceded.

	CLAY.	POLK.
Vermont	6	
South Carolina	—	9
Alabama	—	9
Illinois	—	9
Missouri	—	7
Arkansas	—	3
	92	158

States not ascertained, nor conceded.

Mississippi	—	6
Louisiana	—	6
Tennessee	—	13

— DEATH OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.—An express arrived at Gloucester-house this day, at two o'clock, conveying the intelligence of this melancholy event, which took place at Blackheath, a little before one.

Her Royal Highness had taken her accustomed carriage airing the day before; on her return, however, a visible change was observed, and the medical attendants were immediately summoned, but her Royal Highness continued to grow worse till she expired.

Her Royal Highness was sister to the late Duke of Gloucester, and in the seventy-second year of her age.

30. HEROIC CONDUCT.—The following act of heroism was brought under the notice of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society. A short time since, as Miss Sarah Wilkinson, governess in the family of the Rev. L. C. Booth, of Burshead Lodge, Twickenham Common, accompanied by Miss Emma Collinson, a visitor at Mr. Booth's, was sitting with two of Mr. Booth's children, reading on the bank of the Powder-mill river, which is a very rapid stream, the youngest of the children, about six years of

age, climbed unseen on to a tree which grew over the river, and suddenly fell in. Miss Collinson on seeing the accident hurried round the stem of the tree, and seeing the child struggling in the water was so unnerved as to be unable to assist it: but Miss Wilkinson immediately jumped into the stream without a moment's hesitation, at a spot where the depth of the water was to her unknown, and with great difficulty, from the rapidity of the stream, and the water being four or five feet deep, caught hold of the child's foot, and continued to hold it fast for two or three minutes, until Miss Collinson came to her assistance, when, by great exertions, the child was rescued. Another moment's delay on the part of Miss Wilkinson in jumping in would have been fatal to the child, as she would have been floated by the rapidity of the water to a part of the bank which it would have been impossible for Miss Wilkinson to pass. The child fainted instantly on being taken out of the water, and was afterwards confined to her bed with high fever for nearly three weeks. Miss Wilkinson was recommended for the Royal Humane Society's honorary silver medallion at the next general court.

DECEMBER.

1. Singular Detection of a Robbery.—This morning William Burgess, late a clerk in the Bank of England, was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, in the custody of John Forrester, the officer, on the charge of effecting a fraudulent transfer of 8,000*l.* stock in the books of the Bank, and appropriating the same, in conjunction with an accomplice, since deceased, named William Elder. The particulars of this transaction, of the pursuit of the criminals, and recovery of the booty, are very remarkable, and present an example of singular sagacity in the officers by whose agency the detection was effected.

The stock (Consols) sold belonged to Mr. Oxenford, who, for many years held an appointment in the Customs; but why Burgess and Elder selected the stock of that gentleman, never appeared. It was sold on the 3rd of September, by means of a party who attended at the Bank and falsely personated Mr. Oxenford. The plans of the parties concerned in this nefarious transaction were evidently laid with much skill and ingenuity. During several days before the transfer was effected, they had been engaged in making the necessary arrangements for the sale of the stock and their subsequent flight. Burgess was at the time absent upon leave from the authorities, and ought to have returned to his duty in a week from the period of the commission of the offence. He did not return at all; and it was found that he had been actively engaged in the sale of Mr. Oxenford's stock. Mr. Oxenford, upon being sent for, denied that he had made any transfer of stock; and the matter was forthwith placed in the hands of Messrs. Freshfield, the Bank solicitors, who at once employed John and Daniel Forrester, the officers, to trace the delinquent clerk and his accomplice. Daniel Forrester soon succeeded in obtaining some information of the proceedings which had been adopted by the guilty parties. The stock was sold by Burgess for his friend, through the intervention of a broker,

and the accomplices then proceeded to the stock-office, where the fraudulent transfer was made. The stock was paid for principally by a cheque for 8,000*l.* on Lubbock and Co., and both Burgess and his companion proceeded to the banking-house of that firm, and demanded payment of the cheque in gold. The cashier to whom they applied said he could not give them so much in gold, and that if they wanted specie to that amount they must go to the Bank of England and get the notes changed, and he accordingly gave them eight notes of the Bank of England for 1,000*l.* each. These notes Elder took to the Bank and demanded payment in gold, producing at the same time a carpet bag, out of which he took the canvass bags which Burgess had the day before procured to be made in Vinegar-yard. Having filled the canvass bags with gold, he placed them in the carpet bag, and was about to take it away, when, to his surprise, he was unable to lift it. Ultimately, however, he was assisted by two porters, who carried it to the carriage, which appeared to have been waiting for it near the Mansion-house. The parties then drove to the place in which they had hired the carriage, and took a cab, in which they placed their treasure, and they then proceeded to a public-house in St. Martin's-lane, kept by Benjamin Caunt, the fighting man, where they hired a room, and transferred the gold to a portmanteau, and otherwise arranged for their departure from the kingdom. The same evening they set out in the mail train for Liverpool. On their arrival at Liverpool next morning, they instantly went on board the *Britannia* steam-ship, which was then only waiting for the arrival of the mail, and was about to start for Halifax or New York. On board this vessel they engaged berths, and were, in a very few hours, on their way to America; imagining themselves, no doubt, in perfect security, and little thinking that such exertions as were ultimately adopted would be resorted to for their apprehension.

In the course of the inquiries, which were made in a very peculiar manner, an intimate connexion was found to exist between Burgess and Joseph Elder, who was known to be a horse-dealer, and a description of the latter individual having been obtained, was found exactly to correspond with that of the personater of Mr. Oxenford. John Forrester ascertained that the steam-ship *Britannia* had sailed for Halifax on the 4th of September, and application was made to Sir William Magnay, Bart., then Lord Mayor, who rendered every requisite assistance. Depositions were prepared, and all measures were adopted for the apprehension of the parties under the treaty with America, Sir J. Graham authorizing the whole of the proceedings.

John Forrester and one of the clerks of the Bank of England sailed for Halifax on the 19th of September, in the next steam-boat (the *Caledonia*) that left Liverpool. Upon arriving at Halifax, the indefatigable officer found, to use his own language, "that he was all right." He ascertained that the fugitives had proceeded to Boston and New York. Thither he followed them, and thence to Buffalo and Canada, and back to Boston, where they, it appeared, resided; one of them in a house and land which he had purchased, the other in an inn. Having discovered that they had placed 7,000*l.* in a bank,

payment was immediately claimed upon the part of the Bank of England. The claim was instantly followed by the apprehension of Elder in his house. He was taken before one of the tribunals for examination, and was remanded for further examination next day; but the wretched man put an end to the inquiry, as far as he was concerned, by hanging himself with his pocket-handkerchief in the course of the night. Burgess was surrounded in the inn in which he resided, but he ran out at the back door, without hat or coat, and succeeded in getting into a boat in which were a pair of oars, and in escaping, aided by the darkness of the night. After rowing about for some time, he landed and took refuge in the cottage of a poor Irishman, where he lay concealed for a night and a day. But the vigilance and activity of his pursuers were not to be eluded, and a reward of 300 dollars tempted the person who was acquainted with his place of concealment to give information to the police, and he was captured and ultimately brought back to England.

Upon Elder were found 400 sovereigns, and amongst Burgess's papers were found 200 more, and the stocks and securities in which the 7,000*l.* were invested, have since been made over to the agent of the Bank.

Thus, by the prompt and resolute mode adopted by the solicitors to the Bank, did the establishment succeed in recovering the whole of the property of which it was plundered, with the exception of the mere expenses incurred by the two persons who committed the offence.

The particulars of the case underwent a lengthened examination at the Mansion House, which ended in the committal of Burgess for trial. He was afterwards indicted at the Central Criminal Court, when he was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life.

2. The Hero of Jellalabad.—Sir Robert Sale was entertained at a sumptuous banquet, by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, at the Audit House. After the banquet, Sir Robert joined Lady Sale at the Theatre. They embarked next day, in the Oriental mail steamer, for Egypt, on their return to India.

4. Destruction of the Grand Stand at Newcastle by Fire.—The inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne were thrown into a state of considerable excitement by a report that the Grand Stand at the Race-course, in the occupation of Captain Fenwick and family, was on fire, and the report turned out to be well founded.

A special messenger arrived on horseback for the fire engines, and no time was lost in conveying them to the spot. The fire had then made great progress, the grand staircase having become ignited, and the roof appearing as about to fall in. There was fortunately a good supply of water in a pond near, and the engines were soon at work playing on the destructive element, whilst parties were engaged in removing the valuable furniture and other things to the area in front. The inmates escaped through the adjoining fields, and found a temporary asylum in a neighbouring mansion. They were chiefly ladies, and such was the rapidity with which the flames extended after the fire was discovered, that they had only time to escape in the dress they wore at the time, without even head cover-

ing. By great exertions the fire was at length subdued, but not before very extensive damage had been done to the building.

From inquiries instituted, it was supposed the fire originated in one of the upper flues or chimneys, and thence communicated with the wooden platform erected at the very top of the building to extend the space occupied and let to the visitors during the races. This platform was covered with pitch and felt, and burnt with great fury; the fire then reached the grand staircase, the whole of which it destroyed, and spread to the apartments right and left.

5. FORGERY BY AN ATTORNEY.—At Chester Assizes, John Kenyon Winterbottom, the Stockport Solicitor, who was twice Mayor of that town, was convicted of defrauding the Pelican Life Insurance Office, to the amount of 5000*l.*, by forged indorsements. His counsel took some exceptions to the sufficiency of the evidence, &c.; and judgment was respited, in order to a consideration of the points of law. Ultimately he was sentenced to be transported for life.

7. FEMALE INCENDIARY.—At Chelmsford Assizes, Sarah Johnson, a nursery-maid, of fourteen years of age, was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years, for vindictively setting fire to her master's haystack.

— AGITATION IN THE CHURCH.—Some alterations in the mode of performing divine service introduced by certain clergymen in the West of England, created a good deal of irritation and controversy. At Exeter, in particular, very considerable excitement was produced, by certain official alterations in the performance of divine worship at the parish churches, according to the instructions issued by the Bishop of Exeter. The first deviation from the usual practice took place in St. Sidwell's church, where the ceremony of christening was performed in the midst of the church service. In every one of the parish churches the sermon was preached by the clergyman in a surplice instead of a gown, and several of the congregation were so much offended at this innovation, that they quitted the church the moment they saw the minister, so attired, ascend the pulpit. Attempts were made to induce the clergyman who had adopted the suspected innovations, to give them up; but this failing, the irritation increased to a serious extent, and the whole city was involved in a vehement contention.

The inhabitants of the united parish of St. John and St. George held a Vestry meeting, and passed resolutions declaring that the use of the surplice in preaching was regarded by them as the sign of a party; strongly deprecating the introduction of any innovations until they should be required by the heads of the Church; and expressing the earnest hope that an early appeal would be made to the Archbishops and Bishops, and to the Queen in Council, "for a settlement of this uncalled-for disturbance." A similar meeting was held in the parish of St. Lawrence, and in the parish of St. Mary Major.

Unhappily, the excitement did not rest here, but even during the performance of divine service, at those churches where the obnoxious usages were persevered in, disturbances of a very scandalous nature took place; the clergymen who had given offence were hissed and hooted as they passed through the streets, and apprehensions were

even entertained of the most serious consequences to the peace of the town.

9. Trial of a Quack Doctor.—Edwin James Port, a quack doctor of Birkenhead, was tried, at Chester, for causing the death of a Mrs. Harris, by "rashly and ignorantly" applying certain plasters to her breast to cure a cancer. The plaster appeared to have impregnated the patient's system with arsenic, which acted as a fatal poison. The defence went upon the ground that this was only such a failure as any medical man might incur in practice; and Mr. Port was acquitted. He was discharged, with an admonition from the judge to be more careful for the future.

— Funeral of Her Royal Highness the late Princess Sophia Matilda.—This being the day fixed for the interment of Her Royal Highness the late Princess Sophia Matilda, a large concourse of people assembled at an early hour near the Ranger's house, Blackheath, to witness the funeral obsequies of one so generally respected, and, locally, so much endeared by acts of private beneficence.

The royal standard was hoisted half-mast high at Greenwich Hospital, the Observatory, and the parish churches of St. Alphage, St. Mary, and Blackheath-hill. Many of the shops in Greenwich and Blackheath were closed, out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

About half past twelve o'clock the vicar, curates, churchwardens, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Greenwich, who had previously assembled in the vestry-room of St. Alphage Church, arrived, along with the governors, overseers, and children of the parochial charity-schools at Chesterfield-walk, and were immediately marshalled in the procession, which had already begun to be formed, and which passed by the usual route to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway.

The hearse was then transferred to a truck, and with the mourning coaches conveyed by special train to Slough. At the Slough station a considerable crowd had collected. A detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under the command of Captain Corbet, were drawn up in line opposite the station, each man bearing a flambeau. The road from Slough to Windsor, along which the procession passed, was kept by a body of cavalry. The men were stationed at a distance of thirty paces from each other, and each man carried a flambeau. The inhabitants of Windsor and Eton closed their shops on the occasion.

At St George's Chapel, appropriate preparations had been made for the reception of the body and the performance of the ceremony of the funeral. Within the gate, along the south aisle, and along the nave to the entrance of the choir, the floor was laid with black cloth. On either side of the nave was a row of wax lights. Along the north aisle was raised a platform covered with black cloth, affording accommodation for upwards of 600 spectators. The Sovereign's closet, the pulpit and reading-desk, and the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, were hung with black cloth. As the funeral procession passed under Henry VIII.'s Gateway towards the entrance to the chapel, the band of the Fusileers played the Dead March. At the entrance to the chapel, in the south aisle, the Dean of Windsor and the Canons received the

body, attended by the choir. The procession was here again formed, and passed down the south aisle and up the nave into the choir. Having arrived there, the coffin was placed upon tressels near the centre, the feet being turned towards the altar. The coronet and cushion were placed upon the coffin. The chief mourner sat at the head, the supporters on each side of her. The supporters of the pall sat near on either side, and the Lord Chamberlain at the feet of the corpse. The other members of the procession took their several places. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, wearing his Field-Marshal's uniform, with a mourning scarf, occupied his stall as a Knight of the Garter. The Marquess of Exeter stood on the right of the Prince, at the south side of the choir, wearing his insignia of the Garter. The main portion of those who had formed the procession through the nave stood on the floor in the body of the choir. The burial service was performed by the Dean of Windsor, Dr. Hobart. The ceremony having been concluded with the final prayers, the Garter King at Arms then proclaimed her late Royal Highness's style, according to the usual form, and while those who had been present at the ceremony were leaving the chapel, Dr. Elvey, the organist, played the Dead March. The whole ceremonial was as private as it could be, consistently with custom and the rank of the deceased.

10. ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW.—The Christmas show of the Smithfield Cattle Club was opened to a private view, at Baker-street Bazaar to-day. The stock comprised 100 head of cattle, nearly 300 head of sheep, and other animals. Among them was a deer, bred at Windsor Park. Prince Albert was the winner of a second prize of 5*l*., for a pen of pigs. The show was opened to the public the next day, when about 10,000 persons passed through the rooms. On the 12th, it was visited by the Duke of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

On the 14th, the exhibition was honoured by still more illustrious patronage. The Queen and Prince Albert visited the show, inspected the most remarkable specimens of animal bulk and obesity, and appeared to take a lively interest in the exhibition.

— RESCRIPT FROM THE POPE TO THE ROMISH CLERGY OF IRELAND.—A rescript was lately received by the Most Reverend Dr. Crolly, Archbishop of Armagh, from his Holiness the Pope, directing "the prelates and the clergy of Ireland to abstain from all political agitation, to attend exclusively to their religious duties, to inculcate universal peace and charity as the bond of Christian perfection; but, above all, to recommend, by word and example, honour and submission to the ruling powers." The Holy Father proclaims this as "the genuine doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church at all times and under all circumstances."

11. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.—This morning, about one o'clock, a most frightful and fatal accident occurred on the Dover Railway, near the Bricklayers' Arms station, Old Kent Road, by which one man, named Robert Buckley, an engine-driver, was killed on the spot, and Aaron Wilkinson, the stoker, received very serious injuries. Several other persons were also severely injured,

and conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where they received every attention from the resident house-surgeon.

It appeared that, about twenty minutes after midnight, the goods train destined for Dover, left the station at the Bricklayers' Arms. The engine (a new one, named the "Forester") was attached to the trains, consisting of several trucks heavily laden. When the train was ready for starting, the engineer, Robert Buckley, a fine young man, and Aaron Wilkinson, the stoker, being told "all was right," proceeded onwards with it along the line, and it was observed by the men on duty to each other, that "she ran beautifully." Unfortunately, however, before the train had reached more than half way to the junction of the wooden with the earth-raised line, and just as it had passed the timber-built viaduct near the Blue Anchor Road, the engine exploded with a report which was heard for some miles distant, the police stationed as far off as Woolwich marshes having heard it, and the reflection at the moment caused by the fire and steam was so strong, that Deptford dockyard and the station at the Bricklayers' Arms were quite illuminated. There were three guards at the time with the train, and upon recovering from the stupor into which they were thrown by the occurrence, they discovered that the engine had leaped completely over the side of the railway, and that the tender had broken through the latticed work forming the left side of the line, on to the ground, a depth of nearly eighteen feet. By the aid of their lamps they immediately began to search for the engineer and stoker. The latter they found about twenty feet from the train, bleeding profusely from an extensive wound in the head. He was also so much scalded by the sudden escape of the steam, that his flesh peeled off upon their attempting to touch him. The most judicious measures were used, and Mr. Harvey, the deputy superintendent of the luggage department, having now come up with assistance from the station, the poor fellow was without delay conveyed to the Bricklayers' Arms station, and thence to Guy's Hospital in a cab. Search meanwhile was made for Buckley, and he was first perceived by the whiteness of his trousers, the knee of which lay exposed from beneath one of the luggage trucks remaining upon the line. By great exertion the load was lifted from the body of the unfortunate man; but he was dead, being literally crushed to a mummy.

The scene immediately after the accident baffled description. One of the trucks, piled full of bales of merchandize, &c., having by the violence of the shock been shattered to pieces, the various articles were forced from their inclosures, and strewed all over the line. The engine lay in the field, several yards from the spot on the line where the accident occurred, the wheels deeply imbedded in the earth, and the body, boilers, and machinery literally splintered to pieces. The side of the railway, which consists of a latticed work of wood all along the inclined plane from the Greyhound bridge to the junction with the New Cross line, over which the engine and tender fell, was torn away for about eighteen feet.

The following day an inquest was held before Mr. Baker on the body of the engine-driver. The evidence as to the cause of the ac-

cident was not very clear; the damaged state of the engine hindering the examination of it in that respect. The jury returned the following verdict:—

"That the deceased, Robert Buckley, died from bodily injuries, arising from the sudden explosion of the boiler of a certain locomotive steam-engine; but from what cause that explosion arose, by reason of the deaths of both persons present, we can derive no evidence."

— BANQUET TO SIR H. POTTINGER. — Sir Henry Pottinger was entertained at a public banquet, by the merchants of London trading with China and the East Indies, at Merchant Tailors' Hall. Among the company were the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Marquess of Normanby, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Clare, the Earl of Lonsdale, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, with other official and ex-official persons; Admiral Sir William Parker, Major-General Sir John Schoedde, and several officers of the Army and Navy engaged in China; the Chairmen of the Bank of England and East India Company, and others connected with great trading bodies; Sir William Magnay, and many City gentlemen; several Members of Parliament; in all about 330 guests.

The dinner passed off with great *éclat*, and some excellent speeches were delivered. Sir Henry was afterwards entertained at another magnificent banquet, by the merchants of Liverpool.

14. THE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The case of Mr. Robert Lightfoot, the station master at Nottingham for the Midland Counties Railway, who was charged with "Manslaughter" under two verdicts, came before the Nottingham Assize Court. It was prominently alluded to by Mr. Justice Patteson in his charge to the Grand Jury for the town, in reference to the verdict of the Coroner's Jury on Mr. Bolestridge. He said that he had not seen the evidence in the case, but he supposed that it would be the same as that in the case of Dean. Now, much of the evidence admitted by the Coroner was not legal evidence at all, and especially against that particular person. It was perfectly clear that no man was to be indicted or charged with a crime for an error in judgment, if he acted to the best of his ability—he could not be held criminally responsible for a mere mistake. The Judge went over the evidence, and declared that Mr. Lightfoot, who had risked his own person with the rest, would not be guilty of manslaughter merely because he had improperly taken up the notion that a train would come up on the right line. As to Raven, who never left the station, the verdict against him was preposterous. He advised the Grand Jury, if they thought that Mr. Lightfoot acted cautiously and conscientiously, not to find a bill, should one be laid before them. The Grand Jury took that advice, and ignored the bill.

On the 16th, Robert Lightfoot and Jonathan Raven, the station-master at Beeston, were arraigned before the Court, on the Coroner's Inquisition, for causing the death of James Bolestridge; and Mr. Lightfoot was also arraigned, for causing the death of John Dean. Mr. Wildman, who held the brief for the prosecution, admitted that there was no case, and declined to produce evidence: on which the Jury, by direction of the Judge, acquitted both the prisoners.—

The Judge thus addressed Mr. Lightfoot—

"I am quite sure the termination of this prosecution is that which law and justice fully require. I cannot pretend to say there was not an error of judgment on your part; but it is clear every thing that was done by you was done to prevent the mischief taking place which did occur, owing probably to a misunderstanding between you and another person. It seems to me, that every person on a railway, and in almost every other situation in life, would do well not to step out of the strict line of their duties; if you had not done so, this accident might not have occurred. As I understand, it was no part of your duty to have left the Nottingham station at all. That was an error in the first instance; and the second error, if there was any, seems to be this—although feeling persuaded, and as far as I can judge with very good reason, that the train coming from Nottingham would come on its proper line, and that that line would be free, still you did not wait to make it quite certain at the Beeston station. It would have been better to have waited, as it appears the train coming from Nottingham, whichever line it came on, was overdue at Beeston station; therefore it would have been better had you waited a few minutes: but to say, because a man certainly erred in judgment in a situation of great difficulty, that he is guilty of manslaughter when death occurs, is not correct. I am very glad to hear the account of your good conduct in general that the learned counsel gave of you. I have no doubt it was through an error in judgment this unfortunate mischief took place. You left the station with the best of all possible intentions; certainly there was no wish on your part to do any harm—on the contrary, your intention was to do as much good as possible; unfortunately, however, the event turned out otherwise."

The prisoners were released, and Mr. Lightfoot left the Court.

— DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT DRURY LANE THEATRE. — This evening a frightful occurrence took place at this theatre, during the performance of the *Revolt of the Harem*, to one of the best English dancers of the day. In the second act of the ballet the ladies of the harem are discovered bathing, among whom Zulica, the Royal slave (Miss Webster), was one. During the scene the gas placed at the bottom of the stage, or under the sunken portion of it, where the water pieces, or waves, are placed, caught the light drapery of Miss Webster's dress, and in an instant her whole person was enveloped in flames. This frightful event taking place on the stage in sight of the audience, the whole house was in a state of consternation, and screams issued from the ladies in the front boxes and pit, who were the first to perceive the appalling accident.

The unfortunate young lady rushed round the stage, actually in one blaze, uttering the most heart-rending cries, and in her agony seized on Madame ——'s dress; but this lady had the presence of mind to avoid close contact, to push her off, and thereby save herself, although her own dress was for a moment on fire. Miss Webster at last rushed towards the P. S. wing, and was caught in the arms of a carpenter, who, with great presence of mind, threw her down and rolled himself over her,

and thus extinguished the flames, though, as it appears, at his personal risk, for his hands and face are said to have been much burnt in the generous effort to rescue the sufferer. Miss Webster was instantly taken to the green-room, when it was ascertained that her arms, bosom, and face were severely burnt. Surgical aid was without a moment's delay procured, and the young lady, by desire of her friends, was removed to the residence of Dr. Locock, in Hanover-square. The accident was of so sudden occurrence that the whole scene did not occupy the space of two minutes. Nevertheless, the intensity of Miss Webster's sufferings was very great. The carpenter who was injured in extinguishing the flames was conveyed to King's College Hospital. The mother of Miss Webster was present at the lamentable occurrence, and rendered every aid her maternal care could dictate at such a moment. Whilst the house was in such a state of alarm Mr. W. H. Payne, who played in the ballet, endeavoured to address the audience, and stated, that hopes were entertained of Miss Webster being only slightly injured, though at the moment nothing but the worst fears were entertained. The ballet, notwithstanding the alarming occurrence, was concluded in the usual way, though much delay necessarily took place.

Hopes were entertained at the first examination of the injuries that they were not of a fatal kind, but on the 17th the public heard the sorrowful intelligence that Miss Webster's sufferings had terminated in her death.

17. DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—This afternoon the utmost sensation was created along the water-side and at the various steam-boat piers along the river, in consequence of one of those unfortunate collisions which, though common on the other side of the Atlantic, are of rare occurrence in this country. The ill-fated boat which suffered by the event was the *Sylph*, belonging to the Old Woolwich Steam-boat Company; the one which was the cause was the *Orwell*, belonging to the Ipswich Company. It appeared that about half past two, the *Sylph* started from London-bridge Wharf for Greenwich and Woolwich; at London-bridge she took on board twenty-four passengers; on her arrival at the Thames-tunnel she took in ten; and with this number of passengers she proceeded on her course to Greenwich. On proceeding down the river the heavy fog, which had hung over the metropolis during the morning, had not departed from the water, and, as the boat neared Greenwich, the density of the fog was so great as scarcely to permit the captain to see a boat's length before him. From some cause, unexplained, the *Sylph* was on the north or Middlesex side of the shore, and was in the act of crossing for the pier at Greenwich, when a large vessel was seen close to her. The captain of the *Sylph* instantly cried out "Stop her; go astern;" which commands were promptly attended to, but too late; for the next instant a tremendous crash was heard, and in an instant the fore cabin of the *Sylph* was filled with water, and all who were in that part of the boat were exposed to instant death. The statement of Captain S. Wrackham, the commander of the *Orwell*, as connected with this melancholy event, was to the following effect:—

"The *Orwell* was due at five

o'clock on Monday evening, but on coming up the river, and when on the other side of Gravesend, the fog was so heavy that it was found necessary to cast anchor. About nine o'clock A.M. she heaved her anchor, but in consequence of the continuance of the fog she came up the river at a very slow rate. Between one and two o'clock she was off Woolwich, and was two hours making the distance from that point to Greenwich. When off the latter place the *Sylph* was making for the pier, and, it being high tide, she was under the necessity of going at her full speed. In crossing from the north to the south shore, the *Orwell* came in sight of the *Sylph*, when the pilot at the wheel of the *Orwell*, seeing the danger which the smaller boat was in, called out, 'Stop her; ease her,' and the *Orwell* was backed three turns astern. Unfortunately, the *Sylph* was not able to clear herself; for, although the backing took place, she was struck in the fore-sponson, or in front of the paddle-box, on the larboard side, and instantly filled, the figure-head of the *Orwell* coming across the deck of the *Sylph*. The cries and shrieks of the unfortunate passengers were truly alarming, but before any aid could be rendered the *Sylph* pitched head downwards. The crew and passengers of the *Orwell* rendered every assistance, and dragged several of the ill-fated passengers through the aperture which had been made; but for this the loss of human life must have been much greater." As it was, only two persons lost their lives.

The name of one of the sufferers was Sheppard, a carrier. It is evident that this unfortunate man must have been sitting on the starboard side of the fore cabin, at that part where the *Orwell* struck the *Sylph;* and there is little doubt, from the extent of the injuries he was found to have received, that he must have been killed on the instant. This supposition is further strengthened by the fact, that when the body was washed up the companion, and was taken into a skiff, there was not the slightest appearance of life. The head, too, was completely crushed on one side, one arm nearly severed from the body, and a thigh broken.

The other unfortunate man was a seller of oranges on board the Greenwich and Woolwich steamboats. When taken from the wreck the poor fellow was alive, and although the greatest despatch was used in conveying him to the Dreadnought hospital-ship, he died before reaching it. These were the only lives lost, though it was feared at first that many more had suffered. Several, however, were immersed in the water, and amongst them were some women and one or two children. They were fortunately rescued, and three of the women were conveyed to the hospital-ship in a state of insensibility, arising more from fright than any injury they had received.

An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. The cause of the accident was clearly attributable to the extreme density of the weather. The *Orwell* suffered no injury.

19. At Stafford Assizes, Jane Railton, John Sheriff, a surgeon's assistant, and James Hildreth, Miss Railton's brother-in-law, a printer, were tried for the murder of a child, to which the lady had secretly given birth; but the evidence being inconclusive, all were acquitted.

21. Dreadful Fire and Loss of Life.—This morning, about four o'clock, a most destructive and fatal fire broke out at the residence of Mr. John Farey, civil engineer, No. 67, on the north side of Guildford-street, about a dozen doors from Russell-square, and almost directly opposite Queen-square.

The fire was first discovered by the inmates of the house, who consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Farey, Mr. Farey, jun., three female servants, and a youth who acted as Mr. Farey's clerk, all of whom, with the exception of the latter, succeeded in effecting their escape on to the roof of the house almost in a state of nudity, but were unable without assistance to proceed further. Their cries of "Fire!" attracted the notice of a policeman on duty in the neighbourhood, who, on hastening to the spot, discovered a dense body of smoke rising from the rear of the premises, and instantly springing his rattle raised the alarm. As soon as an entrance could be effected through the adjoining houses, the police ascended to the roofs, and rescued the above-mentioned six persons from their perilous situation. The flames at that time appeared to be raging on the second floor, and speedily extended to the third floor, bursting through the windows back and front with terrific fury, and within an incredibly short space of time they also appeared through the roof, illumining the atmosphere for miles round the metropolis.

Fortunately there was an early and abundant supply of water, and the engines were instantly got into operation. By that time the whole building was in flames, from the first floor upwards; and so intense was the heat that great fears were entertained that the conflagration would extend to the houses on either side; but by extraordinary exertions on the part of the firemen, the police, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who were most active in their assistance, the flames were, shortly after five o'clock, sufficiently subdued to allay all fears of their further extension. About twenty minutes before five o'clock a portion of the roof at the back of the premises fell in, and a still larger portion about a quarter of an hour afterwards, which carried with it the whole of the massive timbers of the floors down to the basement with a tremendous crash; the engines were then enabled to bear more powerfully upon the ruins, which still continued to burn fiercely.

As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cooled to enable the firemen to enter the premises, they did so from the back upon the ground floor, and near the wine cellar they found a man standing immoveable from intoxication, who was immediately handed over into the care of the police, and was conveyed to the station-house. At that moment one of the brigademen heard the moans or stifled cries of a person proceeding from the front of the house. Hastening round, he descended the area, and breaking open the kitchen window, could distinctly perceive a man lying in the ruins, and still alive. Every exertion which humanity could prompt was instantly made to rescue the unfortunate being, who was lying near the front kitchen door, with his feet under a dresser, and a massive beam pressing across his knees, while heavy timbers were lying on his shoulders. He was evi-

dently sinking fast, and, notwithstanding some warm brandy-and-water was instantly procured and administered, he became insensible; and when at length he was, by means of jacks used to raise the timber, extricated and conveyed on a police-stretcher to a surgeon in the same street, it was found that life was quite extinct. The deceased was John Birkmyer, a policeman of the E division, No. 152, who had been assisting in the endeavours to extinguish the flames.

As soon as the confusion had somewhat subsided, great fears were entertained that Mr. Farey's clerk, a youth named William Robinson, about fifteen years of age, who slept in one of the attics, had perished in the flames, and as soon as the ruins were sufficiently cooled, an active search was made for his remains, which were not, however, discovered until three o'clock in the afternoon, when they were found nearly at the top of the ruins, in a dreadfully burnt state, nothing remaining but the head and back, and portions of the arms and legs.

Upon the police being mustered on their return to the station, after attending the fire, it was found that another policemen, named John Wright, No. 128 E, who was assisting in Guildford-street, as well as Birkmyer, was also missing. A man named Charles Jenkins, a jobbing groom, lodging at the Guildford Arms public house, in the same street, who had been seen actively assisting at the fire, was also missing, and it was afterwards found that both these unfortunate men had perished.

They were no doubt crushed by the falling in of the roof while attempting to extricate some of the contents of the house from the lower rooms. An inquest was held upon the deceased persons before Mr. Wakley, and upon inquiry into the origin of the fire, there appeared little doubt that it arose from a flue in the lower part of the house in which a great accumulation of soot had taken place, owing to the peculiar construction of the chimney. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

24. Longevity.—Died, at the patriarchal age of one hundred and eight, Mr. Morris Thurston, of Guinea-street, Exeter. The deceased, up to the last seven weeks, enjoyed excellent health and spirits. He lived for upwards of sixty years in the house in which he died, and never, till lately, allowed any one to go into it. He was an herbal doctor, and as such travelled through Devon, working marvellous cures. He followed his vocation till within the last two months, and such was his repute, that people applied to him for advice and received his nostrums whilst on his death bed. He was an alchymist, and an adept in astrology; and it seems as if these ancient delusions lingered with him alone.

— Disgraceful Outrage at Limerick.—The funeral of the late Earl of Limerick took place to-day; and it is no exaggeration to say that a more disgraceful scene than was presented on the melancholy occasion has seldom been witnessed in a civilized country. The intimidation and tumult, which commenced on the coffin being placed in the funeral car, were kept up along the route, though the local magistrates signified, by word and action, their utter condemnation of such unexampled indignities, which, in the most public parts of the city, were still more conspi-

cuous and violent. At the corner of every street the mob closed in on the countrymen, tore the linen off their shoulders, and knocked down many of them, and several of these abused men were to be seen running away from the funeral, under the gross treatment they experienced. The general cry of the mob was 'Don't you know he was an enemy to O'Connell, and an absentee.' But when the funeral arrived at the new bridge, the scene there exhibited baffled description, for the dense mob, now considerably augmented, rushed in upon the procession, dragging and abusing almost every person who had the insignia of mourning, and pelting with rubbish, apples, and potatoes, from the adjoining market, the hearse, mourning coaches, and other vehicles, which were thus besmeared with filth. The drivers and servants were assailed, and attempts made to unseat them, while brutal fellows pressed against the hearse and strove to scatter the whole *cortège*, by throwing turf and kishes in the route; and some ruffians called out to throw the body over the bridge. The line of procession was now effectually broken, and two of the noble ladies who occupied the mourning coaches betrayed the utmost fear, as all remonstrances against the disturbance were quite unavailing. One of the clergymen approaching the church was saluted with the expression, 'Here is the devil,' and was obliged to remove his crape, to avoid the rough hands of the brutal mob. Lord Monteagle and Sir A. De Vere were not allowed to enter the cathedral, their carriage having been stopped, and an attempt made to drag them from it; some wretches got hold of the wheels, and crept under the body; but from the timely interference of a few resolute persons, who assisted in opposing the vengeance of the rabble, they were enabled to take refuge in Mr. Howard's house, fronting the cathedral, where they found an asylum. The High Sheriff, Mr. Samuel Dickson, was hustled in the confusion, and his hat was knocked off; but having been recognised, the rioters told him he was safe and should not be injured, but his remonstrances against their violence was useless. Mr. Arthur Evans, while exerting himself to parley with the mob, was thrown down. Scarfs, crapes, and hatbands were torn from all within reach of the mob. Dead dogs and cats were flung at the hearse, the driver was pelted and cut, and the bearer of the sable canopy was drenched with filthy water. Sub-Inspector Williams received two severe strokes from stones; Mr. Cornelius Nash, a respectable merchant, was thrown down, and the wheels of the hearse would have gone over him, the horses plunging with violence and affright, but for sub-constable Cassidy, who rescued him. The windows of several carriages were broken, and it was most providential that Lady Glentworth and Lady Russell escaped uninjured, for the unmanly ruffians endeavoured to upset their carriage. Alderman Watson addressed some of the principal rioters before the house which contained Lord Monteagle, and entreated them to give over such barbarous conduct; but it was idle to remonstrate, and it was plain that nothing could restore peace, and save the lives of innocent persons, but the prompt aid of a military force.

Notwithstanding the confusion that prevailed outside the cathe-

dral, the choir met the coffin at the west gate, and, chaunting a hymn, preceded it to the body of the edifice, which was filled by a respectable congregation, and where the burial service was read by Archdeacon Maunsell, assisted by Archdeacon Forster, Rev. Henry Gubbins, and Rev. Mr. Knox, with great solemnity; after which the body was deposited in the family vault, with the usual formalities. Before the service had commenced, some insolent ruffians were discovered in the chancel, and others were observed smoking! One of them placed a caubeen (old hat) upon the head of the statue of Bishop Jebb, whilst others enjoyed the mockery of such desecration.

25. Extraordinay Event.—A most extraordinary circumstance occurred at the Hawick toll-bar, which is kept by two old women. They had a sum of money in the house, and from some cause or other were extremely alarmed lest they should be robbed of it. Their fears prevailed to such an extent, that when a carrier whom they knew was passing by, they urgently requested him to remain with them all night, which, however, his duties would not permit him to do; but, in consideration of the alarm of the women, he consented to leave with them a large mastiff dog. When the carrier started the dog became violent, and would not stop, upon which one of the women ran after the man, who returned and left his coat for the dog to watch, after which the animal remained quietly at the toll-house. In the night the women were disturbed by the uneasiness of the dog, and heard a noise apparently like an attempt to force an entrance into the premises, upon which they escaped by the back door, and ran to a neighbouring house, which happened to be a blacksmith's shop. They knocked at the door, and were answered from within by the smith's wife. She said her husband was absent, but that she was willing to accompany the terrified women to their home. This was agreed to, and on their reaching the house they heard a savage but half-stifled growling from the dog. On entering the house they saw the body of a man hanging half in and half out of their little window, whom the dog had seized by the throat, and was still worrying. On examination, the man proved to be their neighbour the blacksmith, dreadfully torn about the throat, and quite dead.

— Fire at Hartlebury Castle.—About half past four o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in Hartlebury Castle, the residence of the Bishop of Worcester. An alarm having been given, messengers were immediately despatched for the engines, and in a short time the Stourport engine, and also the powerful one of the Birmingham Fire-office, were on the spot and got into play. Owing to the great exertions made by the firemen and others, the flames were happily confined to a small portion of the castle, the library, and the drawing-room, wherein damage was done to a serious extent. The books were saved, though not till they had sustained considerable injury. The fire was supposed to have originated from a beam connected with one of the chimneys having accidentally ignited.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Meeting of Parliament, Feb. 2nd, 1844.

THE CABINET.

Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.	*First Lord of the Treasury.*
Lord Lyndhurst	*Lord Chancellor.*
Lord Wharncliffe	*President of the Council.*
Earl of Haddington	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*
Duke of Wellington	*Commander in Chief.*
Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry	*Lord Privy Seal.*
Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.	*Home Secretary.*
Earl of Aberdeen	*Foreign Secretary.*
Lord Stanley	*Colonial Secretary.*
Lord Ripon	*President of the Board of Control.*
Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge	*Secretary at War.*
Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone	*President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint.*
Right Hon. Henry Goulburn	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*
Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Knatchbull, Bt.	*Paymaster-General.*

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Lord Lowther	*Postmaster-General.*
Lord Granville Somerset	*Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster.*
Earl of Lincoln	*First Com. of Land Revenue.*
Earl of Dalhousie	*Vice-President of the Board of Trade.*
Right Hon. Sir George Murray	*Master-General of the Ordnance.*
Sir Frederick Pollock	*Attorney-General.*
Sir William Webb Follett	*Solicitor-General.*

IRELAND.

Earl De Grey	*Lord Lieutenant.*
Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden .	*Lord Chancellor.*
Lord Eliot	*Chief Secretary.*
Rt. Hon. Thos. Berry Cusack Smith	*Attorney-General.*
Richard Wilson Greene	*Solicitor-General.*

SCOTLAND.

Duncan M'Neil, Esq.	*Lord Advocate.*
Adam Anderson, Esq.	*Solicitor-General.*

HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS.

Lord Steward.—Earl of Liverpool.
Lord Chamberlain.—Earl De Lawarr.
Master of the Horse.—Earl of Jersey.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1844.

Bedfordshire	G. J. Sullivan, esq., of Leagrave.
Berkshire	E. M. Atkins, esq., of Kingston Lisle.
Bucks	John Barnes, esq., of Chorley Wood.
Cambridge and Huntingdon	Robert Hutchinson Lewin, esq., of March.
Cornwall	Henry Lewis Stevens, esq., of Tregenna Castle, in St. Ives.
Cumberland	George Harrison, esq., of Linthwaite.
Cheshire	George Wilbraham, esq., of Delamere House.
Derbyshire	Sir J. R. B. Cave, bart., of Stretton-en-le-Fields.
Devonshire	Henry Cartwright, esq., of Ford House.
Dorsetshire	John Floyer, esq., of West Stafford.
Durham	Henry Witham, esq., of Lartington.
Essex	Staines Brocket Brocket, esq., of Spainshall, in Willingale Spain.
Gloucestershire	Joseph Yorke, esq., of Forthampton Court.
Herefordshire	T. G. Symons, esq., of Mynde Park.
Hertfordshire	Frederick Cass, esq., of Littegrove, East Barnet.
Kent	Sir J. H. Hawley, bart., of Leybourne Grange.
Lancaster	John Fowden Hindle, esq., of Woodfold Park.
Leicestershire	Lord Archibald Algernon Henry St. Maur, of Burton-on-the-Wolds.
Lincolnshire	Hon. C. T. Clifford, of Irnham.
Monmouthshire	William Jones, esq., of Clytha House.
Norfolk	Sir John Peter Boileau, bart, of Ketteringham.
Northamptonshire	Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, bart., of Canons Ashby.
Northumberland	Edward John Collingwood, esq., of Chirton House and Lilburn Tower.
Nottinghamshire	Charles Paget, esq., of Ruddington.
Oxfordshire	Walter Strickland, esq., of Cokethorpe Park.
Rutlandshire	George Flayder, esq., of Ayston.
Shropshire	J. C. B. Borough, esq., of Chetwynd Park.
Somersetshire	John Fownes Luttrell, esq., of Dunster Castle.
Staffordshire	Ralph Sneyd, esq., of Keel Hall.
Southampton	John Thomas Waddington, esq., of Twyford Lodge, Winchester.
Suffolk	Sir Phillip Broke, bart., of Nacton.
Surrey	William Straeham, esq., of Ashurst.
Sussex	Edward Hussey, esq., of Scotney Castle.
Warwickshire	Sir Francis Shuckburgh, bart., of Shuckburgh.
Westmoreland	Earl of Thanet, *Hereditary.*
Wiltshire	George Edward Eyre, esq., of Warrens.
Worcestershire	John Richards, esq., of Wassell Grove.
Yorkshire	Timothy Hutton, esq., of Clifton Castle.

WALES.

Angleseashire . . .	Edmund Edward Meyrick, esq., of Cefncoch.
Breconshire	Howell Gwyn, esq., of Abercrave.
Carnarvonshire . . .	John Price, esq., of Garth-y-Glo.
Carmarthenshire. . .	R. A. Mansell, esq., of Llanddarog.
Cardiganshire . . .	J. P. A. L. Philipps, esq., of Mabus.
Denbighshire . . .	Henry Warter Meredith, esq., of Pentrebychan, Wrexham.
Flintshire	Sir R. Puleston, bart., of Emral.
Glamorganshire . . .	J. B. Pryce, esq., of Duffryn.
Merionethshire . . .	D. W. Griffith, esq., of Sygun.
Montgomeryshire . .	John Owen, esq., of Broadway.
Pembrokeshire . . .	W. C. A. Philipps, esq., of St. Bride's Hill.
Radnorshire	David James, esq., of Presteign.

IRELAND.

Antrim	James Leslie, esq., of Leslie Hall, Ballymoney.
Armagh	John R. Irwine, esq., of Carnagh House, Keady.
Carlow	Sir Robert Paul, bart., of Ballyglan, Waterford.
Cavan	Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell, of Arley Cottage, Mount Nugent.
Clare	William Butler, esq., of Bunahow, Gort.
Cork	Hon. Hayes St. Leger, Doneraile House.
Donegal	Thomas Batt, jun., esq., of Rathmullen, Lisburn.
Doum	John Reid Allen, esq., of Mount Panther, Clough.
Dublin	William Eaton Caldbeck, esq., of Kilmashogue.
Fermanagh	John Grey Vesey Porter, esq., of Kilscreeny, Trillick.
Galway	Hon. Standish P. Vereker, of Loughcooter Castle, Gort.
Kerry	John Coltsman, esq., of Flesk Castle, Killarney.
Kildare	O'Connor Henchy, esq., of Stone Brook, Ballymore Eustace.
Kilkenny	Hercules St. George, esq., of Balief Castle, Johnstown.
King's County . . .	Thomas Hackett, esq., of Birr.
Leitrim	James Johnstone, esq., of Kinlough House, Bundoran.
Limerick	Richard Quin Sleeman, esq., of Cahera Glin.
Londonderry	Thomas Scott, esq., of Hillsborough.
Longford	Thomas Hussey, esq., of Ballynacor, Ballymahon.
Louth	Sir Richard Robinson, bart., of Rokeby Hall.
Mayo	Col. Jas. M'Alpine, of Windsor, Castlebar.
Meath	Earl of Bective, of Headford House.
Monaghan	John Lentaigne, esq., of Tallaght House.
Queen's County . . .	Henry Pierce Pigot, esq., of Cappard, Mountmellick.
Roscommon	Thomas George Wills, esq., of Willsgrove, Castlerea.
Sligo	Alexander Crighton, esq., of Sligo.
Tipperary	Wm. Ponsonby Barker, esq., of Kilcooley Abbey, Johnstown.
Tyrone	Jas. M. Stronge, esq., of Tynan Abbey.
Waterford	John Palliser, esq., of Carnagh, Kilmacthomas.
Westmeath	Sir Montague L. Chapman, esq., of Killua Castle, Athboy.
Wexford	Matt. Ford Beauman, esq., of Hyde Park, Gorey.
Wicklow	Francis Synge, esq., of Glenmore Castle, Ashford.

BIRTHS.

1844.

JANUARY.

1. At Woodside House, Ayrshire, Mrs. Cochrane Patrick, a daughter.

4. At the Manor House, Whitstone, Devon, the lady of W. Putt, esq., a daughter.

5. At Holcombe Burnel Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. Henry Houlditch, a son.

— At Kessingland Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. D. G. Norris, a daughter.

7. At Portman-square, the lady of Sir Alan E. Bellingham, bart., a daughter.

— At Heir's House, near Colne, Lancashire, the lady of Captain Atherton, late Sixth Regiment, a daughter.

9. At Espley House, near Morpeth, the wife of Benjamin Thompson, esq., a son.

— At Wootton Rectory, near Northampton, the wife of the Rev. I. Prideaux Lightfoot, a son.

10. At Langford Grove, the Right Hon. lady Rayleigh, a son.

14. At Stanton-by-Dale, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Pugh, a daughter.

15. In Devonshire-terrace, Mrs. Chas. Dickens, a son.

16. At Upper Seymour-street, the Hon. lady Dallas, a daughter.

— At Crowle Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. Benjamin John Armstrong, a daughter.

17. At Frittenden, Kent, the lady Harriet Moore, a son.

— The wife of the Rev. George Herbert Repton, Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, a son.

— At Hockley House, Cheriton, Hants, the lady of Walter Tayler, esq., a daughter.

20. At Belgrave-street, the lady Caroline Turnor, a daughter.

— At Castle Coole, Ireland, the Countess of Belmore, a daughter.

— At Newport, near Barnstaple, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, a son.

— At Silksworth Hall, Durham, the wife of William Robinson Robinson, esq., a daughter.

21. The lady of John Yeats Thexton, esq., Ashton House, Beetham, a daughter.

22. At Leytonstone House, Essex, the lady of Edward N. Buxton, esq., a son.

24. At Ilam, Staffordshire, Lady Jane Ram, a son.

— At Wimbledon, the lady of Colonel P. E. Craigie, C.B., of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, and Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, a daughter.

— At Deene-park, the lady Augusta Baring, a son.

25. At the Vicarage, Marlborough, the lady of the Rev. C. W. Edmonstone, a daughter.

— At Beomond House, Chertsey, Mrs. Charles Horrocks, a daughter.

26. At Sandling-park, Kent, the lady of William Deedes, esq., a daughter.

27. At Athol-crescent, Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Campbell, bart., Thirty-eighth Regiment, a son and heir.

— At Chippenham-park, Cambridgeshire, the lady of the Rev. Augustus J. Tharp, a son.

29. At Dover, the lady of Captain Manners, R.N., a son.

— At Addington Rectory, near Maidstone, the lady of the Rev. George Paulson, a daughter.

31. In Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, the Hon, Mrs. James Norton, a daughter.

— In Guildford-street, Russell-square, the lady of Forbes Winslow, esq., a son.

— At Rock Hill, the Lady Helen Stewart, a daughter.

Lately.—At the Rectory, Elton, Hunts, the wife of the Rev. T. M. Symonds, Rector of Adwick-le-street, near Doncaster, a daughter.

— At Stratford-upon-Avon, the lady of Thomas Woods Weston, esq., of New Hall, Worcestershire, a daughter.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Aberdeen, the lady of Dr. Macrobin, Professor of the Practice of Medicine at the Marischal College of that city, a son.

2. At Christ Church, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Jelf, a son.

3. In Grosvenor-place, the lady Mahon, a daughter.

4. At Dillington House, Somersetshire, the Hon. Mrs. Lee Lee, a daughter.

— At Shernford-park, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. Ashburnham, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

5. At Kensington, the lady of Captain Barlow, of the Sixty-first Regiment, a daughter.

— At Longford Castle, near Salisbury, the Viscountess Folkestone, a daughter.

— In Park-crescent, the wife of Wm. Forsyth, esq., Barrister, a daughter.

8. At Baldoon, Wigtonshire, Mrs. James Caird, a daughter.

— At Brussels, the wife of Captain Morier, R. N., a daughter.

9. At Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestershire, the lady of Ambrose Lisle Phillips, esq., a daughter.

10. The Baroness Moncorvo, a daughter.

— At Castle Strathallan, Perthshire, the lady of the Hon. William Henry Drummond, a son.

— In Spring-gardens, the lady of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq., a daughter.

11. At Tartaraghan Rectory, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements, a son.

— In Sussex-square, the Hon. Mrs. John Gellibrand Hubbard, a son.

— The lady of the Rev. George Morris, of Sarisbury Parsonage, near Southampton, a son.

— In Park-street, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Barnard, Grenadier Guards, a son.

12. At Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Duncan, Professor of Oriental Languages, a daughter.

15. At Becca, Yorkshire, the lady of Colonel Marsham, a son.

16. At Heston Hall, Heston, the lady of John Rayer Hogarth, esq., a daughter.

17. At Headfern, the Countess of Bective, a son and heir.

— At Shinfield House, near Reading, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, a daughter.

— At Walton, Lady Mordaunt, a daughter.

18. At Poets' Corner, Westminster, the lady of Charles Frere, esq., a son.

19. In Great George-street, the Hon. Mrs. John Talbot, a son.

— At the Parsonage, Lambourne Woodlands, Berks, the lady of the Rev. John Bacon, a son.

— At Calverly-park, Tunbridge Wells, the lady of John Henry Hay Ruxton, esq., a son.

20. At Southampton, the lady of Andrew Saunders, esq., of Downes House, Eling, Hants, a son and heir.

— At Morne-park, the Viscountess Newry, a son.

22. At Whitehall-place, Lady James, a daughter.

— At Barnton House, the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay, a son.

— At Elm-park, County Limerick, the lady Clarina, a son.

25. At Calverly-park, Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Joseph Oldham, junior, a son.

— At Dorset-place, Dorset-square, the lady of the Rev. Lewis P. Hird, a son.

26. At the Rectory, Colmere, Hants, the lady of the Rev. J. B. Bourne, a son.

— At Elm Lodge, Elstree, Herts, the lady of R. H. S. Jackson, esq., a daughter.

27. At Kemp Town, Brighton, the lady Georgiana E. C. Grey, a son.

Lately, at Huntsmere-park, Bucks, the lady Sophia Tower, a daughter.

A woman named Behan, the wife of a mason, in the neighbourhood of Portarlington, gave birth to three female children, all likely to live.

MARCH.

1. At the Provost's Lodge, Eton College, the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, a son.

2. At Aldborough Lodge, Yorkshire, the lady of Basil T. Woodd, esq., a daughter.

3. At the Vicarage House, Ashburton, Devon, the lady of the Rev. W. Marsh, a son.

4. In Curzon-street, the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, a son.

5. In York-street, St. James's, the Countess of Uxbridge, a son.

— In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Lambart, twin-daughters, still-born.

6. At Maidstone, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Griffiths, a son.

— At Heavitree, Devon, the lady of the Rev. E. W. Michell, a son.

7. At Heath Hall, near Wakefield, the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, a daughter.

— At Stretton, Wolverhampton, the lady of Lieut.-General Monckton, a son and heir.

8. At Stonard House, Stamford Hill, the lady of Josiah Wilson, esq., a son.

— At Sutton Courtney, Berks, the wife Rev. George Andrews, a daughter.

11. In Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, a daughter, still-born.

12. At Calverton, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Percival, a daughter.

13. At the vicarage, Swaton, Lincoln-

shire, the lady of the Rev. Henry Kanpp, a son.

14. At Coley-park, Reading, the lady of J. Bligh Monck, esq., a daughter.

— In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, the lady of James Arthur Taylor, esq., M. P., a daughter, who survived but a few hours.

15. At the vicarage, Epsom, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. B. Bradney Bockett, a son.

17. At Oxmantown-place, Parsontown, the lady of Sir Edward Synge, bart., a daughter.

— At Byfleet Rectory, the lady of the Rev. J. Forster Alleyne, a son.

— In Kingsgate-street, the wife of a shoemaker named Rowdon, three sons, who appear to be perfectly healthy.

— At the rectory, West Hanningfield, Essex, the lady of the Rev. W. Kemble, a son.

— At Armitage Lodge, Staffordshire, lady of T. J. Birch, esq., a daughter.

20. In Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, a daughter.

— At York-terrace, Regent's-park, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell Scarlett, a daughter.

— At the Castle, Parsontown, Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, a son.

21. At Brighton, the lady of the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy, a son.

23. At Impington Hall, Cambridgeshire, the lady of the Rev. Henry Hutchinson Swinny, a son.

— At Winchester, the lady of Captain Thomas, Sixty-first Regiment, a son.

24. At Hither Green, Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a daughter.

25. At the Ryalls, Seaton, Devonshire, the lady of Major Daubeney, C.B., of the Fifty-fifth Foot, a son.

26. At Lyne Grove, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. George Cavendish, a daughter.

— At Dorset-place, Regent's-park, Mrs. George Annesley, a son.

27. The lady of Samuel Beckett Chadwick, esq., of Daresbury Hall, Cheshire, a son and heir.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir David Dundas, bart., a son and heir.

— At Bellgrove-place, Glasgow, the lady of Dr. John Macfarlane, a daughter.

29. At Wandlebank House, Wimbledon, Mrs. Harry P. Ashby, a daughter.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Ley, East India Company's Service, a daughter.

— At Bilsthorpe Rectory, Nottinghamshire, the lady of the Rev. Chas. Ramsay Flint, a daughter.

30. In the Norwich mail-coach, at night, the wife of Mr. Anderton, of Norwich, a son.

31. At Woolwich, the lady of Captain Charles Bingham, a daughter.

APRIL.

1. At Kirk Hallam Hall, Derbyshire, the lady of the Rev. G. S. Ebsworth, Vicar of Ilkeston, a son.

2. Mrs. George P. Putnam, of Euston Square and New York, a son.

3. At Elizabeth-place, Brixton-road, the lady of William Thompson, esq., Assistant-Commissary General, a son.

4. In Upper Harley-street, the wife of F. H. Dickinson, esq., M. P., a daughter.

— At Chester, the lady of Sir Edward Walker, a son.

— At Reading, the lady of Major-General Tickell, C. B., Bengal Engineers, a son.

6. At Bedford, the lady of the Rev. Charles Brereton, a daughter.

7. At Wester Coates House, Edinburgh, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Low, C.B., a daughter.

9. In Stanhope-street, Hyde Park Gardens, the lady of Captain Bishop Culpeper, a son and heir.

— At Windsor, the lady of Captain Moorsom, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

10. At Kempshot-park, Hants, the wife of the Rev. John Lawrell, Rector of Hampreston, Dorset, a son.

11. At Aberdeen, the lady of Captain Leith, R.N., a daughter.

— At Alderholt-park, Hants, Mrs. J. M. Key, a daughter.

12. At Holmes House, Ayrshire, the lady of Jas. Fairlie, esq., of Holmes, a son.

— At Mossford Lodge, Great Ilford, Essex, the wife of the Rev. M. A. Gathercole, a daughter.

13. In Belgrave-square, the Marchioness of Camden, a daughter.

— The lady of G. Binning Home, esq., of Argaty, Perthshire, a daughter.

15. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Tinling, a daughter, still-born.

17. In Wilton-crescent, the lady Jane Walker, a son and heir.

— At Dane-court, Kent, the lady of Edward Rice, esq., M. P., a son.

18. At Tynemouth, Northumberland, the lady of Major G. W. Francklyn, of

BIRTHS.

the Thirty-seventh Regiment, a son and heir.

— In Grosvenor-street, Lady Millicent Bence Jones, a son.

20. At Chase Side House, Enfield, Mrs. Ellis Everett, a son.

21. At Bath, the lady of Sir Charles Shaw, a son, who survived but a short time.

— At Earlswood Lodge, near Reigate, the lady of Major E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., a daughter.

23. At Clyst St. Mary Rectory, near Exeter, the lady of the Rev. Edmond Strong, a daughter.

— At Ball's-park, Herts, the lady of John Henry Pelly, esq., a son and heir.

— At Eaton-place, the lady of Captain Ogle, a son.

25. At Castle House, Taunton, the lady of Edward F. Danvers, esq., of Bombay, a son.

— At the Manor House, Hallaton, Leicestershire, the wife of Thomas Vower, esq., a daughter.

27. At Stoulton Parsonage, near Worcester, the wife of the Rev. Henry Lloyd Oswell, a son.

— At Tollington-park, Hornsey-road, the lady of F. Maples, esq., a son.

28. At St. Leonard's, Lady Haddo, a daughter.

— At Rushden Hall, Northamptonshire, the lady of Frederick Sartoris, esq., a son.

29. At Penshurst Rectory, the wife of the Rev. William Green, a son.

MAY.

1. At Shadforth Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsop, a daughter.

2. At Noseley Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, bart., a daughter.

— In Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Capt. H. T. Hitchins, a son.

3. At Southampton, the lady of Capt. Yolland, of the Royal Engineers, a daughter.

5. In Hyde Park-square, the wife of Captain H. R. Brandreth, R.E., a daughter.

6. At Shirley, the lady of the Rev. Matthew T. Farrer, Vicar of Addington, a son, still-born.

7. At Gatton, the wife of the Rev. J. Cecil Wynter, a daughter.

— At Bath, the lady of Licutenant Havelock, Fourteenth Light Dragoons, a son.

— At Bilbrough Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Capt. Childers Thompson, a daughter.

10. At Dresden, Madame De Gersdorff, lady of his Saxon Majesty's Minister, resident at the British Court, a daughter.

11. At Kemp Town, Brighton, the lady of Sir William Follett, M.P., a son.

— At the house of her father, Joseph Somes, esq., New Grove, Mile End, the lady of Thomas Colyer, esq., of Parrock Hall, Milton, a daughter.

13. At Karori, near Wellington, New Zealand, the lady of Mr. Justice Chapman, a son.

14. At Wanstead Rectory, the lady of the Rev. W. P. Wigram, a son.

— At King's Bromley Manor, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Newton Lane, a daughter.

15. At Mrs. Ravenscroft's, Portland-place, Viscountess Hereford, a son.

— In Bryanston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Parnell, a son.

— The lady of the Hon. Spencer D. Montagu, a daughter.

16. At Leamington, the lady of Edward Deane Freeman, esq., of Castle Cove, county Cork, a daughter.

— At Clifton-place, near Hackney, the lady of Captain J. H. Fawcett, a son.

17. At Fitzwilliam-square, South, the Hon. Mrs. King Harman, a daughter.

19. At Goldings, Lady Townsend Farquhar, a son.

— At Florence, the lady of J. D. Thomson, esq., Sunny Bank, Brecknockshire, a daughter.

20. At the Waimate, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, the wife of the Bishop of New Zealand, a son.

— The lady of John Humphrey, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Mells Rectory, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. Robert Thorp, a son.

21. In St. James's-place, Lady Emma Vesey, a son.

— The Lady John Beresford, a son and heir.

22. At Worlingham Hall, Viscountess Acheson, a son.

23. At Avranches, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Plunket, a son.

— At the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, the lady of Capt. Wilson, R.A., a daughter.

24. At Swithland Rectory, Leicestershire, the lady of the Rev. E. Paget, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

25. At Thedden Grange, Hants, the lady of John Wood, esq., a son.

26. The lady of Captain Horatio P. Austin, R.N., a daughter.

28. In Portland-place, the lady of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, a daughter.

— At Horham Hall, Essex, the lady of Captain Edward Jodrell, late of her Majesty's Eighteenth Regiment, a daughter.

29. The lady of Colonel Gascoyne, Grenadier Guards, a son.

30. At the house of her father, the Solicitor-General, Bryanston-square, the lady of W. H. Higgens, esq., a daughter.

— The lady of Hugh Williams, esq., of the Manor House, Kineton, Warwickshire, a son.

JUNE.

1. In Grosvenor-street, the lady Mary Farquhar, a daughter.

— At Nottingham-place, the lady of Major Chase, a son.

— In Grosvenor-place, the lady of W. Gibson Craig, esq., M.P., a daughter.

2. At Ibstone House, the lady of Phillip Wroughton, esq., a daughter.

— In York-street, Portman-square, the lady of Major Richardson, a son.

— At Kinwarton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. Seymour, a son.

3. At Wolverton Vicarage, Bucks, the lady of the Rev. Henry Read Quartley, a daughter.

— At High-park, near Bideford, the lady of Richard Shute, esq., a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Hothfield, the wife of the Rev. John Mossop, a daughter.

4. At Petersham Lodge, Surrey, the lady of Andrew Buchanan, esq., her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Russia, a son.

6. At Chatham, the lady of Brigade-Major J. D. O'Brien, a daughter.

8. In Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, Mrs. John Gough Nichols, a daughter.

— At St. Thiago, Cintra, Portugal, the lady of Sir George Sartorius Viscompte D'Piedade, a son.

9. At the Manor House, Chigwell, the lady of Edward Charrington, esq., a son.

11. In Green-street, the lady Louisa Moncreiffe, a daughter.

— The lady of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, a son.

13. At Edinburgh, the lady of Captain Ffrench, of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, a son.

— At Aymestry Vicarage, Herefordshire, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington, a daughter.

14. At the Rectory, Houghton Conquest, the lady of the Rev. H. J. Rose, a daughter.

17. At Barton House, Warwickshire, the lady of Frederick Colville, esq., a daughter.

— At Bishop's-court, county of Kildare, the Countess of Clonmell, a daughter.

18. At Westhorpe, Notts, the lady of Major Warrand, a son.

— At Sydenham, Mrs. John Rivington, a daughter.

19. In Bryanstone-square, at the house of her father, Joseph Hume, esq., M.P., the lady of Charles Gubbins, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, a son.

— At Campden Hill, Lady Caroline Lascelles, a daughter.

— At the Citadel, Plymouth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hallifax, commanding Her Majesty's Seventy-fifth Regiment, a daughter.

21. At Chartley, the seat of Earl Ferrers, the lady of the Hon. Henry Hanbury Tracy, a daughter.

— At Putney, at the house of her father, G. H. Barnett, esq., the wife of the Rev. William Butler, a son.

22. At the Rectory, West Tytherley, the Lady Catherine Barrington, a son.

— In Harley-place, Clifton, the wife of Commander W. S. Thomas, R.N., a daughter.

24. At Datchet, the wife of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., a daughter.

— In Kensington-square, the wife of the Rev. Archer Thompson, Rector of Ashby-cum-Fenby, Lincolnshire, a son.

— At Aldenham Lodge, Herts, the lady of the Rev. John Mason, a son, which survived but a few hours.

25. At Liverpool, the lady of Commander E. G. Fanshawe, R.N., a son.

— At Brighton, the lady of Dr. James Arnott, a son.

— At the Rectory House, Piddletown, Dorset, the lady of the Rev. John William Routh, a daughter.

— At the Parsonage, St. Thomas's, Southwark, the lady of the Rev. William Deey, a daughter.

26. At Bhooj, in the Bombay Presidency, the wife of Major Skeffington Poole, a daughter.

28. In Green-street, Lady Jolliffe, a son.

BIRTHS.

— At Maidstone, the lady of Captain Edward Scott, late of the Fourth Light Dragoons, a daughter.

— At Carshalton Lodge, Surrey, the lady of Captain Wallace, Bombay Army, a son.

— At the Residence, St. James's Chapel, Hampstead Road, the lady of the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., a son.

29. At Warborne, Hants, the lady of J. Rivett Carnac, esq., a daughter.

— In Grosvenor-place, Lady Lyttleton, a son.

JULY.

1. The lady of the Rev. J. R. Harvey, Rector of Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, a daughter.

— At Highgate Rise, Mrs. George Clowes, a daughter.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Captain Piercy Benn, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

2. At Linton-place, the Countess Cornwallis, a daughter.

— At Great Malvern, Mrs. Alexander John Ellis, of Cotmandene Lodge, Dorking, Surrey, twins.

— At Glendaruel House, N.B., the lady of Arch. Campbell, esq., of Glendaruel, a daughter.

3. At Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, the lady of Sir Nicholas Chinnery, bart., a daughter.

5. At Brighton, the lady of David Blair, esq., of Cookston, Forfarshire, twins, a son and daughter.

— At Toft Hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Leycester, a son and heir.

6. In Hyde Park-street, the lady of G. H. Skelton, esq., Madras Civil Service, a daughter.

— At Kingsbury Episcopi Vicarage, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. J. K. Fowler, a daughter.

— At Thorpe-place, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Edward Leigh Bennett, of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, a daughter, still-born.

— At Eastbourne, Sussex, the wife of a wheelwright named Hoad, of three daughters, who, with the mother, are doing well.

10. At Longford Hall, Derbyshire, Anne Countess of Leicester, a son, which survived its birth only a few hours.

12. In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Home, a daughter.

— At Larbert House, near Falkirk, the lady of Major Chalmer, a son.

— At Wimbledon, the lady of Major Oliphant, a daughter.

14. The lady of H. S. Thompson, esq., of Moat Hall, York, a daughter.

— In Bridge-street, Southwark, the lady of Joseph D'Aguilar Samuda, esq., a daughter.

15. In Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, the wife of Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

16. The wife of Mr. Edward Hodges, landlord of the Royal Oak public house, Circus-street, New-road, Marylebone, three fine boys, who, with their mother, are doing well.

— At Dublin, the lady of Lieutenant Ward, of the Eleventh Hussars, a daughter.

17. At Thornham Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Preston, M.A., a son.

— The wife of Albert William Woods, esq., of the Heralds' College, Lancaster Herald, a daughter.

18. At the Vicarage, Whaplode, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. T. Tunstall Smith, a son.

— At the Vicarage, New Shoreham, Sussex, the lady of the Rev. John Blair, a son.

19. At Paris, the lady of Captain Phibbs, late Forty-eight Regiment, a daughter.

— At Park House, Shiffnall, Salop, the lady of William Cope, esq., a son.

20. Lady Carmichael, a son and heir.

— At Champion-grove, Camberwell, the wife of Peter Le Neve Foster, esq., barrister-at law, a son.

— In Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Dawnay, a son.

— At Florence, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, a son and heir.

21. At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, Royal Scots Greys, a son, which survived its birth only a few hours.

22. At Wexham Lodge, Slough, the lady of Major Bent, a son, still-born.

— At Aston Rectory, Herts, the wife of the Rev. G. E. Bruxner, M.A., a daughter.

24. At Yaverland, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Robert Sherson, a daughter.

25. In Wilton-crescent, Lady Douglas, a son.

— At Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. F. B. Wells, of the Rectory, Woodchurch, Kent, a daughter.

26. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the lady of Robert Knoch, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

27. At Blagdon, Lady Ridley, a son and daughter.

— At Barton-place, near Exeter, Mrs. Herman Merivale, a daughter.

28. In Montague-square, the wife of Archdeacon King, a son.

— At Hayes, Middlesex, the lady of W. D. Christie, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Ogwell House, Devon, the lady of Sir Richard Plasket, a daughter.

30. At Boath House, Nairn, N.B., the lady of J. C. Freebairn, esq., a daughter.

— The wife of the Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Charterhouse, a son.

AUGUST.

1. In New-street, Spring-gardens, lady Mary Hoare, a son.

3. At Upper Deal Rectory, the wife of Capt. Edward Warde, Royal Horse Artillery, a daughter.

— At the College, Worcester, the lady of the Rev. John Ryle Wood, Canon of Worcester, a son.

— In Berkeley-square, Mrs. Humphrey St. John Mildmay, a daughter.

4. At Hanover, the lady of the Rev. Charles Allix Wilkinson, Domestic Chaplain to His Majesty, a daughter.

— At Campden Hill, Lady Georgiana Romilly, a son.

— In St. Martin's-place, the wife of the Rev. Richard Cattermole, a son.

6. At Inverleith House, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, a son.

7. At Bitteswell Vicarage, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. George Monnington, Head Master of Monmouth Grammar School, and late Vicar of Rockfield, a son.

8. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Craven, a daughter.

9. At Naples, the Lady Walpole, a daughter.

10. At Park-street, Windsor, the lady of Major Anderson, a daughter.

12. At Sharavogue, King's County, Ireland, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Westenra, M.P., a son, who only survived a short time.

— At Hawarden Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Glynne, a daughter.

14. The lady of Thomas Platt, esq., of Hampstead and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, a daughter.

15. At East Sutton-place, Kent, the lady of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P., a son.

— At Belvoir-park, Belfast, the lady of Captain Gladstone, R.N., M.P., a daughter.

16. The lady of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P., a son.

17. Lady Norreys, a son.

— In Portland-place, the lady of C. G. Du Pre, Esq., M.P., a child, still-born.

— At Munich, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Whalley, a daughter.

19. In Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, the Lady Marian Alford, a son.

21. At Southampton, the wife of Captain Forrest, of the Eleventh Hussars, a daughter.

22. At Aire, near Geneva, the lady of Sir John Charles Thorold, Bart., of Syston Park, Lincolnshire, a son.

25. At Down-place, Berkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, a son.

26. In Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, the Right Hon. Countess of Ducie, a daughter.

27. At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Teignmouth, a son.

— At the Parsonage, Penkridge, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Salt, a daughter.

— In Upper Harley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, a daughter.

30. In Belgrave-square, lady Cecilia Des Vœux, a daughter.

— At Swarland-park, the Hon. Mrs. Coulson, a son.

31. At Copfold Hall, Essex, the lady of J. A. Hardcastle, a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Cotton House, Warwickshire, the lady Jane Johnstone Douglas, a daughter.

2. At Bittern-grove, near Southampton, the lady of Alexander Hayes, esq., a son.

— At Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a daughter.

3. At Woolwich, the wife of Major Stransham, a still-born daughter.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Lieut. Congdon, R.N., a son.

4. At the Rectory House, St. Michael's Cornhill, the wife of the Rev. Thomas W. Wrench, Rector, a daughter.

— At Nether Seale Hall, Leicestershire, Lady Gresley, a son.

5. At Richmond Hill, the lady of John Dennistoun, esq., M.P., a son.

6. At Brighton, Lady Harriet B. Hamilton, a son.

BIRTHS.

— At Darsham House, Suffolk, the lady of Frederick Newton Dickenson, esq., of Siston Court, Gloucestershire, a daughter.

7. At Hyde Park Gate, Kensington Gore, the lady of James Pratt Barlow, esq., a daughter.

— Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a daughter.

8. At Hale Hall, Cumberland, the lady of Miles Ponsonby, esq., a son.

9. At Peterley House, Bucks, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Alves, a daughter.

10. At Godshill, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Rev. W. L. Giradot, a son.

11. In Eaton-square, the lady of Captain Sir Thomas Bourchier, K.C.B., a son.

20. At Sligo, Ireland, the wife of Captain Waldron B. Kelly, Her Majesty's Twenty-second Regiment, a son.

21. In Berkeley-square, the lady of Sydney Smirke, esq., a son.

— In Woburn-place, the lady of William Atherton, esq., Barrister-at-Law, a daughter.

22. At the Rectory, Fledborough, Notts, the lady of the Rev. Augustus Fitzgerald, a son.

24. In Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stanley, a daughter.

— In St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, the wife of Alexander S. Finlay, esq., of Castle Toward, Argyllshire, a son.

25. In Connaught-square, the wife of Commander J. G. Dick, R.N., a daughter.

26. In St. James's-place, the wife of William Cripps, esq., M.P., a son.

27. In York-street, Covent-garden, Mrs. Henry G. Bohn, a daughter.

28. At the Vicarage, Abbot's Langley, Herts, the wife of the Rev. R. Gee, a son.

29. At Preston Candover, Hants, the lady of F. Jervoise Ellis, esq., a son and heir.

— At Anglesea, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, a daughter.

30. At Ringwood House, near Shalfleet, Isle of Wight, the lady of J. Fowler, esq., a son.

OCTOBER.

1. In Hanover-terrace, Mrs. Longman, a daughter.

3. In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, the lady of Captain W. S. Moorsom, a daughter.

— At Lewes, the wife of the Rev. William Edward Allfree, Rector of Southease, a daughter.

— At Montreal, Sevenoaks, Kent, the Viscountess Holmesdale, a son.

5. At the Vicarage, Oranborough, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Wise, a daughter.

— At the Vicarage of East Brent, Somersetshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Towry Law, a daughter.

6. At Haversham House, near Milnthorpe, the lady of George Edward Wilson, esq., a daughter.

— At Endon House, near Macclesfield, the lady of John Upton Gaskell, esq., a daughter.

7. At Glevering, the Lady Huntingfield, a daughter.

8. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Winnington, a daughter.

10. At Cotswold House, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, the lady of G. E. Clarke, esq., a son.

11. The wife of Mr. E. Churton, of Holles-street, a daughter.

— At Malta, the wife of Captain Hughes Hallet, R.N., a son.

12. In Portland-place, the Countess of March, a daughter.

14. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Major-General Frederick, C.B., a son.

23. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Lady Downie, wife of Sir Alexander Downie, M.D., a son.

24. At Caen, the Countess of Cavan, a son.

— In Belgrave-square, Lady Fanny Howard, a daughter.

— At Highclere Rectory, Hants, the lady of the Rev. R. Macdonald Caunter, a daughter.

25. At Thornes House, near Wakefield, Mrs. Milnes Gaskell, a son.

26. At Castle Bernard, county of Cork, Viscountess Bernard, a daughter.

— In Upper Harley-street, Lady Lee, a daughter.

27. At the house of her father-in-law, Colonel Nicolls, R.M., at Shooter's Hill, the widow of Lieutenant Edward Nicolls, R.N., a daughter.

28. At Chelsworth Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. William Collett, a daughter.

29. At the Vine, Hampshire, the lady of W. Wiggett Chute, esq., M.P., daughter.

— At Eccleshill Hall, near Bradford, Yorkshire, the lady of George Stott, esq., a son and heir.

BIRTHS.

30. at Pitfirrane, the lady of Sir John Halkett, bart., a son.

NOVEMBER.

1. The wife of the Rev. J. R. Crawford, M. A., Head Master of the Western Grammar School, twins, a boy and a girl.

2. In Eaton-place, the lady of T. D. Acland, esq., a daughter.

— At Sheffield, the wife of the Hon. W. Wellesley, a son.

3. At Gowerville House, Culross, Mrs. D. B. Kirk, a daughter.

— At Flintham Hall, Nottinghamshire, the lady of T. B. T. Hildyard, esq., a son.

— In Wimpole-street, Lady Mary Hood, a daughter.

— At Studley Castle, the lady of Sir Francis Goodricke, bart., a son.

5. At Dyrham-park, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, a daughter.

— At Thicket Priory, Yorkshire, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Dunnington Jefferson, M. A. a daughter.

6. In Belgrave-square, Lady Louisa Cavendish, a son.

8. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Headley, a daughter.

— At Middle Hendon, the wife of the Rev. William Webb, M.A., Rector of Sunderland, a daughter.

10. In Eaton-square, the lady of Capt. Townshend, R.N., of Ball's-park, Hertford, a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Ovingham, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. John Frederick Bigge, a son.

11. At Dirham Rectory, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev. W. S. Robinson, a daughter.

13. In Grosvenor-place, Viscountess Forbes, a daughter.

— At Torquay, the lady of Sir John E. Honywood, a daughter.

16. At Woodfield House, near Kidderminster, the wife of the Rev. W. Cockin, Head Master of Kidderminster School, a son.

— At Inchbrakie, the lady of Major Graham, of Inchbrakie, an heiress.

18. At Little Harle Tower, Northumberland, the wife of Thomas Anderson, esq., a daughter.

19. At Dalkeith Palace, the Duchess of Buccleuch, a daughter.

— At Fermo, the Countess Gigliucci, a son and heir.

21. At Cresswell, Northumberland, the lady of O. A. Baker Cresswell, a son.

22. The lady of Dr. Golding Bird, Myddleton-square, a daughter.

23. At the Archdeaconry, Lismore, the lady of Archdeacon Power, a son.

24. At Nalliford, Middlesex, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Leonard Cooper, a son.

24. At Angel Alley, Bishopsgate, Mrs. Mumford, the wife of a poor labouring man, two boys and a girl.

25. At Dunraven Castle, the Viscountess Adare, a daughter.

28. At Lee House, Lanark, Lady M'Donald Lockhart, a son and heir.

29. At Grove-park, near Warwick, Lady Dormer, a son.

DECEMBER.

2. At Ackworth-park, Wakefield, the lady of John Gully, esq., a daughter.

— At Woolmer Lodge, Hampshire, Mrs. William Angerstein, a son.

3. At Hatherton, the Lady Margaret Littleton, a son.

— At the house of Earl Amherst, in Grosvenor-street, Lady Sarah Hay Williams, a daughter.

4. At Thornham Hall, Suffolk, the Lady Henniker, a daughter.

— At Melchbourne-park, the Lady St. John a son.

5. At Leecroft Lodge, Hurst, Mrs. Albert T. Creasy, a daughter.

6. At York-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Gillum, of Middleton Hall, Belford, Northumberland, a son.

8. At Broughton Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Hanlake Lee, a son.

10. In Rutland-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Campbell, of Auchindarroch, a daughter.

— At Daventry, the lady of the Rev. Charles Clarke, a daughter.

11. At Hams Hall, Coleshill, the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, a daughter.

13. At Hedgerley-park, the lady of Rice R. Clayton, esq., M. P., a son.

— At Greenwich Hospital, the Lady Isabella Hope, a daughter.

15. At Edmondthorpe, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Edwards, a son.

— In Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Hope, a daughter.

16. In Mount-street, Park-lane, the Countess of Enniskillen, a son and heir.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of the Hon. Henry Graves, a daughter.

— At Takely Vicarage, Essex, the

wife of the Rev. Charles Clarke, a son.

17. At Spike Island, Cove of Cork, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, Royal Marines, a daughter.

— In Lewis-crescent, Brighton, the lady of Captain Vernon, Coldstream Guards, a daughter.

18. In Duke-street, Westminster, the wife of J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, esq., a son.

19. Mrs. Butler, wife of Henry Butler, nephew and heir of the Earl of Kilkenny, a son and heir.

21. At Clifden-park, Hampshire, the lady of R. F. Chapman, esq., a son and heir.

22. At Aban-court, Cheltenham, the lady of George Browne, esq., Captain in Her Majesty's Fourty-fourth Regiment, a son.

— The lady of Commander Henry J. Matson, R.N., of Her Majesty's Ship *Daring*, a daughter.

23. At North Villa, Regent's-park, the wife of Colonel W. Miles, a daughter.

25. At Brighton, Lady Knighton, a son, still-born.

26. At the Rectory, Donington-on-Baine, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. Alexander Paton, M.A., a son.

27. At the Rectory, Levermere, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Asgill Colvile, a daughter.

30. At Oakland House, Cricklewood, the wife of Adam Rivers Steel, esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

1844.

JANUARY.

1. At Bowness Church, Windermere, the Rev. James Burrow, to Maria Skelton, second daughter of Captain D. Jones Skelton, Rayrigg Hall, late of the Royal Artillery.

2. At Reading, Thomas Frederick Sowdon, esq., of Reading, to Caroline Annabella Williams, second daughter of Colonel Williams, of Belle Vue, Reading.

— At St. John's, Paddington, Thomas Eardley Wilmot, eldest son of Sir Thomas W. Blomefield, bart., to Georgina Louisa, third daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland.

— At Cambridge, the Rev. S. N. Kingdon, B.D., Fellow of Sydney Sussex College, eldest son of the Rev. T. H. Kingdon, M.A. Rector of Pyworthy, Devon, to Eliza Anne, daughter of Major-Gen. Johnstone Napier, of the Madras Army.

3. At Bath, the Rev. John Chandler, of Witley, Surrey, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Brownlow, of Green Park, Bath.

6. At St. Pancras Church, Reginald G. H. Mootham, esq., of Montanna Cottage, Wandsworth Road, to Margaret, daughter of the late James Cowie, esq., of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

8. At Christ Church, the Rev. William George Nott, eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B., &c., to Adela Elizabeth Helgar, only daughter of Major-Gen. Farrer.

9. At All Souls' Church, Mr. Edward Churton, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, to Emily Walton, only child of John Cochran, esq., of Harleyford-place, Kennington.

— At Bangor Cathedral, Thomas James Maude, esq., of Abingdon-street, Westminster, youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral William Maude, to Louisa Emily, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Hamer, Vicar of Bangor.

10. At Trinity Church, Bath, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, son of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, of St. Luke's, Chelsea, to Frances Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Pascoe Grenfell, esq.

— At Arreton Church, Isle of Wight, Alleyne C., eldest son of Thomas Yard, esq., of Bucklands, Isle of Wight, to Henrietta, second daughter of S. Sanders, esq., of Fernhill, in the same island.

11. At Plymouth, the Rev. Thomas Helmore, Vice-Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, to Kate Wilson, third daughter of the late J. D. Pridham, esq., of Plymouth.

— At Dartmouth, Edward Henley, esq., to Ann, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Mends, Vicar of Holbeton, Devon.

— At Charlton, Kent, John, younger son of W. Philpot, esq., of Faversham, to Frances, third daughter of Captain Boxer, R.N.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Thomas Charles Griffith, to Elizabeth Currie, third daughter of the late Kemp Bourne, esq., of Edgbaston, formerly of Hints, Stafford.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone,

Richard, eldest son of Richard Jennings, esq., of Portland Place, and Ridge, Herts, to Agnes Catherine Annabella, only daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton, bart., K.C.B., of Cumberland Terrace, and Trebinshun, Brecknockshire.

— At St. John's, Hampstead, James Cosmo, second son of James Cosmo Melvill, esq., Secretary to the Hon. East India Company, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Hardcastle, esq., of Hatcham House, Surrey.

15. At Worcester, William Barneby, esq., of Clater Park, Herefordshire, second son of the late John Barneby, esq., of Brockhampton, to Mary, second daughter of the late Richard Barneby, esq., of Worcester.

16. At Wootton, Walter Strickland, esq., of Cokethorpe-park, Oxfordshire, to Katharine, third daughter of Thos. Thornhill, esq., of Woodleys, in the same county.

— At Halifax, Joseph Priestley Edwards, youngest son of Henry Lees Edwards, esq., of Pye Nest, Yorkshire, to Margaret Jane, third daughter of the late James E. Norris, esq., of Savill Hall.

— At Ancroft Church, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, Henry Gregson, esq., of Lowlynn, in the county of Durham, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John S. Donaldson Selby, esq., of Cheswick, in the same county.

17. At Lindfield, Sussex, George Rainy, esq., of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, to Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. George Haygarth, Vicar of Hooe, and Perpetual Curate of Wivelsfield, Sussex.

18. At Buckhurst-park, Francis George Hastings Russell, esq., eldest son of Lord and Lady William Russell, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, eldest daughter of Earl and Countess De La Warr.

— At Hampton, Middlesex, Colonel Hugh Percy Davison, of Swarland-park, Northumberland, to the Hon. Caroline North Graves, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Graves.

— At Walthamstow, Charles, youngest son of Thomas Browning, esq., of Hadley, Middlesex, to Fanny Ellen, eldest daughter of Peter Henry Berthon, esq., of the Forest, Walthamstow.

— At Dublin, the Rev. Armitage Forbes, son of Arthur Forbes, esq., of Trewstone, county of Meath, to Charlotte Emily, daughter of Edward Litton, esq., Master in Chancery, Dublin, late M.P. for the borough of Coleraine.

20. At the Government Chapel, Malta, Robert Arbuin Hunter, only son of Jameson Hunter, esq., of London, to Fanny Maria, third daughter of Samuel Christian, esq., of Malta.

— At Norwood, Mr. Thomas German Reed, musical director of the Haymarket Theatre, to Miss Priscilla Horton, also of the above theatre.

23. At Allerton-park, Yorkshire, Richard Peter Carrington Smythe, esq., Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Eighth Regiment of Hussars, and eldest son of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, bart., of Acton Burnell, Shropshire, to the Hon. Eleanora Mary Stourton, daughter of the Right. Hon. William Lord Stourton.

24. At Barnes, Lord Aberdour, eldest son of the late Earl of Morton, to Helen, daughter of the late James Watson, esq., of Saughton, in Mid Lothian.

— At Llanlligan, John, son of Thomas Higham, esq., of Charleston, South Carolina, United States, and Margate, Kent, to Letitia, daughter of Colonel William Lyster, late of Greenford Manor House, Middlesex.

25. At Babworth, Notts, the Rev. William Parkinson, Rector of Langenhoe, Essex, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Charles Martin, esq., of Vintners' Hall.

— At Doncaster Church, the Rev. Julian Robinson, M.A., to Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. John Sharpe, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster and Canon of York.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain A. Blennerhassett, late of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, to Lucy Ann, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Douglass, of Great Baddow, Essex, formerly Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces in the West Indies.

— At Clifton Church, the Rev. Samuel Vere Dashwood, of Hanford Hall, Nottinghamshire, to Elizabeth Edith Hawkshaw, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hawkshaw, of Clifton.

29. At Gainsborough, the Rev. J. H. Willan, M.A., Rector of South Witham and Vicar of Bole, to Harriett Ann, only daughter of the Rev. G. Dodds, D.D., Vicar of Corringham, Lincolnshire.

31. At Dry Drayton, near Cambridge, Francis Offley Martin, esq., to Mary, fifth daughter; and the Rev. Robert

MARRIAGES.

Beauchamp Tower, Rector of Moreton, Essex, to Josephine Rose, youngest daughter, of the late Rev. Samuel Smith, D.D., of Dry Drayton.

— At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, the Rev. Charles L. Royds, of Kimmeridge, Dorset, to Catherine, daughter of Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq., of Portland-place, and Colney House, Herts.

Lately.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Colonel Sir Duncan MacDougall, K.C.F., late commanding the Seventy-ninth Regiment of Highlanders, to Hannah, widow of the late Colonel Nicholson, of the Lancashire Militia.

— At Winterbourne Basset, Wilts, Fermer Bonnycastle Gritton, Royal Marines, grandson of the celebrated Professor Bonnycastle, to Caroline Anne, daughter of Captain H.H. Budd, R.N., of Winterbourne.

FEBRUARY.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Richard Gwillym, M.A., incumbent of Ulverstone, only son of the late Richard Gwillym, esq., of Bewsey, Lancashire, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Thomas Strickland, esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, and relict of the late R. Childs, esq.

— At Titchfield, Hants, the Hon. Edward Butler, son of the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, to Urania Elizabeth, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Henry Paulet, K.C.B.

— At Hampstead Church, Richard Beachcroft, esq., of Hampstead, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of James Cosmo Melville, esq., Secretary to the Hon. East India Company.

2. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Charles Farebrother, esq., S.C.L., of Trinity College, Oxford, eldest son of Alderman Farebrother, of the Moat House, Stockwell, Surrey, to Emily Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. John H. Hughes, M.A., of Trinity and All Souls' Colleges, and Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford.

3. At St. Mary's Bryanstone-square, Robert William Peacock, esq., of Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Parkin, esq., of Montague-square, and Ashurst Lodge, Kent.

6. At Glasgow, the Rev. Charles Fitzgerald Ross Smith, Incumbent of Christ Church, Mile End, to Mary, daughter of the late Richard Musgrave Lowry, esq.

— At Shaw Church, the Rev. Caleb Williams, M.A., Incumbent of Shaw, near Melksham, third son of Thomas Williams, esq., of Cowley Grove, Middlesex, to Fanny Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Heathcote, of Shaw Hill House, Wilts.

7. At St. James's Church, the Rev. C.S. Escott, of Kittesford, Somerset, to Sarah Ann Young.

8. At Great Budworth, Captain Thos. L. Massie, R.N., to Charlotte Hester, only daughter of Edward Venables Townshend, esq., of Wincham Hall, Cheshire.

— At Dublin, Jacob Pankey, esq., R.N., of Coolmore Tipperary, to Matilda Ann, only daughter of the late Captain G. W. Hamilton, C.B., of Killyleagh Castle, county Down.

— At Taunton, the Rev. Henry John Buller, Rector of West Parley, Wimborne, youngest son of the late James Buller, esq., Clerk to Her Majesty's Privy Council, to Mary Theodosia Rickards, eldest daughter of the late John Rickards, esq., of Ailston Hill, near Hereford.

— At High Littleton, Somersetshire, Major Frederick Sprye, R.M.F., son of the Rev. John Sprye, Vicar of Ugborough, Devon, to Miss Langford, of Montvale House, in the former county, eldest of the two daughters and co-heirs of the late Richard Langford, esq., of Montvale.

10. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, the Rev. Sir John Hobart Culme Seymour, bart., to Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Charles Smith, esq., and sister to the late Sir Charles J. Smith, bart., of Suttons, Essex.

12. At St. George's, the Hon Captain Denman, R.N., second son of Lord Denman, to Grace, youngest daughter of J. Watts Russell, esq., of Ham Hall, Staffordshire.

13. At Kelso, John Gregson, esq., of Shotton Hall, Durham, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Dalton, Rector of Croft, Yorkshire.

15. At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, William Waring Hay, esq., of Blackburne, to Jane, daughter of the late Hon. James Clerk Rattray, of Bonnington and Craighall, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

17. At Lyminster, Sussex, Robert Frederick Brownlow Rushbrooke, esq.,

MARRIAGES.

Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Colonel Rushbrooke, esq., M.P., of Rushbrooke-park, Suffolk, to Albinia Maria, second daughter of Thomas Evans, esq., of Lyminster.

19. At Auchleeks House, Blair Athol, Perthshire, Edgar Walter Garland, esq., eldest son of Nathaniel Garland, esq., of Michaelstow Hall, Essex, and of Woodcote Grove, Epsom, Surrey, to Amelia, second daughter of Robert Robertson, esq., of Auchleeks, and of Membland Hall, Devon.

— At Pau, Basses Pyrenées, Commander the Hon. Byron Cary, R.N., to Selina Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Fox, of Fox Hall, county Longford, Ireland.

— At St. James's, Westminster, the Hon. James Fox Strangways, to Amelia, third daughter of Edward Majoribanks, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Whitelock, Hon. East India Company's Army, to Anne, second daughter of the late A. G. Storer, esq., of Purley-park, Berks.

20. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, John Floyer, esq., of West Stafford, Dorset, to Georgina Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of George Bankes, esq., M.P.

— At Beaumont, Windsor, Henry Every, esq., eldest son of Sir Henry Every, bart., to Jane, daughter of the late Sir John Robinson, bart., and relict of George Powney, esq.

24. At St. Mary's Bryanstone-square, Arthur Henry Champagne, esq., son of the late General Sir Josias Champagne, to Catherine Mary, daughter of Robert Theophilus Garden, esq., of River Lyons, King's County, Ireland.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Molyneux Montgomerie, esq., of Yarboldisham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, to the Hon. Georgina Foley, daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Foley.

— At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Thos. Knight, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late F. Hobler, esq., Pentonville.

— At Valetta, Commander Erasmus Ommanney, R.N., H.M.S. *Vesuvius*, son of the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney, to Amelia Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Smith, esq., of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Malta.

28. At Windermere Church, Bowness, Lieutenant William Brown Ponsonby, of the Hon. East India Company, to Miss Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of Captain Daniel Jones Skelton, R.A., Rayrigg Hall, Windermere.

29. At St. Peter's Hereford, H. O. Robinson, esq., C.E., London, to Isabella Hamilton, relict of the late E. C. Dansey, esq., R.N., and eldest daughter of Charles Walker, esq., of Ashford Court, Shropshire.

— At Higham Ferrars, Godfrey Kemp, esq., of Pelton, Rutlandshire, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Warcup Malim, Vicar of Higham Ferrars, and Rector of Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire.

— At Ardoyne Church, Robert Chaloner, esq., of Guisborough, Yorkshire, and Coollatin-park, county of Wicklow, to Laura Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Butler, bart., of Ballin Temple, county of Carlow.

Lately.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Henry Braddock Yule, R.N., son of the late Commander John Yule, R.N., to Frances Rebecca, youngest daughter of Captain Byrne, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

MARCH.

5. At Littlebourne, W. Pennington, esq., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of C. James, esq., of Littlebourne Rectory, Kent, and formerly Captain in the Scots Greys.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Captain Arthur Johnston Laurence, of the Rifle Brigade, youngest son of Charles Laurence, esq., of Mopley Hill, near Liverpool, to Georgina, eldest daughter of G. J. Pennington, esq., of Cumberland-street, Portman-square.

6. At Adbaston, the Rev. E. Harry Vaughan Colt, Vicar of Hill, Gloucestershire, to Ellen Cotton, youngest daughter of F. H. Northen, esq., M.D., of Lea House, Staffordshire.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Story, esq., of Mile-end, to Harriet Docker, niece of Joseph Somes, esq., of New-grove, Mile-end.

— At Hampstead, Commander Cottesworth, R.N., to Susan Maria, daughter of the late William Greaves, esq., of Walthamstow.

— At Charlton, Kent, John Carlyon Hughes, esq., to Charlotte Helen, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Wylde, Royal Horse Artillery, Woolwich.

— At St. Mary's, Paddington, Hick-

MARRIAGES.

man Kearney, esq., to Selina Molesworth, fourth daughter of the late Major-General Molesworth, of the Madras Army.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Edmund Butler, only son of the late Hon. Henry Butler, nephew and heir to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kilkenny, to Frances Penelope, only child of Thomas Rawson, esq., of Nidd Hall, Yorkshire.

12. At Marylebone Church, Lieut.-Col. Grieve, to Louisa, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Canon of Rochester.

— At Battersea, Captain Sandom, R.M., to Jane, second daughter of John Charles Constable, esq., of Oak House, Battersea, Surrey.

— At Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, William Henry Orde Powlett, esq., of Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, eldest son of the late Hon. T. Orde Powlett, to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Crawfurd, of Newfield, Ayrshire.

14. At Edradynate, Captain Robert Scott, late of the Hon. East India Company's Naval Service, to Margaret, eldest daughter of James S. Robertson, esq., of Edradynate, Perthshire.

— At St. John's, Fulham, Percy Davies, esq., of Gloucester-crescent, to Caroline Wilhelmina, fourth daughter of Alfred J. Kempe, esq., F. S. A., of Fulham.

16. At St. Pancras Church, Herbert Robinson, esq., of Old Broad-street, and the Island of Madeira, to Ellen Mary, the eldest daughter of Captain S. C. Stiles, R.N.

18. At Caversham, Oxfordshire, Frederick D. Cleaveland, esq., Captain Royal Artillery, to Mary Innes, daughter of the late William Innes Pocock, esq., Lieutenant Royal Navy, of Rose Hill, Caversham.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Honywood, esq., second son of the late Sir John Courtenay Honywood, bart., of Evington, in Kent, to Barbara Henrietta, youngest daughter of James White, esq., of Pilton House, Devon.

20. At St. Peter's, Dublin, Gartside Tipping, esq., eldest son of Thomas Tipping, esq., of Davenport Hall, Cheshire, to Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Fowler, esq., of Rathmolyon House, County Meath, and niece to the Earl of Erne.

21. At Barley, Hertfordshire, the Rev. Henry Wortham, B.A., of Jesus College, to Emma, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Barley, Prebend of Bristol, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge.

— At Kenton Church, William Erving Smith Clark, esq., of Buckland Tout Saints, Devon, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Sir Robert William Newman, bart., of Mamhead.

— At Moncreiffe House, Edmund, only son of Edmund Wright, esq., of Maldeth Hall, Lancashire, to Helen, eldest daughter of the late Sir David Moncreiffe, of Moncreiffe, bart.

— In Gorey Church, the Rev. William Leslie Badham, M.A., to Emily Hesketh, only daughter of R. M. Muggeridge, esq., of Westmount, county of Wexford.

26. At Speldhurst, Kent, Home Gordon, esq., only son of Sir Orford Gordon, bart., to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late B. Barnewall, esq., of Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

28. At Naples, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hay, commanding the 19th Regiment, fourth son of the late General Sir James Hay, K.C.H., to Ellen, second daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., K.T.S.

— At Steynton, John Hugh Burgess, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, only surviving son of the late Edward Burgess, esq., of Waltham Abbey, Essex, to Augusta Sarah, daughter of Thomas Dumayne, esq., of Milford Haven.

30. At Seven Oaks Church, Julia Creed, daughter of the Rev. H. Creed, and niece of the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, to Frederick, eldest son of Sir Frederick Pollock, M.P., Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

— At St. Marylebone, Joseph Needham, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Jane, eldest daughter of Major Fraser, of the Regent's-park.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Frederick William, son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, bart., of Silverton Hill, Lanarkshire, to Emily Maria, daughter of Thomas Carvick, esq., of Wyke, Yorkshire, and Highwood Hill, Middlesex.

APRIL.

2. At Clapham, Alfred, fifth son of the late Daniel Fowler, esq., of Down Hall, Kent, to Agnes, only daughter of the late Edward Taylor, esq., of Chalford, Gloucestershire.

— At Ruxton, Herefordshire, Edwin

MARRIAGES.

James Isbell, esq., of Ross, to Grace Emily, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Noad, esq., of Merfield House, Somersetshire.

9. At St. Martin's Church, the Earl of Aboyne, eldest son of the Marquess of Huntley, to Mary Antonietta, only surviving daughter of the Rev. P. W. Pegus and the Countess Dowager of Lindsey, and half-sister of the Earl of Lindsey.

— At Brighton, Sir John Dean Paul, bart., of Rodborough, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Samuel, late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

— At All Saints' Church, Southampton, William Sterndale Bennett, esq., of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to Mary Anne, only daughter of James Wood, esq., Royal Navy.

— At Layton, Charlotte, 4th daughter of John Masterman, esq., M.P., to Robert, son of Isaac Braithwaite, esq., of Kendal.

10. At Marylebone Church, Captain Chambers, Madras Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Sir Samuel Chambers, of Bredgar House, Kent, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Robert Hand, esq., of Great Cumberland Place, and Richmond, Surrey.

— At Hatfield, Herts, the Rev. R. Davies, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Cecilia Grantham, second daughter of the Rev. J. F. Faithful, Rector of Hatfield.

— At Cheltenham, George De Morgan, esq., Barrister at Law, to Josephine, third daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Josiah Cloghill Cloghill, bart., of Belvidere, in the county of Dublin.

— At Danbury, the Rev. William B. Adey, Vicar of Little Badow, Essex, to Emilia, daughter of the Rev. B. H. House Bridges, Rector of Danbury.

11. At Blandford, Dorset, the Rev. William M. Smith Marriott, Rector of Horsmonden, Kent, and second son of Sir J. W. Smith, bart. of the Down House, Dorset, to Frances, third daughter of Robert Radcliffe, esq., of Fox Denton Hall, Lancashire.

— At Upton, Bucks, Captain William Cotterell Wood, R.N., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Stedman, M.A., Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and widow of the late Edward Polehampton, M.A.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Francis Russell, brother of the Duke of Bedford, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Algernon Peyton, of Doddington, Cambridgeshire.

— At Armagh, George Dunbar, Esq., late M.P. for Belfast, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Lord George Beresford.

— At Great Badminton, the Rev. E. J. Everard, B.A., Rector of Didmarton, Gloucestershire, to Marie Madeleine Cecile, eldest daughter of the late Rodolph L. de Rusillon, of Yverdun, in the Pays de Vaud.

18. At St. James's Church, Sydney, William Barker Boydall, esq., of Caer-Gwrle, Durham, New South Wales, to Mary Phœbe Broughton, the elder daughter of the Lord Bishop of Australia.

— At St. Dunstan's in the West, the Rev. W. L. Suttaby, Vicar of Poslingford, Suffolk, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Seeley, of Fleet-street and Thames-ditton.

19. At St. Pancras, New-road, Charles Landmann, esq., son of Colonel Landmann, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., of Stoke Newington, to Emma, second daughter of G. Bracher, esq., of Stamford-hill.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Talbot Clifton, esq., eldest son of J. Clifton, esq., of Lytham Hall, Lancashire, to Miss Lowther, daughter of the Hon. Colonel and Lady Lucy Eleanor Lowther.

23. At Walcot Church, Bath, Captain Ballard, 9th Regiment, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Ballard, C.B., to Emily Sarah, second daughter of J. R. Spencer Phillips, esq., of Riffham's Lodge, Danbury, Essex.

— The Rev. Henry Thompson, B.A. third son of Robert Thompson, Esq., Salisbury, to Julia Eliza, youngest daughter of Sir William Walter Yea, bart., of Pryland Hall, Somersetshire.

— At Wherwell, Sir William Eden, bart., to Elfrida S. H. Iremonger, youngest daughter of Colonel Iremonger, Wherwell Priory, Hants.

— At Eccleston, near Chester, the Rev. W. Moxon Mauon, B.A., British Chaplain at Coblenz-on-the-Rhine, to Clara, youngest daughter of Digby Thomas Carpenter, esq., of Howke House, Sudbury, Middlesex, and niece of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, and the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

25. At Woodchester, Gloucestershire, George Henry Hilland, esq., of Dumbleden, to the Honourable Charlotte Dorothy Gifford, eldest daughter of the late Lord Gifford, and sister of the present Lord.

— At Clevedon Church, Thomas

MARRIAGES.

Onesiphorus Tyndall, esq., of the Fort, Bristol, to Caroline Lucy, daughter of Sir C. A. Elton, bart., of Clevedon Court, Somerset.

— At Worthing Church, Captain R. L. Warren, to Eleanor Charlotte, second daughter of the late Pelham Warren, esq., M. D., of Worthing House, Hants.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, F. Elliott Voyle, esq., Bengal Native Infantry, to Caroline Sarah, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Noble.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, Archibald Boyd, esq., eldest son of John Boyd, esq., of Broadmeadows, Selkirkshire, to Elizabeth Hay, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Duddingstone, of Earlsferry House, Fifeshire.

30. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Mark Saurin, esq., youngest son of the late Lord Bishop of Dromore, to Margaretta Sutton, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Jones, of Penlan, in the county of Cardigan, and niece and heiress of the late Morgan Jones, esq., of Kilwenleage, Pembrokeshire.

— At Bentley, Hants, Thomas Irwin, esq., of the Audit Office, to Frances Agnes, eldest daughter of William Jerdan, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, Albert Wray, esq., son of the late Rev. Lewis Wray, of Stanstead Park, Sussex, to the Honourable Emiline Stanley, daughter of Lord Stanley, of Alderley.

— At Willey Church, Shropshire, Viscount Newport, to the Honourable Selina Louisa Forester, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Forrester.

MAY.

1. At Dorrington Church, the Rev. William Verelst, of Aston Hall, Yorkshire, and Rector of Grayingham, Lincolnshire, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late William Lee, of Grove Hall, Yorkshire.

— At Stillingfleet, near York, George Joseph Huband, esq., Captain unattached, late Captain in the Eighth Hussars, to Marianne, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Croft, of that place.

— At Liverpool, the Rev. Charles Taylor, B. D., Prebendary of Hereford, and Vicar of Lidney, Gloucestershire, to Susanna Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Cecil Daniel Wray, Canon of Manchester.

4. At Poona, Lieut.-Colonel S. B. Boileau, Commanding her Majesty's 22d Regiment, to Mary Harriet, youngest daughter of Henry Combe, esq., of Caroline Street, Bedford Square.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Philip Pauncefort Duncombe, junior, esq., only son of P. Pauncefort Duncombe, esq., of Great Brickhill Manor, Bucks, to Sophia Caroline, daughter of Thomas P. Maunsell, esq., of Thorpe Malsor, M. P. for Northamptonshire, and the Hon. Caroline Maunsell.

— At Catherington, Hants, Lieut.-Colonel E. Napier, late of the 46th Regiment, to Eliza Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Daniel, esq., Madras Civil Service.

7. At St. George's, Hanover Square, William, eldest son of Colonel Iremonger, Wherwell Priory, Hants, to Mary Anne Widmore, only child of William Hopkins Kiepin, esq., of Kingsclere, Hants.

— At Leyton, Essex, Sir Woodbine Parish, K. C. H., to Louisa Ann, daughter of John Hubbard, esq., of Forest House.

8. At St. Pancras, Raymond D'Arcy Newton, esq., of Kensington, and Warwick Square, to Henrietta, second daughter of Sampson Goldsmid, esq., of Mecklenburgh Square.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Arthur Farre, M. D., of Curzon-Street, Mayfair, to Jessie Bethune, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, C. B., and K. St. A., late commanding her Majesty's 35th Regiment, and formerly of the Royals.

9. At St. John's, Paddington, Captain Sir Spencer Vassall, R. N., K. H., to Letitia, only daughter of the late Edward Berkeley Napier, esq., of Pennard House, Somerset, and Widow of the Rev. C. H. Pulsford, Canon Residentiary of Wells Cathedral.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, Charles Davidson, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of I. H. Christie, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

— At the Catholic Church, Chelsea, Sir Pyers Mostyn, bart., of Talacre, to the Hon. Frances Georgiana Fraser, second daughter of Lord Lovat.

11. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, Royal Artillery, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hamilton, esq., of Fenton, Staffordshire.

13. In St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Francis George O'Kearney, esq., to

Arabella, fourth daughter of Thomas Dickson, esq., Q.C.

14. At Long Melford, Suffolk, the Rev. George Coldham, M.A., Rector of Glemsford, and youngest son of the late James Coldham, esq., of Anmer Hall, Norfolk, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. B. Faulkner, M.A., Westgate House, Long Melford, Suffolk.

— At Hertford, Richard, eldest son of Mr. Groombridge, of Paternoster Row, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Simson, of Hertford.

— At Little Massingham, Norfolk, Henry Grace Wilson Sperling, esq., only son of the late Rev. Henry Grace Sperling, Rector of Papworth St. Agnes, Hunts, to Anna Margaretta, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. D. Brereton, Rector of Little Massingham.

15. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Charles Baron De Lancken, Chamberlain to his Royal Highness the Elector of Hesse, to Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of the late William Trotter, esq., of Ballindean.

— At St. Mary's, Lambeth, the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., of All Souls College, Oxford, to Emily Clara, youngest daughter of the late John Pittman, esq., of Warwick Square and South Lambeth.

16. At Knowle Church, Warwickshire, James Roberts West, esq., of Alscot Park, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Joseph Moore Boultbee, esq., and Lady Elizabeth Boultbee, of Springfield House, Warwickshire.

— At Stokesley, the Rev. B. K. Pearson, Vicar of Great Edston, near Kirbymoorside, to Miss Mary Greenside, of Stokesley.

— At Aberford, Yorkshire, T. D. F. Tatham, esq., only son of T. J. Tatham, esq., of Bedford Place, Russell Square, and Three Ash, Althorne, Essex, to Barbara, daughter of the Rev. James Landon, Vicar of Aberford, Yorkshire, and Aymestry, Hereford.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount Melgund, eldest son of the Earl of Minto, to Emma Eleanor Elizabeth, only daughter of the late General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B.

21. At Banstead, Surrey, Edward Burnaby Tinling, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Francis Brace, Esq.

— At Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire, William Smith, esq., of Little Houghton, in the same county, to Lucy Charlotte, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford, Rector of Barton Seagrave.

— At Banstead, Richard Ward, esq., of Salhouse Hall, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Edward J. Foote, K.C.B.

— At Pershore, Worcestershire, Capt. Henry Stroud, R.N., to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Edward Cruse, Esq.

22. At Leeds, Charles, second son of the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., of London, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Edward Baines, esq., of Leeds.

23. At Clapham Church, W. B. Hudson, esq., of the Haymarket, to Fanny Charlotte, youngest daughter of Thomas Hatchard, esq., of Clapham and Piccadilly.

— At St. John's Church, Margate, the Baron Elphege Van Zuylen Van Nyevelt de Gaesebeke, of Bruges, to Ellen Claiborne, eldest daughter of Thomas Higham, esq., of Charleston, South Carolina, and Margate, Kent.

— At Cawnpore, Captain John Cameron Campbell, Ninth Queen's Royal Lancers, to Isabella Sophia, second daughter of the late Charles Smith, esq., of Northampton.

25. At the British Embassy, Paris, Lieutenant Hodgkinson, R.N., to Jane, second daughter of Charles Wright, esq., late of Blackheath.

29. At St. Giles's Church, the Rev. W. P. Vincent, M.A., eldest son of J. P. Vincent, esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Elizabeth Hale, second daughter of the Rev. H. Budd, Rector of White Roothing, Essex.

30. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles James Fox Bunbury, esq., eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, of Barton Hall, Suffolk, bart., K.C.B., to Frances Joanna, daughter of Leonard Horner, esq., of Bedford Place.

— In Grosvenor-street, Captain Allix, Grenadier Guards, to Mary Sophia, only child of the late C. H. Noel, esq., of Wellingore, Lincolnshire.

JUNE.

1. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Richard Kyrke Penson, esq., of Oswestry, to Clara Maria, only daughter of John Thomas, esq., Dinham House, Ludlow.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, William, eldest son of William Taylor, esq., of Parkfield House, Hants, to Jane, second daughter of Charles Winkworth, esq., Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs, Ramsgate.

MARRIAGES.

— At Staplegrove, Richard Reynolds Woodland, only son of Richard Woodland, esq., of Bridgewater, to Fanny, third daughter of Edward Bedwell Law, esq., of Staplegrove Lodge, near Taunton, Somerset.

— At the Abbey, Bath, Charles Frederick Jenkins, son of George Danvers Jenkins, esq., to Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late Rev. John Hughes, Rector of Sedworth, Wilts, and Fyfield, Hants.

3. At Coltishall, Norfolk, the Rev. Thomas G. P. Hough, B.A., to La Belle Alliance Sophia, only surviving daughter of Captain St. John, R.N., of Coltishall.

4. At the British Embassy, Paris, Joseph London Busch, esq., to Julia Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery.

6. At St. Bride's Church, Liverpool, William Laird, esq., of Peel Street, to Louisa Helen, daughter of James Lister, esq., of Sandon Terrace, Liverpool, and late of Ousefleet Grange, Yorkshire.

— At St. John's, Edinburgh, Captain Fulford, R.N., third son of Baldwin Fulford, esq., of Great Fulford, to Isabella, eldest daughter of John Russell, esq., Principal Clerk of Session in Scotland.

— At Kensington, Thomas M. D. Trotter, esq., of Ely Place, son of the late Dr. Trotter, R.N., to Ellen Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Murdoch Robertson, esq., R.N.

8. At Calcutta, A. Waugh, esq., Bengal Engineers, Surveyor-General of India, eldest son of Major-General Waugh, Auditor-General at Madras, to Josephine Morrison, second daughter of the late Dr. Graham, of Calcutta, and Newington, Edinburgh.

— At Paris, the Count De Bethune, Nephew of his Highness the Prince De Bethune, to Caroline, fifth daughter of the late Peter De Domecq, esq., of Xeres, and of London.

9. Charles Hawkey, esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to the Hon. Miss De Moylne, eldest daughter of Lord Ventry, of Burnham House, in the county of Kerry.

10. At Marylebone Church, Captain J. W. Dalling, R.N., to Frances Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel Fanshawe, C.B., Royal Engineers.

11. At Tilehurst Church, Philip Lybbe Powys, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and eldest son of Henry Philip Powys, esq., of Hardwicke, Oxfordshire, to Anne Phillis, daughter of Thomas Grimwood, esq., of Turner's Court.

— At the residence of the British Minister, in Switzerland, Wade Brown, esq., of Monckton Farleigh House, Wilts, to Selina, second daughter of Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, bart., Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

12. At St. John's, Wapping, William Williams Phillips, esq., of Trosnant Lodge, Pontypool, to Maria, daughter of the late William Maud, esq.

13. At St. James's Church, Cheltenham, Munator Pipon, esq., late Captain King's Dragoon Guards, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Captain Rodney, R.N., and niece to Lord Rodney.

— At Hadzor, the Rev. B. Davis, minister of St. George's Church, Worcester, to Julia, third daughter of the late Rev. R. H. Amphlett, of New Hall, Worcester, and Rector of Hadzor, in the same county.

17. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Keith Stewart Mackenzie, esq., of Seaforth, to Miss Hope Vere, eldest daughter of the late James Joseph Hope Vere, esq., of Cragiehall and Blackwood, N.B.

— At Richmond, Surrey, Edward Slaughter, esq., of John Street, Bedford Row, to Frances, second daughter of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, bart.

18. At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, William Hunter, M.D., Surgeon Major, Coldstream Guards, to Helen, daughter of the late Rev. David Wilkie, Minister of the parish of Cults, Fifeshire, and sister of the late Sir David Wilkie, R.A.

— At Little Bookham, George Newcome, esq., late Captain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, to Harriot Sophia, youngest daughter of John Charles Girardot, esq., of the Manor House, Little Bookham, Surrey.

— At Batcombe, Somersetshire, the Rev. Octavius Brock, Rector of Dengie, Essex, to Harriet Ann, only daughter of Henry Ernst, esq., of Westcombe House, Batcombe.

— At the Rectory Church, St. Marylebone, Robert Elliott, esq., of Tempsford Hall, Bedfordshire, only son of the late Robert Elliott, esq., of Goldington House, in the same county, to Anne Lucinda, only daughter of the late James Wade, esq., formerly of Beccles, Suffolk.

20. At Bryanston Church, Blandford, William Grey Pitt, esq., late Lieutenant

in the Eleventh Prince Albert's Own Hussars, to Laura Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Ryves, R. N., of Shroton House, Dorset.

21. At Pilton, Barnstaple, John James Nugent, esq., of Clanlost, County Westmeath, Captain in the Third Dragoon Guards, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Robison, K. H.

22. At Hixton, near Manchester, Captain E. R. Williams, R. N., to Sarah, daughter of the late James Forbes, esq., of Hutton Hall, Essex, and Kingairlock, Argyleshire.

25. At St. Marylebone Church, B. Bradley Hewitt, esq., to Letitia Catherine, only daughter of the late Major Colin Campbell, of Strachur, Argyleshire.

— At St. Pancras Church, Captain H. Anderdon, of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Sir David C. Roose.

26. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Robert Russell, esq., Post Captain in Her Majesty's Navy, to Miss Hester Lushington, the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Nicholas Tyacke, M. D., of Chichester, to Frances Ann, eldest daughter of James Bennett Freeland, esq., of the same place.

— At Sheffield, the Rev. Augustus A. Bagshawe, B. A., Perpetual Curate of Wormhill, youngest son of the late Sir W. C. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derby, to Caroline Emily, only child of the Rev. William H. Vale, M. A., Incumbent of Ecclesal, near Sheffield.

27. At Tiberton, Herefordshire, William Vernon Guise, esq., eldest son of Lieut.-General Sir John W. Guise, bart., K. C. B., of Rendcombe Park and Elmore Court, Gloucestershire, to Margaret Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner, of Tiberton Court, Herefordshire, and Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk.

— At Alverstoke, the Rev. George W. Livesay, M. A., of Southsea, to Caroline, eldest daughter of James Adams, esq., architect, Gosport.

29. At Chiswick Church, Dr. Thomas Cox, Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School, Barnet, Herts, to Eliza Ann Merton, only surviving daughter of W. W. Cox, esq., of Turnham Green.

JULY.

1. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieut.-Colonel Le Blanc, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Major-General Sir Alexander Caldwell, G. C. B.

2. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Edward Wingfield Dickenson, esq., of Dosthill House, Warwickshire, to Sarah, widow of Major William Spratt, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

— At Pagham, Sussex, George Selby, esq., Madras Artillery, son of the late Prideaux Selby, esq., to Angelica Mary, third daughter of Captain Rowland Money, R. N., C. B., of Aldwick Lodge, near Bognor.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Alexander Boyle, esq., Commander R. N., second son of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice General of Scotland, to Agnes, youngest daughter of James Walker, esq., of Great George Street, Westminster.

3. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lord Alexander George Russell, youngest son of the late Duke of Bedford, to Anne Emily, youngest daughter of the late Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, bart., of Westover, Isle of Wight.

— At Westham, Essex, Edward Saxton, esq., to Harriet, second daughter of the late Samuel Francis Somes, esq., and niece of Joseph Somes, esq., of New Grove, Mile End.

— At Plaisance, Jersey, Edward George Le Conteur, esq., of the Manor House of St. John, to Elizabeth Maria, daughter of Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. Also, at the same time, Francis John Le Conteur, esq., of the same place, to Frances, likewise daughter of Sir C. Edmund Carrington.

4. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Sir William Molesworth, bart., of Pencarrow, Cornwall, to Mrs. Temple West, widow of Temple West, esq., of Mathon Lodge, Worcestershire.

9. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lord Charles Wellesley, second son of the Duke of Wellington, to Miss Augusta, Sophia Anne Pierrepont, only child of the Right. Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont.

— At Kensington, William Longman, esq., of Hyde Park Square, to Emma,

MARRIAGES.

eldest daughter of Frederick Pratt Barlow, esq., of Kensington.

— At St. Peter's, Brackley, Henry James Lacon, esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, third son of the late Sir E. K. Lacon, bart., of Ormesby, Norfolk, to Caroline Louisa Bartlett, second daughter of the late J. Roberts. esq., of Buckingham.

— At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Edward Hartopp Grove, Vice-Principal of Brasenose College, to the Hon. Harriet Lister, one of Her Majesty's Maids of Honour.

10. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Horatio Kemble, esq., second son of the late Thomas Nash Kemble, esq., late of Gobions Park, Herts, to Margaret Amelia, only child of Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, of Potter's Bar, Middlesex.

— In St. Peter's Church, Dublin, John Henry Keane, esq., eldest son of Sir Richard Keane, bart., of Cappoquin House, Waterford, to Laura, eldest daughter of the Right. Hon. Richard Keatinge, Judge of the Prerogative Court in Ireland.

11. At Cheltenham, George Robert Lambert Annesley, esq., Lieutenant in the Austrian Cavalry, son of the late Hon. Robert Annesley, to Millicent Murray, the daughter of the late Miles Mundy French, esq., of Derbyshire.

15. In Guernsey, Patrick Leonard Macdougall, Captain in the Royal Canadian Rifles, son of Colonel Sir Duncan Macdougall, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of Major-General William F. P. Napier.

16. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Arthur Onslow Creighton, esq., son of the late Captain Creighton, of the Eleventh Dragoons, and grandson of the late Sir Richard Onslow, bart., G.C.B., to Mary Rosalie, second daughter of Hugh Parkin, esq., of Montague-square, and Ashurst Lodge, Kent.

— At St. Faith's Church, Arthur, son of the late Rev. Stephen Woodgate, M.A., and nephew of Sir Henry Hardinge, to Grace Maria, fourth daughter of Hugh Kennedy, esq., of Cultra, county Down, Ireland.

— At Whitgift, Yorkshire, George S. Lister, esq., of Ousefleet Grange, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of Thomas Coulman, esq., of Whitgift Hall.

— At St. James's Church, the Hon. R. S. Carew, M.P. for the county of Waterford, eldest son of Lord Carew, to Emily Anne, second daughter of G. R. Philips, esq., M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Philips.

18. At Dover, Godfrey Wills, esq., of Willsgrove, county Roscommon, to Elizabeth Udney, second daughter of William Robert Wills, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Wills, of Suffolk House, Cheltenham, and Castlerea, county Roscommon.

— At Edinburgh, Alexander Dunlop, esq., Advocate, to Eliza Esther, only daughter of John Murray, esq.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Bertram Mitford, esq., to Anne, youngest sister of the late Sir Francis Ford, bart., niece of the late Viscount Anson, and cousin of the Earl of Lichfield.

23. At St. George's Church, the Right. Hon. the Earl Ferrers, to Augusta Annabella, daughter of the Lord and Lady Chichester.

— At Aspringer Church, Edward Lee Warner, esq., to Julia Maria, eldest daughter of General Sir Thomas Gage Montressor, K.C.H.

— At Melbury, Dorset, Mr. Kerrison, to Lady Caroline Strangways.

— At Charleville, Charles Stanley, eldest son of the Hon. C. J. K. Monck, to the Lady Elizabeth Louise Mary, third daughter of the Earl of Rathdowne.

25. At Calne, Matthew Henry, eldest son of the late Canon Marsh, Chancellor of Salisbury, to Eliza Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Serjeant Merewether, of Castlefield, Wilts.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord John Chichester, fifth son of the Marquis of Donegal, to Miss Caroline Bevan, daughter of Mr. H. Bevan.

29. At Eckington, the Hon. Wellington Henry Stapleton Cotton, only son of the Viscount Combermere, to Susan Alice, eldest daughter of Sir George Sitwell, bart., of Renishaw, Derbyshire.

30. The Rev. Richard Keats, Vicar of Northfleet, Kent, to Matilda Eliza Louisa, only daughter of Major Kelly, late of the Twentieth Light Dragoons, and Commandant of Tilbury Fort.

— At All Souls Church, Langham-place, the Rev. Edward Healy Thompson, to Harriet Diana, youngest daughter of the late Nicolson Calvert, esq., M.P., of Hunsdon House, Herts.

— At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. Robert Abercrombie Denton, M.A., Rector of Stower Provost, Dorset, to Mary Frances Matilda, fourth daughter of the late George Wroughton, esq., of Adwicke Hall, Yorkshire.

MARRIAGES.

31. At Trentham, Lady Elizabeth Morgiana Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, to George John Marquis of Lorn, only son of the Duke of Argyll.

AUGUST.

1. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Henry Sugden, esq., the second surviving son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Marianne, the only surviving daughter of the late Colonel Cookson, of Neasham Hall, Durham.

-- At St. Mary's Church, West Cowes, the Rev. Henry Charles Knight, M.A., of Bognor, Sussex, only son of the late Hon. F. Knight, of Bognor Lodge, and grandson of Charles, eighth Lord Dormer, to Katharine Paterson, daughter of the late T. A. Minchin, esq., of the Grove, Hants.

— At Northenden Church, Cheshire, the Rev. Charles Michael Turner, eldest son of Major General Turner, Commanding the Southern District, Ireland, to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Thomas William Tatton, esq., of Withenshaw Hall, Cheshire.

3. At Hampstead, Captain Puget, R.N., to Mary Laurents, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Philip Godfrey, Rector of Ayot St. Lawrence, and of Aston, Herts.

— At St. Pancras Church, Edward Graham, esq., second son of Sir Robert Graham, bart., of Esk, Cumberland, to Adelaide Elizabeth Tully, youngest daughter of the late James Dillon Tully, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals at Jamaica.

5. At Tours, Alfred Urbain Jameron, of Chatenay, near Tours, son of General Jameron, to Louisa Cecilia Harris, only daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Alfred Harris, Rector of Chilmark, Wilts.

6. At King's Norton, the Rev. Patrick M. Smythe, youngest son of the late Hon. David Smythe, of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland, to Anne Gertrude, second daughter of the late R. E. E. Mynors, esq., of Weatheroak Hill, Worcestershire.

7. At Hutton Manse, David Bogue, esq., Publisher, Fleet Street, London, to Alicia, second daughter of the Rev. John Edgar, Minister of Hutton.

— In the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., to Miss Elizabeth Emma Proby, second daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Granville Leveson Proby.

8. Vincent Baron de Tuyll, Chamberlain to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to Charlotte Henrietta, second daughter of the late John Mansfield, esq., and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Sir James Mansfield.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Villiers Henry Plantagenet Somerset, son of the late Lord Charles Henry Somerset, formerly Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to Frances Dorothea, eldest daughter of Mr. John and Lady Frances Ley.

-- The Rev. W. Yarnton Mills, son of the Rev. W. Mills, Rector of Shellingford, Berks, to Maria, eldest daughter of Robert Henry Hurst, esq., M.P., of Horsham Park, Sussex.

10. At Sholden, Kent, Thomas Baker May, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Nancy Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Banks, esq., of Halling, Kent, and granddaughter of the late Sir Edward Banks.

13. At West Derby Chapel, Richard Potter, esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, only son of the late Richard Potter, esq., of Manchester, to Lawrencina, only daughter of Lawrence Heyworth, esq., of Yew Tree, near Liverpool.

— At Trinity Church, Chelsea, the Rev. James O'Brien, Domestic Chaplain to Lord Cottenham, to Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Charles Hopkinson, esq., of Cadogan Place, and of Wotton, Gloucestershire.

— At Hornsea, East Riding, York, Henry James Perry, esq., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, to Eliza Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Joshua Robinson, esq.

14. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Major Inigo Jones, Prince Albert's Hussars, to Ann Maria, daughter of Joseph Neeld, esq., M.P., Grittleton-house, Wilts.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, Robert Murray Nott, esq., 64th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, second surviving son of Major-General Sir W. Nott, G.C.B., to Emily, third daughter of the late John M'Intosh, esq., of Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, and of Williamfield, Portobello, Scotland.

15. At Hampton, Captain Wentworth Bayly, Madras Grenadiers, eldest son of the late Wentworth Bayly, esq., of Weston Hall, Suffolk, to Harriet, third

MARRIAGES.

daughter of the late Sir Ambrose Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

— At St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, Alexander Oswald, esq., M.P., to Lady Louisa Johnstone, widow of the late Sir Frederic Johnstone, bart., of Westerhall, and only daughter of the late Earl of Craven.

16. At Bexley Church, Charles Edward Beauclerk, esq., to Penelope, daughter of the late Edward Hulkes, esq.

19. At the Catholic Church, Vals Ardéche, and on the 22d, at the English Chapel, Lyons, Charles Bernard Alexandre Lapra de St. Romain, eldest son of Alexandre Lapra de St. Romain, Chateau de Benefice Chomerac, Ardêche, to Henrietta Jane, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Amos Robert Godsill Norcott, C.B., K.H.G.

21. At Naples, Captain Lord William Compton, R.N., second son of the Marquis of Northampton, to Eliza, daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliot.

22. At Paris, Aime François, Comte De Broc de la Tuvelière, Chamberlain of the King of Bavaria, to Louisa, only daughter of the late George Rowland Minshull, esq., of Ashton Clinton, Bucks, during many years a Magistrate at the Police office, Bow Street.

— At Hanwell, Charles Rivers Freeling, esq., youngest son of the late Sir Francis Freeling, bart., to Louisa, third daughter of Iltid Nicholl, esq., of Portland Place.

24. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Robert Deverell, eldest son of Robert Pyker, M.D., late Fourth (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, to Harriette, youngest daughter of Captain Cuthbert Feothestone Daly, R.N., C.B.

— At St. Martin's Church, Chichester, John Hamilton, eldest son of John Burrill, esq., Cosham House, Hants, to Caroline, daughter of the late J. W. Wilkinson, esq., Surbrook House, in the same county.

— At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Philip Roberts, esq., of Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, and Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, to Sarah Rew, only daughter of the late John Rawlinson Harris, esq., M.P., of Winchester House, Southwark.

27. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. Edward Baines, Rector of Bluntisham, Hunts, to Catherine Eularia, youngest daughter of the late John Baines, esq., of Shooter's Hill, Kent.

— At the Cathedral of Clonfert, the Rev. Edward J. Phipps, Rector of Devizes, Wilts, and son of the late Thomas Hele Phipps, esq., of Leighton House in that county, to Susanna Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Venerable J. S. Butson, Archdeacon of Clonfert.

— At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, Ponsonby Arthur, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Moore, of Ballyhale, County of Kilkenny, to Augusta Sophia, youngest daughter of Major-General the Hon. William Henry Gardner, of Cadogan Place.

29. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Colonel Peter Hawker, to Helen Susan, widow of the late Captain Symonds, R.N., and daughter of the late Major Chatterton.

— At Budock, J. C. Fitzgerald, esq., Captain R.N., to Mary Davey, eldest daughter of John Symonds, esq., of Stratton House, Falmouth.

31. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, George Edwardes Carruthers, esq., Surgeon of the Queen's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, to Anne, third daughter of the late Sir David William Smith, bart., of Alnwick, Northumberland.

— At St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, Mr. D. Nutt, of Fleet Street, London, to Harriett, youngest daughter of Mr. John Parker, of Oxford.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At Leamington, the Rev. Francis de Soyres, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to Andalusia, youngest daughter of John Fitzgerald, esq., of Portland Place.

3. At Boldon, the Rev. Thomas Dalton, son of Richard Dalton, esq., of Candover, Hants, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. John Collinson, Rector of Boldon, Durham.

— At Kurrachee, Captain W. Montagu Scott M'Murdo, 78th Regiment, youngest son of the late Colonel M'Murdo, of Loftus, Dumfries, to Susan, eldest daughter of his Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in Scinde.

4. At Kessingland Church, Captain W. H. Henderson, C.B., son of the late Alexander Henderson, esq., of Stempster, Caithness-shire, to Elizabeth Martha, Relict of the late Captain the Right Hon. Lord James Townshend, R.N., of Yarrow, Norfolk.

7. At Exmouth, John Redman Ord, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Craven

MARRIAGES.

Ord, M.A., of Greenstead Hall, Essex, Vicar of St. Mary's, and Prebend of Lincoln Cathedral, to Christine Aurora, youngest daughter of the late William Kirkpatrick, esq., and granddaughter of the late Colonel Kirkpatrick, Resident of Hyderabad.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lord William Hervey, second son of the Marquis of Bristol, and Secretary of Embassy at Paris, to Cecilia Mary, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, G.C.B., K.M.T., &c.

10. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, Alan Hyde Gardner, esq., youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. Francis Farrington Gardner, to Caroline Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Charles Allen Phillips, esq., of St. Bride's Hill, Pembrokeshire.

— At Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, Major Arthur Ogle, son of the Rev. John Savile Ogle, of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland, to Caroline Amelia Lechmere, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Lechmere, of Steeple Aston.

— At Strathfieldsaye, Hants, the Rev. J. Warren Hayes, Rector of Aberfield, son of the late Sir T. M. Hayes, bart., to Ellen, second daughter of G. E. Beauchamp, esq., of the Priory, Berks.

12. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Viscount Grimston, M.P., to Miss Elizabeth Joanna Weyland, daughter of Major Weyland, Woodeaton, Oxfordshire.

— At Lacock Church, Thomas Abdy Fellowes, esq., of Langley Lodge, son of Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, R.N., Knt. C.B., &c. to Eliza Sophia, daughter of Captain F. W. Rooke, R.N., of Lackham House, Wilts.

— At St. Pancras Church, Henry Mills, esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Blanshard, esq., deceased, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

17. At Blagdon, Matthew, son of Joshua Stanley, King of the Gipsies, to Martha, second daughter of John Broadway, of the same tribe. There was great festivity at Blagdon on the occasion.

21. At West Hoathley, Sussex, David Jennings, eldest son of the late David Jennings, esq., of Fenchurch Street, London, and of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Maria, third daughter of John Turner, esq., of Gravetye Manor, West Hoathley, Sussex.

— At Darlington, the Rev. William Mallock, B.D., of Balliol College, and Rector of Cheriton Bishop, in the Diocese of Exeter, to Margaret, only daughter of the Venerable R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes.

24. At Filton, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Lord William Somerset, Canon of Bristol, to Frances, widow of the late Cornelius O'Callaghan, esq., of Ballynahinch, County Clare.

— At the Chapel of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, the Rev. Edgell Wyatt Edgell, Rector of North Cray, Kent, second son of E. W. Edgell, esq., of Milton Place, Surrey, to the Hon. Henrietta Otway Cave, youngest daughter of the Baroness Bray and the late Henry Otway, esq., of Stanford Hall, Leicestershire.

— At the Parish Church, St. Marylebone, Henry Tufnell, esq., M.P., to the Hon. Frances Byng, second daughter of General Lord Strafford, G.C.B., and niece to G. Byng, esq., M.P. for Middlesex.

26. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, St. George's Fields, and subsequently at St. James's Church, St. James's, George Forbes, esq., of her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, son of Colonel Forbes, to Eliza Joanna, eldest daughter of Richard Keily, esq., of 6, Cleveland Row, St. James's, and of New Ross, county Wexford, Ireland.

— At Steeple Ashton, Byam Edward, son of Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq., of Hollinbourne House, Kent, to Mary Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of Walter Long, esq., of Rood Ashton, M.P. for the county of Wilts.

— At Upton-on-Severn, Henry Robt. Harrington Cary Elwes, esq., late Captain in the 12th Regiment, to Caroline Eliza Cecil Strode, daughter of Charles Strode, esq., Lieutenant Colonel of the Herts Militia, of the Heath, West Upton.

27. At Seend, the Rev. George Sherard, of Stockerton, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. G. W. Daubeny, Seend, Wilts.

28. At the Catholic Chapel in Warwick Street, and afterwards at the Parish Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Count Francois Caissotti de Roubion, eldest son of Count de Roubion, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Sardinia, to Caroline Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Baillie Hamilton, esq., M.P., and the Lady Caroline Hamilton.

MARRIAGES.

OCTOBER.

1. At the Abbey Church, St. Alban's, the Rev. William Serocold Wade, only son of the late Rev. William Wade, formerly Rector of Lilley, Herts, to Elizabeth Mary, elder daughter of John Samuel Story, esq., of St. Alban's.

2. At Broadwater, Sussex, Charles Lushington, esq., formerly M.P. for Ashburton, to Julia, widow of the late Thomas Teed, esq., of the Hurst House, Moulsey.

— At Skendleby Church, John Ballett Fletcher, esq., of Woodthorpe, Lincolnshire, and Pagham, Sussex, to Sarah Vere, youngest daughter of John Holland, esq., of Skendleby Thorpe, Lincolnshire.

— At All Souls Church, Marylebone, William Brodie, esq., second son of Sir B. C. Brodie, bart., to Maria, daughter of Captain the Hon. W. Waldegrave, R.N., C.B.

3. At Pinner Church, the Rev. Charles Augustus Fowler, M.A., son of Captain R. Merrick Fowler, R.N., of Walliscote, Berks, to Emily Matilda, eldest daughter of Sir William Milman, bart., of Pinner Grove, Middlesex.

4. At Westerham, Albert, fourth son of Sir John Henry Pelly, bart., of Upton, Essex, to Barbara Ellen, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. Thomas Streatfield, of Chartsedge, Kent.

5. At St. Marylebone Church, Richard Price, esq., of Highfields Park, Withyham, Sussex, to Emily, daughter of Thomas John Burgoyne, esq., of Stratford Place.

8. At Aldstone Moor, the Rev. Octavius James, A.M., to Jane Katherine Helen, eldest daughter of the late Captain Bowlby, R.A.

— At Edinburgh, William Eustace Shearman, of the 91st Argyllshire Regiment, to Agnes Crawford, the second daughter of the Hon. James Wilson, Chief Judge of Mauritius.

— At Litchborough, Northamptonshire, Thomas Hedges Graham, esq., eldest son of William Graham, esq., of Abingdon, Berks, to Harriet Ella, second daughter of the late Rev. William Church, of Hampton, Middlesex.

9. At St. George's, Hanover Square, having been previously married in France according to the rites of the Catholic Church, H. Ashton, esq., eldest son of the late John Ashton, esq., of the Grange, Cheshire, to Mademoiselle Clement de la Bretagne, Département de la Loire Inférieure, France, and niece to the late Marshal Jourdan.

10. At St Luke's, Norwood, Surrey, George Hansard, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and youngest son of James Hansard, esq., of Hendon, Middlesex, to Amelia, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Dando, esq., of the former place.

— At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Robert Merry, A.M., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Guilden Morden, Cambridgeshire, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late E. Rees, esq., of Clifton.

— At Wicknor Park, Hugh Montgomery Campbell, esq., of the Royal Scots Greys, son of the late Charles Montgomery Campbell, esq., of Bennington Park, Herts, to Isabella Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Robert Kennedy, and niece of the Marquis of Ailsa.

14. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Hon. Frederick Paul Methuen, eldest son of Lord Methuen, to Anna Horatia Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. John and Mrs. Sanford.

15. At St. Mary's Church, Fulham, Sir William Boothby, bart., of Ashbourn Hall, Derbyshire, to Louisa Cranstoun, relict of the late John Alexander Nisbett, esq., of the First Life Guards, and eldest daughter of the late Frederick Hayes Macnamara, esq.

— At Inverness, Patric Park, esq., sculptor, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, to Robina, daughter of Robert Carruthers, esq., of Inverness.

17. At Paignton, South Devon, John Massy, esq., of Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, son of the late Hon. George Eyre Massy, of Riversdale, Tipperary, to Henrietta Jane, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bell, C.B., late of Her Majesty's 48th Regiment.

20. At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Mr. Toms, Professor of Music, to Lydia, relict of B. Couch, esq., late of H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.

22. At St. Saviour's, Bath, the Rev. George Whitaker, Vicar of Oakington, near Cambridge, to Arundel Charlotte, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Burton.

23. At Blairvadock, Dumbartonshire,

MARRIAGES.

Patrick Maitland, esq., of Freugh, Wigtonshire, to Matilda Frances Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. and Lady Janet Buchanan.

24. At Donnybrook Church, Virginius Murray, esq., of the 94th Regiment, son of the late Hon. Alexander Murray, of Frimley, Bagshot, to Elizabeth Alicia, only daughter of Colonel Poitier, formerly of the 61st Regiment.

25. At Hadlow, Kent, the Rev. Henry D. Sewell, M.A., fourth son of the late Hon. Jonathan Sewell, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada, to Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Robert Monypenny, esq., of Merrington Place, Kent.

26. At Watford, George Cornewall Lewis, esq., to Lady Theresa Lister.

— At St. Pancras Church, Septimus Vander Wyden, son of the late Charles Hart, esq., of Kensington Gore, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Joshua Platt, esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

— At the British Embassy, Frankfort, Theodore Gudin, to Margaret Louis, eldest daughter of the Right. Hon. Lord James Hay.

29. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Viscount Loftus, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, to Jane, daughter of the late James Joseph Hope Vere, esq., of Craigie Hall, and Blackwood, N.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, George Charles Dalbiac, esq., of the Fourth (Queen's Own) Regiment of Light Dragoons, eldest son of Major Dalbiac, to Louisa Maria, only daughter of the late Captain Burges, of the Fifth Bengal Cavalry.

— The Hon. Horace W. B. Cochrane, second son of the Earl of Dundonald, to Frances Jacobina, widow of the late George J. Carnegie, esq., nephew to the late Earl of Northesk.

30. At the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, the Rev. Henry Pratt, son of the Rev. Joseph Pratt, Rector of Paston, to Mary Ann Davys, daughter of the Bishop of Peterborough.

— At Binfield, the Rev. Allan Cowburn, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, to Rebecca Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Randall, Rector of Binfield.

— At the British Embassy at Paris, Charles Sidney, only son of the late John Sidney Hawkins, esq., F.S.A., of Brompton, Middlesex, to Thomasine, eldest daughter of the Rev. John George Maddison, late Rector of West Monckton, Somerset.

NOVEMBER.

2. At St. John's Church, Paddington, the Rev. William Frederic Wingfield, M.A., of Ch. Ch. College, Oxford, to Charlotte, second daughter of George Nicholls, esq., of Park-street.

5. At St. Giles's Church, Norwich, W. H. Miller, esq., M.A., Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge, to Harriet Susan, second daughter of the late R. V. Minty, esq., of the Ordnance Civil Service.

7. At the British Embassy, Paris, Major Arthur O'Neill, to Emma Charlotte, third daughter of Robert Sympson, esq.

9. At Byfleet, Surrey, Angus Duncan, esq., of Reading, Berks, to Charlotte Maria, widow of the late Charles Shuttleworth, esq., of the Grange, Great Bowden, Leicestershire.

11. At Pope's Lodge, Binfield, having been previously married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kay, esq., of Manningham Hall and Farfield Hall, Yorkshire, to Eliza, widow of the late George Mellefont, esq., and daughter of the late Baroness Talbot de Malahide.

12. At Frant, Sussex, the Rev. Alfred Litt Winter, M.A., of Cranfield, Bedfordshire, to Matilda Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Smith, esq., of Fairy Hall, near Eltham, Kent.

— At St. Giles's Church, Reading, Archdeacon Hare, to Jane Esther, daughter of the Rev. Michael Maurice.

— At Marylebone Church, Hugh, only son of Hugh Davies, esq., of Maesgamedd, Merionethshire, to Mary, second daughter of the late Walter Clerk, esq., of East Bergholt House, Suffolk.

13. At Tissington, the Rev. Godfrey H. Arkwright, third son of Robert Arkwright, esq., of Sutton Hall, to Frances Rafella Fitzherbert, fourth daughter of Sir H. Fitzherbert, bart., of Tissington Hall, Derbyshire.

14. At Leighton, Sampson S. Lloyd, of Birmingham, banker, to Emma, third daughter of the late Samuel Reeve, esq., of Leighton House, Leighton Buzzard.

15. At Wardle Lodge, Captain J. A. D. Fergusson, of the 6th Regiment

MARRIAGES.

Bengal Light Cavalry, second surviving son of the late Sir James Fergusson, bart., of Kilkerran, and of the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Fergusson, to Margaret, fourth daughter of the late James Hope, esq., writer to the Signet.

17. At Portsmouth, Edward Gifford, esq., eldest son of the late Sir Hardinge Gifford, and brother-in-law to Sir W. W. Follet, to Rose, eldest daughter of William Pennell, esq., and niece to the Right Hon. J. W. Croker.

21. At Llangathen Church, John Pugh Pryse, esq., youngest son of Pryse Pryse, esq., of Gogerddan, M.P. for Cardigan, to Mary Anne, second daughter of John Walters Philipps, esq., of Aberglasney, Carmarthenshire.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henri Desire Alexis Joseph Lebeau, of Brussels, Officer of the Household Troops of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to Maria Amelia, relict of the late Rev. T. H. Whittuck, and daughter of James Jenkins, esq., of Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

— At St. Peter's Church, Guernsey, Lieut.-Colonel Trafford, of Panthoel, county of Carmarthen, to Maria, second daughter of John le Marchant, esq., of Melrose, Jurat of the Royal Court of that island.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Captain Draper, 64th Regiment, to Anne Constance, fourth daughter of John Grubb, esq., late of Horsendon House, Bucks.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, the Rev. Algernon Wodehouse, son of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wodehouse, to the Lady Elinor Ashburnham, daughter of the late Earl of Ashburnham, K.G., and sister to the present Earl.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Sibbald David, eldest son of Sir David Scott, bart., K.H., to Harriet Anne, only daughter of Henry Shank, esq., of Gloucester-place, and of Castlerig, Fifeshire.

30. At Tattingstone, Suffolk, John Bruce Pryce, esq., of Duffryn, Glamorganshire, High Sheriff for that county, to Alicia Grant, second daughter of the late William Bushby, esq., of Great Cumberland-place.

DECEMBER.

3. At Tottenhall, W. Fleming Fryer, esq., of Tettenhall Wood, eldest son of Richard Fryer, esq., of the Wergs, Staffordshire, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Horton, of Tettenhall.

— At Liverpool, Captain M. W. Goldie, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, son of General Goldie, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man, to Caroline, daughter of E. Arnaud, esq., of Abercromby-square, Liverpool.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Iltid Thomas, of Eathorpe House, Warwick, to Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Rathbone, of Kensington.

4. At Fawley Church, Hants, Alexander Baillie Cochrane, esq., M. P. for Bridport, to Annabella Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Andrew and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, of Cadlands Park.

5. At Chandos House, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, his Excellency Philip Baron Nieumann, Austrian Minister in this country, to Lady Charlotte Augusta Frederica Somerset, eldest daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

— At Barnbarroch, Wigtonshire, Edmund Richard Jeffreys, esq., Major in the 88th Regiment, to Mary, daughter of the late Colonel Vans Agnew, C.B., of Barnbarroch, and Shenchan.

7. At St. George's Church, Lisbon, Richard Tonson Evanson, M.D., to Lady William Montagu, daughter of James Du Pre, esq., of Wilton Park, Buckinghamshire.

10. At Rockbeare, Francis D. Daly, Lieut.-Colonel of the Fourth (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, to Sarah Anne, only daughter of H. F. Bidgood, esq., of Rockbeare Court, Devon.

— At St. John's, Holloway, Thomas Robert, only son of T. D. Dutton, esq., of Althorpe Lodge, Garratt, Surrey, to Georgiana Syddall, daughter of W. Duerdin, esq., of Tollington Park, Middlesex.

— At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, Robert John, eldest son of Robert Ramsden, esq., of Carlton Hall, Notts, to Mary Matilda, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. Henry Gipps, of Hereford.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Philippe Ferdinand Augustus de Rohan, Count de Jarnac, eldest son of the Viscount and Viscountess De Chabot, to the Hon. Geraldine Augusta Foley, daughter

MARRIAGES.

of the late and sister of the present Lord Foley.

12. At Burnham, Norfolk, Horatio Girdlestone, esq., of Hanley, Staffordshire, great-nephew of the late Admiral Viscount Nelson, to Ellen Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Bolton, Captain R.N.

— At Preston-next-Faversham, J. Henry Venables, esq., son of the Venerable Archdeacon Venables, of Llysdinan Hall, Breconshire, to Sophia, daughter of Giles Hilton, esq., of Preston House, near Faversham, Kent.

14. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, bart., to Sidney, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P.

— At Monkstown Church, county of Dublin, Charles Terry, esq., of Prospect, county Cork, to Emma Conolly, widow, only sister of Sir John Conroy, bart., of Arborfield Hall, Berkshire.

17. At Donaghadee Church, Edward Prothero, esq., of Malpas Court, Monmouthshire, to Caroline, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, of Earls Gift, Tyrone.

18. At Rickmansworth, Herts, William Charles Belt, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Penelope Avice Anne, eldest daughter of Humphry William Woolrych, esq., of Croxley House, Herts.

19. At Marston Bigott, Cavendish Spencer Boyle, 48th Regiment, youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle, to Rose Susan Alexander, second daughter of Captain C. Alexander, Royal Engineers.

— In the Cathedral, Salisbury, Robert Joseph Phillimore, esq., D.C.L., second son of Joseph Phillimore, esq., D.C.L., to Charlotte Anne, youngest sister of Evelyn Denison, esq., M.P., of Ossington, Notts.

— At Chollerton, Northumberland, John Hornby, esq., M.P. for Blackburn, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Bird.

20. In Coolock Church, near Dublin, Sir Edmund Waller, bart., of Knocknacree, Tipperary, to Rebecca, daughter of Arthur Guinness, esq., of Beaumont, county of Dublin.

21. At St. John's Church, Richmond, John Berney Petre, esq., only son of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Petre, of Westwick Hall, Norfolk, to Caroline Susan, second daughter of the late Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie.

23. At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, Notts, John Sutton, esq., eldest son of Sir Richard Sutton, bart., of Norwood Park, Notts, to Emma Helena, eldest daughter of Colonel Sherlock, K.H., of Southwell.

28. At St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, William Butler, eldest son of Dr. Langmore, of Finsbury-square, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Moon.

— At Bradpole, Dorset, George Frederick Ferdinand Dammers, esq., of the Fifth Hanoverian Infantry Regiment, eldest son of his Excellency the late General Dammers, to Emily, fourth daughter of Thomas Collins Hounsell, esq., of Wykes Court, Dorset.

— The Rev. Edward Henry Armitage, B.A., only son of Edward Armitage, esq., of Fainley Lodge, Cheltenham, to Emma, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Alexander Cosby Jackson. On the same day, Charles R. M. Jackson, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Armitage, esq., of Fainley Lodge, Cheltenham.

31. At Wedmore, Somerset, William, second son of John Golding, esq., Ditton Place, near Maidstone, to Sarah, third daughter of John Barrow, esq., Manor House, Wedmore.

— At Speldhurst, the Rev. George Tyndall, Rector of Lapworth, late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to Jane Powell, daughter of the late Joseph Kaye, esq., of Wandsworth Common.

DEATHS.

1843.

JUNE.

17. Killed, at the age of 40 years, in the massacre of Wairaee, New Zealand, Richard England, esq., formerly of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, late Captain of the 12th Regiment of Foot, and one of the magistrates of Nelson. Protracted ill health obliged him to retire from the service; but being of an enterprising disposition he visited New Zealand, and arrived at Auckland about

Christmas 1840, soon after British sovereignty was proclaimed. He took with him from the Mauritius two discharged soldiers of his own regiment, and after residing at Auckland (where not a single house had been erected on his arrival) more than twelve mouths, the superiority of Nelson in climate and agricultural capabilities led him to fix upon that settlement in preference to the Government capital. The genial and splendid climate of New Zealand, during a residence of two years and a half, so completely renovated his health, that he determined to make the colony his adopted country. At the time he joined as a volunteer the ill-concerted, and ill-conducted, though well-intentioned expedition to Cloudy Bay, he had made arrangements to return to his native land, to bid, probably, a last farewell to an aged mother, and only brother, the sole survivors of his family. Captain England was remarkable for his mild and amiable disposition, gentle manners, and unexcitable temperament. He was unmarried, and having inherited an ample independence, the "*res angusta domi*" was not the cause of his becoming a pioneer of civilization, nor did he engage in land speculations. No one took a greater interest in the welfare of the native population; and no one of the many victims of the miserable catastrophe could be a greater loss to the infant settlement of Nelson.

OCTOBER.

23. At the College, Salisbury, aged 70, Wadham Wyndham, esq., for many years one of the representatives of that city in Parliament. Mr. Wyndham was born Oct. 16, 1773, and was the eldest surviving son and heir of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, esq., M.P. for Wiltshire from 1796 to 1812, (author of Tours in Wales and the Isle of Wight, and translator of the Domesday Book for Wiltshire,) by Caroline, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Richard Hearst, Canon Residentiary of Sarum. Mr. Wyndham was first a candidate for the representation of Salisbury in Parliament in 1813, when he was defeated by George PurefoyJervoise, esq.,who polled 28 votes, and Mr. Wyndham 21. He was elected without opposition in 1818, 1820, and 1826, and 1830. On the agitation of the Reform Bill he was opposed in 1831 by Mr. Brodie, and the result of a poll was—Hon. D. P. Bouverie, 31; Wadham Wyndham, esq., 27; William Bird Brodie, esq., 7. After the passing of that measure he was again returned, but was unseated on a petition. In 1835 and 1837, Mr. Brodie and Mr. Wyndham were returned without a contest; but at the last general election in 1841 they had a competitor, but who was outvoted—as follows:—Wadham Wyndham, esq., 366; William Bird Brodie, esq., 293; Hon. John Ashley, 234. Mr. Wyndham was for many years an officer in the Wiltshire Militia, and was Major of the regiment when he retired from it. He was held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends, for the strict integrity of his conduct, his popular manners, and the extreme benevolence of his disposition. Mr. Wyndham married, March 1, 1821, Anne Eliza, second daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Slade, Bart., who survived him without issue.

NOVEMBER.

1. At the Mauritius, aged 36, Sir Robert Andrews Douglas, the second Bart. of Glenburnie, county Kincardine, (1831,) Major commanding the reserve battalion of the 92th Regiment. He was born April 25, 1807, the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, K.B., Colonel of the 58th Foot, who assumed the name and arms of Douglas by sign manual in 1831, and was in the same year created a Baronet. He died Nov. 22, 1833, and was succeeded by Sir Robert, who was appointed Ensign in the army Dec. 20, 1824, purchased a lieutenancy in 1825, and a company in 1828. Sir Robert Douglas married, in 1835, Martha Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joshua Rouse, of Southampton, esq., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, born in 1837. Lady Douglas, with their infant children, arrived at the Mauritius from England only two days before Sir Robert's decease.

29. At Neuwied, on the Rhine, of apoplexy, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Wm. Thorn, K.H., formerly of the 25th Light Dragoons. This officer entered the army at the age of eighteen, March 17, 1799, by the purchase of a cornetcy in the 25th Light Dragoons. That corps having been sent in the preceding year to India, he joined it soon after its ar-

rival in that country'; and in 1801 was promoted in the same regiment to the rank of Lieutenant. In this capacity he served under Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief in India, through the whole of the Mahratta war, which broke out in the middle of 1803, and finally terminated with pre-eminent lustre near the Altars of Alexander, on the banks of the ancient Hyphasis, at the commencement of 1806. In all the achievements which were performed under the personal observation of his Excellency during that arduous contest, Lieutenant Thorn bore an honourable part, especially at the memorable battle of Laswaree, 1st November, 1803, where his corps particularly distinguished itself by its repeated and gallant charges. After discharging for some years the duties of Adjutant and Riding Master to his corps, he was promoted to a troop in 1807, and appointed Brigade-Major to the cantonment of Bangalore in the Mysore country, whither the 25th Dragoons had been sent on the departure of the 19th regiment from India. Here he continued until the expedition against the Mauritius in 1810, when a detachment of cavalry being ordered on that service, he volunteered with his troop, an offer which was readily accepted by General Hewit, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by a flattering mark of approbation of Government, in declaring that the staff situation at Bangalore should remain open for him to resume at his return. After the capture of the Isle of France, on which occasion he received the thanks of Major-General Sir J. Abercromby, Captain Thorn proceeded on the important expedition against Java, being nominated Brigade-Major to the division under Colonel Gillespie; and in the brilliant affair on the 10th August, 1811, when the strong advanced position at Weltervreeden was carried, he was wounded by grape shot: but, though still suffering from its effects, he was present with the advanced brigade forming the main attack at the memorable storm of the fortified lines of Cornelis, defended by two hundred and eighty pieces of cannon, on the 26th of the same month, and for his services received the public thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Samuel Auchmuty. On the completion of the conquest of that valuable island, he was appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the British forces serving in Java and its dependencies, with the brevet rank of Major. The year following he proceeded with the expedition against Palimbang in Sumatra, where the Sultan had committed atrocious outrages upon the European settlers. In this perilous enterprise Major Thorn accompanied that intrepid little band, who, with their gallant Commander, Major-General Gillespie, on the night of the 25th April, successfully surprised the fortress of Palimbang, defended by 242 pieces of cannon, of which they held possession till reinforced by the remainder of the British troops in the morning. On the termination of this expedition, Major Thorn was employed in the heart of the island of Java against the strong fortress of Djocjocarta; which was carried by assault after a severe contest on the 20th June the same year. In this service he obtained the public approbation of the Supreme Government, and of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. Nugent, as well as of the local authorities, civil and military. Major Thorn returned to Europe for the recovery of his health, which had suffered much from his exertions in a long and very varied service, and from the effects of a tropical climate. Notwithstanding these circumstances, the interest he took in that momentous crisis of European politics, united with professional zeal, incited him to hasten to the Continent, and march as a volunteer with the British army to Paris. He afterwards employed himself in arranging the notes taken by him of his military career, and as the result gave to the world two important works, one entitled "Memoir of the Conquest of Java, with the subsequent Operations of the British Forces in the Oriental Archipelago, 4to, 1815;" and the other, "A Memoir of the War in India, conducted by General Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief, and Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, 4to, 1818," both illustrated with numerous engravings. He was promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the Continent, October 13, 1825.

Lately. At Bath, of malignant scarlet fever, Miss Ellen Pickering. Miss Pickering had attained considerable popularity as a novel-writer. She was the authoress of "Nan Darrell;" "The Fright;" "Friend or Foe;" "The Expectant," and other works.

DECEMBER.

20. At Bath, at an advanced age, Lieutenant-General Lambert Loveday, the senior officer of the Bengal army. He was the second son of Richard Loveday, esq., an apothecary, at Hammersmith, in Middlesex, to whose memory he erected a tablet in Hammersmith church. By this inscription it appears that his father was for nearly forty years in practice at Hammersmith, and died, December 10, 1812, aged 81. His mother Maria, of the Bainbridge family in the county of Leicester, died May 19, 1801, aged 63. He received his first appointment in the East India Company's service in 1778; became Colonel of the 32nd regiment of Bengal infantry in November 1817; attained the rank of Major-General in 1819; and of Lieut.-General in 1837. He married Miss D'Esterre, sister to Mr. Norcott D'Esterre, who was killed by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, in a duel near Dublin, in 1815; by whom he had two sons.

24. At Jerusalem, in his 28th year, Robert Bateson, esq., M.P. for the county of Londonderry. Mr. Bateson was the eldest son of Sir Robert Bateson, of Belvoir Park, county of Down, Bart., by Catherine, daughter of the late Samuel Dickson, esq., of Ballynaguille, county Limerick. He took the place of his father, as member for the county of Londonderry, at the last general election. He was attacked by low typhus fever shortly after his arrival at Jerusalem, under which he gradually sunk, and expired after an illness of nine days.

30. At Comfort Hall, Drummondville, Canada, after a protracted illness, in his 58th year, Major-General the Hon. Frederick George Heriot, K.B. and C.B. He was born in Jersey, January 11, 1786, and entered the service at the age of 15, as Lieutenant in the 49th Foot, October 9, 1801; he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel at 27, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in Canada from 1801 to 1816. General Heriot had secured the attachment of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, both in public and private life, by his kind and conciliatory manners, as well as by his benevolence and charitable disposition, both of which were unbounded.

1844.

JANUARY.

1. At Calke Abbey, county of Derby, aged 49, Sir George Harpur Crewe, the eighth Baronet of that place, late M.P. for the Southern Division of the county. Sir George Crewe was born February 1, 1795, the eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Harpur, seventh Baronet (who took the name and arms of Crewe by royal sign manual in 1808), and whom he succeeded, February 7, 1818. Sir George Crewe was educated at Rugby School, where he attained nearly the highest rank, and was distinguished for his classical attainments. At the early age of 24, he succeeded, at the demise of his father, the late Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., to the large and ancient possessions of the Harpur family, in the counties of Derby, Stafford, and Leicester, embracing a rent-roll only equalled in the county of Derby by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Surrounded at this early and inexperienced age by the snares and temptations of his high and perilous station, Sir George set a noble example to young men of rank and fortune, and proved the strength and influence of those Christian principles in which he had been trained by a pious mother and grandmother. It would be endless to enumerate, were it possible, all his acts of public and private beneficence. Indeed, such was his Christian character, united with loyalty and liberality, that his loss to his family, friends, and the public at large, can scarcely be duly appreciated. Sir George married in 1819 the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Whitaker, M.A., Vicar of Mendham, Norfolk, and sister to the Rev. G. A. Whitaker, the present Vicar of the parish; whom he left a widow with six children. He represented Derby for many years in Parliament, but on the dissolution, in 1841, ceased to have a seat in the House of Commons.

2. In British Guiana, Major-General Stephen Arthur Goodman, C.B., K.H. This officer entered the British army in October, 1794, as Ensign in the 48th Foot. In 1795 he obtained his lieutenancy in the same regiment, and proceeded on foreign service. In 1800 he embarked with his regiment from Minorca, and joined the

force under the command of General Sir Charles Stuart, destined as a British contingent for the battle of Marengo. He subsequently served at the surrender of Malta in 1800. In 1803 he obtained his company in the 48th. In 1809 he joined the army of the Peninsula; was present at the hard-fought battle of Talavera, and commanded the light companies of Major-Gen. Stuart's brigade in Lord Hill's division during the first night of that battle. He was appointed subsequently to the staff of the army as Judge-Advocate-General, and Assistant-Adjutant-General. He took a part in the terrible siege of Badajos, was present at the taking of Fort Picorini, and was then placed in the responsible position of taking charge of General Phillipon, the Governor of Badajos, whom he was ordered to conduct to Elvas. In 1813 Captain Goodman received his majority, and in that rank served at the battle of Salamanca, and in the operations at Madrid. In this highly responsible post he served at the siege of Burgos, and during the masterly retreat of the British army from before that city to the frontier of Portugal. In consequence of this service, Major Goodman was appointed Judge-Advocate-General to the Forces ordered from the army of the Peninsula to America, which appointment, however, was subsequently changed to that of Judge-Advocate-General to the Army under the Prince of Orange at Brussels, and, lastly, to the same highly important post to the army under the Duke of Wellington. These brilliant services were closed by his being present at the battle of Waterloo, and continuing with the Army of Occupation until it removed from France, having previously, in 1813, attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1819 he received the civil appointment of Colonial Secretary of the colony of Berbice, and arrived there and assumed his duties early in the following year. In 1821 he was appointed to the then highly lucrative situation of Vendue-Master of Demerara and Essequibo, in the discharge of the duties of which post he continued till his death. His colonial life thus extends over a period of twenty-four years, during which time he was only once absent from his charge, namely, for seventeen months, from May 1835 to October 1836. By the brevet of 1830, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodman obtained his Colonelcy; and by the subsequent brevet of 1842 the rank of Major-General. He left a widow and eleven children.

5. Aged 67, Major-General Francis James Thomas Johnstone, C.B. He was born August 26, 1776, the younger son of Samuel Johnstone, esq., of the E. I. civil service, by the Hon. Hester Napier, third daughter of Francis fifth Lord Napier, and was only brother of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnstone, of Carnsalloch, Dumfries-shire, late Chief Justice of Ceylon. He entered the Bengal army in 1795. His regiment was the 3d Light Cavalry. He attained the rank of Colonel, June 5, 1829, and was appointed Brigadier-General in Oude, February 11, 1835.

6. At Ningwood House, in the Isle of Wight, aged 69, the Rev. Thomas Bowreman, for thirty-five years Rector of Brooke in that island, which church was in his own patronage.

— At York, aged 78, the Rev. John Graham, for nearly fifty years Rector of St. Saviour's and St. Mary Bishophill Senior, and Chaplain of the York County Asylum. He was presented to the churches above mentioned by the Lord Chancellor in 1796.

7. At the residence of George Bankes, esq., M.P., Studland, Dorsetshire, aged 85, Sir Charles Edmund Nugent, G.C.H., Admiral of the Fleet. Sir Charles was one of the reputed children of the Hon. Edmund Nugent, Lieut.-Colonel 1st Foot Guards, only son of Robert Viscount Clare, afterwards Earl Nugent, by Anne, sister and heiress of the Right Hon. James Craggs. As a Lieutenant, Sir Charles Nugent saw much service of a very distinguished character, as he served in the *Bristol*, 50, under Sir Peter Parker, on the coast of America, in the first American war of independence, and was engaged in the expedition against Charlestown, in the reduction of New York and of Rhode Island. He obtained post rank in 1779; and he subsequently commanded the *Pomona*, at the capture of the fortress of Omoa, and the register ships in 1780. He also commanded the *Veteran*, and in that ship assisted at the reduction of the French West India Islands, in 1793. His flag promotion as Rear-Admiral took place on the 20th February, 1797, and he served in the *Cæsar*, 80, in the Channel fleet; he was made a Vice-Admiral on the 1st January, 1801, and attained to the rank of full Admiral

on the 28th April, 1808. He became Admiral of the Fleet on the 24th April, 1833, and was nominated a G. C. H. on the 12th March, 1834. It is a remarkable coincidence, and the fact is of itself singular in the annals of the united services, that while Sir C. Nugent was the senior Admiral of the Navy, his brother Sir George Nugent, Bart., G.C.B., who survives and is his senior, is the oldest General Officer in the army.

8. At Swansea, aged 77, the Rev. George Martin Maber, for nearly fifty years Rector of Merthyr Tidvil, county of Glamorgan. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791; and was presented to Merthyr Tidvil in 1795, by the Marquess of Bute.

— Aged 80, the Rev. William Powell, Rector of Shelley, near Hadley, Suffolk. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1794, and was presented to his living in 1813 by Sir W. B. Rush.

9. Near Hawulbaugh, by the accidental discharge of a gun, while out shooting, aged 21, Lieutenant Beauchamp Scarlet Cooper, of the 44th Bengal Native Infantry, second son of Bransby Blake Cooper, esq., of New-street, Spring-gardens.

10. The Rev. T. Leyson S. Penoyre, of the Moor, Herefordshire, Rector of Llanvigan with Glynn, county of Brecon, to which he was presented in 1821 by C. K. K. Tynte, esq.

— Of paralysis, Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. and G.C.M.G. Colonel of the 50th Foot. Sir Hudson Lowe was an Ensign in the East Devon Militia, and served as a volunteer with the 50th Regiment in 1785 and 1786, nearly sixty years ago. In September, 1787, he was appointed Ensign in that regiment, and Lieutenant in November, 1791. He served at Gibraltar six years, and subsequently at Toulon and in Corsica. He was present at the attack of the Martello towers, the storming of Convention Redoubt, and the siege of Bastia and Calvi. In April, 1803, he received a majority in the 7th Foot, and was appointed permanent Assistant-Quartermaster-General in the Western district. He was afterwards sent, at the desire of Lord Hobart, on a secret expedition to Portugal, and subsequently on a similar mission to Sardinia. He raised and completed the corps of Royal Corsican Rangers, of which he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, in June, 1804. He served in Naples under Sir James Craig, and afterwards in Sicily; he was detached with five companies to Capri, and was stationed there two years and a half. The French attacked this post with 3,000 men, and after a resistance of ten days, the walls being breached, the guns dismounted, and ammunition expended, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe evacuated it, by a convention, which gave the right of free departure with arms and baggage. In the expedition to the Bay of Naples, under Sir John Stuart, Lieut.-Colonel Lowe commanded the first line of the advance; he was present at the attack and capitulation of Ischia. In the expedition to the Greek Islands he was selected to act as second in command to Colonel Oswald: he was at the attack and capitulation of Zante and Cephalonia, and, subsequently, appointed Commandant and Chief of the Provisional Government of the latter island. He was Quartermaster-General to the British army in Flanders. In January, 1812, he received the rank of Colonel, and the Colonelcy of the Royal Corsican Rangers: the 4th of June, 1814, that of Major-General. In 1814 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him, and in 1815 he was appointed to have the custody of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, in which charge he continued until the Emperor's death. He was appointed Lieutenant-General in July, 1830, and obtained the Colonelcy of the 50th Foot, November 17, 1842.

13. At Southampton, in his 36th year, the Most Hon. George Augustus Francis Rawdon Hastings, second Marquess of Hastings, Earl Rawdon, and Viscount Loudoun (1816), and Baron Rawdon (1783); Baron Botreaux (1368), Hungerford (1426), Molines (1445), and Hastings (1461), in the peerage of England and the United Kingdom; Baron Loudoun (1601), Earl of Loudoun, Baron Tarrinzean and Mauchline (1633), in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Rawdon (1750), and Earl of Moira (1761), in the peerage of Ireland; a Baronet of England (1665); Hereditary Governor of Repton School, &c. &c. His Lordship was born in St. James's-place, Westminster, on the 4th February, 1808, the younger of the two only sons of Francis then Earl of Moira, and afterwards Marquess of Hastings, K.G. and G.C.B., by Flora Maud Campbell,

in her own right Countess of Loudoun. He was baptized with great pomp on the 7th April following, the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George the Fourth, being one of the sponsors. Whilst still in his minority he succeeded to the various dignities centered in his father, on the 28th November, 1826, and on the death of his mother, January 9, 1840, he inherited the earldom of Loudoun with its attendant Scotch titles. It is an extraordinary occurrence that this family, in three successive generations, should have added to its honours by marriage with Peeresses. First, Lord Rawdon (himself a new Peer of the kingdom of Ireland, but an old Baronet) married Lady Elizabeth Hastings, who on the death of her brother, Francis tenth Earl Huntingdon, in 1789, became Baroness Hastings, &c. Next, the first Marquess of Hastings married the Countess of Loudoun; and thirdly, his son, the Marquess now deceased, married the Right Hon. Barbara Yelverton, in her own right Baroness Grey de Ruthyn. His marriage with this lady took place on the 1st of August, 1831; and his Lordship left issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Reginald Serlo, now Marquess of Hastings, born in 1832; 2. Lady Edith Maud; 3. Lady Bertha Selgarde; 4. Lady Victoria Mary Louisa; and 5. Lord Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet Hastings. In consequence of indisposition the Marquess, early in December, was advised to leave Donnington Park, Leicestershire, for the Hampshire coast, in the anticipation that a change of air would prove beneficial to his health. His Lordship having continued more or less unwell, increased symptoms of a serious character induced his removal from Bournemouth to Southampton, where his death occurred.

— At the Hague, in his 84th year, Sir William Johnston, the seventh Baronet of Hilton, N.B. (1626), and late of Burnham Grove, Bucks. He was son of the sixth Baronet, by his second wife, the daughter of Capt. William Cleland, R.N., and succeeded his father in 1794. He was twice married: first, in 1784, to the daughter of John Bacon, esq., of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk; and, secondly, to the only daughter of John Bacon, esq., of Friern House, Middlesex. His son, now Sir William Bacon Johnston, succeeds to the title.

15. At Downside College, near Bath, in his 80th year, Joseph Count Mazzinghi. He was the eldest son of Tommaso Mazzinghi, a native of Italy, and member of a numerous family, lineally descended from one of the most ancient houses in Tuscany, which at different periods of her history had furnished Florence with consuls, gonfaloniers, and senators, and the knightly orders of St. John of Jerusalem and St. Stephen of Tuscany with several distinguished members. His musical ability very soon displayed itself, and at the early age of nineteen he was regarded as qualified to hold the important office of director at the Opera House. When the building was destroyed by fire in 1789, and all the music of Paesiello's opera, "La Locanda," burnt, he wrote from memory, in an incredibly short space of time, new orchestral parts, which gained him great credit. He composed several successful operas for Covent-garden and Drury-lane. Few composers have enjoyed a longer or more general popularity. He composed with an extraordinary facility. He was born 25th December, 1765, was twice married, and has left a son and a daughter surviving him.

— John Richards Hatchell, esq., barrister-at-law, and on the 18th, Susan, only son and eldest daughter of George Hatchell, esq., of the Priory, Rathfarnham, county of Dublin, and grandchildren of the late Right Hon. John Philpot Curran.

16. At Broughton Hall, Oxfordshire, aged 45, the Rev. William Colston, M.A., of Theescombe, Gloucestershire, second son of the late Edward Francis Colston, esq., of Filkins Hall, Oxfordshire. He was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1822.

— At Thorncroft, near Leatherhead, aged 81, Lieut.-Colonel Drinkwater Bethune, C.B. Colonel Drinkwater was born near Latchford, in Cheshire, on the 9th June, 1762. He was the eldest of three brothers, the youngest of whom, Samuel Ireton, was drowned while a boy. The second, Thomas, followed his elder brother's example, in adopting the profession of arms. He attained to the rank of Major, but was unfortunately drowned, on his return from the West Indies, in 1797. John, the eldest, and the subject of this memoir, entered the army in 1777, at the early age of fifteen. He received his first commission in the 72nd Regiment of the Line or Royal Manchester Volunteers,—a corps of 1,000 men, raised in three months at the expense of the town of Man-

chester, when the news reached England of the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. Immediately on its completion, the regiment was ordered to Gibraltar. In June, 1779, the Spaniards commenced their famous siege and blockade of that fortress, which was continued by them with unintermitting spirit during more than four years. On this occasion the practice of accurate observation for which Colonel Drinkwater was peculiarly remarkable first came in use. Although so young an officer—almost a boy from school—he had, from the time of his first landing at Gibraltar, adopted the plan of keeping a faithful record of every particular connected with his military service. From these memoranda, compiled from observations daily noted down on the spot, and subsequently enriched by the communications of his military friends, he was enabled to publish, on his return home, that graphic History of the Siege of Gibraltar, which is full of information to both the military and general reader, and which has been long looked upon as a standard work in the military history of Great Britain; it is still more remarkable, when considered as the work of a young man, who had barely completed his twenty-first year at the conclusion of the siege. The work, which was dedicated, by permission, to the King, attracted great attention on its appearance, and immediately brought the author into notice, as an officer of high promise. At the termination of hostilities in 1783, by which time he had risen to the rank of Captain, the 72nd Regiment returned to England, and was disbanded. In 1787 he purchased a company in the 2nd battalion of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot, then stationed at his old garrison of Gibraltar. He joined his regiment there only two days before Lord Heathfield quitted the Rock, and had the gratification of receiving on the spot the Governor's public thanks for the able manner in which he had commemorated the service of the garrison. In 1793 reinforcements were wanted at Toulon, then recently occupied by the naval force under Lord Hood, and Major-Gen. O'Hara being appointed Governor of Toulon, embarked from Gibraltar, taking with him the 1st and 18th Regiments, and a detachment of Artillery and Engineers. On his arrival at Toulon, Capt. Drinkwater was selected by him as his Military Secretary, and after the unfortunate capture of Gen. O'Hara he continued to hold the same office under Major-General David Dundas. On the evacuation of Toulon, the British forces landed in Corsica, whither they had been invited by the celebrated Paoli, then at the head of the party opposing the French interest. Upon the annexation of Corsica to the British dominions, Sir Gilbert Elliot (afterwards Earl of Minto), who had been one of the Royal Commissioners at Toulon, was appointed Viceroy. Capt. Drinkwater was dispatched by him on a special mission to Leghorn, to receive and settle the claims of the Toulonese emigrants, and on his return to Corsica from his service, was appointed Secretary of the Military Department, and Deputy Judge-Advocate. In this situation he became associated with the late celebrated diplomatist Count Pozzo di Borgo, who took an active part in the annexation of Corsica to Great Britain, and was named Secretary of State and President of the Council. In 1794 Captain Drinkwater succeeded by purchase to the Majority, and in the following year to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, of his regiment. In 1796, the British Government having decided to relinquish their possession of Corsica, the Viceroy and his suite, including Lieut.-Colonel Drinkwater and M. Pozzo di Borgo, visited Rome and Naples, for the purpose of keeping on foot the British interest at those courts. On the advance of Bonaparte, they sailed for Gibraltar, and thence to England, in the *Minerve*, commanded by Captain Cockburn, (now Sir George Cockburn,) and carrying the pendant of Commodore Nelson. On Colonel Drinkwater's return to England, he was urged by Mr. Pitt, to whom he had been recommended in the strongest terms by Sir G. Elliot, to undertake the arrangement and settlement of all the complicated accounts which had arisen out of the occupation of Toulon and Corsica. For this he was better qualified than any other person, having been intimately acquainted with almost every detail of both services. He undertook this laborious duty reluctantly, as it led to his going on half-pay, and finally relinquishing the military for the civil department of the army. In 1799 he was appointed Commissary-General of Accounts to the Army then setting out on the expedition to the Helder. In 1801, Colonel Drinkwater was introduced to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent: shortly afterwards he accepted an honorary appointment in the Duke's

household, and was for many years valued by his Royal Highness as one of his most attached and trustworthy friends. This intimacy continued uninterrupted to the time of the Duke's lamented death in 1821. In 1811 he was selected by the Prince Regent to succeed Sir Willoughby Gordon as Commissary-General; but Mr. Perceval having placed his Private Secretary, Mr. Herries, in that office, Colonel Drinkwater was appointed one of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts; in which office he continued for twenty-five years. He was Chairman of the Board when the office was abolished in 1835. He was then compelled to retire into private life, after a course of public service continued almost without interruption for fifty-nine years, during which he gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he became officially connected. During the last year of his life he was afflicted by the total loss of sight; but the original vigour of his mind continued unabated almost to the close of his career. Colonel Drinkwater took the name of Bethune, after his retirement from public life, on the death of his brother-in-law, whose property his family inherited.

— At Oxford, aged 83, Sir Joseph Lock. He was admitted to the Council, as Mayor's child, by R. Weston, esq. in the year 1786, and took his seat as Chamberlain in consequence. He served the office of Bailiff, in 1793, with Mr. J. W. Thorp. He was Mayor in the years 1813 and 1829, in the last of which he was elected Alderman in the room of James Adams, esq.; and was knighted by the Prince Regent, in 1814, when the Allied Sovereigns visited Oxford.

— At York, aged 78, the Rev. John Graham, Rector of St. Saviour's and St. Mary Bishop-hill Senior, and Chaplain of the York County Asylum.

17. At Bath, aged 68, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Lewis Fitzgerald, K.C.H. This officer was descended from a younger branch of the very ancient and noble house of Leinster, seated at Mount Ophaly, county Kildare, and nearly related to the Earl of Kingston. He entered the Royal Navy in March 1786, as a midshipman on board the *Winchelsea* frigate, commanded by Capt. Pellew, (afterwards Viscount Exmouth,) with whom he served on the Newfoundland station for a period of three years. He afterwards joined the *Centurion*, 50, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Philip Affleck, at Jamaica; and, during the West India campaign in 1794, served under Sir John Jervis, in the *Boyne*, of 98 guns, from which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, in the *Avenger* sloop of war. He subsequently commanded the *Vesuvius* bomb, and in that vessel assisted at the bombardment of Havre by a squadron under Sir Richard J. Strachan, and at the destruction of *La Confiante*, of 36 guns, and a French national cutter, in May 1798. He returned to England from the Mediterranean in the *Tonnant*, a French 80 gun ship taken at the battle of the Nile. His post commision bore date Dec. 24, 1798. During the latter part of that war he commanded the *Triton* of 32 guns, in which ship he captured a French vessel from Guadaloupe, laden with colonial produce. The *Triton* was paid off at Plymouth, April 9, 1802. In July 1816 he was elected Governor of the Royal Naval Asylum; but the power of nomination being afterwards considered not to rest with the Commissioners, the appointment did not take place. He became a retired Rear-Admiral in 1825, and in 1840 was recalled to active rank, and made a Vice-Admiral of the Blue. He was created K.C.H. in 1835. Vice-Admiral Fitzgerald married, in Aug. 1800, Jane, a daughter of Richard Welch, esq., formerly Chief Justice of the island of Jamaica, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, besides two other children who died young.

— At Milan, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Leathes, Rector of Reedham and Freethorpe, eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Leathes, Rector of those parishes and of Southwold and Lempenhoe, in Norfolk. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1799; and was instituted to his living in 1801.

— At his seat, Plas-gwynant, county of Carnarvon, after only a few days' illness, in his 73rd year, Daniel Vawdrey, esq., of Moresbanon and Tuskingham Halls, Cheshire, and of Plas-gwynant above named; a Magistrate for the counties of Chester, Salop, and Carnarvon.

19. In Upper Montagu-street, Mary, wife of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart., of West Wycombe Park, and Halton-house, Bucks. She was the daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq., was married in 1789, and has left issue five sons and two daughters.

20. At Hastings, aged 42, Athol Keturah Murray, wife of the venerable

Sir Herbert Oakley, Bart., Archdeacon of Colchester and Dean of Bocking, and second daughter of Lord Charles Murray Aynsley, formerly Dean of Bocking.

21. At Croydon, aged 70, the Rev. George Kingston, Rector of Syderstone near Fakenham, and of North Barningham, Norfolk. He was presented to the latter in 1800, by Admiral Wyndham, and to the former recently by the Marquess Cholmondeley. At an inquest, Miss Mary Williamson, at whose house he lodged, said that he had latterly been very nervous and excited, on account of his having received a communication from the Bishop of Norwich, requiring him to return to his parish in Norfolk, or else give up his livings. She thought this had hastened his death.

— At Pentonville, aged 78, Francis Hobler, esq., for 56 years Chief Clerk at the Mansion-house. Mr. Hobler was the son of a watch-maker, in Soho, a native of the canton of Vaud, in Switzerland. He was baptized at the Swiss Protestant Church, where, as he was the first child christened there after its establishment, all the elders of the congregation stood sponsors for him at the baptismal font. His education was carefully attended to, and included an acquaintance with the dead and continental languages; the French, Spanish, and German he spoke with ease and fluency, which proved of the highest use to him in the discharge of his official duties. On leaving school, he was placed in the counting-house of Messrs. Blache, the then extensive sugar-brokers in Mincing-lane; but not liking the monotonous routine of a commercial life, he was transferred to the offices of an eminent attorney, to whom he was articled, and where his assiduity procured for him the notice of some of the leading members of the corporation, who, previously to the expiration of his articles, gave him the appointment of clerk to the sitting aldermen at Guildhall. Having filled this situation for several years, Mr. Hobler was, on the promotion of Mr. W. L. Newman to be City Solicitor, removed to the higher and more lucrative post of chief clerk to the chief magistrate, which he continued to fill to the entire satisfaction of the public, and of every successor to the civic chair, until within a very few weeks of his retirement, last year, never, during that long period, having been absent three weeks at any one time, either for pleasure or the benefit of his health. And to his honour it should be known, that over and over again, when the funds placed at his disposal by the Lord Mayor and other charitable persons were insufficient to relieve the urgencies of the applicants for charity, his own purse was at their command, and drew forth from many a grateful heart sincere and fervent prayers for his welfare.

— At Muddiford, near Christchurch, aged 36, the Hon. Charles Robert St. John, youngest son of the late Viscount Bolingbroke. He married, in 1841, Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Gibson, esq.

— In Camden-town, Dr. George Swiney. Dr. Swiney was well known from his eccentric habits. He possessed a large fortune, but lived in the greatest seclusion, not going out of doors more than five or six times during an entire year. He had not shaved for the last two years, and his beard extended nearly to his waist. He was always most abstemious, but during the last few months, notwithstanding the entreaties of his housekeeper, he would scarcely partake of any food, and for the last month he peremptorily refused to allow the slightest nourishment to pass his lips, excepting small quantities of cider and water. On the morning of his death his housekeeper called in a surgeon, who found him in a state of stupor, and prescribed for him, but he refused to take the medicine, and expired shortly after. By his will, he desired to be interred in St. Martin's burial-ground, Camden-town, and that his funeral should be on foot; his coffin to be covered with bright yellow cloth, and the pall and cloaks of the mourners to be of the same material. Three female children, clad in white, chosen by his chief executor, to precede the coffin, for which service he left to each of them a legacy of £20, and also £20 to be expended in providing their funeral dresses. He bequeathed £5,000 to the trustees of the British Museum, for the establishment of a lectureship on Geology, and £5,000 to the Society of Arts, out of which sum the first freeholder in the kingdom that should reclaim the largest amount of waste lands, was to receive 100 guineas, to be presented in a goblet of equal value; this gift to be renewed every five years.

22. The Rev. Marmaduke Wilkinson, Rector of Redgrave with Batesdale, and of Nowton, Suffolk. He was of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1802; was presented to Redgrave in the

latter year, by Mr. Wilson, and to Nowton, in 1804, by the Marquess of Bristol.

— At Haverfordwest, the Rev. Josiah Hill, Wesleyan minister. Mr. Hill had laboured in the ministry fifty years; he was highly popular in his day, and was well known and highly respected in Bristol; he was an intimate friend of the late Rev. Robert Hall, and of the late celebrated John Foster.

23. In St. James's-place, within two days of completing his 74th year, Sir Francis Burdett, the fifth Bart. of Foremark, county of Derby (1618), M. P. for North Wiltshire. Sir Francis Burdett was born on the 25th Jan. 1770, the eldest son of Francis Burdett, esq., (who died in the lifetime of his father, Sir Robert, the fourth Baronet,) by Eleanor, daughter and coheiress of William Jones, esq., of Ramesbury Manor, in the county of Wilts. He was educated at Westminster School, and thence went to Oxford; but he only spent two years at the university, proceeding upon a continental tour in the year 1790. He came back to England in 1793, and on the 5th of August in that year he married the youngest daughter of the well-known Mr. Coutts, the banker, and sister to Frances Marchioness of Bute, and Susan Countess of Guildford. With this lady he received a large fortune. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his grandfather, February 22, 1797. In 1796, Sir Francis first came into Parliament. In public life he found himself under the necessity of making his appearance in the House of Commons as the representative of one of those boroughs which, in after years, became so frequently the objects of his condemnation. He was, under the influence of the Duke of Newcastle, returned to Parliament for Boroughbridge, his colleague being Mr. Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon. On the 13th Feb. 1800, he opposed the continuance of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill as a measure fraught with danger to the liberties of the people, and subversive of their constitutional rights. On the 9th of April in the following year he entered at considerable length into the measure called "the Sedition Bill," and proposed conciliatory measures to appease the discontents in Ireland. In 1802 he offered himself as a candidate for the county of Middlesex, in opposition to the former member, Mr. Mainwaring. This attempt, after a contest of fifteen days' duration, terminated as follows:—

George Byng, esq. . .	3843
Sir Francis Burdett . .	3207
W. Mainwaring, esq. . .	2986

The election was subsequently declared void, on account of some misconduct on the part of the sheriffs, for which they were committed to Newgate, and on a new election in August, 1804, he was defeated by Mr. Mainwaring, jun., polling a majority of five votes, 2828 to 2823. In the year 1801, the Rev. John Horne Tooke, in spite of his perpetual sarcasms against rotten boroughs, had entered the House of Commons as member for Old Sarum, on the nomination of Lord Camelford. An attempt was made to exclude him on account of his being a clergyman, and an Act was subsequently brought in declaring the future ineligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in Parliament, and Mr. Tooke retired from Parliament at its next dissolution. As might be expected, Sir Francis Burdett took an active part in the discussions to which this measure gave rise, strenuously supporting the rights of his friend. At the next general election, in 1806, Sir Francis Burdett again became a candidate for Middlesex; but was defeated by Mr. Mellish. Sir Francis was at this period a person of great influence in the city of Westminster, and, when a vacancy in its representation occurred by the death of Mr. Fox, he promised his support to Mr. Paull, of which that gentleman so far availed himself as to announce his friend in an advertisement as chairman of an electioneering dinner without his consent or knowledge. For this abuse of friendship Mr. Paull was obliged to apologize to the company; and, after some angry communications between him and Sir Francis, a duel ensued, in which both parties were severely wounded, and there having been no medical gentleman present, and but one carriage on the spot, it became necessary to remove both the combatants to town in the same vehicle with as little delay as possible. The election for Westminster, at this period, terminated in placing Sir Francis Burdett at the head of the poll, the numbers of which were as follows:—

Sir Francis Burdett . .	5134
Lord Cochrane	3708
R. Brinsley Sheridan .	2615
John Elliot, esq. . . .	2137
James Paull, esq. . . .	269

His opposition to the Government of the day was formidable and unceasing; and his political enemies took advantage

of the very earliest opportunity which his want of discretion gave them to make his conduct the subject of legal proceedings. Early in the year 1810 he addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he denied the power of commitment for libel that the House of Commons had recently exercised in the case of Mr. John Gale Jones. Sir Francis's letter was brought under the notice of the House, and a resolution was agreed to, declaring that the publication of this document was a gross breach of their privileges. A resolution immediately followed, that the hon. baronet be committed to the Tower. Thereupon the Speaker issued his warrant; but Sir Francis Burdett refused to surrender himself to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and addressed a letter to the Speaker, denying the legality of the vote or the warrant, and declaring that he would submit to nothing but force. After a lapse of two days the Serjeant-at-Arms, accompanied by messengers, police-officers, and a military force, succeeded in breaking into his house, and conveyed him to the Tower, escorted by a large body of infantry and dragoons. On the return of the military some lives were lost amongst the mob. The prorogation of Parliament put an end to his imprisonment. It was the wish of his supporters throughout the metropolis to attend him in procession from the Tower to his own house; but he, recollecting the excitement which prevailed at the time of his committal, quitted the place of his imprisonment, proceeded privately by water to Westminster Bridge, and thus reached home without occasioning any disturbance of the public tranquillity. He lost no time after his liberation from the Tower in bringing an action against the Speaker, the Serjeant-at-Arms, the Constable of the Tower, &c., but in these proceedings he was not successful. On the 23rd of February, 1813, he made a proposition for a new Regency Bill, which he recommended with considerable ability; but it was not successful. Propositions, however, unconnected with Parliamentary reform, constituted rather the exception than the rule of his public conduct. But, of course, he warmly supported every measure of what was called the Liberal party, till towards the close of Lord Grey's administration. In the year 1819, when many lives were lost during the disturbances at Manchester, Sir Francis Burdett addressed a letter to his constituents on that lamentable event, and on the meeting of Parliament brought the subject under the consideration of the House of Commons. This effort of his, however, was attended with no beneficial result, and for the letter he was prosecuted by the Attorney General, found guilty of a libel, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench, and to pay a fine of 1,000*l*. It was in the year 1837 that he ceased to be a member for Westminster. The loss of his seat for the western portion of the metropolis was occasioned by his unwillingness to go forward with the Whig Ministry of that day in what they termed a "carrying out of the Reform Act." On his return for North Wiltshire he joined the Conservative party, and continued to support it till the close of the last session. He was a man of very ancient descent, the possessor of an old baronetcy, the owner of a splendid fortune, the representative of a great county, the head of an honourable family; a man most carefully educated, of considerable attainments, of great natural endowments, and of very popular talents; of generous feelings, whatever may be thought of his wisdom and discretion; of dignified manners, of winning address, invested with almost every personal advantage, and prompted by the most benevolent impulses; it can occasion therefore no surprise that he should have enjoyed a remarkable degree of popularity. The youngest of his daughters was selected by the late Duchess of St. Albans, (the second wife and widow of her grandfather Mr. Coutts,) to be the principal inheritrix of her large property, and she consequently took the surname of Coutts after Burdett. Lady Burdett, who had for many years been a great invalid, died in St. James's-place, on the 12th Jan. Her remains had been removed for interment in Wiltshire on the morning of Monday, the 22nd Jan. On that day Sir Francis, who had for some time been ill, appeared much worse, and on the following morning he breathed his last. Their bodies were interred together at Ramsbury, in Wiltshire.

— At Southampton, in his 72nd year, Lieut.-General Sir William Johnston, K.C.B., Colonel of the 68th Regiment. Sir William entered the army as Ensign in the 18th Foot, on the 3rd of June, 1791; served at Gibraltar until Oct. 1793, when he embarked for Toulon, and was present at the action of the heights when General O'Hara was made

prisoner. He subsequently served in Corsica, and was present at the capture of Bastia and Calvi, in which affair he was wounded. He became Lieut. on the 7th of Jan. 1794, and Captain in Smith's Corsican regiment on the 4th of April of the following year. He accompanied the expedition to Tuscany in 1797, thence returned to England, and was placed on half pay in 1798. He served in Ireland during the Rebellion, with the Yeomanry corps. He was promoted to a Majority in the 68th Foot on the 27th Feb. 1800, and served in the expedition against the Danish and West India Islands in 1801. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the 25th of April, 1808, and Lieut.-Colonel in the 68th, July 13, 1809. He commanded that regiment at the siege of Flushing, and afterwards in the Peninsula. He received a medal and two clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, and Orthes; in the battle of Vittoria he was severely wounded. Sir William was made full Colonel on the 4th of June, 1814; Major-General on the 27th of May, 1825; and Lieut-General on the 28th of June, 1838. Sir William was made a K.C.B. in 1837, and was appointed Colonel of the 68th on the 6th of April, 1838.

— At Llanyblodwel Vicarage, the Rev. James Donne, D.D. Dr. Donne presided thirty-six years in the Grammar School, at Oswestry, in Shropshire. While he grounded his pupils in human letters with diligence and success, he was most careful to make the knowledge of the word of God the basis of his instructions. Religion, pure and undefiled, was mingled with every branch of education imparted at his school. He was fervently attached to the Apostolic Church of England. He was esteemed wherever he was known, and greatly beloved by his pupils and family. In the latter years of his life Dr. Donne resided in the Vicarage of Llanyblodwel, a beautiful spot, decribed by the Rev. R. W. Evans as the "Rectory of Valehead." Here he gave his parishioners and friends an example of unaffected piety; and here he died, as he had lived, in the true faith and fear of God, "full of joy and peace in believing."

— At Glynde, Pyne, wife of the Hon. General Trevor, (brother to Lord Dacre.) She was the second daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, was married first to the late Sir John Gordon, Bart.; and, that marriage having been dissolved, secondly, in 1806, to the Hon. H. O. Trevor, by whom she left issue two sons and three daughters.

— At Riverview Avenue, Rathgar, aged 67, the Rev. Skeffington Preston, Rector of Drumconra, county of Meath, only surviving brother of the late Lord Tara. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1800.

— At Clowance, Cornwall, aged 52, the Rev. John Molesworth St. Aubyn, Vicar of Crowan. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1788; and succeeded in 1839 to Clowance, and the ancient estates annexed, on the death of his uncle, the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., and thereupon received the royal license to assume the name of St. Aubyn, and bear the arms of that family in the first quarter. The like privilege has now been granted to his next brother, the Rev. Hender Molesworth.

24. At Vienna, aged 23, her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Maria Carolina Augusta of Austria, eldest daughter of their Imperial Highnesses the Archduke and Viceroy Rainier and the Archduchess Elizabeth. She was to have been married in March next to the Prince of Savoy Carignan.

— The Rev. Erasmus Goddard, for twenty-eight years Perpetual Curate of Lingwood, Norfolk, which was in his own patronage. He was formerly of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1799.

— At Barton Stacey, Hampshire, the Rev. Henry Middleton, Vicar of that parish.

26. The Rev. William Wollen, D.C.L., for fifty-eight years Rector of Bridgwater with Chilton, and twenty-nine years Vicar of Kilton, Somersetshire, and a magistrate for that county. He was of Oriel College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1788, and D.C.L. 1815; was presented to Bridgwater in 1786 by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and to Kilton by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

27. At the Parsonage House, Bishopwearmouth, the Rev. George Stephenson, M.A., Rector of Redmarshall, first Incumbent of St. Thomas's Church, Bishopwearmouth, and one of the oldest magistrates for the county of Durham.

— At Sherwood Lodge, Battersea, Jane Isabella, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart. She was the second daughter of Joseph Chaplin Hankey, of East Bergholt, county of Suffolk, esq., and left issue a son and a daughter.

— At Ealing, near Brentford, aged 71, Lady Carr. She was second daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart.; was married first, in 1790, to the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, (third son of John second Earl of Egmont,) First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was assassinated by Bellingham in 1812; secondly, in 1815, to the late Sir Henry Wm. Carr, K. C. B., who died in 1821. By her first marriage she had twelve children, and has left more than thirty grandchildren.

— At West Park, near Elgin, Lady Pennel Grant, of Grant, sister of the Right Hon. the Earl of Seafield. Lady Grant inherited, in a high degree, the amiable and virtuous dispositions of her noble family. Retired and unobtrusive in her habits, her chief enjoyment consisted in the exercise of social virtues and Christian benevolence.

— At Belfast, the Hon. Maria Amabel Scott, wife of Capt. George C. D. Lewis, Royal Eng., and daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Polwarth.

— In his 80th year, the Very Rev. Andrew Fitzgerald, for many years President of the Catholic College of Carlow. He was a student at Louvain, and afterwards professor of theology in the college of Sacro Corpo in Lisbon. Having taken the vows of St. Dominic, he returned to his native country about the beginning of this century. He soon became professor of theology in Carlow College, and subsequently president.

— At Louth, aged 81, Hesther Francis, widow of Sir Wm. Bellingham, Bart. She was a daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley, son of George third Earl of Cholmondeley; was married in 1783, and left a widow, without issue, in 1826.

— Four days after the birth of a son, the Grand Duchess of Oldenberg. Her Royal Highness was a daughter of the late King of Sweden, Gustavus IV. She was born June 22nd, 1807, and married the Grand Duke of Oldenberg, May 5, 1831.

— At Bothwell Castle, Hamilton, aged 70, the Right Hon. Archibald Douglas, second Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle, county of Lanark. His Lordship was born in London, March 25, 1773, the eldest son of Archibald first Lord Douglas of the creation of 1790, by his first wife Lady Lucy Graham, daughter of William second Duke of Montrose. He was formerly Colonel of the Forfarshire militia, and succeeded his father in the peerage, Dec. 26, 1827. His Lordship was a Conservative in politics, and voted with the majority against the Reform Bill, which ousted Lord Grey's Ministry, May 7, 1832. It would be almost impossible to speak too highly of the deceased nobleman's generosity and goodness of heart. In his Lordship the really deserving have lost a kind patron—the poor a generous benefactor—and those of his own household (where he was venerated and beloved as a parent) an indulgent and most benevolent master. Over the villages of Douglas and Bothwell, and indeed the whole county, a deep gloom has been cast by the demise of his Lordship, although the melancholy event was looked forward to, for some time, with feelings of alarm, as he had been long in delicate health. Lord Douglas was unmarried. The heir to the title and estates is his Lordship's brother, the Hon. Charles Douglas, born 1775, who is also a bachelor, and has long been in a bad state of health. Their only other surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. James Douglas, Rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, and of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, is married, but has no issue.

28. Vice-Admiral Edward Stirling Dickson. He entered the royal navy in 1772, in his 7th year, and was present in the *Actæon*, at the attack of Charleston, where she was destroyed by the batteries of Sullivan's Island, under which she grounded. Having been transferred to the *Bristol*, he was at the capture of New York, and afterwards joined the *Eolus*, in which he assisted at the capture of the *Prudente*, French frigate. In 1780 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant at the very early age of 15, and appointed to the *Artois*, a captured frigate. In the *Sampson* he assisted at the relief of Gibraltar; and he was wounded on the glorious first of June, while second Lieutenant of the *Cæsar*, which led the van. In the West Indies, while commanding the *Frederick* cutter, he beat off a privateer of very superior force, which gained his promotion as Commander of the *Victorieuse*. When stationed off Trinidad, he suggested to Admiral Sir H. Harvey, the facility of capturing that island, and led in the fleet which reduced this important colony in 1797. In convoying the trade to St. Kitt's he encountered, off Guadaloupe, two Republican privateers, who laid him along-

side, one of which he captured, and the other escaped. He took the towns of Carrupano and Rio Caribe, on the Spanish main, destroying their fortifications; and, while boarding a privateer protected by them, he was again severely wounded in the head. The immortal Picton, then Governor of Trinidad, with the English inhabitants, acknowledged these services by presenting him with a sword worth 100 guineas, while Earl Spencer rewarded him by his promotion to Post rank. In 1804 he recaptured in the *Inconstant* the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, with a garrison of 300 men; and in the same ship, on the Guernsey station, commanded a squadron for blockade of St. Malo. In 1809 he was sent out in her to the Isle of France station, but unfortunately grounded to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope, by an unusual set of the currents; he repaired the damage by heaving her keel out in Table Bay, and righting her when the swell set in, and this for several consecutive days, a feat of seamanship denounced as impracticable by Commissioner Shield, the success of which, however, drew forth from Admiral Bertie his admiration in public orders to the officers and ship's company. In the *Stately*, he commanded the naval forces at the siege of Tariffa, and received the thanks of the Admiralty. Selected by Lord Exmouth at Naples, Capt. Dickson commanded the expedition against the fortress of Porto Ferrajo, and thus, reducing the Island of Elba, had, as recorded by the historian James, the singular honour of striking the first and last tri-coloured flag of the hundred days' war. He was subsequently employed on a diplomatic mission to Tunis, and returned to England with his prize. In 1831 he was appointed to the *Ganges*, of 80 guns, at Portsmouth, where he received the rank of Rear-Admiral, which terminated his active service.

29. At Madrid, Donna Carlotta, wife of Don Francisco de Paula, Infant of Spain. Her death took place after a severe attack of measles, which terminated fatally on the third day. Donna Carlotta was sister to the present King of Naples and to the Queen Christina, and consequently aunt to Queen Isabel of Spain. She played a prominent part in the intrigues which preceded the death of Ferdinand VII., and was a most powerful agent in undermining the influence of the first wife of Don Carlos and of the Princess de Beira. It was mainly through her aid that Queen Christina was enabled to gain that great ascendancy over the mind of Ferdinand which induced him to revoke the Salique Law, and proclaim his daughter Isabel successor to the throne. The Minister Calomarde, during her absence in Andalusia, had induced the dying King to revoke his will, and restore the succession of Don Carlos, when she slapped his face on the palace stairs, and called him *bribon* and *carajo*. She continued to the death of the King the fearless enemy of the Carlist party, and to her exertions the exile of the Princess de Beira and retreat of Don Carlos from Madrid to Lisbon was, in a great degree, to be attributed. After the death of the King the influence of the princess gradually diminished, until an open breach was proclaimed between her and the Regent. The violence of her temper and coarseness of mind and manners contributed to this result as much as the avowed patronage which she betowed on the ultra-liberal factions that hovered about the Spanish court immediately after that event. Donna Carlotta then threw off all restraint, and she and her husband, the Infant Don Francisco, became the rallying point of the discontented, so much so that a change of climate was recommended, and they and their children emigrated to France. The political changes that took place since the revolution of La Granja did not advance her interests, and even the Regent Espartero kept her and her husband in check, and barely permitted a short residence at Madrid. For the last three years Donna Carlotta centered all her wishes and intrigues in one point, which was acceptable to a large number of the people of Spain. She withdrew all claims for herself and Don Francisco, and endeavoured to promote a marriage between her son, the Duke of Cadiz, and the young Queen, his cousin.

29. At Spring-bank, Harrogate, Mrs. Ewart, relict of William Ewart, esq., of Liverpool, and mother to the Member for Dumfries.

— At Moor-houses, near Marsham, Mr. George Wharton, late of Laverton, near Kirby Malzeard, at the patriarchal age of 114. Until within the last two or three years he retained his mental and physical faculties in an extraordinary way, and ever showed a disposition to conceal his age from inquirers. He remembered

when a lad being present with his mother at the opening of one of the first Wesleyan chapels in London, when he heard John Wesley preach the opening sermon.

30. At Saxe Gotha, aged 60, his Serene Highness Ernest Frederick Anthony Charles Louis, Duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringen, Margrave of Meissen, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G. and G.C.B. He was born Jan. 2, 1784, the eldest son of Francis Frederic Anthony, reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld, by Augusta Caroline Sophia, eldest daughter of Henry, 24th reigning Count Reuss von Ebersdorf. His Serene Highness was uncle and father-in-law of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, brother to the King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent, uncle to the King Consort of Portugal, to the Duchess of Nemours, to Prince Augustus the husband of the Princess Clementine of Orleans. He succeeded, in 1806, his father, John Frederick, under the title of Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld. At that period Germany was subject to the control of Napoleon; who, when he found that the hereditary Prince Ernest, the late Duke of Coburg, was at the Prussian head-quarters, issued a proclamation, declaring him his particular enemy, and caused formal possession to be taken of his territories. It was not till the peace of Tilsit that, by a particular stipulation, the house of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld was reinstated in its possessions. Duke Ernest then returned to his dominions, where he found the finances dilapidated by the French authorities, and his country to the last degree impoverished. He applied himself with sedulous zeal to restore order and prosperity to his distracted subjects. Though not able to effect all that he desired, he was the instrument of conferring great and lasting benefits on his suffering people. He thus gained their confidence and love, by sharing in their afflictions and sympathising with them under calamities he had not the power to remove. After the battle of Leipsic, the issue of which struck so severe a blow to the power of Napoleon, Duke Ernest joined the allies, and took the command of a portion of their army. That combined army pursued its victories until the Emperor of France was compelled to capitulate. In the year 1825, Frederick IV., Duke of Saxe-Gotha, died without issue. Some differences arose between his heirs as to the right of succession. The King of Saxony undertook to mediate between the disputants; and was successful. The Duke of Coburg, it was arranged, should relinquish Saalfeld, and receive Gotha in its stead. That arrangement was carried into effect, and from that time the Duke of Coburg assumed the style and title of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, instead of Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld. At the same time he removed his residence from Coburg to Gotha. The Duke married first, July 31, 1817, Princess Louisa Dorothea Paulina Charlotte Frederica Augusta, only child of Augustus Emilius Leopold, late reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg. That lady having died on the 30th August, 1831, the Duke married secondly, Dec. 23, 1832, Princess Antoinetta Frederica Augusta Mary Anne, daughter of Duke Alexander Frederick Charles of Wurtemburg. This lady survives him without issue. By his former lady he had issue only two children, Ernest Augustus Charles John Leopold Alexander Edward, his successor; and His Royal Highness Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, married, Feb. 10; 1840, to Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. The present Duke was born in 1818, and married in 1842 Princess Alexandrina Louisa Amelia Frederica Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden.

31. At Chateauroux, his native town, General Bertrand, the faithful friend of the Emperor Napoleon, the companion of his labours and of his long exile. The following account is taken from a French Journal, (*Messager*):—

"When serving as a national guard on the 10th of August, 1793, Bertrand placed himself in a battalion which was proceeding voluntarily to the Tuilleries to defend the King. He served subsequently in the corps of engineers, and passed rapidly through the grades; was in the expedition to Egypt, where he fortified several places, merited the confidence of the General-in-chief, Bonaparte, and received almost at the same time the commissions of Lieutenant-Colonel and General of Brigade. After the battle of Austerlitz, in which General Bertrand covered himself with glory, Napoleon admitted him amongst the number of his aides-de-camp. He equally distinguished himself at Spandau, at Friedland, and principally in the construction of the bridges over the Danube, which were destined to facilitate the passage of the French army to Wagram. This campaign and that of Russia displayed his talents and bravery in such

a light, that the Emperor appointed him Grand Marshal of the Palace after the death of Marshal Duroc. His successes were the same at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic; and if he experienced some checks at the passage of the Elbe against Blucher, we must ascribe them to the fortune of our armies, which was beginning to totter. It was Bertrand, however, who covered our retreat after the sanguinary battle of Hannau. In these two circumstances, and those which followed the departure of the Emperor from Paris, Count Bertrand thought only of saving the remnant of our army, and almost always saw his efforts and arrangements crowned with all the success which it was possible to hope for in the midst of such disastrous events. On his return to Paris in 1814, General Bertrand was appointed Aide-Major-General of the National Guard, performed that campaign of France so astonishing by its successes and reverses, and followed Napoleon to the Island of Elba. On his return with the Emperor, on the 20th March, he served him with his accustomed devotedness. After the fatal affair of Waterloo he never quitted Napoleon. He followed him to his last exile, partook of and softened his misfortunes, and thought only of returning to France when he had received his last breath.

"It was with joy that General Bertrand saw the revolution of July, and the triumph of the national colours illustrated by so many victories. It was with profound emotion that, ten years later, he saluted the ashes of the Emperor, which had been brought across the ocean by the Prince de Joinville, and saw France award to this great shade brilliant and unanimous homage. The name of General Bertrand was associated in this homage with that of the Emperor, as the finest model of honour and fidelity. It will remain united with it to all posterity. History has rarely recorded a devotedness so pious, a fidelity so firm, so pure and noble a memory. It is comparatively little to become illustrious by one's own labours and to have served France truly. General Bertrand, by his worship of genius and misfortune, has raised himself to the same height in which hovers the glory of Napoleon. This glory will shield him from oblivion."

— At Warwick, aged 83, John Tomes, esq., late M.P. for that borough. Mr. Tomes was an active persevering man, and universally esteemed, even by those bearing different political opinions. About the year 1793, when Mr. Knight, of Barrels, opposed Mr. Villiers for the representation of the borough of Warwick, Mr. Tomes (who then lived in Church-street) was engaged on behalf of the former as his attorney. Mr. Knight, however, was unsuccessful, the Castle, or Orange, interest being then too powerful. Soon afterwards, on the death of Mr. John Parry, the Coroner, he succeeded to that appointment, which he held many years. He then purchased Mr. Parry's house in Jewry-street, pulled it down, and on the site built a splendid mansion, and adjoining it a large hotel, called the Black Swan. In course of time he felt it necessary to take a partner, and the firm then became "Tomes and Heydon." He was also a banker—the firm being "Tomes and Russell." He was of great benefit to the rising town of Leamington, and patronized the sports of the turf by occasionally entering horses to run at Warwick races. He was first elected to Parliament for Warwick, on a vacancy in Feb. 1826, on the Whig interest, having polled 186 in competition with the Hon. G. Winn, who polled only 14. He was re-elected in 1830, and again after a contest in 1831, but in the following year he was defeated. Mr. Tomes had since retired into private life.

Lately. At the Cape of Good Hope, Robert Fair, esq., Captain R.N. and K.H., commanding the *Conway* 26. He was a native of the county Cork. His services were distinguished and eminently meritorious. In 1804, when master of the *Beaver* sloop, with her boats and those of the *Scorpion*, he assisted in cutting out the Dutch brig *Atlanta*, of 16 guns; and, while holding the same rank in the *Amethyst*, he was officially praised for his gallantry at the captures of the French frigates *Thetis*, in 1808, and the *Niemen*, in 1809. Subsequently, when Lieutenant, he commanded a gun-boat in the Walcheren expedition, and afterwards, in command of the *Locust* gun-brig in 1811, he drove ashore near Calais, and caused the destruction of a French brig of war. He was also at the blockade and siege of Dantzic in 1812. The *Locust* was paid off in July, 1814, and Lieutenant Fair appointed to the *Tay* 24, on the 5th Sept. following. He subsequently commanded the *Griper* revenue cruiser; received a handsome sword from Lloyd's for his humane and meritorious conduct on some particular

occasion, and was promoted to the rank of Commander from the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, Sept. 6, 1823. The Guelphic Order was conferred upon him in 1834; and Post rank in 1837. He fitted out the *Conway* for the Cape station in May 1843.

FEBRUARY.

2. At Clifton, Gloucestershire, aged 74, Juliana, wife of Samuel Frederick Milford, esq., and daughter of the late William Ainge, esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Bencher of the Middle Temple.

— At Paris, Charles Loudon, M.D. Dr. Loudon was a man of the highest attainments, professionally and otherwise, and was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him for the kindness of his heart, the benevolence of his disposition, and the amiableness of his manners. The deceased, who was only 43 years of age, was married about fifteen years ago to Miss Ryves, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Mr. Ryves, of Castle Ryves, in the county of Limerick. He has left no family. As a medical author, he was chiefly known for his work on population.

3. At the seat of his youngest son, Lord de Mauley, Canford House, Dorsetshire, aged 86, the Right Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, third Earl of Bessborough (1789), Viscount Duncannon (1723), and Baron of Bessborough, county of Kilkenny (1721), and Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, county of Leicester (1749), Vice-Admiral of Munster, and D.C.L.; uncle to Earl Fitz-William. His Lordship was born, January 24, 1758, the only son (his sisters being Catherine, Duchess of St. Albans, and Charlotte, Countess Fitz-William) of William, the second Earl of Bessborough, by Lady Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire. When Lord Duncannon, he was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created M.A., April 22. 1777, and D.C.L., April 30, 1779. After travelling abroad, he married, shortly after his return, in 1780, Lady Henrietta Frances Spencer, sister to the late Earl Spencer and to Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire. At the general election, in the same year, he was returned to Parliament for Knaresborough, for which he sat in three Parliaments, until his succession to the peerage. On the 30th March, 1782, on the formation of the Rockingham Administration, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but retired when the Marquess of Rockingham gave way to the Earl of Shelburne on the 13th of July following. When the Duke of Portland became prime minister, on the 8th of April, 1783, he was re-appointed to the Board of Admiralty; but this Ministry lasted little longer than the former, terminating in December of the same year. His Lordship succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, March 11, 1793. He was throughout life a consistent supporter of the Whig party. His Lordship married, November 27, 1780, Lady Henrietta Frances Spencer, second daughter of John, first Earl Spencer, and by that lady, who died November 11, 1821, he had issue three sons and one daughter.

4. At Clifton, aged 76, the Hon. Valentine Alicia, relict of the Hon. Sir Francis Burton, G.C.H., and sister to the Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry.

— At Limerick, the Hon. Mrs. Massy, relict of the Hon. G. E. Massy, of Riversdale. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Scanlan, esq., of Bassinane, county of Limerick; was married in 1791, and left a widow in January 1842, having had issue one son and three daughters.

5. At Bristol, aged 84, David Davies, M.D. He was for upwards of fifty years surgeon of St. Peter's Hospital, having been elected to that office in April, 1785. In 1790, a vote of the Corporation of the Poor recorded their approbation of his services; and, on his retiring from the office in 1837, he received from the Guardians of the Poor another gratifying and valuable testimonial of their sense of his services.

— At Nice, Frances Julia, wife of Granville Harcourt Vernon, esq., M.P. She was daughter of the late Anthony Hardolph Eyre, esq., of Grove Park, Notts, was married in 1814, and had issue a daughter, married in 1843 to Humphrey St. John Mildmay, esq., M.P., and five sons.

— Aged 78, the Rev. David Nicholls, of Glandiwles, Carmarthenshire, Vicar of Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire, to which he was collated in 1812, by Dr. Burgess, then Bishop of St. David's. His wife died two days before him, aged 70.

6. At Holywell, Flintshire, aged 32, the Rev. Arthur Downes Gardener, Vicar of that parish, late Fellow of Jesus

College, Oxford, who presented him to the living in 1837. He married, July 16, 1841, Hester Maria, daughter of Sir John P. S. Salusbury, of Brynbella, Flintshire.

— At Boulogne, aged 1, Bernard, and on the 16th Arthur Edwardes, sons of the Rev. Alfred Lyall, Vicar of Godmersham, Kent.

7. At Thelwall Hall, near Warrington, in the 64th year of her age, Lucy, the beloved wife of Peter Nicholson, esq. She was born at Warrington, 4th November, 1780, and was the only daughter and surviving child of William Eyres, esq., of that place. By her husband and family, and by a large circle of friends who knew and enjoyed her friendship, the loss of this lady will be long and painfully felt.

— In Adams-court, Broad-street, in his 81st year, Jeremiah Harman, esq. Mr. Harman was chief of a family known in the commercial world for nearly a century, and highly esteemed both in this and other countries. He may himself be said to have stood at the head of the city, both as to mercantile and private character; liberal in his dealings, and inspiring confidence by his honour and integrity, as well as love for his personal qualities. The house of which he died the principal partner, was of very old standing. It originated with the Lisbon trade, and was in extensive transactions with Portugal at the time of the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. At first the firm was Gurnell and Hoare; then Gurnell, Hoare, and Harman (the father of the late lamented gentleman); then Harman, Hoare, and Co.; and, lastly, Harman and Co., which was its title for the last forty years. To the Russian Court the house have been bankers for half a century, and so continue to the present. The subject of the present memoir was a Director of the Bank of England from 1794 to 1827; embracing the eventful period of the restriction of cash payments, and all the great financial and political difficulties of the country. He was much consulted by Mr. Pitt and Lord Liverpool on all questions of moment; and also gave evidence of the most important character before the Bullion Committee of 1810; before the Committees on the resumption of Cash Payments, in 1819; on the Bank Charter, in 1832; and on other investigations of similar character and importance. In 1816 he was Governor of the Bank; and in that year an addition of 25 per cent. was made to the capital of Bank stock. Three years afterwards, in 1819, the thanks of the Court were voted to him for his share in the labours of a commission which had been appointed by the Crown for the prevention of forgery. In 1827, on his retirement, the thanks of the General Court were unanimously voted to him for his long and valuable services. As a public character the late Mr. Harman was known to all the ministers of the day, from Mr. Pitt downwards. The Orleans collection of pictures was sent to the house for safe custody. In later life, on succeeding to his father's house at Woodford, as his walls became enlarged, his pictures increased. At Woodford, surrounded by pleasure grounds of little less than two miles in extent, Mr. Harman lived as a great city merchant and a gentleman ought to live. In his habits he was among the most regular, the most honourable, and the most exemplary of mankind. He was present at almost all the councils connected with charitable institutions, and his father and himself were amongst the founders and chief patrons of the Philanthropic Society in St. George's Fields. In acts of private charity, also, no one was more ready and liberal in relieving distress; and distinguished for his love and knowledge of the best works of the ancient masters, he was a kind friend to many modern artists.

— At St. Vincent's, aged 55, George Huskisson, esq., late Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at that port. He was brother to the late Right Hon. William Huskisson.

8. At Holywell, aged 82, Ann, daughter of the late Venerable and Rev. John Clarke, M.A., many years Master of the Grammar School, Guilsborough.

— At Brockhampton Park, Laura, wife of Fulwar Craven, esq. She was second daughter of George Vansittart, esq., of Bisham Abbey, for many years M.P. for Berks, was married in 1809, and has left issue three sons and one daughter.

— At Kirk Andreas Rectory, Isle of Man, the Venerable John Cecil Hall, B.C.L., Archdeacon of that island, and Rector of Kirk Andreas. He was the youngest son of the late Very Rev. Charles Henry Hall, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, by the Hon.

Anna Maria Bridget Byng, aunt to the present Viscount Torrington. He was a student of Christ Church, and was presented in 1832 by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of Great Cressingham with Bodney, Norfolk. In 1839 he was appointed Archdeacon of Man and Rector of Kirk Andreas. The Archdeacon was a man of lively and engaging manners, and an amiable and sincere Christian. Mr. Hall married, February 8, 1832, Frances Amelia, elder daughter of the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, and cousin to Viscount Powerscourt.

9. Sophia Frances, wife of Thomas Wright, esq., of Upton Hall, and mother of the present Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. She was a daughter of Charles Chaplin, esq., was married first to John Sutton, esq., who died in 1801, and secondly, in 1804, to Mr. Wright.

— At his rooms in Jesus College, Oxford, the Rev. Thomas Davies, B.D., lately, and for many years, Senior Fellow and Bursar of that Society, and Rector of Besils-legh, Berks. Mr. Davies was a native of Denbighshire. He was born in 1780, and entered as a commoner of Jesus College, Oxford, March 16, 1799. In 1802 he obtained a Scholarship, and in the following year became Fellow of that house, B.A. November 3, 1802, M.A. June 17, 1805, and Junior Proctor of the University in 1811. In 1813 (May 20) he proceeded Bachelor in Divinity. In early life, and immediately after taking his Master's degree, Mr. Davies accepted a chaplaincy in the Royal Navy, where he served on board the *Hibernia*, then stationed in the Mediterranean; but for many years he has resided constantly in the University, where, as well as in the neighbourhood, his kindness of feeling, unaffected hospitality, and the honest openness of his character, had endeared him to a very extensive acquaintance, by whom he was greatly esteemed, and universally lamented. And, it must be added, that in this feeling the poor, both of Oxford and Besils-legh, sincerely participated, for he was truly liberal in his charities in both places.

10. At Wisbech, South Brink, aged 75, John Sculthorpe, esq. He was many years in the commission of the peace for the Isle of Ely, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire.

— Aged 12, William Andrew, and, aged 10, Thomas, second and third sons of Thomas Peter Fernie, esq., surgeon, of Kimbolton. They were both drowned whilst skating on a fish-pond in the Duke of Manchester's park.

— At Bathurst, aged 79, Ann, widow of Simon Biddulph, esq., formerly of Tamworth, Staffordshire. She was only daughter of Thomas Burnet, esq., Captain and Commander R.N., and great-granddaughter of the celebrated Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, and (upon the death of her brother, the late Major-General John Burnet) became sole legal personal representative of that learned prelate.

— After only a few days' illness, at East Dereham, Hesther Hildesley and Catherine Thomasin Dickens, the only two surviving sisters of Lieutenant-General Sir S. Dickens, of Copdock House, near Ipswich.

11. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 92, Jane, relict of Mark Morley, esq., of Doctors' Commons, and sister to George, first Baron Harris, of Seringapatam.

— At the Close, Norwich, aged 80, the Rev. John Thurlow, Vicar of Hindringham, Norfolk; fourth surviving son of the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, Canon of Norwich, and the eldest by his second wife, Susannah, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Love. He was presented to Hindringham by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich in 1843.

13. At Worthing, aged 74, Major-General William Nedham, late Colonel of the 4th Veteran Battalion. This officer entered the service the 24th of May, 1786, as an Ensign in the 37th Foot. On the 24th of August following he was removed to the 17th Foot, and in September, 1788, he obtained a Lieutenancy in the same corps. He served on board the *Colossus* in Lord Howe's fleet as a marine for six months, and subsequently proceeded with his regiment to the West Indies. In July, 1794, he purchased a company in the 17th Foot, from which he was transferred to the 130th. From 1796 to 1800 he was on half-pay, but during this period served as a Brigade-Major on the staff in Ireland. In July, 1800, he was appointed to a Majority in the 9th Light Dragoons; in 1802 he was again on half-pay; in 1803 he served on the staff of the Sussex district; and the 9th of June, 1803, received a Majority in the 18th Foot. The 28th of August, 1804, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Battalion of Reserve; the 16th

of May, 1805, he was removed to the 3rd, afterwards the 1st Garrison Battalion. The 4th of June, 1813, he obtained the brevet of Colonel; that of Major-General the 12th of August, 1819; and was appointed Colonel of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, on that corps being formed, the 20th November following. Major-General Nedham's last foreign service was with the 1st Garrison Battalion at Malta.

— At Lancaster, aged 80, the Rev. John Manby, M.A., for thirty-seven years the Vicar of that parish. He was chaplain to his late R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

— At Dunsborough House, Ripley, Surrey, aged 75, the Rev. George Walton Onslow, Rector of Wisley in that county. He was the second son of George Onslow, esq., of Dunsborough House, (descended from Lieut.-General Richard Onslow, brother to the first Lord Onslow.) He was presented to the rectory of Wisley in 1806 by the Earl of Onslow. He succeeded his brother Pooley Onslow, esq., in his estates in 1822. He married, in 1800, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Campbell, esq., by whom he left issue a numerous family.

14. At Warmington Grange, near Cheltenham, aged 42, the Hon. Mrs. Gist. She was Marianne, only daughter of the late and sister to the present Lord Rossmore, and married, 1824, Samuel G. Gist, esq. She left 200*l.* to be given in public charity in the parishes with which she was connected.

— After a long and severe illness, in his 72nd year, the Rev. James Carlos, of Frostenden Grove, in the county of Suffolk, formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, and forty years Rector of Thorpe by Haddiscoe, Norfolk, to which he was presented in 1804, by the then Lord Chancellor. He was the only son of the Rev. James Carlos, many years Rector of Blofield in Norfolk, and last descendant of Colonel Carless, or Carlis, the faithful friend and companion of King Charles the Second, at Boscobel, after the battle of Worcester in 1651. Of an amiable and benevolent disposition, possessing great kindliness of heart, he did much good without ostentation, and has left many sorrowing friends.

15. At the White Lodge, Richmond Park, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, of Up Ottery in the county of Devon, a Privy Councillor, Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park, High Steward of Reading, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, D.C.L. and F.S.A. Lord Sidmouth was born on the 30th May, 1757, the eldest son of Dr. Anthony Addington, a physician of great practice in the early part of the reign of George the Third, who had attained, indeed, to such professional eminence that, even after his retirement from practice, he was called in to visit the King during his Majesty's illness in 1783. This eminent statesman was the last survivor of that band of uncompromising patriots whom Divine Providence raised up to encounter the shock of the French Revolution, and to rescue this country from the evils, political, moral, and religious, which that event brought upon every other nation in Europe. Through the confidential intimacy with which Dr. Addington was honoured by the Earl of Chatham, Lord Sidmouth became at a very early age the friend of William Pitt. This circumstance naturally led to his entrance on political life. He had been educated first at Winchester, where he acquired the friendship, which he retained through life, of his tutor, that eminent scholar George Isaac Huntingford, afterwards Bishop of Hereford; and subsequently at Brazennose College, Oxford, which he entered on the 14th January, 1774, took the degree of B.A. February 26, 1778, and in the year 1779 obtained the Bachelor's Prize for an English essay on the "Affinity between Painting and Writing in point of composition;" and it is worthy of record, that in the rostrum of the theatre on that occasion a friendship commenced between him and the late Marquess of Wellesley, which terminated only at the decease of that eminent statesman and scholar. Mr. Addington proceeded M.A. November 18, 1780, and on leaving the university kept terms at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar May 11, 1784, intending to follow that profession; but the assumption of the reins of Government by his illustrious friend speedily dissipated such views, and at the general election which succeeded Mr. Fox's and Lord North's discomfiture on their celebrated East India Bill, Mr. Addington repaired to London to follow the fortunes of Mr. Pitt, and began to take an active part in public affairs. In the year 1784, in consequence of the estimation in which

his brother-in-law, James Sutton, esq., of New Park, was held by the inhabitants of Devizes, Mr. Addington was unanimously returned to Parliament as a representative of that borough; and such was the firm attachment of his constituents that, without encountering opposition, or incurring any expense, he remained their member during the whole course of his parliamentary career, a period of above twenty years. In May, 1789, on Lord Grenville's vacating the speakership for a seat in the cabinet, Mr. Addington was elected Speaker by a large majority over his opponent, Sir Gilbert Elliott. There, however, the opposition ceased, and, from that moment until his assumption of the seals of Government in March 1801, he experienced not only the utmost respect and obedience in deference to his office, but also the most marked and friendly personal attentions from all the great rivals of the day. As this was one of the most arduous, honourable, and important occupations of his life, so was it one to which he was wont to look back with greater complacency than to any other. The character and conduct of Mr. Addington from that period belong to history; and when the suitable time for disclosing to the world the real motives, course, and limits of his policy shall have arrived, the thirty-eight months of his brief administration will be found, it is believed, to contain as many proofs on the part of the prime-minister of attachment to his Sovereign, of devotion to his country, and of an ardent love of peace combined with a firm, vigilant, and uncompromising resistance to the endless encroachments of a foreign enemy, as can be found in any other portion of the annals of this country. It will be sufficient to observe, that Mr. Addington assumed the Government at a time when the nation was disheartened and exhausted by a protracted and (on the part, at least, of her allies) most unsuccessful war. Under these circumstances the public were clamorous for peace; and Mr. Addington had the merit to obtain for them that blessing, on terms which were admitted, by a great majority both within and without the walls of Parliament, to be favourable beyond expectation. It soon appeared, however, that a state of peace was incompatible with the policy of the first Consul of France, who, as has since appeared, considered success in war essential to his political existence. Hence ensued a series of aggressions on the part of Napoleon which at length compelled the British Government to declare war, because, as Mr. Addington explained to the House of Commons, "It was no longer possible, with honour, to remain at peace." England had hitherto fought for victory; she had now, as it appeared, to struggle for existence; the efforts, however, which she made under her brave King to preserve her sacred soil inviolate from hostile aggression seem to have been fully sufficient for the purpose, since Mr. Addington had at that time in England, including militia and volunteers, about a million of men under arms. Unexampled, however, in magnitude as these preparations were, Mr. Pitt nevertheless considered them insufficient; and in consequence united himself, on this solitary occasion, with Mr. Fox, for the purpose of opposing the Government. It is not our present intention to enter upon the motives which led to Mr. Addington's resignation. We shall only remark, that the chief power in the state was never with him an object of ambition, and that he had only assumed it originally at his Sovereign's earnest desire; postponing on this, as on all other occasions, his personal inclinations to his sense of public duty. When, therefore, circumstances, of which to speak more particularly now would be premature, convinced him that it had become his duty to retire, he resigned the helm of state with much more satisfaction than most men probably would have experienced on assuming it. The prevailing characteristics of Mr. Addington's government were those of his whole conduct throughout life, firmness, consistency, honour, and truth. He manifested an inflexible tenaciousness of purpose, combined with the utmost gentleness of temper, suavity of manners, kindness of disposition, and integrity of heart. Added to this he was so remarkably exempt from the sensation of fear, that his friends believed he never had felt what it was. The course which Mr. Addington pursued after his resignation was moderate and dignified, furnishing an example, valuable in proportion to its rarity, to all future statesmen. At this time, and throughout his political career, he not only carefully abstained from all factious opposition, but he felt it to be his duty to support the Government of the day in promoting every

measure that might emanate from them, of which he could conscientiously approve. He had been honoured with the appellation of the King's Friend, and his devoted and reverential attachment to that patriotic and Christian Prince made him always ready to sacrifice private inclination at the call of his King and country. In obedience to such principles, he accepted office, and became a member of Mr. Pitt's government, as President of the Council, in January 1805, on which occasion, to remove difficulties which need not here be explained, he reluctantly accepted a peerage, and bade a final adieu to that House over which he had long so ably presided, and which was the chief seat of his popularity. He resigned the Presidentship in July following. Lord Sidmouth also accepted office, after Mr. Pitt's death, as Lord Privy Seal with Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville in February, 1806, and in October following he again became President of the Council. In March, 1807, he gave place, as he had done before, to Earl (afterwards Marquess) Camden; but in April, 1812, he became a third time Lord President under Mr. Perceval. It was not, however, until the formation of Lord Liverpool's government after Mr. Perceval's tragical death in the same year that he again took a very prominent part in public affairs. He then, at the particular request of Lord Liverpool, accepted the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, in which, during ten years of unusual excitement in the field of domestic politics, he exhibited wisdom and moral courage of the highest order. The most decisive of all Lord Sidmouth's measures as Home Secretary was his dispersion, in August, 1819, of the great meeting at Manchester, his arrest of the leaders, and his subsequent defence of the magistrates who acted on that occasion. For this proceeding, though it occasioned the smallest possible loss of life, and, by putting an end to such meetings for the future, was the means of averting most serious evils, he was loudly and bitterly arraigned, both in and out of Parliament, by those who understood little either of the character of the man they attacked, or of the magnitude of the danger from which his prompt and vigorous interference had rescued the country. The other leading event of his Lordship's administration at the Home Office, was the sanguinary plot formed by Thistlewood and others, in the spring of 1820, to assassinate the whole of the King's ministers when assembled at a cabinet dinner. Through the vigilance of the Home Secretary, and still more through God's merciful interference, it was providentially frustrated, and the destruction which those wicked men had prepared for others fell upon their own heads. In 1822 he tendered to the King his resignation, which was graciously but reluctantly accepted. Still, however, at the express desire of his Majesty, and the earnest request of Lord Liverpool, he retained his seat in the cabinet, though without office, for two years longer, and then, in 1824, retired finally from official life. It is not our intention to follow the venerable statesman through the twenty years of calm, dignified, Christian retirement, which he was permitted to enjoy. He resisted the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, even to the last division upon the Third Reading. It was during the discussion of that Bill, that he made, as is believed, his last speech in Parliament. Three facts, exemplifying his disinterestedness and contempt of sordid lucre, must not remain unnoticed. One is, that eight years before his death he voluntarily resigned a pension of 3000*l.* per annum, which was secured to him by Act of Parliament, and which he might with perfect propriety have retained till his death; but which, feeling that from altered circumstances he did not particularly require it, he thought it right to relinquish. The second shall be related in the words of a fellow statesman still surviving, which are recorded in the Annual Register for 1807, page 149, in the report of the debate that arose in consequence of the presumed intention of the Crown to grant to the new prime Minister, Mr. Perceval, the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for life. Lord Henry Petty said:—"A recent and very remarkable case had occurred in corroboration of his opinion, that the Crown ought to have been advised to limit its power and prerogatives of rewarding eminent services by granting places for life. On an arrangement that was then proposed, this very place was offered to Lord Sidmouth, who had rendered considerable services during his long and meritorious discharge of his duties as Speaker of the House of Commons. Lord Sidmouth declined it, saying he could not bring himself to be instrumental in alienating

from the Crown the means of rewarding greater public services than he, as yet, had been able to perform." The third fact is sufficiently explained in the preface to the following lines, which, though printed anonymously, obtained considerable circulation at the period of his resignation of the government in 1801:

Lines on Mr. Addington's Resignation and noble Refusal to accept of either Pension or Peerage.

Let others prostrate hail the rising sun,
Prouder, I bow to that whose course is run—
And never did the flaming orb of day,
When westward darted his descending ray,
From the vast empire of the skies retire,
With brighter splendour, or with purer fire.

Lord Sidmouth subsequently declined both an Earldom and the Order of the Garter, offered to his acceptance by his gracious sovereign. Lord Sidmouth was twice married; first, to Ursula-Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Leonard Hammond, of Cheam, county of Surrey, esq.; she died June 23, 1811: and, secondly July 29, 1823, to the Hon. Marianne, widow of Thomas Townsend, of Honington Park, county of Warwick, esq., and only daughter, and at length heiress, of his old friend Sir William Scott, the late Lord Stowell. This lady he survived, she dying on the 26th April, 1842. The first Lady Sidmouth had eight children, (of whom one son and four daughters survive,) viz., 1. the Hon. Henry Addington, who died in 1823, aged 37; 2. a son, who died an infant in 1789; 3. the Right Hon. William Leonard, now Viscount Sidmouth; 4. the Hon. Mary Anne Ursula Addington, unmarried; 5. the Hon. Frances, married in 1820 to the Hon. and Very Rev. George Pellew, Dean of Norwich, and has issue; 6. the Hon. Charlotte, married in 1838 to the Rev. Horace Gore Currie; 7. a son, who died an infant in 1798; and 8. the Hon. Harriet, married in 1838 to Thomas Barker Wall, esq. The present Viscount is in holy orders; and married in 1820 Mary, daughter of the late Rev. John Young, Rector of Thorpe, Northamptonshire, by whom he has eleven children.

16. In Manchester-square, aged 35, the Right Hon. Edmond Henry Pery, Viscount Glentworth, eldest son of the late Viscount Glentworth, and grandson of the Earl of Limerick. He married in 1836 Eva Maria, second daughter of Henry Villebois, esq., but left no issue. His next brother, William Henry, born 1812, now becomes Lord Glentworth.

17. At Borneo, in his 35th year, James Erskine Murray, of Aberdona, county of Clackmannan, esq., Advocate; uncle to Lord Elibank. He was born May 4, 1810, the third son of Alexander seventh Lord Elibank, and the eldest son of his second marriage, with Catherine, daughter of James Stewart, esq. He was called to the Scottish bar as an advocate; and published in 1836 an interesting account of a Summer Tour across the Pyrenees. In conjunction with Mr. C. W. Bowra, he undertook a commercial expedition from China to the island of Borneo, where he met his death. After their arrival on the coast, the two vessels, the schooner *Young Queen* and the brig *Anna*, entered the river Coti for about 80 miles, and anchored off Tongarron. During the ascent no opposition was offered; and on arriving at the town named, where the sultan resides, he expressed himself gratified by the visit, and willing to trade with the vessels. Deceived by these friendly appearances, they were moored; but after some time having elapsed, there appeared no intention on the part of the inhabitants to buy or sell. From the large body of armed men congregating around the Sultan's house, suspicions began to be entertained that all was not right. These suspicions were soon confirmed by attempts being made to board on two several nights, which were prevented by the vigilance of those on the watch. The Sultan had now thrown aside every appearance of friendliness, and there was no longer any doubt of his intention to destroy the vessels, if possible. Mr. Murray, deeply impressed with their dangerous position, addressed a letter to the captains of the *Young Queen* and the *Anna*, stating his conviction that they could only escape by fighting their way through the gun-boats and floating batteries with which they were surrounded: he also endeavoured to get hostages from the Sultan, for a safe passage down the river: in this he failed. The attack commenced upon the vessels on the 16th February, while they were still at anchor, by masked batteries from the shore and gun-boats. They slipped their cables, and commenced their almost hopeless attempt to fight their way out of the river, surrounded by numerous boats which kept up an incessant fire from their long brass guns. On every turn of the river they found a fresh battery to contend with, the boats keeping up the pursuit out of

range of the swivels, but not of the long guns, from which in the *Young Queen* there were fired 550 shot, and a proportionate number from the *Anna*. At one time the *Anna* got on a mud bank, but her consort nobly bore up and ranged alongside for her protection, until she got off. But for this she would inevitably have been taken. The night being calm, with a strong ebb tide, the two vessels were lashed together, and allowed to drift with the current, determined to escape or perish in company. Ahead of each was a boat to pull them round when they got broadside on to the current; the men in these boats state positively that they heard English voices hailing them from the shore. After thirty-six hours of continuous fighting, they reached within a few miles of the mouth of the river, and escape appeared certain. But they found a numerous fleet of boats ahead of them, which had entered through some unknown creek. This was the last and most desperate attack, and the number of pirates killed must have been immense. With personal safety almost within his grasp, here poor Murray was killed, in the *Young Queen*. He was fighting the midship guns when he was struck by a two-pounder on the breast; death was instantaneous. The ships at length passed the bar and flats at the mouth of the river, though at sunset the boats were still in chase. During the whole affair the conduct of the officers and men was excellent. An unflinching determination was evinced to escape or die in the attempt, and Mr. Murray was the moving spirit by which they were all influenced. Two lives were lost in the other vessel, and four were wounded in the *Anna*, and one in the *Young Queen*. Mr. Murray married, in 1832, Isabella, only child of the late James Erskine, esq., of Aberdona, son of James Lord Alva, of the Earl of Mar's family. He thereupon assumed the name of Erskine before his own. He left issue a son and heir, Alexander Erskine, born in 1832, another son, and two daughters.

18. Buried at St. Bride's, Fleet-street, aged 42, Charles Cole, a well-known character. He was 5 feet 7 inches in height, and of extraordinary bulk, weighing nearly 24 stone. He had been cook at the Rainbow, Fleet-street, nearly 14 years.

— At Brickwall, Anne, wife of Thomas Frewen, esq., of Brickwall House, Northiam, Sussex, and of Cold Overton Hall, Leicestershire, last surviving daughter of William Wilson Carus Wilson, esq., of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland.

19. At Brighton, aged 67, Lieutenant-General Sir Gregory Holman Bromley Way, Knt. C. B. Colonel of the First West India Regiment. He was the fifth son of Benjamin Way, esq., of Denham-place, Bucks, and Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Cooke, D.D. Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and was born in London, December 28, 1776. He entered the army in 1797, as Ensign in the 26th or Cameronian Regiment of Foot, and was captured by a French privateer on his passage to join that corps in Canada: he was detained prisoner in France during a year and a half, and ultimately regained his liberty by exchange. The 3rd of November 1799, he procured a Lieutenancy in the 35th Foot, and with that corps served two years in the Mediterranean, being engaged at the siege of Valetta and capture of Malta from the French. The 20th January, 1803, he obtained a company in the 5th Foot, and, after serving in the Channel Islands, sailed with his regiment as part of an expedition under Lord Cathcart to the Elbe, but, the vessel being wrecked off the Texel, he was taken prisoner by the Dutch. On his exchange he served in the expedition to Buenos Ayres and the Cape de Verd, with Major-General R. Craufurd, and subsequently went to St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and South America. He served as Assistant Quartermaster-General to the forces under Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, and at the storming of Buenos Ayres led the right wing of the infantry brigade. The 25th February, 1808, he obtained a Majority in the 29th Foot, and proceeded forthwith to Portugal, in which country as well as in Spain his regiment highly distinguished itself. He served under Sir Brent Spencer off Cadiz, and thence proceeded to join the army under the Duke of Wellington in Portugal. He was present at the battle of Roleia, and subsequently commanded the light infantry of Major-General Stewart's brigade, which led the advance of the British army in the actions of the 10th, 11th, and 12th of May, at the passage of the Douro, capture of Oporto, and subsequent retreat of Soult's army.—He was present in the battles of the 27th and 28th of July, at Talavera, and engaged in the action on the hill commanding the left of the British position,

which was so gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet by the 29th Regiment, on the 27th, and defended on the morning of the 28th against a body of 8000 French grenadiers, who attempted to regain it, but were repulsed by the 29th and 48th Regiments. He was present also at the battle of Albuera, in 1811, and on the fall of his Lieut.-Colonel succeeded to the command of the 29th during the action, for which he had the honour of receiving a medal. In the midst of this action, during which the British force suffered severely, 7000 men being opposed to 22,000 of the best troops of the enemy, he was shot through the body, and his left arm fractured by a musket-shot at the shoulder joint. The 30th of May, 1811, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On his return in that year, with the skeleton of the 29th, reduced to about 100 effective men, Colonel Way by considerable exertions reformed the corps, and embarked a second time for the Peninsula, in 1813. But the heat of the climate, and the effects of the severe wounds he had received, made his return to England indispensable. His Majesty George IV. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and appointed him in 1814 Companion of the Bath, with permission to wear the Order of the Tower and Sword presented to him by the King of Portugal. Shortly after his return he was appointed to the Staff in North Britain, as Deputy Adjutant-General, and, on that office being abolished in 1822, was named Colonel of the 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion, which was disbanded three years subsequently. On the accession of William IV. in 1830, he was raised to the rank of Major-General, and to that of Lieutenant-General, 23rd November, 1841, on the birth of the Prince of Wales. On the 21st of November, 1843, he was gazetted to the Colonelcy of the first West India Regiment. Lieut.-General Way married, May 19, 1845, Marianne, daughter of John Weyland, esq., of Woodeaton, Oxfordshire, and Woodrising, Norfolk, by whom he left no issue.

— At Thrandestone, Suffolk, aged 73, the Rev. Nathaniel D'Eye, Rector of that parish, and a magistrate for the county. He was of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; and was presented to Thrandestone in 1800 by Sir Edward Kerrison.

21. At Portsmouth, John Spice Halbert, esq., Purser, R.N., formerly Secretary to Admirals Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. and Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. while those distinguished officers were Commanders-in-Chief during the late war. He was a magistrate of Portsmouth, and also of the county of Southampton.

22. At his seat Barlborough Hall, Derbyshire, in his 52nd year, the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rodes, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a Magistrate for the county of Derby.

23. At his seat, Featherstone Castle, Northumberland, aged 75, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, Baron Wallace, of Knaresdale, county of Northumberland, a Privy Councillor, D.C.L., &c. Lord Wallace was sixth in descent from Thomas Wallace, who purchased lands at Asholme in the parish of Haltwhistle in Northumberland in 1637. His father, James Wallace, esq., Barrister-at-Law, (the son of Mr. Thomas Wallace, an attorney at Brampton in Cumberland,) added to the family property by purchasing the contiguous manors of Knaresdale and Thornhope, in 1769. He afterwards became successively Solicitor and Attorney-General to King George the Third, and died in the latter office, in 1783. By his wife Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Simpson, of Carleton Hall, in Cumberland, esq., (by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Pattison, of Musgrave Hall, esq.) he had issue the statesman now deceased, and one daughter, who died unmarried in 1792. He was born at Brompton, in Cumberland, in the year 1769. At a very early age he was placed at Eton, and after passing through that school, was removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he was the contemporary and associate of the late Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Canning, and where he was created M.A. March 18, 1790, and D.C.L. July 5, 1793. His original destination had been to the bar, but this was early abandoned for a seat in Parliament, to which he was chosen (for Grampound) at the general election in 1790. His subsequent elections were, for Penrhyn 1796, for Hindon 1802, for Shaftesbury 1807, for Weymouth 1812, for Cockermouth 1813, and for Weymouth 1818, 1820, and 1826. The precarious state of his health compelled him, during the two first winters after he became a member of the House of Commons, to seek the benefit of a southern climate, and it was not until late

in the session of 1792 that his parliamentary attendance became at all regular. Towards the close of that year, the disturbed and critical state of the country, owing to the dangerous excitement pervading many parts of it, led to the sudden re-assembling of Parliament; and Mr. Wallace was seconder of the address in the House of Commons on that memorable occasion. In July, 1797, he was appointed to a seat at the Admiralty, from whence he was removed, in May, 1800, to become one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. While in the latter situation, he took an active part in the various questions relating to the commerce and political affairs of India, and in the defence of the policy and conduct pursued by Lord Wellesley in the administration of our Eastern possessions, and particularly of the transactions in the Carnatic, which formed a prominent object of attack and discussion in the House of Commons. When, in the year 1801, in consequence of the obstacles presented to the proposed repeal of the Catholic disabilities, Mr. Pitt felt it necessary to retire from the administration, Mr. Wallace continued (at his express instance) to hold office under his successor, and was soon after called to a seat in the Privy Council (May 21, 1801). When again Mr. Pitt resumed the situation of minister in 1804, Mr. Wallace made a part of the Government then formed, which was eventually dissolved by the death of that illustrious statesman, in January, 1806, and was succeeded by the united administration of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville. Mr. Fox survived his great rival but a few months; a few months more put an end to the administration; and the colleagues of Mr. Pitt were recalled to the direction of public affairs, of which they continued in possession under successive ministers till the year 1827. Mr. Wallace having, in 1807, returned with his political friends to office, resigned it in 1816, and, in the year 1818, became again a member of the Government as Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for the management of Trade. In consequence of the depressed state of trade, and various petitions to which it gave rise, committees were appointed by the respective Houses of Parliament to consider the state of our foreign trade, and the best means for maintaining and improving it. The committee appointed by the House of Commons included most of those members who were engaged in commercial pursuits, and were distinguished for their ability and intelligence, without reference to the political party with which they might be connected. In the chair of this committee Mr. Wallace had the honour of being placed. In the interval between the session of 1822 and that of the ensuing year, circumstances occurred which occasioned the retirement of Mr. Wallace from the Board of Trade (where he was succeeded by Mr. Huskisson). On the motion made soon after the commencement of the session of 1823 in the House of Commons, for the re-appointment of the Committee of Foreign Trade, his retirement was adverted to with strong expressions of regret on the part of several members, and most honourable testimony was borne to his merits, the services rendered by him to the commerce of the country, and the estimation in which they were held. This was followed by addresses from many of the principal trading towns in different parts of the kingdom, conveying the same sentiments, and assurances of the public regret produced by his retirement. Of these, the most distinguished and gratifying was that received from the merchants and traders of the city of London, which, in the course of a very few days, received the signatures of nearly all the leading commercial and banking establishments of the city, and was presented to him at his house by a deputation consisting of the Lord Mayor and nineteen members of the House of Commons (including the members for the city) connected with the trade of the metropolis, together with the heads of various public companies. In October, 1823, while Mr. Wallace was in Ireland, the office of Master of the Mint became vacant, and was offered to, and accepted by him. His attention was much bestowed on the improvement of the coinage during the period he held that situation, which continued until the lamented event which deprived the country of the valuable services of Lord Liverpool, and caused a change of administration in May, 1827. In the construction of the succeeding administration, which, after some delay, was entrusted to Mr. Canning, very flattering inducements were known to have been held out to Mr. Wallace to become a part of it; but, under the impression prevalent at the time, that the repeal of the Catholic disqualification was involved in the success of that administra-

tion, he felt it his duty to decline them. The death of Mr. Canning was, in a few months, followed by a new ministry under the Duke of Wellington, and in the course of the arrangements for the formation of that ministry, Mr. Wallace was, on the 2nd Feb. 1828, raised to the peerage, the announcement of which appeared in the same Gazette with those of the ministerial appointments. The title he assumed was Baron Wallace of Knaresdale. Lord Wallace married, Feb. 16, 1844, Jane, Dowager Viscountess Melville, who had been the second wife of Henry first Viscount Melville, and previously Lady Jane Hope, sixth daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun. This lady died without issue, June 9, 1829, and was buried in a new mausoleum attached to the chapel at Featherstone Castle, consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle. The peerage conferred on Lord Wallace has become extinct. His male heir is John Wallace, esq., of the Madras civil service, eldest surviving son of his uncle, the late John Wallace, esq., of Golden-square, Westminster, to whom, however, his Lordship bequeathed the sum of £1000 only, leaving his estates (including those which had been in his family from the reign of Charles I.) to Col. the Hon. James Hope, next brother to the Earl of Hopetoun, and nephew to his late lady the Dowager Viscountess Melville.

— At Canaan Lodge, Edinburgh, aged 30, Duncan Farquharson Gregory, esq., M.A., Fellow and Sub-Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was the youngest son of the late Dr. James Gregory (who so long kept up the fame of the University of Edinburgh as a medical school), and inherited the mathematical talent of his ancestor, the inventor of the Gregorian telescope. He graduated B.A. in 1837 as 5th Wrangler, M.A. 1841. His nervous system was impaired by severe study, inducing bodily disease, which proved fatal, and has deprived science of a shining ornament. His amiable character will live long in the hearts of his friends and acquaintances.

25. In Osnaburg-street, Regent's-park, aged 73, Mr. John Wright. He was the son of a clerk to a manufacturing house in the city of Norwich, and was apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. J. Roper, a silk-mercer. Habits of business were, however, unsuitable to his taste; and he early evinced a disposition to literary pursuits. Upon the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to London, and was there engaged as foreman or superintendent at Mr. Hookham's rooms in Bond-street, where he made the acquaintance of many distinguished literary men of the time. He afterwards entered into business on his own account as a bookseller in Piccadilly; and at his house was concocted the celebrated work entitled "The Antijacobin," and many of the articles were there written. He introduced Mr. John Gifford to Mr. Canning and to Mr. Frere as the editor of the publication. As a publisher, Mr. Wright was unsuccessful: he wanted the necessary capital; and he was obliged, therefore, to abandon the trade. He became acquainted with Mr. Cobbett, who speculated upon the publication of a "Parliamentary History"; and Mr. Wright wrote the whole of this work, no part whatever of it proceeding from the pen of Mr. Cobbett. They disagreed; a lawsuit was the consequence; and the work merged into "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates," of which Mr. Wright became the editor, holding an interest in the work for some years. Mr. Wright was also the author of a "Life of Mr. Huskisson," which he published, together with the speeches of that statesman, upon his own account; and this speculation was attended with considerable loss, and, indeed, involved him in difficulties from which he never got perfectly emancipated. He was employed as a sub-editor to many works published by Mr. Murray and Mr. Bentley, of which we may particularly mention Croker's edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," "Byron's Works and Illustrations," "Crabbe's Works," "The Chatham Correspondence," and "Walpole's Letters," upon which work he was engaged at the time of his decease. But Mr. Wright's chief, and unfortunately unfinished, publication consists of "Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons during the 13th Parliament of Great Britain, and commonly known as the 'Unreported Parliament.'" These were found among the Bridgewater MSS. in the British Museum, written in short-hand, to which Mr. Wright formed a key, transcribed the debates, and printed them, together with "Illustrations of the Parliamentary History of the Reign of George the Third," drawn from various unpublished letters, private journals, memoirs, &c. In this very important work he did not

meet with the support he deserved, though it is admitted on all hands to be ably executed. Lord Brougham has given his testimony to Mr. Wright's ability in his late volume on the statesmen of George III. and also in his place in Parliament.

— Aged 80, Mr. James Priestley, cloth manufacturer, Birstal. He was nephew of the late Dr. Priestley; but, as proof that he had not to experience the same amount of vicissitude as his celebrated uncle, he was born, baptized, and died in the same room. He left behind him a brother, in his 85th year, and a sister in her 83rd.

— At Caistor, Lincolnshire, aged 44, the Rev. George Watson, Vicar of Caistor, and Rector of Rothwell, in that county. He was formerly of Brazenose College, Oxford. He was presented to the Vicarage of Caistor by the Rev. W. F. (now Dr.) Hook, prebendary of Caistor, in 1833; and to the Rectory of Rothwell, by the Earl of Yarborough, in 1835. He was a man of very sensitive temperament, and having, in consequence of a slight dispute with one of his parishioners, been proceeded against under the Church Discipline Act, the issuing of a commission of inquiry, though merely preliminary to an investigation, appears to have affected his reason, and he terminated his existence by discharging a gun into his mouth.

26. Aged 70, Michael Fryer, esq. highly distinguished for his mathematical attainments. He was for many years secretary and lecturer to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Bristol, and more recently librarian to the late John Hutton, esq. of Marske Hall, near Richmond. He was employed by London booksellers in editing various mathematical works, but to few of which he put his name. An original work of his own, entitled "An Introduction to the Geometrical Analysis of the Ancients," affords proof both of talent and research; and while at Bristol he proposed publishing a general history of mathematics, for which he possessed ample materials, but from want of due encouragement the scheme was ultimately abandoned. A work quite congenial to his taste, "A Synoptical Table of data for the construction of Triangles," similar to Lawson's and Leybourne's, but much more comprehensive, occupied him occasionally for many years, and is fortunately left in a state nearly complete for publication.

29. At Park-road, Regent's Park, aged 53, Charles Carpenter Bompas, esq., serjeant-at-law, senior of the Western Circuit. He died very suddenly from inflammation of the bowels. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple Nov. 24, 1815, and to the degree of serjeant-at-law in Trinity term, 1827.

— At Cork, aged 17, Miss Anna Delacour, eldest daughter of the Treasurer of the county. Her death was caused by hydrophobia, from the bite of a pet dog.

Lately.—At his house in Philadelphia, Mr. Nicholas Biddle, late President of the United States Bank. Mr. Biddle's career and character have some features which require a good deal of elucidation and discrimination, in order to be properly understood. As a private member of society he was one of the most accomplished—most honourable—most amiable—and most courteous of men. As a public man, in the Presidency of the United States Bank, he conducted its affairs, during the first years of its existence, with great skill, integrity, and prudence. But as soon as the intriguing politicians of both parties got hold of him, when he wanted a fresh charter, he went astray further and further, until the institution exploded, and strewed, as we have seen, the whole land with its ruins. It is asserted that the narrative of the deceptions and duperies which have been practised by these politicians on Mr. Biddle, during his career, would surpass anything written in the annals of intrigue and corruption; and that the recollection of these deceptions constantly pressing on his wounded spirit, was the main cause of his sudden and premature death.

— In Milan, Luigi Canonica, the eminent architect. Nearly forty years have now elapsed since he began that great work of his at Milan—the "Arena," or Amphitheatre, a work perfectly unique in modern times, being modelled after the similar structures of the ancients, and similarly intended for the exhibition of public games and festivals. It is an ellipsis in plan, whose longest diameter measures 780 English feet, and its shorter one 380; and is capable of containing 30,000 spectators. Among other buildings by him in the same city, those of most note are—the beautiful Palazzo Belloni; the Casa Canonica, his own residence; and the three theatres—Teatro Rè, Carcano, and Filodrammatico. Besides these last mentioned he built two other theatres, at Brescia and Mantua;

and designed a sixth—namely, the new theatre at Parma, which was executed by Bettoii. Very few architects, therefore, have erected so many edifices of that particular class. He bequeathed 174,000 francs to the Primary Schools of Lombardy, and 87,000 francs to the Academy of Fine Arts at Milan, for the purpose of educating some deserving young men as painters, sculptors, or architects; which two sums amount to upwards of 10,000*l.* sterling—much greater, in proportion, for Italy than it would be here in England.

MARCH.

1. At St. Leonard's, aged 81, Anne, relict of Wm. Ashe, esq. of Ashgrove, county of Cork, and second daughter of the late Sir Emanuel Moore, bart., of Ross-Carberry, in that county.

2. In St. James's-square, at an advanced age, the Right Hon. Catharine dowager Countess Beauchamp, widow of William first Earl Beauchamp. She was the only daughter of James Dean, esq. and was left a widow in 1816, having had issue the late and present Earls, the dowager Countess Longford, and several other children.

— At Harrow Weald, Ann-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. I. Appleyard, and only daughter of the late George Jackson, esq. of the Chancery Office, and of Bushey Heath.

3. At Newtown Cottage, Swanage, Dorsetshire, aged 66, Lieut.-Colonel William Grove White, C.B. He entered the service in April, 1795, and was appointed Ensign, by purchase, in a corps then raising by the Hon. Colonel Ward, and in August was removed to the 48th Regiment, in which he was shortly afterwards promoted to a Lieutenancy. In November of the same year, he sailed for the West Indies, with the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby and Adm. Sir Hugh Christian. He was at the capture of St. Lucia, and suffered severely from the fatigues of service and the noxious influence of the climate, until the year 1797, when the regiment being reduced to a skeleton, he returned with it to England. On the 48th being recruited in 1798, he accompanied it to Gibraltar, and subsequently in the expedition up the Mediterranean, where he assisted at the taking of Malta, and in 1802 was sent to England with the limited-service men of his corps, preparatory to their discharge. A few months after the regiment followed, and receiving reinforcements from the army of reserve, was formed into two battalions, to the second of which this officer was appointed paymaster; but he relinquished that office on his promotion to a company in 1804, and in 1805 joined the 1st Battalion, under orders for Gibraltar, where he continued until 1809, and for the last thirteen months acted as Town-Major of that garrison, and part of the time previously as Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Drummond, then in command. During the above interval, this officer, in conjunction with the then Capt. Halley of the 10th Foot, raised under the sanction of Lieut.-General Drummond, 500 men and upwards, who were transferred to the regiment of Meuron by order of the Duke of York. In 1809 he joined the army under the Duke of Wellington, with which he actively served during the transactions in the Peninsula, except at short periods, when severe illness obliged him to repair to England for the benefit of his health. He was promoted to his Majority in 1809. He commanded the 48th Regiment in the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, in the latter of which his horse was shot under him, and he himself was wounded in the leg and dangerously in the ribs, from the effects of which together with a former wound in the head he suffered at times both mentally and bodily. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the 26th of August, 1813. He returned from the south of France in 1814, with the 48th Regiment. In 1817 he was appointed to the command of the consolidated dépôts at Canterbury. In Dec. 1823, he was appointed to the command of the 94th Regiment, which he accompanied from Scotland to Gibraltar. He sold out in 1826, retaining his rank.

4. At Louth, Colonel Walter Frederick O'Reilly, C.B. He entered the army in Oct. 1811, and retired on half-pay in Jan. 1829. He was raised to the brevet rank of Colonel in Nov. 1841. He married July 19, 1823, Harriet Duchess dowager of Roxburghe, mother of the present Duke.

5. At Torquay, aged 12, Maria-Harriott, daughter of Major-General H. Roberts, C.B. of Milford Lodge, near Lymington.

6. At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 91, Francis Nicholson, esq. the eminent painter in water colours. Mr. Nicholson was born at

Pickering, in Yorkshire, on the 14th Nov. 1753. The name of Francis Nicholson was that of his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, that of his second son, and now of his grandson. The first mentioned was a trooper in the Parliamentarian army, the third man that entered the town of Dundee, in 1651, and the first that escaped alive. He afterwards returned to Pickering, and, with difficulty in respect to his identification, established his right to some property there. From Pickering Mr. Nicholson, after twice visiting London, went to reside at Whitby in 1783, where he remained until 1792. About 1787 he was married at Malton to Miss Sally Blanchard, and in 1789 he first exhibited in the Royal Academy "A View of Castle Howard." Upon leaving Whitby they went to reside at Knaresborough, then at Ripon, and from thence removed with their family to Weybridge, in Surrey. After a short stay at the latter place they settled in London, and Mr. Nicholson practised as an artist, chiefly in water colours. He was one of the founders of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, the first exhibition of which Society opened on the 22nd April, 1805, in Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. It was Mr. Nicholson's practice to paint upon unbleached paper, and to use water-colours, the durability of which his experience had established. Some of his experimental drawings, made between five-and-twenty and five-and-thirty years ago, are as fresh and beautiful as they were when executed, and for vigour have not been excelled, much as the art of water-colour painting has advanced in England of late years. After this successful achievement, Mr. Nicholson devoted his time and attention to the advancement of lithography, by which process he executed several hundred drawings. About the year 1822, Mr. Nicholson published, as a record of his experience, a valuable work on the Practice of Drawing and Painting Landscape from nature, in water-colours (4to, Murray) which rapidly passed into a second and an enlarged edition, now out of print. This devoted love of art burned brightly to the last hour of his life in Mr. Nicholson. Within a very few days of his death he was, at his earnest desire, helped up on a table to retouch a dark cloud in a favourite picture of a shipwreck, which he wished to brighten. The incident is quite poetical, but it is not the less true. And it is curious that the last picture which he painted—he whose mind had loved to study the tumult of waters, and to dwell on the effects of storm and mist—should be a gorgeous sunset, which touched every object with a bright and glorious ray of light.

8. At Stockholm, His Majesty Charles John XIV. King of Sweden and Norway, and Sovereign of the Order of the Seraphim. Of all that brilliant race of warriors and of statesmen called into sudden life by the terrible forces of the French revolution, and sent forth by the energy of revolutionary war, few were gifted with the more dignified and enduring energy which survived the crisis of their youth and one alone retained by his own deserts the kingly prize which had been flung to him. John Baptiste Julius Bernadotte was born at Pau, the capital of Berne, Jan. 26, 1764. His parents were humble, but not of the very humblest condition, as appears from the superior education they were enabled to give him. Some accounts say that he was designed for the bar; but in his 16th year, he suddenly relinquished his studies, and enlisted as a private soldier into the Royal Marines. Notwithstanding his superior acquirements and his good conduct, the year 1789 found Bernadotte only a sergeant; but after the revolutionary torrent swept away the artificial distinctions of society, and cleared the military stage for the exhibition and success of plebeian merit, his rise was most rapid. In 1792 he was Colonel in the army of General Custines. The year following he served under Kleber with so much ability and zeal, that he was promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and almost immediately afterwards to that of General of Division. In the ensuing campaigns, the new General served both on the Rhine and in Italy, and on every occasion with distinguished reputation; but he kept aloof from the conqueror of Italy—having even thus early taken up an ominous foreboding of his designs. The weakness of the existing government, the talents, popularity, and character of the hero, and, above all, the contempt which he exhibited for the orders of the Directory, when opposed to his own views, might well create distrust in a mind so sagacious as Bernadotte's. He was so little disposed to become the instrument of Bonaparte's ambition, that, after the peace of Campo-Formio, he flatly refused to serve in the army of

England. With some difficulty he was persuaded to accept an embassy to Austria, from which he shortly returned. On the establishment of the Consulate, he received the staff of a Marshal of France, and in 1806 the title of Prince of Ponte Corvo was added to his other honours. In the German campaigns, as well as in the command which he held for a short time against the Chouans in the west of France, he was distinguished from all his military comrades by his consideration and generosity towards the conquered enemy. From 1806 to 1809 he commanded the first *corps d'armée* in the north of Germany; and it is recorded that his personal kindness to a body of 1500 Swedes, who had fallen as prisoners into his hands, first awakened amongst the younger officers of that nation those feelings of gratitude which led to his nomination as a candidate for the reversion of the crown of Sweden. Suddenly, and by a personal impulse rather than by any subtle combination of policy or intrigue, his name was mentioned at the Diet of Orebro, where the deputies of Sweden were assembled to choose a successor to Charles XIII. The consent of the Prince de Ponte Corvo had already been privately implied; that of the Emperor Napoleon was, not without misgivings, extorted from him. Bernadotte said, with characteristic acuteness, "Will your Majesty make me greater than yourself, by compelling me to have refused a crown?" Napoleon replied, "You may go, our destinies must be accomplished." From that hour Bernadotte, or, as he was thenceforward styled, Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden, turned with no divided affection to his adopted country. The first acts of his government were to refuse to recruit the French fleet at Brest with Swedish sailors, and to struggle against the oppressive exigencies of the continental system. In 1812 a secret alliance was formed between Sweden and Russia; and in the following year the Crown Prince assumed the command of the combined forces of Northern Germany against the French Empire. The reward of these services which he had rendered to the cause of European freedom, and to the armies of Sweden, was his undisputed succession to that crown, which he owed neither to the sword nor to the arbitrary policy of his former master, but to the deliberate choice of the Swedish people. He showed himself worthy of the confidence of Europe by his undeviating adherence to those principles of order, justice, and forbearance, by which the maintenance of the general peace has been happily secured; and, by his frank and judicious compliance with the obligations imposed upon a sovereign by the free constitutions both of Sweden and of Norway, he earned the unbounded veneration of those nations. If we look back upon the annals of Sweden in the preceding half century, we are confounded by the perpetual revolutions which agitated the state and menaced the existence of its kings. But since the accession of Charles John to the throne of Sweden, although the whole of Europe has at various times been shaken by important changes in the internal constitutions of its states, Sweden has continued to enjoy uninterrupted tranquillity and prosperity. Bernadotte married the sister of the wife of Joseph Buonaparte. His son and heir has assumed the royal authority, under the style of Oscar the Second, and announced his intention of continuing the government of Sweden and Norway in the footsteps of his late father. The Prince of Vasa, the heir of the old dynasty, has written from Darmstadt to all the great powers, to say that, "In the present position of affairs, he should certainly abstain from all demonstration; but that he did not intend, on that account, to forego his own claim, as well as that of his family, to the throne of Sweden."

— At Carnaville, near Moynalty, county of Meath, aged 113, Mrs. M'Mahon, relict of P. M'Mahon. She was mother of 8 children, grandmother of 56, great-grandmother of 99, and great-great-grandmother of 2, making a total of 165, of whom 160 are still living.

9. In Curzon-street, in his 78th year, Sir Henry Halford, Bart., G.C.H., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty, and Physician to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Sophia, President of the College of Physicians, F.R.S., and F.S.A., a Trustee of Rugby School, &c. &c. He was born Oct. 2, 1766, the second son of John Vaughan, M.D., of Leicester, by Hester, second daughter of Mr. John Smalley, alderman of that town, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Halford, of Wistow, county of Leicester, Bart. His father was Physician to the Leicester Infirmary, and the author of some "Observations on Hydrophobia," on the "Cæsarean Section," and on the

"Effects of Cantharides in Paralytic Affections." He was the son of an auctioneer, and had acquired a moderate fortune in his profession, which might possibly have enabled him to have left at his death 10,000*l.* among his children. But he preferred to expend his own fortune in procuring the best education for his sons, trusting that they would reap the harvest by their future success in their respective professions. This plan was fully successful, and Sir Henry was enabled to assist his worthy parent with an annuity of 300*l.* during the latter years of his life. The sons were educated at Rugby. Sir Henry and his three next brothers were all at Oxford at the same time; the youngest went to Cambridge. Sir Henry's next brother, the late Sir John Vaughan, rose to be a Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards a Justice of the Common Pleas; and died a Privy Councillor in 1839. The next brother, the Very Rev. Peter Vaughan, D.D., was Dean of Chester, and Warden of Merton College, Oxford. He died in 1826. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Richard Vaughan, G.C.H., late Envoy Extraordinary to the United States of America, still survives. The youngest son, the Rev. Edward Vaughan, was the meritorious and very popular Vicar of St. Martin's Leicester. Sir Henry Vaughan was entered at Rugby School with his elder brother James, (who died young,) on the 25th July, 1774. He proceeded from Rugby to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. June 17, 1778, M.B. Jan. 14, 1790, and M.D. Oct. 27, 1791. He subsequently studied for some time at Edinburgh. In 1794, at the age of 28, being elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, he settled in London. By the recommendation of Dr. Hall, of Oxford, he consulted Sir George Baker on his future prospects, and was told that he stood little chance in the metropolis for five years, during which time he must continue to support himself from other sources, at the rate of about 500*l.* a year. With this intention (and the alternative, in case of failure, of returning to Leicester, to take his father's position,) he borrowed 1,000*l.* (for which he paid 2000*l.* in principal and interest in the course of a few years,) and on that capital tried his fortune. Sir Henry was much gratified, in after life, by being informed by the Rev. Dr. Valpy, of Reading, that the celebrated Dr. Warren had predicted on Dr. Vaughan's coming to town that he would rise to the head of his profession. The first year his receipts were 200*l.*; the second year the same sum; the third year 350*l.*; the next 500*l.*; the next 750*l.*; the next 1,000*l.*; and then progressively more and more, until his appointment to be Physician to King George the Third, when insane, in conjunction with Dr. Baillie. The two doctors travelled to Windsor together; and in the chaise compared notes as to their relative success, when Dr. Baillie's last annual receipts were 9,600*l.*, and Sir Henry Halford's 9,500*l.* When the King's first insanity occurred, the Queen's Councillors had, by virtue of their office, the nomination of the person to whose care the Sovereign, under such unhappy circumstances, should be committed; and the Rev. Dr. Willis, whose experience in insanity had been great, was selected. It is said that Dr. Willis's treatment in the first two illnesses had made a lasting impression in the monarch's mind, and that he could never, after his restoration to health, hear the name of Dr. Willis mentioned without experiencing a shudder, and suffering an agony which was visible to all around. During Sir Henry's attendance, therefore, on the Princess Amelia, his Majesty desired him, in case of his Majesty experiencing a relapse of his malady, to take care of him, adding that Sir Henry must promise never to leave him, and that, if he wanted further help, he should call Dr. Heberden, and, in case of further need, which would necessarily occur if Parliament took up the matter, Dr. Baillie. The introduction of these physicians when his Majesty became ill again, which he did very soon after, conciliated the confidence of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, who added the name of Sir Henry to the list of his Physicians in Ordinary. This confidence was continued when the Prince became George the Fourth, and thence descended to William the Fourth, and to Queen Victoria. Thus Sir Henry Halford was Physician to four successive sovereigns, an honour never conferred on any previous physician. Three of them he attended in their last illnesses. Almost every member of the Royal Family, from the time of George the Third, has been under the care of Sir Henry. His attentions to the Duke of York during his last illness were so unremitting, that, to manifest the sense entertained of them, he received by royal warrant a grant of armorial augmentations and supporters.

Dr. Vaughan was created a Baronet by patent dated 27th Sept. 1809. In 1815, after the death of Sarah, Countess of Denbigh, the widow of Sir Charles Halford, Bart., of Wistow, (the last male heir of that family, and who died in 1780,) he took the name and arms of Halford by Act of Parliament. Being in the receipt of so large a professional income, he expended for many years the whole produce of his estates upon their improvement, and afterwards settled his son and heir upon them. He was first elected President of the College of Physicians in 1820, and had been re-elected in every subsequent year. By virtue of that office he was a trustee of the British Museum. On the 25th of June, 1825, the new College of Physicians in Pall Mall East was opened, and Sir Henry delivered an oration on the occasion in the presence of the Dukes of York and Sussex, and many persons of the highest distinction. On that day Sir Henry Halford received from King George the Fourth the star of a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order; and William the Fourth subsequently promoted him to be a Grand Cross. Upon the decease of George the Fourth, a very splendid clock, surmounted by a bust of his Majesty, was presented to him by the Royal Family, in proof, as the inscription states, "of their esteem and regard, and in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his professional abilities and unwearied attention to their late beloved sister the Princess Amelia, Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, His late Majesty King George the Third, His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and lastly of his Majesty King George the Fourth." As a physician Sir Henry Halford was a favourite with all classes, and enjoyed in a remarkable degree the confidence of his patients. In consultation he was much regarded by his professional brethren on account of the quickness of his perception, the soundness of his judgment, and the readiness and abundance of his resources. In society he was prized, for to strong natural sagacity and good sense, he added the charm of a highly classical taste, and considerable literary attainments. In temper and disposition he was remarkably sociable and kind-hearted; and, though irritable, was placable and forgiving. He was proud of his literary productions, which he reprinted more than once. They were as follows: "Oratio Harveiana, habita 18 Oct. 1800," 4to. "An account of what appeared on opening the coffin of King Charles the First in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the presence of the Prince Regent, 1813," 4to. The original manuscript of this is deposited in the British Museum authenticated by the signature of the Prince Regent. It is reprinted in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1813. In 1831, Sir Henry published his Essays and Orations in a small volume. The best portrait of Sir Henry Halford is by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Sir Henry Halford married, March 31, 1795, the Hon. Elizabeth St. John, third daughter of John eleventh Lord St. John of Bletsoe; and by that lady, who died June 17, 1833, he had issue one daughter, Louisa, married in 1819, to Frederick Coventry, esq. cousin to the Earl of Coventry, and has issue; and one son, now Sir Henry Halford, born in 1797, and one of the present members for South Leicestershire.

10. At Watnall, aged 58, Caroline, wife of Launcelot Rolleston, esq. M.P. and sister to Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. She was the only daughter of Sir George the first Baronet, by Jane, daughter of Richard Bantin, of Little Faringdon, esq. and was married in 1808.

— At Court Devenish House, Athlone, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Du Bourdieu, K.H.

— At Leicester House, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 64, Richard Chase Sidney, esq., third son of the late John Sidney, esq., many years of the Court Lodge, Yalding, Kent, and brother of Sir Robert Sidney.

12. At Tynewydd, near Llandilo, aged 108, Ruth Evans. She retained all her faculties to the last, and hardly ever suffered a day's illness. She had one daughter, twelve grandchildren, thirty-eight great-grandchildren, and ten great-great-grandchildren, all now living, with the exception of her daughter, who died a month ago, aged 89.

13. In London, aged 58, Major-General Sir Octavius Carey, K.C.H. commanding the Cork district. He was present at the siege of Scylla in 1809, and served with distinction on the eastern coast of Spain, from Feb. 1812 to the close of the war in 1814. When a Major, he was selected for the command of the Free Corps of Calabrese, which under his able superintendence, soon attained efficiency and skill as light troops. His

rigid enforcement of justice from the officers, chiefly Italians, to the men, gained him the devoted attachment of the latter, as was evinced by their readiness to follow and stand by him in the execution of any enterprise, however perilous. Major Carey was at the taking of Alcoy, the action at Briar, battle of Castilla, siege of Tarragona, action at Ordal, blockade of Tarragona, and also of Barcelona. At Briar and Castilla he and his corps achieved great credit by their dexterity and courage; but it was at the Col de Ordal that the ability of the commander and the gallantry of his men were most eminently conspicuous. The light division of the English army, to which the Calabrese were attached, being posted at Col de Ordal, was furiously attacked at midnight, on the 13th Sept. 1813, by two French columns of 10,000 men, and after a sanguinary conflict of two hours, was compelled, from want of support, to retire with heavy loss in officers and men. Major Carey, having been posted by the command of the Forces himself considerably to the left of the position, was completely separated from the main body of the army, and must have been captured but for the promptitude, skill, and daring with which he boldly cut his way through the rear of the French column, though with heavy loss, thereby opening his road to Villa Nova, where he pressed some vessels, embarked his weakened corps, and rejoined the army at Tarragona, to the inexpressible surprise and satisfaction of the Commander of the Forces, Lord William Bentinck, who had given them up as lost, and who was proportionably warm in his praise of Major Carey and his brilliant feat. When in command of the 57th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Carey arrived with the regiment off Chatham, from Ireland, on a day when the Duke of York was reviewing the garrison, and received orders for its immediate debarkation and presence on the reviewing ground. Although quite unconscious of what was going on, the regiment appeared before the Commander-in-chief, in as clean a state, and in as fine order, as any corps in the field, and elicited from His Royal Highness the repeated expression of his admiration and thanks. Sir Octavius Carey was nominated a Companion of the Bath, in 1815, received the honour of knighthood, Aug. 4, 1830, and was appointed a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Order in 1835. The following are the dates of his respective commissions: Ensign, March, 1801: Lieutenant, 5th June, 1801; Captain, 27th Aug. 1804; Major, 2nd Nov. 1809; Lieut.-Col. 30th Sept. 1811; Colonel, 27th May, 1825; and Major-General, 10th Jan. 1837. Sir Octavius Carey married, in 1818, a daughter of R. P. Le Marchant, esq. of Guernsey, whom he left his widow with thirteen children. In private life he was deservedly held in great esteem, as he professionally enjoyed the character of a brave, zealous, and able soldier.

— At Durham, Thomas Bowes, esq., of Bradley Hall in that county, the last male representative in name and descent of the head line of the ancient family of Bowes of Streatlam. Mr. Bowes was born in 1758, but a complaint in his eyes, under which he laboured for the first twenty years of his life, and which frequently during that period confined him for weeks together to a dark room, prevented him from making much progress with his education in the days of his youth. He was gifted, however, with good natural talents, which he afterwards cultivated, and one result of this cultivation was an undeviating attachment to our constitution in Church and State. He appears to have settled in Durham about the year 1780, after he had lost his father and mother, and from that time he became intimately acquainted with the principal families of the county, of all shades of politics, and was always a welcome guest in their houses. Mr. Bowes was the last survivor of three gentlemen who in consequence, as it has been said, of a wager, made a tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland, and Denmark, in the year 1786. His fellow travellers were Sir H. G. Liddell, bart., the father of the present Lord Ravensworth, and Mr. Consett. A very interesting account of this tour was published by Mr. Consett, 1789, in quarto, with engravings on copper by Bewick. The party left Ravensworth Castle on the 24th of May, 1780, when Mr. Bowes was in his 28th year, and returned to England on the 17th of August following.

14. Aged 84, Robert Philips, esq., of the Park, near Manchester. Mr. Philips was a gentleman of the greatest eminence in the mercantile world, of extensive wealth, and above all, of high character for his public and private munificence. He was Lord of the Manors of Snitterfield, Wolverton, and Bearley, where he

was justly and most highly respected and beloved. Mr. Philips was a partner in the house of John and Nathaniel Philips and Co., though of late years he did not take any active part in business, being represented in the concern by his sons. He has been for many years past regarded as one of the heads of the liberal party in Manchester. He was one of the principal founders of the Manchester and Salford Deaf and Dumb School and Asylum to which he was a munificent contributor. He was the oldest member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, which he entered on the 5th of November, 1783, when in his 24th year. He was also a liberal benefactor to the Manchester New College, having given upwards of 500*l.* to that institution; of which, while it was placed at York, he was the President, during the years 1834—1837, and he filled the office of a trustee to the time of his death. Mr. Philips married Miss Needham, a sister of Matthew Needham, esq. of Lenton, near Nottingham, and left surviving him two sons and four daughters.

17. Aged 86, Mr. John Groves, of Charlton-crescent, Islington. After leaving several legacies to distant relations and friends, he bequeathed sums to various charitable and missionary societies, &c. amounting to 5,600*l.*, accumulated by industry and economy.

— At Dublin, Anne, wife of Edward Tierney, esq. and sister of the late Lady Tierney.

— In Chester, aged 78, Major-General William Henry Beckwith. He entered the army Jan. 19, 1778, as Ensign in the 28th Foot. He served in that rank upwards of eighteen months in the West Indies, and obtained his Lieutenancy Jan. 28, 1782. He returned to England at the peace, and in 1793 went to the West Indies as Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Prescott. He served at the capture of the West India Islands by Sir Charles Grey, and May 31, 1794, received a company in the 56th. He was present at the siege of Fort Matilda, and at the capture of Guadaloupe; after which he returned home. In 1798 he joined his regiment at St. Domingo, and he returned to England upon the evacuation of that island. He served the campaign of 1799, in Holland, as Major of Brigade, and on his return was appointed Major in the 52nd, June 26, 1799. He accompanied his regiment to the coast of Spain, and to the Mediterranean; but it was not permitted to serve in Egypt, being formed of limited service men. On his return to England, he was appointed, Sept. 17th, 1803, Lieut.-Colonel to the 1st Battalion of Reserve. He was subsequently placed on the half-pay of the 27th Foot, and appointed an Assistant-Adjutant-General in Ireland. The 1st. Jan. 1812 he received the brevet of Colonel; and that of Major-General, June 4th, 1814. He had been a retired officer for many years.

18. In Upper Brook-street, aged 17, the Hon. Charles Watkin Neville Cholmondeley, youngest son of Lord Delamere.

— At Clarendon House, aged 85, the Right Hon. Maria Eleanor, the dowager Countess of Clarendon. She was the youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Hon. Admiral John Forbes, her twin elder sister being the Countess of Mornington, who survives. She married, Jan. 5, 1791, John Charles third and late Earl of Clarendon, uncle of the present peer, by whom she had an only child, Lady Harriet Villiers, who died unmarried in 1835. She has bequeathed to the Earl of Clarendon an estate in Wales; but all the rest (including her mansion in North Audley-street, plate, jewels, &c.) is left to the Countess of Mornington.

— At Munich, aged 52, Johann Baptist Stiglmayer, director of the Royal Foundry of Munich. This distinguished engraver, painter, and sculptor, carried the art of casting metals to the highest point it had ever reached in Germany. The monuments of colossal grandeur for which the Germans are indebted to him amount in number to 193, amongst which figure in the first rank the equestrian statues of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, and the Electors, his predecessors, which have been all gilt; the obelisk erected at Munich, in commemoration of 30,000 Bavarians killed in Russia; the statues of Schiller, Jean Richter, Mozart, Beethoven, Bolivar, (for Bolivia,) and last, the statue of Goëthe, who was the intimate friend of Stiglmayer, and at the execution of which the latter, although ill, worked with so much ardour, that two hours after the cast was terminated, and even before the mould was broken, he expired in the arms of his assistants. Some months previously M. Stiglmayer, although he then enjoyed excellent health, had a sudden presentiment of his approaching death. From that moment he occupied himself night and day in

preparing instructions for the execution in bronze of the statue of Bavaria, of which the celebrated sculptor, Schwanthaler, is now composing the model, a monument which is to be 68 feet high, and which, after the famous Colossus of Rhodes, will be the largest piece of sculpture which ever existed.

— At York Cottage, Battersea Fields, aged 54, Sebastian Pether, Painter of Moonlight Scenery.

19. At his residence, York House, Twickenham, aged 86, the Right Honourable William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, county of Westmorland, Viscount and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven, county of Cumberland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1640), and of England (1764), K.G., a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and F.S.A. The Earl of Lonsdale was born Dec. 29, 1757, the elder son of the Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., Rector of Swillington, county of York, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Zouche, Vicar of Sandal. His father was created a Baronet in 1764; and the title (which had merged in the peerage) was revived in 1824 in favour of the Earl's only brother, now Sir John Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. When Mr. Lowther, his Lordship sat in the Parliament of 1780-4 as member for Carlisle, and he must have been one of the last survivors of that Parliament. We believe he was not in the Parliaments of 1784 and 1790; but at the general election in 1796 he was returned for the county of Rutland. He succeeded to the title of Baronet, on the death of his father, June 15, 1788. Sir William Lowther was appointed Major in Macnamara's regiment of foot, Aug. 22, 1794; and a Lieut.-Colonel in the army Jan. 1, 1800, which rank he had subsequently retained. He was for many years Colonel of the Cumberland Militia, and resigned the command to his second son. On the death of his cousin James Earl of Lonsdale, May 24, 1802, he acceded to the dignities of Viscount and Baron Lowther, which had been created by a patent dated October 26, 1797, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the late Rev. Sir William Lowther. The dignity of Earl of Lonsdale, which had been conferred on the same nobleman in 1784, then became extinct; but it was revived in favour of his successor, by patent dated April 7, 1807. His Lordship was elected a Knight of the Garter, July 18, 1807, and installed March 31, 1812. Lord Lonsdale was the earliest friend of Mr. Pitt, and his long public life was not less marked by unimpeachable integrity than by the most unswerving and consistent devotion to the principles of that eminent man. He nevertheless numbered among his friends, and most affectionate admirers, many men of opposite politics to his own. His manners were of the greatest kind, and fascinating to a degree that can only be understood by those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His highest pleasure and ambition centered in conscientiously discharging the duties of a kind and affectionate parent, a munificent landlord, and a zealous advocate for the best interests of his country. His princely fortune enabled him to indulge the most noble trait which can adorn the human character—an unostentatious benevolence—his generous heart and hand being ever open to the appeals of distress, or to assist and encourage rising talent; and many now living have cause to bless the day when Providence kindly brought them under the notice and patronage of the good old Earl of Lonsdale. His Lordship was a munificent patron of literature and art, and his high attainments as a classical scholar threw a tone over the society assembled round his hospitable board, and frequently amongst the nobles by whom he was surrounded might be found a Wordsworth, a Rogers, a Davy, a Southey, and other eminent literary characters. A friendship subsisted between his Lordship and Mr. Wordsworth, which is alike honourable to the peer and poet. The "Excursion" is dedicated to the Earl in one of Wordsworth's best sonnets. The Earl of Lonsdale married, July 12, 1781, Lady Augusta Fane, eldest daughter of John 9th Earl of Westmorland; and by that lady, who died, March 6, 1838, he had issue five sons and two daughters. The present Earl was born in 1789, but is unmarried. He is a Privy Councillor, and has been Postmaster-General during the present Ministry. He has sat in Parliament as Baron Lowther from 1841.

21. Near Aberffraw, Anglesea, aged 14, the second son of the late Sir G. W. Tapps Gervis, a nephew and ward of Mr. Fuller. He was on a visit to Mr. John Fuller, of Bodorgan, and remaining out later than usual in the evening, his absence

caused much alarm, he being a stranger to the neighbourhood. After a search of two days his body was found in the river between Bodorgan and Llandwyn. The accident is supposed to have happened in consequence of his being short-sighted, and endeavouring to reach home by a shorter road on the approach of night.

— At Little Bray, Devonshire, in his 76th year, Thomas Palmer Acland, esq., uncle to Sir Peregrine Palmer Fuller Palmer Acland, Bart. He was born April 13, 1768, the seventh son of Arthur Acland, of Fairfield, county of Somerset, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of William Oxenham, of Oxenham, county of Devon, esq. He was unmarried, and left numerous charitable bequests.

— At the Vicarage House, Enfield, aged 68, the Rev. Daniel Cresswell, D. D. F. R. S., 22 years vicar of that parish, and a magistrate for Middlesex. His family have been landed proprietors in Derbyshire as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and sent after his earliest education to a grammar school of much celebrity at Hull, under the tuition of the Rev. Joseph Milner, the ecclesiastical historian, and brother to the late Very Rev. Dr. Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle. From this seminary Dr. Cresswell proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became in due time Fellow, having taken his B. A. degree in 1797, on which occasion he was seventh Wrangler, and the next year obtained the first prize for a Latin essay annually proposed to Bachelors of Arts in the University. M. A. 1800. Dr. Cresswell was never concerned in the public tuition of his college, but took private pupils, resided some years at Cambridge, and bore college and university offices. He published also at this period several clever and useful mathematical works. In the year 1822 Dr. Cresswell was presented by Trinity College to the vicarage of Enfield. To the poor he was ever open for counsel and advice when asked, making it a rule never to be denied to any, and being at all times accessible to them.

22. In York-street, St. James's, aged 28, the Right Hon. Henrietta Maria, Countess of Uxbridge. She was the fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., by Lady Mary-Charles Anne Wellesley Pole, eldest daughter of the Earl of Mornington, and became in 1833 the second wife of the Earl of Uxbridge, by whom, besides other children deceased, she leaves issue three sons and one daughter. The body was conveyed for interment to the family vault in Lichfield cathedral.

— At Greenwich, Anna Maria, widow of the Right Hon. George Tierney. She was Miss Miller, of Stapleton, county of Gloucester, and was married July 10, 1789.

23. Aged 68, Don Augustin Arguelles. This eminent personage of the Spanish Revolution was born in the Asturias in 1775, the younger son of a noble family. He was educated in the University of Oviedo, and proceeded to practise in the provincial court; but, finding this sphere too narrow, he betook himself to Madrid. Too young for legal functions, he became employed in the secretary's office for the interpretation of foreign languages, from which post he was taken and sent on a mission to Lisbon. He afterwards went to London on a diplomatic mission of a similar nature. He was at Cadiz on the French invasion in 1808, and was appointed member of the first Cortes; and he was unanimously selected as the person to draw up the Constitution. He was rewarded, like other patriots in 1814, by a condemnation to the galleys at Ceuta. The tribunal indeed refused to sentence him, but Ferdinand VII. volunteered to inscribe the sentence with his own hand. During six years the illustrious Arguelles partook of the labour of the galley-slave. The Revolution of 1820 liberated Arguelles, and opened a scene for his eloquence. He became Home Minister, and, as such, took that position which he ever since maintained, of a moderate and practical statesman of the thoroughly liberal or *Exaltado* party. But the French Bourbons stepped in to crush those liberties which the Spanish Bourbons were not alone able to stifle; and Arguelles became an exile in England. The death of Ferdinand again opened to him a return to his country, and the voice of Arguelles was once more heard in his native Cortes. His principles and party prevailed, attained power, enforced its views of internal government in the constitution of 1837, and persevered in those efforts which finally expelled Don Carlos and his party from Spain. But it is seldom that the party which conquers and establishes freedom is allowed to profit by it. The minority of the

Queen gave insecurity to the head of the government, and the Queen-mother, who had adopted a line of government not liberal enough to please the citizen class, though too liberal to suit the Legitimists, fell from want of support in any class or party. The Liberals triumphed, and chose Espartero to be Regent. His elevation displeased the more ambitious and younger men of the Liberal party, who were anxious for a regency of three, and for thereby leaving open many avenues to ambition. Arguelles was one of those who opposed this repetition of the French triple consulate. When the Duke of Victory became Regent, the care of the young Queen's person and education was entrusted to Arguelles, but when the conspiracy succeeded, whereby the Duke of Victory was driven from the kingdom, Arguelles was deprived of his office. In the few months which have since elapsed he lived retired; he saw the interment of the constitution by Narvaez; and might say, with Grattan, "he had watched over the cradle of his country's liberties, and had followed them to the grave." The funeral of Arguelles took place at Madrid on the 25th of March. The multitudes that assembled and accompanied his remains in solemn procession to the tomb, have no parallel in the annals of that capital. It was an almost universal tribute to the memory of a man whose name had never been sullied with intrigues for place, power or wealth. As guardian to the royal children, during the regency of Espartero, he was entitled to above 14,000*l.* a year. Of this he would only accept the tenth part, and at his death just 22 dollars were found in his house, and old claims on the Government for 7,000 dollars.

— At Cleethorpes, near Grimsby, in the 100th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Dobson. She was born at Barnoldby-le-Beck, near Grimsby, about the 28th Dec. 1744, and was baptized on the 26th Jan. 1745. She had been a resident at Cleethorpes 78 years, and was the mother of 11 children, 37 grand-children, and 33 great-grand-children.

— At Dhoolia, John Grant Malcolmson, M.D. His medical and scientific character stood high in India, and many interesting papers from his pen have appeared during the last fourteen years. He was connected with the patriotic and liberal house of Sir Charles Forbes at Bombay, and contributed greatly to establishment of the Museum, and progress of literature and science w so honourably distinguishes that p dency. He left Bombay in the first of February; and on his arrival at immediately proceeded up the line c Taptee into the jungles towards Dh On the 27th of February he was s with the jungle fever, and had a journey before him with only l attendants. On the 19th of Marc wrote a cheerful letter, when about miles from Dhoolia, and repres himself as much recovered; but the s toms were fallacious, and he sank o evening of the 23rd.

24. At Copenhagen, Thorwaldse celebrated sculptor. Thorwaldsen born on the 19th of Nov. 1770, d a journey made by his family from land to Copenhagen. His father, kulk Thorwaldsen, was a carver of fi heads for ships; his mother the dau of a clergyman. The child showe early disposition for drawing, and placed by his parents, whose cir stances were narrow, at the Arts demy of Copenhagen, where he received without charge. He l early to exercise his skill, it is said, the figure-heads at which his laboured, and at which the young waldsen would work when he carri dinner to the carver at the wharf the Academy he gained no prize, ever, until 1787. He won the great medal two years later, when the hist painter Abildgaard took a fancy t and gave him further instruction general principles of art. In Thorwaldsen gained the small gold for his composition of "Helic chased from the Temple," and same time the patronage of the M of State, Count Reventlow. In his mezzo-relievo of "Peter bea Lame Man at the Gates of the Te obtained for the young man the gold medal and the three years' tra studentship. But before he took tage of the means thus afforded t for visiting the wonders of art i South, he devoted a couple of ye labour at home, and completed pieces of sculpture. On the 2 May, 1796, Thorwaldsen left Copen in a Danish ship of war; but the of the young sculptor was so tedio dangerous that he did not reach

till May, 1797, having passed by Malta, Naples, and Palermo. The presence of the great works of art which here surrounded him, if they inspired him with energy and emulation, filled him oftentimes with despair; and stories are told of works completed by the young man, and then broken to pieces and thrust aside in a corner of his studio. However others might praise him, he was the last to be contented with himself. His three years' salary was come to an end, and he had made preparations to return to Denmark, with the clay model of his Jason statue, which he had completed for the Academy (after having broken up the first figure of the natural size), when Mr. Hope ordered the marble of him and enabled him, by his munificent remuneration, to remain in Rome.—Shortly after wealth and honour flowed in upon him. All the great patrons of art throughout Europe were anxious for works from his hands, and he remained in Rome until 1819, occupied with prodigious activity. Having to make a monument for the Swiss who fell at Paris in 1792 (the wounded lion), he determined to visit the place where the monument was to be erected, and at the same time to take the opportunity of revisiting his native country. While in Copenhagen the Government ordered from him statues of the "Saviour," the "Baptist," and the "Twelve Apostles," for the Frauenkirche, then newly built; and it was with these works that he occupied himself especially on his return to Rome. He returned to Copenhagen finally in 1837, having completed, in the forty-two years of his labour, about two hundred great works and a great number of busts. Benevolence and simplicity marked his character; no artist ever asked his advice that he did not feel anxious to give it. He really lived, as he said an artist ought to do, for art itself. Though simple in his manners, he was the companion of princes, but estimated them only as they loved art, and approximated the artist. The present King of Bavaria was his pupil and friend. The Giardino di Malta, belonging to his Majesty, opposite Thorwaldsen's studio, was itself a studio. Everybody loved Thorwaldsen, and the enthusiasm of his countrymen, when he returned to Copenhagen, having bequeathed the results of his long life to them, speaks volumes as to their feelings. On the evening of his death Thorwaldsen went, as was his custom, to the theatre. Before the commencement of the performance he suddenly fell back in his seat, and he was carried out, and soon after breathed his last. To the last day of his life he preserved his activity and cheerfulness of spirits, and he was engaged on some important works, among which may be mentioned a colossal statue of Hercules for the Palace of Christianburgh. All he died possessed of he has bequeathed to the Thorwaldsen Museum; but with the exception of his works of art, his property is not so great as was imagined. He had been working on a bust of Luther on the day of his death. He was about five feet nine inches in height, with a broad and low forehead, and flowing grey hair. Thorwaldsen was honoured with a public funeral at Copenhagen on the 30th of March. The body lay in state the day previous, in the room appropriated to antique works of sculpture in the Thorwaldsen Museum.

25. At his residence in Wales, in his 77th year, Colonel John Frederick Browne, C.B. The deceased Colonel had seen considerable service during a period of upwards of 20 years. He served in Flanders during the campaigns of 1793, 94, and 95, and ably distinguished himself at the siege of Nimeguen, and the sanguinary sortie from thence. In 1796 he assisted at the reduction of St. Lucie, and rendered considerable service throughout the campaign of 1801 in Egypt, especially in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 31st of March. In 1805 he accompanied the expedition to Hanover, and in 1807 went on active service to Zealand. In the following year he went with the expedition to Sweden, and the next year took part in the Walcheren expedition. Subsequently he was required for the operations in the Peninsula, and he gained considerable distinction at Barossa, under Lord Lynedoch, commanding the 28th Regiment in that battle. For his gallantry there he received a medal. His commissions were dated as follows:—Ensign, 15th Sept. 1781; Lieutenant, 31st Jan. 1788; Captain, 2nd Sept. 1795; Major, 9th July, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th July, 1810; and Colonel, 12th Aug. 1819.

26. In Down-street, Piccadilly, Fanny, relict of Adm. Sir Hyde Parker. She was the youngest child of Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., and G.C.B., by

Ann, daughter of Commodore Matthew Mitchell, of Chiltern, county of Wilts; she was the second wife of Sir Hyde Parker, and was left his widow in 1807.

— At Stanwell Place, Middlesex, aged 71, Sir John Gibbons, the fourth Bart. of that place (1752), Colonel of the West Middlesex Militia. He was the eldest son of Sir William Gibbons the third Bart. LL.D., a Commissioner of the Sick and Hurt Office, by Rebecca, daughter of Admiral Wilson, and sister to Sir Charles Watson, of Fulmer, county of Bucks, Bart. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in Dec. 1814. He married Oct. 27, 1795, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Taylor, of Charleton House, Middlesex, esq., and had issue John Gibbons, esq., who married first in 1824 his cousin Charlotte, sixth daughter of Sir Charles Watson, of Fulmer, county of Bucks, Bart.; and secondly in 1838 Miss Cotton, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Cotton, Rector of Girton, county of Cambridge, a younger son of Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart., and is deceased, leaving issue a son and heir, now Sir John Gibbons, who has succeeded his grandfather in the title.

— At Highden, near Lewes, aged 75, Sir Charles Forster Goring, the sixth Baronet of that family (with the precedency of 1627, by surrender in 1677 of the patent of Bowyer, of Leighthorne). He was born July 11, 1768, the eldest son of Sir Harry Goring the fifth Baronet, by his first wife, the only child of John Forster, esq., some time Governor of Bengal. He was appointed Major of the South Division of the Rape of Bramber Volunteers by commission dated Sept. 20, 1803. He succeeded to the title on his father's death, Dec. 1, 1824; and served the office of Sheriff of Sussex in 1827. He married, Nov. 7, 1799, Bridget, daughter of Henry Dent, of Norfolk, esq., and had issue five sons and four daughters. h

— At Norwic , aged 68, the Rev. Francis Howes, Minor Canon of Norwich, and Rector of Alderford and Framlingham Pigott, Norfolk, and of Wickham Skeith, Suffolk. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1798, as 11th Wrangler. He gained the Members' prize in 1799, and proceeded B.A. in 1804. He published in 1806 "Miscellaneous Poetical Translations," and in 1809 "The Satires of Persius translated, with Notes." He was presented to the rectory of Wickham Skeith in 1809, appointed a Minor Canon of Norwich in 1814, and presented to the rectory of Alderford in 1826, and to that of Framlingham Pigott in 1829, by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

28. At the Vicarage, St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 58, the Hon. Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Hodson, Vicar of St. Peter's, and second daughter of the late Lord Harris.

— At Bath, Francis William Fane, esq., Rear-Admiral of the White. He was born October 14, 1778, the younger son of John Fane, esq., of Wormsley, M.P. for Oxfordshire, (a nephew of Henry, eighth Earl of Westmoreland,) by Lady Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Thomas, third Earl of Macclesfield. He entered the navy on the 15th April, 1795, and within eight years and a half from that date he obtained his post rank, having passed through the inferior grades in less time than any flag officer on the list, with the exception of two of the distinguished members of the present Board of Admiralty, and another gallant admiral. His rapid promotion, however, was not disproportionate to his gallant services. He was Midshipman of the *Terpsichore* frigate in her action with the Spanish frigate *Mahonesa*, in 1796; and in the same vessel distinguished himself in the action with the French frigate *Vestale*, which, after desperate fighting for two hours, was captured by the *Terpsichore*. Mr. Fane received a severe wound in this conflict. The dates of his commissions were,—Lieutenant, 12 Jan. 1799; Commander, 28th April, 1802; Captain, 30th Aug. 1802; and Rear-Admiral, 10th Jan. 1837. Admiral Fane married, July 20, 1824, Ann, daughter of William Flint, esq., and youngest sister to Sir Charles William Flint, Under-Secretary of State for the affairs of Ireland, resident at Westminster. By this lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

— At the residence of his friend Dr. Day, in Southwick-street, the Rev. Charles Wodsworth, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of Audley, Staffordshire, and Chaplain to Viscount Palmerston. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817; was collated to the prebend of Portpool in the cathedral church of St. Paul's in 1828; was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1834 to the vicarage of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, which he resigned in

1842 for the vicarage of Audley. In 1827 we find Mr. Wodsworth Alternate Preacher of St. George's Camberwell, Afternoon Lecturer of St. John's Westminster, and Chaplain to Earl Harcourt.

31. At his cottage in the Circus Road, St. John's Wood, aged 76, George Lackington, esq., the once eminent bookseller and publisher of the Temple of the Muses at Finsbury-square. He was nephew to that singular and well-known character, the elder Lackington, who, when he had realized a handsome fortune, resolved to retire from business, and close his life in the country. At that time the father of Mr. George Lackington, a thriving coal merchant of the same name, but a very distant if any relation to the bookseller, thought it would be a judicious establishment for his son to purchase into a concern where that name was so extensively and profitably known. George thus became a publisher, and for many years carried on the trade in conjunction with Mr. Allen (an excellent judge of old books,) and Mr. Hughes, the lessee also of Sadler's Wells. When the splendid Temple of the Muses was erected, the contractor for mail coaches drove a coach and four horses round the interior of the dome, as a proof of its capaciousness. When surrounded with thousands of volumes it was indeed the most extraordinary library in the world; and their publications, almost the first of cheap literature, were wonderfully extensive and profitable. Mr. A. Kirkman, Mr. Mavor, (son of Dr. Mavor of Woodstock,) and the late Mr. Joseph Harding were also afterwards partners; but the parties separated in consequence of various deaths and casualities, and the firm was continued in Pall Mall East under the name of Harding and Lepard. The Temple itself was destroyed by fire, and is now little more than a shell. During his later years Mr. Lackington was one of the official assignees of bankrupts in London, and in the discharge of his official duties he was singularly able from his talents for figures, his punctuality, his address, and his experience.

Lately. At his residence, the One Tun Tavern, Chandos-street, Covent Garden, aged 52, Mr. George Ruthven, one of the old Bow-street officers. He was for thirty years attached to the police force, having entered it at the age of seventeen; but in 1832 he retired with a pension of 220*l.* per annum from Government, and pensions likewise from the Russian and Prussian Governments, for his services in discovering forgeries to an immense extent connected with those countries. Among his many notorious captures may be reckoned those of Thistlewood, for the Cato-street conspiracy, in which daring enterprise Smithers was killed; and of Thurtell, the murderer of Weare. He was a most eccentric character, and had written a history of his life, but would not allow it to meet the public eye.

— On his way from the Sedgefield station of the Stockton and Darlington Railway to the village of Morden, where he lived, Mr. T. Hutchinson, the eminent railway contractor. He had a few glasses of whisky at the Sedgefield station, and in less than half an hour after, he was found with his head within the rails, and an engine with a train of 35 waggons had gone over his neck, right shoulder, and arm. He has left a widow and six children.

APRIL.

3. At Eglingham, Northumberland, the Venerable Edward Thomas Bigge, M.A., Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, and Vicar of Eglingham, third son of Charles Wm. Bigge, esq., of Lindon, in that county. He was of Merton College, Oxford; was collated to the vicarage of Eglingham in 1837 by the Bishop of Durham, and appointed the first Archdeacon of Lindisfarne.

6. At Kirkby Mallory, aged 12, the Hon. Caroline Russell, youngest daughter of the Baroness de Clifford and the late John Russell, esq.

7. At Bury St. Edmund's, (to which town he had come on the Norfolk circuit,) aged 75, the Right Hon. Sir J. Scarlett, Baron Abinger, of Abinger, county of Surrey, and of the city of Norwich; a Privy Councillor, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, M.A., D.C.L.; &c. Lord Abinger was born in Jamaica, where his family had been long resident, and held considerable property. His younger brother, the late Sir William Anglin Scarlett, was many years the Chief Justice of that island. James was the second son of Robert Scarlett, esq., and Elizabeth Anglin. He was sent to England at an early age, for the purpose of education; and at the age of 17 was entered as a Fellow Commoner at Trinity

College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1790, M.A. 1794. Having selected the law as a profession, he became a member of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar by that Hon. Society, July 8, 1791. He rose rapidly to a high position as an advocate. In 1816 Lord Eldon gave the successful barrister a silk gown; who henceforth took his stand as a leader of the foremost class, both in Westminster Hall and on the Northern Circuit. Mr. Scarlett now aspired to parliamentary honours; and, at the election of 1812 contested the borough of Lewes, but was defeated. Again, on a vacancy in 1816, he offered himself for the same borough, but with no better success, being defeated by Sir John Shelly. He was indebted to the late Lord Fitzwilliam for his first introduction to the House of Commons, in 1818, as member for the borough of Peterborough. Mr. Scarlett's first speech in that assembly was in the debate on the finances of the nation (1819), in which he urged the expediency of carrying out Mr. Pitt's project of applying the sinking fund in aid of the deficiency of the revenue; and strongly animadverted upon the tone assumed by Castlereagh and Vansittart, who had intimated that, unless three millions additional taxation were imposed, the ministry must resign. The amelioration of the criminal code also found in Mr. Scarlett a frequent advocate. He supported Sir S. Romilly and Sir James Macintosh in their attempts to remove capital punishment, in a great variety of cases, from the statute-book; and, upon a resolution being passed by the House of Commons in favour of this object, Mr. Scarlett was placed on the Committee to inquire and report to the House on the subject. Mr. Scarlett was not, however, so successful in Parliament as he was in the forensic arena. His chief effort was a speech on bringing in a Bill to amend the Poor-laws, but which attempt proved abortive. In 1822 he stood for his *Alma Mater*, the University of Cambridge, with Lord Hervey and Mr. Bankes; but he was placed at the bottom of the poll. He was re-chosen for Peterborough, after a contest with Mr. Samuel Wells. On the breaking up of the Liverpool Administration in 1827, Mr. Canning invoked the assistance of the Whigs, and Mr. Scarlett became Attorney-General, and received the honour of knighthood on the 30th April. This was his first approach towards those Conservative principles by the consistent maintenance of which he has been distinguished for nearly twenty years. On Mr. Canning's death he continued to hold the post under the short Administration of Lord Goderich; but, on the retirement of that nobleman from office, in Jan. 1828, Sir Charles Wetherell became the Attorney-General. In May, 1829, Sir Charles Wetherell made his adverse speech upon the Catholic Relief Bill, and was instantly dismissed from office by the Duke of Wellington, who offered the vacant post to Sir James Scarlett, who accepted it; stood again for Peterborough, and was re-elected. The public journals which opposed the newly-adopted Catholic Emancipation policy of the Cabinet, and had commented with unrestrained severity on the motives and conduct of the leading members of the Administration, were now made to feel the weapons of the Attorney-General. In quick succession criminal informations were filed against the *Morning Journal*, the *Atlas*, and other papers, for libels on the Duke of Wellington and Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst. At the election which followed the death of George IV. Sir James Scarlett was elected for Maldon. On the accession of the Whigs to office in November, 1830, Sir James Scarlett's post was conferred by the new Administration on Mr. Denman. In 1831, Sir James Scarlett was returned to Parliament for Cockermouth. In 1832, the first election after the Reform Act became law, Sir James Scarlett, with Lord Stormont, stood for Norwich on the Tory interest. The return was petitioned against; but the Committee, not admitting the proof of agency, left the members in possession of their seats. Upon the formation of the Peel Cabinet in December, 1834, Sir James Scarlett was made Chief Baron, with a peerage, by the title of Baron Abinger, and his son succeeded to the seat for Norwich.

10. At Forton, near Gosport, aged 50, Margaret Kezia Chetham, wife of Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Chetham.

12. Aged 60, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Simson, K.H., Town-Major of Hull. This gallant officer entered the service of his country as an Ensign in the 81st Regiment, and with which he first did duty in Sicily in 1805. Subsequently he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 43rd Light

Infantry, then forming, with the 52nd and 95th Rifles, a crack brigade, under his relative and patron, General Sir John Moore, at Thorncliffe, on the coast of Kent. In 1807, Lieut. Simson embarked with his regiment at Deal, in the expedition under the late Lord Cathcart against Copenhagen, and was present at Sir Arthur Wellesley's gallant affair in the island of Kioge. In the following year Lieut. Simson was again afloat with a force under the orders of Sir John Moore; but on their arrival at Gottenburgh, it being found that their services would be unavailing, the expedition was ordered to Portugal. From this period he was identified with the fortunes of Sir John Moore, in his advance on the Spanish frontier, and subsequent disastrous retreat. Captain Simson next served through a considerable portion of the Peninsular campaign, was present at the battle of Vittoria, and at the last fight before Toulouse. On the preliminaries of peace being signed, the 43rd and the other regiments of the Light Division were ordered to America, where they took part in the war of reprisal for the outrages committed in Canada. At the attack on New Orleans Capt. Simson, leading the storming-party against the principal redoubt of the enemy's position, was thrown into the trench by a round shot, causing a severe wound, which resulted in the amputation of his left leg and thigh, and rendered him unfit for further active duties. He then retired with the rank of Major, but afterwards received his Staff appointment, and the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, with the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, as an acknowledgment of his services. The funeral of this gallant officer took place on the 16th of April, and there have been few occasions of this description in Hull where the public feeling and sympathy have been so earnestly enlisted.

16. Aged 69, the Rev. Samuel Best, Rector of South Dalton, near Beverley, to which he was presented in 1802 by Lord Hotham.

— At Cossipore, near Calcutta, the Hon. Major-Gen. Sir William Casement, K.C.B., Second Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council of India.— Sir William Casement had passed forty-seven years of uninterrupted service. He was appointed to the Bengal establishment in 1795. In his earlier years he was actively employed in Lord Lake's campaigns, as also during the Marquess of Hastings's administration. He was present in action with his regiment at the storming of Allyghur in 1803, and at the battle of Deeg in 1804. In 1810 he was appointed Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General at Cawnpore; was afterwards named Deputy-Quartermaster-General, and attached during the Nepaul campaign to the division commanded by General Marley. In 1818 he was appointed Military Secretary to Government, which situation he held for upwards of twenty years, until he was nominated Member of Council. He was appointed Colonel of the 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, May 1, 1824, and attained the rank of Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837. In the latter year he was also nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath. Sir William Casement was thoroughly conversant with every detail connected with the army, an able and valuable servant to the Government, and an upright and honourable member of his profession. Though he had filled high offices for forty years, and in times of difficulty and trouble, yet he had the rare felicity of obtaining not only the approbation of the Directors, but the confidence of the army, who looked on his promotion as the reward of efficient service and of great military knowledge. He had taken his passage in the *Windsor*, and was to have returned to England in March last, but the outbreak of the corps ordered to Scinde having then assumed an alarming aspect, led to his remaining in compliance with the wishes of the Governor-General and the Members of the Council. He had been unwell for some time past, and his constitution appeared to be breaking, but he attended Council on the 13th of April, coming in from Cossipore, a distance of four miles, where he had taken a house for change of air; that night he was attacked with cholera, but lingered on until three o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when he expired. He was buried on the morning of the 17th of April, with military honours, the Governor-General, Members of Council, and all the civil and military officers at the Presidency attending the funeral. He left a widow, the daughter of General Sir Sackville Browne.

18. In Guernsey, Nigel Thomas Edensor Heathcote, esq., second son of Richard Edensor Heathcote, esq., of Longton Hall, Staffordshire, and of Emma

Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, Bart., of Drakelow, Derbyshire.

19. At Blackheath, in his 80th year, the Hon. Henry Legge, barrister-at-law, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, fifth and last surviving son of William, second Earl of Dartmouth, and uncle to the present Earl. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, January 29, 1790; and was formerly a Commissioner of the Navy, and a Director of Greenwich Hospital.

— At Kedington, Suffolk, aged 89, the Rev. Barrington Blomfield Syer, Rector of that parish, and for many years a magistrate of that county. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, B. A. 1778, and instituted to Kedington, which was in his own patronage, in 1800.

21. At Leamington, aged 73, Vice-Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., K. C. B. and G. C. St. F. and M. He was born August 22, 1770, the son of Rear-Admiral Jahleel Brenton, (second son of Jahleel Brenton of Rhode Island, North America,) by Henrietta, daughter of Joseph Cowley, esq., of Wolverhampton. He received his education at the maritime school at Chelsea, and previously to obtaining the rank of Lieutenant in 1790 had served as a Lieutenant in the Swedish navy, and borne a part in a desperate battle between the Russians and Swedes in the Gulf of Wibourg. He served as Lieutenant on board the *Barfleur* in Lord Bridport's action off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797; was made a Commander on the 3rd July, 1799; and in command of the *Speedy*, 14 gun brig, in that year fought several actions in the vicinity of Gibraltar; three of the enemy's vessels he captured during this command near Cape de Gatt, under a heavy fire of musketry from the surrounding hills. In the following October he destroyed four of the enemy's vessels in a heavy surf, at the time exposed to the guns of a fortification and musketry from the beach, and in the next month of November he displayed consummate skill and gallantry in beating off two Spanish schooners, and ten other armed vessels; by these services he won his post rank, dated the 25th of April, 1800. He was then selected by Sir James (afterwards Lord) de Saumarez as his Flag-Captain, and in command of the *Cæsar* distinguished himself in the severe action off Algesiras of the 6th of July, 1801. Subsequently, in command of the *Minerva*, when that frigate ran aground in a fog, and was lost near Cherbourg, he defended her during a heavy fire of several hours, for which unsurpassable gallantry he received the highest praise when acquitted at a court-martial for the loss of his ship. In 1807, when in command of the *Spartan* frigate, Sir Jahleel assisted in driving the French garrison out of Pizaro, and destroying the castle; in the following month he assisted in blowing up the castle of Cesaratico, destroying a neighbouring battery, and compelling the island of Sussin to surrender; also at the reduction of Zante and Cephalonia, and particularly distinguished himself at the capture of Cerigo, where he was first in command. These and many other important services did this gallant officer render in the Adriatic. In the same ship, in 1810, in concert with the *Success*, he defeated a French squadron in the Bay of Naples, when he was severely wounded. Sir Jahleel Brenton was created a Baronet by patent, dated December 24, 1812, and he was nominated K. C. B. at the enlargement of that order, January 2, 1815. The King of the Two Sicilies also conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit. He received a sword, value 100 guineas, from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's. On the 8th of February, 1811, he had a pension conferred on him of 300*l.* per annum for the wounds he had received, and subsequently he received another pension of 300*l.* per annum for good service. In January, 1814, he was appointed to superintend the naval arsenal at Port Mahon; in June following, to command the *Dorset* yacht; and, in the autumn of the same year, to be resident Commissioner at the Cape of Good Hope. The establishment at the latter place being reduced, he returned thence in the *Vigo*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Lambert, and arrived at Portsmouth, January 1, 1822. He subsequently commanded the *Royal Charlotte* yacht. He was made a Rear-Admiral July 22, 1830, and Vice-Admiral July 1, 1840. Sir Jahleel Brenton was twice married. He married first, April 19, 1802, Isabella, daughter of Anthony Stewart, esq., of Maryland—she died at the Cape of Good Hope, July 29, 1817; and secondly, October 9, 1822, his cousin Harriett, youngest daughter of the

late James Brenton, esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia. By the first lady he had issue two sons and one daughter. By his second marriage Sir Jahleel left a daughter, born in 1824. The present Baronet was born in 1807, and married, in 1839, a daughter of the late Major-General Chester.

— In his 80th year, the Rev. James Powell, for fifty-five years Vicar of Bitteswell, Leicestershire, to which he was presented in 1789 by the Haberdashers' Company of London, and for many years an active magistrate. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790.

22. Aged 79, Mr. John Pitts, of Great St. Andrews-street. For nearly half a century he catered for the popular taste by printing ballads, horrid murders, wonderful tales, last dying speeches, &c. In early life he followed the business of a baker, to which trade he served his time; subsequently he was employed by a printer in extensive business in Aldermanbury, who at that period printed the songs for the street vocalists. At his master's death, having amassed some property, he started in the same business, and for many years monopolized the whole of the street publishing, until the trial of Queen Caroline, when the late Mr. James Catnach appeared as a competitor. By publishing that trial these rival printers realized several thousand pounds each. About this time he lost his sight, after which his sense of feeling was so acute, that he could immediately detect counterfeit bank notes or coins, and make his way to any part of the house, and supply the wants of customers without assistance.

23. At his house in Berkeley-square, aged 78, the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, Marshall of the Court of Admiralty, a Director of the East India Company, and a Commissioner for the Lieutenancy of London; uncle to the Earl of Balcarres, and brother to the Countess Dowager of Hardwicke and the Lord Bishop of Kildare. He was born October 30, 1765, the eighth son and eleventh and youngest child of James, 5th Earl of Balcarres, by Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of Castleton. He served in early life in the Royal Navy, and was present in several actions under Lord Rodney and Lord St. Vincent, and among others in that of the 1st of June. He afterwards became Commander of an Indiaman in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was first elected a member of the Court of Directors in 1814. In 1820 he was returned to Parliament for the boroughs of Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cupar, and St. Andrew's, for which he sat till 1830. He married at Bargeny, January 14, 1799, Jane, second daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Hockville, great-uncle to the present Earl of Aberdeen; and by that lady, who survives him, had issue Anne, married in 1817 to Sir Edmund W. R. Antrobus, Bart.; and Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, esq., M.P. for Deal and Sandwich.

24. At Boyland Hall, Norfolk, aged 65, the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, Rear-Admiral of the White, C.B., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Norfolk, brother to Lord Boston. He was born April 18, 1779, the second son of Frederick, second Lord Boston, by Christiana, only daughter of Paul Cobb Methuen, esq., and aunt to the present Lord Methuen. Admiral Irby entered the Navy 2nd January, 1791, and, as midshipman of the *Montague*, was in Lord Howe's glorious action of the 1st of June, 1794; and at Camperdown, under Lord Duncan, was Lieutenant of the *Circe*. In 1809, being appointed Captain of the *Amelia*, 38 guns, the Hon. F. P. Irby assisted at the destruction of three French frigates off Sable D'Olonne, after which he went in with his vessel and dislodged the French from a redoubt they had thrown up to strengthen their position under the Ile d'Aix, coast of France. In the same year, in company with the *Statira*, he captured the *Moucha* corvette, and several armed vessels off St. Andero; and in 1811 assisted at the destruction of *L'Amazone* French frigate off Cherbourg. On the 6th of February, 1813, Captain Irby signalized himself by his great gallantry, in a most severe and sanguinary action, which he fought off the Isle of Los, on the coast of Guinea, with a French frigate, *L'Aréthuse*, forty guns, commanded by Commodore Bouvet. The engagement lasted three hours and fifty minutes—it was nearly calm as they lay close to each other, and when the *Aréthuse* sheered away, the *Amelia* was unable to follow; her three lieutenants lay dead upon her decks, with 47 of her men. Captain Irby was severely wounded, as were all his surviving officers, and about 95 men; making a total of 145 killed and wounded. The adversary of the *Amelia* escaped in con-

sequence of her consort, the *Rubis*, a vessel of like force, being in the vicinity. The carnage on board the *Aréthuse* was equally great; the report sent to the French Minister of Marine stated the number at 150 in killed and wounded.—"Here (says James, in his Naval History, after giving a detailed account of the battle) was a long and bloody action between two (taking guns and men together) nearly equal opponents, which gave a victory to neither. Each combatant withdrew exhausted from the fight. Both frigates behaved most bravely; and although he had no trophy to show, each captain did more to support the character of his nation than many an officer who has been decorated with the chaplet of victory." Admiral Irby married first, December 1, 1803, Emily Ives, youngest daughter and co-heir of William Drake, esq., of Amersham, and sister to his brother's wife, Lady Boston. This lady died in 1806, in childbed. The Admiral married secondly, January 23, 1816, Frances, second daughter of Ichabod Wright, esq., of Maberley-hall, Notts, and by that lady he had issue three sons and four daughters.

— At Windsor, aged 83, Sophia Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Christian Kellner. She is said to have been lineally descended from Martin Luther, from which circumstance, during the life-time of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, she was honoured with particular notice and regard.

— At his seat, Field-place, Warnham, Sussex, aged 90, Sir Timothy Shelley, the second Baronet, late of Castle Goring, in that county (1806). This venerable gentleman was the representative of one of the three great lines of Shelley, of Sussex; the other two being now represented by Sir John Shelley, Bart., and by Miss Shelley, of Lewes. These three branches descend from a common ancestor, John Shelley, esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Michelgrove, and died in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Edward Shelley, esq., the fourth son of this marriage, was seated at Warminghurst, in that county, and was the direct ancestor of the subject of this notice. In 1692, John Shelley, esq., a descendant, married one of the co-heiresses of Roger Bysshe, of Fen-place, and thus brought that estate into the family. His grandson, Bysshe Shelley, esq., was created a Baronet in 1806. He married twice. By his first lady, Mary Catherine, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Theobald Mitchell, of Horsham, he had issue two daughters and a son, the late Sir Timothy Shelley. By his second wife, Elizabeth Jane Sidney, daughter and sole heiress of William Perry, esq., by Elizabeth, heiress of Colonel Sidney, brother of the last Earl of Leicester, he had, with several other children, a son, John, of Penshurst, in Kent, who took the surname of Sidney, and was created a Baronet as Sir John Shelley Sidney, in 1818. He is father of Philip Charles Lord de Lisle. Sir Bysshe died at an advanced age in 1815, when the title devolved upon his eldest son, Sir Timothy, who was born in 1753, and married in 1791, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Pilfold, esq., of Effingham, Surrey, by whom he had issue,—1. Percy Bysshe; 2. Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1831; 3. Helen, who died an infant in 1796; 4. Mary, married in 1819 to Daniel F. Haynes, esq., of Lonsome, Surrey; 5. Helen; 6. Margaret; and 7. John, married in 1827 to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Bowen, esq., of Kilnacourt, Ireland. The eldest son, Percy Bysshe Shelley, well known as one of the greatest poets of his age, was drowned off the coast of Italy, in 1822, leaving by Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin, the author of Frankenstein, (daughter of Mr. William Godwin, the historian, by Mary Wolstonecraft, author of "The Rights of Women,") a son, Percy Florence, who was born at Florence in 1819, and who now succeeds to the baronetcy. Sir Timothy Shelley was sincerely respected. As a landlord, and as a practical agriculturist, he enjoyed a high reputation. In him the agricultural labourer has lost a kind benefactor and a constant rewarder of honest industry; in short he possessed, in a high degree, the best qualities of the English country gentleman. His remains were deposited at the family vault in Horsham Church.

25. At his house, 18, Bedford-square, in his 65th year, John Herman Merivale, esq., Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, F.S.A. Mr. Merivale was born at his father's residence in Exeter, the 5th of August, 1779. His grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Merivale, was a minister of the Presbyterian denomination, and tutor in the theological academy in that city. He was well known, and highly respected for his character

and attainments among the Dissenters in the West of England. His only son, John Merivale, inherited from him the estate of Annery, near Bideford, and other property in the North of Devon. John Herman Merivale received his early education from Mr. Burrington, the Vicar of Chudleigh. He went in his 18th year to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with several of those who became afterwards among the most distinguished ornaments of the bar. The theological views in which he had been brought up prevented his offering himself for a degree at the University; but he completed the usual career of academical study, and proceeded from thence to Lincoln's Inn, where he became a member of the Chancery bar. He was a copious contributor to the Critical Review, the Literary Gazette, and other periodicals; as at a later period to the Quarterly, the Foreign Quarterly, and Blackwood's Magazine. His principal poetical works were his contributions to Mr. Bland's "Translations from the Greek Anthology," his "Orlando in Roncesvalles," &c., of which, with various other pieces, original and translated, of which his translations from Dante may be particularly mentioned, he published a collected edition in later life. In 1825 and the following year Mr. Merivale was employed upon the Chancery Commission, and he devoted himself with great assiduity to the prosecution of this memorable essay on legal reform, of which he was a zealous advocate. He was appointed by Lord Eldon to a Commissionership of Bankruptcy under the old system, and, when the court was remodelled in the year 1831, he was one of the reduced number who were selected to form its members. In the later years of his life Mr. Merivale returned with extraordinary vigour to the literary pursuits in which he most delighted. He entered with great interest into the theological questions which have excited so much of the public attention, and devoted himself more particularly to inquiries into the character and history of the dissenting bodies in the eighteenth century. He had himself long since renounced the peculiar tenets of the sect in which he had been brought up, and became a sincere member of the Established Church.

26. At Abbot's Leigh, near Bristol, aged 71, from severe injuries received by being thrown out of a pony carriage, Frances Edith, relict of Vice-Admiral Thomas Lamplugh Wolley, of Clifton.

27. In Green-street, Park-lane, Lady George Murray. She was the daughter of the late Lieut.-General Francis Grant, was born August 9, 1765, and married Dec. 18, 1790, Lord George Murray (the late Bishop of St. David's), uncle of the present Duke of Atholl, by whom, (who died in 1803,) she had issue the present Bishop of Rochester, the late Countess of Ilchester, Lady Frankland Russell, Hon. Miss Murray, Maid of Honour to the Queen, and several other children.

— At Lisbon, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Witham Stubbs, of the Portuguese army, Vicondé de Villa Nova de Gaio, K.T.S. and C.B. This distinguished officer was originally in the British 50th Regiment, which, with two others, was sent to Lisbon in 1797. Here Lieutenant Stubbs became attached to a young Portuguese lady of many personal attractions, to whom he was subsequently married. On the circumstances becoming known to the late Queen of Portugal, she offered him a company in her service, which he accepted; and having repaired to England to dispose of his commission, returned to Lisbon to fulfil his double engagement. When our troops entered that capital in 1808, they found the subject of this memoir a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Portuguese army; on the reorganization of this force by General Beresford, he was appointed to the command of a regiment, in which he served until 1813, when he became Brigadier, and continued his services throughout all the campaigns until the close of the operations in France, in 1814, when he became Major-General. After the peace Sir Thomas Stubbs was appointed to command the military division in the Alentejo. On the accession of Don Miguel to the throne, Sir Thomas Stubbs quitted Portugal, and returned to England during the reign of that prince, who confiscated part of his property in his absence. When Sir Thomas returned to Portugal, Don Pedro made him Governor of Oporto. Subsequently to this, about 1824, he became Lieut.-General, and held several high situations at the Portuguese head-quarters, where his opinions and advice were always respected and well-received. There he remained until his death, carrying with him the re-

grets of all the British and Portuguese who enjoyed the benefit of his acquaintance.

— In Brunswick-place, City-road, aged 92, the Rev. Henry Moore, formerly of Bristol, the confidential friend and biographer of the Rev. John Wesley.

28. At the residence of her father, Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart., in Cavendish-square, the Right Hon. Augusta Louisa, Lady Walsingham. She was the eldest daughter of Sir R. F. Russell by Louisa Anne, daughter of Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, and grand-daughter of the lady whose death is above recorded.

29. At Lanlivery, Cornwall, aged 62, the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, for 29 years Vicar of that place, and for 39 Vicar of Talland. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, M.A. 1815.

30. At Worthing, aged 75, Lady Wells, relict of Admiral Sir John Wells, G.C.B., of Bolmore House, Cuckfield, who died November 19, 1841.

— At Stour Provost, Dorsetshire, aged 58, the Rev. Henry James Slingsby, Rector of the parish. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812, and was presented to Stour Provost by that society in 1833.

Lately. At his seat, aged 79, General John Michell. He entered the army 7th February, 1781; was made Lieutenant, June 25, 1785; Captain, July 31, 1790; Major, November 30, 1792; Lieut.-Col. August 24, 1795; Colonel, April 29, 1802; Major-General, Oct. 25, 1805; Lieutenant-General, June 4, 1814; and General, January 10, 1837. He served at the siege of Fort St. Philip, in the island of Minorca, and was taken prisoner at its surrender.

— At her residence at Sidmouth, aged 82, the Right Hon. Anne Jane, Dowager Lady Audley. She was the eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B., was married in 1816, and left a widow in 1837, having had issue the present Lord Audley, three other sons, and two daughters.

— At Dunbar, aged 92, Mrs. Raeburn. She was a most rigid Cameronian, and retained in her possession the flag of the Covenant, which was borne by her grandfather at the battle of Bothwell Brig. Although somewhat tattered, still all the emblems and inscriptions are perfectly legible. She prized it very highly, and has transmitted it as an heirloom to her family.

MAY.

1. At Welbeck, the Most Noble Henrietta, Duchess of Portland. She was the eldest daughter of the late General John Scott, and sister of the late Viscountess Canning; married, in August, 1795, the present Duke of Portland, by whom her Grace had issue the late and present Marquesses of Titchfield, Lords George and Henry Bentinck, Lady Charlotte Denison, Lady Howard de Walden, and the Ladies Henrietta and Mary Bentinck.

2. At Bath, aged 84, William Beckford, esq., the author of Vathek, and formerly proprietor of Fonthill. This very extraordinary man was indebted for his ample fortune to the property which his ancestors had acquired in the West Indies. His great-grandfather, Peter Beckford, esq., was Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica, from the reign of Charles II. to that of Anne; and his grandfather of the same name was Speaker of the House of Assembly in the same island. His father was Alderman William Beckford, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, and representative in Parliament for the metropolis in the stormy times of Wilkes, Chatham, and the American discontents, and who is celebrated for his reply extemporaneously to King George III.'s answer to an address. Shortly after this Mr. Beckford died (June 21st, 1770), and the city voted a statue to his memory in Guildhall, and ordered that the speech he had delivered to the King should be engraved on the pedestal. The Lord Mayor enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham; and that great man became the sponsor of his only son, the Earl of Effingham, who had married Elizabeth, sister of the Lord Mayor, standing as proxy on the occasion.

In 1773, the Earl of Chatham thus mentions his godson, in a letter to his son William, then at Cambridge:—

"Little Beckford was really disappointed at not being in time to see you, a good mark for my young *vivid* friend. He is just as much compounded of the elements of *air* and *fire* as he was. A due proportion of *terrestrial* solidity will, I trust, come and make him perfect."

Mr. Beckford inherited from his father the estate of Fonthill, and a very large West Indian property—in all, it is said, more than 100,000*l.* per annum. At the

age of eighteen he published "Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters," a work satirizing some English artists under feigned names. In 1780 he made a tour to the continent, which formed the subject of a series of letters, picturesque and poetical, published long after under the title of "Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal." At the general election of 1784, Mr. Beckford was returned to Parliament for the city of Wells, and in 1790 for Hindon. He resigned his seat by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds on the last day of 1794. In 1784 first appeared his far-celebrated romance of "Vathek, an Arabian Tale;" but it was a translation, not made by himself, and surreptitiously obtained. The original was first printed at Lausanne* in the year 1787. It was written in French, and so admirable was it for style and idiom, that it was considered by many as the work of a Frenchman. The English version was made by Dr. S. Henley, Rector of Rendlesham, who added all the notes. Byrón praised Vathek for its correctness of costume, beauty of description, and power of imagination. "As an Eastern tale," he said, "even Rasselas must bow before it: his Happy Valley will not bear a comparison with the Hall of Eblis." Mr. Beckford afterwards went to Portugal, and purchased an estate at Cintra —that "glorious Eden" of the south. He built himself a palace for a residence. Mr. Beckford has left a literary memorial of his residence in Portugal in his "Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha," published in 1835. The excursion was made in June, 1794, at the desire of the Prince Regent of Portugal. The monastery of Alcobaça was the grandest ecclesiastical edifice in that country, with paintings, antique tombs, and fountains; the noblest architecture, in the finest situation, and inhabited by monks who lived like princes. The whole of these sketches are interesting, and present a gorgeous picture of ecclesiastical pomp and wealth. That magnificent monastery was plundered and given to the flames by the French troops under Massena in 1811. After leaving Cintra, Mr. Beckford took up his abode on his paternal estate in England, and for twenty years employed himself in rearing the magnificent but unsubstantial Gothic structure known as Fonthill Abbey, and in embellishing the surrounding grounds. The latter were laid out in the most exquisite style of landscape gardening, aided by the natural inequality and beauty of the ground, and enriched by a lake of fine sylvan scenery. His buildings commenced, about the close of 1795, by resuming the erection of a tower on the summit of the highest hill upon the estate, the foundation of which had been already laid by the Alderman, in imitation of Alfred's Tower at Stourhead. In the following year he gave instructions to Mr. James Wyatt to prepare a design for an ornamental building on the spot which became the site of the future Abbey; it was to have the appearance of a convent, partly in ruins and partly perfect, but to contain a few rooms which might afford shelter for a day either of sunshine or of shower. From this germ arose, with continual alterations of plan, the far-famed Abbey of Fonthill. For many years, however, no intention of converting the convent into a permanent residence was entertained; nor, indeed, did the impatience of Mr. Beckford admit of the necessarily slow progress of a work of such dimensions, when constructed of solid materials. Timber and cement were therefore the principal articles in its composition; and every expedient was used to complete the building within a given time, regardless of the consequences that might almost have been expected to ensue. One immediate result of this injudicious haste was the destruction of the great tower, which was carried up to the extreme height of 300 feet (and furnished with pinnacles and weather vanes), without time being allowed to complete its fastenings to the base on which it was erected: a gust of wind acting suddenly upon a large flag attached to a scaffold-pole at its summit, carried it off its base altogether. The fall was tremendous and sublime, and the only regret expressed by Mr. Beckford was, that he had not witnessed the catastrophe. He instantly gave orders for the erection of a new tower. This also, at first, was only of timber, covered with cement, but was afterwards cased with stone, with the view of extending its chance of durability. The stone, however, was never properly clamped to the timber-work. This tower was 276 feet high; it was frequently crowded with visitors during the memo-

* Whilst at Lausanne, Mr. Beckford purchased the whole library of the historian Gibbon.

rable sale in 1822, and was by many deemed insecure: this anticipation was fulfilled by its fall, on the afternoon of the 21st of December, 1825. Mr. Beckford removed, in 1807, to the Abbey from the handsome mansion erected by his father, which was then, with the exception of one wing, pulled down, and its materials carried to the new works. The reason assigned for its desertion was the lowness of its situation, and liability to fogs. From that date to 1822 he was chiefly engaged in adding to the ornaments and the treasures of his new palace. It is stated that his total expenditure on the place, during the period of sixteen years, was estimated by himself at 273,000*l*. At length, in the latter year, the public were suddenly surprised by an announcement from Mr. Christie that Fonthill, so long locked up from the eyes of strangers, was about to be thrown open in preparation for a sale. The Abbey was first opened for visitors on the 1st of July: catalogues were issued at one guinea each, and not less than 7200 were sold. The owner was gratified by his house and collections becoming the topic of general conversation. The sale did not, however, then take place, as the entire domain, and the Abbey, with all its splendid contents (some choice books, pictures, and curiosities excepted), were sold, by private contract, to John Farquhar, esq., for 330,000*l*. The collection was dispersed by Mr. Phillips, in the following year, and occupied a sale of thirty-seven days. Mr. Beckford's relinquishment of Fonthill was occasioned by the depreciation of his property in the West Indies, and the loss of two large estates there, which were successfully claimed in Chancery by other owners, after they had been in the family for more than sixty years. The proceeds of the sale of Fonthill were invested partly in annuities and partly in land near Bath, where he united two houses in the Royal Crescent by a flying gallery extended over a road, and erected on Lansdown an elegant and lofty tower, which became the repository of the articles reserved or bought in at Fonthill, and in fact the foundation of a fresh museum. He also formed large pleasure grounds on Lansdown, and clothed its late exposed declivities with extensive woods, shrubberies, and gardens. Subsequently, he frequently parted with pictures, but never with a book from his splendid collection. The last picture he sold was just before his death, the beautiful portrait of Bellini, which was purchased for the National Gallery for 600*l*. It may well be questioned whether any individual ever united greater knowledge and taste in all the sister arts, than Mr. Beckford. Born with mental powers superior to the generality of mankind, these powers were early developed by the fostering care of the first professor in the kingdom. Mozart was his music-master: he played on the piano, and sung with taste. Sir W. Chambers instructed him in architecture, and an eminent painter of the day taught him the rudiments of drawing. His early sketches from nature of Italian scenery for correctness and delicacy would not have been unworthy a professional artist. He designed almost every building and piece of furniture that he possessed. His general taste in all branches of art was correct, and his judgment of pictures was that of a dealer rather than a connoisseur. His own collection, which he was perpetually changing, had embraced specimens of almost every painter of eminence of all ages and nations; but he was not insensible to the genius of many of our modern artists, of whom his treatment was most liberal. His death was induced by a violent attack of influenza, and overtook him while he was, with undiminished zeal, intent on adding to his curious library by purchases at M. Nodier's sale at Paris. In all things the zeal and enthusiasm of his youth seemed quite unchanged by age. On the 5th of May, 1783, Mr. Beckford married Lady Margaret Gordon, sole surviving daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Aboyne. She died May 23, 1786, leaving issue two daughters—Margaret Maria Elizabeth, who, in May, 1811, married Lieutenant-General (then Colonel) James Orde, and died in 1818, leaving two daughters: and Susanna Euphemia, who, on the 26th of April, 1810, married Alexander Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault, by whom his Grace has one son and one daughter, viz., William Alexander Anthony Archibald, Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, (who recently married the Princess Mary of Baden,) and Susan Catherine Harriet, who, in November, 1832, married the Earl of Lincoln, son and heir of the Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Beckford's mortal remains were deposited in the mausoleum placed for the purpose in the Abbey Cemetery, Lyncombe Vale, on Saturday, the 11th of May.

4. At Paxton-place, aged 62, Henry Peter Standly, esq., formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1803, M. A. 1806, a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, Nov. 24, 1809, and many years an active magistrate of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford. His collection of prints and drawings of our great national painters was we believe unrivalled. His stores were thrown open to the inspection of Mr. Nichols, when compiling his account of Hogarth's prints and drawings.

— Dr. Phipps, senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. He was the oldest of the senior fellows, and but for the state of his health would have been elected vice-provost on the death of Dr. Prior, last year.

5. At his father's, in Portland-place, aged 42, the Hon. Richard Bootle Wilbraham, M.P. for South Lancashire. He was born October 27, 1801, the eldest son of Edward Bootle Wilbraham, esq., formerly M.P. for Lancashire, and who was created Lord Skelmersdale in 1828, by Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Edward Taylor of Bifrons near Canterbury, and sister to the late Sir Herbert Taylor. In 1835 he was returned to the House of Commons for South Lancashire, for which he sat in conjunction with Lord Francis Egerton. He died from an attack of influenza. He married, May 22, 1832, Jessy, third daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton Priory, Cheshire, Bart., and left issue a son and four daughters.

— Aged 55, Andrew Geddes, A. R. A. This accomplished artist was born in Edinburgh about the year 1789: he was one of a family of six, and the only son. At a very early period of life he met with a very kind friend in the late Lord Eldin, at that time John Clerk, esq., who enjoyed a high reputation at the Scottish bar. This gentleman possessed a taste and a judgment which had enabled him to form a collection of paintings and drawings by old masters, which he opened to young Geddes, having observed in the latter an extraordinary love of art. From the High School he was removed to the University of Edinburgh; and was placed by his father in his own office. On the death of his father, which took place after he had held his appointment about five years, he became at once his own master, and consulted those friends who had expressed a kind interest in his welfare. By the advice of Lord Eldin and others he resigned his appointment, proceeded to London, and entered as a student of the Royal Academy. After a few years' diligent study he returned to Edinburgh, when Lord Eldin authorized him to purchase for his collection various works of art. He soon began to exercise his profession, and was much employed, as well in painting full-length life-sized portraits as others of smaller dimensions, all of which gave entire satisfaction to his sitters and their friends. He resided in Edinburgh from 1810 until 1814, but visited London every year, attended the sales of works of art, and made purchases for himself and others. In 1818 the discovery of the Regalia of Scotland was effected in Edinburgh Castle, an event which was commemorated by Mr. Geddes in an historical composition embodying portraits of many of the most distinguished men of his native city, among them a striking likeness of Sir Walter Scott. In 1828 Mr. Geddes again visited the Continent, but extended this time his tour to Italy, sojourned some time at Rome, and made the acquaintance of the principal English artists then resident in that city. The summer of 1829 he passed at Subiaco, where he painted on the spot the landscape now hanging on the wall of the Academy. After a lengthened abode in Italy, Mr. Geddes returned home by Germany and France, arriving in London in January, 1831. In 1832 he entered his name for election as a member of the Academy, and was successful. In 1839 he visited Holland; in 1843 symptoms of consumption showed themselves, which were speedily subdued, but re-appeared at the beginning of the present year; when, despite the most skilful efforts to arrest its progress, his malady gained ground, and terminated his existence.

6. At Courtlands, aged 65, the Right Hon. Julia, Baroness of Lecale. In 1808, she married Lord Charles James Fitzgerald, third son of James first Duke of Leinster, created in the following year Baron Lecale, a title which he only enjoyed for a year after his creation, for he died in 1810. She was the widow of Mr. Thomas Carton previously to marrying Lord Charles.

7. At Trafford-park, Thomas William de Trafford, esq., second son of Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, Bart., and late Captain in the Royal Scots Greys.

— At Salisbury, Magdalene, wife of the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, Canon

of Salisbury; daughter of the Rev. Charles Wake, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster, and grand-daughter of Archbishop Wake.

— At Crocknolina, near Broadhaven, in Erris, aged 122, Grace Devitt. Her mental faculties seemed unimpaired when she conversed of things long gone by, but she spoke like a child of matters of recent occurrence.

— At his seat, Colehouse, Devonshire, at a very advanced age, William Adair, esq., of Flixton Hall, Norfolk, Ballymenagh, county of Antrim, and St. James's-square, Westminster. This gentleman was descended from a family which has been seated for many generations at Ballymenagh, county of Antrim. He married the daughter of Robert Shafto, esq., of Benwell, Northumberland, and had issue Sir Robert Shafto Adair, who was created a Baronet in 1838, and who, by Elizabeth-Maria, daughter of the Rev. James Strode, has a son and heir, Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, esq., who married, in 1838, Theodosia, daughter of General the Hon. Robert Meade.

9. At Rothsay, aged 54, Alexander Johnson, esq., of Shield Hall, Lanarkshire, M.P. for the Kilmarnock district of burghs. Mr. Johnson was a merchant and manufacturer of Glasgow, and President of the Anti-Corn Law Association of Glasgow and of the West of Scotland. He was in other respects, as may be inferred, an extreme liberal. He was first returned to Parliament at the last general election in 1841. Mr. Johnson married in 1815. During the last twelve months his health was frequently in a precarious state, but improved so much since the beginning of the present year that he was able to resume his duties in Parliament in March last, and to continue his attendance in the House of Commons till the commencement of the Easter holidays. He visited Rothsay, in the hope of recovery at that salubrious spot.

10. At Cranley, Surrey, aged 65, the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, great-uncle to the Earl of Winterton. He was the seventh son of Edward, first Earl of Winterton, and the only surviving son by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Armstrong, of Godalming, esq. He was of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1805, and was also M.A. of Cambridge.

11. At Poppleton, Worcestershire, aged 93, the Rev. George Dinely, for 63 years Rector of Churchill, and for 58 years Rector of Poppleton. He was formerly a fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1776, and that of B.D. 1786. He was presented to Churchill in 1781 by R. Berkeley, esq., and instituted to Poppleton, which was in his own patronage, in 1786.

12. Aged 67, the Rev. James Buckoll, Vicar of Great Limber, Lincolnshire. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, M.A. 1800, and was presented to his living, in 1830, by the Lord Chancellor. He died from injuries received from being thrown from his pony phaeton on the 10th of April.

12. At Bhayader, aged 77, the Rev. John Williams, M.A., Vicar of North Leverton, Nottinghamshire, and of South Stoke, Oxfordshire. He was presented to the former living in 1795 by Christ Church, Oxford; and to the latter in 1806, by the Prebendary of North Leverton, in the collegiate church of Southwell.

— At Loughall, county of Armagh, aged 67, the Rev. Silver Oliver, for 37 years Rector of that parish.

13. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 85, the Rev. William Garnett, late of the island of Barbadoes. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1797.

— At Swillington House, near Leeds, aged 85, Sir John Lowther, bart., formerly M.P. for Cumberland. Sir John Lowther was the only brother of the late Earl of Lonsdale, whom he survived less than two months. He was born on the 1st April, 1759, the younger son of the Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, bart., by Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Zouche, Vicar of Sandal. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1780. He was one of the last survivors of the Parliament of 1780, to which he was returned for the borough of Cockermouth, and again in 1784. In April 1786 he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to stand for Carlisle; but on a petition was declared not duly elected, a Committee deciding in favour of John Christian, esq. Room was made for him as one of the members for Haslemere. He did not sit in the Parliament of 1790, but in 1796 he was elected for the county of Cumberland, and again in 1802. In 1806 he was returned for both Cockermouth and the county, but made his election for the latter in January, 1807. He

was re-elected in 1812 and 1818, and again in 1820. At the last-named election there was a contest, in which the present Earl of Carlisle (then Lord Morpeth) was the defeated candidate, and which terminated as follows:—John Lowther, esq., 166; J. C. Curwen, esq., 138; Lord Morpeth, 91. Sir John Lowther (then a baronet) was re-chosen for Cumberland in 1826 and 1830, but retired in 1831, at which election his nephew Lord Lowther was defeated. He was created a baronet by patent dated 1824, thus restoring the old family title which had merged in the peerage. Indeed two patents of baronetage, dated respectively 1640 and 1764, (the former of Nova Scotia,) are vested in the Earl of Lonsdale. Sir John Lowther was also in the remainder of the dignities of Viscount Lowther and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven, conferred on his cousin James Earl of Lonsdale in 1797. Sir John Lowther strongly resembled the late excellent Earl of Lonsdale, both in features and personal disposition. He was exemplary in all the relations of life, and by none will his death be more sincerely lamented than by his tenantry and the poor in the vicinity of his extensive property. Though fond of retirement, he was not unused to public life, and his constituents ever found in him a zealous guardian of their local and general interests. Sir John Lowther married, September 4, 1790, Lady Elizabeth Fane, third daughter of John ninth Earl of Westmoreland, and sister to Lady Augusta, whom his brother had previously married in 1781. They had issue three sons and three daughters. Lady Elizabeth Lowther had been for some time indisposed, and her illness having increased after the death of her venerable husband, she became so unwell that orders were sent to delay the preparations for the Baronet's funeral, as it was feared her ladyship could not long survive, and it was not desirable to disturb her repose by the bustle necessarily incident to that mournful ceremonial. She died on the 19th of May, aged 74. Their funeral took place on the 25th at Swillington. The present Baronet was born in 1793, and is unmarried. He is M.P. for the city of York.

14. At Westfield Lodge, near Bath, aged 75, John Shute Duncan, esq., D.C.L. He was a native of Hampshire, and at the usual time was adopted into Winchester College, where he formed, in early life, friendships which lasted throughout his existence, including the present venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, and a former prime minister, Lord Sidmouth. From Winchester he was transplanted to New College, Oxford, where by his talents and acquirements he commanded the respect, and by his overflowing goodwill to all around him he conciliated the affection, of his academic associates. He obtained the degree of M.A. October 27, 1794. Having fixed upon the law as a profession, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, November 14, 1798, but never practised much as a barrister, his peculiar turn of mind impelling him to the cultivation of science, and more especially to the study of nature, of which he was a fond admirer. And herein he set an example well worthy of imitation, by making science, as in truth she should be, the handmaid of religion; by regarding religion as the queen, and the sciences destined to be her attendant fellows, and in that capacity to bear her company; by exploring nature with a view of illustrating the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Creator, as manifested in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.

17. In Largs Bay, two young midshipmen of the *Shearwater*, Government surveying steamer, stationed opposite Largs; one named Jewell, between 18 and 20 years of age; the other, in his 18th year, was Charles Digby, son of E. J. Cayley, esq., M.P. for the north riding of Yorkshire. He had distinguished himself in the *Rodney*, on the coast of Syria, and had been awarded a medal for the victories at Acre and other places on that coast. They were amusing themselves in a small open boat, when a gale came on from the north-east, and, as they neglected to slacken sail, the little craft was run under water while she was rounding the north end of the Larger Cumbrae. The accident was observed from the deck of the *Vulcan*, another Government steamer lying in the bay with her steam up, and she immediately proceeded to the spot, but nothing was found floating except the two caps of the deceased.

21. At the Hague, aged 63, the Right Hon. Wilhelm Gustauf Friedrich de Reede de Ginkel, tenth Earl of Athlone, and Baron of Aghrim, in the county of Galway; (1691-2;) Count of the Holy Roman Empire; Baron de Reede and Ginkel, Baron of Amerongen, Middachier, Lievendael, Elst, Sterveldt, and

Ronenberg, in the Netherlands. With this personage has become extinct one of those families whose fortunes were made by accompanying the House of Orange to Great Britain. There were five foreigners whom William of Nassau elevated to the English peerage—William Bentinck, whom he made Earl of Portland; Marshal Frederick de Schomberg, whom he made Duke of Schomberg; William de Nassau de Zuleistein, whom he made Earl of Rochford; Arnold Joost Van Keppel, whom he made Earl of Albemarle, and Henry Nassau Van Auverquerque, whom he made Earl of Grantham. Of these the Bentincks and Keppels alone remain, the former promoted to a dukedom in 1716 by Queen Anne. The dukedom of Schomberg became extinct in 1719; the earldom of Grantham in 1754; and the earldom of Rochford in 1830. In Ireland, King William made Meinhardt Schomberg, the marshal's son, Duke of Leinster; Henry Massue de Ruvigny, first Viscount, and afterwards Earl, of Galway, invariably transformed into *Galloway* by the continental writers; and Godart de Ginkel Earl of Athlone. The dukedom of Leinster was extinct in the Schombergs, as above mentioned; and the earldom of Galway in the following year, 1720. The earldom of Athlone was the last remaining, not only of the Irish earldoms conferred on foreigners, but of all the earldoms of Ireland created by William the Third. The successful assault on Athlone, from which Baron de Ginkel derived his title, took place on the 20th of June, 1691, O.S., (30th June, N.S.,) and on the 12th O.S. (22d N.S.) of the following month he achieved the decisive victory of Aghrim. By privy seal dated at Whitehall the 11th Feb., and patent dated 4th March, 1691-2, their majesties were pleased to create him Earl of Athlone and Baron Aghrim, and on the 15th October, 1693, he received a grant (confirmed by Parliament in 1695) of the forfeited estates of William Dongan, Earl of Limerick, attainted the 16th April, 1691. He afterwards returned to military service on the continent, and died at Utrecht in 1703. On Ginkel's return to Holland he was created a Field Marshal, and as such, which precluded all superiority of command over him, was extremely jealous of Marlborough, under whom, when placed at the head of the Dutch troops, in the war of the Succession of Spain, he was compelled to act, and therefore signalized himself by no achievement. He died in 1705, at Utrecht, where by some he is stated to have been born—by others, in Guelderland. His descendants have always maintained their connexion with their original country, in which they have formed most of their alliances. Indeed, no Earl of Athlone sat in the House of Peers in Ireland before the 10th March, 1795, when the sixth Earl, who had accompanied the Stadtholder to England, on the French invasion of Holland, took his seat; and no English blood entered the veins of the family except in the case of the tenth Earl. Friedrich, the seventh Earl, married first Miss Munter, and afterwards Maria, daughter of Sir John Eden, but died without issue. His brother, Renaud Diedrich Jacob, the eighth Earl, married Harriet, daughter of John William Hope, esq., of Amsterdam, and of Cavendish-square, and had issue, George Godart Henry, the ninth Earl, who died without issue March 2, 1843, and was then succeeded by his uncle, whose death we now record. Wilhelm Gustauf Friedrich, brother to the seventh and eighth Earls, was the fifth and youngest son of Friedrich the sixth Earl, by Anna Elizabeth Christian Baroness de Tuyll de Seevoskerken, and born on the 21st July, 1780. Previously to his accession to the earldom he was a Count of the Roman Empire, and Lord of the Bedchamber to the King of the Netherlands. Having survived all his brothers, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his nephew, as above mentioned. He married, Sept. 7, 1813, Wendela Eleanor, eldest daughter of Monsieur Burcel, member of the college of nobility of the province of Holland, but had no issue. The ninth Earl left a sister, Lady Elizabeth, wife of Capt. the Hon. Frederick Villiers, son of the Earl of Jersey.

— Aged 73, the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.H., Vice-Admiral of the Red, and F.R.S.; brother to the Earl of Cork and Orrery. He was born Sept. 3rd, 1770, the third but second surviving son of Edmund the seventh Earl, by his first wife, Anne, second daughter of Kelland Courtenay, esq., and niece to John fourth Earl of Sandwich. He entered the royal navy Feb. 19, 1781, as a midshipman on board the *Latona* frigate, commanded by the late Sir Hyde Parker. At the commencement of the war against revolutionary France, in 1793, Mr. Boyle was fourth Lieutenant

of the *Egmont*, 74 guns, commanded by the late Sir Archibald Dixon. This ship, after fitting at Plymouth, proceeded with the squadron under Rear-Admiral Gell to convey the East India fleet to a certain latitude; and then cruised between the western isles and the coast of Spain. On the 14th April, the squadron captured the *General Dumourier*, French privateer of 22 guns and 196 men, and retook the *St. Jago* register ship, her prize, which, after a tedious litigation, was condemned, when the captors shared largely, each of the lieutenants receiving 1,400*l*. On the 27th of the following month, Lord Hood, then at Gibraltar, appointed Lieut. Boyle to the *Fox* cutter, and charged him with despatches for the Admiralty. He afterwards served in the *Excellent* and *Saturn* ships of the line; and in the spring of 1795 accompanied Commodore Payne in the *Jupiter* of 50 guns, to bring over H.S.H. the Princess Caroline of Brunswick from Cuxhaven. On his return from that service he was promoted, April 1795, to the rank of Commander; and during the month of October following, obtained an appointment to the *Kangaroo*, a new brig of 18 guns, in which he cruised with considerable success against the enemy's privateers and other armed vessels on the Lisbon and Irish stations. He obtained post rank June 30th, 1797. In the beginning of the ensuing year, Captain Boyle was appointed to the *Hyena*, of 24 guns, and served in her off Cherbourg, St. Maloes, and the Isle of Bas, until March, 1799, when he was obliged to resign his ship in consequence of an injury he had sustained from being thrown out of a carriage when about to sail for Lisbon. His next appointment was in the ensuing month of June, to the *Cormorant*, of 24 guns, in which ship, after being for some time in attendance upon the royal family at Weymouth, he was sent to the Mediterranean, and on the passage out captured a Spanish brig of 14 guns and 87 men, and retook an English West Indiaman. On the 20th May, 1800, the *Cormorant* was wrecked off Damietta, on the coast of Egypt, when on her way to Alexandria, with despatches from Lord Keith to Sir W. Sydney Smith, containing the ratification of the treaty of El Arish. Contrary to the usages of war, Captain Boyle was kept in close confinement for nearly three months. Having at length recovered his liberty, Captain Boyle joined Sir W. Sydney Smith at Cyprus, and from thence went to Minorca, where a court-martial assembled, Nov. 17, 1800, to inquire into the circumstances by which the loss of the *Cormorant* was occasioned. The court were unanimously of opinion that it arose from an error in the reckoning, occasioned by the great incorrectness of the charts, and that the conduct and exertions of Captain Boyle were highly meritorious and exemplary on the unfortunate occasion, and did therefore adjudge him to be fully acquitted of all blame. In the spring of 1803 Captain Boyle was appointed to the *Seahorse* frigate, and ordered to the Mediterranean, where he was actively employed under Nelson during a very important part of his Lordship's command on that station. In the summer of 1805 he exchanged into the *Amphitrite*, a Spanish prize frigate, and returned to England. His last appointment afloat was May 31, 1806, to the *Royal William*, bearing the flag of the Port-Admiral at Spithead, the command of which ship he retained until June, 1809, when he succeeded Captain Towry as a Commissioner of Transports. The control of the dockyard at Sheerness was confided to him in the summer of 1814. Some time after, he was appointed by an order in council to superintend the bringing up of the arrears of the accounts left unaudited by the Transport Board at the time of its dissolution, and he subsequently obtained a seat at the Navy Board. He was made a retired Rear-Admiral in 1831, but in 1840 was restored to the active list, and was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Red in Nov. 1841. In 1832 he was nominated a Knight-Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and made a Knight-Bachelor on the 3d Dec. in that year. In 1807, he represented the borough of Bandon in Parliament. Sir Courtenay Boyle married, April 16, 1799, Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of the late William Poyntz, esq., of Midgham, in the county of Berks, and sister to Isabella Henrietta, Countess of Cork and Orrery, the wife of his elder brother. By that lady, who survived him, he had issue three sons and two daughters.

22. At the house of his brother, in Grosvenor-street, aged 42, the Hon. Charles Wortley, youngest son of Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council. He married Lady Emmeline Charlotte Elizabeth Manners, second daughter of

the Duke of Rutland, by whom he has left a son and daughter.

24. Aged 76, the Rev. Robert Luke, senior Fellow of Sydney College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1790 as 17th Senior Optime; M.A. 1793, and B.D. 1800.

— In Carlton House-terrace, aged 69, William Crockford, esq. Administration with his will annexed (no executor being named therein) has been granted to Mrs. A. F. Crockford, his widow. The will is dated as late as last month, and gives the whole of his property to his wife in nearly the following words:—"I give and bequeath the whole of my property, of whatever description, unto my dear wife and her heirs, relying on her doing what is right." The personal property alone is sworn under the sum of 200,000*l.*, and it is rumoured that his real estate is worth 150,000*l.* more. He formerly kept the fishmonger's shop adjoining Temple Bar, and, by a series of successful speculations on the "Turf," was enabled to purchase the house in St. James's-street, afterwards famous as "Crockford's;" and it is said that there the deceased amassed the bulk of his immense property.

25. In his 85th year, the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Newton-hall, Vicar of Chatton, and of Shilbottle, all in the county of Northumberland. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1782 as 15th Wrangler, M.A. 1785, was presented to both his livings in 1803; to Chatton by the Duke of Northumberland, and to Shilbottle by the Lord Chancellor.

26. At Paris, in his 77th year, M. Jacques Laffitte, (the eminent banker,) Deputy for Rouen. M. Laffitte came to Paris in 1778, when the extent of his ambition was to find a situation in a banking-house, and to attain this object he called on M. Perregaux, the rich Swiss banker, to whom he had a letter of recommendation. This gentleman had just taken possession of the hotel of Mdlle. Gurmard, which had been put up to lottery by that lady. He was introduced into the boudoir of the danseuse, then become the cabinet of the fortunate banker, and, having modestly stated the object of his visit, was told that the establishment was full, and advised to seek elsewhere. With a disappointed heart the young aspirant left the office, and while with a downcast look he traversed the courtyard, he stooped to pick up a pin which lay in his path, and which he carefully stuck in the lappel of his coat. Little did he think that this trivial action was to decide his future fate; but so it was. From the window of his cabinet M. Perregaux had observed the action of the young man. The Swiss banker was one of those keen observers who estimate the value of circumstances apparently trifling, and in this simple action he saw the revelation of a character; it was a guarantee of a love of order and economy, a certain pledge of all the qualities which should be possessed by a good financier. In the evening of the same day, M. Laffitte received the following note from M. Perregaux:—"A place is made for you in my office, which you may take possession of to-morrow morning." The anticipations of the banker were not deceived. The young Laffitte possessed every desirable quality, and even more than was at first expected. From simple clerk he soon rose to be cashier, then partner, then head of the first banking-house in Paris, and afterwards, in rapid succession, a deputy and president of the Council of Ministers, the highest point to which a citizen can aspire. Before the revolution of 1830, the fortune of M. Laffitte was immense. It was estimated at upwards of forty millions of francs. The disasters and failures which followed, and his involvements with the class of Paris shopkeepers, who were great sufferers by the revolution, reduced M. Laffitte so much, that he was obliged to a certain extent to suspend payments and to sell the whole of his large property. At that time so popular was he, that his splendid house in the Rue Laffitte (so called in honour of him) was purchased for him by a national subscription, which amounted to no less than 1,400,000 francs. Ultimately, on the winding up of his affairs, he was found to have saved about seven millions, and at the present day it is said to be about ten or twelve millions. In 1836, M. Laffitte founded the Joint-Stock Bank which goes by his name, and of which he was the head and principal partner. He left one daughter only, who is married to the Prince of Moskowa, the son of Marshal Ney, and who has several children. On the 30th May the body of M. Laffitte was interred at the cemetery of Père la Chaise. Early in the morning the Rue Laffitte was entirely occupied by troops. The first

room on the ground-floor was made the *chapelle ardente*, where the body was placed, and where was seated a priest before a *prie-Dieu*. A single municipal guard was on duty by the side to direct those who arrived how to pass on, each sprinkling the remains with holy water. All the spacious saloons on this floor were crowded with citizens of all classes, expressing their regret and condolence to the Prince de la Moskowa his son-in-law and M. Pierre Laffitte his brother, who were there to receive them. Nearly all the members of the Chamber of Deputies attended, with the President, Vice-Presidents, and Questors, and the grand deputation. The Peers were also very numerous. Marshal Soult was among the first arrivals, wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. It was about half-past 12 when the coffin was placed on the funeral car. The cortège then got into line, and proceeded towards the church of St. Roch. The population of Paris formed a deep line at each side. All the houses had their windows filled with spectators, as well as their balconies, and, in many cases, their roofs.

— At Little Woodhouse, near Leeds, James Musgrave, esq., one of the senior aldermen and a magistrate of the borough of Leeds. He was found dead, in the evening, in a lane not far from his own residence. He had left home only ten minutes before, and to all appearance had been tolerably well during the day, having been twice to the Wesleyan chapel. A coroner's inquest was held, when it appearing that he had died from disease of the heart, the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

28. At Paris, in his 80th year, Sir George Pigott, of Knapton, Queen's County, Bart. He was the eldest son of Thomas Pigott, of Knapton, esq., by Priscilla, daughter of John Carden, of Lismore, Queen's County, esq. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom by patent dated Oct. 3, 1803. He married, Feb. 15, 1794, Annabella, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Kelly, of Kellyville, Queen's County, a Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland; and by that lady left issue four sons and five daughters.

— In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in his 75th year, Vice-Admiral Norborne Thompson. This officer entered the Royal Navy in 1778, and was made a Lieutenant in 1790. He served on board the *Boyne*, 98, at the attack on Point Pitre, in Guadaloupe, in 1794; was made Commander 25th March, 1796; commanded the *Zebra* sloop of war in that year, and subsequently the *Savage* of 16 guns; the latter vessel formed part of Sir Home Popham's squadron at Ostend, in May, 1798. He was promoted to post rank Aug. 11, 1800, and appointed to the *Perlin*, 38, which assisted at the reduction of Flushing in 1809. He afterwards commanded the *Aboukir*, at the capture of Genoa, in 1814. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1830, and to that of Vice-Admiral in 1841.

29. At the Carlisle Infirmary, aged 45, the Rev. Hugh Elliot, Vicar of Castle Sowerby, and late Incumbent of Highead chapel. He was appointed to Castle Sowerby, in 1841.

JUNE.

3. At Goritz, in Austria, aged 68, Louis Antoine Duc d'Angoulême. He was born Aug. 6, 1775, the elder of the two sons of Charles Philippe Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., by Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor III. King of Sardinia. The youthful Dauphin, Louis XVII., having, as it is tolerably well ascertained, perished in the dungeon wherein the ruffians of the revolutionary government had immured him, and the Salique law prohibiting the descent of the crown to the Princess Royal of France, she was united, on the 10th June, 1799, to the Duc d'Angoulême. Louis XVIII. ascended the throne on the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, in the year 1814, and dying without issue in 1824, the succession devolved upon the Comte d'Artois, who reigned as Charles X. In 1823, he was placed at the head of the army which made a demonstration, rather than a campaign, in Spain. His exploits, however, were the subjects both of the French painters and sculptors of that period. The events of 1830 are too well known to require even a cursory notice. An unsuccessful attempt was made on the third of the "great days of July," by M. Jacques Laffitte, and the leading members of the newly elected Chamber of Deputies, to induce a withdrawal of the obnoxious ordinances which had been issued by the ministry of the Prince de Polignac. The government hesitated, and when their misguided sovereign became willing to

accede to the proposal of the deputies, M. Laffitte declared that it was then too late. Ultimately Charles X. signed an abdication at Rambouillet, and his son the Duc d'Angoulême resigned his right of succession in favour of his young nephew, the Duc de Bordeaux, whose father, the Duc de Berri, was assassinated in 1820. The Duc d'Angoulême seems to have been a harmless character, of no marked talent, and of no decided propensities. In private life he appears to have been an amiable man. When he perceived his death approaching, he sent to the archives of the War Department at Paris an important work which he had had executed during the Restoration, giving, in folio, plans, drawings, and full descriptions of all the fortified places in France, showing their weak points, the best modes of attacking them, and the proper manner of defence.

9. At Marnham, Notts, the Rev. John Alexander Lawrence, M.A., Rector of that parish. He was formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, and was presented to Marnham in 1824 by Earl Brownlow. He had read the evening prayers, and was about to commence his sermon, when he was arrested by the hand of death.

— At Eling, Hampshire, aged 85, Robert Tomlinson, esq., Commander R.N., brother to Admiral Tomlinson. This officer was made a Lieutenant in April, 1782. In Oct. 1797, he commanded the *Speedwell* hired armed vessel, and captured two French privateers, *Les Amis* and *Le Telemachus*, in the British Channel. He subsequently, in company with the *Valiant* lugger, captured *l'Espérance* and *Speculateur*, each of 14 guns, on the same station. In Feb. 1801, he engaged and beat off a Spanish flotilla, on which occasion the *Speedwell* had two men wounded. In Feb. 1806, Lieut. Tomlinson was appointed to the command of the *Dexterous* gun-brig. On the 11th Sept. following, being then on the Gibraltar station, he fell in with eight Spanish heavily armed vessels, having under their protection a number of merchantmen from Malaga bound to Algeziras. Notwithstanding the vast superiority of the enemy's force, he not only captured seven of their charge, but also cut off and secured a gun-boat, mounting one long 24-pounder and one carronade, with a complement of thirty men. This officer continued to command the *Dexterous* until promoted to the rank of Commander, June 15, 1814.

13. At Edinburgh, aged 77, Thomas Charles Hope, M.D. F.L.S., Professor of Chemistry for nearly half a century in Edinburgh University. At the close of the winter session before last, he felt himself compelled by increasing years to resign the Professorship which he had so long and so ably filled.

— At Maldon, Essex, aged 76, the Rev. Charles Matthew, Vicar of All Saints' with St. Peter's in that town, Rector of Layer Marney, and Chaplain to the King of Hanover. He was for more than thirty years an active and efficient magistrate for Essex. He formerly resided at Chudleigh, in Devonshire. He was instituted to Maldon, which was in his own patronage, in 1809; and to Layer Marney in 1841.

— At his house, in the Alpha-road, Regent's Park, after a lingering illness, aged 48, William Joseph Bayne, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Geological Society. He was the son of William Bayne, esq., of New Grove, Mile-end: his brother died on the 30th June last. His election to a Fellowship of Trinity College, Cambridge, in a year when there was the rare occurrence of a single vacancy, shows that his talents and acquirements were of a superior order, though his studies were not, even then, confined to university pursuits. He graduated B.A. 1819, as Thirteenth Wrangler, M.A. 1822. In the relations of private life he was held in high estimation and strong regard by his numerous intimate friends, many of whom were of literary and scientific eminence.

15. At Boulogne, aged 67, Thomas Campbell, esq., LL.D., the Poet. Mr. Campbell, the tenth and youngest child of his parents, was born at Glasgow, on the 27th of July, 1777. His father was a retired merchant, of old Highland family, and an intelligent and cultivated man. An excellent education was given to him at the College of Glasgow; but the poet was but an idle schoolboy. His superiority, however, flashed out once or twice. He carried off a bursary, when only thirteen, from a competitor twice his age; and won a prize for a translation of "The Clouds" of Aristophanes, which was pronounced as unique among college exercises. When still a young man, Mr. Campbell removed to Edinburgh, and there made himself honourably known among

the choice spirits of the place, devoting himself to private tuition. He published "The Pleasures of Hope" in 1799, that is, in the twenty-second year of his age. This work was profitable to its author in more ways than one; since its success enabled Mr. Campbell to make a German tour, the earlier and later fruits of which were the noblest lyrics of modern time—"Hohenlinden;" "Ye Mariners of England," written at Hamburg with a Danish war in prospect; "The Exile of Erin," a gentler breathing of the affections, but also referable to the poet's casual encounter with some of the banished Irish rebels,—may be all dated from this tour. Returning from the continent, Mr. Campbell again sojourned for awhile in Edinburgh, and there wrote others of his celebrated ballads and poems. In 1803 he was drawn southward by the attractions of London. He married his cousin, Miss Matilda Sinclair, in the autumn of the same year; and at once commenced a course of literary activity of which few traces remain. Among his labours was an historical work entitled "Annals of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens," printed at Edinburgh in 1807, in three volumes octavo. His conversational powers drew around him many friends; and to these, probably, as much as to the liberal principles which he unflinchingly maintained from first to last, may be ascribed the interest taken in him by Charles Fox, who placed him on the pension list at 200*l.* a year. After six years of anxiety, drudgery for the press, &c., and the other trials which await the working author, Mr. Campbell gave a proof that his poetry was not merely an affair of youthful enthusiasm, by publishing, in 1809, "Gertrude of Wyoming," with "Lord Ullin's Daughter," and "The Battle of the Baltic"—adding to a subsequent edition that most haunting, perhaps, of all his ballads, "O'Connor's Child." He was now in the zenith of his popularity: known as one who could discourse upon—as well as write—poetry. In this capacity he was engaged to deliver a course of lectures at the Royal Institution: the success of these led Mr. Murray to engage him in the well-known "Critical Essays and Specimens," which established him on our library shelves as a prose writer, and is the best of his unrhymed—not unpoetical—works. It forms seven volumes in small octavo, 1819. His subsequent publications may be charged with carelessness in collection of materials, and an uncertainty of style, incompatible with lasting reputation. In the year 1820 Mr. Campbell entered upon the editorship of "The New Monthly Magazine," which was conducted by him for ten years. In 1824 he published his "Theodric," the feeblest of his long poems. He interested himself eagerly in the foundation of the London University; he took an active part in the cause of Greece, and subsequently in that of Poland; and was twice elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, a distinction upon which he highly prided himself. In 1830, in which year he had to suffer the loss of his wife, he resigned the editorship of the "New Monthly Magazine," and from that time to his decease the decline of health and energy became evident in sad and steady progress. He established, in 1831, "The Metropolitan Magazine," but relinquished it after a short time. He also composed "Letters from Algiers," whither he went for a short visit in 1832, "The Life of Mrs. Siddons," "Letters from the South," "The Life of Petrarch," and lent his name editorially to a reprint and a compilation or two—but the oil was seen to burn lower and lower in the lamp, year by year, and the social wit waxed faint, or moved perplexedly among old recollections, where it had formerly struck out bright creations. It was a sorrowful thing to see him gliding about like a shadow—to hear that his health compelled him to retreat more and more from the world he had once so adorned. Mr. Campbell visited Germany in 1842, and at his return, having lived since the death of his wife in the comparative loneliness of *chambers*, took a house in Victoria-square, Pimlico, and devoted his time to the education of his niece. He found, however, that his health was failing, and he retired about a year ago to Boulogne. His attached friend and physician, Dr. William Beattie, who, for a period of nearly twenty years, had devoted his talents and attention to him when needed, and to whom, in token of his gratitude, the poet dedicated his last work, "The Pilgrim of Glencoe," received information of the dangerous state of his friend, and proceeding to Boulogne, found him in a state much worse than he had been led to anticipate. A few days after, death closed the scene. Mr. Campbell was rather under the middle height, and in his youth was considered eminently hand-

some. On the 28th of June, the mortal remains of Mr. Campbell were brought from Boulogne to London, and deposited *ad interim* in a room adjoining the Jerusalem Chamber, at the west end of Westminster Abbey. The funeral took place on the 3rd of July. The procession went through the cloisters into the Abbey, where it was met by the Rev. H. H. Milman. The pall-bearers were Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Strangford, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, Lord Leigh, Viscount Morpeth, and Lord D. C. Stuart. Colonel Szyrma, one of the Literary Association of Poland, (of which Campbell became the first president in 1832,) brought with him a small portion of earth from the grave of Kosciusko at Cracow, which he cast into the grave. The spot is near the centre of Poets' Corner, and close to the tomb of Addison.

16. In Manchester-square, in his 64th year, the Hon. Arthur Henry Cole, M. P. for Enniskillen, brother to the Countess de Grey, and uncle to the Earl of Enniskillen. He was born June 28, 1780, the fourth son of William Willoughby first Earl of Enniskillen, by Anne, only daughter of Galbraith Lowry, esq., M. P. for county of Tyrone, and sister to Armar first Earl of Belmore. Mr. Cole had represented Enniskillen in every Parliament from 1830. He died unmarried.

17. Aged 55, the Rev. William Cowlard, incumbent of Werrington, Cornwall, and late of Lamerton. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, and was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Laneast in 1826; to that of Werrington in 1842. He died suddenly at Dolsdon, when on his road to a funeral.

18. Aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Toller Hurst, Rector of Carlby, near Stamford, to which he was presented, 1792, by the Earl of Exeter, and Rector of Braceborough, to which he was presented in 1794 by the Lord Chancellor.

19. At Knapton, Norfolk, retired Commander Jeaffreson Miles, R.N. This officer entered the navy in 1799; and, after serving in the Ferrol expedition, was wrecked in the *Stag* frigate in Vigo Bay, Sept. 6, 1800. Shortly after, joining the *Renown*, 74, under Sir John Warren, he continued in the Mediterranean until the close of the war, and aided in frustrating Admiral Ganteaume's attack of Lord Keith's squadron. In 1803, he assisted Capt. E. H. Columbine in the survey of Trinidad; and, at the renewal of hostilities, was present at the capture of St. Lucia and Tobago. We next find him appointed to the *Hippomenes* sloop, of 18 guns and 120 men, Capt. Conway Shipley, with whom he participated in the capture, to windward of Barbadoes, of *l'Egyptienne*, a frigate-built privateer, of 36 guns and 240 men, after an arduous chase of fifty-four hours, and a running fight of three hours and twenty minutes, on the 28th March, 1804. He then proceeded to Surinam, and served at the taking of that colony, May 5 following. Shortly after, he had the misfortune to be shot through the elbow-joint while attempting to apprehend a party of deserters, and so severe was the wound, that he was forced to invalid, and took his passage home on board the *Heron* sloop, with convoy bound to Tortola. During the voyage, the *Heron* was attacked and boarded by a French privateer, but, through the gallantry of the captain and intrepidity of the crew, the enemy were beaten off and repulsed with great slaughter. On recovering from his wound, Mr. Miles was appointed mate of the *Centaur*, 74, under Sir Samuel Hood, and was present when that brave officer lost his arm in the gallant action with four French frigates off Rochfort, in Sept. 1806. He was next transferred to the *Comus*, 22, under Capt. Shipley, and commanded one of her boats at the cutting out of a Spanish armed packet, crowded with troops, and moored close to the batteries of Grand Canaria, May 8th, 1807. On the 23rd of July he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He served in the *Alfred*, 74, Capt. John Bligh, at the bombardment of Copenhagen, and surrender of the Danish fleet, in Sept. 1807, and was included in the general vote of thanks by both Houses of Parliament. He was also at the first landing of Sir Arthur Wellesley and the British army in Portugal; at the surrender of the Russian squadron in the Tagus, in Sept. 1808; and the re-embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna and Vigo. He also served in 1809, in the Baltic, on board the *Melpomene*, 38, Capt. Frederick Warren; next as First Lieutenant of the *Sabrina*, in 1810-11, and was actively employed in the same capacity on board the *Surprise*, in the West Indies; as likewise in the expedition to Washington and Baltimore, n 1812, 1813, and 1814. During his

long and useful career, Commander Miles assisted at the capture of three colonies, twenty-six line of battle ships, eighteen frigates, and twenty-one sloops of war and privateers. Having been six and thirty years a Lieutenant, he was at length, shortly previous to his death, placed on the list of retired Commanders, on the 28th Sept. 1843.

20. In Chester-place, Hyde Park-square, aged 45, Hugh Marmaduke O'Hanlon, esq., Counsel to the Irish Office. He accidentally swallowed a fish-bone, which after some difficulty passed into the stomach, but unfortunately it caused irritation in the lower intestines; violent inflammation and mortification came on, which terminated in his death. He was a native of the town of Newry, of the ancient sept of the O'Hanlons, who originally bore sway over that part of the North of Ireland. He was kind in his social and domestic affections, active and steady in his friendships, honourable in the discharge of his duties, and in his situation of Law Adviser to the Irish Office highly respected for his practical knowledge and the diligent and faithful exertion of his clear and vigorous understanding.

— At Earl's Gift, county Tyrone, aged 15, Georgiana Frances, fifth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, brother to the Earl of Morton.

23. At his residence, Highfield, Southampton, aged 80, Aiskew Paffard Hollis, esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red. This officer entered the Royal Navy in 1774, under the protection of Captain (afterwards Vice-Admiral) Parry, with whom he served as a midshipman, on board the *Linx*, *Lizard*, and *Acteon*, in the West Indies and British Channel. He subsequently joined the *Vigilant*, of 64 guns, which formed part of Admiral Keppel's fleet, and was warmly engaged in the action with M. d'Orvilliers, off Ushant, July 27, 1778. His promotion to a Lieutenancy took place Jan. 22, 1781; and from that period until July 27, 1793, he served successively in the *Seaford*, of 24 guns, *Pegase* 74, *Narcissus* 24, and *Andromeda* frigate. At the latter period he was removed by Rear-Admiral Alan Gardner into his flag-ship, the *Queen*, a second-rate, then on the West India station, but soon after attached to the Channel fleet under the orders of Earl Howe, and engaged in the memorable victory of June 1, 1794. Among those who were seriously hurt in the conflict, but whose names were not reported as such, was Lieut. Hollis, who received a severe contusion in the head by a splinter. On the 23d June, 1795, the *Queen* formed part of Lord Bridport's fleet in the affair off l'Orient, on which occasion three French ships of the line were captured. On the 10th Nov. 1797, Capt. Hollis, being at the Cape of Good Hope, received an order from Rear-Admiral Pringle, Commander-in-Chief on that station, to assume the temporary command of the *Jupiter*, and proceed with that ship to the advanced anchorage of Robin Island, where the *Crescent* frigate was then lying in a state of mutiny, and whose crew he was directed to reduce to immediate obedience. The *Crescent* was met by the *Jupiter* coming into Table Bay, towed under the batteries, her ringleaders secured, brought to trial, and punished. On the 16th of the same month Captain Hollis was posted into the *Tremendous*, 74, bearing the Rear-Admiral's flag; and a few weeks after appointed to the *Vindictive*, a small frigate, in which he was ordered home as convoy to a large fleet of East Indiamen. On his arrival in England the Directors of the East India Company presented him with a valuable piece of plate. His advancement to post rank was confirmed by the Admiralty, Feb. 5, 1798; and the *Vindictive*, owing to her bad condition, was paid off May 4th following. On the 8th June, 1801, Capt. Hollis obtained the command of the *Thames*, a 32-gun frigate, in which he performed a most essential service on the 13th of the following month, by heaving off from the shoals of Conil, and with great exertions towing into Gibraltar, the *Venerable*, 74, commanded by the gallant Sir Samuel Hood, who, when eagerly pursuing the French ship *Formidable*, forming part of the combined squadrons attacked by Sir James Saumarez, in the Gut, on the preceding night, had unfortunately grounded, and lost all his masts. In the ensuing autumn Captain Hollis commissioned the *Mermaid*, of 32 guns; and, after cruising for some time in the Channel, escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies. In Oct. 1804, he was sent by Sir John T. Duckworth, the Commander-in-Chief of Jamaica, to reconnoitre the harbour and arsenal of the Havannah; and on the 16th of the following month, whilst lying there and preparing to entertain the Spanish officers at that place, he received information which

induced him to believe that hostilities with Spain were about to commence in Europe, and that it was most probable the government of Cuba were already in possession of similar information. In this situation prompt measures only could save the *Mermaid* from detention, and he immediately determined to cut and run out with the land-breeze; but to his mortification the night was perfectly calm. The ship, however, was unmoored without causing any alarm, and at daybreak, whilst the public authorities were deliberating on the propriety of detaining her, she warped out clear of the batteries. The *Mermaid* was subsequently employed in blockading some French ships in the Chesapeake, and affording protection to the British trade between Nova Scotia and the West Indies; but being at length found defective, was ordered to England with a homeward-bound fleet, and on the 20th Aug. 1807 put out of commission. Capt. Hollis's next appointment was, March 16, 1809, to the *Standard*, 64, forming part of the Baltic fleet under Sir James Saumarez, by whom he was entrusted with the command of a small squadron sent to reduce the Danish island of Anholt; which service was most ably affected. On the 16th April, 1811, he was removed into the *Achille*, of 80 guns, and attached to the fleet blockading Toulon. He subsequently visited Malta, from thence went to the protection of Sicily, and was ultimately ordered to the Adriatic, where he continued about eighteen months, employed in blockading the French and Venetian squadrons at Venice. The *Achille* being in want of repair, was obliged to return to England in the summer of 1813, on which occasion Captain Hollis escorted home the Mediterranean trade. The *Achille* was put out of commission in 1815, and he remained on half pay until Sept. 17, 1816, when he obtained the command of the *Rivoli*, 74, stationed at Portsmouth, in which ship he continued until Feb. 18, 1817, when she was also paid off, in consequence of a further reduction of the naval force. On the 11th Sept. 1818, he commissioned the *Ramillies*, another third-rate, which he commanded nearly three years, occasionally hoisting a broad pendant as senior officer at Portsmouth, during the absence and after the demise of Sir George Campbell, the Commander-in-Chief on that station. In 1819-and 1820, when his Majesty George IV. visited Portsmouth, Capt. Hollis had the honour of dining with his royal master, on the day of whose coronation he was nominated to one of the Colonelcies of Royal Marines. He afterwards attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, and that of Vice-Admiral in 1837.

24. The Rev. William Sitwell, Rector of Morley, Derbyshire. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1805, and was presented to Sitwell in 1807.

27. At Beetham, Westmoreland, aged 82, the Rev. Joseph Thexton, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1811 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He died whilst taking a walk.

— At Kalka, Bengal, Brevet-Major Lambert B. Urmston, Captain in the 31st Foot. Major Urmston was the fourth son of the late Capt. James Urmston, of the East India Company's maritime service. Major Urmston's commission as Ensign was dated April 1, 1813, and that as Lieutenant, May 11, 1815. He served the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, in the Peninsula, with the 45th, including the battles of the Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He purchased a company in the 38th, Feb. 12, 1828, and served with that regiment throughout the Burmese war, including the capture of Rangoon, storm and capture of the stockades of Kemundine and Kumaroot; battles of Rangoon, Kolzein, and Pagahm-Mew; attack and capture of Donabew, Prome, and Malloon; actions of Sembike and Napadee. He served the campaign of 1842 in Affghanistan with the 31st, including the actions of Mazeener, Jugdulluck, and Teezen, and the reoccupation of Cabul. On several occasions this officer was sent on detached service, commanding himself such detachments; and he received the handsomest testimonials of his conduct from General Pollock, Brigadier Monteith, and his own immediate commanding officer, Colonel Bolton. By the latter his death was announced in the following very handsome terms:—

"*Umballa, June* 28, 1844.

"Colonel Bolton feels deep regret in having to announce the death of Major Urmston, at 2 p. m. yesterday, while on his way on sick leave towards Kiessowlee. In him the commanding officer has lost an esteemed and faithful friend, and the regiment at large a gallant and good officer. When to these well-known qualities in Major Urmston it may with truth be added, that he was devotedly

attached to his profession, and that he was ever truly kind and considerate towards all subordinates to him, and in every way the soldier's friend, Colonel Bolton is well convinced that deep sorrow will be felt by every individual of the corps at this announcement."

Lately.—At Hoegate House, Plymouth, after a week's illness, in his 60th year, William Furlong Wise, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and C.B. This officer was born at Woolston, near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, Aug. 21, 1784, the son of George F. Wise, esq., of that place, by Jane, sister of the late Vice-Admiral James Richard Dacres. He entered the Navy Feb. 7, 1797; attained the rank of Lieutenant May 1, 1804; was made a commander into the *Elk* sloop of war, Nov. 1, 1805; and posted into the *Mediator*, 44, on the Jamaica station, May 18, 1806. On the 14th Feb. 1807, his cousin Capt. J. R. Dacres, of the *Bacchante*, captured the French national schooner *Dauphin*, of 3 guns and 71 men, a vessel which had done much mischief to British commerce in the West Indies, and was then returning from a successful cruise to St. Domingo. Finding that the *Dauphin* was well known at Samana, and having consulted with Captain Wise, who had witnessed her capture, Captain Dacres determined to send her in under French colours, to disguise the *Bacchante* as a prize, and the *Mediator* as a neutral; which stratagem so completely deceived the enemy, that he got through the intricate navigation of the harbour, and anchored within half a mile of the fort, before they discovered their mistake. A heavy cannonade was now commenced on both sides, and continued for four hours, when the fort was gallantly stormed by a detachment of seamen and marines, landed under the command of Captain Wise, assisted by Lieutenants Baker, Norton, and Shaw. Possession was then taken of two French schooners, fitting for sea as cruisers, with an American ship and an English schooner, both of which had been recently captured by privateers. The *Mediator*, Captain Wise's ship, was the greatest sufferer on this occasion, the fire of the enemy being chiefly directed against her, but not so much as might have been expected from the commanding situation of the fort, which was manned principally by the crews of the schooners. Her loss consisted of 2 men killed and 12 wounded; the *Bacchante* had not a man slain, and only 4 wounded. The fort and cannon were afterwards destroyed by Lieut. Gould, and the place was evacuated by Captain Dacres on the 21st of the same month. In 1813, Capt. Wise was appointed to the *Granicus* frigate, in which he captured the *Leo*, an American privateer of 6 guns, off Cape Spartel, Dec. 2, 1814. On the 27th Oct. 1815, he was reappointed to the *Granicus*, which was engaged in the assault on Algiers, and on that brilliant occasion sustained a loss of 16 killed and 42 wounded. "With a display of intrepidity and of seamanship alike unsurpassed," as James relates in his Naval History, "Captain Wise anchored his frigate in a space scarcely exceeding her own length, between the *Queen Charlotte* and *Superb*,—a station of which a three-decked line-of-battle ship might justly have been proud." For this service Capt. Wise was nominated a Companion of the Bath, Sept. 21, 1816. He was appointed, Jan. 8, 1818, to the *Spartan* frigate, which was despatched to Algiers to complain of a violation of the treaty, in having plundered the Genoese ship *Misericordia*. His mission was completely successful. He obtained the sum of 35,000 dollars in compensation of the plunder, and a disavowal on the part of the reigning Dey of his predecessor's act of dismissing the Sardinian vice-consul. In 1819, the *Spartan* visited Madeira, Dominica, Vera Cruz, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Halifax. In July, 1820, she conveyed Lord Combermere from Halifax to England. She subsequently proceeded to the Havannah, Charlestown, and New York, from whence she returned to England, to be paid off, in Jan. 1821. Captain Wise attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, Nov. 23, 1841. He married, June 16, 1810, Fanny, only daughter of W. Grentell, esq. He was universally respected in the neighbourhood of Plymouth.

— At the rectory-house, Sligo, aged 70, the Rev. Charles Hamilton, Vicar General of Dromore.

— In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, aged 86, the Rev. John Hewlett, B.D., Rector of Hilgay, Norfolk, and formerly Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital. He was of Magdalene College, Cambridge, B.D. 1796; and was presented to Hilgay in 1819 (value 1291*l.*). As a scholar and divine he was equalled by few and surpassed by none in every quality that could adorn the Christian, or

endear him to the large circle of relatives and friends who will long and deeply feel his loss. His splendid edition of the Holy Scriptures will ever remain a monument of Christian zeal and erudition.

— Aged 51, Lady Katharine Henrietta Bernard, relict of Col. Bernard, of Castle Bernard, King's County, Ireland. She was the sister of the present Earl of Donoughmore; was married in 1814, and left a widow in 1834, having had issue the present Thomas Bernard, esq., of Castle Bernard, three other sons, and two daughters.

— At Dublin, aged 77, the Right Hon. Elizabeth dowager Lady Ashtown. She was the only daughter and heir of Robert Robinson, esq., M.P., and niece to the late Judge Robinson, and married in 1785, Frederick Trench, esq., created Lord Ashtown in 1800, who died without issue in 1840. She is succeeded in her estates by her cousin Capt. Robinson, R.N., of Rosmead.

— Henry O'Hara, esq., sole male representative of the O'Haras of Claggan, descended by his maternal ancestors from a branch of the noble house of O'Neill. Thus has been ended one of the oldest houses in Ireland.

JULY.

3. At Siston, Gloucestershire, aged 63, the Rev. Francis Pelly, Rector of that parish.

4. At Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, aged 85, the Rev. Richard Williams, Rector of that parish, and of Markfield, Leicestershire, and a Prebendary of Lincoln.

— After a short illness, in his 70th year, Joshua Scholefield, esq., of Edgbaston Grove, Birmingham, M.P. for that town, a Director of the National Provincial Bank of England, of the London Joint Stock Bank, and of the Metropolitan Assurance Society. Mr. Scholefield was well known for the active part he took in the politics of Birmingham, where he was a banker and merchant. When the Reform of Parliament was in agitation, he became a Vice-President of the Political Union; and on Birmingham being constituted a Parliamentary Borough, he was elected one of its first members, in conjunction with Thomas Attwood, esq., also a banker, and the head of the Political Union. Both members pledged themselves to resign their seats whenever a majority of their constituents expressed themselves dissatisfied with their Parliamentary conduct. Mr. Attwood resigned in Jan. 1840; but Mr. Scholefield maintained his seat at each of the three general elections which have occurred since 1832, though there was always a contest, and on the last occasion the Radicals were severely pressed by Mr. Richard Spooner on the part of the Conservatives. As a thorough Radical, Mr. Scholefield was the advocate of triennial parliaments, the vote by ballot, free-trade, and the immediate abolition of slavery; but he was a general supporter of the Whig government.

5. At his residence, Mespilvilla, Dublin, Colonel Charles King, K.H. The services of Colonel King were continuous and active, commencing in early youth, and terminating but a short period before his death. He entered the army in 1805, as a Cornet in the 11th Light Dragoons. In 1810 he embarked with his regiment for Lisbon, and joined and served from that period under the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular campaign. At El Bodon he was so severely wounded in the right arm as to render amputation necessary, having previously on the same day received a very bad wound in the left hand. As a reward for his services, and on the special recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, he was promoted by the Duke of York to a troop in the 16th Lancers, in which regiment he served for a period of fifteen years, having gone through the whole of the Peninsular war, and been present and taking an active part in all, and a conspicuous part in some, of the great battles for which that extraordinary campaign was distinguished. He returned with his regiment to the Continent in 1814, and was engaged in action at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, on the ever-memorable days, the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815; in which latter battle he had one horse killed, and another severely wounded, under him. He was immediately appointed Brigade-Major to the 4th Brigade. His regiment (the 16th) was ordered to India in 1822; he joined it in 1823, and in 1825 was promoted to the rank of Major. During that period he served in the whole of the campaign of Bhurtpore, in which he was engaged in many gallant and distinguished affairs of cavalry, commanding the left wing of the Lancers, with guns detached. Major King particularly signalized himself during the investment and siege of

the fortress of Bhurtpore; where he succeeded, in conjunction with Captain Luard, and assisted only by two orderlies, in capturing a native Rajah, with his whole suite. For his services in this campaign he received the thanks of Brigadier-General Sleigh, commanding the cavalry. In 1827 he was appointed to an unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy by the Duke of Wellington, and in 1830 appointed Inspecting Field Officer at Cork, by the late Lord Hill. In 1834 he was removed to Dublin, in the same capacity, in which he continued until about a year since, when his state of health made it necessary for him to resign his situation. He obtained his Colonelcy on the occasion of the general brevet at the birth of the Prince of Wales, in 1841.

— Aged 67, Capt. Williams Foote, R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. He was one of the few survivors of Rodney's action, and was in the *Valiant* when she captured two 64-gun ships in 1782; in the *Illustrious* at the siege of Toulon and Bastia, and in Lord Hotham's action in 1795; in the *Blenheim* at St. Vincent's; in the *Director* at Camperdown; at the mutiny at the Nore; at the siege of Cadiz; and for some years in the Channel service. He was posted Oct. 21, 1810.

6. At Hulme, Lancashire, aged 72, the Rev. Edward Booth, M.A., Incumbent and Patron of St. Stephen's church, Salford.

— At Arthingworth, aged 60, Langham Rokeby, esq., Lieut.-Col. of the Northamptonshire Militia.

8. Aged 83, the Rev. Robert Jones, Rector of Derwen, Denbighshire.

— At Cheltenham, aged 82, the Rev. George Foxton, M.A., Vicar of Twyning, Gloucestershire, and Rector of Newtown, county of Montgomery.

9. At Preston, aged 47, the Rev. Theophilus Lane, Rector of Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex.

10. At Appleton, Berkshire, aged 84, the Rev. James Williams Hoskins, D.D., Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Wells.

— At the residence of his son-in-law, Hampton-cottage, Leamington, aged 65, John Martin, esq., late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he served 48 years. He was on service in Ireland during the rebellion, and was also present in nine different engagements during the Peninsular war.

12. At East Looe, Cornwall, aged 85, John Harris Nicholas, esq., Commander R.N. Commander Nicholas was born in Nov. 1758, and entered the navy under the protection of Commodore (afterwards Admiral) Lord Shuldham, in 1772. He was present, in the *Orpheus*, 32, Captain Charles Hudson, at the blockade of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; and continued in that frigate until she was burnt by her crew, at Rhode Island, to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands. His commission as Lieutenant bore date Sept. 23, 1771, when he was appointed to the *Ocean*, of 90 guns: he was subsequently senior Lieutenant of the *Buffalo*, 60, Capt. John Holloway. In 1786 he was appointed to command the *Sprightly* cutter, which he was obliged to resign from ill health, in 1788. From the close of 1792 until 1798, he regulated the impress service at Dartmouth; and was also employed in enrolling volunteers for the defence of the Devonshire coast. His exertions in raising and training these men induced a nobleman who witnessed his zeal spontaneously to recommend him to the Admiralty for promotion, but without success, though supported by a strong letter from the corporation and merchants of Dartmouth, "who felt peculiarly earnest in their application on behalf of a gentleman who had exercised the duties of the impress service (the nature of which is frequently distressing to the feelings of an officer) so as to give general satisfaction; and who, when the inhabitants of the town were threatened with the progress of a very alarming fire, by his own personal activity, and prudent and spirited direction of the men under him," preserved it from destruction. He served on several occasions against the enemy's privateers, while attached to the Sea Fencibles. His next and last appointment was, April 14, 1803, to the command of the *Resolue* guard-ship, at Plymouth, where he continued until she was put out of commission in Oct. 1810. In 1814 he was superannuated with the rank of Commander, after 42 years' service. At his decease he was the senior alderman of the corporation of East Looe, and had often filled the office of mayor of that borough. He was distinguished throughout a long life for the goodness of his heart, for the conscientious fulfilment of every duty, and for truly Christian piety.

17. At Leaford House, aged 60, Gilbert Cowd, esq.

18. Hyman Hurwitz, esq., Professor of Hebrew at the University College, London.

19. At Bath, aged 74, Captain James Conran, only brother of the late Major-General Conran. He served 22 years in the East Indies, in her Majesty's 52d Regiment, the 25th, and 17th Light Dragoons; was present at both sieges of Seringapatam, as well as at all the principal engagements of that period.

— At Athens, John Willis Fleming, esq., of Stoneham Park, Hampshire, and late one of the members of Parliament for that county. Mr. Fleming was descended in the male line from Browne Willis, esq., of Whaddon Hall in Buckinghamshire, the celebrated antiquary, whose wife was Katharine, daughter of Daniel Eliot, esq., of Port Eliot, in Cornwall, by Katharine, daughter of Thomas Fleming, esq., of Stoneham. Thomas Willis, esq., the grandson of Browne Willis and Katharine Eliot, assnmed the name and arms of Fleming in 1737; he was succeeded by his brother John, who also took the same name and arms; and he dying without issue in 1802, was succeeded by his cousin John Willis, esq., the gentleman now deceased, who also assumed the name and arms of Fleming, on inheriting the estate of Stoneham. He was the son of Thomas Willis, esq., by Catharine, daughter of Colonel Hyde. Mr. Fleming served the office of High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1817. He was first elected M.P. for that county at the general election in 1820, without a contest, and again in 1826 and 1830, but not at the Parliament which enacted the Reform Bill in 1831. Upon the first election for the southern division of the county, after the Reform Act, in 1832, he came forward single-handed on the Conservative interest, but was not returned. In 1835, when there were two Conservative candidates, both were elected, and in 1837 there was another contest, which produced a still greater majority. In 1841 Mr. Fleming was rechosen without a contest. He resigned his seat last year. Mr. Fleming's expenditure in the town and neighbourhood of Southampton averaged 18,000*l.* a-year. He was one of the largest landed proprietors in the county, owning, at the time of his death, 15,000 acres; and so richly wooded has it always been, that he is supposed to have cut no less than 300,000*l.* of timber from first to last, and yet left the whole as full as the land will bear, having regard to proper cultivation, and the timber in the park is magnificent for age and size.

20. In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 80, John Haslam, M.D. He was a member of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, but we believe took no degree at that university. He was for some years apothecary to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, previously to his entering his career as a physician. His "Observations on Insanity" were first published in 1798, second edition in 1809. "Illustrations of Madness. 1810." 8vo. "Considerations on the Moral Management of Insane Persons. 1817." "Medical Jurisprudence, as it relates to Insanity, according to the Law of England. 1817." "A Letter to the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital, containing an Account of their management of that Institution for the last twenty years. 1818." Dr. Haslam was long and justly celebrated as a physician in cases of insanity, and a man otherwise of great attainments, information, and literary tastes. His scientific publications were always held in high esteem; but his numerous contributions to lighter literature through the periodical press were perhaps still more calculated to raise a reputation. As reviewer, critic, epigrammatist, and author of witty and comic papers, he had few superiors; and his extensive knowledge of the world, and what is called life, gave him a ready hand for almost every subject. In society he was equally entertaining, and full of anecdote.

— At Lesnewth, Cornwall, the Rev. W. P. Bray, Curate of that place.

— Aged 49, John Peter Perring, esq., of Combeflory House, Somerset.

22. At Longford-hall, aged 41, the Right Hon. Anne Amelia dowager Countess of Leicester, wife of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry. Her death resulted from her confinement, she having on the 10th inst. given birth to a son, who survived only a few hours. She was the third daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, by his first Countess the Hon. Elizabeth Southwell, fourth daughter of Edward Lord Clifford. She married, 25th Feb. 1822, T. W. Coke, esq., of Holkham, Norfolk, created Earl of Leicester in 1837, who died in 1842; by whom she had issue Thomas William the present Earl of Leicester, three other sons, and one daughter. She married, secondly, the 25th Oct. 1843, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P.

23. At Ansford House, Castle Cary, aged 86, Col. Woodforde.

— At Arley Castle, Staffordshire, aged 74, the Right Hon. George Annesley, second Earl of Mountnorris (1793), ninth Viscount Valentia, county of Kerry (1621), and Baron Mountnorris of Mountnorris Castle, county of Armagh (1628); eighth Baron Altham, of Altham, county of Cork (1680); the premier Baronet of Ireland (1620), F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S., and a Vice-President of the Literary Fund. The Earl of Mountnorris (who was better known by the title of his youth, when Lord Valentia) was born Dec. 7, 1770, at Arley Castle, one of the seats of his maternal ancestors the Lytteltons, the eldest son of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris by his first wife, the Hon. Lucy Fortescue Lyttelton, only daughter of George the first and celebrated Lord Lyttelton, and heiress to her brother Thomas second Lord Lyttelton. He received the early part of his education at Upton-upon-Severn, under the tuition of the clergyman of that place. He was subsequently removed to Stanford in Worcestershire, from whence he went to Rugby school. At sixteen his Lordship was entered of Brazenose College, Oxford, where he continued only a short time, in consequence of his entering the army. In 1789 he visited France, and fixed his residence chiefly at Strasburg, with a view of facilitating his acquirement both of the German and French languages. On the appearance of the troubles in France, and the prospect of a speedy rupture with England, his Lordship returned to his native country. Upon his marriage, in 1790, he quitted the army and settled at his estate of Arley, which was bequeathed to him by his uncle, Thomas Lord Lyttelton, in 1779. At this beautiful and picturesque spot Lord Valentia continued to reside until June, 1802, at which period he embarked for the East Indies, with the intention of putting in execution a long-formed and favourite project of visiting the principal districts of those celebrated and extensive regions, together with many other interesting and remote countries. He was attended on his travels by his draughtsman and secretary, the late Henry Salt, esq., F.R.S., the nephew of his Lordship's former tutor and friend, Dr. Butt, and whose Egyptian collections have been added to the British Museum. His Lordship returned to England at the close of the year 1806, and in 1809 appeared, in three volumes quarto, his "Voyages and Travels in India, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt, 1802-6." A second edition was published in 1811, in six volumes octavo, with one in quarto, of plates. In 1808 his Lordship was returned to Parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, and sat until the dissolution in 1812. He succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his father, July 4, 1816. The Earl of Mountnorris married, Sept. 3, 1790, the Hon. Anne Courtenay, eighth daughter of William second Viscount Courtenay, and sister to the late Earl of Devon; and by that lady, who died Jan. 6, 1835, he had issue two sons, both deceased: 1. George Arthur, Viscount Valentia, who died March 16, 1841, without issue, having married in 1837 Frances Cockburn, only daughter of the late Charles James Sims, esq.; and 2, the Hon. and Rev. William Annesley, who died in 1830, unmarried. The earldom of Mountnorris has become extinct. The other titles are inherited by Arthur Annesley, esq., of Bletchingdon House, Oxfordshire, the representative of Francis, sixth son of the first Viscount Valentia; from which son the Earl Annesley is also descended, in a junior line. The present Lord Valentia married Eleanor, daughter of Henry O'Brien, esq., of Blatherwycke House, county of Northampton, and has a numerous family. The late Earl's estates in England and Ireland devolve on his nephew, Arthur Lyttelton Macleod, esq., of Broadwas Court, Worcester, eldest son of the late Major-General Norman Macleod, C.B., and his lordship's sister, the Lady Hester Annabella Annesley.

24. At Richmond, aged 70, Samuel Paynter, esq., a magistrate for many years of Surrey and Middlesex.

25. At the Beaufort Arms, Monmouth, on his return from Malvern, in his 63d year, the Rev. James Ashe Gabb, Rector of Shirenewton, Monmouthshire, magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Monmouthshire district of Freemasons.

— In Wimpole-street, aged 67, Charles Bourchier, esq.

26. At Sansaw, Salop, aged 77, the Rev. Laurence Gardner, D.D., Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, and Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham.

— At Tintinhull, Somerset, aged 76,

the Rev. J. Valentine Clark, B. A., for twenty-eight years Perpetual Curate of that parish, and for eleven years Rector of Cossington, near Bridgewater.

— In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, aged 64, Joseph Littledale, esq.

— At Kingston, Portsea, aged 57, John Rigden, esq., First Clerk in the Royal Engineer Department, Portsmouth.

— At Yelvertoft, aged 84, William Clerk, esq., formerly of Lincoln College, Oxford.

— At Bath, aged 82, Major-General Edward Scott. This officer entered the service by purchase in 1780, as Ensign in the 11th Foot, and purchased a Lieutenancy in the same regiment in 1781. He was placed on half-pay at the peace, and re-purchased on full-pay into the 13th Foot, in 1787, and a company in that regiment in 1790, at which period he went to the West Indies with his regiment on the expectation of a war with Spain. In 1794 and 1795 he served with distinction in St. Domingo, where he commanded the post Bissetin at Port-au-Prince during eight days, when the enemy incessantly fired shot and shells into the post from sunrise to sunset, and every night threatened to storm. The highest approbation and thanks of the Commander of the Forces, Major-General Horneck, were expressed in General Orders on this occasion. Captain Scott was promoted to the Majority of the 13th Infantry, September 1, 1795. He served in the disturbances and rebellion in Ireland in 1797, 1798, and 1799. In 1800 he embarked with his regiment on the secret expedition, under Sir James Pulteney, against Ferrol, Cadiz, &c. In 1801 he served under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in Egypt, and was present at the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, and at the siege and surrender of Alexandria. In the action of the 13th he received a severe contusion on his breast, from a musket-ball, which penetrated his cross-belts and clothing. For these services he received the Egyptian medal, and the Turkish order of the Crescent. He became brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, January 1, 1801. In 1804 he served at Gibraltar, during the whole period when that garrison was desolated by the most malignant fever on record. The 7th of May, 1807, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 96th regiment; and he served with that corps several campaigns in the West Indies. The 25th July, 1810, he received the brevet of Colonel, and he commanded, in that year, the island of St. Croix. In January, 1813, on the death of Major-General Harcourt, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Croix, Colonel Scott, as commander of the troops in that conquered island, succeeded to the administration of the government, civil and military. In this command he was shortly superseded by the appointment of a senior officer; and from his high sense of feeling on this and other disappointments, and sinking under ill health, the consequence of long and arduous service in various and unhealthy climates, he solicited to retire, which was allowed, 1814, with the permission to retain his rank as Major-General in the army, to which he had been promoted on the 4th of June, 1813.

27. In James's-street, St. James's-square, St. James's-park, aged 62, Henry Bedford, esq.

— At Mill Bay Grove, Plymouth, aged 40, William Cole Loggin, esq., of Buckish House, near Bideford.

— At Leamington, Michael Head, esq., Post Captain R.N. He was a son of Dr. Head, a physician of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His first commission bore date December 10, 1804; he commanded the boats of the *Euryalus* at the destruction of a Danish gun-boat and two transports in June 1808. He was made Commander, December 6, 1809; appointed to the *Curlew* brig, June 27, 1812; captured the American letter of marque *Volante*, of 14 guns, 1813; and attained post rank June 7, 1814.

— At Manchester, in his 78th year, John Dalton, D.C.L., Oxford, F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Dr. Dalton was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, on the 5th September, 1766, of respectable parents, members of the Society of Friends. He gave early indications of mathematical ability. In 1788 he commenced his meteorological observations, which he continued throughout his life. In 1793 he published an octavo volume of "Meteorological Observations and Essays." In the same year he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the New College, Mosley-street, Manchester, and continued to hold his office until the College was finally removed to York. In 1808 he published "A New System of Chemical Philosophy," and a second

part in 1810. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821 or 1822, and was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of several foreign colleges. In 1826 he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society for his scientific discoveries; and in 1833 the sum of 2,000*l.* was raised by his friends and townsmen for the erection of a statue to perpetuate his remembrance. The task was entrusted to Sir Francis Chantrey, and the statue when completed was deposited in the entrance hall of the Royal Manchester Institution. The University of Oxford conferred on the septuagenarian philosopher the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. The mortal remains of this highly-esteemed individual were interred on the 12th of August in a vault in Ardwick Cemetery, about a mile and a half distant from Manchester. The body lay in state at the Town Hall, on August 10, and the public were allowed to pass through the room during the greater part of the day.

28. At Florence, aged 76, Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers, the elder brother of Napoleon, and formerly King of Naples and King of Spain. He was born in 1768, at Corte, in the island of Corsica; and attended his brother in his first campaign of Italy in 1796. Having been appointed a member of the legislative body, he was distinguished for his moderation and good sense, and gave proofs of generous firmness, when he undertook to defend General Bonaparte, then in Egypt, against the accusations of the Directory. Under the Consulate he was member of the Council of State and one of the witnesses to the treaty of Luneville. On the accession of Napoleon to the empire the crown of Lombardy was offered to and refused by him. A few days after the battle of Austerlitz he assumed the command of the army destined to invade the kingdom of Naples, penetrated, without striking a blow, to Capua, and, on the 15th of February, 1806, he made his entrance into Naples, of which kingdom the Emperor appointed him Sovereign. The government of Joseph, as King of Naples, though short, was not sterile. In the space of less than two years he drove the English from the kingdom, reorganised the army and navy, and completed many public works. In 1808 he proceeded to occupy the throne of Spain; which he abandoned after the battle of Vittoria. On his return to France he took the command of Paris, and, faithful to the orders of the Emperor, he accompanied the Empress Regent to Chartres, and subsequently to Blois, after the invasion of the Allies, and assembled around her all the disposable troops. After the abdication of Fontainebleau, Prince Joseph Napoleon was obliged to withdraw to Switzerland. He returned to France in 1815, the same day the Emperor arrived at Paris. After the battle of Waterloo he embarked for America, where his brother, whom he was never more to see, had appointed to meet him. In 1817 the State of Jersey, and in 1825 the legislature of the State of New York, authorised him to possess lands without becoming an American citizen. The Count de Survilliers did not return to Europe until 1832. He then came to England, where he resided several years. A painful malady, which required a milder climate, obliged him to demand permission of the foreign powers to fix his residence at Florence, where he breathed his last. He was attended on his dying-bed by his brothers, Louis and Jerome.

— At Hensingham, Cumberland, aged 88, the Rev. Joseph Bardgett, Rector of Melmerby, near Penrith.

— In Melbury-terrace, aged 37, William Plunkett, esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the late William Plunkett, esq., Deputy Chairman of the Board of Excise. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, November 23, 1832.

29. At Morton-house, Durham, Ralph John Lambton, esq., great-uncle to the Earl of Durham. He was the second son of Major-General John Lambton, M.P. for Durham, by Lady Susan Lyon, daughter of Thomas Earl of Strathmore. He was elected M.P. for the city of Durham, after his elder brother's death, in 1798, and was re-chosen in 1802, 1806, 1807, and 1812. He retired in December 1813.

— At Wotton, near Gloucester, John Darke, esq., formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

— At Perry Hall, aged 63, John Gough, esq., formerly of Seend, and the last lineal descendant of the Goughs of Staffordshire.

30. Aged 76, Sir John Maxwell, the seventh Baronet of Nether Pollok, county of Renfrew (1682). Sir John was born in 1768, the eldest son of Sir

James Maxwell, the sixth Baronet, by Frances, second daughter of Robert Colquhoun, esq., of St. Christopher's. He succeeded his father in 1785. Sir John was educated in the most liberal principles of the Whigs, to which he stood true and faithful at all times and seasons. In the memorable struggle for the Reform Bill, few gentlemen in his part of the kingdom occupied so prominent a position as did Sir John Maxwell, in favour of that measure. At all public meetings in Glasgow, or in the neighbouring counties, in which he had a deep stake, Sir John was ever found in the front ranks of the people. After the Reform Bill became the law of the land, he was elected the first member for Paisley. Subsequently, after his retirement from the representation of Paisley, on the death of Sir M. S. Stewart, in 1836, he contested the county of Renfrew with Mr. Houston, but was unsuccessful. Since that period he did not come much before the public in his political character, but on every occasion where his vote and influence could be of use to the liberal cause in his native country, they were freely given. In private life nobody could be more remarkable for strict integrity. He was easy of access, courteous in manner, a friend to the poor, and to mankind in general—and resided almost constantly on his patrimonial estates. His leisure hours were devoted to agricultural pursuits, and few could excel him in the knowledge of practical farming. Being a kind and truly indulgent landlord, he was universally beloved by his numerous tenantry. His death though sudden was calm and serene.

— At Twyford, Hampshire, aged 88, the Rev. George Coxe, Rector of St. Michael's, Winchester, and of Withcall, Lincolnshire. He was brother of the late Archdeacon Coxe, of Salisbury, the historian.

— At Cardiff, aged 56, Jonathan Howells, esq., Captain and Adjutant of the Royal Glamorgan Militia, and formerly of the 77th (Picton's) Regiment, in which he served during the whole Peninsular war.

31. At Bath, the Rev. John Parsons, of the island of Barbadoes, Vicar of Marden, Wilts.

— At Ahmednugger, East Indies, of spasmodic cholera, aged 40, Lieutenant-Colonel Deshon, 17th foot. He was the eldest son of Major P. Deshon, formerly of the 43rd and late of the 85th Light Infantry. He entered the service in 1817 as Ensign in the 85th regiment, obtained his lieutenancy in 1825, and an unattached company in 1826, these several steps by purchase; and was appointed to the 20th regiment, which corps, then stationed in India, he immediately joined, and continued serving with it until its return to England in 1837, at which period he was promoted to a majority by purchase. Major Deshon then exchanged into the 17th regiment, and joined it in Bombay, where, on arrival, he found it comprising part of the "Army of the Indus," assembling for service in Scinde, under the command of the late Lord Keane. He shared in the several operations during the arduous and brilliant campaign in Affghanistan, and was present at the storming and capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, for which he received the honorary distinction of the Dooranée Order. After the occupation of Cabul, the Bombay portion of the force being ordered to return to India through Beloochistan, Major Deshon commanded part of his regiment in the storming and capture of Khelat, when his name was again honourably mentioned, and for which he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy by brevet. In 1841, the headquarters of the 17th regiment being ordered to Aden, in Arabia, Lieutenant-Colonel Deshon was appointed to the command of the wing remaining in Bombay, which duty he continued to perform until his premature death. Lieutenant-Colonel Deshon possessed the highest attributes of a soldier; devoted to the service, the interests of those under his command were ever identified with his own, whilst his calm and conciliating manner, combined with his firm and impartial conduct, secured him the confidence and esteem of all those who had the good fortune to serve with him.

Lately. At Leipsic, aged 70, Dr. Heinroth. He was a pupil of the celebrated Pinel, whose views and those of Esquirol, as to the substitution of moral treatment for physical coercion, in the cure of madness, he was the first to introduce into Germany, both in his own practice, and by his publication and annotation of the works of those two eminent physicians. On his return from France, the Saxon government created a chair, for the teaching of this class of medical science, expressly for him, and appointed the

new professor head-physician to the St. George's Hospital for the insane—the functions of both which offices he discharged till his death. He was the author of many works of reputation, connected with his own peculiar subject—besides some popular novels and romances, published under the pseudonym of Tremund Wallentreter—and member of most of the learned bodies in Europe, including the Royal Society of London.

— In Upper Canada, the Rev. George Mortimer, M.A. He died suddenly from an injury he received on his chest in consequence of being thrown from an open carriage against the stump of a tree. In his extensive parish of Hamilton, in Canada, he enlarged the parish church at his own expense during the year preceding his last; and also effected the establishment of two other churches, with clergymen attached to them, in the same extensive district. During a long course of years he made it his rule to expend a tenth of his income annually on the various objects of Christian benevolence. The bishop of Toronto, accompanied by more than forty clergymen, many from distant places, attended his remains to their sepulchral rest.

AUGUST.

1. At Netherexe House, near Exeter, aged 25, Clifford Martyn Young, esq.

— Mr. Joseph Martin, (brother to the late member for the borough of Sligo,) who with his wife was drowned while crossing, in a jaunting-car, to his lodge on an island at the mouth of the river that runs into the bay of Sligo.

2. At Prince's Risborough, Bucks, aged 61, the Rev. Richard Meade, for thirty-three years Perpetual Curate of that place, and Rector of the adjoining parish of Horsenden.

3. Aged 63, Edward Golding, esq., of Maiden Erlegh and Sonning Grove.

— At Cronstadt, Wurtemberg, aged 57, the Rev. Henry James Parsons, Vicar of Sanderton, Bucks, and Arundel, Sussex.

— At Summerville-house, Halifax, aged 73, William Rothwell, esq.

4. At Clapham Common, aged 84, William Hibbert, esq., of Hare Hill, Cheshire.

— Aged 88, George Hertzel, esq., one of the oldest merchants of Exeter.

— At Kingston, Ben Morgan, a celebrated Irish vocalist. He possessed a rich brogue, and a vein of quiet humour, which imparted an especial charm to all his efforts. He was the most intimate friend and associate, for twenty years, of the late Tom Hudson, the poet, and many of his best songs—viz., "Judy Callaghan," "Biddy of Sligo," "Teddy O'Ran," "Widow Mahony," &c., were written expressly for Morgan. Both these "sons of mirth" ended their mortal career within "a little month," and each in the 52nd year of his age.

— At the vicarage, Great Malvern, aged 85, the Rev. Henry Card, D.D., F.R.S., Vicar of that parish, and of Dormington, county of Hereford. He was presented to the vicarage of Great Malvern in 1815, by E. T. Foley, esq., and to that of Dormington in 1832, by the Hon. E. F. Foley. He was the author of several publications on miscellaneous subjects.

5. In Pall-mall, aged 72, Sir James Gambier, late Her Majesty's Consul-General in the United Netherlands. He was son of the late Admiral James Gambier, and was born February 15, 1772. He first served in the navy, but subsequently, in 1793, entered the army, and was Major of the 1st Life Guards. He quitted the army at the peace of Amiens, and in 1802 was appointed Consul-General at Lisbon; a situation which he held until the departure of the Portuguese royal family. He was then removed in the same capacity to the Brazils; and thence subsequently to the Netherlands. He was knighted whilst holding the latter situation, April 27, 1808. On the abolition of several consulships-general in 1826, he was placed on the retired list with a pension of 1200*l.* a-year.

6. At Stanlake, aged 75, Leonard Currie, esq.

— At Truro, aged 64, George Thomas, esq. He filled the office of Town Steward and Treasurer of that borough for a very long period.

— In Dix's Field, Exeter, aged 68, Henry Limbrey Toll, esq., of Perridge House, a Major in the South Devon Regiment of Militia, and a Magistrate of Devon.

— At Moreton, aged 66, the Lady Harriot Frampton, third daughter of Henry Thomas, late Earl of Ilchester, and wife of James Frampton, esq., to whom she was married in 1799.

7. In Portman-square, aged 33, William Hicks Hicks Beach, esq., only brother of Sir Michael Hicks Hicks Beach, Bart., of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire.

— Aged 50, Robert Rookes, esq., of Heavitree.

— At Wood Plumpton, Lancashire, aged 85, the Rev. Henry Foster, late incumbent of that township for more than thirty-five years.

— At Castellamare, aged 5, Le Norman, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Brabazon.

9. Aged 56, Major J. J. Anderson, K.H., late of the 10th Foot, one of the Military Knights of Windsor. He had been in active service, both in the East and West Indies, and was buried at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with military honours.

— At an advanced age, Edward Galwey, esq., Rear-Admiral of the White. He entered the Navy on the 19th February, 1786, and obtained his commission of Lieutenant June 24, 1793. Towards the close of 1797, when the *Vanguard* of 74 guns was commissioned for the flag of Sir Horatio Nelson, Mr. Galwey was selected by that officer to act as his First Lieutenant, from which circumstance it may be concluded that he had already served under that celebrated commander, and shared in some of his battles. Be that as it may, we find the following short account of him in a letter from Nelson to Earl St. Vincent, dated May 8, 1798:—

"My first Lieutenant, Galwey, has no friends, and is one of the best officers in my ship."

During the dreadful conflict in Aboukir Bay, August 1, 1798, Lieutenant Galwey was sent in the only boat which had not been cut to pieces by the enemy's shot to assist the distressed crew of *l'Orient* (which had blown up,) and subsequently to take possession of *Le Spartiate*. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in consequence of that ever-memorable victory; and during the latter part of the war he commanded the *Plover*, an 18-gun sloop, employed on Channel service. His post commission bore date April 29, 1802. Captain Galwey commanded the *Dryad* frigate during the expedition against Walcheren in 1809, and in 1811 he was actively employed on the north coast of Spain, in co-operation with the Patriots or National party. On the 23rd December, 1812, he drove a French national brig of 22 guns on the rocks near Isle Dieu, where she was completely wrecked; the *Dryad* on this occasion was hulled several times by shot from the shore, and her foremast badly wounded, but not a man hurt. Returning from Newfoundland, March 26, 1814, Captain Galwey fell in with the *Clorinda*, a French frigate, endeavouring to escape from the *Eurotas* of 46 guns, with which ship she had a very severe action on the preceding day. The enemy having only his fore-mast standing, and more than one-third of his crew already killed and wounded, struck his colours on receiving one shot from the *Dryad*, after an absurd attempt to obtain terms previous to his surrender. Captain Galwey, after towing the captured frigate into port, was put out of commission. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, January 10, 1837.

10. At Heveningham-hall, Suffolk, aged 66, the Right Hon. Joshua Vanneck, Baron Huntingfield, of Heveningham-hall, in the Peerage of Ireland (1796), and a Baronet of England (1751). He was the eldest son of Joshua first Lord Huntingfield, by Maria, second daughter of Andrew Thompson, esq., of Rochampton. He was born on the 12th of August, 1778, and succeeded his father on the 15th August, 1816. He was twice married, namely, first, 2nd April, 1810, to Frances Catharine, eldest daughter of Chaloner Arcedeckne, esq., of Glevering-hall, Suffolk, who died in 1815; and secondly, 6th January, 1817, to Lucy Anne, third daughter of Sir Charles Blois, bart.

— Aged 65, the Rev. James Horseman, M.A., Rector of Middle, Salop, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford.

— At Clapham Common, aged 81, Elizabeth Susanna, widow of Thomas Graham, esq., of Edmond Castle, Cumberland, and of Lincoln's Inn, London. She was a lady of strict piety as well as cultivated intellect, and was the author of several books of chronology, grammar, and history, principally written for the instruction of her children, one of which, entitled "Eighteen Maxims of Neatness and Order, by Theresa Tidy," has reached its 24th edition. She formed a collection of portraits of illustrious characters connected with European history, in eight volumes, three of which are filled with her own drawings, many of them completed in her old age.

11. At Bayswater Hill, aged 69, Lewis Duval, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, conveyancer. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, LL.B., 1796, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, June 19, 1804.

— At the Crown Hotel, Rochester, in his 30th year, the Right Hon. Richard Wingfield, sixth Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt, county of Wicklow, and Baron Wingfield, of Wingfield, county of Wexford, (1743). His Lordship was born January 18, 1815, the only son of Richard, the fifth Viscount, by his first wife, Lady Frances Theodosia Jocelyn, eldest daughter of Robert, second Earl of Roden. He succeeded to the title at an early age, August 9, 1836. In 1837 he came forward, with Mr. Bruges, on the Conservative interest, to wrest the representation of Bath from the Radical party, and after a strong contest was successful. At the last election in 1841, however, the Radicals recovered their ascendancy, and his Lordship was in the minority, Mr. Roebuck being restored to his seat, with Lord Duncan for his colleague. His Lordship had visited Italy for the benefit of his health, and was on his return when seized with his fatal attack at Rochester. His disease was consumption. Lord Powerscourt married, January 20, 1836, his cousin Lady Elizabeth Frances Theodosia Jocelyn, eldest daughter of Robert, third and present Earl of Roden, and has left issue two sons, the Right Hon. Mervyn, now Viscount Powerscourt, born in 1836; and the Hon. Maurice Richard Wingfield, born in 1839.

12. The Venerable Henry Vincent Bayley, D.D., Archdeacon of Stow, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of West Meon, Hants, and Vicar of Great Carlton, Lincolnshire. Archdeacon Bayley enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most elegant scholars that Cambridge has produced; having gained the highest classical honour that the University could bestow, viz., Battie's scholarship, in 1798. He graduated B.A. in 1800, and was elected fellow of Trinity College; he obtained the first of the members' prizes for middle bachelors in 1801, and the first for senior bachelors in 1802. He was presented to the vicarage of Great Carlton by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, in 1812, and was appointed Archdeacon of Stow in 1823; he was also for many years Subdean of Lincoln. In both these important offices he was distinguished by taste, in restorations of churches, worthy of a better age: more especially does Lincoln Minster owe much to his care whilst he was one of the Chapter. Amongst other laudable acts may be mentioned his causing the removal of the mural tablets and other hideous mementos from the walls and pillars of the cathedral into the side chapels, and repairing the parts which had been cut away to admit them. In 1828 Dr. Bayley exchanged the Subdeanery of Lincoln with the Rev. Lord John Thynne for a stall in St. Peter's Abbey Church, Westminster. He held the latter preferment until his decease, as also the non-residentiary stall of Liddington in Lincoln Cathedral. He was collated to the rectory of West Meon, in 1826, by the Bishop of Winchester. His many amiable qualities, as they made him beloved, so also cause him to be lamented by his numerous friends; his loss will be more especially felt at his parish of West Meon, where he was building a very chaste new church, at the cost of himself and his sister-in-law. In 1820, when Vicar of Messingham, Lincolnshire, he rebuilt the parish church there; and few have had the privilege of glorifying God by such good works as he effected.

— At Hall Place, the seat of his father-in-law, Sir East Clayton East, Bart., aged 25, Joseph John Wakehurst Peyton, esq., of Wakehurst-place, Sussex, and late of the 2d Life Guards.

— At Radwinter, Essex, aged 70, the Rev. John W. Bullock, Rector of Radwinter and Faulkburn, and a Rural Dean.

— At Compton Pauncefoot, Lewis Goodin Husey Hunt, esq.

13. At Leamington Spa, aged 44, Lady Anne Elizabeth Scott, eldest sister of the Duke of Buccleuch. She was eldest daughter of the late Duke of Buccleuch, having been born on the 17th of August, 1796.

— At her house, contiguous to the rectory-house of Kegworth, Leicestershire, aged 87, Mrs. Rachel Wilson, the last surviving daughter of Commodore William Wilson, the early patron and steadfast friend of the illustrious Captain James Cook.

— At Scarborough, John Cockcroft, esq., M.D.

— At Grimsby, Lieutenant Lester,

R.N., Commander of H.M.R.C. *Lapwing*, of that port.

— At Surat, on his way to Bombay, for England, William Sprot Boyd, esq., Political Commissioner, and resident at Baroda, eldest son of Edward Boyd, esq., of Merton Hall, Wigtonshire.

14. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-square, aged 72, the Rev. Henry Francis Cary, M.A., Vicar of Bromley Abbat's, Staffordshire, the translator of Dante, and late Assistant Librarian in the British Museum. Mr. Cary was a native of Birmingham. At the early age of 15 he published "An Irregular Ode to General Elliot," and in the following year, "Sonnets and Odes, 1788," 4to. When 18 he was entered as a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1796. In the following year he was presented to the vicarage of Bromley Abbat's by the Marquess of Anglesey. While at Oxford he pursued his studies with unremitting diligence; and, not being shackled by the stringent rules of modern academical instruction, made himself conversant, not only with great authors of antiquity, but with almost the whole range of Italian, French, and English literature, as the notes to the first edition of the translation of Dante fully evidenced. In 1797 he produced an "Ode to General Kosciusko." In 1805 he published the "Inferno" of Dante in English blank verse, with the text of the original. His entire translation of the "Divina Commedia" appeared in 1814, but the work lay almost unnoticed for several years, until Samuel Taylor Coleridge, forming at the same time an acquaintance with the translator and his great work, drew public attention to its merits; from that time the work has taken its place among our standard English authors. To this Mr. Cary afterwards added a translation of the "Birds" of Aristophanes, and of the "Odes" of Pindar. But perhaps the not least valuable part of his literary labours is to be found in his continuation of Johnson's "Lives of English Poets," and his "Lives of Early French Poets," all which have hitherto only appeared anonymously in the "Old London Magazine." In 1826 he was appointed assistant librarian in the British Museum, which office he resigned about six years since, after having been passed by on the promotion of Mr. Panizzi. From that period he had continued his literary labours with almost youthful energy, having edited the poetical works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thomson, and Young, together with a fourth edition of his own "Dante," to which he added many valuable notes. The late Government marked its sense of his literary merits by granting him a pension of 200*l.* a-year. The remains of Mr. Cary were interred in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday, August 21.

— Aged 70, the Rev. John Horseman, Rector of Heydon and Vicar of Chishall, Essex.

— At the Villa Catagiole, at Florence, the youthful Archduke Rainer of Tuscany, third son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

— At the baths of Lucca, aged 63, Lady Hester Annabella Macleod, daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Mountnorris, and eighth Viscount Valentia, by his first wife, the Hon. Lucy Fortescue Lyttelton, only daughter of George, first Lord Lyttelton; and sister to the late Earl of Mountnorris. She was married in 1801 to the late Major-General Norman Macleod, C.B., who died in 1831, and her son, Arthur Lyttelton Macleod, esq., is the heir presumptive to the Earl of Mountnorris, his uncle.

15. Major Christopher Newport, late of the Bombay Army. He commanded his regiment for nearly three years in Scinde, after the occupation of that country, the climate of which so affected his health as to oblige him to retire from the service.

— Aged 49, Henry Hordern, esq., of Dunstall Hall.

16. Aged 49, Thomas Wm. Tyndale, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister.

— At Hexgrave-park, aged 60, Richard Milward, esq., a Magistrate for the county.

17. Granville Sharp, esq., of Walthamstow, and Winchester-street.

18. At Croydon, Surrey, aged 70, the Rev. Richard Hunter, Rector of Newnham with Mapledurwell, Hants.

— Charles Edwards, esq., of Clarendon-place, Maida Hill. He committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was in affluent circumstances, and had not previously exhibited symptoms of insanity.

— At Dogmersfield Park, Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart.

— At his seat, Anlaby House, near Hull, aged 70, William Voase, esq.

19. At Carlisle, aged 29, John Borrer,

esq., of Brighton, surgeon to the Sussex Hospital at Brighton, eldest son of John Borrer, esq., of Portslade, Sussex. He was married on the 8th of the month, passed a few days at the Lakes, and was proceeding with his bride on a tour to Scotland, when, by the overturning of the Carlisle mail, his leg and thigh were so dreadfully shattered that amputation was resorted to, under which, combined with the internal injuries he had received, he sank, after between fifty and sixty hours of intense suffering. He had unfortunately removed from the inside of the mail-coach to the outside, to accommodate a female passenger.

— At Forest-gate, West Ham, aged 67, George Dames, esq.

— At his seat of Fetternear, aged 24, Count Leslie, of Balquhain, the representative of one of the oldest families in the county. He had been enjoying the sports of the field, when, having become overheated, he sought the refreshment of a draught of cold water, which produced violent inflammation, and caused his death.

20. Aged 76, Richard Mansel Philipps, esq., of Coedgain, Carmarthenshire.

— At Cowley House, Cuddington, aged 67, Thomas Sare Bett, esq.

— At the Dell, near Windsor, the Right Hon. Anne Baroness Rossmore. She was a natural daughter of Douglas, eighth Duke of Hamilton, was married in 1820 to Lord Rossmore, but has left no issue.

— At the Grove, Bungay, aged 80, Robert Butcher, esq.

— At Birk Park, near Richmond, Thomas Webb Edge, esq., of Strelley Hall, Notts.

— At Lochbuy House, aged 54, Murdoch M'Laine, of Lochbuy. He was formerly a Lieut. in the 42nd Highlanders, and was present in some of the Peninsular battles.

— At Edinburgh, aged 64, Sir Neil Menzies, the sixth bart. of Castle Menzies, county of Perth (1665); Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Highland Perthshire Militia; Hon. Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, &c. He was the son and heir of the fifth Baronet, by a daughter of Duncan Ochiltree, esq., of Linsaig, and succeeded his father in 1813.

21. Drowned in the river Shannon, near Athlone, together with a boy, his servant, by the capsizing of a boat, Capt. Granville Heywood Eliott, 4th Dragoons, only son of Col. Eliott, Royal Artillery, of Valebrook Lodge, near Hastings.

— The Rev. John Young, Rector of Killeshal, county of Tyrone, brother to Sir William Young, of Bailieborough Castle, county of Cavan, bart.

23. At Bridgewater, aged 84, Jefferys Allen, esq., for many years Recorder, and formerly M.P. for that borough, from 1796 to 1804.

24. Aged 54, James Hagarty, esq., United States Consul at Liverpool.

— Aged 46, William Heathcote, esq., of Cundall Manor, and Hythe, Southampton.

25. At Broadstone-hill, Oxfordshire, aged 56, the Rev. Richard Goddard, Rector of Draycot Foliott, and Vicar of Kemble, Wiltshire.

— Aged 64, Benjamin Adney Symes, esq., of Burton Bradstock, Dorset, late Captain in the 2nd Somerset Regiment of Militia.

26. At Burton Lodge, Hampshire, of dropsy, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. Sir John Keane, Baron Keane, of Ghuznee in Affghaunistan, and of Cappoquin, county of Waterford, G.C.B. and K.C.H.; Lieut.-General in the army, Colonel of the 43d Regiment. He was the second son of the late Sir John Keane, of Belmont, county of Waterford, (who was created a baronet in 1801,) by his first wife, Sarah, sister of John Keiley, esq., of Belgrove. He entered the army at a very early age, his commission as Ensign being dated in 1793. He was appointed to a company in the 124th Foot the 12th Nov. 1794; he was on half-pay from 1795 till the 7th of Nov. 1799, when he obtained a company in the 44th Foot, which corps he joined at Gibraltar. During the campaign in Egypt he served as aide-de-camp to Major-General Lord Cavan; and he was present in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. The 27th of May, 1802, he obtained a Majority in the 60th; he remained in the Mediterranean on the Staff till March, 1803, when he returned to England. The 20th August, 1803, he was Lieut.-Colonel in the 13th Foot, which he joined at Gibraltar early in 1804. He served the campaign of Martinique in 1809, and was present at the siege of Fort Dessaix. The 1st of Jan. 1812, he was appointed Colonel in the army; and the 25th of June following, Lieut.-Colonel in the 60th Foot. His reputation was then such that, immediately on his arrival at Madrid, he was intrusted with the command of a brigade in the third division, in which he served until the end of the war with France, in

1814, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes; the action at Vic Bigorre, battle of Toulouse, and the minor actions of that war. He attained the rank of Major-General, June 14, 1814. He received the Egyptian medal, and a cross and two clasps for Martinique, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. In August, 1814, he was appointed to a command ordered for particular service, and on his arrival at Jamaica, being senior officer, he assumed the command of the military force destined to co-operate with Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, for the attack on New Orleans and the province of Louisiana. On the morning of the 23d of December he effected a landing within nine miles of New Orleans, and the same night, with only 1800 bayonets on shore, repulsed a serious attack of 5000 of the enemy, assisted by three large armed vessels on their flank. He held the command until the 25th, when he was superseded by the arrival of Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham, who took the command of the entire army. The day after the arrival of that general officer he was appointed to the third brigade, and was engaged and present in the affairs of the 28th December and 1st of January, as also at the assault made on the enemy's fortified lines on the morning of the 8th January, 1815, when he was severely wounded in two places. Sir John Keane afterwards passed eight years in Jamaica, in the interesting period from 1823 to 1830, as Commander-in-chief of the forces; and, during a year and a half of the time, he administered the civil government also. In the year 1833 he succeeded Sir Colin Halket as Commander-in-chief of the army in Bombay; and, after nearly six years' service in that presidency, on the 29th October, 1838, he received authority from the Government of India to organize and lead into Scinde a force intended to co-operate with the army then on the north-west frontier of India under the command of Sir Henry Fane. In the month of December following, however, Sir Henry forwarded his resignation to head-quarters, and the command of the combined forces devolved upon Sir John Keane. He was now called upon to lead a considerable army, and to conduct operations requiring much discretion, delicacy, and tact in dealing with those half-friendly powers, whose existence is one of the greatest difficulties in the government of a semi-civilized land. With the open co-operation, and often in opposition to the secret intrigues, of these wavering friends, the British Commander in India has much to do. In this delicate intercourse, it has been remarked, Sir John Keane was not intended by natural qualities to obtain success. We accordingly find him much censured for the *hauteur* with which he treated the Ameers of Scinde, and there are not wanting many persons who attribute the fatal difficulties into which those unfortunate princes plunged themselves to the open suspicion and irritating manner with which they were treated about this period. Lord Keane, however, received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the East India Company on December 18th, 1839, while on the 11th of the same month he was raised to the peerage, and obtained a pension of 2000*l.* a-year for his own life and that of his two immediate successors in the peerage, added to which were the thanks of both Houses of Parliament in the month of February, 1840, the thanks and approbation of the Governor-General, *fêtes* and entertainments at Bombay, banquets in London, and other marks of royal and public approbation. There can, of course, be no wish in any quarter to deny that he commanded the forces of the Queen and the Company on more than one occasion when brilliant victories were achieved; but it cannot be concealed that no commander of modern times has been more severely criticised; and that the memorable victory of Ghuznee did not obtain for Lord Keane that unqualified approbation which conquests of equal magnitude usually procure for the General commanding-in-chief. Lord Keane attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, July 22, 1839, and received the Colonelcy of the 43d Regiment (the Monmouthshire Light Infantry) in August, 1839. Lord Keane married first, in 1806, Miss Smith, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Smith, by whom he had issue several children; and secondly, in August, 1840, Miss Charlotte Maria Boland, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Boland. He is succeeded in his pension and peerage by his fifth child and eldest son.

— At Wratting Park, Cambridgeshire, aged 93, Sir Charles Watson, of Fulmer, county of Bucks, bart. He

was born on the 9th June, 1751, the only son of Rear-Admiral Charles Watson, by Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Francis Buller, esq. His father had greatly distinguished himself in the action of the 3rd May, 1747, and subsequently held the command of the East India station. In consideration of the great services he had rendered to his country, George II. conferred a baronetcy on him, but before the patent of the creation was completed he died, and that dignity was eventually conferred on his son, the deceased, then in his ninth year. It is probable that there is no survivor of those who enjoyed the title in that reign. The late Baronet married, July 16, 1789, Juliana, daughter of the late Sir Joshua Copley, Bart., by whom he leaves issue the present Baronet, Sir Charles Wager Watson, and six daughters.

— At Botusfleming, Cornwall, aged 57, the Rev. William Spry, Rector of that parish.

27. At the Glebe House, Swineford, county of Mayo, aged 70, the Hon. and Very Rev. George Gore, LL.D., Dean of Killala, uncle of the Earl of Arran. He was the third son of Arthur Saunders, 2nd Earl of Arran, and the eldest by his second wife Anne, daughter of the Rev. Boleyn Knight, of Ottley, county of York.

— Owing to a fall from his horse, aged 39, Sir Patrick Heron Maxwell, bart., of Springkell, Cumberland.

— At the Manor House, East Ham, aged 29, William Storrs Fry, esq., eldest son of Mrs. Fry, of the Society of Friends.

28. At Greenhithe, aged 84, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Dales, K.H.

— At Sheerness dockyard, Captain Peter Fisher, esq., Post Captain R.N., Superintendent of that establishment. Captain Peter Fisher was midshipman of the *Culloden* at the taking of Martinique; in Howe's action in 1794; in the *London* in Lord Bridport's in 1795; was Lieutenant in the *Northumberland* in the operations on the coast of Italy and surrender of Malta in 1800; served at the landing in Egypt, and was present at the subsequent battles; was senior of the *Barfleur*, and wounded in Sir Robert Calder's action; and of the *Ardent* at the taking of Monte Video. He was made Commander December 27, 1808, and in that rank served at the taking of the islands Ischia and Procida; and commanded the *Meteor* bomb at the siege of Dantzic, and in the operations against South Beveland. He was posted Feb. 19, 1814, and was appointed to Sheerness dockyard, December 17, 1841.

29. At Spa, Belgium, aged 64, Sir Thomas Tancred, the sixth bart., of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, and late of Egypt House, Isle of Wight. He was the eldest son of Sir Thomas, the fifth Baronet, by Penelope, daughter of Thomas Ashton Smith, esq., of St. Marylebone; and succeeded to the title when an infant, on the death of his father in 1782.

30. At the residence of R. R. Whitehead, esq., at Theescombe House, Captain Robert Rochford Felix, R.N., son of Dr. Felix, many years a physician in Bristol, and related to the Colston family. He was made Lieutenant 1806, served in the *Edgar* 74, *Vautour* sloop, and *Elephant* 74, on the North Sea and Baltic stations; and was promoted from the *Salisbury* 58, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral John E. Douglas at Jamaica, to the command of the *Rifleman* sloop, in June 1817. He afterwards commanded the *Beaver*, 10, on the same station, until October 1818. His death was caused by his horse falling with him.

— At Edingight House, Banffshire, Lady Innes, wife of the late and mother of the present Sir James Innes.

— In Tavistock-place, Russell-square, aged 70, Francis Baily, esq., D.C.L., President of the Astronomical Society, Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Geological Societies, and Member of the Royal Irish Academy. This highly respected member of the scientific world was the third of the five sons of Mr. Baily, banker, of Newbury. He was engaged for many years in the business of the Stock Exchange, and realized in that arena an ample fortune. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821, and the main features of his scientific career were sketched in the following terms by the Dean of Ely, in his recent address to the British Association at York:—

"Mr. Baily was, undoubtedly, one of the most remarkable men of his time. It was only in 1825 that he retired from the Stock Exchange with an ample fortune, and with a high character for integrity and liberality; but his subsequent career almost entirely belongs to astronomy, and is one of almost unexampled activity and usefulness. The Astrono-

mical Society was organized by him, and throughout life he was the most considerable contributor to its Memoirs. The catalogue of the Astronomical Society, the funds for which were contributed by several of its members, was entirely formed under his superintendence, and we are chiefly indebted to his exertions for the more ample developement which the Nautical Almanac has latterly received, and which has added so much to its usefulness. There was no experimental research connected with the more accurate determinations of astronomy or physical science, which was not generally intrusted to his care; the publication of the Pendulum Observations of Captain Foster, which were confided to him by the Admiralty, gave occasion to the most complete series of pendulum experiments which had ever been made, in which many most important defects of those instruments were first brought to light: he undertook the repetition of the celebrated experiment of Mr. Cavendish, and his discussion of the whole question, which forms a recent volume of 'The Memoirs of the Astronomical Society,' is a monument not less honourable to his patience, perseverance, and skill, than to the sagacity and accuracy of the great philosopher who first devised it.

"He had also undertaken, for the Commission of Weights and Measures, the conduct of the process for forming the new standard yard from the scale of the Astronomical Society, which he had himself compared with the imperial standard yard, destroyed in the burning of the Houses of Parliament.

"He published at the request of the Admiralty, the correspondence and catalogue of Flamsteed; he presented to the Astronomical Society a volume containing the catalogues of Ptolemy, Ulugh Beigh, Tycho Brahe, Hevelius, and Halley, with learned prefaces and critical notes, showing their relations to each other and to later catalogues. His preface and introduction to the British Association Catalogue, and more than one-third of the catalogue itself, are printed; and from the critical examination of the authorities upon which his assumed positions rest, and from the careful distribution of the stars which are selected (more than 8000 in number) in those parts of the heavens where they are likely to be most useful to observers as points of comparison, it promises to be the most important contribution to the cause of practical astronomy which has been made in later times. The whole of the stars of the Histoire Céleste are reduced, and a considerable portion (more than one-fifth) printed, but it is not known whether the introductory matter, which, from him, would have been so important, was prepared at the time of his death.

"Mr. Baily was the author of the best Treatise on Life Annuities and Insurances which has yet appeared, as well as of several other publications on the same subject. His knowledge of the mathematicians of the English school was very sound and complete, though he had never mastered the more refined resources of modern analysis. In the discussion of the Cavendish and other experiments, he freely availed himself of the assistance of the Astronomer Royal and Mr. De Morgan in the investigation of formulæ which were above his reach; but he always applied them in a manner which showed that he thoroughly understood their principle, and was fully able to incorporate them with his own researches."

Mr. Baily, by his will, left considerable benefactions to various institutions in London, and to other charitable purposes.

31. At Houghton Hall, aged 38, James Robert Grant, esq., eldest son of Sir James Robert Grant, of the Hill, Carlisle.

Lately.—Simon Ansley O'Ferrall, esq., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, author of "A Ramble of Six Thousand Miles through the United States of America," and various publications on legal subjects.

— At Madeira, the Rev. John Thomas Trevelyan, Vicar of Milverton, Somersetshire, second son of the late Venerable George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Taunton.

— Near Beaulieu, Joseph Lee, the acknowledged monarch of the Gypsies. He was a native of Brokenhurst, in the New Forest, and was, it is said, in his 86th year. He was the progenitor of a long line of descendants, having left behind him a large assemblage of aged children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. He is reported to have died worth a great deal of money. Indeed, some years ago, when Charity Lee was married to one of the Stanleys, old Joseph Lee presented her upon the occasion with one hundred spade gui-

neas, besides trinkets, and several pieces of plate furniture. About sixty years ago he was in the habit of travelling the country around Southampton, Romsey, Lymington, and Ringwood, as a razor-grinder, and was well known in those neighbourhoods under the sobriquet of Gypsy Joe. In his political administration this monarch was remarkable for one act which took place in his reign, viz., that of excommunicating, in person (about three years ago), a gypsy of the name of Lee from the sibylline fraternity for some act the latter had committed against the rules and regulations of the order. The ceremony was performed before a very large assembly of the various tribes.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Dover, aged 55, Colonel Joseph Logan, 63d Regiment, with which he had served in India for the last ten years. He was appointed Ensign 62d Foot 1799, Lieutenant 1801, Lieutenant 6th Battalion of reserve 1803, First Lieutenant 1804, Captain 1809, Brevet Major 18th June 1815, for his services at Waterloo, Major 63d Foot 1826, Lieutenant-Colonel 1829.

— At Brighton, aged 88, Walter Scott Stanhope, esq., of Eccleshill-hall, Yorkshire.

2. At Hinckley, aged 77, Thomas Sansome, esq., the last surviving of that name of one of the most ancient families in the place, who have resided upon the same site for nearly 300 years past. He was Lord of the Manor of Hinckley, and had served the office of High Sheriff of Leicestershire.

— At Dublin, Lieutenant-Colonel Skerret, who formerly commanded the 55th Regiment. He retired from the service in August, 1826, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel on the Continent of Europe (local rank) on the 3rd of that month.

— Mr M'Knight, of Barlochan, aged 101, in possession of all his faculties except hearing.

3. At 3, Bedford-circus, Exeter, the house of his nephew, Mr. Templeton, aged 58, James Mitchell, LL.D., F.G.S., &c., formerly Secretary of the British Annuity Company, London. Dr. Mitchell was a Scotchman, educated at Aberdeen, where he received the degree of LL.D. He came to London poor, but not so poor as many of his countrymen, as he had ten pounds in his pocket. For some years he was a schoolmaster, then a private teacher; he then rose to be secretary of the Star Insurance Company. He had travelled much, and observed well. He was the author of many works of Travels, Philosophy, and the Arts. He took an active part in establishing or supporting the various literary and philosophical societies that have sprung up in the metropolis during the last twenty years, and frequently lectured gratuitously for them. His manuscript works, descriptive of the Geology of London and its neighbourhood, extend to many folio volumes; and whilst in the Geological Society, many were more brilliant in inventing and illustrating their beautiful but, perhaps, sometimes fanciful theories—no one was clearer and more minute in detailed description of what he had actually seen. His opinion seemed to be, that, although Geology was fast advancing to a perfect science, still there was need of very close observation, before theories were laid down which subsequent discoveries might tend to overthrow. His volumes of illustrations of Antiquities, Ancient and Modern, Maps, Prints and Portraits of Illustrious Scotchmen, cannot, perhaps, be excelled. They could only have been collected at considerable expense, by a long residence in London, and by one intimately acquainted with the history and literature of his native country and the other subjects he has illustrated. These volumes, generally accompanied with manuscript descriptions, are left to the King's College and University of Aberdeen, where he was educated. Dr. Mitchell acted under three Parliamentary Commissions—first, as Actuary in forming the Statistics for the Factory Inquiry; then, as Sub-Commissioner on the Handloom-Weavers' Commission; and lastly, on the Inquiry into the Condition of Women and Children in the Mines and Collieries of this Kingdom. In the debate on the bill for relieving the oppressed condition of Women and Infants in our Mines, his opinion was frequently referred to in both Houses of Parliament, especially by Lord Ashley, the benevolent promoter of the bill. To the duties of this last Commission, uniting both his favourite pursuits of Geology and Statistics, he devoted more labour

and attention than his constitution could stand. His bodily strength was great, but he had overworked his brain. In June 1843 he had a stroke of paralysis, and a very heavy fall; and on Sunday, September 1, a sudden fit of apoplexy rendered him for ever afterwards unconscious.

— At Thorney, aged 75, Captain Christopher Neville. He served under Lord Howe on the 1st of June, 1794; and, a few years back, served the office of Sheriff of Nottingham.

— At Windlestone Hall, Durham, in his 70th year, Sir Robert Johnson Eden, the fifth bart. (1672). He was born October 25, 1774, the elder son of Sir John Eden, the fourth Baronet, (who was the elder brother of William, first Lord Auckland, and of Sir Frederick Morton Eden, K.B., the first Lord Henley,) by his second wife Dorothea, sole daughter of Peter Johnson, esq., Recorder of York. On the death of that learned gentleman, in 1811, he inherited his estates, and assumed by royal sign manual the name of Johnson before that of Eden. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, August 23, 1812, and in 1841 he succeeded to Beamish Park, in the same county, and the other estates of his only brother, Morton John Davison, esq., who had taken the name of Davison in 1812. Sir Robert Eden was a man of very retired habits, but highly respected in the county of Durham, for his attainments, as well as truly beloved for his unbounded benevolence and charity.

4. At Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street, aged 66, John Allan, esq., M.A., of Blackwell, Durham, many years an active Magistrate for that county.

— At Tenby, Angelina Cecilia, wife of Colonel Owen, of Landshipping, only son of Sir John Owen, of Orielton, bart. She was the third daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, bart., of Tredegar, and sister to Lady Rodney.

— At Barnstaple, aged 63, Charles Hole, esq., Commander R.N. He was a son of the Rev. William Hole, and was born at West Buckland, near Barnstaple, February 27, 1781. He entered the Royal Navy on board the *Atlas*, 98, in 1795, and continued in that ship until October 1799, when he was rated master's mate of the *Stag* frigate. On the 29th August, 1800, he commanded a boat at the capture of *La Guêpe* privateer of 18 guns, which lost sixty-five men before her surrender. Eight days after, the *Stag* was wrecked in Vigo Bay. Mr. Hole afterwards served in the *Renown*, 74, the flag-ship of Sir J. B. Warren, on the coast of Spain, and in the Mediterranean, where he was removed to the *Genereux*, 74, in July 1801. He was appointed acting-master of the *Delight* sloop in September following, and returned to England in Lord Keith's flag-ship the *Foudroyant*, during the peace of Amiens. In June 1803 he joined the *Tonnant*, 80, commanded by the late Viscount Exmouth, and in May, 1804, went in the *Culloden*, the flag-ship of the same officer, to the West Indies, where he was successively appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Howe* frigate and *Harrier* sloop, both commanded by Captain Edward Ratsey, in the early part of 1805. He was present in an undecisive action with *La Semillante*, August 2, in that year; and at the various captures in the Java sea. His "very exemplary conduct" during an action, which terminated in the surrender of the Batavian frigate *Pallas* and her two consorts, in July 1806, was highly spoken of by his Commander, the present Sir E. Thomas Trowbridge. From January 1807 to August 1812 Mr. Hole served as Sir Edward Pellew's first Lieutenant in the *Culloden* 74, *Christian VII.* 80, and *Caledonia* 120, on the East India, North Sea, and Mediterranean stations. He was then promoted, by Sir Edward, to the command of the *Badger* sloop, in which he captured l'*Adventure* privateer, of two guns, October 30, 1813. Previous to his joining her, he acted for about two months as Captain of the *Resistance* frigate. His subsequent appointments were to the *Guadaloupe* and *Pelorus* sloops, which last he left, from ill-health, in November 1814.

5. At Sawley, Derbyshire, aged 50, the Rev. James Lowther Senhouse, Vicar of that parish.

— At his estate, South Efford, in the parish of Aveton Gifford, Devonshire, aged 65, Captain Thomas Forrest, R.N., late of H. M. S. *Howe*, a Companion of the Bath, of Balsdon Lodge, Torquay, and South Efford House. He entered the Navy in July 1795, and had his Lieutenant's commission April 29, 1802. He served as senior Lieutenant of the *Emerald* frigate, Captain (now Lord James) O'Bryen, by whom he was employed on

a very hazardous service, in March 1804. He was accompanied by 30 volunteers, on board the *Fort Diamond* armed sloop, with directions to bear down on an armed schooner which had anchored close in shore, under cover of the battery at Seron, when he laid the enemy's schooner on board, under a heavy fire from her and the battery. In the performance of this service great judgment was exhibited, as by the mode of doing it a chain, by which she was fastened to the shore, was broken, 20 feet of which was left hanging to the schooner's bow. The crew of this vessel (consisting of about 60 whites and blacks) finding it impossible to withstand British intrepidity, jumped overboard and swam ashore, whilst the exploit was performed without any loss on our part, two men only being slightly wounded. He was made a Commander, January 22, 1806; and in the following year was employed in regulating the impress, and acting as agent for prisoners of war, at North Yarmouth. His next appointment was to the *Prometheus* sloop of war, and in July 1809, in command of a detachment of boats, he captured three Russian gun-vessels, each mounting two long eighteen pounders, and an armed transport at Fredericksheim, in the Gulf of Finland. On the 9th February, 1812, he was appointed to the *Cyane*, 22, in which ship he accompanied Rear-Admiral Durham to the Leeward Islands at the commencement of 1814. "His meritorious conduct, not only in assiduously keeping sight of, but repeatedly offering battle to the *Iphigenia*, a French frigate of the largest class," during her flight from the *Venerable*, 74, was duly acknowledged by that officer in his public letter reporting the subsequent capture of the enemy's ship. In March, 1814, Captain Forrest was removed to the *Sybille* frigate; and subsequently to the peace he commanded the *Ister* of 42 guns on the Mediterranean station; the *Isis*, 50, bearing the flag of Sir Lawrence W. Halsted, at Jamaica; and more recently the *Howe* and the *Impregnable*, 104, which he very recently paid off, after having commanded her in the Mediterranean. He obtained the insignia of a C.B. in 1815; and was in the enjoyment of a good service pension of 150*l*.

6. In South-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 79, the Very Rev. William Victor Fryer, D.D., Chaplain to the Portuguese Embassy, and for many years Principal Chaplain of the late Portuguese Chapel in South-street.

— In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Julia Maria, Lady Brooke Pechell. She was the only surviving daughter of Robert Edward, ninth Lord Petre, and married in 1833 Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, bart., late one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

— At Milford, near Salisbury, aged 67, Walter Goddard, esq.

7. At Plymouth, Lieutenant Gerald Fitzgibbon, half-pay of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in which corps he served during the Peninsular campaign and at Waterloo, and late Sub-Inspector of Constabulary in Ireland.

— At Loxley Park, aged 71, Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, esq.

8. At Cawsand, Morris Pritchett, esq., Surgeon R.N. He was one of the medical officers attached to the Niger expedition, and greatly distinguished himself under the trying circumstances.

— At Englefield Lodge, Egham, aged 80, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Joseph Waller, K.C.H. for 20 years Groom of the Bedchamber to their Majesties George IV. and William IV. His farther was mayor of Bristol in 1768. He served in the Royal South Gloucestershire militia, of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel for many years: and having been for nearly twenty years Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince Regent, George IV., and William IV., he received the honour of Knighthood, in 1831, from the latter monarch, as a mark of his Majesty's personal esteem.

9. At Lord Carbery's seat, Castle Freke, near Cork, aged 70, Percy Evans Freke, esq., his lordship's brother.

10. At Clifton, the Hon. Emily Powys, third daughter of the first Lord Lilford.

— At Cheltenham, the Venerable Henry Bathurst, LL.D., Archdeacon of Norwich, Rector of North Creake, Norfolk, and of Hollesley, Suffolk. He was the eldest son of the late Right Rev. Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, by Miss Coote, daughter of the Dean of Kilfenora. He was for some time a Fellow of New College, Oxford. In 1805 his father became Bishop of Norwich, and the first preferment he received from him was the Chancellorship of that church. In 1806 he was collated to the Rectory of Oby, in Norfolk. In

1809 he resigned the Chancellorship for the rectory of North Creake. In 1814 the Bishop appointed him Archdeacon of Norwich. After the death of his brother Robert, on Christmas-day 1828, Archdeacon Bathurst was presented to the rectory of Hollesley, by Mr. Bolton, on relinquishing that of Oby to that gentleman's son, who at the same time received from the Bishop the rectory of Docking, which had been held by the Rev. Robert Bathurst. Archdeacon Bathurst published a Memoir of his father the Bishop, and some Sermons, Charges, &c.

11. At Dunino, N. B., the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, LL.D., Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrew's; an individual well known to the literary world for his many beautiful contributions to the poetry of his country, and known also to the classical world as an author and a teacher. Dr. Gillespie was formerly minister of Cults, in the Presbytery of Cupar, where, after the manner of the Spanish adventurer, he had the words of the Roman poet carved over the portal—

"Inveni portum, spes et fortuna valete;
Sat me ludistis, ludite nunc alios."

His immediate predecessor in the ministry at Cults was the Rev. Mr. Wilkie, father of the late lamented Sir David Wilkie; and we have heard Dr. Gillespie condemn his own want of taste in having, upon his entering to the manse, unconsciously, in the cleansing process, washed away many rude drawings from the walls of the nursery, the work of the infant painter. Like a kindred spirit, the Doctor had a great admiration of the genius of Wilkie; and, in the course of his pilgrimage in Cults, he collected many interesting anecdotes of Sir D. Wilkie's juvenile efforts and encouragements, and which were communicated by him to Allan Cunningham, and hold a place in that writer's last work, "The Life of Sir David Wilkie." Dr. Gillespie having been appointed assistant and successor to his father-in-law—that distinguished classical scholar, the late Dr. John Hunter, Professor of Humanity in St. Andrew's—in the year 1828, vacated the living of Cults, and settled in the city of St. Andrew's. Very few men had greater versatility of imagination or power of satire; and few, indeed, could commit their overflowing thoughts more easily to paper, ready for the eye of the printer and the critic. A vast amount of his writings, both in poetry and prose, appeared in the magazines of the day, as well as in the newspaper press of Scotland, particularly in that of Fife and Dumfries.

— At Croydon, aged 71, Daniel Richard Warrington, esq., of Waddon, for nearly half a century one of the Magistrates of the Croydon division, and for many years Chairman of that Bench.

— At Brighton, Dr. Thomas Best Pitt.

12. Aged 86, the Rev. Christopher Cookson, B.A., Warden of Brown's Hospital, or the Bede House, in Stamford, to which valuable appointment he succeeded in 1808, having previously filled the office of Confrater of the house for twenty-three years, so that he resided in it altogether for fifty-nine years. He was also presented by the Marquess of Exeter, in 1808, to the Rectory of Whittering, Northamptonshire. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1781.

— At Boyle Farm, Thames Ditton, aged 34, Frederick Sugden, esq., eldest surviving son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden.

13. At Sporle, Norfolk, aged 50, the Rev. William Roberts, Vicar of that place with the rectory of Palgrave annexed, to which he was presented in 1831 by Eton College.

— At Tonbridge-wells, aged 55, Edward Stuart, esq., of Henbury-hill, Gloucestershire.

14. Aged 65, the Rev. John Robert Deverell, Rector of Careby, near Stamford.

— At Llandevailog House, near Brecon, the Rev. William Jones, Rector of Scartho', Lincolnshire, and of Llanvilo, Breconshire.

— At Portsmouth, Retired Commander Joseph Hellard. He had been in the service nearly 70 years; was made a Lieutenant in 1794, and a retired Commander under Order of Council in 1814, on the 15th October, 1831. He was midshipman in the *Berwick* in the action with the French and Dutch fleets in 1778 and 1781; was mate of the *Barfleur* in Lord Howe's action; was Lieutenant of the *Veteran* at Camperdown; was senior Lieutenant of the same ship at Copenhagen; was in the *Leda* in the numerous actions with the Boulogne flotilla, 1804, and at the capture of the Cape.

— Aged 85, William Bryant, esq., late of Reigate, well known as an admirer and collector of Topography.

— At Jersey, William Prior Johnson, esq., late of Stock House, Essex.

— In George-street, Portman-square, aged 80, Charles Haggerston Stanley Constable, esq.

— In Sloane-street, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Honeyborn, esq., of Dishley, Leicestershire.

— At Battersea, Ann, wife of George Elson, late of Northampton, and formerly the wife of the late William Hall, esq., banker, of Daventry.

15. In Grosvenor-place, aged 46, John William Bowden, esq.

— Aged 41, George Vernon Cotton, esq., late of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, and Mecklenburgh-square.

— At Brighton, aged 67, Thomas Atkins, esq., late of Walthamstow, Essex.

16. Aged 79, the Rev. George Arthur Evans, of Newtown Hall, Montgomeryshire, and Rector of Rudbaxton, Pembrokeshire.

— Captain Robert Macleod, one of the earliest members of the Union Club, Trafalgar-square.

— Aged 56, Mr. Moy Thomas, solicitor, for more than 35 years Vestry Clerk of the parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw.

— In Augusta-place, Clapham-road, aged 69, George Favenc, esq.

— At Petersham, aged 82, Maria Theresa, relict of Joseph Gourdez, esq., of Turnham Green.

17. At Harwich, aged 41, the Rev. Thomas Hutton Vyvyan, brother to Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.

— At Leamington, the Hon. Anne Cameron, widow of the late Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, sister to Lord Dunfermline, and aunt to Lord Abercromby.

18. At Hastings, aged 78, William Lucas Shadwell, esq., for many years a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Sussex.

19. In Montagu-square, aged 95, Charles Browne Mostyn, esq., second son of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, fifth Bart. of Talacre, county Flint.

— At Dover, Major Charles Baillie Brisbane, late of 34th Regiment.

20. In Park-lane, aged 77, the Right Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Dowager Countess of Bradford.

— Mr. Ross, the Comedian.

21. At Richmond Hill, aged 76, Capt. Matthew Smith, R.N. He entered the service in 1779, was made a Lieutenant in 1794, Commander 1801, Captain 24th April, 1808. He commanded the *Milbrook*, in the expedition against Ferrol, under Sir J. B. Warren; he engaged and beat off a French privateer of very superior force, after an action of nearly two hours, for which he was promoted to the rank of Commander. As Captain, he commanded the *Comus* and *Nymphen* frigates. He received a good-service pension of 150*l*., Jan. 14, 1839.

22. At Lackford, Suffolk, aged 63, the Rev. Thomas Ellis Rogers, Rector of Lackford and Hessett.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 64, Nathaniel Fenn, esq.

— In Devonshire-place, aged 62, Dr. H. Young, formerly of the East India Company's Service.

— At Brotherton, Kincardineshire, for which county he was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant, aged 67, James Scott, esq.

23. At Clifton, aged 73, Robert Ball, esq., county Wicklow, Ireland.

— Lady Ellen Catharine, wife of J. W. Fane, esq., of Shirborn Lodge.

— At the vicarage, Swinderby, Mary, wife of the Rev. Walter J. Clarke.

24. At Gunby Park, aged 41, Algernon Langton Massingberd, esq.

26. At Woolwich, aged 52, Commander Roger Carley Curry, R.N. He was made Lieut. Jan. 1810, and appointed to the *Contest* sloop, Dec., 1812. He was wounded when commanding the boats of that vessel and the *Mohawk*, at the destruction of the American schooner *Asp*. In June, 1820, he was made first Lieut. of the *Egeria*, 24, on the Newfoundland station, from whence he returned home Commander of the *Pelter* gun-brig. He obtained the rank of Commander in 1832, and was appointed Inspecting Commander in 1834.

28. At his seat, Euston Hall, Suffolk, in his 85th year, the Most Noble George Henry Fitzroy, fourth Duke of Grafton, county of Northampton, Earl of Arlington and Euston, Viscount Thetford and Ipswich, Baron Arlington, of Arlington, Middlesex, and Baron Sudbury, county of Suffolk, Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury Forest, Receiver-General of the profits of the Seals in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the King's Game Keeper at Newmarket, a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum, President of

the Eclectic Society of London, &c. &c. His Grace was born on the 14th of Jan. 1760, whilst George II. was still the reigning sovereign; and he had, therefore, lived to be the subject of five successive monarchs. His father was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and that circumstance led to the son becoming first a member of Trinity College, and afterwards one of the representatives of the University in Parliament. Lord John Townshend and Mr. Mansfield, afterwards Chief Justice, had represented the University for many years; but Mr. Fox's memorable Indian Bill proved fatal to their interests at Cambridge, for several of their constituents greatly disapproved of the measure. At this juncture, in 1784, Mr. Pitt (who had previously, but unsuccessfully, contested the University in 1780,) and Lord Euston offered themselves to the learned body, as candidates, and were both returned. On the 16th Nov. in the same year (being then in the 25th year of his age), he married the Lady Maria Charlotte Waldegrave. Her ladyship was the second daughter of James, second Earl of Waldegrave, whose widow (mother of the Countess of Euston) married the Duke of Gloucester, an event which is considered to have had much influence in producing the Royal Marriage Act. In 1790 Mr. Laurence Dundas contested his seat for the University with him, and was defeated, but from that time till 1807, being a period of seventeen years, he remained in undisturbed possession of the seat with Mr. Pitt for his colleague. When the death of that great man caused a vacancy, Lord Henry Petty (now the Marquis of Lansdowne), Lord Althorp (Earl Spencer), and Lord Palmerston, became candidates. Of these three the first-named was returned by a large majority. At the general election in 1807, Lord Euston again found himself under the necessity of encountering a formidable opposition, presented by Lord Palmerston, and Lord Henry Petty. On that occasion he was returned at the head of the poll. He sat for Cambridge, until he succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, the third Duke, which event took place on the 14th of March, 1811. When the noble Duke just deceased was transferred to the Upper House, he pursued the same line of party politics which for some years previous had governed his conduct in the House of Commons; but, though he had quitted the Tory ranks, he did not carry on hostilities against his former associates with the earnestness which usually characterises one who has changed his political creed. On the 1st of Feb., 1808, he became a widower, and so continued to the end of his days. Lady Euston, therefore, never lived to be Duchess of Grafton, but her ladyship was the mother of eleven children, of whom six survived their father. His Grace was formerly Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Suffolk, but was obliged to resign that appointment on account of his increasing infirmities some time since, and was succeeded by the Earl of Stradbroke. He was also, previously to the Municipal Reform Act, Recorder of Thetford. His Grace was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1834.

— At Stoke Park, Buckinghamshire, aged 85, Granville Penn, esq., F. S.A. Mr. Granville Penn was born in New-Street, Spring Gardens, Dec. 9, 1761, the fifth and youngest, but second surviving, son of the Hon. Thomas Penn, (son of the celebrated founder of Pennsylvania,) by Lady Juliana Fermor, fourth daughter of Thomas first Earl of Pomfret. He was formerly an assistant chief clerk in the War department, for which office he received a pension of 550*l*. He succeeded to the family estates in 1834, upon the death of his brother John Penn, esq. Mr. Granville Penn was the author of several learned works, chiefly on theological subjects.

— At Aikton Hall, near Carlisle, aged 83, the Rev. Richard Fell, Rector of Aikton for sixteen years, and previously for forty-three years Vicar of Warcop, Westmoreland.

— At Brighton, the Rev. James Robinson Welch, Chancellor of the diocese of Chichester, and Curate of Burwash, Sussex. He was brother-in-law to the late Dr. Shuttleworth, Bishop of Chichester, and leaves his widow surviving. His death was suddenly occasioned by a spasmodic affection of the heart, with which he was seized whilst walking in the street.

29. At Maidstone, aged 78, Edward Peale, esq.

— At his residence, Earl's Terrace, Kensington, Francis Ludlow Holt, esq., Queen's Counsel, Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. He was the son of a clergyman, and was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the

Middle Temple, the 27th Jan. 1809. He enjoyed an extensive practice for many years, and in Trinity Vacation, 1831, rose to the rank of a King's Counsel. He received the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of Lancashire from Lord Bexley on the retirement of Sir Giffin Wilson in 1826; at the period of his death, therefore, he had held the office nearly twenty years. Mr. Holt married a niece of Mr. John Bell, the well-known publisher and proprietor of the *Weekly Messenger*, of which paper he was for many years the principal editor. He was also the author of several legal works. In the earlier part of his professional career he went the Northern Circuit, but after a few years he resigned the circuit practice altogether. He held for some time the office of an Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioner.

Lately. At Tours, in France, aged 52, Mr. Robert Taylor, B. A. This eccentric man was the son of a respectable ironmonger, who resided many years in Fenchurch-street, amassed a fortune, and retired upon it to Enfield. To his youngest and favourite son, Robert, he gave a good education, and sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was esteemed an admirable scholar, and attained the degree of B. A. in 1813. He took holy orders, and became Curate of Midhurst, where he remained for more than five years. It was at a christening that he first expressed his dissent to the doctrines of the Church, and subsequently, having avowed infidelity in the pulpit, he was stripped of his gown. He came to London and associated with the notorious Carlile. Mr. Taylor took the Rolls-rooms, in Chancery-lane; from thence he proceeded to the Paul's Head, Cateaton-street, then to Founders' Hall, Lothbury; at all which places he lectured on (or preached, as Carlile termed it) his favourite doctrines. He also visited several provincial towns. At Leeds he was confronted by Mr. Calvert, a clever actor, then in Mr. Cummin's company, who detected Taylor's false quotations from the Latin ecclesiastical writers, and induced him to beat a retreat. Taylor was a constant visitor at Lunt's Coffee-house, Clerkenwell-green, where he associated with Gale Jones, Wenman, and other well-known characters of the day. He was also to be seen at Smith's, High Holborn, near Great Turnstile; and at the Globe, Fleet-street. In the summer his favourite resort was Temple-gardens, where he distributed his tracts, and sought disciples. Taylor's followers at length purchased for him Dr. Bengo Collier's Chapel, in Cannon-street, City. This place Taylor christened the Areopagus. Here he ran riot, and at the instigation of Alderman Brown, now Chamberlain, then Lord Mayor, he was prosecuted, and committed to the Compter. Subsequently Taylor having been tried and convicted of blasphemy, Oct. 24, 1827, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Ultimately he renounced his errors, and returned to the doctrines of the Established Church, and had latterly practised as a surgeon at Tours in France.

— In Vauxhall-street, Lambeth, John Overs, the author of "The Evenings of a Working Man,"—a little volume lately ushered into public notice by Mr. Dickens. He was born at Birmingham, July 2, 1808. His mother, a superior woman for her station in life, died when he was five years of age. He received a very limited education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the cabinet-case-making business. At a very early period he devoted his hours of leisure to composition in prose and verse, contributing occasionally to various periodicals, especially "Tait's Magazine" and "Cruikshank's Omnibus." About four years ago he was seized with chronic pleurisy, since which time he suffered much, though he was occasionally able to pursue his ordinary employment. For the last twelve months, however, he was a confirmed invalid. During his long illness Mr. Dickens showed him invariable kindness. Through him Mr. Overs was introduced to Dr. Elliotson, whose constant attention he also experienced. He left a wife and family of six young children totally unprovided for.

— At Tonbridge, aged 49, the Hon. Sybella Mary Harris, sister to Lord Harris.

— Lieut. Joseph Wright, of the coast-guard service. He was a volunteer in the *Maida*, in 1807, at Copenhagen; midshipman of the *Neptune*, at the capture of Martinique, the Saintes, and French line-of-battle ship *Hautvolt*, in 1809. He also served in the boats of the *Castor*, in cutting out a privateer from Morjat, near Barcelona.

— In Dublin, aged 45, Mr. J. S. Balls, the celebrated comedian.

OCTOBER.

1. In Saville-row, aged 68, Edward Walpole, esq. He was the third and youngest son of the Hon. Richard Walpole, great-uncle to the present Earl of Oxford.

— Aged 21, Lieut. Edward Maxwell Irving, Madras Artillery, son of William Irving, esq., of Great George-street, Westminster. He fell in action before the Fort of Samanghur.

2. At Epsom, aged 18, the Hon. Charlotte Bowes Lyon, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Glamis.

— At Bedale, Yorkshire, after a long illness, aged 75, Admiral Sir John Poore Beresford, Bart., K.C.B. and G.C.H. He was born in 1769, and was the elder brother of Field Marshal Lord Viscount Beresford, they both being illegitimate children of George first Marquess of Waterford, K.P. Sir John at an early age entered the navy in the year 1782, and was made Lieut. in 1790, and Commander in 1794. In 1795, while commanding the *Lynx* sloop on the American station, he captured *La Cocarde*, of 14 guns. On the 25th June in the same year, he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, some time previous to which he had been appointed to the *Hussar* of 34 guns, and assisted at the capture of *La Prévoyante*, a large frigate, and *La Raison* of 18 guns. He was soon after appointed to both those captured vessels in succession, removing from the *Prévoyante* to *La Raison* in May 1796, the latter vessel having been then increased to 30 guns. On the 25th August following, she captured *La Vengéance*, a large frigate. On the 2nd Feb. 1800, when commanding *l'Unité* of 18 guns, on the Leeward Islands station, he captured *La Persévérance* privateer of 16 guns; and in 1801, in the *Diana*, he assisted in the capture of the islands of St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, &c. On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, he obtained the command of the *Virginia*, a frigate of the largest class; but that ship being paid off in Aug. 1804, he was then appointed to the *Cambrian*, of similar force, and sent to the Halifax station, where in the summer of 1805, he captured the following privateers: *Matilda*, of 20 guns and 95 men; *Maria*, of 14 guns and 60 men; and a schooner, of 6 guns and 70 men. In the spring of 1807, Captain Beresford commanded the *Illustrious*, of 74 guns, off Cadiz; and in the ensuing summer the *Theseus*, another third-rate, employed in the blockade of Rochefort. On the 21st Feb. 1809, when off l'Orient, in company with three line-of-battle ships, he fell in with a French squadron, consisting of 8 sail-of-the-line, one of them a three-decker; and by his spirited conduct, prevented their forming a junction with the ships in that port ready for sea. The enemy afterwards anchored in Basque Roads, where they were blockaded by Rear-Admiral Stopford's squadron, of which the *Theseus* formed a part, until the month of April following, when an attack was made upon them in Aix Road, to which they had retired, by a division of Lord Gambier's fleet, preceded by some fire-vessels, under the command of Lord Cochrane, the result of which was the destruction of one 80 gun-ship, two 74's, and one of 56 guns, and several others were driven on shore, and disabled. Early in 1810, Captain Beresford was appointed to the *Poictiers*, a new 74, in which ship he served for some time on the Lisbon station, and was then ordered to the coast of North America. He sailed from Portsmouth, in company with Sir John B. Warren and squadron, Aug. 14, 1812; previously to which he had acted as proxy for his brother at an installation of the Knights of the Bath, and, as is usual on such occasions, received the honour of knighthood prior to the ceremony. After a gallant action of fifty minutes, on the 18th Oct. following, Sir John Poore Beresford captured the American ship *Wasp*, of 20 guns, and retook the British brig of war *Frolic*, which had been taken by the former a few hours before. The *Poictiers* subsequently assisted at the capture of the *Herald* letter of marque, mounting 10 guns; the *Highflyer*, American privateer, of 5 guns; and the *York-town*, of 20 guns. Towards the latter end of 1813, the *Poictiers* returned to England, and was put out of commission. On his return to England he was selected by the Admiralty for the honour of escorting Louis XVIII. to Calais, on that monarch's restoration to the crown of France. In the following month, May 7, 1814, he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, and on the 4th of June, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He soon after hoisted his flag in the *Bombay*, of 74 guns, from which he subsequently removed into the *Duncan*, of the same force. About the same period he had the honour of kissing hands on being

appointed a Naval Aide-de-camp to H. R. H. the Prince Regent, then on a visit, in company with the Allied Sovereigns, to the fleet at Portsmouth. On the 12th Aug. 1819, Sir John P. Beresford was nominated a K.C.B.; and early in the following year he hoisted his flag in the *Dover*, of 28 guns, as Commander-in-Chief at Leith. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1825, and that of Admiral in 1838. He was nominated by King William IV. a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in May 1836. Sir John P. Beresford was for many sessions a Member of the House of Commons, having sat for Coleraine from 1812 to 1823, when he was returned for Berwick, and in 1826 was elected for Northallerton, for which borough he sat in the Commons till 1832, when he was elected for Coleraine by the casting vote of the mayor; but, on a petition, was compelled to give up his seat. In 1835, on Sir Robert Peel succeeding to the administration of the government, Sir John was appointed one of the junior lords of the Admiralty, and contested the borough of Chatham with the Hon. Captain Byng, the result of the election placing him in a majority of 25. Since the termination of that Parliament, he had retired altogether from public affairs, residing mostly in retirement at his seat in Yorkshire.

3. At Etwall Hall, Derbyshire, in his 67th year, Major-General Edwin Rowland Joseph Cotton. He entered the army at the age of 19, in 1797, as Ensign in the 5th Foot. In 1799 he served as Lieut. in the expedition to the Helder, Camperdown, and other places in Holland. He became Captain in 1803, and served in Gibraltar, in Minorca, Malta, and at Alexandria and Rosetta. As brevet Major, in 1809, he served in Spain, and received the rank of Colonel from the Spanish Commander-in-Chief for his bravery. He was at the siege of Tarragona, and at the taking of Bellpuig, Medas, &c. When brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1813, while courageously defending an important position, he was forsaken by the Spaniards, taken prisoner, and sent to France. He was liberated at the peace, but continued in service until 1817, in which year, having suffered much from hard service, he retired on half-pay. He became brevet Colonel in 1830, and subsequently Major-General, 23rd Nov. 1841.

4. At Leamington, aged 57, Captain William Manning, Hon. Company's Service, of Euston-square.

5. At Ormean, county of Antrim, aged 75, the Most Hon. George Augustus Chichester, second Marquess of Donegal and Earl of Belfast (1791), sixth Earl of Donegal (1647), seventh Viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus, county of Antrim, and Baron of Belfast (1625), all peerages of the kingdom of Ireland; and second Baron Fisherwick, county of Stafford (1790); K.P.; a Privy Councillor of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Donegal, and President of the Belfast Academical Institution. His Lordship was born Aug. 13, 1769, the elder son of Arthur fifth Earl and first Marquess of Donegal, by his first wife Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of James fifth Duke of Hamilton. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father Jan. 5, 1799. He was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1821. He married, Aug. 8, 1795, Anna, the reputed daughter of Sir Edward May, of Mayfield, county of Waterford, Bart., and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue seven sons: 1. the Right Hon. George Hamilton, now Marquess of Donegal; 2. the Very Rev. Lord Edward Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; 3. Lord Spencer Augustus, who died in 1825, in his 20th year; 4. Lord Arthur, who died in 1840, in his 32nd year, unmarried; 5. Lord Hamilton Francis Chichester. 6. Lord John Chichester, a Lieutenant in the 87th Foot; and 7. Lord Stephen Algernon Chichester, born in 1814.

— At Roehampton, aged 42, Alexander Speirs, esq., of Elderslie, Lord-Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, and late M.P. for Richmond from 1837 to February, 1841.

— At Margate, aged 54, George Frederick Du Pasquier, esq., of Thistle Grove, Old Brompton, and of the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall.

— At Plymouth, aged 44, the Rev. William Baker Bere, Vicar of Morebath, Devonshire, and Perpetual Curate of Upton, Somerset.

— In Tonbridge-street, New-road, Mr. William Huttman, a gentleman distinguished for his knowledge of matters relating to China and the Chinese language, formerly Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, and also to the Oriental Translation Fund. He had likewise for many years been a contributor to various publications of articles relating to the

language, antiquities, &c., of China, Japan, Thibet, Chinese Tartary, &c.

6. At the Vice-regal Lodge, Phœnix Park, Dublin, the Right Hon. Maria Rebecca Lady Heytesbury, wife of the Lord Lieutenant. She was the 2d daughter of the late Hon. William Bouverie, by Lady Bridget Douglas, 3d daughter of James fourteenth Earl of Morton; was married in 1808 to Sir William A'Court, now Lord Heytesbury, by whom she left issue.

— At Boulogne-sur-mer, the Rev. Thomas Charles Ord, M. A. of University College, Oxford, Rector of Galby and Vicar of Norton, Leicestershire.

7. Aged 73, Edward Phillips, esq., of Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road.

— At Cheltenham, aged 64, Joseph Overbury, esq., a magistrate of the county.

— At his seat, Upminster Hall, Essex, Champion Edward Branfill, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county. Mr. Branfill was the only son of the late Champion Branfill, of Upminster Hall, formerly of the 7th Light Dragoons, by Charlotte, daughter of the late Edward Brydges, esq., of Wootton Court, Kent, who married Jemima, daughter and co-heiress of W. Egerton, LL.D., grandson of the second Earl of Bridgewater. Mr. Branfill was nephew, on his mother's side, to the late Rev. Tymewell Brydges, claimant for the barony of Chandos, to Sir S. Egerton Brydges, well known in the literary world as a writer of considerable genius and extensive erudition, and to the late Sir John W. Head Brydges, of Wootton Court, who served in Portugal on the staff of Lord Beresford, and who married the Lady Isabella, daughter of the late Marquess of Waterford. Though nearly connected with families of distinction, in Kent as well as in Essex, it is in the latter county, in which his residence and property were situated, that Mr. Branfill's merits, as an active, intelligent, and useful member of society, are best known, and it is there that his early decease will be most severely felt as a public loss. Mr. Branfill served, during the war, in the 3rd Regiment of Dragoons, in which he attained the rank of Captain. With that distinguished corps, he took part in some of the Peninsular campaigns. On the establishment of peace he retired from the military service, perferring the less active, but not less useful, duties of a country gentleman and magistrate. On two occasions Mr. Branfill offered himself as candidate for the representation of Essex, on what is usually termed the liberal interest. He was, however, of too independent and disinterested a mind to attach himself to any party. He advocated, without reference to rival pretensions to power and patronage, those political views which he believed to be most conducive to the happiness of his fellow-subjects and to the prosperity of his country. Perhaps no man ever offered himself for the discharge of parliamentary duties more entirely free from personal ambition, or the vanity of soliciting public distinction. Those feelings, which constitute the motives of so many, were most repugnant to his disposition, and to the simple and retired habits of his life. During the agitation of the tithe commutation question he published several pamphlets, distinguished for a thorough knowledge of the subject, and for close reasoning. On all subjects his opinions were founded on the original conceptions of his own reflecting mind.

8. At Frensham Hall, aged 63, Edward James Baker, esq.

9. At Knowle Lodge, Hampstead, aged 58, John Alexander Thwaites, esq.

— At Cheltenham, George Hyde, esq., of Melbury-terrace, Dorset-square.

— In Castle Town, aged 39, Michael Spencer, esq., formerly a Captain in the 39th regiment.

10. At Cultra, county of Down, aged 55, William Cairns, esq.

— In Lower Grosvenor-street, the Very Rev. Robert Hodgson, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, and F.R.S. Dr. Hodgson was a nephew of Bishop Porteus, He was a member of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1795, as fourteenth Wrangler, M.A. 1798, D.D. 1816. He was collated by his uncle to the rectory of St. George's, Hanover-square, (ann. value 1550*l.*,) in 1803; was appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the King; and to the vicarage of Hillingdon in Middlesex, (value 489*l.*,) in 1810. The latter he resigned. He was also for some years Chaplain-General of the army, which appointment he resigned during the administration of the Duke of Wellington. In 1820 he was appointed Dean of Carlisle, and installed on the 22d of June. Dr. Hodgson wrote the Life of Dr. Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, published in 1811, 8vo, and also edited the Bishop's works, in 6 vols. 8vo. He likewise published some sermons.

DEATHS.—OCTOBER.

— In Bryanston-street, aged 77, the Rev. Trefusis Lovell, Rector of St. Luke's Middlesex, and formerly Archdeacon of Derry.

— In Finsbury Circus, London, aged 75, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D., Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, and formerly for many years Secretary to the Church Missionary Society.

11. Aged 95, Col. Peter Beaver, of Penton Mewsey.

12. At Blenheim Palace, the Most Noble Jane Duchess of Marlborough. She was the eldest daughter of George eighth Earl of Galloway, by Lady Jane Paget, 2d daughter of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, and was married in 1819 to her cousin the Duke of Marlborough, by whom she has left issue the Marquess of Blandford, two other sons, and one daughter.

13. At Hinxworth, county of Hertford, aged 51, the Rev. John Lafant, Rector of that place, and of St. Ann's, Sutton Bonnington, Notts.

— In Upper Seymour-street, aged 62, William H. Sharpe, esq.

14. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in his 70th year, Sir Samuel Gordon Higgins, K. C. H., Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester. He was the second son of James Lewis Higgins, esq., of Queen's County, Ireland, and at an early age entered the 18th Dragoons. He served with that regiment in Jamaica and St. Domingo from 1795 to 1798. In the succeeding year he served in the campaign in Holland. On quitting the 18th Dragoons he entered the 3rd Regiment of Scots Fusilier Guards, and remained in that corps until 1825, when he obtained the brevet rank of Colonel. He retired from the army in the year ensuing. The deceased was for nearly thirty-five years Equerry to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, at whose demise William IV. conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. Since the death of the Royal Duke Sir Samuel has filled the appointment of Equerry, and till the appointment of the Hon. Captain Liddell, that of Comptroller of the Duchess of Gloucester's household.

16. At Harrogate, in the 62nd year of his age, Edward Erastus Deacon, esq., barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and of Michael's Grove, Brompton, author of the Law and Practice of Bankruptcy and other legal works.

— At Hethersett, Norfolk, aged 71, the Rev. Thomas Harling Buckle, Rector of Beighton, Norfolk.

19. At Holme Head, near Ingleton, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. William Waller, for nearly forty years Perpetual Curate of Ingleton.

20. At Wisbech, at an advanced age, the Rev. John Russell Christopherson, LL.B., Rector of Grainsby, and Vicar of Eagle, Lincolnshire.

— Aged 45, in Tavistock-place, Russell-square, Mr. George Horncastle, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

21. At Tower House, Brighton, aged 74, Arthur Atherley, esq., formerly M.P. for Southampton. Mr. Atherley was formerly a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1795. He represented Southampton in several Parliaments, and was first returned in 1806, but lost his seat in the following year. He was again elected in 1812, and sat until 1818. Being a zealous promoter of Reform of Parliament, he was returned again at the head of the poll in the elections of 1831 and 1833. In 1835 he retired from public life, much against the wishes of a very numerous body of the electors of Southampton, of which town he was a native, and for some years a Borough Magistrate. At the time of his death, he was also in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Southampton and Sussex, was a member of Brooks's, and an original member of the Fox Club, whose principles he followed throughout his whole life. As a Member of Parliament he was consistent, incorruptible, and successful in securing the thorough confidence of his constituents: as a magistrate he was upright and humane; as a private gentleman he was beloved by a large circle of his acquaintance.

24. At Brighton, aged 82, Sir James Martin Lloyd, of Lancing, Sussex, Bart. He was born May 21, 1762, the only son of James Lloyd, of Lancing, esq., who died in 1798, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Martin, and grandson of James Lloyd, esq., also of Lancing, by Mary, daughter of Walter Bartelott, of Stopham, esq. He was for many years M.P. for Steyning. He was first returned in 1790, but declared not duly elected; again in 1791 but was a second time declared not duly elected. However, at the general election of 1796, he was again chosen, and sat in that Parliament, and that of 1802, until Feb. 1806, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election in the same year he was again returned, and in 1807. He was also Lieut.-Colonel of the Sussex militia, until the disbandment of the

corps. He was one of the oldest sitting magistrates in the county. He was created a Baronet by patent, dated Sept. 30, 1831.

— In London, Mrs. Henry Siddons, for many years the principal actress at the Theatre Royal of Edinburgh. Mrs. H. Siddons was the daughter of Mr. Murray, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre; and the wife of Mr. Henry Siddons, son of the immortal Mrs. Siddons. She acted several seasons at Covent Garden.

— At South Lambeth, aged 43, Mr. William Grieve. Mr. Grieve was the most skilful among the painters of stage scenery of his day. He was inimitable in the effect of his art, and his success unprecedented in the production of the most marvellous delusions that were ever exhibited on the stage. His moonlight compositions, especially, called forth upon all occasions the most unqualified applause. He was a principal, with his father and surviving brother, Mr. Thomas Grieve, in the preparation of the admirable scenery which has of late years been brought forward at Drury Lane. At Her Majesty's Theatre he had the chief direction, and undoubtedly exalted the reputation of the Opera House for its scenery.

25. At Dennington, near Woodbridge, the residence of his son, the Rev. Stanley Miller, aged 76, William Miller, esq., one of the most popular publishers in London. Works of great extent, utility, and magnificence were hailed and encouraged by the fostering patronage of the public voice. He took shares in the popular poems of Sir Walter Scott, and published solely that poet's edition of Dryden, in 18 vols. 8vo. His reprint of the "Antient Drama," "British Drama," and "Shakspere," Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk," 11 vols. &c., showed that he was not indifferent to the cause of substantial literature; while his edition of "Richardson's Works," 19 vols., supplied a desideratum generally admitted. The "Travels of Viscount Valentia," Sir R. C. Hoare's "Giraldus Cambrensis," and "History of Antient Wilts," are among his most splendid undertakings; but his "British Gallery" was unquestionably a work of unrivalled merit on the score of the art of engraving. Mr. Miller's *magnum opus* as a publisher was—the historical work of C. J. Fox. He gave no less a sum than 4,500*l.* for the copyright, (the largest upon record,) to the widow of the deceased author. In 1812, Mr. Miller retired from business, in the vigour of life, and with a reputation which was admitted to be excellent by every "brother of the craft." In private life Mr. Miller was highly esteemed, and his death was sincerely lamented by his numerous friends.

26. At Penmorfa, near Cardigan, aged 47, the Rev. David Thomas Jones, Rector of Llangoedmore.

27. At Mayfield, Sussex, aged 58, the Rev. John Kirby, Vicar of that parish.

— At Averham, Notts, aged 55, the Rev. Thomas Manners Sutton, M.A., Sub-dean of Lincoln, and Rector of Averham with Kelham.

28. At the house of Dr. Stewart, Calcutta, Thomas French, esq., M.D. (late of the Peninsular Steam Company's steamer Bentinck).

30. On his passage home from India, on board the *Samarang*, William Augustus Neave, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, fourth son of Sir Thomas Neave, Bart.

— At Cranford House, Middlesex, aged 77, the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Berkeley, a lady memorable for having been the means of diverting, or rather of placing in abeyance, the dignities of one of the most ancient families of the peerage. She was one of the three daughters of Mr. William Cole, a publican and butcher at Wooton, near Berkeley, after whose death in 1782 or 1783, she came to London, and was in the service of Lady Talbot, and afterwards in that of Mrs. Foote, at Boughton Malherbe, in Kent. In the year 1784 the Earl of Berkeley became acquainted with her at Gloucester, and she was soon after domiciled with him at Berkeley Castle, where she subsequently maintained her footing undisturbed, and became the mother of a very numerous family. She usually went by the name of Miss Tudor, that name being also assumed by her brother William Cole, for whom the Earl procured the place of an Assistant Commissary at Maidstone. On the 16th May, 1796, the Earl of Berkeley, styled in the parish register "a bachelor," and Mary Cole, styled "a spinster," were married in the parish church of Lambeth, very privately, in the presence of "William Tudor," the lady's brother, and the Rev. Caleb Carrington. The Earl died on the 8th Aug. 1810, leaving Berkeley Castle and the principal estates of the family to his eldest son, the present Earl Fitzhardinge, who the following year claimed the dignities of the Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, and Baron Berkeley. The

first sitting of the Lords' Committee of Privileges took place on Monday, March 4, 1811. The examinations commenced with that of the lady herself, who swore that she had been first married to the late Earl of Berkeley on the 30th of March, 1785, in the parish church of Berkeley. The registry of this alleged marriage was subsequently produced, but the Marquess of Buckingham, and others, declared their belief that, with the exceptions of the signatures of Mary Cole and William Tudor*, it was entirely in the hand-writing of the Earl of Berkeley himself†. A fac-simile is given in the Minutes of Evidence, and in a narrative relative to the claim, published in 8vo, 1811. On the 1st July, 1811, the House of Lords came to a decision that the alleged marriage of 1785 had not been proved. The children born before the marriage of 1796, were, including one son and two daughters who died in infancy, seven in number; 1. the Right Hon. William Fitzhardinge, formerly well known as Colonel Berkeley, and created Baron Segrave in 1831, and Earl Fitzhardinge in 1841; 2. Capt. Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, R.N., C.B., and M.P. for Gloucester; 3. Augustus Fitzhardinge; (4, 5, and 6, Maria, Francis Ducie, and Henrietta, who died young;) 7. Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol. After the marriage of 1796 were born, 8. the Hon. Thomas Morton Fitzhardinge (who by the decision of the House of Lords would have been Earl of Berkeley, but does not assume the title); 9. the Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for West Gloucestershire; 10. Lady Mary Henrietta Fitzhardinge Berkeley, unmarried; 11. Lady Caroline Fitzhardinge, married in 1829 to James Maxse, esq.; 12. the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham; and 13. Lady Emily Elizabeth, married in 1839 to Sydney Augustus Capel, esq., Lieutenant 12th Lancers. The body of the Countess of Berkeley was interred at Cranford, which has been the customary place of sepulture of the latter generations of the family.

31. At St. André de Fontenay, near Caen, aged 81, the Rev. Robert Evans, formerly successively Vicar of Goodworth Clatford and Wherwell, Hampshire.

— At Belle Grove House, aged 72, the Rev. George Rennell, Rector of Greystead, Northumberland.

— At Inniskeel House, county of Donegal, the Rev. John Barrett, for forty-two years Rector of that parish.

NOVEMBER.

2. At East Tilbury, Essex, the Rev. William Thomas Goodchild, Vicar of that parish.

— At Petrockstow, Devonshire, aged 55, the Rev. John Knight, Rector of that parish, and of the adjoining parish of Huish.

3. At his residence near Rathangan, county of Kildare, in his 85th year, the Very Rev. Arthur John Preston, D.D., Dean of Limerick. He was previously a Canon of Kildare, and was promoted to the deanery of Limerick, and installed at that cathedral on the 17th Aug. 1809. He filled that sacred office 35 years, residing at the deanery house, in the city of Limerick, and regularly assisting at divine service in the cathedral, until advanced age and ill health obliged him to seek his native air at Rathangan. Dean Preston was an enlightened minister of the Church, faithful, consistent, and honourable in all transactions, lay or clerical. He was esteemed in

* The other witness, "Richard Barns," whose supposed *mark* was added, was a name that no one had ever heard of. Though numbered 74, the entry did not occur in its right place, but at the end of the book, and there was another No. 74.

† The Earl of Berkeley's motive for his conduct, it may be said, is obvious, but the following anecdote is interesting. Once he said to the Rev. Mr. Chapeau, "Oh! dear Chapeau, I am very low-spirited and very unhappy. I knew an old friend of mine, by the name of Smith, who was a son of the Duke of Dorset born out of wedlock, and that man was my schoolfellow, and a man I loved exceedingly, and whenever I think of him I am always unhappy. I attended him all through his illness. He drank himself to death, because he was disappointed in the title." And he added, "Believe me, my children shall never experience such cursed villany through my means." This Smith lies with the Sackvilles in their vault at Withyam, in Sussex, and his coffin bears the following inscription: "Wm. Smith, Captain of her Majesty's Dragoon Guards, died Oct. 12, 1772, aged 28 years." (Collectanea Topog. et Geneal. vol. iii. p. 301.) He was the son of Lord John Sackville, and elder brother to John Frederick the third Duke of Dorset.

private life, and a liberal patron of local charities and public institutions in Limerick.

4. At his seat, Felix Hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, aged 77, the Right Hon. Charles Callis Western, Baron Western of Rivenhall, in the same county. His Lordship was born Aug. 9, 1767. He was descended from a family long settled in Essex, and was the only surviving child of Charles Western, esq., of Rivenhall, by Frances Shirley, daughter and heir of William Bolland, esq. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. Having entered Parliament for the borough of Maldon, in 1790, he attached himself to the old Whig party. He was re-chosen for Maldon in 1796 and 1802; but defeated in 1806 by Benjamin Gaskell, esq., another Whig. In 1807, however, Mr. Western had a majority, and he continued to sit for Maldon throughout that Parliament. In 1812 Mr. Western successfully contested the county of Essex. After he had been re-chosen without opposition in 1818, 1820, and 1826, in 1830 there was another contest, but Mr. Western was again returned. In 1831 he came in at the head of the poll. During the long period of 42 years whilst he sat in the Lower House of Parliament, Mr. Western often took an active part in its business, particularly on the Corn-laws and the Currency question. If not the author, he was one of the leading promoters of the Corn Bill of 1815; and he ever remained a staunch advocate for protection, opposing as strenuously the proposed fixed duty of the Whigs as he did the doctrines of the League; and only last year, on the formation of the Protection Society, he liberally contributed to its funds. With respect to the currency, he was opposed to the principles which have of late years been adopted; he attributed much of the embarrassment and distress which have at different periods prevailed to this cause; and he endeavoured most laboriously, both by his speeches and his pamphlets, to enforce his own views on this subject. Mr. Western steadily supported the Liberal party in their long struggle for reform of parliament; and he contributed to the ultimate triumph in 1831; but the passing of the Reform Bill cost him his seat for Essex. This circumstance, it was understood, induced Lord Melbourne, as a reward for Mr. Western's long and consistent services, to call him to the Upper House immediately, by the title of Baron Western of Rivenhall; and his political friends in the country also testified their esteem for him, by presenting him, at a public dinner at the Shire Hall, attended by 400 gentlemen, with a splendid piece of plate. Lord Western latterly lived in comparative retirement, seldom taking part in the debates of the House of Lords. A great portion of his time was sedulously devoted to practical improvements in farming, and he was well known throughout the kingdom as one of those leading spirits who, while he stood forward to assert the claims and defend the rights of agriculture, sought by judicious improvements and experiments to set an example for advancing it as a science. His Lordship was also the chairman of quarter sessions of the county of Essex.

— At Corsley, Wilts, aged 52, the Rev. Robert Clavey Griffith, Rector of Corsley and Fifield Bavent.

— At Dinapore, Bengal, aged 67, the Rev. William Moore.

5. In New Ormond-street, aged 31, Edward Brabant Smith, M. A., Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

— In Jermyn-street, Samuel Hall Lord, esq., of Long Bay Castle, Bardadoes.

— At Blennerville, the Hon. Elizabeth, relict of Richard Blennerhassett, esq., J.P. of Bally M'Prior, second daughter to the first Baron Ventry.

7. At Bowness, Westmoreland, the Rev. Rowland Hill, third son of the late Rev. Robert Hill, of Hough, and grandson of the late Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone, Salop.

8. At Oakham, aged 29, the Rev. Charles Green, M. A., late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1836.

— At Stondon, Beds, aged 78, the Rev. John Hall, Rector of that parish for 35 years, Vicar of Shitlington for 28 years, and for 24 years an active and zealous magistrate of that county.

9. At his residence, 8, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, in the 41st year of his age, after a short illness, Adam Bromilow, esq., barrister-at-law.

— At Richmond, in her 75th year, Mrs. Hofland. This well-known and popular authoress was the daughter of Mr. Robert Wreaks, partner in an extensive manufactory at Sheffield, where she was born in 1770. At the age of twenty-six she married Mr. T. Bradshaw Hoole, a young man of great worth and promise, connected with an important mercantile house in Sheffield. For two years Mrs. Hoole enjoyed the blessings of domestic happiness; but misfortune soon after fell

heavily upon her. Her husband and eldest child were carried off by sudden illness, and she was left in embarrassed circumstances. She published a volume of poems, which were very well received, and with the proceeds established herself in a school at Harrowgate, where from time to time she produced other small works, principally in prose, which were very popular and much admired in the neighbourhood. One of them, "The Clergyman's Widow," has since gone through several editions. Ten years after the death of Mr. Hoole, she married Mr. Hofland, and removed to London the following year. She now pursued writing with industrious zeal, and in the course of 1812 published five different works. It is remarkable that the first one that she wrote after her removal to London, viz. "The Daughter in Law," was so much admired by her Majesty Queen Charlotte, that she signified her Royal permission that some future work of Mrs. Hofland's might be dedicated to her, which privilege was exercised in the following year in behalf of a novel in 4 vols. entitled "Emily." Another of the stories that she published in the same year was that most celebrated and popular of her works, "The Son of a Genius;" which has been translated into several of the continental languages, and met with an almost unprecedented circulation in the United States. Among the eulogiums passed on this work may be quoted the testimony of Mr. and Miss Edgeworth, who declared that no book had effected so much good in Ireland, as it was particularly suited to correct the improvident character of the Irish. In addition to the works that bore her name, she was a constant contributor to magazines and annuals, either anonymously or under assumed titles. Her loss will be severely felt by neighbours and a large circle of friends; for her great moral worth, happy temper, and interesting powers of anecdote and conversation, rendered her esteemed in private society in the same degree as her literary productions had made her popular with the world.

— At Witton House, aged 57, John Penrice, esq., of Great Yarmouth, eldest brother of Thomas Penrice, esq., of Kilvrough House, Glamorgan.

— Aged 86, Jose Bento de Aranjo, one of the richest merchants and capitalists in Lisbon. He was one of the three original founders of the Bank of Lisbon, and amongst the first deputies sent to the Cortes. He came to Lisbon from the provinces with only a *crusada novo* (2*s.* 3*d.*) in his pocket.

10. At Chester, Percy Ashworth, esq., barrister-at-law.

— At Nolapore, Ensign George John Weld, of her Majesty's 22d Foot, second son of George Weld, esq., of Leagram-hall, near Preston, Lancashire, and nephew of Joseph Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorset.

11. Aged 64, the Rev. Charles Manesty, Rector of Purley, Berks.

— In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, aged 63, Major-General Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B., K.C.H. This distinguished officer was the third son of the late Joshua Greenwell, esq., of Kebblesworth, descended from the family of Greenwell, of Greenwellsford in Durham. He entered the army 7th August, 1801, as an Ensign in the 45th, and served with that regiment continuously up to the year 1827. Sir Leonard became a Lieut. Sept. 16, 1802; and Captain, April 19, 1804. He accompanied the expedition to South America in 1806, under General Craufurd, and was wounded severely at the head of the light company, storming a battery at the assault on Buenos Ayres, in July, 1807. In August 1808 he landed with the 45th in Portugal, and served in the battles of Roleia, Vimeira, Talavera, and Busaco, and at the lines of Torres Vedras. In fact, except on two occasions, when he was *hors de combat* in consequence of wounds, he was in all the battles fought in the Peninsula. He attained the rank of Major in 1810, and that of Lieut.-Colonel in 1812. On the retreat of Massena and the French army he commanded the 45th regiment in the pursuit; and at the head of that regiment was at Pombal, Foz d'Arouce and Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, siege of Badajos, in 1811, at its storm and capture; also at the battles of Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and in the engagements in front of Bayonne, on the three days of December, 1813. He was also in command of the Light Infantry of the 3rd division, under Picton, at the battle of Orthes. Sir Leonard was almost riddled with shot in one or other of the above affairs, but notwithstanding, was almost miraculously preserved to a considerable age. He was shot through the neck, body, and right arm; a musket ball was lodged in the left arm, and he received a shot in the left leg. His services were acknowledged by a medal and two clasps. In 1819 he accompanied his regiment to Ceylon, and after a service

of six years there, the climate worked such an effect on his shattered constitution, as to compel him to return home for the benefit of his health. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1825, and in 1827 retired on half-pay, and left a regiment in which his youth, his health, strength, and best energies had been devoted, and in which he was truly and justly beloved. In 1831 he was appointed Commandant at Chatham, where he re-formed the garrison, and founded a system which has raised it to its present high state of order and discipline. He vacated that command on his promotion to the rank of Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837. Sir Leonard Greenwell served as aide-de-camp to their Majesties George IV., William IV., and Victoria. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1832, and a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1838, and was appointed one for the officers receiving rewards for distinguished services. He died without a regiment.

12. At Llanynys, Denbighshire, aged 49, the Rev. Ellis Roberts, Vicar of that parish.

— At Blackwall, by the explosion of a boiler on board the *Gipsy Queen* steamer, aged 31, Jacob Samuda, esq., engineer, of Sumner-street, Southwark. Mr. Samuda was a member of a family of Portuguese Jews. He had distinguished himself by his promotion of the project of atmospheric railways; and the Institute of Civil Engineers, during their last session, awarded him one of their Telford medals for a description thereof. The melancholy occurrence by which Mr. Samuda met his death on board the *Gipsy Queen* steam-boat is related in a former part of this volume.—(*See Chronicle.*)

13. At Reading, aged 70, Mr. Henry Gattie, the actor. He was born about 1784, and was originally brought up to trade. Being a good singer, he made his *debut* on the stage in vocal characters, and, after various performances, was engaged at Bath, where he came out as Paul, in *Paul and Virginia*. His musical abilities met with little encouragement; but in old men, Frenchmen, and footmen, he soon became a favourite, and being engaged at the Lyceum in 1813, played there the same line of characters with equal applause. From the Lyceum he removed to Drury Lane, where he continued, we believe, till his leaving the stage, having added nothing to his fame, excepting by his performance of Monsieur Morbleu, in the farce of *Monsieur Tonson*. He afterwards kept a tobacconist's shop in Oxford, where his dry humour made him a great favourite among the collegians.

— At Aston Rowant, Oxfordshire, aged 86, the Rev. John Holland, Vicar of that parish.

— In Grosvenor-street, aged 75, the Right Hon. Gregory William Eardley Twisleton Fiennes, Baron Saye and Sele. He was born April 14, 1769, the eldest son of Major-General Thomas Lord Saye and Sele, (to whom the barony was confirmed in 1781, after it had remained in abeyance more than a century,) by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Turner, of Ambrosden, county of Oxford, Bart. He succeeded to the peerage when in his 20th year, July 1, 1788. Having entered the House of Lords on attaining his majority, he was the oldest member of that House of the Whig party, to which he consistently adhered, and is said to have been offered an earldom by the Grey and Melbourne administrations. In 1825, his Lordship assumed the name of Fiennes after Twisleton, and subsequently in the same year he took the name of Eardley, in compliance with the will of his father-in-law, the last Lord Eardley, who died on Christmas-day 1824. His Lordship married, Sept. 8, 1794, the Hon. Maria Marow Eardley, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sampson Lord Eardley; and by that lady, who died Oct. 5, 1834, he had issue one daughter and one son, the present peer.

— After a protracted illness, at Barr House, near Taunton, aged 58, Col. Sir Charles Webb Dance, K.H. Sir Charles was the youngest and only surviving son of the late Mr. George Dance, Royal Academician, architect to the city of London. In Sept. 1804, the deceased entered the army as Ensign. He served under the Duke of Wellington in Portugal and Spain, and afterwards in France and Belgium. He distinguished himself by his gallantry at the battle of Talavera, and was slightly wounded at Waterloo. On his return to England in 1816, he was appointed Major and Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd Life Guards. During Earl Whitworth's government in Ireland he was Aide-de-camp to his Excellency. He held the silver stick at the coronation of George IV., and was knighted on that occasion, July 25, 1821. In 1836 the late King bestowed upon him the Guelphic Order. He retired on half-pay in Aug. 1822.

— At Milton, next Gravesend, Mary,

wife of Major James Glencairn Burns (son of Robert Burns the poet).

— Aged 69, at the White Hall, Shrewsbury, Harriet, relict of the Right Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D., late Bishop of Lichfield, and daughter of the Rev. East Apthorp, D.D., formerly Vicar of Croydon, and Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London.

— At Lound-hall, near Lowestoft, in his 101st year, Thomas Moyse, esq.

14. At High Stoney, Tintwistle, aged 68, Mr. John Hyde, farmer. He measured in height six feet four inches; was followed to his grave (at Marple church) by nine sons and two daughters; the eldest, who is shortest of the sons, measures six feet two inches and a half, and several of the younger measure six feet five inches and three quarters. The two daughters are very considerably above the ordinary size of females. The average size of the whole is six feet four inches.

— John Lloyd, esq., of the Mount, Chester, formerly Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Chester and Flint, and afterwards Clerk of Assize of the North Wales and Chester Circuit.

— At Clifton, Agnes, widow of Edward Archbold, esq., of Ewell, Surrey, and only sister of the late Sir Thomas Reid, Bart.

— At Edinburgh, John Abercrombie, M.D., Vice President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. This eminent surgeon was the author of two valuable treatises on "The Intellectual Powers, and the Investigation of Truth," and on "The Philosophy of Moral Feeling," and several other clever works. The esteem in which he was held was shown by the University of Oxford having conferred on him, in 1834, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

15. In Turnham Green-terrace, aged 32, Frank Capel Bellis, esq.

— In Portland-place, aged 79, Isabella, widow of General Ross.

— In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 92, the Rev. Francis Smith, for 50 years Rector of Grendon, Warwickshire, in the patronage of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.

16. In Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 44, Capt. Oliver St. John, late of the 31st Madras Native Infantry.

— At Littleton, in the parish of West Lavington, aged 65, David Saunders, the 15th child of the late David Saunders, the subject of Mrs. Hannah More's beautiful tract, "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." In early life he entered the army and served in the 25th Light Dragoons; he rose to the rank of Serjeant-Major, but was invalided, and retired on a pension 29 years ago.

18. At his seat, Hall Barn Park, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., of Claramount, Herts, G.C.H., Knt. of St. Alexander Newski of Russia, and of the Lion and Sun of Persia, a Privy Councillor, F.R.S., and F.S.A., &c. &c. He was the younger brother of Sir William Ouseley, the eminent oriental scholar, and son of Capt. Ralph Ouseley. Early in 1787 Sir Gore Ouseley left his native city Limerick, for the United States, whither he proceeded from Bordeaux, with a cargo of wine, &c. From America he went to China, and thence to the East Indies, where Sir Gore obtained a situation, and rapid advancement, as he was a youth of most amiable manners, and considerable accomplishments. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Oct. 3, 1808. In 1810 he went to Persia as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; he consequently enjoyed a pension of 2,000*l*. From the Shah of Persia he received the order of the Lion and Sun, and a grant of supporters; and from the Emperor of Russia, in acknowledgment of his successful mediation of peace between Russia and Persia in 1819, the order of St. Alexander Newski, set in diamonds. During the years 1811 and 1812, Sir Gore Ouseley lent his valuable patronage and assistance to the work undertaken by the Rev. H. Martyn, chaplain to the East India Company, of translating the New Testament into the Persian tongue. After returning home, Sir Gore Ouseley continued his cultivation and patronage of letters. He was a member, and long on the council, of the Royal Society of Literature, as well as of other learned and scientific bodies. Sir Gore Ouseley married, in 1806, Harriet Georgiana, daughter of John Whitelock, esq., by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters.

— At Bombay, Charles Hardy Bainbridge, esq., one of the solicitors of the Supreme Court.

19. At Chailey, Sussex, aged 79, the Hon. Frederick St. John, General in the army, uncle to Lord Viscount Bolingbroke. He was born Dec. 20, 1765, the second son of Frederick second Viscount

Bolingbroke. He entered the army in August, 1799, and with the single exception of Sir G. Nugent, Bart., was the senior General, his commission being dated as far back as June 1814. In 1798, when Colonel St. John, he served throughout the rebellion in Ireland. He served with much distinction in India under Lord Lake; and in the two campaigns against the Mahrattas, being second in command; was engaged in seven sieges and two general actions, besides encounters with the enemy of minor importance. His commissions were as annexed:—Ensign, Aug. 31, 1779; Lieutenant, Feb. 1780; Captain, Dec. 12, 1780; Major, April 8, 1783; Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 23, 1791; Colonel, Aug. 21, 1795; Major-General, June 18, 1798; Lieut.-General, Oct. 30, 1805; and General, June 4, 1814. He was married three times, and left issue surviving by each marriage.

— At Rome, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 33, Bertie Bertie Mathew, esq., late of Cavendish-square.

20. In Duke-street, St. James's, Edward, son of Sir Stephen May, Bart. He was discovered on the bed quite dead, having committed suicide by cutting his throat. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" returned.

— At Newbury, aged 25, Frederick Williams Alexander, esq. M.D. only son of John Alexander, esq.

— Aged 60, Thomas Barns, esq., of Hawkchurch, a magistrate of the counties of Devon and Dorset.

21. In Wimpole-street, aged 86, Adam Askew, esq., of Redheugh, Durham.

22. At Chillington, aged 81, Lady Charlotte Giffard, widow of Thomas Giffard, esq. She was second daughter of William second Viscount Courtenay, and sister of the late Earl of Devon.

23. At Loftus, near Gisborough, Yorkshire, aged 64, Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas, K.C.B., K.T.S., Colonel of the 59th Foot. He was born July 27, 1780, the seventh and youngest son of Thomas first Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, second daughter of William, third Earl Fitzwilliam, and was brother to the late Earl of Zetland, and to Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas, C.B., a Lord of the Admiralty. Sir Robert Dundas entered the army on the 1st Dec. 1797, and, as a Second Lieutenant of Engineers, served in North Holland at the actions of the 27th of August, 10th and 19th Sept., and 2d and 6th Oct. 1799. He became Lieutenant on the 2nd May, 1800, and in the subsequent year served in the Egyptian campaign, and was present in the action of the 21st of March. On the 6th August, 1802, he was made a Captain, and he obtained his Majority on the 14th of July, 1804. In the year ensuing he served in the North of Germany with the Royal Staff Corps. In the beginning of 1807 he was ordered to the Peninsula, where from that time, with the Royal Staff Corps, he was present and shared in the glories of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Toulouse. Sir Robert attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the 11th of April, 1811; of full Colonel on the 19th July, 1821; of Major-General, 22nd July, 1830; and of Lieutenant-General, 23rd Nov. 1841. For his distinguished services in the Peninsula he received a cross and three clasps, and was made a Knight of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, which he received the royal licence to accept, June 19, 1814. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, on the enlargement of that order in 1815. He was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 59th Foot on the 15th June, 1840. He was not married.

— In Guernsey, aged 71, Lieut.-General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B., K.T.S., Colonel of the 9th Foot. He was second son of Culchenna, and nephew of Cameron of Caltort, Inverness-shire, whose ancestor was a younger son of Lochiel, chief of the clan. He entered the army as Ensign in the 43rd Regiment of Foot, in Sept. 1787, was promoted Lieutenant 30th Sept. 1790, and Captain 11th July, 1794. In the latter year he served under Sir Charles Grey, in the West Indies, and was present at the reduction of Martinique, (including the siege of Fort Bourbon and other minor engagements,) at St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, and particularly displayed his gallantry at the defence of the latter in the same year, and at the *sortie* from and at the assault made by the enemy on the fortress of Fleur d'Epée. He was at the action of the 30th Sept. at Berville Camp, under Brigadier-General Graham, and in the action of the 4th Oct. he was severely wounded, and taken by the enemy. He remained a prisoner of war during a period of two years, and then

came to England; but in six months he was again ordered with his regiment to the West Indies, where he was on foreign service for nearly four years. He was appointed to a Majority in the 43rd Foot 28th Oct. 1800, and the 28th May, 1807, Lieut.-Colonel in the 7th West India regiment, from which he was removed to the 9th Foot the 5th Sept. 1807. He was destined to increase his reputation in the Peninsula as a brave and experienced commander. At the battle of Vimiera he commanded the 2nd battalion of the 9th Foot. He was at Corunna under the unfortunate Moore, and by his intrepid bravery at that sanguinary conflict, gained the high approbation of his superior in command. In March following he was sent out to increase the force of the army in Portugal, where he continued in active service until the termination of the war, in 1814. He particularly distinguished himself at Busaco, where he had a horse shot under him, and also at Salamanca and Vittoria. In July 1813, previous to the assault and capture of San Sebastian, he carried, with the 9th Foot, the fortified convent of San Bartholomew, in front of San Sebastian, thus gaining a position which contributed greatly to the advantage of the Allied Army. He subsequently took an active share in the battles of the Nive, of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of Dec., and in these encounters he had another horse shot under him. During these services he was twice wounded and twice severely contused. In acknowledgment for his eminent services in the Peninsula, he received the decoration of a cross and three clasps. He was also nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on the enlargement of the order in 1815, and allowed to accept the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword on the 15th May following. Having attained the rank of Colonel in 1814, he proceeded to Canada; but was recalled from North America, owing to the warlike aspect Europe had assumed by the return of Napoleon to France. He reached Ostend in Aug. 1815, and immediately proceeded to join the Allied Army, occupying Paris. He was subsequently appointed Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth, and had the military command of the Western District, the duties of which he discharged for a period of eleven years. On the 31st May, 1833, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 9th Regiment. He attained the rank of Major-General 19th July, 1821; and that of Lieut.-General, 10th Jan. 1837. Sir John Cameron married, in 1803, the eldest daughter of Henry Brock, esq., of Belmont, Guernsey, and niece to the first Lord Saumarez.

— Aged 73, the Rev. Charles Sanders, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1802, Queen's College, Confrater of Brown's Hospital, Stamford, and Vicar of Ketton and Tixover, county of Rutland. The deceased was a man of great powers of mind and memory. His learning and acquirements were of no common order. His character was one of great simplicity and amiability, and he was much respected by all who knew him.

— At Bombay, Captain James Henry Chalmers, of the Rifle Regiment, Native Infantry, Commandant of the Marine battalion. He had served in India 26 years.

25. Aged 73, at the residence of his nephew, John Dunstan, esq., Governor of Chester Castle, John Dunstan, esq., late a Magistrate for Cornwall.

— Lady Bryce, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Bryce, K.C.H. and C.B., Inspector General of Fortifications.

— At Kensington, aged 65, Sir Augustus Wall Callcott, R.A., one of the most pleasing and refined of English landscape painters. "He was born at Kensington on the 20th Feb. 1779. He had been musically educated by his elder brother, and was a chorister in Westminster Abbey, when he was induced, no one knew why, nor did he know himself, to try his hand at portrait-painting, and such was his success, that he followed up with ardour his new vocation, and soon deserted Music for the sister art of Painting. In 1799 he sent his first work, a "Portrait of Miss Roberts," for exhibition to the Royal Academy. In 1801 he sent to the Exhibition two portraits, and a "View of Oxford." In 1803 he exhibited a number of pictures, the principal of which were landscapes. He was now in his twenty-seventh year, and looked upon as a young artist of considerable promise, and one likely to maintain with Mr. Turner the reputation of the English school for landscape painting. During several successive years, his works continually rose in estimation, and his fame became established. Mr. Callcott was knighted on the 19th of July, 1837—the year in which his "Raffaelle and the Fornarina" was first exhibited. Death had been wrestling with him for some six years past, and though only sixty-five when he died, he was more like eighty

in appearance. Lady Callcott died in Nov. 1842; and Sir Augustus soon followed. His illness is well known to have been materially increased by the care and affection with which he watched over his wife. He left his sketches and unfinished pictures to the care and discretion of his executor and neighbour, Mr. Webster, A.R.A. The knowledge and experience of Sir Augustus Callcott were extensive, and his feeling and sympathies were towards the best and purest examples. Probably there was no Royal Academician whose judgment was more safe or more universally sought after. He had a large circle of personal friends and admirers. Those who knew him best had the greatest love and respect for him. Up to the last week of his life, he struggled against weakness and disease to carry into execution his design for accomplishing a methodical and improved catalogue of the Royal Pictures, of which the Queen had made him the Keeper. "Possessing a delicate perception of the beauties of nature, refined feeling, and pure taste, cultivated by travel and study, Sir Augustus Callcott was an artist of intellectual stamp and high attainments in his profession. His pictures are characterised by classic elegance of composition, neatness and precision of drawing, finished execution, and a chaste silvery tone verging on coldness. He appears to have modelled his style on that of Claude, and his forte lay in the representation of scenes of tranquil beauty. Italian seaports with rippling waves illumined by the radiance of cloudless sunlight, and Dutch river scenes with extended views of level country, he most excelled and delighted in; though he often varied his choice of subjects by depicting stormy seas and English rustic scenery. His landscapes are mostly remarkable for their lateral extent: he loved a long stretch of horizon. The beautiful pervades all his productions; he rarely attempted the sublime: serenity was the element of his genius. Among modern landscape painters he is pre-eminent for the human interest which he gave to his scenes; they were always fittingly peopled; and the skilful grouping and masterly drawing of his figures add greatly to their attraction and excellence." (*Spectator.*)

— At Hurryhur, aged 34, Philip Lane Spry, Brevet Captain and Adjutant 35th Madras Native Infantry, eldest surviving son of the late James Hume Spry, esq., formerly of Charterhouse-square, and late of Clapham.

26. Aged 79, Hester, widow of Charles Blomfield, esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, and mother of the Bishop of London.

— At Hastings, Major Mungo M'Pherson, late of the 42nd Highlanders.

— At Barnpark, Marwood, Devon, aged 81, the Rev. Charles Mules, Vicar of Stapleford and Pampisford, Cambridgeshire.

27. Mary, widow of Sir S. Egerton Brydges, Bart., of Denton-court, near Canterbury. She was his second wife, and daughter of the Rev. William Robinson, Rector of Burfield, Berks, brother to Matthew second Lord Rokeby; she was married to Sir Egerton Brydges in 1796, and had issue five sons and four daughters.

— Killed in action, while commanding a brigade in an attack on a hill fort, aged 56, Colonel Frederick Hickes, eldest son of the late Thomas Hickes, esq., of Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

28. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 54, Miss Margaret Boyd.

— At Lartington Hall, aged 65, Henry Witham, esq., High Sheriff of Durham.

29. At her official residence at Blackheath, aged 71 years and six months (to a day), her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, Ranger of Greenwich Park. She was born at Gloucester House, on the 29th May, 1773, the eldest child (and only surviving daughter) of Prince William Henry Duke of Gloucester, (brother to King George the Third,) by Maria, Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, widow of James second Earl of Waldegrave, K.G., and daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., second son of the first Earl of Orford. The King not having countenanced the marriage of his brother, the infant was privately baptized by Dr. Moss, Bishop of St. David's, on the 26th June, the Princess Amelia in person, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, being sponsors. Her Royal Highness for many years past resided alternately in Curzon-street, May Fair, and at Blackheath; the latter residence was assigned to her as Ranger of Greenwich Park, in addition to which her Royal Highness also enjoyed a grant of 7,000*l*. a year. The unostentatious and unfailing charities which were so liberally and bountifully dispersed by her Royal Highness will cause her loss to be severely felt by the poor. On all occasions of a public

nature, whether a church was to be built or a school founded, her Royal Highness was always first to contribute her subscription on a most liberal scale. She was an annual subscriber to every local charity. A year before her demise her Royal Highness placed in the hands of the Vicar of Greenwich (the Rev. W. A. Soames) 100*l.*, to be invested for the Jubilee Alms-houses, and 100*l.* for the Blue Coat Girls' School; but her liberality was chiefly felt in acts of private charity, which were dispensed with a most judicious discrimination. The executors named in the will of her Royal Highness are George Bankes, esq., M.P. for Dorset, and the Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge, Vicar of Lewisham; and the Executrixes, Lady Alicia Gordon and Miss Cotes. Her Royal Highness had been in a declining state of health for nearly two years. On Thursday, Nov. 28, she took an airing in her carriage, and on Friday morning, after a restless night, she sent for her medical attendant. That gentleman immediately went, and found his Royal patient labouring under considerable oppression of the chest, and at her request administered a soothing draught, which afforded instant relief. She then expressed a wish to be left alone, as she hoped to obtain some repose. Mr. W. returned home soon after ten o'clock, but in a few minutes after a messenger came, and announced great fear of her Royal Highness not surviving until his return. Mr. W. returned with the messenger, and found that her Royal Highness had just breathed her last, and as he understood without a sigh. A full account of the funeral of Her Royal Highness is given in a former part of this volume.

— At Tong Castle, Shropshire, aged 68, George Durant, esq. He was the son and heir of George Durant, esq., a general in the army, and M.P. for Evesham, who was present at the taking of Havannah; he subsequently retired to his estate at Clent Hall, Worcestershire, and in 1765 he purchased the old baronial residence called in Phillips's History of Shrewsbury, "Thong Castle," which he rebuilt at a cost of 100,000*l.*, including the formation of several superb artificial lakes, &c.

30. At Leamington, aged 8, the Hon. John Ralph Byron, youngest son of Lord Byron.

— At Moffatt, Dumfriesshire, Sir James Broun, the sixth Bart. of Colstoun, county of Haddington, (1686). Sir James was son of the Rev. —— Broun, by the daughter of Col. Hugh M'Bride, of Beadland, Ayrshire. He was formerly an officer in the army, and served for ten years in the West Indies during the Carib insurrection. He raised in 1799 the Lockesley Volunteers. He assumed the title of Baronet in 1825, on being served heir by a jury of Dumfriesshire (of which the Marquess of Queensberry was Chancellor) to Sir Alexander Broun, the fifth Baronet, who died in 1775.

Lately. At Barton Mere, aged 85, Thomas Quayle, esq., bencher of the Middle Temple, and lately Chairman of Sessions for the western division of the county. He was called to the bar June 18, 1790.

— At Studeley, aged 85, Captain Francis Edward Holyoake, R.N., formerly consul at Dunkirk.

— At Haggerstone, Miss Fanny Holcroft, daughter of the late Thomas Holcroft, the dramatist. She was the authoress of several esteemed works of fiction.

— Iltid Nicholl, esq., of Llanmaes, county of Glamorgan, her Majesty's Procurator General. Mr. Nicholl was nephew to the late Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the son of Iltid Nicholl, esq., of Llanmaes.

DECEMBER.

1. At Teddington, Mary Anne, wife of Rear-Admiral Collard.

2. At Bognor, aged 88, Sir Isaac Wilson, M.D., F.R.S., for many years physician to the Royal Naval Hospitals at Plymouth and Haslar, and domestic physician to the Duke and Duchess of Kent. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in Feb. 1831.

— At Swaffham, Norfolk, aged 92, the Rev. William Yonge, for sixty-five years Vicar of Swaffham, and Chancellor of the diocese of Norwich.

4. At Holden House, Southborough, aged 55, Thomas Lotherington, esq., one of the magistrates of the county.

— At Sedgley Park, aged 65, the Rev. Dr. Bowden, Principal of the Roman Catholic Seminary. He inherited a very large income, which he liberally appropriated during his life to works of charity and benevolence, and his loss will be severely felt by the establishment over which he presided.

5. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 87, Mrs. Babbage, relict of

Benjamin Babbage, esq., of Teignmouth, and mother of the celebrated C. Babbage, esq., F.R.S.

— The Rev. William Tiffin, Rector of Beeford, Yorkshire, and a Rural Dean.

6. At Brentford, aged 78, Juliana Lydia, the last surviving daughter of the late Mrs. Trimmer, the author.

7. At his seat, South-hill Park, near Bracknell, Berkshire, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. Edmond Henry Pery, Earl of Limerick, Viscount Limerick, and Baron Glentworth, of Mallow, county of Cork, in the peerage of Ireland; and Baron Foxford, of Stackpole Court, county of Clare, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; a Representative Peer and a Privy Councillor of Ireland, and Member of the Royal Irish Academy. His Lordship was born Jan. 8, 1758, the only son of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. William Cecil first Lord Glentworth, Lord Bishop of Limerick, by his first wife Jane, eldest daughter of John Minchen Walcot, esq., of Croagh. He entered upon life as a zealous supporter of the English Government, and in consequence was in 1795 rewarded with the place of Keeper of the Signet and Privy Seal of Ireland; and in 1797 with that of Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, for the subsequent abolition of which his Lordship enjoyed until his death a pension of 846*l*. He succeeded to the title of Baron on the death of his father, July 4, 1794; was created Viscount Limerick by patent dated Dec. 27, 1800; Earl of Limerick by patent dated Feb. 11, 1803, and Baron Foxford, by patent dated August 11, 1815. He was also elected one of the twenty-eight original Representative Peers of Ireland selected at the Union, which, as may be supposed from his rewards, he ardently supported. The Earl of Limerick married, Jan. 29, 1783, Mary Alice, only daughter and heir of Henry Ormsby, esq., of Cloghan, county of Mayo, and by that lady he had issue four sons and eight daughters. The present Earl of Limerick, eldest surviving son of Viscount Glentworth, who died in 1834, was born Oct. 9, 1812, and married in 1842 Margaret Jane, only daughter of Lieut. Nicholas Horsley, 96th Foot.

— Near Appleton, Mr. Walsh, solicitor. He was returning from Oxford, when his horse turned restive and upset the gig, and he was killed on the spot.

8. At South-hill Park, aged 65, Martin Tupper, esq., F.R.S., of New Burlington-street. He went to attend on the Earl of Limerick in his medical capacity, and died a few hours after his la[n]ship.

— At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged the Rev. John Tothill, for forty-t[wo] years Rector of Hittisleigh, Devonsh[ire] and for forty-seven years resident Cu[rate] of Cheriton Bishop's, Devonshire.

9. At Greenwich, John Walk[er] esq., late of Abingdon-street, We[st]minster, formerly one of the clerks un[der] Marquess Camden in the Receipt of t[he] Exchequer.

— At Clapham New Park, aged [4] Major William Henry Grote, late of t[he] 33rd Regiment.

— At Brighton, Lady Elizabeth, w[ife] of the Hon. Lawrence Parsons. S[he] was the eldest daughter of Hector Je[ssy] Graham second Earl of Norbury, by E[li]zabeth, only daughter and heir of Will[iam] Brabazon, esq.

10. At Hastings, aged 50, Jos[eph] Binns Hart, many years organist of [St.] Mary's Chapel, Hastings, and author [of] the quadrilles from "Macbeth" [and] "Pietro L'Eremita."

11. At Leamington, Walter [C.] Stewart, youngest son of Major-Gen[eral] T. Stewart.

— At Winchester, aged 70, J[ohn] Vavasour Earle, esq.

12. At his residence, near Richm[ond] aged 57, the Hon. Heneage Le[gge] brother of the Earl of Dartmouth. He was born Feb. 29, 1788, and married 1827, Mary, daughter of Major Je[n]stone, but had no issue. He was se[rved] Gentleman Usher to her Majesty, [and] one of the Commissioners of the Bo[ard] of Customs.

— At Highmoor Hall, Nettle[bed] aged 70, the Rev. Thomas Leigh Ben[son] late Vicar of Long Sutton, Lincolnsh[ire] and incumbent of the parishes of N[ett]lebed and Pishill, Oxfordshire.

— At the residence of his bro[ther] Adm. Sir Robert Stopford, the Go[ver]nor's house, Greenwich Hospital, aged the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce S[to]ford, Canon of Windsor, Prebendar[y] Hereford, Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen, Rector of Barton Segr[ave] Northamptonshire, and Vicar of N[ew]eaton, Warwickshire. He was the fo[ur]son of James second Earl of Court[own] by Mary, daughter and co-heiress Richard Powis, esq., of Hintlesham H[all] Suffolk.

13. At Davy Hulme Hall, aged Robert Josias Jackson Norreys, [a] Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy L[ieu]tenant.

— At Albury, near Guilford, aged 35, Lionel Place, esq., late Captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards.

— At Milford Haven, aged 50, Charles Chamberlain, esq., late her Majesty's Consul at Carthagena and Coquimbo.

— At his residence, at Creech, in Sutherland, aged 70, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, late of the 79th Regiment. Colonel Campbell was a native of the parish of Halkirk, Caithness, which he left at an early age to fight the battles of his country. He entered the army as Ensign in Sir John Sinclair's Fencibles, some time previous to the Irish rebellion, during which eventful period he accompanied and continued with his regiment in that country. Some time afterwards he obtained a commission in the 79th, in which regiment he served in Egypt. He was present at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807; accompanied Sir John Moore in the Peninsula, and fought in the battle of Corunna, where his brave General fell. In 1809, he accompanied Lord Chatham into Holland, and afterwards returned to the Peninsula, until the battle of Toulouse, in 1814. He returned to his native country in 1817, which he did not afterwards leave. About eight years ago he was raised from the rank of Major to that of Lieutenant-Colonel. His character as a soldier placed him in the highest position as brave and undaunted, and as an officer he was looked up to by those under him with respect and esteem. Although engaged in about thirty battles, he never received a single scar. Once a ball penetrated his saddle, and on another occasion a ball went through his cap, but in neither instance did the least injury occur to him.

14. At his house in Reading, in his 86th year, Captain Thomas Gilbert, Royal Marines, H. P., father of the Bishop of Chichester.

— At Allahabad, aged 47, Captain William Beckett, 9th Bengal Native Infantry, second son of the late William Beckett, esq., of Enfield, Middlesex.

15. At the Crescent, Peckham Rye, aged 71, Richard Henry Gray, esq.

— In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 76, Sir George Farrant, of Northsted House, Chelsfield, Kent, a Justice of the Peace for that county, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex.

— At Bath, Dame Catharine, relict of the late Sir George Glyn, Bart., of Ewell, and daughter of the late Rev. Gervas Powell, of Llanharran, Glamorganshire, and Camden-place, Bath.

16. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 76, Lady Anne Culling Smith, sister of the Duke of Wellington. She was the elder and only married daughter of Garret first Earl of Mornington by the Hon. Anne Hill Trevor, eldest daughter of Arthur first Viscount Dungannon. She was married first, in 1790, to the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, who died in 1794, leaving issue the late Marchioness of Worcester, first wife of the present Duke of Beaufort, and who died in 1821, leaving two daughters; secondly, to Charles Culling Smith, esq., by whom she was mother of the present Duchess of Beaufort.

— At his father's residence, Trefusis House, Exmouth, aged 32, Edward Herbert Dallas, esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, son of Brigadier-General Dallas, late Governor of St. Helena.

17. At Exmouth, aged 64, William Usherwood, esq., Commander R.N., also a magistrate of the county of Devon.

— At Exmouth, aged 75, Lady Urania Arabella Wallop, eldest daughter of John second Earl of Portsmouth, and sister of the present Earl.

— At Gluvias vicarage, near Penryn, in his 80th year, the Ven. John Sheepshanks, M.A., Archdeacon of Cornwall, Vicar of the united parishes of Gluvias and Budock, and incumbent of Trinity Church, Leeds.

18. At Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, aged 89, Sarah, widow of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, some time Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

— Aged 81, George Bangley, esq., of St. John's Wood Road, Regent's Park.

— At Littlethorp, aged 63, Richard William Christopher Peirse, esq., Registrar of Deeds of the North Riding, and formerly of Thimbleby Lodge.

— At Fordel House, Dalgety, aged 64, Lady Henderson Durham, of Fordel, wife of Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Calderwood Durham, of Fordel and Largo, G.C.B., and daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Henderson, of Fordel, Bart.

— At Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, aged 45, the Rev. Abel Smith, Master of the Grammar School.

19. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 49, Capt. Thomas Paul Williamson, late of the 93rd Highlanders. He had served in the Peninsular war, having received the commission of Ensign 1811, of Lieut. 1813, and of Captain 1838.

DEATHS—DECEMBER.

— At Lipson, near Plymouth, aged 69, Rear-Admiral Edmund Boger. The deceased had been in the naval service of his country above fifty years. In 1795 he was in Lord Hotham's action, being at that time a midshipman. He was Lieutenant of the *Inconstant* when *L'Unité*, of 34 guns, was captured. At the siege of Castiglione he rendered particular service by the manner in which he commanded a detachment of seamen and marines, In 1801 he commanded the *Cruelle* cutter at the landing of the British forces in Egypt. For the gallantry he displayed while engaged on that official duty he was rewarded with the Turkish gold medal, amongst the other officers who received that decoration.

— At Little Bardfield, Essex, aged 86, the Rev. Thomas Bernard Harrison, for sixty-two years Rector of that parish.

20. At Stoke, Devonport, aged 68, Henry Cox, esq. He resided many years in the island of Jamaica, where he represented the parish of St. Mary in the House of Assembly, and was Custos Rotulorum of the parish of St. Ann.

21. Aged 65, Major-General Joseph Nesbitt, of the Bengal Army.

— At Hambledon, aged 70, John Binstead Cotman, esq., one of the Junior Paymasters of the Fleet. He was severely wounded in attacking a Spanish privateer, at St. Domingo, which obtained him an honourable reward from the Patriotic Fund.

— At Potterells, George James Vernon, esq., late Captain in the 47th Infantry.

— At Gregs Green, Henley-on-Thames, aged 66, Jonathan Cotgreave, esq., M.D., Surgeon to Her Majesty's Forces. He was attached for upwards of 30 years to the 35th Regiment, and served with that gallant corps in Holland, Malta, Calabria, Egypt, Corunna, and Sicily.

22. At Garry Castle House, King's County, aged 80, Thomas St. George Armstrong, esq.

— The Rev. George Clutterbuck Frome, Rector of Puncknowle and Winterbourne Clenstone, Dorsetshire.

25. Aged 43, Alfred Baker, esq., late of Hayne House, Silverton.

— Aged 78, the Rev. Richard Francis Davis, D.D., Rector of Pendock, Worcestershire, and of All Saints, Worcester.

— At Wadhurst vicarage, Sussex, aged 61, the Rev. F. Gardiner, M.A., Rector of Llanvetherine, county of Monmouth.

26. In Dean's-yard, Westminster, in his 78th year, George Woodfall, esq. F.S.A. Mr. Woodfall's great-grandfather commenced business as a master printer in London, under the auspices of the poet Pope, who had discerned his abilities as a scholar whilst a journeyman. He was the author of the favourite ballad of "Darby and Joan," which he wrote whilst an apprentice to the printer of that name. He had two sons, Henry, a printer, who succeeded him, and George, a bookseller at Charing Cross. The second, Henry, carried on business with considerable reputation, was a member of the Common Council, Master of the Stationers' Company in 1766, and died in 1769. He had two sons, both learned and eminent in their profession. The elder was Henry Sampson Woodfall, printer and proprietor of the Public Advertiser, the vehicle of the celebrated "Letters of Junius," which, as Mr. Woodfall in later life pleasantly observed, brought down punishment upon him, which formed a kind of anti-climax of retribution,—that he had been *fined* by the House of Lords, *confined* by the House of Commons, *fined* and *confined* by the Court of King's Bench, and *indicted* at the Old Bailey. He was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1797, and died Dec. 12, 1808, aged 66. He was buried at Chelsea. Mr. George Woodfall was the eldest son of Henry Sampson, and was his father's partner in trade until the destruction of their printing-office at the corner of Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, by fire, in Dec. 1793, when the father retired, and the trade was continued on the same spot by Mr. G. Woodfall, till his removal to Angel Court, Snow Hill. There he continued to carry on a very considerable business alone, until 1840, when he was joined by his eldest son, Mr. Henry Dick Woodfall, who is the fifth in succession to the trade originally established by Mr. H. Woodfall, the protegé of Pope. Mr. G. Woodfall was long the senior member of his trade, and, after the death of the late Mr. John Nichols, was usually selected as Chairman by the London Master Printers, either on matters of business or at their convivial meetings, being generally and deservedly esteemed. His talents as a printer were highly esteemed, and have been the subject of distinguished eulogy in the "Bibliographical Decameron" of Dr. Dibdin. From the intimate connection of his father with the celebrated "Letters of Junius," Mr.

G. Woodfall felt a lively interest in the subject, and published, in 1812, the most complete edition of that work that has hitherto appeared. It contained, besides the Letters published by authority of Junius himself, others written by the same author, under various signatures, which appeared in the Public Advertiser from April, 1767, to May, 1772, together with his private letters, exceedingly curious and interesting, addressed to his printer, and his confidential correspondence with Mr. Wilkes. The private letters between the author and his printer abound in instances of the high and independent spirit of the one, and the manly integrity of the other. At the time Mr. G. Woodfall's edition appeared, forty years had expired since Junius had ceased to write. It was then thought that the *fac-similes* of the handwriting published in Mr. Woodfall's work might have assisted in the discovery; but neither these nor the active inquiries of many subsequent intelligent writers, during the period of more than 30 years, have succeeded in withdrawing the veil which shrouds this mysterious writer; and it appears pretty evident that he was "the sole depositary of his own secret, which he said would perish with him." In his will he has left all his papers relating to Junius to his eldest son. Mr. Woodfall was a very influential member of the Company of Stationers; having been elected a Stock-keeper in 1812, which office he retained till his election into the Court of Assistants in 1825. He served Master of his Company in 1833-4. In 1836 he was re-elected as a Stock-keeper by the Court of Assistants. In 1841, on the death of Mr. Street, the Master, during his tenure of office, Mr. Woodfall was elected Master a second time for the remainder of the year, as a mark of the esteem of the Court of Assistants. In 1823 Mr. Woodfall was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1824 a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. He was long a member of the Committee and Council of the Literary Fund Society, and for some time one of the Treasurers of that excellent Institution; and was also a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for the City of London. In politics he was a staunch Liberal, and felt and occasionally expressed himself very warmly. In private life he was much endeared to a very large circle of friends; and his character could not be better summed up than in the words inscribed on his father's tomb, which truly says, "He was a gentleman of a liberal mind and education; the associate and patron of many distinguished literary characters; and exemplary in the discharge of his duty of husband, father, and friend." His eldest son, Mr. Henry Dick Woodfall, is his successor in business.

— In London-street, Fitzroy-square, in his 72d year, Mr. Thomas Webster, Professor of Geology in University College, London. He was a native of the Orkneys, which he left at a very early age, and having taken lessons in the English language from an actor at Edinburgh, came to London to seek his fortune as an architectural and landscape artist. Although his efforts for distinction in this branch of art gave promise of good success, he was induced by a strong inclination for philosophical pursuits to desert architecture for those studies. His appointment as Professor of Geology to University College took place about four years since, but he had long previously been known as a popular lecturer on that science. He was selected by the late Mr. Longman to carry out his scheme of a complete "Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy," a work which, after having been commenced by the late Mr. Loudon, and passed through the hands of many scientific gentlemen, he finally completed and published shortly before his death. Mr. Webster also edited the best edition of "Imison's Elements of Science and Art," adding a copious elementary treatise on perspective. From his literary labours and other sources Professor Webster (though living apparently in very straitened circumstances) had accumulated some hundreds of pounds, which were found in his house after his decease. He had also enjoyed a pension of 50*l.* per annum, granted to him by Government, at the representation of his geological friends, in 1840 or 1841.

— At York-row, Kennington, aged 73, Mrs. C. Van Mildert, youngest sister of the late Bishop of Durham.

— At Wadenhoe House, near Oundle, General William Croxton, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment.

— At Tulloch Castle, North Britain, Eleanor, wife of Duncan Davidson, esq., of Tulloch.

— Aged 40, the Rev. Charles Murray, Rector of Ashe, near Overton, Hants,

eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-General John Murray.

— At Roslin Gastle, Jamaica, aged 64, Samuel Cunningham, esq., of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, and Roslin Castle and Manchester estates, in the parish of Trelawny.

27. At Monmouth, aged 76, Forster Meynard, esq., of Seaborough House, Crewkerne, Somerset.

— At Bath, Richard Hippisley Tuckfield, esq., of Shobroke-park, Devon.

— At Leamington, aged 32, Lady Charlotte Augusta Dalzell, youngest daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Carnwath.

— At Brighton, aged 71, John Dawkins, esq., of Upper Berk 'ey-street, Portman-square, and Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Henry Dawkins, esq., of Standlynch House, Wiltshire.

28. At his residence, 54, Guildford-street, Russell-square, in his 74th year, Philip Wynell Mayow, esq., of Bray, in Morval, Cornwall; Hanworth Hall, Norfolk; and of Gray's Inn; for many years solicitor to the Board of Excise. Mr. Mayow was the eldest son and heir of John Salt Wynell Mayow, esq., of Saltash, Cornwall, (who died in 1802,) by Mary, second daughter of Robert Doughty, esq., of Hanworth, Norfolk. He first entered upon the duties of professional agent to the Excise about the year 1804, and acted as assistant-solicitor in that department up to 1839, when, upon the death of Mr. Carr, the chief solicitor, he was appointed his successor. The office to that period had been held by letters patent from the Crown, and the chief solicitor paid by fees; but an alteration took place on Mr. Mayow's appointment, and a salary of 2,000*l.* a year was substituted in lieu of the emoluments previously attached to it. Both in public as well as private life he was much respected and esteemed, and his loss will be deeply felt by a numerous circle of surviving relatives and friends.

29. At Lampton, near Hounslow, aged 60, George Sargon, esq., of Lampton, and Highfield, near Kentish Town, and Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

— At Dublin, Holwell Walshe, esq., Barrister-at-law, and for some years leading counsel on the Munster circuit.

30. At Brighton, aged 70, Bridget, relict of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, Derbyshire.

31. At Hampstead, Mr. Frederick Clissold, who accidentally destroyed himself by taking a too powerful dose of prussic acid. He was brother to the Rev. Augustus Clissold.

— At the Fishery, Boxmoor, aged 75, Thomas Reynolds, esq., formerly of Prescot-street, London.

Lately. At Hamburg, Solomon Heine, the richest banker of that city. He was of the Jewish communion, and remarkable for his sentiments of justice and firmness. It was owing to him that the great fire of 1842 did not ruin the credit of Hamburg. By his aid and representations the bank of Hamburg was induced to continue its cash and specie payments during all the period of that great disaster, and he placed at the disposal of the Government half a million in hard money to enable it to meet all demands. He prevented the exchange brokers also from raising the rate of discount higher than four per cent. In the preamble of his will, which was certified on the 2nd Jan., the deceased had reckoned that before his marriage he possessed nothing—that it was with the modest dowry of his wife, which scarcely amounted to 10,000 marks, or about 760*l.*, he began business, which prospered with him so much as to render him the possessor of a fortune of 22,000,000 of marks, or about 1,640,000*l.* sterling. The reading of the legacies occupied more than one hour and a quarter. Legacies to the value of 140,000*l.* are distributed among the public institutions of Hamburg: not a single establishment of charity or public utility was forgotten. He bequeathed even 10,000 marks, about 760*l.*, to the reconstruction of the churches of St. Peter and St. Nicholas of Hamburg, which were destroyed by the conflagration of 1842. All the debts below 400 marks, say 30*l.*, owing to him, were annulled by his will. He left to each of his clerks 60*l.* sterling for each year of service; 40,000*l.* to each of his three sons-in-law; and to his son, his residuary legatee, a property equivalent to 600,000*l.* He expressed a wish to be buried at the break of day, without noise or *cortège*, and that no discourse should be pronounced over his tomb. His executors conformed to these instructions as far as possible; but, during the procession of the mourners to the cemetery of the Jews, more than ten thousand persons on foot, and ninety-two carriages, joined the convoy. On the day of the funeral very few persons attended on 'Change, and little or no business was transacted.

PROMOTIONS.

1843.

DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

29. 1st Foot, Major G. Bell, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—10th Foot, Capt. T. H. Franks, to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army: Capt. T. Aubin, of the 1st Foot; Capt. R. Williams, of the 22nd Foot.—Cecil Chandless, of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Thomas Chandless, esq., barrister, by Caroline his late wife, youngest daughter of Sir William Long, of Kempston, Bury, county of Bedford, Knt., deceased, to take the name of Long only, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather.

1844.

JANUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Thomas Leaman Hunt, second son of Richard Hunt, of Paignton, county of Devon, esq., by Mary Ann, sister and coheir of Thomas Leaman, of Tiverton, esq., to take the name of Leaman after Hunt.

8. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., G.C.B., Admiral of the Red, to be Admiral of the Fleet.

19. 42nd Foot, Lieut.-General Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—67th Foot, Lieut.-General John Clitherow to be Colonel.—80th Foot, Lieut.-General Sir Maurice C. O'Connell to be Colonel.—81st Foot, Major-General Sir George H. F. Berkeley to be Colonel.

20. Robert Montgomery Martin, esq., to be Treasurer for the Colony of Hong Kong.

24. Robert Murray Rumsey, esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Registrar for St. Christopher's.

26. 50th Foot, Lieut.-General Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—61st Foot, Major-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—Ceylon Rifles, Major Samuel Braybrooke to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Capt. Thomas Hamilton, 63rd Foot, to be Major in the Army.

29. Henry John Baker Tower, of Elemore Hall, county of Durham, eldest son and heir apparent of Henry Tower, esq., by Isabella Judith, only daughter and heir of George Baker, late of Elemore Hall, esq., to take the name of Baker only, and bear the arms of Baker in the first quarter.—Charles Richard Ogden, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Her Majesty's Attorney General in the Isle of Man, *vice* James Clarke, esq., resigned.

31. John Edward Cornwallis, Earl of Stradbroke, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Suffolk.—The Rev. Henry Moseley, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and the Rev. Frederick Charles Cook, A.M., to be two of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Drury, Rev. W. E. Evans, Rev. W. J. Thornton, Rev. J. Venn, and Rev. J. B. Webb, to be Honourable Prebendaries in Hereford Cathedral.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. S. Anderson, to be Preacher at Lincoln's Inn.

Rev. J. Griffiths, to the Bombay Presidency.

FEBRUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Unattached, Major R. Law, from Royal Newfoundland Companies, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

9. John Francis Davis, esq., to be Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, and also Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hong Kong; John Walter Hulme, esq., to be Chief Justice; the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce to be Secretary to the Government; Robert Dundas Kay, esq., W. S., to be Registrar of the Supreme Court; Alexander Gordon, esq., to be Surveyor General.

16. 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. A. F. Foley to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army: Capt. J. Johnstone, of the 9th Foot; Capt. F. H. Hart, of 90th Foot.

20. Herbert Davies, son of Capt. D.

PROMOTIONS.

S. Davies, Fusilier Guards, in compliance with the will of Herbert Evans, of Highmead, county of Cardigan, esq., to take the name of Evans after Davis, and bear the arms of Evans in the first quarter.—Sir Edw. G. E. Lytton Bulwer, of Knebworth, county of Hertford, Bart., in compliance with the will of his mother, Elizabeth Barbara Bulwer Lytton, to take the name of Lytton after Bulwer, and bear the arms of Lytton in the first quarter.

Members returned to Parliament.

Devizes.—W. H. Ludlow Bruges, esq.

Tipperary County.—Nicholas Maher, esq.

Wilts (North).—T. H. S. Sotheron, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. Wade to be Dean of the Diocese of Glasgow.

Rev. C. B. Clough, to the new Archdeaconry of St. Asaph.

Rev. T. Williams, to the Archdeaconry of Llandaff.

Rev. H. Harding, to be Prebendary of Lichfield.

Rev. P. O. L. Wood, to the Prebendary of St. George, Middleham, Yorkshire.

Rev. W. P. Musgrave, to the Bishop's Canonry in Hereford Cathedral.

MARCH.

Gazette Promotions.

4. Charles Grantham, of Ketton, esq., to be Sheriff of Rutlandshire.

5. Henry Robert Plaw, esq., (now Consul at Dantzig,) to be Consul-General in Prussia, to reside at Dantzig.—Francis Coleman Macgregor, esq., to be Consul at Canton.—George Balfour, esq., to be Consul at Shangai.—Robert Thom, esq., to be Consul at Ningpo, in the province of Che-keang.—Henry George Kuper, esq., to be Consul in Denmark, and for the Oresound, to reside at Elsinore.—Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, esq., to be Consul at Bagdad.

7. Rawson William Rawson, esq., to be Treasurer for the Island of Mauritius; George Williams Lewes, esq., to be Provost Marshal for the Virgin Islands, and Daniel H. O. Gordon, esq., to be Treasurer for the Virgin Islands.

8. 1st West Indian Regiment, Major-General Sir G. T. Napier, K.C.B., to be Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-General Sir G. H. B. Way.

13. Knighted, Colonel Robert Nickle, K.H.; James Clark Ross, esq., Capt. R.N. and F.R.S.; Charles Fergusson Forbes, M.D. and K.C.H., Deputy Inspector of Army Hospitals; and George Philip Lee, esq., Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

18. The Rev. Hender Molesworth, of Clowance, second but eldest surviving son and heir of the Rev. John Molesworth, by Catharine, sister to the late Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, Bart., in regard to the memory of his late brother, the Rev. John Molesworth St. Aubyn, to take the name of St. Aubyn with Molesworth, and bear the arms of St. Aubyn in the first quarter.

20. Knighted, William Bain, esq., Master R.N.

22. 21st Foot, Major R. T. R. Pattoun to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Major J. C. Peddie, to be Major.—31st Foot, Major H. C. Van Cortlandt to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Major Jas. Spence, to be Major. Brevet, Capt. George Jackson, 64th Foot, to be Major.

25. Francis Manley Shawe, of Bembridge, I. W., and Castle Taylor, county Galway, esq., late Captain Coldstream Guards, and Albinia Hester his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of Lieut.-General Sir John Taylor, K.C.B., to take the name of Taylor after Shawe.

26. George Benvenuto Mathew, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.

29. Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. G. Drummond, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—49th Foot, Major T. S. Reignolds, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Major D. M'Andrew to be Major.—Brevet Capt. D. Brown, 45th Foot, and Capt. T. Armstrong, 1st W. I. Regiment, to be Majors in the Army.—Staff, Colonel Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B., of 13th Foot, to be Quartermaster-General to the Queen's troops in the East Indies.

Member returned to Parliament.

Londonderry County.—Thomas Bateson, esq.

Naval Preferments.

Commander Charles Tyler, (1812,) to be Captain in the retired list.

PROMOTIONS.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. E. Field, to be Bishop of Newfoundland.

Rev. W. Clive, to be Archdeacon of Montgomery.

Rev. J. Jones, to be Archdeacon of Anglesea.

Rev. J. C. Moore, to be Archdeacon of the Isle of Man, and Rector of Andreas.

Rev. W. F. Chilcott, to be Prebendary of Easton in Gordans, in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. M. Meade, to be prebendary of Combe, in Salisbury Cathedral.

Civil Preferments.

Dr. Paris, to be President of the College of Physicians.

APRIL.

Gazette Promotions.

1. The Rev. G. R. Gleg, (Chaplain of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea,) to be Principal Chaplain to the Forces, *vice* the Rev. W. W. Dakins, D.D., who retires; Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A., to be Chaplain to troops stationed in London.

3. The Hon. John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, (now Secretary of Her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg,) to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of all the Russias; Andrew Buchanan, esq., (now Secretary of Legation at Florence,) to be Secretary of Legation at the Court of Russia; Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Tuscany.—John Campbell, of the College of New Sarum, esq., and Caroline Frances, his wife, in compliance with the wills of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham and Wadham Wyndham, esqs., deceased, to take the name of Wyndham after Campbell.

4. William Hatfield Gossip, Fellow Commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in compliance with the will of the Rev. C. H. Reaston Rhodes, of Barlborough-Hall, County of York, to take the name of De Rhodes only, and bear the arms of Rhodes.—The 40th Regiment, to bear on its regimental or second colour, and likewise on its appointments, in addition to any other distinctions heretofore granted, the words "Candahar," "Ghuznee," and "Cabool," "1842," in commemoration of its services during the second campaign in Affghanistan.

5. Grenadier Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. E. B. Reynardson to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached, Brevet Colonel Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., from Captain half-pay 5th W. I. Regiment, to be Major.—Brevet, Captain W. Butler, 86th Foot; Capt. G. C. Collins, 73rd Foot; and Capt. J. R. T. Graham, 2nd Dragoons, to be Majors in the Army.—Staff, Colonel T. E. Napier, on half-pay Unattached, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in Ireland.

9. Patrick Walker, esq., to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in the Mosquito territory.—John Lindegren, esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Porto Rico.—Royal Artillery, Captain and Brevet Majors J. H. Wood, W. E. Jackson, and G. Durnford to be Lieut.-Colonels.—The Hon. James Hope of Featherstone Castle, Northumberland, in compliance with the will of Thomas Baron Wallace, to take the name of Wallace after Hope, and bear the arms of Wallace in the first quarter.

10. Master George Grant Gordon, to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty, *vice* Wemyss.

11. Alfred Miller Mundy, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Province of South Australia; James Morris Collier, esq., to be Treasurer for the Island of Tobago.

12. 18th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Reynolds, from 49th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Adams, who exchanges.—79th Foot, Capt. E. J. Elliot to be Major.

17. The Right Hon. John Hope, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, and the Right Hon. Sir F. Pollock, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, sworn of the Privy Council.—William Earl of Lonsdale, sworn Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.—The Rev. H. Walford Bellairs, the Rev. Frederick Watkins, and Joseph Fletcher, esq., to be three of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.—Knighted by letters patent, Colonel William Chalmers, of Glenericht, county of Perth, C.B.

18. Colonel T. F. Wade, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Poor-laws.

22. Royal Artillery, Captain and Brevet Major C. Dalton, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

23. John Nodes Dickenson, esq., to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales.

25. Knighted by patent, Thomas Herbert Maddock, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

26. Charles Bennett, esq., to be Provost-Master-General for the Island of St. Lucia.

30. Brevet: Majors Thomas Ryan, 50th Foot; E. W. Bray, 39th Foot; G. L. Christie, 3rd Foot; James Stopford, 40th Foot; Marcus Barr, 29th Foot; P. J. Petit, 50th Foot; Henry Havelock, 13th Foot; and C. T. Van Straubenzee, 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army: Captains Patrick M'Kie, 3rd Foot; Fitz Herbert Coddington, 40th Foot; J. B. Oliver, 40th Foot; A. W. F. Somerset, Grenadier Guards; M. G. Nixon, 39th Foot; and W. L. Tudor, 50th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

Naval Promotions.

To be Captain—W. A. Willis, of the Frolic.

To be Retired Captains—W. Style, C. T. Thruston.

To be Commanders—Richard W. Pelley, C. F. Schomberg, C. B. Hamilton, C. J. Featherstone.

Members returned to Parliament.

Christchurch.—Hon. Edw. A. J. Harris.

Exeter.—Sir W. W. Follett, re-elected.

Hastings.—Musgrave Brisco, esq.

Huntingdon.—Thomas Baring, esq.

Woodstock.—Marquis of Blandford.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. Crawley, to be Archdeacon of Monmouth.

Rev. R. Lampen, to be Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. P. A. Le Heup Wood, to be Canon of Middleham.

Rev. H. Bond, to be Canon of Wells.

Rev. W. P. Musgrave, to be Canon of Hereford.

Civil Preferments.

Sir Frederick Pollock, to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir W. W. Follett, to be Attorney-General; Frederick Thesiger, esq., to be Solicitor-General.

The Earl of Haddington, (First Lord of the Admiralty,) to be an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

MAY.

Gazette Promotions.

2. Major-Generals John Grey and H. G. Smith, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath: Colonels James Dennis, 3rd Foot, and Thomas Valiant, 40th Foot; Lieut.-Colonels Alexander Campbell, 9th Lancers; Thomas Wright, 39th Foot; C. R. Cureton, 16th Lancers; G. J. M. Macdowell, 16th Lancers; Joseph Anderson, 50th Foot; J. O. Clunie, 3rd Foot; E. W. Bray, 39th Foot; and James Stopford, 40th Foot, to be Companion of the said Order: also, Major-Generals James Rutherford Lumley, (Adjutant-General,) and John Hunter Littler, Bengal Infantry, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath; and Lieutenant-Colonels Walter A. Yates, G. E. Gowen, Alexander Pope, Edward Biddulph, and Charles Hamilton, of the Bengal Army, to be Companions of the said Order.

3. Charles Fitzgerald, esq., Commander R.N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia.—1st Foot, Capt. Thomas Graham, to be Major.

4. Viscount Mahon and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, to be additional Commissioners for inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts.

6. Royal Marines, Brevet Major J. R. Coryton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9. Captain Robert Maunsell, C.B., to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, *vice* Locker.

13. Rear-Admiral William Bowles, C.B., to be a Commissioner of the Admiralty, *vice* Sir G. F. Seymour.—Knighted by patent, James Annesley, esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment.

14. Richard Mansel Oliver, of Melton Lodge, county of Leicester, gentleman, and Margaret Elizabeth, his wife, only child and heir of the late Rev. Millington Massey Jackson (formerly Massey), late of Warminster, and formerly of Dunham Massey, county of Chester, to take the

PROMOTIONS.

name of Massey after Oliver, and bear the arms of Massey in the first quarter.

17. Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., to be Her Majesty's Secretary at War.—Unattached, brevet Col. Cecil Bisshopp, from 11th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Colonel Sir T. H. Browne, from Captain half-pay 23rd Foot, to be Major; Captain R. B. Wood, from 10th Light Dragoons, to be Major.

18. 11th Foot, Major William Chambers, to be Major.

20. Rev. Charles Loder Stephens, of Kencot, county of Oxford, to use the name of Loder only, in compliance with the will of Charles Loder, of Lechlade, esq.—James Weale, of Sparchford, in Diddlebury, county of Salop, in compliance with the will of William Beddoes, late of Sparchford, esq., to take the name of Beddoes instead of Weale.

21. Lord Arthur Lennox, to be a Commissioner of the Treasury, *vice* Young, appointed Secretary.

23. The Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart., sworn of the Privy Council.—Frederick Thesiger, esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, knighted.

24. 15th Foot, Captain George Pinder, to be Major.—Unattached, Brevet Col. G. H. Zuhicke, from Major half-pay Portuguese service, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Colonel Sir William Chalmers, from Captain half-pay 57th Foot, and Brevet Colonel Charles Beckwith, from Captain half-pay Rifle Brigade, to be Majors.—Brevet Captain W. L. Peard, 41st Foot, and Captain Charles Agnew, 11th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

30. George Tradescant Lay, esq., to be Consul at Amoy, in China; Rutherford Alcock, esq., to be Consul at Foochow-foo, in China; Charles Edward Keith Kortright, esq., to be Consul at Carthagena, in New Granada; and John William Perry Farren, esq., to be Consul in the Philippine Islands.

31. 70th Foot, Captain J. Brown, to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Captain R. Walpole, to be Major.—Unattached, Brevet Colonel the Hon. C. Gore, from Major half-pay unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major the Hon. J. St. Vincent Saumarez, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Colonel W. Campbell, from Captain half-pay 23rd Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Major A. M. Tulloch, half-pay, Unattached Military Superintendent of Out Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Naval Promotions.

Lieutenants.—F. R. Coghlan (1814) to be Commander; Arthur Vyner (1841) to be Commander; Thomas Burdwood (1807), to be a retired Commander; Lieutenant Henry Briggs, to be Commander.

Members returned to Parliament.

Abingdon.—Frederic Thesiger, esq.

Buckingham.—Right Hon. Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, Bart., re-elected.

Chichester.—Lord Arthur Lennox, re-elected.

Horsham.—Robert Henry Hurst, esq.

Launceston.—Rear-Admiral William Bowles.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. G. Bland, to the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne.

Rev. J. Bond, to be Prebendary of Cudworth, in the Church of Wells.

Rev. J. Garbett, to a Prebendary of Chichester.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. C. A. Heartley, B.D., to be Bampton Lecturer for 1845.

Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, to be Governor-General of India.

Lord Granville Somerset, to have a seat in the Cabinet.

John Young, esq., M.P., to be Secretary to the Treasury.

Henry Mildred Birch, B.A., to be Assistant-Master of Eton College.

JUNE.

Gazette Promotions.

6. Samuel William Need, of Langwith Lodge, Notts, esq., in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, William Welfitt, of Pelham, county of Lincoln, esq., to take the name of Welfitt only, and bear the arms of Welfitt, in the first quarter.

7. Knighted by letters patent, William Cornwallis Harris, esq., Major Bombay Engineers.—11th Light Dragoons, Captain I. Jones, to be Major; unattached brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Rotton, from the 11th Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crosse, from Major unattached, to be

PROMOTIONS.

Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. Watson, from Captain Portuguese Service, to be Major.—Brevet Captain W. S. R. Brady, 36th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Captain Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, 87th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

12. Edward Goulburn, Serjeant-at-Law, to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy in London.

14. Robert Wright Cope Doolan, of Loughall, county Armagh, esq., to take the name of Cope only, and quarter the arms of Cope, in compliance with the will of his cousin Arthur Cope, of Loughall, esq.

18. Major-General Richard Goddard Hare, C.B., in compliance with the wish of his cousin, the late Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart., to take the name of Clarges after Hare.—Anne Eliza Bryan (formerly George), of Gloucester-place, Middlesex, spinster, the reputed daughter of the late George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, county of Kilkenny, Captain Grenadier Guards, to use the name of Bryan only.—William Lee, of Cadogan-place, Middlesex, and Nibley-house, county of Gloucester, gentleman, in regard to the memory of his friend, John Jortin, of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, of Wootton-under-Edge, and of Nibley-house, esq., having succeeded to the estates of that gentleman, in the counties of Gloucester and Kent, and the city of London, to take the name of Jortin after Lee.

20. John Cunliffe Lister, of Fairfield-hall, in Addingham, county of York, second but now eldest surviving son and heir apparent of Ellis Cunliffe Lister, (formerly Cunliffe,) of Manningham-hall, in Bradford, county of York, esq., by Mary, daughter of William Ewbank, afterwards Kay, of Hull, esq., to take the name of Kay only.—William Beauchamp Kershaw, only son of William Kershaw, nephew by the sister of Joseph Hanson, of Strangeways-hall, county of Lancaster, esq., to take the name of Hanson only, and bear the arms of Hanson.

25. Brevet Captains Barton Tenison, 10th Foot; Henry Kean, 97th Foot; and the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice, 1st Life Guards, to be Majors in the Army.

28. Captain Parry Mitchell, 53rd Foot, to be brevet Major in the Army.

Naval Promotion.

Lieutenant W. H. Aldham, to the rank of Commander.

Members returned to Parliament.

Enniskillen.—Hon. Henry Arthur Cole.

Kilmarnock, &c.—Hon. Edward P. Bouverie.

Lancashire (South).—William Entwisle, esq.

JULY.

Gazette Promotions.

1. Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., to be G.C.B.

2. John Jephson, of Rowthorne, county of Derby, gentleman, and Mary Ann, widow of William Rowley, of Sheffield, gentleman, to use the name of Rowley after Jephson, after their intended marriage.—2nd West India Regiment, Major Henry C. Cobbe, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain Herbert Mends, to be Major.—Brevet Captain John Daniel de Cartaret, 68th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

10. The Hon. Lucy Maria Kerr, to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—Royal Marines, Colonel Second Commandant John Owen, to be Colonel Commandant and Deputy-Adjutant-General; Colonel Second Commandant John Wright, to be Colonel Commandant of the Chatham Division; Lieut.-Colonel Charles Menzies, to be Colonel Second Commandant; Captain and Brevet Major Hugh Mitchell, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

12. Captain H. W. S. Stewart, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be brevet Major in the Army.

22. James Lilley, esq., to be Colonial Surgeon for her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

23. John Hall Morse, esq., only son of John Morse, formerly of Sprowston-hall, Norfolk, afterwards of Mount Ida, in the same county, and late of Montague-square, esq., deceased, (in compliance with the will of the said John Morse,) to take the surname of Boycott after Morse, and bear the arms of Boycott quarterly with those of Morse.

26. 53rd Foot, Major W. G. Gold, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. L. Black, to be Major.—60th Foot, brevet Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major C. L. Nesbitt, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major R. Rumley, to be Major.—61st Foot, Major A. M'Leod, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Cap-

PROMOTIONS.

tain W. Jones, to be Major.—80th Foot, Major T. Bunbury, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. W. Nunn, to be Major.

29. Francis Bradley, of Gore Court, in Tunstall, Kent, esq., a Deputy Lieutenant for that county (out of regard to his paternal family of Dyne), to take the surname of Dyne after Bradley.

30. 12th Light Dragoons, Captain E. Pole, to be Major.—11th Foot, Captain J. Fordyce, to be Major.—34th Foot, Captain R. W. Byron, to be Major.—Brevet Captain William Chadwick, 81st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Naval Promotions.

To be Captains—William Kelly (*c*), G. H. Seymour, C. F. Hutton.

To be Retired Captains—William Holman, John Forbes.

Appointment.—Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief at Cork.

Members returned to Parliament.

Birmingham.—Richard Spooner, esq.
Limerick.—James Kelly, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. G. Bland, to be Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, Northumberland.

Rev. T. L. Strong and the Rev. J. Collinson, to be Honorary Canons of the Cathedral Church, Durham.

Rev. Dr. Warneford to be a Honorary Canon of Gloucester.

Civil Preferments.

John Henry Hodson, esq., of the Oxford circuit; Charles H. Whitehurst, esq., of the Midland circuit; John William Alexander, esq., of the Oxford circuit; Robert Charles Hildyard, esq., Northern circuit, and who is also Queen's Counsel for the Duchy of Lancaster, were sworn in as Queen's Counsel; and the following gentlemen were also sworn in as Serjeants-at-Law — Edward Balfour, esq., John Alexander Kinglake, esq., of the Western circuit, and Charles Chadwick Jones, esq., of the Home circuit.—John David Chambers, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of Salisbury.

AUGUST.

Gazette Promotions.

2. 1st Dragoon Guards, Captain J. S. Schonswar, to be Major.—Grenadier Foot Guards, Lieutenant and Captain the Hon. R. Bruce, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

5. Sir William Owen Barlow, (late Sir William Owen,) of Lawrenny, county of Pembroke, Bart., in compliance with the will of his near relation, Hugh Barlow, (formerly Hugh Owen,) of Lawrenny-hall, esq., deceased, some time M.P. for Pembroke, to continue to use the surname of Barlow after Owen; and bear the arms of Barlow, of Lawrenny, quarterly, in the first quarter, with his own family arms.

17. Mr. Serjeant Adams, to be Assistant Judge of the Court of Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Middlesex.

19. Ralph Bernal, the younger, esq., M.P. for Chipping Wycombe, and Catherine Isabella Osborne, spinster, only surviving child and heiress-at-law of the late Sir Thomas Osborne, formerly of Newtown Anner, county of Tipperary, Bart., after their marriage, to use the surname of Osborne only, and the said Ralph Bernal to bear the arms of Osborne, quarterly, in the first quarter, with his own family arms.—William Wakeford Attree, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner for special purposes.—60th Foot, Captain F. Murray to be Major.

20. 23rd Foot, Captain H. Seymour, to be Major.—94th Foot, Captain C. Cotton, to be Major.—Brevet Major A. Champain, 23rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Captain I. Walker, 3rd West India Regiment, to be Major in the Army.

23. 8th Light Dragoons, Captain F. G. Shewell, to be Major.—Brevet Captain H. Pratt, 36th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—John Falcon, late of Workington, and now of Whitehaven, Cumberland, gentleman, in compliance with the will of his grandfather, Thomas Harrison, esq., to take the name of Harrison only, and bear the arms of Harrison quarterly with Falcon.

30. Captain C. B. Grey, 42nd Foot, to be brevet Major in the Army.—Robert Panting, of Leighton, county of Salop,

esq., second surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Panting and grandson of the Rev. Stephen Panting, M.A., Vicar of Wellington and Wrockwardine, by Josina, third daughter and coheiress of Rev. Laurence Gardner, M.A., Vicar of High Ercall and Prebendary of Lichfield, in compliance with the will of his cousin John Gardner, of Sansaw, county of Salop, esq., to take the name and arms of Gardner instead of Panting.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Commanders.—Edward Hill and Edward C. Earle.

To be Retired Commanders.—Charles Patriarch and George Elrington.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Cirencester.—The Hon. G. A. F. Villiers.

Dudley.—John Benbow, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. E. Lance, to be Prebendary of Wells.

Rev. T. M. Brown, to be Honorary Canon of Gloucester.

Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, to be Honorary Canon of Norwich.

Rev. H. Raikes, to be Honorary Canon of Chester.

Rev. H. J. Stevenson, to be Honorary Canon of Worcester.

Rev. S. Thornton, to be Honorary Canon of Peterborough.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. T. Hirst, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School, at Bakewell, Derbyshire.

SEPTEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

17. William Turner Holloway, of Nash-court, in the parish of Cam, county of Gloucester, gentleman, eldest son of Samuel Holloway, by Nancy his late wife, daughter (and whilst living co-heir expectant) of Thomas Hadley, both of Cam aforesaid, gentleman, to take the surname of Turner, in lieu of Holloway.

20. 63rd Foot, Major A. C. Pole, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain A. G. Sedley, to be Major, *vice* Pole.

30. Richard Parkinson, of Hexgreave-park and Thurgarton Priory, both of Nottingham, esq., eldest son of John Parkinson, of Ley-fields, in the said county, esq., by Anne his late wife, one of the sisters of Richard Milward, late of Hexgreave-park aforesaid, esq., deceased, in compliance with the last will of his maternal uncle, the said Richard Milward, to take the name of Milward, in lieu of Parkinson, and use the arms of Milward.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Commodore of Second Class.—W. Jones, of the *Penelope*.

To be Retired Captain.—Thomas Gallwey.

To be Commanders.—W. Southey, G. M. Hunter, J. B. Marsh, P. H. Dyke, H. C. Otter, G. Wodehouse, J. Sankey, and J. M. Potbury, Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Sir S. Pym.

To be Retired Commanders (of 1830).—R. E. Twigg, W. Milne (*b*), A. Dale, William Smith (*c*), James Wallace (*b*), James Fitzmaurice, and J. P. Blennerhasset.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Lancashire (*North*).—John T. Clifton, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. B. Stonehouse, to the Archdeaconry of Stow.

Rev. G. N. Barrow, to be Honorary Canon of Bristol.

Rev. H. Blayds, to be a Canon of Wells.

Rev. J. Collyer, to be Archdeacon of Norwich.

Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, jun., D.D., to be a Canon of Westminster.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Mr. Alderman Brown, to be Chamberlain of London.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

4. 43rd Foot, Major-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, K.C.B., to be Colonel 65th Foot; Capt. C. E.

PROMOTIONS.

Gold, to be Major.—Brevet Capt. E. O. Wrench, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army. — Sir Robert Smirke, Knight, James Pennethorne, esq., to constitute, with the Official Referees appointed under the Metropolitan Building Act, a Board for the examination of Candidates for the office of District Surveyor within the limits of the said Act.

7. Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley) summoned to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, in the county of Lancaster.

8. 6th Dragoons, Captain the Hon. Henry Crichton, to be Major.—31st Foot, Major John Byrne, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Major George Baldwin to be Major.

11. Brevet Captain Gustavus Thomas Hume, 4th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

14. Edward Lord Ellenborough, created Viscount Southam, of Southam, county of Gloucester, and Earl of Ellenborough, county of Cumberland.—William Henry Draper, esq., to be Attorney-General for Upper Canada; Wm. Morris, esq., to be Receiver-General for Canada; D. B. Papineau, esq., to be Commissioner for Crown Lands for Canada; James Smith, esq., to be Attorney-General for Lower Canada; Dominick Daly, esq., to be Secretary for Canada; John Downie, esq., to be First Puisne Judge for British Guiana; and Francesco Dalmas, esq., to be Cashier to the Government of Malta.

15. James Bellairs, of Haverfordwest, esq., in compliance with the last will of Wm. Stevenson, late of Stamford, county of Lincoln, esq., to take the name and arms of Stevenson only.

21. James Earl of Glasgow, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Renfrew.

22. 23rd Foot, Captain Charles Crutchley, to be Major.—Randal Gossip, of Thorp Arch-hall, county of York, esq., and Christiana his wife, only daughter of the late William Marshall, of Newton Kyme, in the said county, esq., sometime Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd West York Militia, deceased, and sister and sole heir of William Hatfield (heretofore William Marshall), late of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, and of Newton Kyme, esq., to take the surname of Hatfield, in lieu of Gossip; and the arms of Hatfield in the first quarter.

28. The Right Hon. William Magnay, of Postford House, Surrey, Lord Mayor of the City of London, and the heirs male of his body, created a Baronet.

29. George William Featherstonhaugh, esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Havre-de-Grace.

30. Earl of Ellenborough, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Major-Generals James Dennis and Thomas Valiant, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order.—Lieut.-Colonel Edward James Smith, Bengal Engineers, and Lieut.-Colonel John Gavin Drummond, of Bengal Native Infantry, to be Companions of the said Order.

31. Arthur Lyttleton MacLeod, of Arley Castle, Stafford, esq., late a Captain in the Army, eldest son of Major-General Norman MacLeod, by Hester Annabella, daughter of Arthur Earl of Mount Norris, in compliance with the last will of his maternal uncle, George Earl of Mount Norris, to take the name of Annesley, in lieu of MacLeod, and bear the arms of Annesley quarterly.

Naval Preferments.

To be Captain.—Owen Stanley.

To be Retired Captain.—Joshua Treacey.

To be Commanders.—T. R. Eden, J. C. Hoseason, R. A. Oliver.

To be Retired Commanders.—Joseph Maginn, Robert Jones, Henry Overend, Francis Beaumont, Samuel F. Carter, Thomas Cull.

In consequence of the Visit of the King of the French, and Her Majesty's Visit to Portsmouth, Commander W. H. Hall, of the *Victoria and Albert* Yacht, to be Captain; Lieut. Wm. Langham, of the same, to be Commander. Also to the rank of Commander, Lieut. T. Smith, (1815,) Flag-Lieutenant to the Lords of the Admiralty on receiving the King of the French; Lieut. R. Jones (b. 1823), the officer in command of the *Victory* on the auspicious visit of Her Majesty; Lieut. J. C. Prevost (1835), Flag-Lieutenant to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Sir Charles Rowley; and Lieut. W. C. Chamberlain (1840), Commander of the *Dwarf*, tender to the Royal Yacht, specially appointed to attend on the Commander-in-Chief of the French squadron while at Portsmouth.

PROMOTIONS.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. Hemery, to be Dean of Jersey.

The Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, to the office of Sub-Almoner to Her Majesty.

Rev. H. Foulis, to be an Honorary Prebend of Lincoln.

Rev. C. Gryllis, to be Prebend of Heredun Marney, in the church of Endillion, Cornwall.

Rev. C. Johnstone, to be a Canon Residentiary of York.

Rev. J. M. Prower, to be an Honorary Canon of Bristol.

Civil Preferments.

Mr. Alderman Gibbs, to be Lord Mayor of London.

Alderman Wm. Hunter and Alderman Thomas Sidney, to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Thomas Sidney, esq., to be Alderman of Billingsgate Ward.

F. G. Moon, esq., to be Alderman of Portsoken Ward.

NOVEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

1. Captain C. Campbell, 39th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Thomas Horne, esq., to be Attorney-General, and Valentine Fleming, esq., Solicitor General, of Van Diemen's Land.

4. Richard Henry Vade, of Upper Brook-street, esq., only surviving son and heir of the Rev. Ashton Vade, clerk, Rector of Hardingstone, Northampton, by Mary Rachel, eldest daughter of the Hon. Richard Walpole, third son of Horatio first Lord Walpole, of Woolterton, to take the name of Walpole after Vade, and bear the arms of Walpole.

8. 1st Foot Guards, Major and Colonel E. Clive to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Colonel H. R. Ferguson to be Major; Lieut. and Captain J. Spottiswoode to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Captain J. Stainforth, 64th Foot, to be Major in the Army; brevet Major J. Stainforth, 64th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

11. Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, of Shenston Lodge, county of Stafford, G.C.B., created a Baronet.—Richard C. Pennell, esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Registrar, and John Doveton, esq. to be Treasurer, for the island of St. Helena.—William Trevelyan Kevill, of Croft-castle, county of Hereford, an infant, (in compliance with the last will of his maternal grandfather, Somerset Davies, esq., of Croft Castle,) to take the name of Davies after Kevill, and quarter the arms of Davies.

18. William Westbrooke Burton, esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, knighted by patent.

19. 8th Foot, Captain John Longfield, to be Major.—63rd Foot, Captain George Green to be Major.—Brevet Major Robert Preston, 63rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

22. 13th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Van Straubenzee, from the 39th Foot, to be Major, *vice* brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. Havelock, who exchanges.

29. George Relph Greenhow, of Keven Ila, near Uske, and Turner's Hill, Cheshunt, gentleman, second son of John Greenhow, late of High-house, Stainton, Westmoreland, gentleman, deceased, by Anne, second daughter of George Relph, late of Penrith, and sister and coheir of Cuthbert Relph, late of Turner's Hill, esq., both deceased, to take the name of Relph after Greenhow.—49th Foot, Capt. J. L. Dennis, to be Major.

Naval Preferments.

To be Captain.—Commander H. R. Sturt (1830), of the *Rose*, 18.

To be Commanders.—W. Tringham, of the *Victoria and Albert* Yacht; Archibald G. Bulman.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Dr. Cramer, to be Dean of Carlisle.

Rev. H. K. Bonney, D.D., to be Archdeacon of Lincoln, and Fourth Residentiary Canon.

Rev. Dr. M'Caul, to be Canon of St. Paul's.

Rev. J. Cartwright, to be Precentor of Durham.

DECEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

6. Scots Fusilier Guards, Brevet Col. W. T. Knollys to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. E. W. F. Walker to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—59th Foot, Major-General Sir J. Harvey, K.C.B., to be

PROMOTIONS.

Colonel.—Brevet Captain J. Jameson, of 65th Foot, Captain A. M. Douglas, of 88th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

7. William Drew Stent, of Fittleworth, county of Sussex, esq., in memory of William Lucas Shadwell, (formerly William Shadwell,) of Hastings, esq., to take the surnames of Lucas Shadwell, in lieu of his present surname; and bear the arms of Shadwell quarterly, in the first quarter, with the arms of Lucas.

13. 9th Foot, Lieut.-General Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., from 52nd Foot, to be Colonel.—52nd Foot, Major-General Sir E. Gibbs, K.C.B., from 68th Foot, to be Colonel.—68th Foot, Major-General C. Nichol to be Colonel.—William Gore Ouseley, esq., (now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio Janeiro,) to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation.—John Fiennes Crampton, esq., (now First Paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna), to be Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Cantons.—Francis Farrant, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia.

16. Denis Benjamin Viger, esq., to be President of the Committee of the Executive Council of Canada; Henry Sherwood, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Upper Canada; William Fuller, Boteler, esq., Q.C., to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, *vice* Edward Goulburn, serjeant-at-law, resigned.

20. 17th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel P. M'Pherson, to be Major.—60th Foot, Major the Hon. G. A. Spencer, to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain E. C. Gifford, to be Major.—Brevet Captain F. Stupart, of the 26th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. C. T. Vaughan, to be Head Master of Harrow School.

IRISH STATE TRIAL.

In our last volume will be found an account of the progress of the repeal agitation in Ireland; and our narrative stated that Government had at length found it necessary to interpose with the arm of the law, and that a true bill had been found by the grand jury of the city of Dublin against Mr. O'Connell and his principal associates, charging them with a seditious conspiracy. Under various pretexts for delay on the part of the defendants, the trial was deferred until the 15th of January in the present year, and we propose now to give an account of the proceedings at the trial, at somewhat greater length than usual, on account of the national importance of the subject, and the interest taken by the public in the result.

It was fully intended that the trial should commence on Monday, the 15th of January; and on the previous Friday, Mr. Moore, one of the counsel for the defendants, (or traversers, as they were called, because they had *traversed* the indictment,) moved the Court of Queen's Bench that the panel of special jurors struck in the case should be quashed, and that a *mandamus* should issue to the Recorder, commanding him to place on the jury list the names of twenty-seven persons who had been omitted, and whose clai had previously been allowed b him when he signed the list; t that a new sheriff's list shoul be made out, and that until th jury should be struck from th amended list, the trial should b postponed to the 1st of F bruary, 1844. This motion w opposed by the Attorney-Gener and after some discussion, th Chief Justice said that the cou were unanimous in rejecting th application.

On Monday, the 15th, the Cou of Queen's Bench was crowd with barristers and spectators, the full expectation that the tr would then commence. All t Judges were on the bench, name the Chief Justice, Mr. Just Burton, Mr. Justice Crampt Mr. Justice Perrin. The coun for the Crown were—the Attorn General, the Solicitor-Gener Sergeant Warren, Mr. Brewst Q.C., Mr. Martley, Q.C., M Freeman, Q.C., Mr. Benne Q.C., and Mr. Tomb, Q.C., a Messrs. Holmes, Smyley, Bak and Napier. The counsel the traversers were—Mr. Moo Q.C., Mr. Henn, Q.C., M Whiteside, Q.C., Mr. M'Dona Q.C., Mr. Monahan, Q.C., M Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Sir Colem O'Loghlen, and Messrs. O'Hag O'Hea, Close, and Perrin. T

traversers were called into court —namely, Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, John Gray, Thomas Steele, Richard Barrett, the Rev. Thomas Tierney, Charles Gavin Duffy, Thomas Matthew Ray, and the Rev. Peter James Tyrrell. Mr. Cantwell formally announced the death of Mr. Tyrrell. Mr. O'Connell obtained leave to robe himself, and reappeared in his wig and gown.

Before the jury were sworn, Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, on the part of Daniel O'Connell, challenged the array, on the ground of the irregularities in the preparation of the jury lists which had already been so amply discussed. Sir Coleman stated that the challenges of the other traversers were identically the same, and would be handed in very shortly. The Attorney-General demurred to the challenge, which raised the question debated previously, and this was argued over again, at great length.

The Judges pronounced their decision *seriatim*. The Lord Chief Justice observed, that over the Recorder, within his own jurisdiction, the Court of Queen's Bench had no control, unless fraud or malversation were charged against him, which it was not; and therefore the court must accept the panel as it came from the sheriff. He condemned the proposition made by Mr. Moore, as tending to open the door for ruinous delays of justice. Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Crampton concurred with the Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Perrin, with some doubt, dissented. The demurrer was of course allowed, in accordance with the decision of a majority; and the court adjourned at half-past seven, without swearing the jury.

The court resumed at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 16th. Considerable delay took place in calling over the jury, and selecting twelve names. Some of the defaulters were fined, and others were excused on the ground of ill health. At length twelve jurymen were sworn, and the following are their names:—James Hamilton, foreman; Edward Roper, Edward Clarke, Francis Faulkner, John Croker, Henry Flynn, Henry Thompson, Anston Floyd, John Rigby, Robert Hanna, William Longfield, William Ord.

Mr. Napier opened the pleadings, and then the Attorney-General (Mr. T. B. C. Smith) rose to state the case. He first described the nature of the charge against the defendants:—

In the words of the indictment, the traversers stood accused of having "conspired and confederated together to raise and create discontent and disaffection among her Majesty's subjects, and to excite them to hatred and contempt of the government and constitution of the realm as by law established, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to the said government and constitution, and to stir up hatred, jealousy, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects; and especially to promote among her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility towards and against her Majesty's subjects in England; and to excite discontent and disaffection in the army; and to cause large numbers of persons to meet together, at different times and at different places, for the unlawful purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby created, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration

of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution of this realm as by law established; and particularly, by those means to bring about and accomplish a dissolution of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland; and also by means of inflammatory and seditious publications to intimidate Parliament, and thereby bring about changes and alterations in the laws and constitution of this realm as now by law established; and to bring into hatred and disrepute the tribunals established for the administration of the law therein, and to assume and usurp the prerogative of the Crown in the establishment of courts for the administration of the law."

He proceeded to explain the offence of conspiracy in the legal acceptation; citing various received authorities. Conspiracy is a combination and agreement by persons to do some illegal act or acts, or to effect some legal purpose by illegal means. It is not necessary to prove that two parties came together and actually agreed to a common design; but it might be inferred from their pursuing a common object and resorting to common means. In the case of the Queen *versus* Murphy, Mr. Justice Coleridge observed: "I ought also to tell you, that by finding the defendants guilty you will not, as has been said, affect the right of petitioning. It is not wrongful to assemble in a public meeting to petition Parliament against that which is alleged to be a public grievance; neither is it unlawful to refuse payment of the church-rate in money, and to leave the collector to obtain payment by taking the goods of the party, as is constantly done in the case of the Quakers: but it is unlawful, by means like those charged in this indictment, to prevent those rates being levied on the goods of the party. It is not necessary that it should be proved that those defendants met to concoct this scheme, nor is it necessary that they should have originated it. If a conspiracy be already formed, and a person joins it afterwards, he is equally guilty.

The act of either party is considered to be done by the rest and is evidence against the rest In the case of the King *versus* York, Mr. Justice Rooke instructed the jury, that if the defendant went beyond the mere purpose of enlightening the minds of the people upon speculative points to excite a spirit of discontent and sedition, or even if his speeches had that tendency, he must take the consequences. In 1819, in the case of the King *versus* Hunt, Mr. Justice Bayley said alluding to "drilling:"—"If the object of the drilling is to secure the attention of the persons drilled to disaffected speeches, and give confidence by an appearance of strength to those willing to join them, that would be illegal; or, if they were to say 'We will have what we want whether it is agreeable to law or not;' a meeting for that purpose however it may be masked, if it is really for a purpose of that kind is illegal."

The Attorney-General proceeded:—

He should be told, forsooth, that the meetings dispersed peaceably. Why, the dispersion of those meetings peaceably, and the intention that they should disperse peaceably, was one of the

most aggravated parts of the whole proceeding. The multitude were peaceable, because the parties knew that the time had not arrived for an outbreak. "*The hour of England's infirmity was to be Ireland's opportunity!*" That was the language of one of the traversers. "*Wait, will you be ready to come when we call you? You must wait till the time arrives.*" If that course were not adopted, the conspiracy would necessarily be broken up at a much earlier period; because part of the conspiracy was, to have the organization complete from north to south and from east to west; then the signal was to be given. Therefore it was that those meetings peaceably dispersed. "Others again might go there," as Lord Tenterden said, "who meditated mischief at some future time, when those drilled, who up to this period had been without arms, might have arrived at a further stage in military discipline." In another part of his judgment Lord Tenterden said, "When we consider that these country people came marching in this way through the town of Manchester, bearing flags and banners inscribed with mottoes, not merely containing high-sounding words, as the learned counsel would infer, (for the court cannot so view them,) but inscriptions of 'No Corn-laws,' 'Better die like freemen than be sold like slaves,' and various other expressions of defiance, it is manifest there was an avowed intention to insult those who were intrusted with the administration of justice and the laws; and, if possible, by a show of numbers, to overawe and prevent them from interfering with the object their leader might be supposed to have had." Were they to be told that they might have hundreds and thousands of persons assembled, whose course of proceeding was to be regulated by the direction which they might receive from any individual who might tell them to separate peaceably—who might do so for the purpose of carrying out further the designs of his conspiracy, aware that the organization was not complete, reserving the withdrawal of the mask which concealed his design until the time arrived for doing so? He denied that the circumstance of their being peaceable or ending peaceably, when they were assembled together under the control of any one man, who might give them one direction or another, was consistent with the law of the land; and he should ever hold so until he heard the contrary authoritatively laid down.

The Attorney-General next applied himself to the facts of the case: and he began the history of the repeal agitation with the Association established by Mr. O'Connell soon after the Emancipation Act, in 1829; suppressed by a proclamation of Earl Grey's government in Jan. 1831. He cited Lord Althorp's declaration against repeal in 1831, when he said that "civil war itself would be preferable to the dismemberment and destruction of the empire;" King William's speech from the throne in 1833, asking for "such additional powers as might be found necessary in Ireland for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace, and for preserving and strengthening the Legislative Union between the two countries;" Lord John Russell's declaration against repeal in the debate on the address reply-

ing to that speech; the Coercion Act; the rejection of Mr. O'Connell's motion for repeal, by 523 to 38, in 1834, showing the fixed determination of the legislature. In 1838, Mr. O'Connell established the "General Association," which had for one of its objects, as was the case in every association that had been formed by Mr. O'Connell, the collection of money, or, as it was then called, "Justice-rent." In 1838, the Precursor Association was formed; in February 1840, the Repeal Association. He then minutely explained the organization of that society, composed of "Associates" paying 1*s*., "Members" paying or collecting 20*s*., and "Volunteers." He produced repeal cards, engraved with the names of battles in which the Irish triumphed over Danes or English, and other anti-English allusions; with the declaration of the Dungannon Volunteers in 1782, that the union was illegal; and Mr. Saurin's declaration, "You may make the union a law, but you cannot make it binding on conscience." They would, he dared say, in the course of that case hear extracts, not only from a speech of Mr. Saurin, but also from Lord Plunket, and the late Lord Chief Justice of that court: but the defendants, in using them, never added that those speeches were delivered by those illustrious personages as members of the Irish House of Commons, and never after the Act of Union was carried. He next came to the monster-meetings; beginning with that of Trim, on the 16th of March, 1843, where Mr. O'Connell descanted on Ireland's capabilities to fling a Russian or any other "foreign invader" into the sea, and disenthrall the land of its oppressors; the "foreign invader" evidently meaning the "Saxon foreigner." He next described the multitudinous assemblages at the Repeal meetings; the drilling and military array of the multitudes attending; which had their precedent in the Manchester meetings in 1819, and in the Irish proceedings of 1797, the year before the rebellion. At Trim, Mr. Barrett called on the people "to be tranquil, resolved, and well-organized; because, when England wanted their services, Ireland had but to stamp her foot and be free." Mr. O'Connell, looking at the multitude around him, asked, "Would they consent to be everlasting slaves? They would answer, 'No;' and he would join in the response and say, 'I shall either be in my grave or be a freeman.'" Did they recollect the observation of Lord Tenterden, in which he adverted to the inscription on banners in speaking of the illegality of associations? "Better to die like a freeman than to be sold like a slave." Mr. Smith quoted more such sayings, and remarked, that during the whole of the last session of Parliament not a petition was sent up from these meetings, though he believed that recently there had been a great activity in purchasing parchment in order to get rid of that notorious fact. He next quoted a poem from the *Nation* newspaper, beginning, "Who fears to speak of Ninety-eight?" a single specimen of a whole volume of inflammatory matter; then a prose paper from the *Nation*, headed "Something is coming," in which the writer said, that if England had not made concessions in 1783, a "Rocham-

baud or a Lafayette would have landed on the coasts, and a half campaign would have seen an independent Irish flag waving over the Castle;" and another paper, called "Our Nationality." He regretted to observe the part that temperance bands took at the great meetings: the leaders in 1798 made sobriety a part of their system. He quoted Mr. O'Connell's celebrated speech at Mallow, in which he said, "They may trample on my body, but it will be my dead body;" and the assertion that the Queen might issue writs to summon an Irish Parliament. He cited the Act of Union, to show that that could not be done unless the Act were void; and asked if any counsel on the other side would say that it was void? (Mr. O'Connell—"Yes.") At Donnybrook the people were particularly exhorted to peace. Physical force was only to be made use of in the first instance, for the purposes of organization, which was afterwards to be made available to "make Ireland a nation again, and strike off the dominion of the foe and the foreigner;" which meant a repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, Great Britain being the foe and the foreigner. At the same meeting, Mr. O'Connell adverted to certain monies sent from America on the 4th of July, the anniversary of American independence.

At five o'clock, the Attorney-General stopped, and proposed an adjournment.

Some discussion arose as to the disposal of the jury. Eventually, they were allowed to go to their homes; it being understood that they should avoid all communication on the subject of the trial.

Third Day. — On Wednesday morning, the 17th, the Court assembled at ten o'clock, and the Attorney-General resumed his account of the Repeal agitation. He took up the narrative at the meeting of Baltinglass, on the 6th of August, where Mr. O'Connell called on every man determined to meet him there again when he should require him, to hold up a hand; boasting of the irresistible because peaceable multitude that he should soon have. It was not unimportant to inquire what was the effect upon those who heard these inflammatory addresses.

He was in a position to prove the observations of some of those assembled thousands. One man was heard to declare, "We are determined to get Repeal, as we are all sober, and shall not be put down as we were in 1798." Another observed, "Let us wait with patience for a few months; the time is nigher than you think: Ireland was trampled on, but it shall be no longer so." Others exclaimed, they would turn out to a man and fight for Repeal. Others, that they would and should have Repeal, and that this part of the country would die to a man, but that they were afraid of the sea-side fellows not standing to them; and that Father Lawler told them in the chapel it was too far gone now; and that they should get it, but not without blood being shed. Some persons among the lower orders were heard to say, that if they were not sure of getting it, there would not be a blow of work done in Ireland, and that the people would rise to a man. Others contradicted this, saying the people did not intend to raise a disturbance, but that the only way they wanted to get their rights was by peace; but that on being refused that, foreign powers were to strike the blow.

At the Tara meeting on the 15th August the numbers were variously estimated at 100,000 to 1,000,000. The spot was selected as the scene of the defeat of those engaged in the rebellion of 1798.

Actually hundreds—he might, he believed, say thousands—of persons were seen upon their knees, plucking a wild plant growing over the grave of those who fell in the rebellion, and who were buried there, (a wild geranium, with a red leaf,) under an impression which those poor people had that the colour of the leaf arose from the slaughter of those who fell there.

At this meeting, Mr. O'Connell ridiculed the Duke of Wellington's military preparations; complimented the army,—"the bravest army in the world;" recited the legend of the Limerick women; propounded his plan by which the Queen was at once to summon an Irish Parliament; and exhorted the people to keep out of the Petit Sessions Courts and attend the "Arbitrators'" Courts. This project, said Mr. Smith, was decidedly illegal; and perhaps the more so because it was adopted in consequence of the exercise of the Crown's prerogative in dismissing magistrates who had attended Repeal meetings. At the Tara dinner, Dr. Gray boasted that the Irish press was a political press—"its politics were those of Ireland." Mr. O'Connell alluded to "the might that slumbers in a peasant's right arm," multiplied by 600,000 or 750,000 (taken as the numbers at the meeting): he said, "While I live, that outbreak will not take place; but sooner or later"—"the day will come when they will rue their want of policy, and will weep, perhaps in tears of blood, for their want of consideration;" and he boasted that "no general ever had an army more submissive to his commands than the people of Ireland are to the wishes of a single individual." At Roscommon, he said, "the man who drinks may elevate his courage for a time," but he commended "the steady slow step and the regular march of the Teetotalers—"there is not an army in the world that would fight with *my* Irish Teetotalers: Teetotalism *therefore* is the foundation-stone of the edifice of Irish liberty." On the 22d August, Mr. O'Connell produced, at a meeting of the Repeal Association, his plan "for the renewed action of the Irish Parliament;" and on the 26th, the *Nation* contained a paper in which it was declared that "resistance to the Union has become a duty." On the 4th September, divers monies were received from several places in the United States; and then, Mr. O'Connell attacked the recent Queen's Speech on proroguing Parliament, to which he afterwards produced a counter-manifesto. In his remarks introducing this document, he spurned the charges in the Speech against the Repealers, as being "false as hell;" treating the Speech, however, as emanating from the Ministers only. On the same day, Mr. O'Connell suggested a plan, reserved for an emergency, by which the people of Ireland might leave the harvest uncut and abstain from the use of exciseable commodities; a plan, said Mr. Smith, projected in 1797, to embarrass the Government. Mr. O'Connell then propounded his scheme for the assembling of a Preservative Society—three hundred gentlemen, from places to be represented in the Irish Parliament; but shielded from the character of delegates by

each paying 100*l.*, and meeting "accidentally" to dine with Mr. O'Connell; as if it were possible by any such contrivance to conceal the true character of the assemblage! Mr. Smith quoted from the *Pilot*, a letter, by "Richard Power, P.P.," on "the duty of a soldier," declaring that the soldier ought to fight against the *enemies* of his country, but that he was not bound to obey if ordered to go beyond that rule, or "enter upon a war of plunder or oppression against an unoffending people;" with other papers, speaking in terms of compassion, if not approval, of Jubee, a soldier who shot Adjutant Roberts on Mackay, and of M'Manus, who dropped dead at drill. He mentioned the Loughrea meeting, where Mr. O'Connell dilated on his physical power. The Clifden meeting, where Dr. Gray boasted of the "troops of peasant cavalry," and Mr. O'Connell asked the people if they did not "hate Saxon tyranny as much as the natives of other parts of Ireland?" Lismore, where he said, "If you were wanted by me to-morrow, would you come?" The Rath of Mullaghmast, where a handbill was handed about, giving "A full and true account of the dreadful slaughter and murder of Mullaghmast, on the bodies of 400 Roman Catholics;" which document concluded by saying that "England was doing in India what was formerly perpetrated in that country, and she should also deserve to be subdued, if Irishmen were cowardly enough to give her the opportunity." Here a crown, corresponding with an Irish gold crown preserved in the College Museum, was placed on Mr. O'Connell's head; and the resolutions called the "Leinster Declaration of Repeal," were passed, pledging those present "individually and collectively, to follow his guidance under any and every circumstance that may arise; and, come weal or woe, never to desert the constitutional standard of Repeal which he has raised." At the subsequent dinner, Mr. John O'Connell, in toasting the Queen, said—"Her Ministers may fix her throne amidst bloody fields, and blazing cities, and slaughtered corpses. Let them take care that the ruddiest stream flowing might not be their own blood, and the brightest and fiercest flame might not be from the stronghold from which they now insult the Irish people." Mr. Barrett and Dr. Gray were also speakers at the dinner. At a meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 3d October, a letter was read from the Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Loughrea, (a municipal body,) in which the writer said, that it had been determined to expel from the number of Commissioners two or three "recusants"—persons who refused to join the Repeal Association! Mr. Steel here delivered the speech, Mr. Bond Hughes's report of which had been the subject of controversy: Mr. Smith challenged the traversers to produce their own reporters in evidence. He had now come down to the Clontarf meeting—the order for the "Repeal cavalry," advertised in the *Nation*—the suppression of the meeting by proclamation; and the meeting held instead at Calvert's Theatre, on the 9th October. Here most of the traversers were present, and a resolution was passed, "That no power on earth, but the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, had power or

authority to make our laws;" a resolution similar to one proposed in 1782, when, however, Ireland had a separate Parliament. The order for Repeal cavalry was treated by Mr. O'Connell as a quiz, not worth attention; but the advertisement was not withdrawn, only the word "troops" was altered to "groups," and the words "officer," "muster," "parade," and others, were omitted. In conclusion the Attorney-General maintained that his statement made out the charge which he had quoted from the indictment. He admitted that, although an ultimate outbreak was at times alluded to, the meetings were not intended to end in outrage; but he contended, from a review of the entire case, that it was intended more to carry out the principle of intimidation, and to compel Government to take measures under the control and pressure of the multitude.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock; to begin hearing the evidence next day.

On the 5th and 6th days, reporters to newspapers were examined, who gave evidence from their notes taken at the time of the speeches delivered at the various Repeal meetings.

Mr. Charles Ross had been employed by Government in the capacity of reporter, and during his examination there was much contest as to the admissibility of his evidence. In dealing with speeches and other proceedings, he had taken down in full what he considered "material" portions; but of less material portions he had only noted the heads of the subject-matter, or what he called the "topics:" still he said, that those less perfect notes enabled him to give a true "description" of what was uttered. The counsel for the traversers contended, that where notes are only partial, a witness must be entirely restricted to his memory; a doctrine from which the bench dissented. A great part of the cross-examination was devoted to the endeavour to damage the witness's credibility by exposing his motives, and his own personal inconsistencies of conduct or opinions.

Some documents having been read, which had not been included in the bill of particulars, Mr. M'Donagh objected, that the Crown could not be allowed to wander to matters not included in that list. The Attorney-General, however, argued that the Crown was not bound by any rule of law, in cases of conspiracy, to enumerate all the evidence they intend to give: the bill of particulars enumerated certain overt acts alleged against the traversers, which were to be put in evidence, but not all the evidence that was to be adduced in proof of those overt acts. That view was affirmed by the bench.

Seventh day—Monday, January 22.—The proceedings opened with the announcement by the Chief Justice, that a severe cold prevented Mr. Justice Burton from coming down to court. Mr. Hatchell objected to proceeding with the trial otherwise than before a full court. The Attorney-General said that it had been expressly decided in the Bristol riot case, the King *versus* Finney, that where one of the Judges was taken ill the trial could proceed in his absence. The Chief Justice took a note of the objection.

The first witness was Thomas Packer, a lithographic artist employed by Mr. Holbrooke, a litho-

grapher; the witness having drawn several associates', members', and volunteers' cards, and a Repeal warden's diploma, for the Repeal Association. On the volunteers' card were the likenesses of Mr. O'Connell and other celebrated Irishmen. Some of them were very ancient, and the artist was put to his shifts for authorities—"The likeness of Brian Boroihme I copied from the frontispiece of *Keating's History of Ireland*, which Mr. Holbrooke brought to me." "Look at the next likeness on the card."—"That is Olla n Fodlab." (*A laugh.*) "Where did you get his likeness?"—"From my imagination." (*Great laughter.*) "Who suggested the name to you?"—"Mr. Holbrooke. I heard the name discussed by Mr. Holbrooke, Mr. O'Callaghan, and Mr. Davis." "Look at the next likeness."—"That is Saarsfield." "Where did you get it?"—"From an old French engraving in the possession of Mr. Geraghty, the bookseller." "Who brought you there?"—"Mr. Holbrooke brought me to see it." "At whose suggestion was it put on the cards?"—"I believe it was Mr. Holbrooke's wish to have it." "Look at the next."—"That is Hugh O'Neil." "Where did you get that likeness?"—"I think I composed it." (*Laughter.*)

John Ulick Macnamara, a short-hand-writer, gave in evidence a report of the meeting at Tullamore, on the 16th July. He quoted extracts from the speeches of the Reverend Dr. O'Rafferty, Chairman, the Reverend Mr. Spain, the Reverend Mr. Nolan, and the Reverned Mr. Kearney; the last of whom, among other ambiguous language, quoted the lines—

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

Mr. O'Connell made a long speech, of which the following appear to be the most significant passages—"Oh, now I have your pledge, and no honest Irishman ever broke his pledge. Have I not Teetotalers here? ("*Yes.*") I am proud of your confidence. I can collect you together at any time. If I want you, I can get you any day in the week. (*A voice*—"*The sooner you want us the better.*") I am not deluding you, but am able to prove in any court what are the blessings of Repeal; and it is impossible that the people of Ireland can remain any longer in slavery. * * * Oh! little the Saxon knows the gentleness of manners that arises under religious enthusiasm. But if it should be necessary for you to remain in the field till blood shall flow, general never stood by such soldiers. * * * I give command never to vote for any Tory, nor for any else but a Repealer. A friend of mine was coming down from Dublin and saw a man working in a kind of Botany Bay of his own; a number of men were working together near him, but left him to work in a part by himself, solitary and alone, and refused to hold any intercourse with him. My friend was afraid that they belonged to some secret society, and addressing them said, that he hoped that they were not Ribandmen, that they refused to let that poor fellow into their company? but what was their answer?—'Oh, that fellow refused to become a Repealer.' These good men were combined for the cause of Repeal."

Eighth day—Tuesday, January 23.—Mr. Justice Burton was still

absent. The witnesses examined on this day were, Captain Despard, a resident magistrate of Meath, and several policemen; who gave reports touching various monster-meetings.

James Walker, a constable, gave evidence respecting the meeting at Tara: but the principal witness was John Despard, resident magistrate of the county of Meath. The people walked in ranks four deep. There were persons with wands, understood to be Repeal-wardens, who assumed a sort of command over the crowd. People came from Westmeath, Wexford, Dublin, and other counties, in all not less than 100,000; on horseback there were about 7,000; there were nineteen Temperance bands; each body marched up with flags flying and music playing—

"I was standing on a ditch looking at the procession of Mr. O'Connell coming up, and a man said, 'It is not gentlemen whom O'Connell wants here to-day.' I turned and looked at him with astonishment; and I asked him, 'Well then, and whom does he want?' and he said, 'He wants men with bone and sinew like me, who will be able to do the work when the harvest comes.' I asked him where did he come from? He said, from the barony of Shelmonier; and that 2,000 came with him, and that 3,000 joined him in the county of Kildare. Mr. O'Connell's procession having passed by he turned round to me and said, 'You did not take off your hat for Mr. O'Connell?' I answered that I did not. He said, 'You do not belong to our party?' I replied, 'Certainly not.' 'I knew,' returned he, 'by the curl of your lip, that you did not belong to our party.' I which I said that I was very that he had told so much tr 'In truth, my man,' I contin 'I (for I wished to get rid of l am amusing myself here.' W he had said these words a came up and said to him, ' have spoken enough to that tleman; you had better c away now.' On going down the of Tara, the people shouted cheered for the foreigners.] mistook Major Westenra f foreigner. They cried 'Long to the foreigners—without t we would never be able to Repeal.' They shouted for Ledroolha: I afterwards d vered that they meant M. L Rollin."

Ninth and tenth days—Jan 24 *and* 25.—The oral evidence that of James Healy, a const who reported the meeting at laghmast; and James Irwin, a stable, who handed in pla posted by the Repealers in L pool.

Among the documents duced was the handbill hawk the Mullaghmast meeting, rel the traditional massacre t This gave rise to a long di sion; counsel for the trave contending that the docu could not be put in evid because no connection had proved between the traverser the venders of the handbill. the other side, it was argued, the document must be t among the *res gestæ* of the mee as proving its general chara The court decided to admit it

Some papers from the *N* were produced, and occasi more technical discussions. was contended by the counsel Mr. Duffy, that his connec

with the paper had not been proved. But the court held that the proof of his declaration of proprietorship in the office of Mr. Cooper, Comptroller of Stamps, who gave evidence on the point, was sufficient. Other evidence was given, which it is not material to detail.

Eleventh day—Friday, January 26.—Mr. Justice Burton resumed his seat with the other Judges. The day was consumed in reading a number of papers from the Repeal journals; and Charles Hovendon, inspector of police, deposed to having seen Mr. John O'Connell and Dr. Gray act as "Arbitrators" at Blackrock. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Twelfth day—Saturday, January 27.—On this day Mr. Sheil opened the case for the defence, as counsel for Mr. John O'Connell.

He began by alluding to the magnitude of the task before him. He was moved by the incidents of his own political life, which came back upon him when he looked at Mr. O'Connell—"my great political benefactor, my deliverer, my friend;" but solicitude formed no part of his emotion: he relied upon the ascendancy of principle over prejudice in the minds of the jury, and upon the innocence of his client. The same blood flowed in the veins of father and son, the same feelings circulated through their hearts; and with the father Mr. Sheil had toiled, in no dishonourable companionship, for more than half his life, to accomplish that great work whose chief merit was that it was conceived and consummated in the spirit of peace. From the sanguinary aims imputed he knew Mr. O'Connell to shrink with abhorrence. This reliance, said Mr. Sheil, would raise him to the height of his great argument, and enable him to overcome the illness under which he was still labouring. In a speech of eleven or twelve hours, the Attorney-General had read a long series of extracts of speeches from publications, with indignant comments: but, if his indignation was not simulated and merely *ex officio*, why did he stand with folded arms? If the fabric of society was in a blaze, where was the Castle fire-engine — the indictment? Is there not too much reason to think that a project was formed, or rather that a plot was concocted, to decoy and ensnare the traversers? and that a connivance, amounting almost to sanction, was deliberately adopted as a part of the policy of the Government, in order to betray the traversers into indiscretions, of which advantage was in due time to be taken? Was it befitting that the successor of Saurin and of Plunket, the head of the Irish bar, and the representative of its intellect in the House of Commons, should descend from his watch and ward over the public safety to perform functions worthy only of a French commissary of police, and sink into the "Artful Dodger" of the State? What could be his motive? This. He could have obtained no signal advantage by prosecuting individuals for the use of violent language or strong articles in newspapers, or for attending unlawful assemblies; so he fished, not with lines, but with a wide trammel-net, to catch in one miraculous draught, besides the great Agitator-leviathan himself, a member of Parliament, Tom Steele, three newspaper-editors, and a pair of priests. The method of prosecut-

ing for "conspiracy" enabled him to give in evidence against one man the acts and speeches of another, though they might be parted asunder by a hundred miles, and have no cognizance of each other. Thus, Mr. O'Connell was treated as if he were the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Nation*, and the *Pilot:* it was like making Mr. Cobden answerable for all that appeared in the *Chronicle*, the *Globe*, and the *Sun;* and he was accused of "conspiracy" with men who certainly never conspired with each other, for they were rivals in trade—

"They pay their addresses to the same mistress, and cordially detest each other. I remember to have heard Mr. Barnes, the celebrated editor of the *Times* newspaper, ask Mr. Rogers what manner of man was a Mr. Tomkins: to which Mr. Rogers replied, 'he was a dull dog, who read the *Morning Herald.*'"

Poems in direct opposition to the feelings of Mr. O'Connell were now used in evidence against him. How formidable was this doctrine of *legal* conspiracy! In 1819, when England was in a perilous condition, it was proved that men were drilled near Manchester at midnight; but an English jury would not find Henry Hunt guilty of "conspiracy;" and more recently certain Chartists had been found guilty only upon counts which omitted that word. If English capital had not adventured in Ireland, let English justice—English detestation of foul play and constructive crime—find its way among them. Nor were English juries alone: when Forbes and other Orangemen—"the paltry remnant of an expiring faction," as, in one of his variable moods, Lord Stanley called them—who had been guilty of a riot at a theatre, were charged with a confederacy to upset Lord Wellesley's Government, the Protestant feeling of Ireland rose to remonstrate against a stretch of the prerogative hostile to the liberties of the country. He remembered that the Irish Catholics, heated by partisanship, desired a conviction: fatal mistake! they would have created a precedent against themselves—

"God forbid that I should ever live to see the time—for I hate ascendancy of every kind—God forbid that I should ever live to see the time, when there shall be found four Catholic Judges at a trial at bar upon that bench, and the entire of the Government bar who shall be engaged in a public prosecution shall be Roman Catholics; when a Catholic Crown Solicitor shall strike eleven Protestants from the special jury list, and leave twelve Roman Catholics in that box. I reassert it, and exclaim again, in all the sincerity of my heart, that I pray that such a spectacle never shall be exhibited in this the first criminal court in the land."

Mr. Sheil undertook to show that his client's objects were legal, and sought by legal means. He quoted the Life of Swift by Sir Walter Scott, to show that the right of legislation, of which England made so oppressive a use, was not justifiable either by the plea of conquest, purchase, or precedent; and that it was only submitted to from incapacity of effectual resistance. Swift promulgated a proposal for the use of Irish manufactures, and was charged with having endeavoured to create hostilities between different classes

of his Majesty's subjects—one of the charges preferred in this very indictment.—

"At that time, the Judges of the country did not enjoy what they now, I thank God sincerely, possess, namely, fixity of tenure. (*Laughter, in which the Bench joined.*) They are now no longer, thank God, 'tenants at will.' They may be mistaken, they may be blinded by strong emotions, but corrupt they cannot be. The circumstances detailed in the following passage in the Life of Swift, could not by possibility occur in modern times."

Waters, the printer of Swift's pamphlet, was tried; but the jury, although thrice told by Chief Justice Whitshed to reconsider their verdict of "Not Guilty," at length left the matter in his hands by a special verdict. In the fourth of Swift's *Drapier's Letters* he boldly treats of the Royal prerogative,—of the almost exclusive employment of natives of England in places of trust and emolument in Ireland,—of the dependence of that kingdom upon England, and the power assumed, contrary to truth, reason, and justice, of binding her by the laws of a Parliament in which she had no representation. "The remedy," he says, "is wholly in your own hands. By the laws of God, of nations, and of your country, you are, and ought to be, as free a people as your brethren in England." When the printer was again indicted, Swift addressed to the grand jury a paper called *Seasonable Advice*, exhorting them to remember the league between the wolves and the sheep: the grand jury threw out the bill. On this Sir Walter Scott, the eminent Tory writer, observes:—

"Thus victoriously terminated the first grand struggle for the independence of Ireland. The eyes of the kingdom were now turned with one consent upon the man by whose unbending fortitude and pre-eminent talent this triumph was accomplished. The Draper's Head became the sign; his portrait was engraved, worn upon handkerchiefs, struck upon medals, and displayed in every possible manner as the liberator of Ireland."

Flood and Grattan were not indicted for conspiracy in 1782; because the English Minister had learned, in the struggle between England and her American colonies, a lesson of adversity. Ireland then acted under the influence of nationality: she is now enfeebled and degraded by dissensions. If the nation were eight million of Protestants, would it be treated as it is? Would every office of dignity and emolument be filled by Englishmen — just expenditure for improvement denied—Irish crown-rents applied to improve Charing Cross or Windsor Castle—odious distinctions maintained by the Legislature? Would there be the Arms Bill, the misapplied Poor Law, a new tariff entailing losses without an equivalent? By wretched religious distinctions, however, Irishmen were prevented from co-operating for a single object:—

"Fatal, disastrous, detestable distinctions! Detestable, because they are not only repugnant to the genuine spirit of Christianity, and substitute for the charities of religion the rancorous antipathies of sect, but because they practically reduce us to a colonial dependency, make the Union a name, convert a nation into an appurten-

ance, make us the footstool of the Minister, the scorn of England, and the commiseration of the world. Ireland is the only country in Europe in which abominable distinctions between Protestant and Catholic are permitted to continue. In Germany, where Luther translated the Scriptures—in France, where Calvin wrote the Institutes—ay, in the land of the Dragonades and the St. Bartholomews—in the land from whence the forefathers of one of the judicial functionaries of this court, and the first ministerial officer of this court, were barbarously driven—the mutual wrongs done by Catholic and Protestant are forgiven and forgotten; while we, madmen that we are, arrayed by that fell fanaticism which, driven from every other country in Europe, has found a refuge here, precipitate ourselves upon each other in those encounters of sectarian ferocity in which our country, bleeding and lacerated, is trodden under foot. We convert the island, that ought to be one of the most fortunate in the sea, into a receptacle of degradation and of suffering, counteract the designs of Providence, and enter into a conspiracy for the frustration of the beneficent designs of God." (*Loud applause, rebuked by the Chief Justice, and deprecated by Mr. Sheil.*) Mr. Sheil, however, was grateful for the interruption, which gave him a little pause; and the Chief Justice kindly desired him to sit down whenever he felt exhausted.

Freedom opened to Ireland a course of rapid improvement. The penal laws, enacted by slaves, were relaxed by freemen. In 1782, the Protestants of Ireland communicated civil privileges to their fellow-subjects; and but for the rebellion of 1798 the Catholic question might have been settled on satisfactory terms. Mr. Pitt borrowed his idea of the Union from Oliver Cromwell; who returned 400 Members for England, 30 for Scotland, and 30 for Ireland. The members for Ireland were English soldiers who had acquired estates in that country; but even those deputies were denounced by an English Member—whose name was Gewen, but ought to have been *Copley*—as "foreigners," who ought not to have been admitted to the English Parliament; and by the English members generally they were treated with discourtesy. This fact showed how the spirit of domination had ever prevailed in the English character. The Union was carried by corruption and fear; denounced by Mr. Plunket, Mr. Saurin, and Mr. Bushe, and the most eminent members of the legal profession. Such authorities might suggest some toleration for the traversers. Besides, Mr. O'Connell had said that so long as the Union remained law it must be submitted to. The bargain was undoubtedly a bad one, and better terms might have been obtained, instead of swamping the Irish representation in the English House of Commons. The miserable condition of the Irish people attests the vicious policy of the Imperial Parliament: after the lapse of half a century, the necessity of an Arms Bill shows how the country has been misgoverned. In 1800, Mr. O'Connell made his first speech against the Union; ten years later, at a meeting over which the High Sheriff of Dublin presided, he again denounced it; and the language which he then used was precisely similar to those powerful

harangue which had been read by the Attorney-General. [To show that Mr. O'Connell's language in 1810 had been the same as in 1843, Mr. Sheil begged that the speech alluded to might be read by Mr. Ford; which the Court permitted, as an indulgence to Mr. Sheil.] On that occasion, a petition was agreed to, and transmitted for presentation to the late Mr. Grattan. Mr. Grattan replied, in a letter—"I shall support the repeal of the Act of Union. You will please to observe, that a proposition of that sort, in Parliament, to be either prudent or possible, must wait till it is called for and backed by the nation." "Backed by the nation;" the very means of accomplishment to which Mr. O'Connell had applied all the resources of his intellect and of his indefatigable energy. In 1812, the Catholic Board was prosecuted; and, although Mr. Burrowes boldly denounced the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the jury, a Protestant jury acquitted the traversers. Means more effectual were adopted on a second prosecution, and a conviction was obtained. Mr. Saurin, who thought that Protestant ascendancy should everywhere prevail, did not deny that Catholics were excluded:—

"How much more commendable was his conduct and the conduct of the Government of the day, than if they had been profuse of professions they never meant to realize, and had offered an insult to the understanding as well as a gross wrong to the rights of the Irish people! And yet I shall not be surprised if, notwithstanding all that has happened, the same cant of impartiality shall be persevered in, and that we shall hear the same protestations of solicitude to make no distinction between Catholics and Protestants in all departments, but more especially in the administration of the law. The screen falls — 'the little French milliner' is disclosed — 'by all that's horrible, Lady Teazle!' yet Joseph preserves his self-possession, and deals in sentiment to the last. But if, after all that has befallen, my Lord Eliot shall continue to deal in sentimentality in the House of Commons, the exclamation of Sir Peter Teazle—'Oh, damn your sentiment!'—will break in upon him on every side."

Mr. Sheil briefly alluded to the return of Mr. Peel for the Irish borough of Cashel; and to the plan, then newly devised, of counteracting the Secretary with the Lord Lieutenant, and *vice versâ*—Grant against Talbot, and Wellesley against Goulburn. Hopeless of benefit for Ireland under such a system, Mr. O'Connell created the Catholic Association. A bill was introduced in Parliament to suppress the confederacy; Mr. O'Connell's offer of concessions was rejected; there was a great agrarian and electoral revolt; Catholic Emancipation was carried.

"Here I shall put to you two questions. The first is this—Do you think that up to the 13th of April, 1829, the day on which the Royal assent was given to the Catholic Relief Bill, the system of government instituted and carried on under the auspices of an Imperial Parliament was so wise, so just, so salutary, so fraught with advantages to this country, so conducive to its tranquillization, and to the developement of its vast resources, that for twenty-

nine years the Union ought to have been regarded as a great legislative blessing to this country? The second question I shall put to you is this—Does it not occur to you, that if the present indictment for a conspiracy can be sustained, an indictment for a conspiracy might have been just as reasonably preferred against the men who had associated themselves for the attainment of Catholic Emancipation? There is not a count in this indictment which, by the substitution of 'Catholic Emancipation' for 'Repeal,' might not have been made applicable to the great struggle of the Irish Catholics in 1828 and 1829. Money was collected by the Catholic Association. In America, and more especially in Canada, strong sympathy for Catholic Ireland was expressed. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Chateaubriand adverted to the state of Ireland in the language of menacing intimidation. Enormous assemblages were held in the South of Ireland, but more especially in the county of Kilkenny. Speeches were delivered by Mr. O'Connell and by others, fully as inflammatory as any which have been read to you. There were, indeed, prosecutions. The individual who now addresses you was prosecuted for a speech on the expedition of Wolfe Tone: the bills were found; but Mr. Canning declared in the Cabinet that there was not a single line in the speech which, if spoken in the House of Commons, would have justified a call for order, and he denounced the prosecution as utterly unjust. The prosecution was accordingly abandoned. But, gentlemen, if I had been prosecuted for a conspiracy, and held responsible not for my own speeches, but for those of others, in how different and how helpless a position should I have been placed! Have a care how you make a precedent in favour of such an indictment."

The doctrine of "conspiracy" might be applied to every combination of the kind; to the Reform Bill agitation, for instance:—

"How? 150,000 men assemble at Birmingham, and threaten to advance on London: a resolution not to pay taxes is passed and applauded by Lord Fitzwilliam; Lord John Russell and Lord Althorp became the correspondents of the Birmingham Union; Clumber is reduced to ashes; Bristol is set on fire; the Peers resist, and the Whig Cabinet with one voice exclaims, 'Swamp the House of Lords!' The conspirators were Lord Grey, Lord John Russell, and Lord Althorp: but did that exhaust the list? Sir James Graham is now Home Secretary, and has Ireland under his control. From the Home Office this prosecution directly emanates. Gamblers denounce vice,—drunkards denounce debauch,—against immoralities let wenchers revile!"

The state of the country showed that some great measures were necessary for its safety and happiness: to one especially Mr. Sheil directed attention—

"I cannot see any sound objection to the Imperial Parliament assembling here in the month of October, for the discharge of Irish business alone; and that all imperial questions should be reserved until the London session commenced, as it now does, in the month of February. The public departments, it is true, are all located in London; but during the Irish session a reference to

those departments would not be required. Such a session might be inconvenient to English members; but the Repeal agitation and a State prosecution like the present are attended with inconveniences far greater than any which English members, in crossing the Irish Channel, would encounter. The advantages which would accrue from the realization of this project are of no ordinary kind. The intercourse of the two countries would be augmented to such an extent that their feelings would be identified. National prejudices would be reciprocally laid aside. An English domestication would take place. Instead of lending money upon Irish mortgages, Englishmen would bring bonds to Ireland, and live upon them. The absentee drain would be diminished. The value of property would be very nearly doubled. Great public works would be undertaken, and the great natural endowments of the country would be turned to account. This city would appear in renovated splendour. Your streets would be shaken by the roll of the gorgeous equipages in which the first nobles of the country would be borne to the Senate-house, from which the money-changers should be driven. The mansions of the aristocracy would blaze with that useful luxury which ministers to the gratification of the affluent and to the employment and comfort of the poor. The Sovereign herself would not deem the seat of her Parliament unworthy of her residence. The frippery of the Viceregal Court would be swept away. We should look upon Royalty itself, and not upon the tinsel image.

"With respect, gentlemen, to the Arbitration Courts, the Society of Friends are as liable to an indictment for conspiracy as the defendants. The regulations under which the Quaker arbitration system is carried on will be laid before you; and the opinions of Lord Brougham, who has always been the strenuous advocate of the arbitration system, will, I am sure, have their due weight upon you. With regard to Mr. O'Connell's alleged mistake respecting the power of the Crown to issue writs—what is it, after all, but a project for swamping the House of Commons, analogous to that of Sir James Graham and my Lord Stanley for swamping the House of Lords? The plain truth is this—the Sovereign has the abstract right to create new boroughs; but the exercise of that right might be regarded as inconsistent with the principles of the constitution. Lord Denman and one of his late Majesty's law-advisers in the House of Commons distinctly asserted the right to issue writs; and, although that opinion was reprehended by Sir Charles Wetherall, I believe that of its being strict law there can be little doubt."

How had the repeal "conspirators" proceeded? Their Assemblies had been perfectly open to the public. They did not even act together. There was in the mass of thought that came from the mind of Mr. O'Connell a pervading love of order; did he play Pierre at twenty-two, who was ready to play Renault at sixty-nine? could he contemplate revolution, who repudiated French assistance, denounced Transatlantic slavery, and rejected the proffered junction with the English Chartists? Mr. Sheil recited the

prayer which Sir Abraham Bradley King, an old political opponent for whom Mr. O'Connell had secured Parliamentary compensation that brought ease to his declining years, had breathed for his benefactor—that Heaven would avert every peril from his head: that man and his son were not guilty of the sanguinary attempts ascribed to them; and they threw themselves upon their country—

"If we have lost our representation in the Parliament, let us behold it in the jury-box, and that you participate in the feelings of millions of your countrymen let your verdict afford a proof. But it is not to Ireland that the aching solicitude with which the result of this trial is intently watched will be confined. There is not a great city in Europe in which, upon the day when the great intelligence shall be expected to arrive, men will not stop each other in the public way, and inquire whether twelve men upon their oaths have doomed to incarceration the man who gave liberty to Ireland. Whatever may be your adjudication, he is prepared to meet it. He knows that the eyes of the world are upon him, and that posterity, whether in a gaol or out of it, will look back to him with admiration: he is almost indifferent to what may befal him, and is far more solicitous for others at this moment than for himself. But, at the commencement of what I have said to you, I told you that I was not unmoved, and that many incidents of my political life, the strange alternations of fortune through which I have passed, came back upon me. But now the bare possibility at which I have glanced has, I acknowledge, almost unmanned me. Shall I, who stretch out to you in behalf of the son the hand whose fetters the father had struck off, live to cast my eyes upon that domicile of sorrow in the vicinity of this great metropolis, and say, 'Tis there they have immured the Liberator of Ireland with his fondest and best-beloved child?' No, it shall never be! You will not consign him to the spot to which the Attorney-General invites you to surrender him. No. When the spring shall have come again, and the winter shall have passed—when the spring shall have come again, it is not through the windows of this mansion that the father of such a son, and the son of such a father, shall look upon those green hills on which the eyes of so many a captive have gazed so wistfully in vain; but in their own mountain home again they shall listen to the murmurs of the great Atlantic; they shall go forth and inhale the freshness of the morning air together; 'they shall be free of mountain solitude'; they will be encompassed with the loftiest images of liberty upon every side: and if time shall have stolen its suppleness from the father's knee or impaired the firmness of his tread, he shall lean on the child of her that watches over him from heaven, and shall look out from some high place far and wide into the island, whose greatness and whose glory shall be ever associated with his name. In your love of justice—in your love of Ireland—in your love of honesty and fair play, I place my confidence. I ask you for an acquittal, not only for the sake of your country, but for your own. Upon the day when this trial shall have been brought to a termination, when amidst the burst of public expectancy, in answer to the solemn interrogatory which

shall be put to you by the officer of the court, you shall answer "Not Guilty,' with what a transport will that glorious negative be welcomed! How will you be blessed, adored, worshipped! And when, retiring from this scene of excitement and of passion, you shall return to your own tranquil homes, how pleasurably will you look upon your children, in the consciousness that you will have left them a patrimony of peace, by impressing upon the British Cabinet that some other measure beside a state prosecution is necessary for the pacification of your country!"

Thirteenth day—Monday, January 29.—Mr. Moore, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of the Reverend Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., for Mr. Ray, commenting at length on the sweeping and entrapping nature of the charge.

Fourteenth day—Tuesday, January 30.—Mr. Fitzgibbon spoke on behalf of Dr. Gray, and occupied the whole of this and the following day. It is not our intention to attempt even an outline of the eloquent speeches delivered for the various defendants, except those by Mr. Sheil and Mr. O'Connell himself. Our space prevents us from giving such extracts as would do justice to the great abilities displayed by the learned counsel, and from the necessity of the case the same arguments were frequently reiterated by the successive speakers.

In the course of this day an extraordinary scene took place, during a temporary adjournment of the court for refreshment, about one o'clock. The jurymen had just re-entered their box, and a few of the senior counsel had returned to the table, when the Attorney-General, "with an unusually stern expression of countenance," resumed his seat. Presently appeared Mr. Fitzgibbon, seemingly in great excitement, holding a small three-cornered note in his hand, which he tendered to the Attorney-General; speaking in suppressed but animated tones. The Attorney-General would not take the note; which the other then showed to the Solicitor-General, who applied himself, with Mr. Serjeant Warren, to urge something upon the Attorney-General's consideration, to which he seemed an unwilling listener; while Mr. Fitzgibbon appeared to be expounding the nature of the note to a few of his fellow-counsel. He then sent it to the Attorney-General, who laid it on the table. The Judges entered the court, and took their places; on which Mr. Fitzgibbon, in a state of visible perturbation, stated that he had received a note from the Attorney-General, whom he asked to hand it to the Judges. No answer was given; Mr. Smith sitting with his arms folded. Mr. Fitzgibbon then said he should inform the Court himself—the note was a challenge! it complained that he had given the Attorney-General personal offence, and demanded that Mr. Fitzgibbon should apologize, or "name his friend." "I leave him," said Mr. Fitzgibbon, "to your Lordships to answer for his conduct." The Attorney-General said, that if Mr. Fitzgibbon had any application to make to the court, he should have made it on affidavit, for then the court would have been able to judge of the words used. They were taken down in writing by some friends near Mr. Smith, and were under-

stood to convey, that he was influenced in his conduct by private and dishonourable motives, prompted by a consideration of the effect which a failure in this case might have upon a political party: nothing could have been easier than for Mr. Fitzgibbon to say that the words had been misunderstood. Mr. Fitzgibbon observed, that he might have done so, only Mr. Smith came to him pistol in hand. Mr. Moore here interposed, as a mutual friend, and suggested that both parties should allow some time to elapse before taking any further step, in order that the matter might be settled in a way creditable to both. The Chief Justice concurred, adding—

"We feel it, I repeat, to be an embarrassing case on which to pronounce any judgment; more especially when a trial of such magnitude and importance is depending before us, the jury, and the public at large; and feeling also that the Attorney-General is the last man in his profession who ought to have allowed himself to be betrayed into such an expression of feeling as has been stated to have taken place in our absence."

The Attorney-General now said, that his friends had suggested to him that there was matter in the note which, having been written hastily and under the pressure of strongly excited feeling, were better omitted: under the circumstances, he had no objection to withdraw the note, waiting to see if Mr. Fitzgibbon's feelings as a gentleman would not induce him to retract the injurious expressions. The Chief Justice observed, that although the Judges were temporarily absent, the affair must be held to have taken place in the presence of the court, and therefore no further proceeding could, under any circumstances, be allowed. At the suggestion of Mr. Moore, Mr. Fitzgibbon here disclaimed having attributed to the Attorney-General one feeling or motive personally dishonourable to him, or any conduct beyond what was usual in a prosecution like the present. After some further talk, Mr. Moore proposed that the matter should be suffered finally to drop. The court said that he had expressed its unanimous feeling; the Attorney-General acquiesced; Mr. Fitzgibbon disclaimed any feeling against the Attorney-General; and the business resumed its course.

On the four following days Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Whiteside, Mc Donagh, and Henn, all Queen's Counsel, successively addressed the court for different clients, and on the nineteenth day

Mr. O'Connell rose. He had laid aside the barrister's costume, and appeared in his ordinary dress. He began thus—

"Gentlemen, I beg your patient attention while I show you, in as few sentences as I possibly can, and in my own plain prosaic style, the right I have to demand from you a favourable verdict. I ask it without disrespect and without flattery—I ask it on the ground of common sense and common justice; and upon these grounds alone I demand, as I said before, a favourable verdict from you; being thoroughly convinced that I am plainly entitled to it. I do not feel that I would have been warranted in addressing you at all after the many speeches which you have already heard, and after the powerful display of talent that must have delighted as well as in-

structed you; but, gentlemen, I do not stand here my own client —I have a client of infinitely more importance: my clients in this case are the Irish people— my client is Ireland, and I stand here the advocate of the rights, liberties, and constitutional privileges of that people; and my only anxiety is, lest their sound cause, and right to independent legislation, should be in the slightest degree tarnished or impeded by any thing in which I may have been an instrument. I am conscious of the integrity of my purpose, and am conscious of the integrity of my motives in the working out of the object I had in view—the repeal of the Union; for I openly assert that I cannot endure the Union, because it was founded upon the greatest injustice, and based on the grossest insult—from an intolerance of Irish prosperity. These were the motives that induced the malefactors who perpretrated that iniquity. I have the highest authority—an ornament for years of that bench, now, although recently, in his honoured grave—for saying that the motive for carrying the Union was an intolerance of Irish prosperity. Nor shall I leave it on his word alone; I have other authority for it, with which I shall trouble you in the course of my brief address—for I assure you I am as anxious to be as brief as possible in the observations which I shall address to you. As to myself, gentlemen, I am not here to deny any thing I have done, or to palliate any thing I have done: on the contrary, I am ready to reassert in court all I have really said —not, of course, taking upon myself the clumsy mistakes of reporters, and not abiding by the fallibility which necessarily attends the reporting of speeches, particularly when they are hurriedly got up for the purposes of the newspaper press. However, I do not hesitate to say, that there are several harsh things towards individuals, and clumsy jokes, which I would rather not have said; but the substance of what I did say I avow, and I am here to vindicate it. * * *

"It has been said to me, that I labour under great disadvantages in addressing you; but you may be sure, if I state those disadvantages, that I do so without any reflection whatsoever. I know, my lords, what is due to the public, and the perfect order and decorum which should be observed in a court of justice—which no one should dare to violate. Therefore, when I speak of the disadvantages of addressing you, you will not understand me as appealing for redress to those who cannot give it to me. If any thing which has been done is wrong, this is not the time to discuss how you have been put into that box —this is not even the place for it; and I will now assume that the Attorney-General has done nothing but what the law allowed him to do; because, if there is a wrong committed, the remedy lies elsewhere; and if all is right and legal, the proper tribunal will decide it to be so. Now, gentlemen, I will address you, as I said, without discourtesy, but also without flattery, as the tribunal to which I am to propound my arguments. It is quite certain that there are considerable discrepancies of opinion between you and me upon subjects of the utmost importance; you differ with me on the question of the repeal of the Union—for

if you did not, there is not one of you would be in that box; you differ with me on a more important subject, in religious belief—for if you did not, you would not be in that box. These differences are, perhaps, aggravated by the fact that I am not only a Catholic, but that Catholic who (without boasting) has done most to pull down that Protestant ascendancy for which perhaps you were the champions, but certainly not the antagonists; and although, having established that equality against which some of you contend, and against which all of your opinions were formed, it does not terrify me from the performance of my duty; for I care not what evil effects occur to myself, or what punishment it may bring on me: I glory in what I have done—I glory that I have been the successful and you the beaten party. But, gentlemen, nevertheless, I trust in your honour and sincerity, and to that alone I appeal."

In passing to the consideration of the case itself, he retraced, with more or less of variety, arguments already employed. The indictment, he said, the strangest that ever was, was the history of the last nine months; and he defied the most brilliant imagination to grasp the monstrous accumulation of matter. Its entire strength rested on the meaning of that cabalistic word "conspiracy:"—

"If, my lords, I look into the dictionary for the meaning of that word, I find that it is 'a secret agreement between several to commit a crime;' and that is the rational, common-sense definition of it. This word, however, in recent times, has been taken under special protection by the law; and the definition of it now is, not only a secret agreement between several to commit crime, but they have taken two loops to their bow, and the further depiction given of it is—to effect, or attempt to effect, even a legal object by means that are considered illegal; and thus a 'conspiracy' is spelt out by the construction put upon the means that are used to attain the object sought, however legitimate that object may be. It has been admitted, even by the Crown, that in this case there is no privacy, no secrecy, no definite agreement to do any thing whatsoever, but, above all, no secret agreement—no secret society—no private information. It has been admitted by the Crown that there has not been even one act of private communication; that every thing was openly avowed, published to the world; that this 'secret conspiracy' had no secrecy at all. What a monstrous thing it would be to hold that that was a conspiracy which everybody knew of, everybody heard of, and three-fifths of the people of this country were engaged in! And what was the evidence of those conspirators assembling together? That Mr. Such-a-one attended at such a meeting—that Mr. Barrett attended at a certain meeting, and that Mr. Duffy attended once or twice—that I myself attended: and this is the way the charge of conspiracy is to be spelt out! Is it common sense that that should be denominated a conspiracy? Conspiracy! Where was it made? when was it made? how was it made? Was it made in winter, or in summer, in spring, or in autumn? Was it made on a holyday, or on a Sunday, or on a week-day? Tell me the hour—the week—the month—the year it was made? In which

of the three quarters of the twelve months did the gestation of this conspiracy commence? Who proposed it? who seconded it? who was present at it? I don't know whether it was said that I was present at the concoction of this conspiracy, or this agreement, private or public, or who else was there. When and where did it take place? Ought I not at all events to have the advantage of being able to prove an *alibi?* (*Laughter.*) No; but you must go over nine months, and toss up which place or time you may select. Do you not believe that if there was a conspiracy, it would be proved, and that the only reason it was not proved is because it did not exist? The Attorney-General told you it did exist—that it must have existed: but this is all imaginary, and you are called upon to find me guilty if you 'imagine' that this agreement was entered into. I don't want to speak of the talents of the Attorney-General. I admit the ingenuity, the talent, and the industry, with which he conducted this case. He was eleven hours—eleven mortal hours detailing the facts to you. What did he tell you the conspiracy consisted of? He made a long statement; and when he came to the end, he told you to go back to the beginning, find out the conspiracy, and what it consisted of. (*Laughter.*) I say, gentlemen of the jury, without the least affectation, if any gentleman could have found evidence of a conspiracy, it would have been found by the Attorney-General. Yes, he took eleven hours to throw all that garbage into your box. 'There,' said he, 'is the *Pilot* and the *Nation* for you, and make out a conspiracy.' I remember, on the Munster circuit, the celebrated Mr. Egan was once engaged for a defendant. The case had been stated by a Mr. Hoare, a gentleman of dark appearance. Egan was sure of his jury; and on behalf of his client he merely said, 'Gentlemen of the jury, you are not, in decid ing this case, to be influenced by the dark oblivion of a brow.' (*Laughter.*) A learned friend sitting near him said, 'Why, Egan, what do you mean? that is nonsense you have been speaking.' 'To be sure it is,' said Egan, 'but it is good enough for the jury.' (*Laughter.*) So eleven hours are good enough for the jury. It is nonsense to speak of satisfying them as to the fact of a conspiracy. I remember, after Hardy was tried for high treason, the anniversary of his acquittal was for a long time celebrated by a dinner; and one of the jury, whose health was regularly proposed, always made the same speech: 'Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,' said he, 'I will tell you why I acquitted Mr. Hardy—Mr. Serjeant Scott took eleven hours to state the case, and ten days were spent in endeavouring to prove it: now, I knew no man could be guilty whose guilt it took such a long time to show.'" (*Laughter.*)

Too much importance had been given to the newspaper writings, though newspapers had expressly been disavowed as organs of the Repeal Association. His mottoes of peace had been proved; and his acts in vindication of peace and loyalty were remembered by all; for his whole public conduct was inconsistent with "conspiracy."—

"There is not one of you, gentlemen of the jury, who does not, I presume, remember the fearful

system of combination which prevailed eight years ago in Dublin. It is said that I am ready to sacrifice principle to popularity—who dares to say it? Could I not have easily made myself popular with these combinators? I opposed them publicly—I stood alone—I opposed them at the peril of my life; and I owe the protection of my life at the meeting held in the Royal Exchange, at which many operatives differing from me in religion and politics attended, to the protection of the police. You will find, too, my perpetual opposition to Ribandism. Has not my condemnation of Ribandism been read over and over again? Have not my warnings to the people—my denunciations to the police, calling upon them publicly to stop the progress of the evil system—been published to the world? and, if I were in a conspiracy, should I not have been glad to have been assisted by other conspirators? If my object and my end were iniquitous, should I not have had an advantage in that iniquity by rousing the Ribandmen upon my behalf in the various parts of Ireland? I had great influence, and I could have used it in this particular. You have the fact that I did not do so before you: it has been read to you over and over again. My discountenancing the Riband societies is notorious; nay, more, my resistance to all secret societies—my constant denunciations of them—are before the world. Take these things into your consideration, and say, if you believe in your consciences that the man is a base hypocrite who, without any worldly motive whatever but adherence to principle, opposed and flung away all the instruments that could tarnish his cause, however useful they might be. There is another point, if you remarked my public life, must have struck you perhaps differently, but you must have observed that I opposed it at the risk of my life and the loss of my popularity—the present system of Poor-law. With the influence I possess, could I not have raised the poverty of Ireland against its property if I chose, and insisted that all those who were rich should feed all those who were poor? No; I saw the danger which the measure threatened to property, and, at the risk of popularity—taunted by many and many a sincere friend—bitterly sneered at by many men who had joined me—I consulted my conscience; I consulted the real nature of a provision that makes more destitute than it relieves, and is at an expense so enormously great that the very expenditure itself would give the Poor-law relief. I knew it was not appropriate to Ireland; but am bound to say, that since it passed into a law, I have not given it any opposition." * * * His answer to young Mr. Tyler would be remembered—his denunciations of American slavery. "The advocates of that horrid traffic were on the alert; the Southern States were collecting subscriptions, and large sums of money had been accumulated in Carolina to assist the Repealers. Did I shrink from doing my duty on the slave question then? Did I not denounce as enemies to God and man—as culprits and criminals—the infamous upholders of that trade? Did I not compare to pickpockets and felons, and express in the most forcible language my denunciation and abhorrence of those who carried on an execrable traffic

in human beings? Oh, gentlemen, if I were indeed a hypocrite, should I not have given them a few smooth words, or glossed over them in the language of conciliation? But my heart is, and ever has been, actuated by a love of liberty and humanity, and they do not speak the truth who say that I am, or ever have been, a hypocrite. You have had it in the newspapers, gentlemen, that we were offered assistance from France. You have heard that the Democratic party in France, headed by Ledru Rollin, proffered us their assistance and support. That party hates the English nation most of all; the ferocious hatred of England, which, perhaps not without reason, when they remembered Waterloo, the French nation entertained, is concentrated in the party of Ledru Rollin. Did I ask the support of his party, or frame the answer in such a way as could be construed into encouragement? No; I took the firm tone of allegiance and loyalty. I rejected his support—indignantly rejected it. I cautioned him strongly against coming over to this country. Is this the way to prove my hypocrisy? Should I have so acted had I been indeed a hypocrite? Even the present Monarch of France I have not attempted to win over. I have refused the slightest assistance from him—nay, have hurled defiance at him. The Attorney-General, with great ingenuity, introduces a report of a Secret Committee of the Irish House of Commons, in the year 1797, with respect to the United Irishmen, into the case before you, to show that we were acting on their plan. Was there the slightest comparison between them and the Repealers? Assuredly not. The United Irishmen were looking to assistance from France—had emissaries there; whilst, perhaps, French emissaries were travelling through this country. Acting on their plan,—looking for French aid, looking for armed force and violent revolution—oh, gentlemen, it was directly the reverse of ours. * * * You have seen my conduct with respect to the Chartists. They were in arms — up in insurrection throughout England — crowding in thousands and tens of thousands through all her manufacturing towns: their doctrines were spreading, their disciples increasing—for there was something fascinating for the poorer classes in the principles of the Charter. It purposed a violation of all property—its followers were numerous—they offered me aid. If I were a hypocrite, should I have refused it? I denounced them—I denounced their doctrines — I drove them from Ireland—the people were so much opposed to it, that the Chartists absolutely committed an outrage upon the Irish at Manchester. It has been read to you, that the moment we discovered that a Chartist had joined the Association, his money was returned to him, and his name struck off the list of members. If my object were insurrection, think you I should have acted so? My lords, I do firmly declare, that if I had not opposed Chartism, it would have passed over and spread from one end of Ireland to the other. Thank heaven that I did resist it; and, whatever becomes of this trial, I shall ever rejoice that I kept Ireland free from this pollution."

He complained that the Attor-

ney-General had acted unfairly in representing his comments on the speech of *Ministers* as disloyalty to the *Queen;* of which he was notoriously incapable. Having defended the *means* of his agitation, he proceeded to vindicate its object—the repeal of the Union; hoping, before he had done, to make Repealers of not a few among his hearers in court.—

"I mean first to demonstrate that the English Parliament has, from the remotest period at which she possessed the power, governed Ireland with a narrow, jealous, restrictive, and oppressive policy. By way of parenthesis, I would just beg of you to recollect the history of the woollen manufactures of Ireland, in the reign of a monarch whom you are not disposed to condemn. I shall next demonstrate in succession, that the transactions of 1782 were intended to be a final adjustment, and that it was then intended and agreed that the Irish Parliament should be established for ever; that the greatest prosperity followed from the protective influence of that Parliament, after having achieved its independence; and that the Union was forced upon the Irish people against their consent, by the most criminal means. I shall next show you in detail the many evils that resulted from the Union, and the gross injustice of the enactment of that statute. I shall show you the increasing distress and destitution which have arisen from that statute; and that there is no probability — I think no possible means—of restoring prosperity to this country, or of avoiding ultimate separation from England, save by the restoration of her Parliament."

He read extracts from writings and speeches by M. Thiers, Mr. Pitt, Chief Justice Bushe, Primate Boulter, Mr. Foster, Lord Clare, Lord Plunket, and others, first, to show that England had deprived Ireland of her resources and prosperity; then, that during the period when Ireland had an "independent Parliament," her advance in prosperity was unparalleled; and that jealousy of that prosperity prompted the Union.

In conclusion he said,

"I leave the case in your hands. I deny I have done any thing to stain me. I reject with contempt the appellation of conspirator. I have acted boldly in the open day, in the presence of the magistracy —there has been nothing secret or concealed. I have struggled for the restoration of the Parliament of my native country. Others have succeeded before me; but, succeed or fail, it is a struggle to make the fairest land in the world possess those benefits which nature intended she should enjoy."

Next day some evidence was gone into on behalf of the defendants. It consisted chiefly of a report of a repeal meeting held in the year 1810, and of rules respecting arbitration adopted amongst Quakers. Evidence was also adduced to show that when on the 16th of July an arch was erected, bearing the inscription, "Ireland, her Parliament, or the world in a blaze," Mr. O'Connell expressed disapprobation of the inscription; and Mr. Thomas Steele stood by while the arch was taken down, before the people assembled at the public meeting which took place on that day.

The next two days were chiefly occupied by the Solicitor-General's reply, which we need not give, as

it was necessarily little more than a recapitulation of the principal points of the evidence, and a statement of its bearing upon the different charges laid in the indictment.

Mr. Greene having concluded, the judges and the jury retired for a quarter of an hour. On their return, the Lord Chief Justice commenced his charge. He stated that, on a conference with his brother Judges, he found that there was a perfect concurrence between them all as to the subject-matter to be laid before the jury. The jury had heard a great deal of eloquence—much that was poetical, much that was prosaic, and much that was irrelevant. On the question of the fact, they were themselves the constitutional judges: "You are to determine and come to a just conclusion upon the fact; the law of the case you will take from the court." He first explained the nature of the indictment; and of the single offence with which the traversers were charged, "conspiracy."

"For a conviction of conspiracy, the law requires that the jury should be satisfied that there was a consent, either for the purpose of doing an illegal act, or doing or causing to be done an act legal in itself, but to be brought about by illegal means. Mr. Fitzgibbon had argued that treachery and secrecy were necessary ingredients in the crime of conspiracy; but that was a mistake in law; and a careful examination of the authorities adduced by Mr. Fitzgibbon did not bear out his position. In the language of Mr. Justice Coleridge—'It is not necessary that it should be proved that the several parties charged with a common conspiracy met to concoct this scheme, nor that they should have originated it. Who the parties were who met to concoct the illegal agreement it is not necessary should be absolutely proved to you: it is enough for you to see whether, from the acts that have been proved, you are satisfied that those defendants were acting in concert in this matter. If you are satisfied that there was a concert between them, (that is, an illegal concert,) I am bound to say, that being convinced of the conspiracy, it is not necessary that you should find both the traversers doing each particular act, as, after the fact of the conspiracy is once established in your minds, whatever is either said or done by either of the defendants in pursuance of the common design, is both in law and common sense to be considered the act of both.' This doctrine might bear some modification, especially as applicable to the Reverend Mr. Tierney. If a conspiracy be formed, and a party *afterwards* join it, the jury would consider whether or not he adopted the *previous* acts of the Association. We heard a monstrous deal of assertion, we heard a monstrous deal of declamation, we heard a monstrous deal of complaint of grievances, and we heard a great deal of what the law ought to be. We have heard you called upon to decide whether such a law ought to continue, as if you had any power on the subject at all. The law of the realm as it stands and settled by the Act of Union, until that act is repealed, is the only law you can take into your consideration on this subject. This is the law which the Queen, by her coronation oath, has sworn to preserve; and it is idle to say

that the Queen, if she thinks proper, may depart from this law, and call a Parliament of her own in Ireland, supposing her own desire accorded with the people, and set up a new law and new constitution for this country, in direct violation of the Act of Union. In passing the Act of Union, the kingdom of Great Britain ceased to exist, and the kingdom of Ireland ceased to exist; and instead of these two there was formed one United Kingdom, under the style and title of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It was not that there should be one king having thereafter two kingdoms for his dominions, but one king having one kingdom; and to say that the King or Queen of Ireland may be treated as the King or Queen of a separate kingdom, is absurd—seditious. Until the law be altered by the proper authority—and I don't say that it may not, but while the law remains as it is—and it has been so during the whole of the year 1843 and the preceding years which have intervened since the enactment of the Act of Union—there is one King over this kingdom, incapable by himself of treating with any class of his subjects, except through the Legislature, with regard to a new constitution or new laws with respect to any part of the United Kingdom. I say, moreover, that whichever of his subjects would take upon himself to inculcate—to proclaim among the subjects of this part of the United Kingdom, that he, or anybody else, abstracted from the Legislature, has the power, either separately by himself or jointly by himself and a portion of the inhabitants of this part of the United Kingdom—that he or they, independently of the Legislature, had a power of treating with the Queen for an abrogation of the existing law, and to put in its place a new law, such as we heard suggested, is guilty of a great offence—he is guilty of the crime of sedition. And if Her Majesty were pleased to condescend to treat an enactment separately from her Parliament, and to adopt his suggestions, she has not the power to do so, without violating her coronation oath. * * * It would be productive of wildness, anarchy, and confusion, if every man, or set of men, abstractedly from Parliament, were permitted to say, we do not like this law as passed by our Legislature—we think it was not properly passed—we think there were reasons which should prevail against it, and, therefore, we are not bound in conscience to obey it."

The Chief Justice explained the law of public discussion and public meeting:—

"It is no crime for a man to state a grievance, or to make a mistake with regard to his political position; and he may freely communicate his sentiments to friends or strangers. He has a right to make his complaints wherever he goes, should he think proper to do so, even if he should attend a public meeting, however large: the mere fact of its being a public meeting is no reason why a man who has a grievance, or thinks he has, should not attend that meeting, make a statement of what he conceives he has a right to complain of, and so, on the principle of free discussion, endeavour to get by peaceable means as many advocates in support of his alleged grievances as he can procure. That is the morality of the law as

stated by Baron Alderson, (on the trial of Vincent,) and concerning which he said, 'God forbid the country should ever be without it;' and so say I too. But, gentlemen, in order to disseminate those grievances, he must take care not to infringe upon the rights and privileges of others; and he is the more bound to be careful as to the effect of what he does, if the assemblage which he attends is assembled and congregated in such masses and multitudes as to excite terror and alarm among the neighbouring people, or among those who are bound to watch over and preserve the peace and constitution of the country. * * * Now, in order to make a meeting unlawful, it would not be necessary that in point of fact the peace should be broken. It does not follow that because there is no breach of the peace, therefore the parties attending the meetings are not guilty of the offence of exciting terror and alarm among her Majesty's subjects. If meetings to which parties went unarmed have been attended with demonstrations of physical force that would reasonably have excited fear, terror, or alarm among the peaceable subjects of her Majesty, they are illegal, whether they consist or not of an unarmed mass." Nor was an immediate breach of the peace, or the terror of mere neighbours, necessary to render the meeting unlawful. "Suppose that the persons who had collected that mass and multitude together, did so for the purpose of making a demonstration of immense force and physical power, guided and actuated by the will and command of the person who has caused that multitude to assemble—suppose they had no intention of disturbing the peace, but that they met for the purpose of exhibiting to those with whom they had to do—to those who were the legal legislators of the country—that his object in calling all those people together—his object in assembling, dispersing, and calling them—was to do that with the greatest possible notoriety. Suppose he did it in the open day, when all the world could see and hear him, and that his object was to overawe the Legislature, who are likely to have to consider certain political subjects in which he was interested, and for the purpose of deterring the Legislature and the Government of the country from a free, cool, and deliberate judgment on the subject—if that were his object in causing and procuring that demonstration, then, gentlemen, I say, that that is an illegal object in him, and in all who concur and agree with him in the procuring of such means."

The Chief Justice proceeded to consider, with much minuteness, the evidence that had been given, beginning with an analysis of the organization of the Repeal Association; which, with its inspection and reports by Repeal wardens to the central body, amounted to something like a well-regulated police: and the jury would consider, whether the issue of classified cards for enrolment, and the circulation of the *Pilot*, *Nation*, and *Freeman* among the enrolled, were for purposes of "free discussion," or with a view of banding the persons through whom the cards were distributed in a confederation for one universal object, in popular ignorance of its purpose.

Twenty-fourth day—Saturday,

February 10.—The Chief Justice continued his examination of the evidence; commenting on the large funds collected in Ireland, England, Scotland, and America, towards the "exchequer" of the Association. He read the "plan for the renewed action of the Irish Parliament," which declared "the people of Ireland do firmly insist upon the restoration of the Irish House of Commons;" and it propounded a scheme by which, without the repeal of the Union Act, the Queen should issue writs for an Irish House of Commons: he observed, that that "plan" for the entire alteration of the constitution and laws of the country—a plan to place her Majesty, the legitimate Queen of the United Kingdom, in the separate situation of the Queen of Ireland, was not couched in the language of petition, but was put forward as the *demand* of the people of Ireland: that people were well organized and disciplined; and the demand was to be carried out according to their wishes—by whom or how, the plan did not specify. The Chief Justice surveyed the evidence respecting the chief of these meetings, beginning with that of Mullingar, and finishing with Mullaghmast.

Alluding to the scheme for bringing into disrepute the courts of justice as established by law, through the Arbitration Courts, the Chief Justice showed in what manner the "conspiracy" was to be inferred:—

"Have you or have you not Dr. Gray coming forward and telling the assembled multitudes that the time was coming when they would be taken out of the hands of those petty tyrants who at present preside in their courts of justice? Have you or have you not Mr. O'Connell himself adverting to the same system at the Clifden and other subsequent meetings; recommending the appointment of Arbitration Courts, and the placing thereon the magistrates who had been dismissed? And have you or have you not Mr. John O'Connell making a speech recommending the same systems, and appearing himself to act under the appointment of the Repeal Association, in presiding over an Arbitration Court established in Blackrock?"

About half-past seven o'clock the jury retired, and the Judges withdrew.

Later in the evening Mr. Justice Crampton returned, and remained in court to await the return of the jury. They brought in a verdict of "guilty" against all the traversers, upon various counts, but stated "no finding" upon others, which they thought "too comprehensive." Mr. Justice Crampton handed back the verdict, saying that it was imperfect, since the jury must find a verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty" upon every part and every person. The Attorney-General pressed for the adjournment of the court, lest any doubt should arise from not doing so. The Judge endeavoured to induce counsel to consent to take the verdict after twelve o'clock or to allow the jurors to go home. The Attorney-General persisted; Mr. Moore only said "Nothing." Time crept on; and the jury not having agreed at a quarter past twelve o'clock, they were once more summoned, and told that they must be locked up until Mon-

day; which was done. Here another objection was taken by Mr. Henn and the court adjourned until nine o'clock on Monday the 12th.

The court assembled at the appointed hour on Monday. Mr. Justice Crampton detailed to his brother Judges what had occurred on Saturday; and, observing that the five several issues in the indictment had not been sent up to the jury in a sufficiently distinct shape, he produced an issue-paper which he had prepared. The jury were summoned, and the paper prepared by Mr. Justice Crampton was given to them. When they returned into Court, at ten o'clock, they said that they had anticipated the Judges in the way in which they should give their verdict, but they had not had room to write their finding opposite each issue.

The verdict was then recorded in this form:—

ISSUE,

To try and inquire whether Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Mathew Ray, Charles Gavan Duffy, John Gray, Richard Barrett, and the Reverend Thomas Tierney, or any or which of them, be guilty of any or which of the following offences of which they stand indicted or not.

COUNTS AND FINDING THEREON.

1st and 2nd Counts—"For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will, between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote among her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to create discontent and disaffection among divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established, and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of Her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with the intent to induce them to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with and their claims upon each other, from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject them to the judgment and determination of the tribunals to be constituted and contrived for the purpose."

Guilty — Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, and Charles Gavan Duffy, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble." Not Guilty — Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, and Charles Gavan Duffy, as to the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble." Guilty — John O'Connell, Thomas Steele,

Thomas Mathew Ray, John Gray, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble," and omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection among divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Not Guilty—John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Mathew Ray, and John Gray, as to the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble," and Not Guilty as to the words "to excite discontent and disaffection among divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Guilty—The Reverend Thomas Tierney from the commencement so far and including the words "especially in England," and Not Guilty of the remainder of the first and second counts.

3rd Count—"For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, feelings of ill-will and hostility among her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to excite discontent and disaffection among divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects to meet and assemble together in large numbers at various times and at different places within Ireland for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obliging, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established, and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with and claims upon each other, from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgment and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose."

Guilty — Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, Charles Gavan Duffy, John O'Connell.

Guilty — John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Mathew Ray, and John Gray, omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection among divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Not Guilty—John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Mathew Ray, and John Gray, as to the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection among divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Guilty—the Reverend Thomas Tierney, from the commencement so far and including the words "especially in England."

Not Guilty — The Reverend Thomas Tierney, as to remainder of this count.

4th Count — "Conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to

unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and also to stir up jealous hatred and ill-will between the different classes of said subjects, and especially to promote among the subjects of Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England, and to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers at various times and different places in Ireland for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by the means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes in the government and constitution as by law established."

Guilty—All but the Reverend Mr. Tierney, Not Guilty.

Guilty — Reverend Thomas Tierney, from the commencement and so far as including the words "especially in England."

On the 30th of May sentence was pronounced against the traversers (with the exception of the Reverend Mr. Tierney, against whom the Attorney-General did not call for judgment) by Mr. Justice Burton, who was sensibly affected while delivering it, in the following terms:—

"With respect to the principal traverser, the Court is of opinion that he must be sentenced to be imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months; and that he is further to be fined in the sum of 2,000*l.*, and bound in his own recognizances in the sum of 5,000*l.*, and two sureties in 2,500*l.*, to keep the peace for seven years. With respect to the other traversers, we have come to the conclusion that to each shall be allotted the same sentence; which is, that they be imprisoned for the space of nine calendar months, each of them to pay 50*l.* fine, and enter into their own recognizances of 1,000*l.*, and two sureties of 500*l.*, to keep the peace for seven years."

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

ROLLS' COURT.

WESTMINSTER.

January 13.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK *v.* THE KING OF HANOVER.

Lord Langdale pronounced judgment in this cause, argued at great length upon demurrers for want of equity and for want of jurisdiction. The bill was filed by Charles Frederick William Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, against his Majesty the King of Hanover, who was sued as Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale and Earl of Armagh, and the prayer was for a declaration, that two instruments (duplicates) in the German language, of February 6 and March 14, 1833, the appointment thereunder of the Duke of Cambridge, as guardian of the fortune of the plaintiff, and of the persons appointed administrators under the Duke of Cambridge, and the subsequent appointment of the defendant as such guardian, were void; that the defendant was liable to account for the personal estate and the produce of the sales of the real estates of the plaintiff received by the defendant, or for his use, since his appointment to the guardianship; and the bill concluded with praying for a decree for the defendant to pay to the plaintiff what should be found due on the account, the plaintiff making all just allowances. The statements in the bill were,—that the plaintiff was in 1830 the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and in his private capacity entitled to real and personal property to a very considerable amount; that the Duchy of Brunswick bordered upon Hanover, of which William IV. was then king, and the Duke of Cambridge viceroy; that, pending a revolutionary movement at Brunswick, a decree was made of the Germanic Diet of Confederation, dated the 2nd of December, 1830, whereby the plaintiff's brother William was invited to take upon himself provisionally the government of the duchy, and the Diet left it to the *agnati* of the plaintiff to provide for its future government. The bill then proceeded to state that William IV., who as King of Hanover was a member of the Germanic Diet, and the plaintiff's brother William, claiming to be the *agnati* of the plaintiff, published in February, 1831, a declaration that they had deposed the plaintiff from the throne of the duchy, and declared that it had passed to William Duke of Brunswick (the plaintiff's brother, who had since exercised the rights of duke). This declaration was signed by the defendant, and the Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex. The bill then alleged that early in 1833, an instrument (that sought by the plaintiff to be

declared void) was signed by William IV., and by Duke William, (the plaintiff's brother,) to the following effect:—"We, moved by the interest of our house, and yielding to a painful but inevitable necessity, have thought it necessary to consider what measures the interests, rightly understood, of the plaintiff, the preservation of the fortune now in his hands, the dangers and illegality of the enterprises pursued by him, and the honour and dignity of our house may require, and after having heard the advice of a commission charged with the examination into this affair, and stating that after the dissolution of the German empire, the powers of supreme guardianship over the princes of the empire devolved to the heads of sovereign states, &c., have decreed as follows:—Certain facts have caused us to arrive at the conviction that Duke Charles (the plaintiff) is wasting his fortune in enterprises impossible and dangerous, and the only method of preserving his fortune from total ruin is to appoint a guardian over him. In consequence we decree that Duke Charles shall be deprived of the management of his fortune, and a guardian shall be appointed from among the noble male scions of our house. The Duke of Cambridge, Viceroy of Hanover, having declared that he would accept such guardianship, we confide the same to him by the present decree, which will constitute his title to such guardianship; he is authorized to limit himself to the functions of supreme guardian, and to substitute one or more persons, who under oath shall proceed in their own name and personal responsibility to make inventories, and to take measures for the preservation of the fortune placed under guardianship, and are to render annual accounts; the guardianship to be considered as legally established at Brunswick, where it is to have its locality." This instrument was dated at St. James's, the 6th of February, 1833, and at Hanover, the 13th of February, 1833, and a note signed by the defendant, as Duke of Cumberland, acknowledging the arrangement, was subjoined. The plaintiff's bill proceeded to allege that this instrument was void, but that the Duke of Cambridge accepted the guardianship, took possession of the plaintiff's property to a very large amount, part of which was invested, but a large surplus was unaccounted for; that on the death of William IV., the defendant, who then became King of Hanover, was by some instrument appointed guardian in the place of the Duke of Cambridge, who accounted for the balance to the defendant, who then took possession of the plaintiff's property, and received and paid large sums, but a very large balance was due from him to the plaintiff. The bill charged the invalidity of these instruments by the laws of Brunswick, Hanover, and Great Britain; that the appointment of guardian was void by the law of England, even if valid by that of Brunswick; that there was nothing in the circumstances, conduct, and state of mind of the plaintiff to debar him of his full rights over his property; that the accounts were open and running, of a complex nature, and such as could only be taken in a court of equity; that both the plaintiff and the defendant were subjects of the Crown of this kingdom; that the defend-

ant was a Peer of Parliament, and had since his arrival in this country exercised his rights as such, &c. In the argument it had been stated that the plaintiff had availed himself of the temporary residence of the defendant in this country to serve him with process, and that the defendant had applied to the Lord Chancellor to set aside the process, but the application was refused. The plaintiff had contended that the defendant's appearance to the process was a waiver of the objection to his personal liability of being sued, and that the Lord Chancellor's decision showed the defendant's liability to the suit. It would be singular if appearance to a suit should be construed into an abandonment of a defence—appearance was a waiver of only an irregularity in the process, but was no waiver of the defence, and the Lord Chancellor did not preclude the defendant from any defence, nor did he give any opinion upon the jurisdiction. It was, therefore, incumbent upon him (Lord Langdale) to consider the defence upon the present demurrer. It had been argued for the defendant, that he was by the Bill admitted to be King of Hanover, a sovereign prince, recognised by the Crown of England, and that it followed that his person was inviolable; it was then urged that this inviolability was not confined to the defendant's own dominions, but attended him wherever he went, and was consequently not affected by his being temporarily resident in a foreign kingdom of which he was a subject; that, even if liable to be sued in this country, he was not so liable in this suit on account of its subject-matter, which was a matter of state, of a nature not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court; but even if the matters were subject to our courts at all, they were subject only to those of special and peculiar jurisdiction, such as Courts of Bankruptcy, Lunacy, &c. For the plaintiff it was argued,—that the suit ought to be considered as one between subject and subject, for the plaintiff and the defendant were each of them lineal descendants of the Princess Sophia, and consequently were natural subjects; the plaintiff was domiciled, the defendant was born in this country, was a Peer of the realm, and had taken the oath of allegiance; that no subject could withdraw from allegiance and subjection to the laws of the land, but must always remain subject; that the law afforded no authority to show that a sovereign prince might not be sued in the courts of this kingdom, for which position several cases were cited; that liability to suit did not necessarily involve liability to coercion, from which the defendant, a Peer, was protected; that the Court had power to modify its process so as to do justice to the plaintiff, with due regard to the dignity of the defendant; that the general law and common interest of mankind required justice to be done all over the world; that the Queen was liable to be sued in a proper form, and it would be absurd to place a foreign sovereign residing in this country in a better situation. The general proposition of the defendant was, that as a sovereign prince he was exempt from the jurisdiction of any tribunal in this country in respect of acts done in a foreign country—done by him not as an English person and a subject. It had been esta-

blished that a foreign sovereign might sue in our Courts of Law and Equity, and if he sued in Equity, he thereby subjected himself to jurisdiction, and must put in upon oath his answer to a cross bill. Lord Redesdale considered that to refuse a foreign sovereign the right of suing in our courts would be a just cause of war. A sovereign, by suing, submitted himself to jurisdiction and to a cross bill, but no case showed that by becoming a plaintiff on one matter he might be made a defendant to a suit for a distinct matter. His lordship then stated the cases cited in the argument, and proceeded:—It was also urged that the defendant must be deemed to have come to this country under a safe conduct, to the benefit of which he was no less entitled than if it had been actually issued. The immunity of ambassadors under the statute of Anne had been also relied upon, and that sovereigns *à fortiori* should have the immunities of their ambassadors. The plaintiff had argued that ambassadors came upon business which could not be transacted without them, and that the reason for their privilege did not extend to sovereigns who came upon pleasure. The law of nations included all regulations adopted by the common consent of nations; but where no usage could be found, recourse must be had to natural reason, and on this point there were no cases from which a custom could be collected. All the reasons for the immunity of ambassadors were not applicable to the case of a sovereign, for they might be compelled by their own prince and country to do justice. A prince not subject to a foreign Power might, however, refuse to compel his ambassador to do justice; where a prevailing respect for humanity resided in his breast it was well, but the last result of any inquiry was, that war and reprisals were the sanctions of that which was called the law of nations. Where justice was to be requested against a person against whom there were no ordinary means of resorting for it, all cases of that kind were replete with difficulty. It appeared to him (Lord Langdale), that all the reasons of immunities to ambassadors did not apply to sovereigns, but there were reasons for the immunity of sovereigns stronger than those for the immunity of ambassadors. Even the failure of justice in particular cases would be less prejudicial than the violation of immunities. Previously to his becoming a monarch, the defendant was a subject of this realm; his accession to Hanover was contemporaneous with the accession of the Queen, and since then he had been so far from repudiating his allegiance that he had taken his seat in the House of Lords, and exercised his rights as an English Peer. Coming into this country, not as King of Hanover, but as a peer of the realm and a member of the Privy Council, could he be said to be exempt from the laws of England? The admission of the inviolability of a sovereign required the responsibility of his advisers. Could any peer or privy councillor be permitted to give, without responsibility, advice to his sovereign, for giving which another peer or member of the Privy Council might have been impeached? If, upon entering into a contract, and refusing to perform it, such peer or privy councillor were not compellable to answer in a court of justice,

great inconvenience would arise from the union of the two characters. The defendant claimed to exercise the rights of a sovereign prince, and the rights of a peer and a member of the Privy Council. As a subject, he owed duties which the country had a legal right to have respected. He (Lord Langdale) thought that no just complaint could arise from legal proceedings, the object of which was to compel a sovereign prince, residing in the kingdom of another prince, whose subject he was, to perform acts which, as such subject, he was liable to perform. The King of Hanover was and ought to be exempt from all liability to be sued for any act done as King of Hanover, but as the subject of the Queen he was liable to be sued in respect of any act done by him, or in which he, as such subject, might be engaged. With respect to acts done by the defendant out of the realm, he (Lord Langdale) thought such acts ought to be presumed to have been done as a sovereign prince rather than as a subject. This was not an ordinary suit between subject and subject. It ought to have appeared upon the bill that the case was one in which the special immunities of the defendant ought not to prevent the suit. The case stated was that the defendant was liable to be sued, and to account under the appointment of a guardianship of a nature unknown to the laws of England. Every act complained of was done abroad, in Brunswick, Hanover, or other foreign parts. No act was alleged to have been done in this country, and there was strong reason to believe that it was only as King of Hanover that the defendant had been appointed guardian. The instrument was alleged to be null and void in this country. That was too vague an allegation. The instrument was stated as the sequel to a political revolution, the result of which was the deposition of the plaintiff. Considering the instrument as the sequel of political transactions, he should, if necessary to decide that question, be disposed to think that the instrument was in common parlance a state document, connected with other acts of state. It was not, however, necessary to give any opinion upon that point, or to decide whether as against a subject the Court could have had any jurisdiction to give relief in respect of acts done abroad under the instrument, for he was of opinion that the alleged acts of the defendant, under the instrument, were not acts in respect of which the defendant was liable to be sued in this court, or in respect of which the Court had jurisdiction. He must, therefore, allow this demurrer.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 23rd.

CLAIM TO THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX.

In the House of Lords, a Committee for Privileges sat to consider the claim of Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este to succeed to his father as Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Arklow. The counsel for the claimant were, Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Erle, and Mr. Wilde; on the part of the Crown, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Waddington. In 1792, Prince Augustus, the son of George the Third, then twenty

years of age, was travelling for his health in Italy. At Rome he met with the Countess of Dunmore and her two daughters, Augusta and Virginia. With Lady Augusta Murray, who was six or seven years older than himself, he fell violently in love; and he urged her to marry him privately. She was reluctant: but he threatened to starve himself—he wrote to her that he had actually fasted for forty-eight hours: she yielded; and they were privately married, by Mr. Gunn, an English clergyman, in 1793. Mr. Gunn, fearing the displeasure of his diocesan, enjoined them to keep his name secret; but the consequences of marriage becoming apparent, the couple were again married, by bans, in 1793, at St. George's, Hanover Square; a marriage admitted to be legally invalid. Then followed the discovery of their union, the discountenance of the King, the separation of the lovers, and finally their estrangement; two children having been born—Augustus Frederick, and a daughter. Three questions now came before the Committee,—whether the marriage at Rome was actually performed; whether it was legal as an ordinary marriage; and whether it was rendered invalid by the Royal Marriage Act, the 12th Geo. III. c. 11. Sir Thomas Wilde argued, that for the purposes of marriage between Protestants, Rome is a place where there is no law of marriage, since Protestants cannot be married according to the *lex loci* by a Catholic priest; and, therefore, in the case of English subjects, the common law of England still obtains, recognising a marriage *per verba de præsenti*. The marriage of Lord Cloncurry with a Protestant lady at Rome was held good on those grounds. As to the Royal Marriage Act, it is, he contended, an act imposing disabilities, and therefore to be construed strictly; and thus it cannot hold good where it cannot be enforced, or in any part of the British dominions not named in it—not even in Ireland, and *à fortiori* not in a foreign country.

In the course of his speech, Sir Thomas Wilde read several letters that passed between Lady Augusta Murray and the Prince. They are couched in terms of the usual ardour; the lady showing the utmost devotion to her fervent lover, but manifesting some anxiety, while Mr. Gunn's scruples were under process of persuasion, lest he should think her "vile"—should think that she had been the Prince's mistress. In March, 1793, she thus writes to the Prince—

"Then, my treasure, you say you will talk of honour to him. There is no honour in the case; if there is, I will not marry you. I love you, and I have reason to hope and believe you love me; but honour, in the sense you take it, is out of the question. I cannot bear to owe my happiness to anything but affection; and all promises, though sacred in our eyes and in those of Heaven, shall not oblige you to do anything towards me that can in the least prejudice your future interests. As for honour, with the meaning Mr. Gunn will annex to it—I am ashamed to fancy it—he will imagine I have been your mistress, and that humanity, commonly termed honour, now induces you to pity me, and so veil my follies by an honourable marriage. My own beloved Prince, forgive me if I am warm upon this

subject. I wish you to feel you owe me nothing; and whatever I owe you, I wish to owe to your love and to your good opinion, but to no other principle. Tell Mr. Gunn, my own Augustus, that you love me—that you are resolved to marry me—that you have pledged a sacred word; tell him, if you please, that upon the Bible you have sworn it—that I have done the same, and that nothing shall ever divide us; but don't let him imagine that I have been vile. Do this, my only love; but pray take care of the character of your wife, of your Augusta."

Prince Augustus, 26th March, 1793.—"Do, my dearest Augusta, trust me: I never will abuse the confidence you put in me, and more and more will endeavour to deserve it. I only wait for your orders to speak to Mr. Gunn. Say only that you wish me to do it, and I will hasten to get a positive answer. See, my soul, it only depends upon *you* to speak; *thy* Augustus, *thou* wilt find ready as at all times to serve *you*. He thinks, he dreams of nothing but to make thee happy. Can he not succeed in this, all his hopes are gone; life will be nothing to him; he will pass the day in one constant melancholy, wishing them soon to conclude, and finding every one longer than the other. Indeed, my Augusta, that cannot be the case; my solemn oath is given, and that can never be recalled. I am yours, my soul, ever yours."

Prince Augustus, 4th April, 1793.—"Will you allow me to come this evening? It is my only hope. Oh, let me come, and we will send for Gunn. Every thing but this is hateful to me. More than forty-eight hours have I passed without the smallest nourishment. Oh, let me not live so. Death is certainly better than this; which, if in forty-eight hours it has not taken place, must follow; for, by all that is holy, till when I am married I will eat nothing; and if I am not to be married the promise shall die with me! I am resolute. Nothing in the world shall alter my determination. If Gunn will not marry me I will die. * * * I will be conducted in everything by you, but I must be married, or die, I would rather see none of my family than be deprived of you. You alone can make me; you alone shall, this evening. I will sooner drop than give you up. Good God, how I feel! and my love to be doubted sincere and warm. The Lord knows the truth of it; and, as I say, if in forty-eight hours I am not married, I am no more. Oh, Augusta, my soul, let us try; let me come; I am capable of everything; I fear nothing; and Mr. Gunn, seeing our resolution, will agree. I am half-dead. Good God! what will become of me? I shall go mad most undoubtedly."

The Lady's Answer.—"My treasure, my dearest life and love, how can I refuse you? and yet dare I trust to the happiness your letter promised me? You shall come if you wish it; you shall do as you like; my whole soul rejoices in the assurances of your love, and to your exertions I will trust. I will send to (————); but I fear the badness of the night will prevent his coming. My mother has ordered her carriage at past seven, and will not, I fear, be out before the half-hour after. To be yours to-night, seems a dream that I cannot make out; the whole day have I been plunged in misery, and now to awake to joy is a feli-

city that is beyond my ideas of bliss. I doubt its success; but do as you will; I am what you will; your will must be mine; and no will can ever be dearer to me, more mine, than that of my Augustus—my lover, my all."

The Committee of Privileges afterwards assembled on the 13th and the 25th of June. Among the witnesses examined were—Miss Augusta D'Este, sister of the claimant, Lady Virginia Murray, his aunt, Dr. Lushington, whose evidence was held to be inadmissible on a legal point, the Honourable Admiral Stopford, and Dr. Wiseman, the Roman Catholic Bishop. The evidence of Miss Augusta D'Este went merely to the fact of a journal kept by her mother having been found in an iron chest after her death. She added, "I have very often—very frequently—heard my father and mother say that they were married at Rome." Lady Virginia Murray was more explicit—

"I am a daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, and sister of the late Augusta Murray. I was at Rome in the years 1792 and 1793. My parents as well as my sister were there. I saw the late Duke of Sussex many times during our sojourn at Rome. His Royal Highness visited our family. I was quite aware, after the lapse of a short time, that his Royal Highness paid peculiar attentions to my sister, Lady Augusta Murray; I cannot say how long a time his Royal Highness remained at Rome, but at all events he was there for some months. I very well remember hearing of the marriage between his Royal Highness and my sister at Rome. * * After our return to this country, his Royal Highness visited our family in Lower Berkeley Street. I very well remember when Lady Augusta Murray, my sister, was confined. The present claimant is the child to which my sister, Lady Augusta Murray, gave birth upon that occasion. I have constantly seen him from time to time. My sister and the Prince cohabited and lived together as man and wife. Lady Augusta Murray, my sister, was always called 'Princess Augusta Frederick.' I have constantly seen the claimant and his father, the Duke of Sussex, together. The latter treated him as the fondest of fathers would have done. The claimant was always called 'the little Prince,' or 'Prince Augustus,' I have resided in France now about twenty-five years. I have only come over upon this occasion for these proceedings."

Dr. Wiseman was examined chiefly on the marriage law at Rome.

"The marriage at Rome of two Protestants before a Protestant clergyman would be deemed a valid marriage at Rome. There is no decision or law on that subject, but I have no doubt that it would be deemed a valid marriage: if that marriage was celebrated by the Protestant clergyman according to the Protestant ritual, it would be valid. No other marriage would be necessary. The parties could not separate or marry again. The rights of succession would take place upon such a marriage. It would not be the subject of ecclesiastical censure. They would be considered as man and wife."

The Reverend Mr. Randall Lythgoe also attended; but his evidence on the Roman law was held to be inadmissible. It was

intimated that the Lords would expect the best evidence of the Roman law, and the practice of the Roman tribunals: and the counsel for the claimant therefore suggested an adjournment.

When the Committee resumed its proceedings, Dr. Thomas Brown, Vicar Apostolic for Wales, was examined. In his opinion, a marriage of two Protestants at Rome would be held valid, and the issue of the marriage would be entitled to any property which belonged to the parents.

A letter was put in from Lord Grenville to the late Lady Augusta Murray, (found among her papers,) by which it was proposed to allow Lady Augusta an annuity, provided she would not use the Royal arms.

A clerk from Coutts's proved the payment of an annuity of 1,800*l.* a year to Lady Augusta Murray.

The claimant's case being ended, Mr. Erle summed up in his behalf; and the following question was submitted to the Common Law Judges by the Lord Chancellor—

"Evidence being offered of a marriage solemnized at Rome, in the year 1793, by an English priest, according to the rites of the Church of England, between A. B., a son of his Majesty King George the Third, and C. D., a British subject, without the previous consent of his said Majesty; assuming such evidence to have been sufficient to establish a valid marriage between A. B. and C. D., independently of the provisions of the statute of the 12th George III. chap. 11, would it be sufficient, having regard to that statute, to establish a valid marriage in a suit in which the elder son of A. B. claims an estate in England as son of A. B. by virtue of such marriage?"

The Committee was then adjourned *sine die*.

It met again on the 9th of July, when the opinion of the judges, on the case submitted to them by their Lordships, was read by Chief Justice Tindal. All the judges agree that the Royal Marriage Act was in force in foreign countries as well as in England; and that a marriage at Rome, if otherwise valid, when contracted between individuals who did not come within the scope of the Royal Marriage Act, became of no effect if one of the contracting parties was included within the provisions of that Act, and had married without the consent of the king.

The Lord Chancellor proposed that the decision of the Committee should be postponed; but, on the suggestion of Lord Brougham, that to do that would only be to occasion additional expense, the Law Lords expressed their opinions, unanimously concurring with the judges, that the marriage was invalid, and that the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este had not been established.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

May 25.

White *v.* Repton.

This was a suit for the purpose of trying the validity of the will of the Honourable John H. Pery, who died October 8, 1843, at St. John's, New Brunswick, where he was with his regiment, the 13th Foot. The will in question, dated August 6, 1843, was attested by one witness only, and would be consequently invalid unless within the exceptive section of the Wills Act respecting wills of soldiers "in actual military service." The

Court in Hilary Term rejected a motion for probate of the paper, which was now formally propounded on the part of the universal legatee in an allegation, the admission of which was opposed by a sister of the deceased.

Dr. Haggard, against the allegation, relied upon the case of "Drummond *v.* Parish," recently decided, in which General Drummond, residing on full pay in garrison at Woolwich, was held not to be a soldier in actual military service, not being *in expeditione*, the term in the civil law from which the phrase in the Wills Act had been borrowed.

Dr. R. Phillimore, on the same side, supported the view which the Court had taken in the former case, by citing various authorities from the civil law and its expositors.

The Queen's Advocate, for the attorney of the universal legatee, (who was abroad,) contended that this case was distinguished from "Drummond *v.* Parish;" for here the deceased was not merely liable to be sent abroad, but was actually abroad at the date of the will; he had left his home for military purposes, which answered the definition given by some writers of the phrase "being on an expedition." The situation of New Brunswick was not to be overlooked, on the borders of a foreign state.

Dr. Twiss, on the same side, adduced many civil law authorities to show that some writers had too narrowly limited the privilege of the military testament. British soldiers sent to the colonies might be compared to the *stationarii*. Actual military service seemed, from the expressions in our Militia Acts, to be of two sorts, "actual service," and "actual training or exercise;" and soldiers sent into our foreign provinces could not be there for training or exercise.

Sir H. Jenner Fust, without hearing a reply, said he should hold that the principle upon which he had decided the case of "Drummond *v.* Parish" would extend to this, there being no solid distinction between the two cases. The only ground upon which this case was put was, that the deceased having been an officer, residing with his regiment at St. John's, New Brunswick, therefore he was in actual military service. The only point of distinction was, that General Drummond had been stationed in barracks in this country, and the deceased in barracks in New Brunswick, without any special circumstances. He was of opinion that there was no solid distinction between the two cases, and as there could be no advantage in admitting the allegation, he rejected it. The deceased was not in actual military service; he was in military service, but not in actual military service.

Allegation rejected, and administration granted to the next of kin. Costs out of the estate.

ARCHES' COURT.

May 31.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY TITCHMARSH AGAINST CHAPMAN.

Sir H. Jenner Fust gave sentence in this case, which was argued in Hilary Term last. It was a proceeding under the Church Discipline Act, in which the office of the judge was promoted against the Rev. W. Herbert Chapman, rector of Basingbourn, in the county of Cambridge, and diocese

of Ely, for refusing to read the burial service over the corpse of the infant daughter of two parishioners, named Rundall, who were of the class of Protestant Dissenters called Independents, after due notice given to him for that purpose. The articles charging the offence had been admitted, and a defensive allegation was offered in reply thereto, the substance of which was, that the baptism which the child had received at the hands of a minister of the Independents, being in fact heretical and schismatic, was invalid and null; consequently, that the child was unbaptized, and as such was not entitled to interment with the services of the church, under the rubric of the church of England. The admission of this allegation was opposed, and the decision of the Court as to its admissibility stood over (owing to the indisposition of the judge) till this day. The learned judge observed, that the validity of lay baptism had been determined in this Court and also by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Mastin *v.* Escott;" but a distinction was taken between that case and the present. In the former case nothing had turned on the question of heresy and schism, but only on the want of holy orders in the person administering the rite; whereas, in this case that question was distinctly raised, it being averred that the baptism was heretical, the person who administered the rite being an heretical person. But, although there had been no absolute decision upon the point in "Mastin *v.* Escott;" the point not having been raised in that case, and courts not going beyond the questions before them, yet a great part of the argument in that case turned upon the question whether heretical or schismatical baptism was valid or not; and he had no doubt that the same principle applied to both cases, and that whether the baptism had been performed by an heretical person or by a layman, though irregular, was valid, and did not require that the rite should be repeated. Every one of the authorities stated that such baptism was not to be repeated; it was therefore valid, and, if so, the child could not be said to be unbaptized. The only doubt he had was, whether he should not admit the allegation in order to have the question more formally argued, and that the party might carry the case by appeal to a superior court. But there was a mode by which he could effect this object; although he should reject the allegation, he would, if required, give the party leave to appeal. The learned judge then went more minutely into the grounds of his decision. The main principle was, that if, as had been admitted, baptism by a layman was valid in itself, he could not understand wherein consisted the difference as respected the validity of the rite between baptism by a layman and by a heretic or schismatic. Both were irregular, but both were valid, and, in the words of the rubric, the person was "lawfully and sufficiently baptized." It had been contended that there was a deficiency in the rite, and that deficiency might have been afterwards supplied, had the party lived and appeared before the bishop for confirmation; but the want of confirmation did not disqualify this infant, any more than one baptized by a person in holy

orders, from having the burial service read over it. Some reliance had been placed upon the argument that the excommunication *ipso facto* worked at once, without sentence, a disqualification; but the learned judge showed, from authorities and upon principle, that such excommunication could not attach till there had been a declaratory sentence; and even then all civil disqualification and incapacity whatsoever had been taken away by statute. Upon the whole, he was of opinion to reject the allegation, but he should allow the case to stand until next court-day, for the party to apply, if he thought fit, for leave to appeal.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

July 1.

Before Lord Denman, Chief Justice.

KINDER *v.* LORD ASHBURTON, THE HON. FRANCIS BARING, AND MR. H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY.

This was an action brought by the plantiff against the defendants above named for an alleged conspiracy to inflict an injury on him with respect to the Parras estate, purchased by both parties in Mexico. This estate occupied 8,000,000 acres, extending from one side of the coast of Mexico to the other; and in 1825, it was purchased by Mr. Francis Baring, for the house of Baring, and Mr. Holdsworth for the house of Staples and Company, of Mexico, of which Mr. Kinder was the principal partner; the price agreed upon being one million dollars. Mr. Baring and Mr. Holdsworth each paid 100,000 dollars down, and agreed to pay the remainder by annual instalments. To pay this sum, Mr. Holdsworth had expended the money left by Mr. Kinder, who had proceeded to London to pay the instalments of the Peruvian Loan, for which he was contractor; Mr. Kinder was consequently unable to pay an instalment of the loan and to meet his other engagements. Messrs. Baring had early discovered that the estate was a bad bargain, and were willing to forfeit what they had paid to get rid of it; and to escape their engagements with Staples and Company, it was alleged that they bribed some legislators of Mexico to pass a law preventing aliens holding estates in that country. The law was passed in March 1827. The conspiracy with which the defendants were charged was this bribery to get a law passed in Mexico to injure the plaintiff. Such were the statements of the plaintiff. A vast quantity of documentary evidence was read, and Mr. Kinder was examined. In his cross-examination, he admitted that he owed the house of Baring 16,000*l.* at the present moment, the balance of an account due to them on the 10th May, 1825.

Mr. Kelly, for the defence, said the plaintiff had no case to go to the Jury. So far from his having been injured by the Barings, they had treated him well: as to the annulling of the contract for purchasing the Mexican estate, instead of tending to his ruin, it was the only thing that could give Mr. Kinder a hope of retrieving his affairs, which, it was now manifest, were in a state of embarrassment before the existence of this contract was known in this country. With respect to the bribery, the Barings had erred in not saying at once that they had not authorized it. Their agents in Mexico had

done it on their own responsibility; but it had not been done with a view to injure Mr. Kinder, as he at first had shown as great an inclination to get rid of the estate as the Barings had. This action was but a bad return for the forbearance which had been exhibited towards Mr. Kinder with respect to the 16,000*l.* debt.

Lord Denman summed up; and the Jury, after an hour and twenty minutes' deliberation, gave a verdict for the defendants.

IN THE EXCHEQUER.

July 1.

Before Mr. Baron Alderson.

WOOD *v.* PEEL.

This action, which excited the most lively interest in the sporting world, arose out of the late Derby race at Epsom, in which a horse belonging to the plaintiff, called Running Rein, had come in first. It was alleged, however, that this horse had not been truly described, that he was not of the age which qualified him to run for the Derby, and that he ought not therefore to be deemed the winner of the race. Colonel Peel, the owner of Orlando, the second horse, had claimed the stakes, on the ground that Running Rein was not the horse represented; and Mr. Wood, the owner of Running Rein, brought this action against the Colonel. Mr. Cockburn, who conducted the plaintiff's case, gave the pedigree of Running Rein, and his whole history. Among other things Mr. Cockburn mentioned, that in October, 1843, Running Rein won a race at Newmarket; that he was objected to on the score of age, but eventually the stewards had decided in his favour. The horse was originally the property of Mr. Goodman; and Mr. Cockburn said, it was because suspicion attached to some transactions of Goodman, and because certain parties had betted heavily against Running Rein, that opposition was raised against Mr. Wood receiving the stakes. He made a severe attack on Lord George Bentinck; who, he asserted, was the real party in the cause. Witnesses for the plaintiff described the horse at different periods of its career: it was of a bay colour, with black legs, and a little white on the forehead; its heels were cracked; and in 1842 it broke the skin on one leg, which left a scar. George Hitchcock, a breaker of colts, employed to break Running Rein in October 1842, was cross-examined to this effect—

"I know George Dockeray, the trainer. I never said to him, 'Damn it, this colt has been broken before; here is the mark of the pad on his back.' I showed him the mark, but I never said these words, or any words to that effect. I don't know why I showed him the mark. It was not big enough for the mark of a pad, and was not in the place for the saddle to make it. I told Lord George Bentinck the same. The mark of the pad never wears out. I recollect being asked, in the presence of Mr. Smith, what had I there? and I recollect answering, a four-years' old. I have not the slightest doubt of it. Mr. Smith struck me for it. I did not say afterwards that I had forgotten all about the horsewhipping, and that the marks of the pad had worn out. I never said, either, that somebody had behaved very well to me."

At an early period of the ex-

amination of witnesses, Mr. Baron Alderson, before whom the case was tried, expressed a wish that he and the Jury should see the horse; and Mr. Cockburn said he had no objection. On the cross-examination of William Smith, a training-groom residing at Epsom, it came out that the horse had been smuggled out of the way, that it might not be seen by the defendant's agents. The Judge animadverting on this, and on the evident perjury of the witness, said it would be better that the horse should be seen by him and other parties. The Solicitor-General, who appeared for the defendant, was anxious that the horse should be seen by veterinary surgeons. To which the other side objected; maintaining that the mark of mouth, by which alone these surgeons could judge of the age of a horse, was a fallible criterion.

On the conclusion of the evidence for the plaintiff, the Solicitor-General, in addressing the jury for the defendant, denounced the case as a gross and scandalous fraud on the part of the plaintiff. The case of the defendant was, that the horse was not Running Rein at all, but a colt by Gladiator, out of a dam belonging originally to Sir Charles Ibbotson; and that it had the name of Running Rein imposed on it, being originally called Maccabeus, and having been entered for certain stakes under that designation. But his allegations were against Goodman, not against Mr. Wood; the former had entered into a conspiracy with other persons to run horses above the proper age. The Gladiator colt had been entered for races under the name of Maccabeus, before Goodman purchased him; and to run these races while the colt was in training for the Derby, for which he was entered under the name of Running Rein, Goodman hired an Irish horse, which he disguised to represent Maccabeus, though a year older than that horse. The Gladiator colt, the *soi-disant* Running Rein, when he ran for the Derby in 1844 was four years old; the race being for three-year-old horses. After hearing some evidence in support of these statements, the case was adjourned till the following day.

The next day, when Mr. Baron Alderson took his seat on the bench, a conversation ensued between Mr. Cockburn and the judge respecting the production of the horse; Mr. Cockburn asserted that it had been taken away without Mr. Wood's knowledge, and thus it was out of his power to produce it; he felt it would be vain to strive against the effect which must be produced by the non-production of the horse, after the remarks of the learned judge on that point. After some more conversation, however, the case proceeded, and two witnesses for the defence were examined, whose evidence went to prove that Running Rein was in fact the Gladiator colt. Mr. George Odell, a horse-dealer at Northampton, said he would swear to that fact; the colt had two marks on one leg.

Mr. Baron Alderson remarked —"Now, if we could see the horse, that would prove the case. Who keeps him away? It is quite childish to act in this manner."

Mr. Cockburn now stated that Mr. Wood was convinced that he had been deceived, and gave up the case.

Mr. Baron Alderson then briefly addressed the jury, "with much warmth, and in a most emphatic manner;" directing them to find a verdict for the defendant; observing—

"Since the opening of the case a most atrocious fraud has been proved to have been practised; and I have seen with great regret gentlemen associating with persons much below themselves in station. If gentlemen would associate with gentlemen, and race with gentlemen, we should have no such practices. But if gentlemen will condescend to race with blackguards, they must expect to be cheated."

The jury found for the defendant.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Oct. 23.

(*Before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Baron Rolfe.*)

William Ross Touchett, aged 21, was placed at the bar on an indictment charging him with feloniously shooting at Thomas Smith, with intent to murder him. The indictment also contained counts charging the intent to be to main and disable and to do grievous bodily harm.

Mr. Alfred Smith, the prosecutor's son, stated, "I was present in my father's shooting gallery when the occurrence in question took place. I saw the prisoner deliberately discharge the pistol at my father, who immediately reeled in the direction of the wall, and fell. My father on the instant exclaimed, 'You rascal, you have shot me.' The prisoner replied, 'I did it on purpose, for I wish to be hanged.' I then sent for a policeman, to whom I gave the prisoner into custody."

This evidence was confirmed by that of the prosecutor and of a police constable, who had been called in by the last witness, and who said the prisoner stood perfectly quiet with his arms folded.

Mr. Clarkson, for the prisoner, admitted the above facts, but stated that the defence was as to the state of the unfortunate young gentleman's mind at the time of this lamentable transaction. He commented upon the absence of all motive for the commission of the act imputed to the prisoner. He should prove that the prisoner was clearly of unsound mind at the time of the commission of the offence with which he stood charged, and that he was suffering from melancholia, in consequence of the state of wretchedness and poverty to which the speculations of his father, the late Lord Audley, had reduced the family. The learned counsel also added, that the unhappy prisoner was the grandson of the late Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, who had been pronounced, by the finding of a jury empanelled under a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, to be insane.

Lord Audley, the prisoner's brother, stated,—"My father died in 1837, and before his death the property of the family had been subjected to a protracted litigation, which has gone on since. The result of the litigation has been particularly adverse to the interests of the family, who have been in consequence left by my father in very embarrassed circumstances. The prisoner from his youth has been remarkable for a peculiar sensitiveness of mind,

especially since the death of a companion named Weston, who died abroad, at the early age of 16 years. The death of Weston made a strong impression upon the mind of my brother, the prisoner; a much stronger impression than a person under such circumstances would generally exhibit. The prisoner has not been educated with a view to any professsion, but was from time to time acquainted with the embarrassed situation of the family, and these circumstances appeared to make a deep impression on the prisoner's mind. I was in Ireland during the whole of the year 1843, and during that time I did not see my brother, nor until the month of April last, when we lodged together in the same apartments, but occupying different bed-rooms. The circumstances of the family produced on the prisoner, who is of a peculiar temperament, a manifest depression of spirits. I have sat with him in the same room many hours, and he was invariably much reserved, and he seldom spoke. When together, my brother always sat in a pensive manner, and in April I observed a manifest change in his countenance; his eyes were very much suffused, and the general expression of his countenance was very much dejected. The prisoner frequently complained to me that he was the subject of observation by the neighbours. This, in reality, was not a fact. I have walked out with the prisoner, and have noticed the heedless manner in which he walked through the streets. He was in the habit of leaning his head upon my shoulder, and this habit went to such an extent as to become an annoyance to me. He seemed to desire to avoid observation, and became extremely restless if I stopped to look into a shop window or at any thing that was exhibited in the street. The mother of the prisoner was a daughter of the late Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, who, unhappily, had become insane, and was so pronounced upon proceedings which were taken by the late admiral's family. My brother, the prisoner, was aware of the circumstance, and in conversation with me has alluded to it. Since the year 1841, I have noticed that his mind was disturbed. While in Dublin with me, the prisoner went to Sharpe's auction rooms, and he told me that he there met with a book relating to an ancestor of our family which had become the matter to his mind of deep reflection. On that occasion the prisoner spoke of the unfortunate blood in his family, and that he felt it himself sometimes. He complained of a pain in his head, of giddiness, and that he passed sleepless nights, and I advised him to consult a physician, but he seemed indifferent about the matter. Since this unfortunate occurrence I have had occasion to examine a box belonging to the prisoner. It was locked, but on breaking it open I found a phial which had contained laudanum and a quantity of acetate of morphia. Formerly he was remarkably neat in his dress and person, but latterly he has neglected his person, and allowed his beard to grow without shaving.

Cross-examined by Mr. Charnock.—The late Sir R. Donnelly died about two or three years ago, and the commission of lunacy was executed at a time when he was

between 75 and 80 years of age. I did not think it necessary to put any restraint upon my brother.

Mrs. Charlotte Lawley examined by Mr. Clarkson.—The prisoner occupied apartments in my house when the transaction which is the subject matter of the present inquiry occurred; with his brother, Lord Audley. The prisoner was a remarkably regular and quiet person, but lately I have noticed that his health was giving way. He complained of a sensation of boiling at the top of his head. Habitually he was much disconcerted if anybody came where he was, and he seemed to desire much to keep to himself, and was much worse in this respect the week before he was apprehended on this charge, and, contrary to his usual habit, he did not change his linen for the entire week ending the 6th of July last. He avoided speaking to individuals, and appeared to me to be in a melancholy state of mind. Knowing him to be of a noble family, I felt for him, and used to offer him kindnesses, which he always avoided.

Joseph Lawley, son of the last witness, corroborated his mother's evidence.

Dr. Monro stated,—On the 8th of July last I was called upon to pronounce an opinion upon the prisoner's state of mind, and I visited him in Clerkenwell Prison. I have visited him ten or twelve times since then, and yesterday I saw him in Newgate. On five or six occasions I was accompanied by Dr. Warburton. I was aware that the prisoner was the grandson of the late Sir Ross Donnelly, whom I had attended professionally for several weeks previous to his death. I also gave evidence on the occasion of the commission of lunacy issued against Sir R. Donnelly five years ago. The late admiral was most decidedly of an unsound state of mind; but that unsoundness was not the result of old age and imbecility. He laboured under delusions which remained with him until his death from dropsy. I have heard the testimony which has been adduced to-day, and from it, as well as from the interviews I have had with the prisoner, I am clearly of opinion that the prisoner is of an unsound state of mind. On the 8th of July, I saw the prisoner in a small cell for nearly an hour. The prisoner said he had no knowledge of Mr. Smith, the prosecutor—that he wished to be hanged, and that he had been brooding over suicide for some years. He added, that he had taken laudanum, which he had purchased at Messrs. Savory and Moore's in Bond-street—that he had also taken morphine—that he had no occupation or companions, and that he had been brooding over melancholy subjects for years. He also stated that every event of a horrible description occupied his attention, and that he cut out of the newspapers all the horrible events of which the narrative was recorded; and he mentioned the case of a policeman who had been killed at Brighton. He further stated, that these events struck his mind, and that he should do something of the same kind, in order to get himself hanged. The prisoner also stated to me that he was watched, not only by his family, but by the neighbours, and that the clock at his lodgings had several times said to him not to attempt it. He also told me, on one occasion, that if he had a

pistol he would shoot any person who came near him. He further added, that he had sought comfort in religion, but he had found none; and I am clearly of opinion that the prisoner is now, and was at the time this occurrence took place, labouring under mental derangement. In my experience I have seen cases in which insanity has been simulated, but the whole history of the life of the unhappy young gentleman at the bar gives the lie to any such a supposition. The prisoner is a downright melancholic, and ought not to be trusted at liberty for a single hour. My opinion is, that if set at liberty he would commit a similar act again. I think he understands what is now going on, but he is in a state of apathy, and wholly indifferent. With reference to the state of mind of the late Sir Ross Donnelly, it is notoriously known the madness was hereditary.

Dr. Warburton confirmed this evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Charnock.—My opinion is formed from what I have heard declared in court to-day, and from the statements the prisoner has himself made to me in the course of the interviews I have had with him.

Mr. Charnock briefly replied, and

Mr. Justice Maule summed up the case to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, *Acquitted* the prisoner, on the ground of insanity.

The prisoner, who was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, was then removed from the bar.

CONSISTORY COURT.

EARL OF DYSART *v.* COUNTESS OF DYSART.

Dr. Lushington gave sentence in this case, which had been argued at considerable length during Easter Term. It was a suit for restitution of conjugal rights by the Earl of Dysart against his Countess, who, by way of answer to the suit, pleaded cruelty on his part, upon which ground she prayed for a separation. The parties were married on the 23rd of September, 1819, the Earl of Dysart being then Mr. Manners, the eldest son of Lord Huntingtower, and the Countess Miss Toone, the daughter of Colonel Toone, an East India Director; and she was the Earl's first cousin. Lord Huntingtower, the Earl's father, was possessed of very large estates, which were entailed; but this marriage being against his wishes, he withheld from his son all pecuniary assistance. The issue of the marriage was one son, (the present Lord Huntingtower,) born in 1820. The learned judge observed, that the present case in some respects differed from those which ordinarily occurred, and in particulars which enhanced the difficulty of ascertaining the truth. The marriage took place twenty-five years ago, and the final separation in 1837; added to which, during the whole of this long period, the parties cohabited together under the roof of Lord Dysart, for a space not exceeding three years; so that he had to consider evidence taken, in some instances, twenty years after the fact. Two evils resulted from this state of things,—one, that the memory of the most veracious witness might fail after so long a

lapse of time, which was peculiarly injurious in a case of cruelty, where so much depended upon a knowledge of the whole transaction; secondly, where the cohabitation altogether occupied so short a period in a married life of so long a duration, the Court was deprived of the ordinary means of tracing the general conduct of the parties. From the time of the marriage till December, 1820, the parties resided under the roof of Colonel Toone, and the first complaint against the Earl was on the birth of his son, in July, 1820, which, upon the evidence, amounted to this—that Dr. Batty requested Lord Dysart to leave the room in which the accouchement took place; that he declined unless his wife desired him; that she did so, and he left in great haste, as if much offended. No ingenuity could strain this into an act of legal cruelty. The answer of Lord Dysart and a letter of Lady Dysart diminished the *gravamen* of this charge, for they would show that it was Lady Dysart who had changed her mind as to her husband being present. He (Dr. Lushington) saw no proof of any intention on the part of Lord Dysart deliberately to cause suffering to his wife upon this occasion. The letter, however, showed that, at this early period, the affection between the parties had suffered some interruption, and that a state of feeling had been generated not likely to promote their happiness when they should be dwelling together alone. In December, 1820, they went to reside at Edmonthorpe, where they remained till April, 1821. It was pleaded that this house was dilapidated and almost without furniture; and it was said that at the time Lord Dysart had 3,000*l.* a year. This was true; it was not, however, from property of his own, but borrowed money. With regard to the principles of law to be applied to averments of this kind, and to the mode of living adopted by Lord Dysart, it would be difficult and dangerous to lay down any precise rule, as governing the conduct of a husband in his mode and rate of living as concerned his wife. The Court had no authority to decide upon it, save so far as it might fall within its jurisdiction, which was limited to cases of cruelty. Even, however, within this limited range, the means and rank of the parties must raise some distinctions. The denial of necessaries and comforts, even of medical assistance, where there were no pecuniary resources, never could be construed into cruelty, but such a denial where the fortune was ample might possibly be considered in a different light. Necessaries and comforts must bear some relation to the rank and station of the parties; a wife brought up as a gentlewoman would suffer in her health and constitution, nay, even her life might be endangered, by a mode of living which would be even comfortable to a woman in a different grade of life. He spoke, however, of necessaries and comforts, not of luxuries and enjoyments. Whether the question related to house, furniture, carriage, or provisions, the Court abjured all right to enter upon it beyond ascertaining that the health and ordinary comfort of the wife were preserved. As to every thing beyond this, the husband, so far as the law was concerned, was the sole judge, and to his will the wife was bound to submit The whole result of

the evidence, on this part of the case was, that the house was out of repair, and the witnesses differed as to the *quantum* of furniture. This charge fell by its own weakness. After quitting Edmonthorpe, Lady Dysart resided with her father till January, 1822, when she joined her husband at Irnham, where she remained till August. He could not separate what the witnesses stated with respect to this period from that which applied to the interval between July, 1823, and April, 1824. The first transaction which fell within the class of legal cruelty was spoken to by the witness Elizabeth Maginly, who stated that she heard an altercation between Lord and Lady Dysart; that she went to the door, which she found locked, but it was opened by Lord Dysart, when she found Lady Dysart in a fainting fit; that she saw no violence, but that the child (about three years old) stamped its little feet with indignation against his father. He (Dr. Lushington) was of opinion that this evidence was not sufficient to establish an act of cruelty. There was no proof of personal violence or of threats, but merely of an altercation and a fainting fit; and as to the conduct of the child, the Court could ground no conclusion upon that. He next came to what might be termed the rush-light scene. The same witness stated that she heard Lord Dysart quarrelling with her Ladyship, being in a violent passion; that she heard her cry "Murder!"—that Lord Dysart threatened to throw the witness over the banisters if she came up stairs, and to serve his brother, Mr. Felix Tollemache, the same if he interfered; that Lady Dysart was afterwards brought down by Lord Dysart and Mr. Tollemache, apparently lifeless; that a medical man was sent for, who sent a lotion, and Lady Dysart told her that she had received a blow from Lord Dysart in the lower part of her body; that the witness undressed her, but did not see it. This occurrence approached more closely to a case of personal ill-usage; the evidence, if true, did prove that some injury had been received by Lady Dysart in the quarrel, though he entertained some doubt whether he could admit her declaration; for *non constat* when it was made, and to make it evidence it must be *recenti facto*. The other witness spoke only to the commencement of the transaction, namely, that Lady Dysart went up to Lord Dysart for a rush-light, it being against his wishes that she should come up stairs. Were this a single point on which the whole case might turn, the question might admit of great doubt; but he must look at the whole circumstances, and then give this incident the weight to which it was entitled. Lord Dysart went to reside at the cottage at Corby, in April, 1824, and his conduct whilst there was marked by circumstances of extraordinary eccentricity. The Court was not called upon to find any explanation, and he would not travel out of his way to try to make the discovery. When he found conduct towards a wife likely to prove dangerous to her safety, but not in other cases, he should consider such conduct within his cognizance, whatever might have been the cause, whether arising from natural violence of disposition, from want of moral control, or from eccentricity. It was for him to consider the conduct itself and its possible consequences; the motives

and causes could not hold the hand of the Court unless the wife was to blame. In the present case, such residence and mode of life, twenty years past, did not affect the suit directly, and indirectly only so far as it was one of the ingredients of the case. In 1825, Lady Dysart went to Buckminster, by desire of some of Lord Dysart's family. Her second visit took place in 1826, and she continued there till the spring of 1827, and during this renewed cohabitation legal cruelty was charged against Lord Dysart. The only witness to prove the charge was Elizabeth Parker, a housemaid in the late Lord Huntingtower's family, since in the service of Mrs. Toone, Lady Dysart's mother. She deposed to very strange habits Lord Dysart then indulged in, which, though they showed a disregard of his wife's comforts, could not be called legal cruelty. The language which Lord Dysart applied to Lady Dysart was certainly, if this witness were credited, of the foulest and most disgraceful description, showing that at the time it was used he was totally forgetful of all respect for himself and decency towards his wife. Such language would induce the Court more readily to believe the evidence of personal violence. This witness did not see actual violence, but she heard Lady Dysart scream "Murder," and had seen the marks of pinches and bruises, which must have been caused by violence. Lady Dysart quitted Buckminster in June 1827, and did not return till 1834, having resided during the seven years with her family, and at their expense. In 1833, Lord Huntingtower died; and the cohabitation was renewed in Hyde Park Place. Lady Dysart returned to Buckminster in 1836. He now had to consider whether any such acts of cruelty were committed as would revive former acts, if any, for the return to cohabitation operated as a legal condonation of the past. He should divide the subject-matter of the alleged occurrences between July, 1836, and April, 1837, into, first, general ill-treatment, including words of abuse and improper deprivations; and secondly, conduct directly falling within the definition of legal cruelty. Mrs. Hill was the only witness produced by Lady Dysart. From her evidence it appeared that Lord Dysart kept every thing under his own control at Buckminster, including matters generally committed to the charge of a lady; that the house was dilapidated; that there was but one sitting-room; that the furniture was not arranged with any regard to Lady Dysart's comfort; a very scarce supply of coals, and, in one particular, a disregard of Lady Dysart's health and comfort, if this witness spoke truly, which was very disgusting; and this for the almost incredible purpose of obtaining manure for the land! Conduct of this description was petty tyranny; it might show either a miserly spirit of penuriousness, or a very peculiar disposition of mind, or a very culpable indifference to the happiness and comfort of Lady Dysart; it might be a breach of moral obligations, but he was not prepared to say it came within the limits of legal cruelty. But these circumstances were not unimportant with regard to other matters, as *indicia* of the mind and disposition, and of the *animus* with which they were done. Under this head he must notice the language sworn by Hill to have been

used by Lord Dysart to his wife. He would not read the very words. If under any circumstances Lord Dysart did so entirely forget what was due to his wife, against whose moral conduct there was not the slightest impeachment. no words of condemnation would be too strong; and though the expressions did not contain threats, (though some approach thereto,) such a total abandonment of self-control would be a circumstance admissible to show the danger of future cohabitation. The learned judge then read the evidence of Mrs. Hill, detailing a scene in which Lord Dysart, lying on his back on the floor, was holding Lady Dysart by the wrists, she lying upon her back on his breast; the witness observing that they were laughing part of the time. The learned judge was of opinion that force was here applied for an object not justifiable, namely, to compel Lady Dysart to make some promise; but he was not clear that both parties were not equally to blame—that it was not a species of horse-play, in which both participated, and consequently it was not an act of cruelty. The most important transaction was that of the 23rd of January. Mrs. Hill hearing Lady Dysart call out "Murder!" went into the room and found Lord Dysart sitting down and holding Lady Dysart in a manner which she described as cruel and brutal; he held her for an hour and a half; she feared that he would dash his wife's brains out. If this evidence was credible, and not afterwards corrected and contradicted, he was of opinion that the acts constituted legal cruelty. On cross-examination, however, this witness admitted that she laughed at some of the expressions of Lord Dysart. The origin of this dispute was admitted by Lord Dysart to have been his wife's throwing slops out of window; but he charged his wife with being the aggressor, and stated that the restraint imposed upon her was in self-defence. If all the facts set forth in Lord Dysart's answer were true, they did to a considerable degree alter the impression made by Hill's evidence; but still the most prudent conduct on the part of Lord Dysart would have been to leave the scene of disturbance. Before he expressed any opinion as to the effect of the evidence, and its legal consequences, he must consider the conduct of Lady Dysart With regard to this lady's general conduct, whether provoking or not, the evidence was not satisfactory or conclusive. All agreed that she was a kind mistress, but some said that she was disposed to irritate Lord Dysart. He (Dr. Lushington) could not so far lose sight of the nature of the establishment and general conduct of Lord Dysart as not to know that Lady Dysart must have had constant cause for irritation; but he by no means on that account justified her in the use of intemperate and improper language, much less any personal violence. There was an expression attributed to Lady Dysart by two witnesses of a disgusting character. There was no doubt positive evidence of the utterance of the words, but he must add that the evidence was in many repects deficient in probability. Nothing gave rise to those expressions, and what was most wonderful, no anger was excited. This was not credible; Lord Dysart was a pas-

sionate man: did his anger slumber then when the charge, if made, would have roused the most passive and inert of human kind? The learned judge then commented at some length upon the letter from Lady Dysart, noticing the observation made in argument, that Lord Dysart had had an undue advantage in having obtained his own letters back from his wife, which were not produced. This observation was not without weight; but had an application been made to the Court, it would have exerted its authority to obtain them. The question he had to decide was, had the acts done by Lord Dysart rendered future cohabitation unsafe? If he was not satisfied of the affirmative, he would not pronounce the decree. He must be further satisfied that this danger had arisen without provocation on the part of Lady Dysart, and notwithstanding her correct performance of the duties of a wife, amongst which is obedience in all things not sinful. If a wife could secure her own safety by lawful obedience and proper self-command, she had no right to come to this Court, which afforded its aid only where the necessity for its interference was absolutely proved. He saw very much to blame in the conduct of both parties—great and grievous errors, which had blighted all the fair prospects which wealth, rank, and station combined to form. He thought Lady Dysart to blame for absenting herself so long from her husband's roof; for not conforming more to his tastes and habits, which, strange and eccentric as they were, it was still her duty to have conformed to to the utmost. He knew she had a hard task to perform with habits and views of inclination so directly opposite; but the path of duty was often beset with thorns. In one word, Lady Dysart had failed in the first great duty of submission. With regard to Lord Dysart, he had, no doubt, a right to choose his own mode and style of life; but, morally speaking, he was not justified in all the petty annoyances and deprivations he inflicted upon Lady Dysart; above all, he was not justified in the gross, and he must add, infamous language, he applied to her; he was not justified in degrading her as he did from her proper sphere as his wife. His conduct had alienated her affections, and contributed its full share to the disgrace of the present exposure. But on such grounds alone no judgment could be grounded. Could he believe that Lady Dysart expected serious personal injury which she could not avoid by her own patience and abstinence? Did he in any part of her conduct and correspondence, throughout the whole period of her married life, see signs of bodily fear or apprehension? Did even her conduct since the separation carry with it any such proof? He thought decidedly not. Did Lord Dysart in the midst of his wildest eccentricities show any disposition deliberately, without provocation, to inflict personal violence? He thought not; though he did not acquit him of intemperate and most culpable conduct. But he could not come to the conclusion that a return to cohabitation would expose to danger or reasonable risk the personal safety of Lady Dysart, and if not convinced of such danger or risk, he was bound to refuse the prayer for a

divorce. It had been contended that he might hold his hand, and make a decree in favour of neither party. No such case had occurred, though he would not say that extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances might not justify so novel a proceeding; but it must be founded on the same basis—the improbability of safe cohabitation. This, however, was not such a case; for, in his judgment, there was no risk of personal violence if Lady Dysart had conducted herself with prudence and submission. He must, therefore, pronounce for the prayer of Lord Dysart.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Dec. 2.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.)

ALEXANDER BERESFORD HOPE v. HARMER AND OTHERS, EXECUTORS OF HENRY PHILIP HOPE.

This was an action of trover brought by the third son of Lady Beresford against the executors of his uncle, to recover a cabinet of diamonds and other precious stones, estimated to be worth about 50,000*l.*, and which the plaintiff claimed under a deed of gift executed by the deceased in favour of the plaintiff in April, 1838.

Mr. Kelly (with whom were Mr. Serjeant Channell, Mr. E. V. Williams, and Mr. J. W. Smith) stated the case upon the part of the plaintiff.

It appeared from the statement of the learned counsel, that the deceased, Mr. Henry Philip Hope, who was the brother of the late Mr. Thomas Hope, of Duchess Street, was, like all the other members of the family, a person of large wealth, of which he expended a considerable portion in gratifying his inclination for articles of taste and *vertu*. He had a most valuable and peculiar collection of Dutch pictures, another of bronzes, one of china, and a collection of diamonds and other jewels, worth about 40,000*l.*, which were the subject of the present action. He had three nephews, sons of Mr. Thomas Hope, and of the present Lady Beresford, with all of whom he lived upon affectionate terms, and who were all the objects of his bounty, and to whom he made considerable bequests by his will. To the eldest, Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, he gave his collection of pictures; to the second, Mr. Adrian Hope, he gave the bronzes and china; and to the third, who was the present plaintiff, he gave the collection of precious stones which were the subject of the present action. The manner in which he conveyed the jewels to the plaintiff was, however, different from that in which he transferred the other legacies to the other brothers. In 1838, he executed a deed of gift, in consideration of natural love and affection, to Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, whereby he conveyed to him absolutely and irrevocably the jewels in question, which he described in the deed as being contained in a casket of certain dimensions. The description of the casket being, however, inaccurate in this respect, was amended by the donor, who wrote the true dimensions over the original words, and authenticated the alterations in the

margin. The object of conveying the diamonds by deed was to evade the payment of the legacy duty, which would attach upon a bequest by will; but neither the diamonds nor the deed were delivered to the donee, who, according to the evidence, appeared not to be aware of his uncle's intention until he received the deed of gift in a sealed envelope from Lady Beresford, upon the death of Mr. Henry Philip Hope, in 1839. By his will, of which the defendants were executors, he left the residue of his property to his three nephews, and the question at present for consideration was, whether the deed of 1838 operated under the circumstances in such a manner as to vest the whole of the collection of diamonds in Mr. Alexander Hope as a gift, or whether, supposing such deed to be ineffectual for that purpose, the diamonds became part of the residue, and so were divisible equally between the three nephews of the deceased. The learned gentleman having stated the facts of the case to this effect, the following witnesses were called upon the part of the plaintiff:—

Francis Humbert, examined by Mr. Serjeant Channell.—I reside at 29, Connaught-terrace. I am 60 years old. In 1814, I was in the service of Mr. H. P. Hope, as butler and confidential servant. I always went into the country with him, and always to Holland, where he went every year. He died on the 5th of December, 1839. Whilst he lived in Norfolk-street, I knew that he had a collection of precious stones in a mahogany cabinet, with a silver plate on the top, and his arms on the plate. There were silver mountings on the corners, and the handles were silver also. It was kept in Park-lane, in the iron safe, in the back drawing-room. I have seen the box open many a time. The first time was more than twenty years ago. It was made by Bramah. It opened with folding doors at the side. It was lined inside with velvet. I knew Mr. Hertz, the jeweller. He used to be frequently at Norfolk-street during the latter part of the time in which we lived there. He used to see the jewels, and when he was there he and Mr. Hope used to be employed about the jewels. Some time after Mr. Hertz had begun to come there, a new cabinet was made. It was larger by several inches than the other. In other respects it was nearly the same, but with not quite so much silver on it. It was kept in Norfolk-street, in the same iron chest as the other. The old one was given to me empty after some time. I, after that, frequently saw the new cabinet with jewels in it. I removed it to Connaught-place, where it was kept in my bed-room until the iron safe was put up in the back drawing-room, to which it was removed. I frequently saw Mr. Hertz with Mr. Hope in Connaught-place. Mr. Hertz made a catalogue of the jewels. Mr. Hope went to Holland on the 26th or 28th of June, 1838. He returned about the end of September. He went also on the 22nd of June, 1839, and returned about the end of September. I accompanied him out and home. He died at Bedgebury-park. I was there, having been sent by Lord Beresford to bring a doctor down. After Mr. Hope's death I

found the cabinet in the safe, and delivered it to Mr. Henry Thomas Hope without any keys. Mr. H. T. Hope was the eldest nephew of Mr. H. P. Hope. I knew Mr. Raphael; he was a lawyer, and used sometimes to transact business for Mr. Hope. Mr. Hope mentioned to me Mr. Raphael's death, for which he was very sorry. I am acquainted with Mr. Raphael's handwriting. I have not the least doubt but that the signature to the attestation of this deed is the signature of the elder Mr. Raphael. The signature in the margin of the will, and the initials in the other part, and the marginal note, are all in Mr. Henry Philip Hope's handwriting. This is his seal and signature. (The witness identified the handwriting of the deceased upon two envelopes, and upon a label which was placed on the deed.)

Cross-examined by Sir T. Wilde. —I have some idea that, before the two cabinets I have spoken of, Mr. Hope had another. During the time that he had the two of which I have spoken, I do not recollect that he kept any jewels in any other box. I took a box of jewels to Duchess-street at one time for safe custody. I know of no other jewel-cases, of leather or anything else. I do not know of any box, or case, or chest which was taken at any time to Lady Beresford's.

Re-examined.—In 1838, Mr. Hope had no mahogany cabinet except that of which I have spoken.

Mr. Brandt Hertz.—I am a German, engaged in the jewel trade for upwards of thirty years for the King of Hanover and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. I knew the late Mr. Hope, and was employed by him to do various things for him about his collection of jewels. I had a collection of works of art, which he, as a patron and lover of the arts, came to see; and I knowing that he had a fine collection of gems, asked permission to see them. This was in the autumn, 1832. He showed them to me himself, in a mahogany cabinet, which was 18 inches wide, 12 inches deep, and 5 inches high. The collection was then of great value. There was a blue diamond of great value amongst them; the most valuable in the collection. He first employed me in the beginning of 1833. I suggested to him, that in order to have a scientific arrangement of the collection, they ought to be distributed into different drawers, with a view to their classification, and I was employed by him to procure some stones which were wanted to connect the different classes. I was also employed to make a catalogue of the whole collection. The catalogue was begun in 1837, and printed in August, 1839. From 1832 or 1833 to the death of Mr. Hope, I was frequently employed about the jewels, which frequently passed through my hands, and to which various additions were made from time to time. Upon this account I found it necessary to have a new cabinet, with a different distribution of the drawers, and this I caused to be done in 1835. The old cabinet was sent to me in 1836, with orders to dispose of it, and I sold it in July, 1836, to Mr. Hawkins, of Bognor Park, in Sussex. The jewels were removed into the new cabinet in 1835. Single articles were occasionally

taken out, as they required to be reset or recut, after which they were replaced. The great bulk and body of the collection remained always in the cabinet until Mr. Hope's death. In April, 1838, Mr. Hope had no jewels in any other cabinet, except small articles which he wore, as a ring or a pin. The cabinet, at Mr. Hope's death, contained jewels which were not in it in April, 1838. Some were put in it after his death. All these latter were marked "D," in my presence, by Mr. Walker, at Hammersley's bank. There are two memorandums in my handwriting of jewels taken out by me for the purpose of being described or reset. Such of these as have not the letter "D" annexed to them were put in between 1838 and the death of Mr. Hope. Except the articles alluded to, the whole "collection" was in the cabinet in April, 1838. The articles taken out by me to be reset or described were of small value compared to the whole and to the others. When I opened the cabinet, on the 2nd of July, 1840, to replace the jewels, it was in the same state as when I closed it in Mr. Hope's lifetime, on the day before he set out for Holland, in June, 1839. Various articles of the collection were acquired by Mr. Hope between 1832 and 1838, and these were in the box in April, 1838. There was also in drawer No. 16 a scrap of vellum. The handwriting on the vellum is Mr. Hope's. The words are, "This box belongs to Alexander Beresford Hope." The cost price of the jewels in 1838 must have been more than 40,000*l*. The blue diamond was valued at 13,000*l*.

Cross-examined by Sir T. Wilde.—I can easily distinguish the articles which were added to the collection since 1832.

By Mr. Kelly.—I believe that all the stones which were added after that time were set. I had seen the slip of vellum in Mr. Hope's lifetime. It was then tied to the handle of the box, and had on it the words which are now written on it. Mr. Hope then told me that he had given the jewels to Mr. A. B. Hope, but did not wish it to be mentioned. I told him that if it was to be kept a secret, he ought to place the vellum in the inside of the box. He said that he had given them by a deed in order to avoid the payment of the legacy duty.

Cross-examination by Sir T. Wilde resumed.—I don't know any other box which he possessed containing gems, except the two already mentioned, and a small separate rosewood case, with precious stones in it, which I sold him. He had a shagreen case with some cameos and intaglios.

Lady Beresford, examined by Mr. Kelly.—I am the mother of the plaintiff. Mr. H. T. Hope is my eldest son, and Mr. Adrian my second. The plaintiff is my third son. My late husband, Mr. Thomas Hope, died in 1831. My eldest son took the house in Duchess-street, along with the bulk of his property. My husband, had a brother called Adrian, who died in 1834. He had lived in Holland since my marriage. He left a very large fortune, of which half went to Mr. Henry Philip Hope, and the other half was divided between my three sons. Mr. H. P. Hope had two houses, one in Langham-place, and one in Connaught-place.

He inherited from his father a most valuable and most extraordinary collection of Dutch pictures. This collection was placed in a gallery built for the purpose, at a house in Duchess-street. This collection came to my eldest son. Mr. Henry Philip Hope had also a valuable collection of *vertu*, which has passed to Mr. Adrian Hope, my second son. I was always aware for many years that Mr. H. P. Hope had a most valuable collection of jewels, upon which he bestowed a great deal of money and care. His greatest pleasure was in viewing the collection. In March or April he called upon me, and said, "Dearest mamma, do you think if I left my collection of precious stones to my nephew Alexander, he would preserve them carefully?" I answered, I thought he certainly would. He asked the same question about his nephew Adrian, and I answered, that I was sure either of them would. He always talked to me about the legacy duty, and said it was a bad law. In 1838, he called upon me and left two sealed parcels and one unsealed. The latter was in an envolope directed for "Louisa," which is my name. This cover contained a key. There was also a packet, sealed, and addressed to Mr. Adrian Hope. He said, he hoped that I would keep the parcels for him, and when he died that I would deliver them to his nephews. Alexander was 18 years old at that time. Mr. H. Philip Hope had a great affection for him, and I was, with Mr. H. P. Hope, Alexander's guardian. After this he went to Holland, and returned in September. I gave him back the parcels in the month of December, he having either written to or verbally asked me to return them. He again went to Holland in 1839, and again upon his departure placed the packets in my hands with a statement to the same effect as before. Upon his return, and shortly before his death, he and I were both on a visit at my son's at Deepdene for ten days. I reminded him that I had the packets, and nothing further passed. They remained in my possession until his death. The key which I received was that of the small rosewood box. Neither of the parcels was ever afterwards out of my house in Cavendish-square. I came to town on the day after Mr. Hope's death, and delivered to Mr. Adrian Hope the packet addressed to him. That which was addressed to Alexander I sent to him by Gibbs, the footman, to Bedgebury-park, where he was staying with Lord Beresford. I did not see the deed until after the reading of the will. It appeared then to have been opened.

Cross-examined.—The rosewood cabinet of which I received the key contained no precious stones. The contents were keepsakes, small portraits, and articles of that nature.

Thomas Gibbs and Stephen Banks proved the delivery to Mr. Alexander Hope of the packet to which Lady Beresford alluded in her evidence.

Lord Beresford.—I was present at the reading of the will. The document called the deed of gift was read at the same time.

The deed of gift was then read. It gave the collection to Mr. Alexander Hope absolutely and irrevocably, with a proviso that he (Mr. H. P. Hope) might change any of the articles for others of the same nature, to be placed in

the room of the former, and that if he should sell any, the money produced by the sale was to be applied in the purchase of others of a similar nature. The will of Mr. Hope was then read. It gave divers legacies to different persons, and contained specific dispositions of some other collections, but did not allude to the valuable collection which was the subject of the present action.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Sir T. Wilde then addressed the jury upon the part of the executors, and said, that although there would perhaps be some questions for the consideration of the jury, yet the principal part of them would be rather for the Court. The decision, so far as the pecuniary amount was concerned, would be a matter of perfect indifference to all parties, and the only question was, who was the person legally entitled to the possession of the property in question? The first thing to be considered was, the intention of Mr. H. P. Hope in executing the deed of gift. It had been stated upon the part of the plaintiff, that Mr. H. P. Hope intended that the deed should operate immediately during the life of the donor; but he (Sir T. Wilde) contended, that the whole nature of the transaction demonstrated that he did not intend that the jewels should pass out of his own possession until after his death, and that the deed should, in fact, merely operate as a will. The whole course of the authorities plainly showed, that where such a deed was executed, and after execution remained in the possession of the donor until his death, nothing could pass under the deed as such. In order to make this deed effectual for the conveyance of the jewels, the jury must be convinced that Mr. Henry Philip Hope intended that the jewels should be the property of Mr. Alexander Hope immediately upon the execution of the deed. But all the facts of the case, as he (Sir T. Wilde) contended, showed in Mr. Henry Philip Hope's mind a determination not to part with the property in the jewels during his own life. The viewing and examining the collection appeared to have been a constant source, and the principal source, of his pleasure, and the idea of his relinquishing all power to do this, and giving the immediate legal right to the collection to a young lad, only 18 years of age, was a supposition which, as he (Sir T. Wilde) contended, was opposed to all the facts of the case. If the deed was worth any thing, it must have had this effect, and if it had not this effect, it could have none.

Lord Denman left it to the jury to decide whether Mr. Hope, at the time of executing the deed, intended completely to divest himself of all legal right to the diamonds, or merely to provide that such right should only vest in his nephew upon his own death.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 40,000*l.*, subject to an ulterior decision as to the actual value of the jewels.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Dec 5.

(*Before Mr. Serjeant Adams, Assistant-Judge, and a full Bench of Magistrates.*)

Jane Tyrwhitt was placed at the bar upon an indictment charging her with having stolen a microscope, of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.*, in

the bazaar in Soho-square, on the evening of the 8th of November, the property of Mary Anne Lewis.

The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty."

Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Doane, and Mr. M'Mahon conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. M. Chambers (with whom was Mr. Ballantine) appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Clarkson said, that the lady at the bar stood charged with having stolen, on the evening of the 8th of November last, in the Soho Bazaar, a small microscope, of the value of 2*s*. 6*d*., the property of Mary Anne Lewis, who was an occupant of one of the counters in that establishment. In laying the circumstances of this case before the jury, it became his duty to state thus publicly, on behalf of the proprietor of the bazaar, that not only was there an entire absence of any thing like vindictiveness of feeling towards the lady at the bar, but that there had been an earnest desire on the part of that gentleman, as far as was consistent with the duty he owed to himself and to the public generally, to abstain from the present proceedings. The prosecutor was fully aware that the connexions of the prisoner were of the highest respectability; but the knowledge of that fact he had not considered a sufficient justification for him to abstain from the prosecution. The learned counsel then proceeded to state the facts of the case, as subsequently detailed by the witnesses.

Mary Anne Lewis was then called. She stated that she had three counters in the Soho Bazaar, in the room which was denominated the "300 room," at which she sold stationery and fancy articles. She had occupied a stall in the bazaar ever since 1843. About half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, the 8th of November, and just as the lamps had been lighted, the prisoner, who was alone, came to her counter, and taking up a thermometer demanded its price. She replied, "2*s*. 6*d*.;" whereupon she asked whether it was a good one, and if it could be warranted? Her reply was in the affirmative, and that the manufacturer had put his name to it. Upon this she got under the counter, in order to pack up the instrument for the prisoner. Whilst in the act of stooping of course she lost sight of the prisoner—but that was for a moment only. She then offered to put the thermometer into a box, but the prisoner said, "No, be quick, be quick." Upon this she wrapped it up in paper, and handed it to the prisoner, who having paid for it, walked away. Mrs. Harker, one of the matrons of the establishment, instantly came, and in consequence of her communication she searched her stall, when she missed one of the only three microscopes she had on her counter. The price of the article was 2*s*. 6*d*.

The microscope was here produced, and identified by the witness.

Cross-examined.—There were a great many stalls in the "300 room." Several were opposite those she occupied, the persons at which could have seen the conduct of the prisoner. She thought it was a wet afternoon, but could not say whether the prisoner's carriage and horses were standing out in the rain. On many of the stalls articles of jewellery of much

larger value were constantly exposed for sale, which would go into a very much smaller compass than the article which had been taken by the prisoner. There were, too, many articles upon her own stall of a much higher value.

The foreman of the jury here inquired whether the thermometer which the prisoner had purchased and paid for in any way corresponded in point of dimensions with the microscope which she was charged with having stolen?

The respective articles were then produced, when it appeared that there was so wide a difference both in shape and size as to render it improbable that the one could be mistaken for the other by any one who stayed to examine them.

Mrs. Harker, the next witness, said that she had been sub-matron of the bazaar for seventeen years. On the 8th of November she observed the prisoner go up to Miss Lewis's counter and make a purchase of a thermometer, and that whilst the latter was wrapping the instrument up in paper, she most distinctly saw the prisoner take a microscope off the counter with her left hand, and at nearly the same moment hold out the other to receive the thermometer from Miss Lewis. The prisoner then put the stolen article up the left sleeve of her dress and walked away, carrying the purchased article in her right hand. She instantly called the attention of Miss Lewis to the circumstance, and then went to Mr. Bryant's office, to inform him of the facts of the transaction. One of the doorkeepers named Burrows was then called, to whom she pointed out the prisoner. At this time the latter was talking to a lady and gentleman, when Burrows went up and requested that she would accompany him to the office. After a slight hesitation on the part of the prisoner, who, however, did not utter a word, the gentleman asked what he meant by "accompanying him to the office." All the three then went towards the office.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner was searched in the office, but there was not any thing found upon her. At the moment when the prisoner took the microscope she was quite close to her, but she did not think that the prisoner saw her.

The witness here identified the microscope.

Mrs. A. Lewis recalled.—The prisoner did not take her money out of a purse when she paid for the thermometer. The money was in her hand.

W. Burrows, who had been one of the doorkeepers of the bazar for ten years, stated that on the afternoon in question, in consequence of a communication which was made to him, he went into the "300 room," and seeing the prisoner there, in conversation with a lady and gentleman (her husband), he begged of her to accompany him to the office. To this request the prisoner did not make any reply, but the gentleman inquired what he meant? He replied, that that was not a proper place to explain, and then repeated his request that the lady would walk with him to the office. Another doorkeeper named Norris then came up, whereupon all parties proceeded towards the office, Norris walking behind. On their arrival at the anteroom the prisoner's husband asked what the lady was brought there for? Mr. Bryant said, that the lady was accused of having stolen an article

from one of the stalls. The prisoner heard this charge, but she said not a word. As they were all proceeding from the ante-room towards the office he heard something fall, and told Norris to look what it was. The latter thereupon picked up the microscope which had been produced. A policeman was then sent for, and the prisoner given into his charge.

By the Judge.—The prisoner was in the act of stepping on the mat at the door when he heard the microscope fall. It fell on her lefthand side. He did not see it fall, but it was picked up close to the edge of the mat.

George Norris, the other doorkeeper, said, that he followed all the parties to the office, and that just as the prisoner was entering the doorway he saw something white drop from her side. He picked it up, and said, "Here is something the lady has dropped." Upon this remark the prisoner's husband said, "Suppose she has, what can you make of it?" Mrs. Harker instantly said that she had seen the lady take the article from Miss Lewis's stall.

Mr. Bryant then stated, that he is the clerk to the bazaar, and that when the prisoner was brought into the office her husband had asked him for what it was that she had been brought there? He informed him that she was accused of having stolen an article from a stall in the establishment; to which the gentleman observed, "Suppose she has; is there any use in making a d—d fuss about it?" He then sent for a policeman, to whom he gave her in charge.

The case for the prosecution having here closed,

Mr. M. Chambers rose to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner. His learned friend, he remarked, who had with his customary candour and fairness opened the case on the part of the prosecution, expressed the pain he experienced in having to detail the circumstances of the present charge against the prisoner. How much greater, however, must be the pain which he felt when he appeared before the jury in the capacity of counsel on behalf of the unhappy lady who was at the bar. It was, he could assure them, with a feeling amounting almost to absolute terror and fear that he did so, knowing as he did the prejudice which was upon all occasions excited against persons charged with an offence of this description, especially where that person occupied the rank and station in society which this lady had done. He hoped to be able, notwithstanding the case which had been made out on the part of the prosecution, to satisfy them that not only was it highly improbable, but absolutely impossible, that the prisoner at the bar could have feloniously taken the trifling article which she was charged with having taken. It was not his intention to endeavour to screen the prisoner if guilty from the penalty which was consequent on the offence imputed to her; but, satisfied as he was, and hoping, as he confidently did, that they would ultimately be fully convinced of her innocence, he was anxious to rescue her fair fame from all the aspersions and all the imputations which had been cast upon it, and to redeem the irreproachable character which she had hitherto enjoyed, protected from the slightest taint or suspicion. Before the jury could pronounce a verdict of guilty against this lady they must

be clearly satisfied, not simply that she had taken this microscope from the stall of Miss Lewis, but that she had taken it with a felonious intent. Such was the law with respect to such a case. There must be an *animus furandi* proved to constitute a felonious intent. The main question, then, in the present case, was as to whether or not there had been such a felonious intent. He should contend that there had not been. The jury must look at the prisoner's position and standing in life, and having done so, then ask themselves whether it was probable that she could have had any felonious intent, or that she could have taken up a trumpery article with an intention to steal it—an article which she could have made her own for the trifling sum of half-a-crown? Was it at all reasonable to conceive that any lady, in so public a place too, where she was certain to be seen—where she was exposed to the observation of a number of persons—would even think of committing such an act as was imputed to the lady at the bar? He was quite prepared to admit that instances had occurred where persons of undoubted respectability had, under the influence of a species of insanity, been guilty of similar offences; but in the case of the lady whom he represented, he would prove, not only that there was no influence of that description, but that there could not have been an intention to steal this article. With regard to her character, he should call a variety of persons of her own rank and station, who had known her from her infancy, all of whom would tell them that she was utterly incapable of the commission of such a crime. Furthermore, he should call a number of tradespeople with whom she had long been in the habit of dealing, who must have heard if such an accusation had ever been brought against her on any previous occasion. After commenting upon the evidence, the learned counsel expressed the most confident hope that, upon a calm and deliberate consideration of the whole of the circumstances of the case, the jury would arrive at the opinion that the lady at the bar was not guilty of the offence charged. The learned gentleman then called—

Mrs. Margaret Gurney, the wife of Mr. Hudson Gurney, of St. James's-square, who stated that she had known the prisoner for 14 years, and had been the whole of that period on the most intimate terms with her. She gave the prisoner a high character for integrity and propriety of conduct.

Mrs. E. Brackenbury, of Maddox-street; Mrs. Wilkinson, of Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square; and Lady E. Tyrwhitt, the sister-in-law of the prisoner, said they had always considered her to be a most amiable and excellent person.

The Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy Stanhope, Captain Bulkeley, Sir Bellingham R. Graham, Mr. B. Thelluson, Mr. Robert Bruce, Sir D. Scott, Mr. H. Bromley, and several other persons of station in society, all spoke in the highest terms of her excellence of character. Several respectable tradesmen were also called. They also spoke of her in high terms.

The Judge then summed up, and observed that this case, with the exception of the station of the prisoner, did not present any extraordinary features. It was in

every respect similar to many other charges of feloniously stealing which had come before that court during the present session. The person at the bar went to a shop to make a purchase, and whilst there had taken and secreted another article about her person, without having paid for it. The action was observed, she was followed, and when accused of the offence, had contrived to drop it without attempting to give the least account of the transaction. The simple question, therefore, for the consideration of the jury was, with what intent the article had been taken, and whether the character which had been given of the prisoner, combined with the other circumstances of the case, was sufficient to warrant their arriving at the conclusion, that she had not taken the microscope with a felonious intent. It was necessary that he should warn them against being led astray by the eloquent appeal which had been made to their feelings by the learned counsel for the prisoner. The sympathies of a jury ought not on the present, any more than in the case of a poor person, to be enlisted or allowed to operate upon the verdict which they might return. Character to a poor prisoner was of far more importance than to a person of the prisoner's station. The jury, therefore, would be solely guided by the evidence, and if they could entertain a doubt upon that evidence, it would then become their duty to give the prisoner the full benefit of it. If, however, they had no doubt, then their duty was equally clear as to the verdict they should return.

The jury having retired, returned, after an absence of two hours and a half, with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The prisoner, who was supported by her husband, appeared now to be extremely ill, and made several efforts to speak. At length she said, "Gentlemen, you have acquitted me; I thank you for it; and I here solemnly declare that I am entirely innocent of the accusation that has been brought against me by those who have sworn falsely, and—

The Judge. — I cannot allow this. I cannot allow a different course of proceeding in this case to that which would be permitted in any other. There is the verdict of the jury; they have returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and what the accused may now say cannot in any way affect it.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.
II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

I.—PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HEADS OF EVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks: and Allowanees for Paper and Parchment to stamp on.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
RDINARY REVENUES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	24,277,477 8 9	170,129 14 3½	24,107,347 14 5½
Excise	15,244,417 2 0½	775,081 0 5½	14,469,336 1 7
Stamps (including Hackney Coach and Hawkers and Pedlars' icences)	7,556,284 5 4	228,481 2 1½	7,327,803 3 2½
Taxes, Land and Assessed	4,433,462 0 10½	3,591 18 1½	4,429,870 2 9½
—— Income and Property	5,448,380 19 6½	118,780 4 3	5,329,600 15 3½
Post Office	1,736,282 9 7½	31,214 13 3½	1,705,067 16 4
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	5,279 3 10	.. ..	5,279 3 10
Crown Lands	441,583 8 1½	.. ..	441,583 8 1½
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	40,697 9 3	.. ..	40,697 9 3
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	46,969 14 0	.. ..	46,969 14 0
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	59,230,834 1 5	1,327,278 12 5½	57,903,555 8 11½
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	32,000 0 0	.. ..	32,000 0 0
Imprest Monies, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	82,223 14 11	.. ..	82,223 14 11
Money received from China under the Treaty of Peace concluded in August 1842	385,007 17 9	.. ..	385,007 17 9
Money received from the Bank of England and from the South Sea Company on account of Unclaimed Dividends	27,429 4 5	.. ..	127,429 4 5
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom	59,917,494 18 6	1,327,278 12 5½	58,590,216 6 0½

THE YEAR 1844.

ss IV. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.
V. UNFUNDED DEBT.
VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

HE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1844.

INCOME, ding NCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th January, 1845.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 1 10	1,580,620 15 0	22,504,821 10 9	520,945 16 1	24,606,388 1 10
0 9 8½	1,071,739 14 7½	13,308,050 16 3	383,859 18 10½	14,763,650 9 8½
2 5 6½	161,463 11 11	7,157,287 17 5	187,820 16 2½	7,506,572 5 6½
2 5 0	363,630 17 0½	4,216,488 18 10 5,191,596 15 9	70,885 13 4½	9,842,602 5 0
0 10 1¼	985,110 13 10¾	691,000 0 0	296,719 16 3	1,972,830 10 1¼
9 3 10	99 11 6	5,179 12 4	.. ..	5,279 3 10
2 4 9½	293,332 5 1 5/12	155,000 0 0	64,619 19 7 10/12	512,952 4 9½
7 9 3	.. ..	40,697 9 3	.. ..	40,697 9 3
9 14 0	.. ..	46,969 14 0	.. ..	46,969 14 0
8 4 1	4,455,997 9 0 11/12	53,317,092 14 7	1,524,852 0 5 1/12	59,297,942 4 1
0 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
0 0 0	.. ..	32,000 0 0	.. ..	32,000 0 0
3 14 11	.. ..	82,223 14 11	.. ..	82,223 14 11
7 17 9	.. ..	385,007 17 9	.. ..	385,007 17 9
0 4 5	.. ..	127,429 4 5	.. ..	127,429 4 5
3 1 2	4,455,997 9 0 11/12	54,003,753 11 8	1,524,852 0 5 1/12	59,984,603 1 2

II.

PUBLIC EXENDITURE.

Of the UNITED KINGDOM, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, in the Year ended 5th January, 1845.

EXPENDITURE.						
Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Collection	3,759,944	3	5 11/12			
Other Payments	696,053	5	7			
Total Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer				4,455,997	9	0 11/12
Funded Debt.						
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	26,005,107	8	0			
Terminable Annuities	3,958,507	13	3			
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests	29,963,615	1	3			
Unfunded Debt.						
Interest on Exchequer Bills	531,843	18	6			
				30,495,458	19	9
Civil List	391,284	13	5			
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	555,552	18	9			
Salaries and Allowances	232,870	1	11			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	181,186	1	11			
Courts of Justice	743,094	17	9			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	590,023	4	11			
				2,694,011	18	8
Army	6,178,714	5	1			
Navy	5,858,219	0	3			
Ordnance	1,924,311	10	11			
Miscellaneous: chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament	3,080,175	3	5			
Chinese Expedition	11,793	5	5			
Opium Compensation	404,964	0	0			
				17,458,177	5	1
			£	55,103,645	12	6 11/12
Excess of Income over Expenditure				3,356,105	8	2
			£	58,459,751	0	8 11/12

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 1844 have been disposed of; distinguished under the several Heads; to the 5th January, 1845.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
NAVY	6,250,120	0	0	4,420,000	0	0
ARMY	6,617,249	0	0	3,835,820	0	0
ORDNANCE	1,859,064	0	0	1,060,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of Civil Contingencies; to the 31st March, 1845 . .	100,000	0	0	94,150	0	0
To defray, to the 31st March, 1845, the Expense of Works and Repairs of Public Buildings, for Furniture, &c. for various Public Departments, and for certain Charges for Lighting and Watching, and for Rates and Taxes; also for the Maintenance and Repairs of Royal Palaces and Works in the Royal Gardens, formerly charged upon the Civil List .	112,190	0	0	50,000	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 other Officers of that House; to the 31st March, 1845	5,420	0	0	5,420	0	0
To defray, to the 31st March, 1845, the Expense of the Works at the New Houses of Parliament	60,000	0	0	...	...	
On account of the Improvements in Trafalgar-square	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Holyhead Harbour and the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Roads; to the 31st March, 1845 .	4,164	0	0	...	...	
On account of the Works carrying on at the Caledonian Canal	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To defray the Expense of maintaining and repairing 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 March, 1845	26,871	0	0	18,786	0	0
To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at the Harbour of Kingstown; to the 31st March, 1845	8,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of deepening and improving the Harbour of Port Patrick; in the year 1844	5,500	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 March, 1845	59,350	0	0	...		...
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury, to the 31st March, 1845	55,600	0	0	39,008	12	6
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the 31st March, 1845	18,703	0	0	12,630	4	3
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the 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 March, 1845	67,000	0	0	33,748	7	4
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; to the 31st March, 1845	22,100	0	0	11,976	3	8
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Departments of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade; to the 31st March, 1845	32,500	0	0	23,734	12	8
To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal; to the 31st March, 1845	2,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General; to the 31st March, 1845	31,689	0	0	23,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Departments of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, the Paymasters of Exchequer Bills, and the Paymaster of Civil Services; to the 31st March, 1845	16,068	0	0	7,727	1	2
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the State Paper Office; to the 31st March, 1845	2,600	0	0	16	10	3
Towards the Expenses of the Ecclesiastical						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Commissioners for England; to the 31st March, 1845	3,200	0	0	2,400	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for carrying into execution the Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales, and the Act for the Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	58,000	0	0	38,136	15	0
To defray the Expenditure of the Mint; to the 31st March, 1845	53,236	0	0	53,236	0	0
To pay the Salaries of Persons employed in the Care and Arrangement of the Public Records, to the 31st March, 1845; and the Compensations to Keepers of Records, and others whose Offices have been abolished	13,467	0	0	4,564	6	9
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors and Superintendents of Factories, Mines and Collieries; to the 31st March, 1845	9,700	0	0	3,926	3	5
To pay the Salaries of the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	6,464	0	0	2,256	18	5
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Dublin and in London, and of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	20,400	0	0	6,177	13	9
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	4,979	0	0	2,489	15	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	6,275	0	0	1,850	0	0
To defray the Charge of Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; to the 31st March, 1845	39,200	0	0	20,600	0	0
To defray the Expenses of providing Stationery, Printing and Binding, for the several Departments of Government in England, Scotland, Ireland and the Colonies, and for providing Stationery, Binding, Printing and Paper for Printing, for the Two Houses of Parliament, including the Expense of the Stationery Office; to the 31st March, 1845	212,924	0	0	75,356	12	0
To defray the Charge for Printing, &c., executed by the Queen's Printer, in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	4,950	0	0	1,043	12	10
To defray the Expenses of Law Charges, and the Salaries, Allowances and inci-						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £ s. d.	SUMS Paid. £ s. d.
dental Expenses in the Office of the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st March, 1845 .	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
To pay Expenses connected with the Prosecution of Offenders against the Laws relating to Gold and Silver Coin; to the 31st March, 1845	13,360 0 0	13,360 0 0
To defray, in the year 1844, certain Charges hitherto paid out of County Rates . .	150,000 0 0	84,944 4 0
To defray, to the 31st March, 1845, the Expenses incurred by Sheriffs, to make good the Deficiency of the Fees in the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, to pay the Salaries and ancient Allowances of certain Officers of the Court of Exchequer; also the extra Expenses to be incurred for a Winter Circuit of the Judges, and for Queen's Prison	18,400 0 0	10,766 0 0
To defray the Salaries of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, of their Clerks, and the Contingent Expenses of the Court and Office, to the 31st March, 1845; also the Expenses attendant upon the Circuit . . .	13,000 0 0	8,332 0 0
To defray the Expenses of the Prison for Juvenile Offenders in the Isle of Wight; to the 31st March, 1845	18,586 0 0	8,000 0 0
To defray the Expenses of the Pentonville Prison; to the 31st March, 1845 . .	20,364 0 0	20,000 0 0
To defray the Expenses of the Milbank Prison; to the 31st March, 1845 . .	47,689 0 0	33,320 14 11
To defray the Expenses of confining and maintaining Criminal Lunatics in Bethlem Hospital; to the 31st March, 1845	3,972 0 0	... ...
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors of Prisons, also the Salary to the Secretary of the Prison Board in Scotland; to the 31st March, 1845 .	6,500 0 0	... ...
To defray Law Expenses in Scotland; to the 31st March, 1845	63,935 0 0	25,113 17 6
To defray the Expense of Criminal Prosecutions, and other Law Charges in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845 . .	62,109 0 0	34,244 0 2
Towards defraying the Charge of the Public Offices and Metropolitan Police of Dublin; to the 31st March, 1845 . .	30,000 0 0	25,700 0 0
To defray, in the year 1844, the Expense of Buildings and Fittings at the Convict Depôt in Dublin	6,337 0 0	... ...
To defray the Expenses of the Convict Hulk Establishment at Home, at Bermuda, and at Gibraltar; to the 31st March, 1845	87,090 0 0	37,031 2 2

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
To defray the Charge of the Maintenance, Custody, Superintendence, and Management of Convicts at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; to the 31st March, 1845	300,000	0	0	180,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the British Museum, for the year ending on 25th March, 1845	37,987	0	0	28,490	5	0
To defray the Expenses of the University of London; to the 31st March, 1845	4,588	0	0	1,281	5	6
To pay, to the 31st March, 1845, Grants to Scottish Universities, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown	7,380	0	0	7,143	9	4
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Irish Academy; to the 31st March, 1845	300	0	0	300	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Hibernian Academy; to the 31st March, 1845	300	0	0	300	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Dublin Society; to the 31st March, 1845	5,850	0	0	4,400	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; to the 31st March, 1845	2,100	0	0	1,575	0	0
To defray the Expenses of new Buildings and Fittings at the British Museum; to the 31st March, 1845	46,030	0	0	23,751	10	10
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase certain Collections, and to defray Expenses incurred in procuring Antiquities for that Museum	3,245	0	0	3,245	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the National Gallery; to the 31st March, 1845	1,500	0	0	1,350	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Museum of Economic Geology; to the 31st March, 1845	2,300	0	0	2,300	0	0
To defray the Expense of Magnetic Observations at Toronto, Saint Helena, 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 March, 1845	7,235	0	0	414	2	5
Towards defraying, in the year 1844, the Cost of the Monuments to be erected to the Memory of Sir Sidney Smith, Lord Exmouth, and Lord De Saumarez	1,500	0	0	1,000	0	0
On account of the Agricultural Museum at Edinburgh, in the year 1844	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Towards defraying, in the year 1844, the Expense of erecting Conservatories and						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
other Buildings in the Botanic Garden in Dublin	2,000	0	0	...		...
For Public Education in Great Britain, in the year 1844	40,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
To enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to issue Money for the Advancement of Education in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	72,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
Towards defraying the Charge of the Roman Catholic College in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	8,928	0	0	6,696	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the School of Design, and for Aid of Provincial Schools; to the 31st March, 1845	4,411	0	0	2,246	13	3
To pay the Salaries and Allowances granted to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the 31st March, 1845	2,006	0	0	2,006	0	0
To pay the Salaries of certain Officers in Scotland, and other Charges formerly paid from the Hereditary Revenue; to the 31st March, 1845	2,345	0	0	...		...
To defray, in the year 1844, the Expense of Repairs to the College Buildings of Saint Salvador's and Saint Leonard's, in the University of Saint Andrew's	6,000	0	0	...		...
Towards defraying, in the year 1844, the Expense of completing the Monument erected in Trafalgar-square to the Memory of Lord Nelson	8,000	0	0	...		...
For the Purchase of Pictures for the National Gallery in the year 1844	7,524	0	0	7,524	0	0
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase, in the year 1844, certain Books, Manuscripts and Coins	6,900	0	0	5,804	6	9
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands, to the 31st March, 1845, and of the Lighthouses there	3,410	0	0	974	14	10
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st March, 1845	4,049	0	0	0	13	4
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Prince Edward's Island; to the 31st March, 1845	3,070	0	0	1,535	2	2
To defray the Expense of the Establishment of Sable Island, Nova Scotia, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons; to the 31st March, 1845	400	0	0	400	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of Africa; to the 31st March, 1845	13,680	0	0	...		..
To defray the Charge of the Civil Estab-						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
lishment of Saint Helena, and of Pensions and Allowances to the Civil and Military Officers of the East India Company's late Establishment in that Island; to the 31st March, 1845	13,500	0	0	9,062	13	10
To defray the Expense of the Settlement of Western Australia; to the 31st March, 1845	7,219	0	0	...	...	
To defray Expenses incurred at South Australia	3,775	0	0	3,775	0	0
In aid of the Charge of the Settlement at Port Essington	4,224	0	0	2,270	9	7
To defray the Charge of the Government of the Falkland Islands; to the 31st March, 1845	9,812	0	0	4,100	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Colony of New Zealand; to the 31st March, 1845. .	7,565	0	0	4,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment at Heligoland; to the 31st March, 1845	1,023	0	0	372	2	8
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and others in Her Majesty's West India Colonies; to the 31st March, 1845 .	18,394	0	0	4,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces; to the 31st March, 1845	11,353	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st March, 1845	18,895	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, and other Expenses connected with the Emigration from this country; to the 31st March, 1845	11,282	0	0	2,670	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Salaries, Allowances and Contingencies of the Stipendiary Justices in the West India Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius; to the 31st March, 1845 .	49,700	0	0	...	...	
To defray such Expenses as Her Majesty may incur, in the year 1844, in aiding the local Legislatures in providing for the religious and moral Instruction of the emancipated Negro Population . .	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
To defray Expenses incurred for the Support of Captured Negroes and Liberated Africans, under the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to the 31st March, 1845	35,000	0	0	28,709	6	1
To pay, to the 31st March, 1845, the Salaries and incidental Expenses of the Commissioners established on the part of Her						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Majesty, under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves	24,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Consular Establishment abroad; to the 31st March, 1845	107,300	0	0	70,949	1	2
To defray, to the 31st March, 1845, the extraordinary Expenses incurred by Her Majesty's Ministers at Foreign Courts .	20,000	0	0	9,812	11	4
To defray, to the 31st March, 1845, the Charge of the Establishment of the British Settlement at Hong Kong, and of the Consular Establishments at the Five Ports open to the British Trade in China	80,000	0	0	7,247	0	0
To defray the Charge of Superannuations, Allowances, and Compensations to Persons formerly employed in the Public Offices or Departments, or in the Public Service; to the 31st March, 1845 .	85,800	0	0	49,134	0	0
To grant Relief, to the 31st March, 1845, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Dutch Naval Officers' Widows, Saint Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others who have heretofore received Allowances from Her Majesty . .	6,200	0	0	1,300	0	0
To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Institution for the year 1844 .	1,850	0	0	1,850	0	0
Towards the Support of the Refuge for the Destitute, for the year 1844 . . .	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
For Payment of Subsistence of the Polish Refugees, and Allowances to distressed Spaniards; to the 31st March, 1845 .	12,100	0	0	3,073	4	0
To pay, to the 31st March, 1845, sundry Allowances formerly defrayed from the Civil List, the Hereditary Revenue, &c., for which no permanent Provision has been made by Parliament . . .	4,979	0	0	23	4	0
To pay, to the 31st March, 1845, Charities, Bounties and other Charges in Scotland, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenue	2,154	0	0	...		...
To defray the Expense of the Foundling Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1845	6,767	0	0	...		...
To defray the Expense of the House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1845	13,429	0	0	2,223	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan House, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1845	1,000.	0	0	500	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital; to the 31st March, 1845	2,500	0	0	1,953	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Towards defraying the Expense of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1845	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of Doctor Stevens's Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1845	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork Street, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1845	3,000	0	0	2,879	11	10
Towards defraying the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables; to the 31st March, 1845	500	0	0	500	0	0
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	700	0	0	...		...
To defray the Expense of Nonconforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	35,630	0	0	23,225	9	5
To pay, to the 31st March, 1845, Charitable Allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund, and other Allowances and Bounties in Ireland	7,340	0	0	6,507	11	8
To defray the Expense of the Townland Survey of Ireland; to the 31st March, 1845	5,000	0	0	...		...
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the River Shannon; to the 31st March, 1845	2,997	0	0	1,640	0	0
To defray, in the year 1844, the Expense of Works and Repairs to the British Ambassador's House at Paris	1,330	0	0	...		...
Towards defraying the Expense of Rebuilding the British Ambassador's House at Constantinople, to the 31st March, 1845	10,000	0	0	...		...
Towards defraying the Expense of Steam Communication to India by way of the Red Sea, to the 31st March, 1845 .	50,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
To defray, in the year 1844, the Expense incurred in Canada for Militia and Volunteers	16,600	0	0	...		...
	17,732,181	0	0	10,848,882	16	9
To pay off and discharge any Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids and Supplies for the year 1844	18,407,300	0	0	9,336,600	0	0
	36,139,481	0	0	20,185,482	16	9

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 in 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 . . .	215,439	8	10	207,333	10	0
	221,439	8	10	207,333	10	0
				221,439	8	10
Total Services not voted				428,772	18	10
Amount of Sums voted				36,139,481	0	0
Total Grants and other Services . .				36,568,253	18	10

WAYS AND MEANS

FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES.

	£	s.	d.
Sums to be brought from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 7 Vict., c. 6	8,000,000	0	0
Ditto, per Act 7 & 8 Vict., c. 104	6,969,856	10	3
Duty on Sugar, per Act 7 & 8 Vict., c. 28 . . .	3,000,000	0	0
Surplus of Ways and Means, per Act 7 & 8 Vict., c. 104	184,324	9	9
	18,154,181	0	0
Exchequer Bills, voted in Ways and Means, per Act 7 Vict., c. 14	18,407,300	0	0
	36,561,481	0	0
Total Grants and other Services, not voted .	36,568,253	18	10
Deficiency of Ways and Means	6,772	18	10

V.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the Unfunded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the demands outstanding on 5th January, 1845.

	PROVIDED.	UNPROVIDED.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exchequer Bills	.....	18,404,500 0 0	18,404,500 0 0
Sums remaining unpaid charged upon Aids granted by Parliament	7,133,471 10 5	.....	7,133,471 10 5
Total Unfunded Debt and Demands outstanding.	7,133,471 10 5	18,404,500 0 0	25,537,971 10 5
Ways and Means	7,425,623 8 10		
Surplus	292,151 18 5		
Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of Ways and Means, Money Grants, but which it is now proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills	2,800 0 0		
Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	289,351 18 5		
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the charge upon the Consolidated Fund to 5th January, 1845		2,095,929 7 6	2,095,929 7 6

IV.—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.	3,497,870 2 7	11,004 3 11	3,486,865 18 8
New South Sea Annuities ditto.	2,460,830 2 10	5,842 0 0	2,454,988 2 10
South Sea Annuities, 1751 ditto.	523,100 0 0	2,510 8 3	520,589 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.	816,140 0 0	703 9 9	815,436 10 3
Consolidated Annuities. ditto.	366,198,409 4 2½	726,071 12 0	365,472,337 12 2½
Reduced Annuities . ditto.	125,641,233 4 7	1,032,638 11 5	124,608,594 13 2
Total at 3 per cent. . .	513,815,467 2 8½	1,778,770 5 4	512,036,696 17 4½
Annuities at 3½ per cent. . . .	219,625,256 14 6	97,443 17 0	219,527,812 17 6
New 5 per cent. Annuities . .	430,076 3 2	.. ..	430,076 3 2
Total, Great Britain . .	733,870,800 0 4½	1,876,214 2 4	731,994,585 18 0½
IN IRELAND.			
Irish Consolidated Annuities, at 3 per cent.	5,274,563 15 11	.. ..	5,274,563 15 11
Irish Reduced Annuities, ditto .	213,929 8 10	.. ..	213,929 8 10
Annuities at 3½ per cent. . . .	29,076,122 18 5	.. ..	29,076,122 18 5
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 . .	3,673 11 2	.. ..	3,673 11 2
Total, Ireland . .	37,199,058 19 0	.. ..	37,199,058 19 0
Total, United Kingdom .	771,069,858 19 4½	1,876,214 2 4	769,193,644 17 0½

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, to be applied to the Reduction of the said Debt, neluding 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, 1844	360,825 14 8	999 10 9
5th July and 10th October, 1844	523,908 14 7	3,546 6 10
10th October, 1844, and 5th January, 1845	442,755 12 5	999 10 9
5th January and 5th April, 1845	842,068 11 0	3,615 1 0
	2,169,558 12 8	9,160 9 4

FUNDED DEBT

CHARGE thereupon, at the 5th Jan. 1845.

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN. £ s. d.	IN IRELAND. £ s. d.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt. £ s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor. Annual Interest on Unredeemed Capital	22,517,258 12 7½	1,201,889 7 8½	
Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,264,874 9 4	29,305 8 10	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 1867	585,740 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	992,382 10 11	133,696 11 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	959,556 9 0		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — English	18,900 17 9		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — Irish	34,230 8 7	6,524 2 3	
	26,372,943 8 2½	1,371,415 9 9½	
Management	94,886 0 6		
Total Annual Charge	26,467,829 8 8½	1,371,415 9 9½	27,839,244 18 6½

ABSTRACT.

*** *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS. £	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners. £	CAPITALS unredeemed. £	ANNUAL CHARGE. Due to the Public Creditor. £	Management. £	TOTAL. £
Great Britain	733,870,800	1,876,214	731,994,585	26,372,943	94,886	26,467,829
Ireland	37,199,058	..	37,199,058	1,371,415	..	1,371,415
Total	771,069,858	* 1,876,214	769,193,644	27,744,358	94,886	27,839,244

	£ s. d.
* On account of Donations and Bequests	307,639 8 4
Do. of Stock unclaimed 10 years or upwards	365,174 14 0
Do. of Unclaimed Dividends	1,183,400 0 0
	1,876,214 2 4

VI.—TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

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, 1845:—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.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1843	65,204,729	100,260,101	13,584,158	113,844,259	47,381,023
1844	70,093,353	117,877,278	13,956,113	131,833,391	52,278,449
1845	75,441,555	131,564,503	14,397,246	145,961,749	58,584,292

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, 1845; exclusive of the trade with Ireland:—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.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1843	63,589,080	99,911,012	13,577,000	113,488,012	47,012,651
1844	68,433,050	117,574,563	13,947,513	131,522,076	51,932,056
1845	73,547,788	131,338,347	14,387,518	145,725,865	58,316,315

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 at the several Ports of the British Empire, in the Years ending 5th January, 1843, 1844, and 1845, respectively.

—	Year ending 5th January, 1843.		Year ending 5th January, 1844.		Year ending 5th January, 1845.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	914	129,929	698	83,097	689	94,995
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	57	3,346	38	2,276	42	1,881
British Plantations . . .	558	75,662	494	55,904	411	54,753
Total . . .	1,529	208,937	1,230	141,277	1,142	151,629

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ended 5th January, 1844, 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, 1842, 1843, and 1844 respectively.

—	On 31st Dec. 1842.			On 31st Dec. 1843.			On 31st Dec. 1844.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom . .	23,207	2,990,849	170,628	23,152	2,957,437	169,816	23,253	2,994,166	170,162
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey & Man	747	50,571	5,396	746	50,144	5,339	763	50,226	5,529
British Plantations . .	6,861	578,430	38,585	7,085	580,806	38,822	7,304	592,839	40,659
Total . .	30,815	3,619,850	214,609	30,983	3,588,387	213,977	31,320	3,637,231	216,350

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 the United Kingdom, from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ending 5th January, 1845.

Years ending 5th January.	SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, From Foreign Parts.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1843 . . .	18,987	3,294,725	178,884	8,054	1,205,303	65,952	27,041	4,500,028	244,836
1844 . . .	19,500	3,545,346	191,326	8,541	1,301,950	69,791	28,041	4,847,296	261,117
1845 . . .	19,687	3,647,463	195,728	9,608	1,402,138	76,091	29,295	5,049,601	271,819

	SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, To Foreign Parts.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1843 . . .	18,785	3,375,270	186,816	8,375	1,252,176	68,493	27,160	4,627,446	255,309
1844 . . .	19,334	3,635,833	197,976	8,709	1,341,433	71,718	28,043	4,977,266	269,694
1845 . . .	19,788	3,852,822	212,924	9,816	1,444,346	77,109	29,604	5,297,168	290,033

GOLD.—SILVER.—GOLD COIN.

RETURN to Two ORDERS of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 6th and 13th February, 1844.

A RETURN of the LIGHT GOLD COIN delivered by the Bank of England into Her Majesty's Mint for Recoinage, from the 1st June, 1842, to the 5th February, 1844; stating the Date and Amount of each Delivery, and the Date and Amount of each Return of Gold Coin in exchange for the same; and also the Balance if any, of LIGHT GOLD COIN in the hands of the Bank on the latter day:— and of the Aggregate Amount of LIGHT GOLD COIN received at each of the Branches of the Bank of England during the above stated period.

DELIVERED TO THE MINT.					RECEIVED FROM THE MINT IN GOLD COIN.		
1842.	Oz.	Per Oz.	£	s.	1842.	£	s.
July 18	20,000	at 77/10½	77,875	0	Aug. 19	46,963	0
20	20,000	"	77,875	0	22	70,084	0
22	25,000	"	97,343	15	24	70,094	10
25	35,000	"	136,281	5	26	70,084	0
27	25,000	"	97,343	15	29	70,085	0
29	25,000	"	97,343	15	31	70,096	0
Aug. 1	25,000	"	97,343	15	Sept. 2	70,097	0
3	25,000	"	97,343	15	5	70,090	0
5	25,000	"	97,343	15	7	70,087	0
8	25,000	"	97,343	15	9	70,091	0
10	25,000	"	97,343	15	12	70,087	0
12	25,000	"	97,343	15	14	70,084	0
15	25,000	"	97,343	15	16	70,087	0
17	25,000	"	97,343	15	19	70,089	0
19	25,000	"	97,343	15	21	140,183	0
22	25,000	"	97,343	15	23	70,089	0
24	25,000	"	97,343	15	26	70,089	0
26	25,000	"	97,343	15	28	140,179	0
29	25,000	"	97,343	15	30	70,086	0
31	25,000	"	97,343	15	Oct. 3	70,087	0
Sept. 2	100,000	"	389,375	0	5	70,081	0
5	25,000	"	97,343	15	7	70,079	0
7	25,000	"	97,343	15	10	70,081	10
9	25,000	"	97,343	15	12	70,074	0
12	25,000	"	97,343	15	14	70,086	0
14	25,000	"	97,343	15	17	70,085	0
16	25,000	"	97,343	15	19	70,089	10
19	25,000	"	97,343	15	21	70,085	10
21	25,000	"	97,343	15	24	70,085	0
23	25,000	"	97,343	15	26	70,087	0
26	25,000	"	97,343	15	28	70,088	0
28	25,000	"	97,343	15	31	70,097	0
30	25,000	"	97,343	15	Nov. 2	70,089	0
Oct. 3	25,000	"	97,343	15	4	70,094	0
5	25,000	"	97,343	15	7	70,086	0
7	25,000	"	97,343	15	9	70,085	0
10	25,000	"	97,343	15	11	70,092	0

RETURNS RELATING TO LIGHT GOLD AND SILVER COIN—*continued.*

DELIVERED TO THE MINT.					RECEIVED FROM THE MINT IN GOLD COIN.		
1842.	Oz.	Per Oz.	£	s.	1842.	£	s.
Oct. 12	25,000	at 77/10½	97,343	15	Nov. 14	70,093	0
14	25,000	,,	97,343	15	16	70,086	0
17	25,000	,,	97,343	15	18	70,094	0
19	25,000	,,	97,343	15	21	70,088	0
21	25,000	,,	97,343	15	23	70,086	0
26	25,000	,,	97,343	15	25	70,086	0
Nov. 4	25,000	,,	97,343	15	28	140,178	0
9	25,000	,,	97,343	15	30	70,087	0
11	25,000	,,	97,343	15	Dec. 2	70,089	0
16	25,000	,,	97,343	15	5	140,179	0
18	25,000	,,	97,343	15	7	70,087	0
23	25,000	,,	97,343	15	9	70,085	0
25	25,000	,,	97,343	15	12	140,171	0
30	25,000	,,	97,343	15	14	70,089	0
Dec. 2	25,000	,,	97,343	15	16	70,086	0
7	25,000	,,	97,343	15	19	140,178	0
9	25,000	,,	97,343	15	21	70,083	0
14	25,000	,,	97,343	15	23	70,086	0
16	25,000	,,	97,343	15	27	140,176	0
23	25,000	,,	97,343	15	28	70,080	0
27	25,000	,,	97,343	15	30	70,085	0
					1843.		
28	25,000	,,	97,343	15	Jan. 2	140,163	0
30	25,000	,,	97,343	15	4	70,090	0
1843.							
Jan. 4	25,000	,,	97,343	15	6	70,082	0
6	25,000	,,	97,343	15	9	140,186	0
11	25,000	,,	97,343	15	11	70,093	0
13	25,000	,,	97,343	15	13	70,079	0
18	25,000	,,	97,343	15	16	140,162	0
20	25,000	,,	97,343	15	18	70,089	0
25	50,000	,,	194,687	10	20	70,082	10
27	25,000	,,	97,343	15	23	140,174	10
Feb. 1	50,000	,,	194,687	10	25	70,085	0
3	25,000	,,	97,343	15	27	70,086	0
8	25,000	,,	97,343	15	30	140,163	0
10	25,000	,,	97,343	15	Feb. 1	70,082	0
15	25,000	,,	97,343	15	3	70,078	0
17	25,000	,,	97,343	15	6	140,180	0
22	25,000	,,	97,343	15	8	70,098	0
24	25,000	,,	97,343	15	10	70,091	0
March 1	25,000	,,	97,343	15	13	140,168	0
3	25,000	,,	97,343	15	15	70,085	0
8	25,000	,,	97,343	15	17	70,082	0
10	25,000	,,	97,343	15	20	140,175	0
15	50,000	,,	194,687	10	22	70,089	0
17	45,000	,,	175,218	15	24	70,087	0
April 26	45,000	,,	175,218	15	27	70,088	0
May 26	26,000	,,	101,237	10	March 1	70,089	0
June 30	34,000	,,	132,387	10	3	70,087	0
Aug. 25	50,000	,,	194,687	10	8	140,179	0
30	20,000	,,	77,875	0	16	140,182	0
Nov. 3	36,000	,,	140,175	0	20	140,185	0
4	36,000	,,	140,175	0	24	140,187	0

RETURNS RELATING TO LIGHT GOLD AND SILVER COIN—*continued.*

DELIVERED TO THE MINT.					RECEIVED FROM THE MINT IN GOLD COIN.		
1843.	Oz.	Per Oz.	£	s.	1843.	£	s.
Dec. 6	48,000	at 77/10½	186,900	0	March 31	140,192	0
15	48,000	„	186,900	0	April 3	70,093	0
1844.							
Jan. 19	72,000	„	280,350	0	17	70,090	0
29	72,000	„	280,350	0	24	70,086	0
Feb. 5	72,000	„	280,350	0	28	70,089	0
					May 1	70,088	0
					3	70,089	0
					5	70,088	0
					8	70,085	0
					10	70,095	0
					15	70,089	0
					26	70,092	0
					29	70,084	0
					31	70,087	0
					June 19	70,090	0
					23	70,088	0
					Aug. 25	70,089	10
					28	70,088	0
					Sept. 6	70,083	0
					22	70,089	0
					25	70,085	0
					27	70,082	0
					Oct. 2	70,088	0
					Nov. 3	70,092	0
					Dec. 18	13,316	10
					20	70,086	0
					27	70,088	0
					29	70,087	0
					1844.		
					Jan. 3	68,685	0
					31	70,085	0
					Feb. 2	70,091	0
					5 Balance at the Mint.	1,089,756	5
Oz.	2,779,000	£	10,820,731	5	£	10,820,731	5

		Oz.	£	s.	d.
1844, February 5	Balance of Light Gold Coin in the hands of the Bank	81,282	316,491	15	9

AGGREGATE AMOUNT of LIGHT GOLD COIN received at each of the Branches of the Bank of England included in the above Accounts.

	Ozs. dwts. grs.		£ s. d.
Gloucester . .	45,230 0 18	....	176,114 9 3
Manchester . .	116,258 12 10	....	452,682 0 2
Swansea . . .	22,131 13 2	....	86,175 2 8
Birmingham . .	78,570 15 23	....	305,935 1 0
Liverpool . . .	262,201 19 22	....	1,020,949 0 5
Bristol . . .	76,566 11 5	....	298,131 1 1
Leeds . . .	113,985 16 2	....	443,832 4 7
Newcastle . .	168,242 6 6	....	655,093 10 3
Hull . . .	31,581 15 2	....	122,971 9 4
Norwich . . .	116,479 19 19	....	453,543 18 0
Plymouth . .	50,990 18 9	....	198,545 18 1
Portsmouth . .	15,026 7 15	....	58,508 19 5
Leicester . . .	101 9 0	....	395 0 5
Oz.	1,097,368 5 13	£	4,272,877 14 8

A RETURN of the AGGREGATE VALUE of SILVER COIN coined and received by the Bank of England from Her Majesty's Mint since Her Majesty's Proclamation respecting LIGHT GOLD COIN in June 1842; stating the Number and Value of Pieces of SILVER COIN; and distinguishing the Dates and Amounts received at the Bank from the Mint each day up to the present time.

DATES.	HALF CROWNS.		SHILLINGS.		SIXPENCES.		Total Value of Silver Coin.
1842.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	£
June 20	3,200	£400	46,000	£2,300	108,000	£ 2,700	5,400
21	...	...	50,000	2,500	8,000	200	2,700
July 1	58,400	7,300	...	...	...	...	7,300
8	24,800	3,100	...	...	...	...	3,100
20	...	...	238,000	11,900	...	...	11,900
29	...	...	98,000	4,900	...	...	4,900
Aug. 1	...	...	88,000	4,400	...	...	4,400
5	...	...	138,000	6,900	...	...	6,900
8	...	...	...	...	80,000	2,000	2,000
10	...	...	72,000	3,600	88,000	2,200	5,800
12	...	...	66,000	3,300	...	...	3,300
15	32,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
17	27,200	3,400	...	...	...	...	3,400
26	39,200	4,900	...	...	...	...	4,900
29	...	...	40,000	2,000	...	...	2,000
31	...	...	170,000	8,500	...	...	8,500
Sept. 9	43,200	5,400	52,000	2,600	...	...	8,000
12	...	...	198,000	9,900	...	...	9,900
26	21,600	2,700	...	...	112,000	2,800	5,500
28	...	...	...	...	92,000	2,300	2,300
Oct. 10	22,400	2,800	44,000	2,200	...	...	5,000
12	...	...	48,000	2,400	...	...	2,400
14	...	...	46,000	2,300	...	...	2,300
17	48,000	6,000	136,000	6,800	...	...	12,800
26	4,800	600	58,000	2,900	...	...	3,500
28	...	...	120,000	6,000	...	...	6,000

RETURNS RELATING TO LIGHT GOLD AND SILVER COIN—*continued.*

DATES.	HALF CROWNS.		SHILLINGS.		SIXPENCES.		Total Value of Silver Coin.
1842.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	£
Oct. 31	...	...	102,000	£5,100	...	...	5,100
Nov. 14	79,200	£9,900	...	...	...	...	9,900
25	53,600	6,700	104,000	5,200	...	...	11,900
28	...	...	160,000	8,000	...	...	8,000
1843.							
Jan. 2	...	...	...	...	232,000	£5,800	5,800
13	...	...	...	...	276,000	6,900	6,900
18	...	...	...	...	152,000	3,800	3,800
27	15,200	1,900	100,000	5,000	...	...	6,900
30	...	...	150,000	7,500	16,000	400	7,900
June 19	...	...	...	...	160,000	4,000	4,000
23	...	...	132,000	6,600	8,000	200	6,800
July 3	...	...	...	...	200,000	5,000	5,000
7	...	...	150,000	7,500	180,000	4,500	12,000
24	...	...	40,000	2,000	76,000	1,900	3,900
Aug. 16	...	...	...	...	116,000	2,900	2,900
Sept. 6	71,200	8,900	32,000	1,600	...	...	10,500
22	48,000	6,000	120,000	6,000	120,000	3,000	15,000
Oct. 16	48,000	6,000	100,000	5,000	160,000	4,000	15,000
19	9,600	1,200	34,000	1,700	56,000	1,400	4,300
Nov. 8	107,200	13,400	...	...	...	...	13,400
20	...	...	126,000	6,300	...	...	6,300
27	...	...	...	...	224,000	5,600	5,600
29	...	...	...	...	96,000	2,400	2,400
Dec. 4	...	...	140,000	7,000	116,000	2,900	9,900
13	...	...	14,000	700	304,000	7,600	8,300
22	...	...	148,000	7,400	...	...	7,400
28	46,400	5,800	...	...	...	...	5,800
30	95,200	11,900	...	...	...	...	11,900
1844.							
Jan. 2	63,200	7,900	...	...	...	...	7,900
3	55,200	6,900	...	...	...	...	6,900
5	32,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
6	58,400	7,300	50,000	2,500	...	...	9,800
8	...	...	140,000	7,000	...	...	7,000
10	24,000	3,000	118,000	5,900	...	...	8,900
11	63,200	7,900	60,000	3,000	...	...	10,900
12	34,400	4,300	94,000	4,700	...	...	9,000
17	...	...	198,000	9,900	...	...	9,900
19	73,600	9,200	96,000	4,800	...	...	14,000
22	28,000	3,500	102,000	5,100	...	...	8,600
24	51,200	6,400	52,000	2,600	...	...	9,000
26	...	...	...	...	236,000	5,900	5,900
31	...	...	..	...	160,000	4,000	4,000
Feb. 2	44,000	5,500	...	...	252,000	6,300	11,800
5	28,800	3,600	...	...	96,000	2,400	6,000
8	63,200	7,900	...	...	236,000	5,900	13,800
12	64,800	8,100	...	...	200,000	5,000	13,100
16	...	...	198,000	9,900	...	...	9,900
	1,582,400	197,800	4,468,000	223,400	4,160,000	104,000	525,200
1842.							
Dec. .	...	...	...	...	...	Groats .	2,000
							£527,200

A RETURN of the AMOUNT of SOVEREIGNS and HALF SOVEREIGNS received by the Bank of England under the Standard Weight in each Month since Her Majesty's Proclamation was issued to call in GOLD COIN under the Standard Weight; stating the Amount of the Deficient Weight in each Month, at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d* per Ounce, and the Amount of Gold and Bank Notes paid for the same.

Month.	Weight.	Amount Paid.
	Oz. dwts. grs.	£ s. d.
1842, June . .	449,896 3 6	1,751,783 3 8
July . .	695,411 18 4	2,707,760 2 4
August .	360,202 17 12	1,402,539 18 11
September	230,692 10 18	898,259 1 4
October .	153,373 7 6	597,197 10 7
November	90,490 14 12	352,348 5 3
December	87,038 19 10	338,907 19 10
1843, January .	72,214 14 12	281,186 1 9
February.	57,755 7 22	224,885 1 5
March .	34,179 7 5	133,085 17 8
April . .	37,501 2 13	146,020 0 3
May . .	30,706 2 18	119,562 0 6
June . .	28,792 9 18	112,110 15 0
July . .	34,373 0 6	133,839 18 4
August .	36,599 13 0	142,509 17 9
September	28,013 11 18	109,077 18 2
October .	38,982 2 6	151,786 12 0
November	51,299 0 12	199,745 11 7
December	207,020 0 12	806,084 4 5
1844, January 1	135,738 16 6	528,533 0 0
	Oz. 2,860,282 0 0	£11,137,223 0 9

N.B.—The Light Gold Coin having been purchased by weight, without reference to the tale or nominal value, a return of the amount of deficient weight cannot be given; but from calculations which have been made, the loss on light Gold Coin appears to be from about 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* per cent., or 2¾*d.* on each Sovereign.

The amount of Gold and Bank Notes paid for Light Gold cannot be stated, large amounts having been received from bankers and others, and the value placed to their accounts with the Bank of England, and from parties residing in the country to be advised as credits to London.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND BULLION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1844;—*for*,

A COPY of the RETURNS relating to the Issue of PROMISSORY NOTES in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and to the BULLION in the BANK of ENGLAND, directed to be published every Four Weeks in the London Gazette, by the Act 4 and 5 Vict. c. 50, from the passing of the same Act to the present time (30 March, 1844).

Four weeks ending	England.			Scotland.	Ireland.		Total.	Bullion in the Bank of England.
	Bank of England.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Bank.	Chartered Private and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.		
1841.								
24 July .	17,976,000	5,907,682	3,418,810	3,181,594	3,055,025	1,905,672	35,444,783	5,011,000
21 Aug. .	17,928,000	5,844,300	3,215,253	3,074,393	2,950,875	1,868,361	34,881,182	4,801,000
18 Sept. .	17,069,000	5,768,136	3,311,941	3,092,549	2,877,925	1,929,906	34,049,457	4,803,000
16 Oct. .	17,340,000	6,253,964	3,519,384	3,203,703	3,060,750	2,185,398	35,563,199	4,290,000
13 Nov.	17,065,000	6,288,723	3,421,135	3,383,036	3,333,375	2,611,314	36,102,583	4,218,000
11 Dec. .	16,292,000	5,718,211	3,217,812	3,448,660	3,303,275	2,581,713	34,561,671	5,031,000
1842.								
8 Jan. .	16,293,000	5,478,189	3,042,197	3,070,075	3,205,875	2,515,677	33,605,013	5,629,000
5 Feb. .	17,402,000	5,532,524	3,068,901	2,922,882	3,279,075	2,534,039	34,739,421	5,602,000
5 March	16,894,000	5,299,455	2,990,986	2,811,109	3,183,750	2,407,625	33,591,925	6,231,000
2 April	16,674,000	5,239,050	3,047,656	2,670,290	3,074,125	2,259,556	33,014,677	7,006,000
30 April	18,404,000	5,482,189	3,160,900	2,590,715	3,100,625	2,111,322	34,849,751	7,092,000
28 May .	17,891,000	5,365,654	3,101,540	2,951,383	3,093,900	1,963,152	34,366,629	7,393,000
25 June .	17,543,000	4,995,594	2,850,532	2,837,038	2,901,525	1,769,184	32,946,873	7,846,000
23 July .	19,908,000	5,166,581	2,939,195	2,715,680	2,892,775	1,680,987	35,303,218	8,883,000
20 Aug. .	20,351,000	5,150,628	2,823,090	2,674,835	2,831,750	1,632,617	35,463,920	9,570,000
17 Sept. .	19,914,000	5,098,250	2,819,749	2,648,549	2,806,025	1,663,012	34,949,594	9,816,000
15 Oct. .	19,503,000	5,488,661	3,064,539	2,743,795	3,041,150	2,002,784	35,843,929	9,301,000
12 Nov. .	20,104,000	5,434,822	3,196,964	2,891,865	3,162,200	2,126,029	36,916,680	9,907,000
10 Dec. .	18,841,000	5,085,885	3,001,590	3,091,228	3,133,525	2,104,855	35,263,083	10,511,000
1843.								
7 Jan. .	18,283,600	4,942,825	2,839,909	2,770,838	3,112,950	2,029,641	34,049,163	11,054,000
4 Feb. .	21,163,000	5,024,716	2,909,005	2,629,691	3,197,375	2,117,341	36,985,028	10,933,000
4 March	20,340,000	4,795,724	2,844,077	2,598,370	3,196,125	2,097,225	35,851,521	10,934,000
1 April	19,539,000	4,716,506	2,862,936	2,457,604	3,035,400	2,019,740	34,631,236	11,420,000
29 April	20,329,000	4,900,006	3,111,448	2,487,311	3,153,350	1,971,750	36,042,865	11,316,000
27 May .	19,422,000	4,765,578	3,017,167	2,843,162	3,206,200	1,861,357	35,115,464	11,325,000
24 June .	18,411,000	4,503,478	2,863,779	2,639,363	3,105,150	1,734,730	33,488,000	11,873,000
22 July .	19,309,000	4,460,096	2,940,312	2,665,326	3,039,100	1,681,958	34,545,794	11,872,000
19 Aug. .	20,051,000	4,332,476	2,782,312	2,667,373	3,018,750	1,681,584	34,533,500	11,973,000
29 Sept.	19,132,000	4,283,180	2,763,302	2,659,176	2,975,950	1,699,946	33,518,554	12,250,000
14 Oct. .	19,024,000	4,721,109	3,130,002	2,762,353	3,232,575	2,058,845	34,928,884	12,096,000
11 Nov. .	19,554,000	4,904,574	3,315,318	2,945,030	3,511,475	2,604,045	36,634,442	12,025,000
9 Dec. .	18,791,000	4,533,048	3,161,033	3,166,920	3,502,475	2,376,676	35,531,152	12,996,000
1844.								
6 Jan. .	18,964,000	4,892,675	3,234,999	2,901,746	3,489,650	2,361,189	35,774,259	14,633,000
3 Feb. .	21,828,000	4,980,138	3,446,433	2,791,403	3,581,000	2,429,565	39,056,539	15,430,000
2 March	21,471,000	4,992,709	3,427,189	2,694,191	3,609,000	2,423,493	38,612,587	16,011,000
30 March	20,342,000	4,993,646	3,502,363	2,610,712	3,573,100	2,424,072	37,935,893	16,322,000

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS and NET RECEIPTS of CUSTOMS DUTIES collected at each Custom House, during the Year ending 5th January, 1844, as compared with similar Receipts during the previous Year.

ENGLAND.

PORTS.	GROSS RECEIPTS.						NET RECEIPTS.					
	1842.			1843.			1842.			1843.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
London	11,422,251	8	9	11,354,702	4	10	10,836,025	6	1	10,784,959	17	2
Aberystwith	128	1	8	75	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aldborough	19	16	4	14	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arundel	3,928	12	3	1,295	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnstaple	7,309	15	4	7,426	15	5	4,115	4	11	4,415	10	0
Beaumaris	1,286	18	10	6,299	1	11	0	0	0	2,437	2	3
Berwick	6,617	16	6	10,408	1	11	0	0	0	2,200	19	2
Bideford	4,451	19	9	3,982	0	7	1,290	1	1	876	19	3
Blackney	1,004	15	11	672	13	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	25,153	13	11	23,023	5	3	21,083	2	6	19,279	2	9
Bridgewater	11,358	7	7	7,643	3	5	8,956	1	6	3,491	5	4
Bridlington	25	14	5	82	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridport	3,507	10	7	3,092	18	0	124	1	4	0	0	0
Bristol	965,653	3	10	996,750	8	3	940,895	17	3	971,139	5	6
Cardiff	8,006	19	6	5,569	14	4	5,846	5	4	3,402	13	6
Cardigan	516	2	3	438	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carlisle	29,146	14	3	29,527	14	6	27,763	11	5	28,121	13	4
Chepstow	10,197	14	10	8,785	4	10	9,482	11	3	8,140	15	2
Chester	77,444	11	2	78,661	1	0	75,930	14	4	76,960	3	9
Chichester	1,029	18	9	1,097	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colchester	17,181	8	7	17,276	11	2	11,930	12	11	12,242	1	0
Cowes	2,616	16	4	2,163	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dartmouth	2,403	13	0	2,834	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal	754	16	5	778	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dover	26,759	3	0	33,819	16	9	124	19	0	5,373	4	1
Exeter	80,590	14	3	88,151	12	1	69,288	4	7	76,643	13	6
Falmouth	24,391	16	6	12,319	12	6	11,308	5	2	0	0	0
Faversham	4,964	19	11	3,806	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fleetwood	10,960	7	0	19,355	16	0	9,794	19	2	18,053	11	1
Fowey	11,583	7	3	3,924	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gainsborough	43,791	4	5	55,179	8	11	43,171	10	10	54,446	5	3
Gloucester	156,124	4	2	95,697	5	0	148,049	19	10	89,879	1	11
Goole	33,964	1	2	37,634	11	0	32,313	0	4	35,977	10	8
Grimsby	8,906	0	10	4,046	3	4	2,624	14	7	0	0	0
Gweek	4,577	19	2	3,662	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harwich	594	5	0	4,225	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hull	660,790	11	5	525,418	7	11	621,168	1	3	485,983	19	2

ɔOUNT of the Gross and Net Receipts of each Custom House during the Year ending 5th January, 1844—*continued.*

RTS.	GROSS RECEIPTS.						NET RECEIPTS.					
	1842.			1843.			1842.			1843.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
h . .	28,833	16	10	27,427	16	2	26,947	17	9	25,492	9	2
ıter .	23,274	14	0	24,540	6	6	20,567	11	5	21,968	15	7
ly . .	600	10	1	2,053	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
ool . .	3,904,291	4	11	4,121,522	9	0	3,780,680	4	2	3,999,063	2	8
. . .	1,193	13	9	2,389	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
. . .	48,994	17	7	40,741	16	4	45,291	11	9	37,256	8	11
a . .	4,373	0	6	3,025	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
ort . .	1,207	1	5	3,270	17	5	845	11	11	2,696	10	2
d . .	11,719	9	2	6,971	12	3	3,323	11	11	0	0	0
stle .	432,787	0	1	494,524	2	9	413,000	6	11	472,070	17	2
ıven .	9,595	6	4	9,045	15	7	1,192	0	6	0	0	0
rt . .	6,893	15	11	8,296	19	0	5,640	6	11	6,984	12	6
w . .	1,022	8	10	258	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ıce . .	17,493	5	6	11,497	6	4	1,107	19	11	3,197	2	9
uth . .	155,089	16	4	135,008	9	11	128,539	3	11	109,537	10	5
. . .	7,324	5	3	7,559	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
ıouth .	57,991	19	10	55,150	3	11	35,387	8	2	35,738	11	6
ate . .	6,769	13	9	6,022	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
ter . .	31,832	18	10	18,482	11	1	13,455	11	11	148	1	3
. . .	3,598	6	11	3,163	16	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
s . .	3,375	7	10	1,697	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
rough .	3,489	1	4	4,136	8	1	1,474	10	6	2,189	14	1
. . .	323	13	7	77	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
ıam . .	17,827	17	1	18,484	1	2	6,796	8	7	6,949	8	2
ımpton	63,043	3	2	45,670	13	4	40,896	16	9	21,935	6	3
wold .	54	12	3	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
on . .	70,717	2	5	79,612	16	11	63,342	5	7	71,931	7	10
rland .	60,219	11	3	74,408	2	7	53,319	8	8	66,549	17	6
ea . .	18,421	11	2	56,417	5	8	14,267	7	8	11,795	6	11
. . .	51,921	1	11	15,621	14	11	28,731	13	0	0	0	0
. . .	366	16	3	228	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
ıouth .	10,148	17	8	12,270	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
y . .	6,058	10	2	6,403	2	8	2,402	5	9	2,735	8	10
ıaven .	77,746	2	9	73,985	17	0	73,162	14	0	69,617	7	6
ach . .	6,637	8	4	4,290	4	1	5,650	5	4	3,364	9	11
bridge .	2,194	18	4	2,126	15	8	238	12	4	199	17	7
outh .	64,705	13	1	47,440	3	11	50,144	4	2	32,497	0	11
Man .	23,661	4	8	20,863	15	3	13,646	9	3	10,287	1	0

ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Receipts of each Custom House during the Year ending 5th January, 1844—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

PORTS.	GROSS RECEIPTS.						NET RECEIPTS.					
	1842.			1843.			1842.			1843.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen . .	74,333	11	2	77,491	13	10	65,760	18	2	69,495	9	9
Ayr . . .	528	18	9	248	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alloa . . .	2,017	14	5	1,774	12	4	1,376	1	3	1,097	14	1
Banff . . .	1,433	0	7	1,341	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borrowstoness	3,326	15	11	8,960	16	4	1,940	12	1	7,476	7	8
Campbeltown.	27	7	5	505	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dumfries . .	7,306	13	10	8,763	14	3	3,966	7	4	6,013	4	7
Dundee . .	36,800	14	10	40,471	0	7	29,031	17	4	33,374	17	0
Glasgow . .	503,871	11	9	497,728	10	2	486,135	9	10	482,746	13	8
Grangemouth	10,295	16	2	8,422	4	5	8,625	15	8	6,694	0	5
Greenock . .	307,503	4	7	347,868	16	9	294,171	3	0	333,264	18	4
Inverness . .	3,958	17	7	4,356	13	11	395	17	2	1,093	14	9
Irvine . . .	1,811	2	9	2,039	11	7	0	9	2	401	1	1
Kirkaldy . .	3,449	18	4	4,765	10	5	0	0	0	934	17	4
Kirkwall . .	428	8	5	617	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leith . . .	569,684	1	4	628,007	16	3	436,491	17	5	500,924	7	9
Lerwick . .	114	13	8	134	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose . .	28,815	13	6	28,523	5	2	23,354	6	3	23,156	9	2
Perth . . .	14,187	17	2	13,481	5	11	13,468	8	9	12,726	9	11
Port Glasgow.	67,405	9	7	92,906	8	2	63,312	12	8	89,214	16	4
Stornoway .	368	14	2	276	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stranraer . .	111	5	11	39	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wick . . .	1,160	9	1	824	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

IRELAND.

Baltimore . .	119	14	9	158	19	11	0	0	0	9	9	0
Belfast . . .	350,120	9	5	340,080	18	0	322,929	7	11	314,343	5	7
Coleraine . .	5,048	18	9	5,178	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cork . . .	282,772	10	2	277,551	5	10	251,553	9	6	247,796	1	7
Drogheda . .	8,134	3	3	7,345	1	7	5,026	19	4	4,142	18	1
Dublin . .	962,449	11	0	977,890	18	0	900,215	16	10	921,591	6	9
Dundalk . .	25,221	19	5	23,114	9	6	21,029	19	5	18,815	9	1
Galway . .	23,463	5	0	25,273	10	9	13,738	17	10	15,876	6	11
Limerick . .	157,904	12	2	155,472	9	3	137,205	3	9	134,402	19	10
Londonderry.	108,977	11	8	99,771	9	1	96,140	1	9	86,823	7	2
Newry . . .	43,819	7	7	38,852	15	0	30,502	3	6	26,505	4	3
Ross . . .	24,421	3	1	20,221	14	2	22,425	11	10	18,033	6	5
Sligo . . .	31,994	6	10	29,969	3	1	16,387	18	4	14,694	16	5
Waterford .	176,382	0	1	157,372	6	9	165,252	13	7	146,741	18	0
Westport . .	11,455	8	5	12,125	7	1	3,245	0	5	4,463	0	9
Wexford . .	9,113	11	0	8,782	1	8	1,187	8	7	740	9	0

POST OFFICE.

EXTRACT from a RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 2 April, 1844.

I.—RETURN of the Number of CHARGEABLE LETTERS which have passed through the LONDON GENERAL POST (Inwards and Outwards) since the First General Reduction of Postage, on the 5th December, 1839, dividing the Time (as far as practicable) into periods of four complete Weeks each, and distinguishing, as regards each period, the Unpaid, Paid, and Stamped, and Total Number of Letters; also, a Return of the Estimated Average Number for four Weeks of the Year immediately preceding the Reduction, distinguished in like manner. (Continued from vol. lxxxiii. p. 423.)

1842.					1843.				
Four Weeks, ending	Unpaid.	Paid.	Stamped.	TOTAL.	Four Weeks, ending	Unpaid.	Paid.	Stamped.	TOTAL.
1 Jan.	411,335	2,188,697	2,607,265	5,207,297	28 Jan.	312,839	2,431,231	2,972,828	5,716,898
29 Jan.	351,134	2,166,960	2,760,757	5,278,851	25 Feb.	297,574	2,434,412	3,000,786	5,732,772
26 Feb.	405,213	2,185,945	2,933,870	5,525,028	25 Mar.	325,434	2,369,206	3,051,760	5,746,400
26 Mar.	331,458	2,116,809	2,810,911	5,311,178	22 April	301,666	2,360,146	3,050,184	5,711,996
23 April	447,620	2,153,979	2,867,074	5,468,673	20 May	331,215	2,464,802	3,135,019	5,931,036
21 May	428,056	2,142,229	2,888,187	5,458,472	17 June	295,753	2,488,421	3,123,377	5,907,551
18 June	432,592	2,169,878	2,731,486	5,333,956	15 July	260,869	2,552,894	3,042,079	5,855,842
16 July	329,842	2,315,575	2,691,570	5,336,987	12 Aug.	274,351	2,582,991	3,117,313	5,974,655
13 Aug.	309,876	2,295,754	2,723,598	5,329,228	9 Sept.	260,100	2,527,560	3,023,243	5,810,903
10 Sept.	288,825	2,428,014	2,713,321	5,430,160	7 Oct.	287,780	2,589,172	3,081,806	5,958,758
8 Oct.	294,939	2,431,887	2,753,338	5,480,164	4 Nov.	412,046	2,488,802	3,192,507	6,093,355
5 Nov.	373,149	2,307,114	2,850,304	5,530,567	2 Dec.	474,995	2,512,296	2,972,005	5,959,926
3 Dec.	452,285	2,357,561	2,890,513	5,700,359	31 Dec.	453,463	2,465,291	2,868,481	5,787,235
31 Dec.	263,130	2,385,232	2,790,262	5,438,624					

II.—RETURN of the Number of LETTERS which have passed through the LONDON DISTRICT POST (exclusive of all General Post Letters) since the first General Reduction of Postage, on the 5th December, 1839, dividing the Time (as far as practicable) into periods of four complete Weeks each, and distinguishing, as regards each period, the Unpaid, Paid, and Stamped, and Total Number of Letters; also, a Return of the Estimated Average Number for four Weeks of the Year immediately preceding the Reduction, distinguished in like manner. (Continued from vol. lxxxiii. p. 424.)

1842.					1843.				
Four Weeks, ending	Unpaid.	Paid.	Stamped.	TOTAL.	Four Weeks, ending	Unpaid.	Paid.	Stamped.	TOTAL.
1 Jan.	110,452	786,545	868,739	1,765,736	28 Jan.	113,293	837,624	1,020,091	1,971,008
29 Jan.	118,101	820,835	980,694	1,919,630	25 Feb.	155,642	837,867	1,061,214	2,054,723
26 Feb.	178,969	801,863	982,782	1,963,614	25 Mar.	107,976	790,111	1,026,636	1,924,723
26 Mar.	109,447	751,598	915,988	1,777,033	22 April	107,318	798,170	1,054,347	1,959,835
23 April	107,819	763,339	948,116	1,819,274	20 May	106,038	859,692	1,149,159	2,114,889
21 May	109,883	808,507	986,020	1,904,410	17 June	98,451	859,883	1,088,233	2,046,567
18 June	112,576	821,524	965,946	1,900,046	15 July	101,127	817,677	1,049,538	1,968,342
16 July	112,674	800,887	891,698	1,805,259	12 Aug.	90,864	780,146	967,403	1,838,413
13 Aug.	114,520	737,131	804,557	1,656,208	9 Sept.	87,233	759,809	807,446	1,654,488
10 Sept.	98,914	707,417	712,414	1,518,745	7 Oct.	85,113	760,133	808,124	1,653,370
8 Oct.	107,141	705,715	728,323	1,541,179	4 Nov.	92,823	838,278	930,889	1,861,990
5 Nov.	99,227	735,347	821,826	1,656,400	2 Dec.	88,440	826,066	991,779	1,906,285
3 Dec.	100,902	802,030	868,022	1,770,954	30 Dec.	86,007	821,636	1,002,917	1,910,560
31 Dec.	105,628	827,791	888,055	1,821,474					

III.—A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of LETTERS (including Franks during the existence of the Franking Privilege) delivered in the United Kingdom, in one week of each calendar month, beginning with November, 1839, and ending with the present time. (Continued from vol. lxxxiii. p. 425.)

Weeks ended	ENGLAND AND WALES.				Total Ireland.	Total Scotland.	Gross Total United Kingdom.
	Country Offices.	London, Inland, Foreign, and Ship.	London District Post.	Total England and Wales.			
1842.							
23 January...	2,165,323	567,636	481,206	3,214,165	421,273	423,245	4,058,683
20 February..	2,385,607	581,571	522,634	3,489,812	486,969	471,763	4,448,484
20 March	2,100,176	560,433	448,195	3,108,804	403,714	451,768	3,964,286
24 April.....	2,061,679	579,332	455,279	3,096,290	428,782	404,441	3,929,513
22 May	1,962,940	544,120	425,330	2,932,390	409,848	406,736	3,808,974
19 June	2,015,659	549,953	467,371	3,032,983	412,629	412,628	3,858,360
24 July	2,093,027	566,462	431,577	3,090,266	414,202	404,464	3,909,532
21 August....	2,083,969	544,113	380,682	3,008,764	405,097	420,019	3,833,880
25 September.	2,159,975	556,099	382,191	3,098,265	420,078	425,700	3,944,043
23 October...	2,166,126	561,487	400,713	3,128,326	429,494	423,948	3,981,768
20 November.	2,242,034	593,646	446,341	3,282,021	474,031	446,494	4,202,546
25 December.	2,205,521	576,367	496,360	3,278,248	446,534	435,407	4,160,189
1843.							
22 January...	2,274,241	583,293	485,376	3,342,910	462,148	445,132	4,250,190
19 February..	2,460,241	583,230	536,060	3,579,531	498,094	464,717	4,542,332
19 March	2,251,543	599,972	489,100	3,340,615	451,102	473,721	4,265,438
23 April.....	2,113,338	567,529	482,699	3,164,066	425,856	430,324	4,020,246
21 May	2,194,226	612,605	525,006	3,331,837	441,866	438,955	4,212,658
21 June.....	2,161,723	573,628	482,967	3,218,318	437,304	436,246	4,091,868
21 July	2,222,041	596,766	473,697	3,292,504	419,403	446,634	4,158,541
21 August....	2,243,345	560,513	448,380	3,252,238	425,558	449,712	4,127,508
21 September.	2,269,969	580,386	393,756	3,244,111	443,601	444,035	4,131,747
21 October...	2,305,511	592,562	459,458	3,357,531	447,323	446,875	4,251,729
21 November.	2,296,489	629,630	475,476	3,401,595	478,941	468,677	4,349,213
21 December.	2,369,404	622,673	519,889	3,511,966	487,844	468,868	4,468,678
1844.							
21 January...	2,415,150	641,461	523,121	3,579,741	487,053	454,050	4,521,752
21 February..	2,581,958	649,391	542,687	3,774,036	524,076	503,835	4,801,947
21 March	2,385,763	619,493	512,629	3,517,885	480,581	473,555	4,472,021

IV.—AN ACCOUNT showing the GROSS and NET POST-OFFICE REVENUE, and the COST OF MANAGEMENT, for the United Kingdom, for each of the Years ending 5th January, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844; excluding from the Account, whether of Gross Revenue or Cost of Management, any advances that may have been made by the English to the Irish Post Office, and advances to the Money Order Office. (Continued from vol. lxxxiii. p. 425.)

Year ending	Gross Revenue.	Cost of Management.	Net Revenue.	Postage Charged on the Government Departments.	Net Revenue, exclusive of Charges on the Government Departments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 Jan. 1842	1,495,540 9 0½	938,168 19 7½	557,371 9 5½	113,255 15 10	444,115 13 7½
— 1843	1,578,145 16 7½	977,504 10 3	600,641 6 4½	122,161 8 9	478,479 17 7½
— 1844	1,535,215 8 4½	980,650 7 5½	554,565 0 10½	116,503 1 0	438,061 19 10½

V.—A RETURN of the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS issued and paid in England and Wales during the undermentioned Quarters, the Quarters to the 5th January, 1844, being partly estimated. (Continued from vol. lxxxiii. p. 426.)

For the Quarters ended	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Total Amount passing through the Office.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
5 April 1842	419,530	890,575 17 1	415,904	887,927 15 7	835,434	1,778,503 12 8
5 July —	422,452	885,803 4 5	408,564	886,160 10 5	831,016	1,771,963 14 10
5 Oct. —	432,205	901,549 5 5	423,390	892,491 7 5	855,595	1,794,040 12 10
5 Jan. 1843	493,439	1,031,850 5 3	456,565	1,020,878 17 5	980,004	2,052,729 2 8
5 April —	512,798	1,039,249 2 2	509,130	1,075,457 18 3	1,021,928	2,155,707 0 5
5 July —	495,722	1,032,643 5 11	486,699	1,023,138 12 5	982,422	2,055,781 18 4
5 Oct. —	515,458	1,060,023 8 7	504,086	1,046,093 12 6	1,019,544	2,106,117 1 1
5 Jan. 1844	562,030	1,196,428 8 2	547,690	1,179,130 15 2	1,109,720	2,375,559 3 4

VI.—A RETURN of the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS issued and paid in London during the undermentioned Quarters.

5 April 1842	57,963	117,733 1 6	125,326	285,697 11 7	183,354	403,430 13 1
5 July —	63,347	128,836 10 1	122,858	282,999 4 3	186,205	411,835 14 4
5 Oct. —	65,283	133,028 11 0	125,933	280,721 6 4	191,216	413,749 17 4
5 Jan. 1843	73,520	146,060 7 0	143,065	320,797 17 0	216,585	466,798 4 0
5 April —	73,924	151,323 6 4	157,711	346,665 13 7	231,635	497,988 19 11
5 July —	74,942	150,407 10 0	146,374	320,501 1 8	221,316	470,908 11 8
5 Oct. —	78,757	158,873 7 9	150,358	326,699 8 2	229,115	485,572 15 11
5 Jan. 1844	87,200	173,183 6 10	167,452	370,663 17 0	254,652	543,847 3 10

LIST OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

Passed in the FOURTH *Session of the* FOURTEENTH *Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

VII°. & VIII°. VICT.

I. AN Act to enlarge the Powers of an Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of Her present Majesty, empowering the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to raise Money for certain Improvements in the Metropolis, on the Security of the Land Revenues of the Crown within the County of *Middlesex* and City of *London*.

II. An Act for the more speedy Trial of Offences committed on the High Seas.

III. An Act to stay Proceedings for Three Calendar Months, and till the End of the present Session of Parliament, in certain Actions under the Provisions of several Statutes for the Prevention of Excessive Gaming, and to prevent any Proceedings being taken under those Statutes during such limited Time.

IV. An Act for transferring Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum* Annuities One thousand eight hundred and eighteen into Annuities of Three Pounds Five Shillings *per Centum per Annum* and New Three Pounds *per Centum per Annum* Annuities.

V. An Act for transferring certain Annuities of Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum* and Government Debentures into Annuities of Three pounds Five Shillings *per Centum per Annum* and New Three Pounds *per Centum per Annum* Annuities.

VI. 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 forty-four.

VII. An Act to indemnify Witnesses who may give Evidence during this Session before either House of Parliament touching Gaming Transactions.

VIII. An Act to facilitate the Recovery, by summary Process, of small Sums due to the Teachers of Schools in *Ireland*.

IX. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

X. 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 until the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

XI. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

XII. An Act to amend the Law relating to International Copyright.

XIII. An Act to extend until the First Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the Time within which Conveyances may be made on behalf of the Crown of, and Disputes settled with regard to, Encroachments in the Forest of *Dean*.

XIV. An Act for raising the Sum of Eighteen millions four hundred and seven thousand three hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

XV. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Labour in Factories.

XVI. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.

XVII. An Act for giving additional Powers to the Commissioners for the Relief of certain of Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in the *West Indies*.

XVIII. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Power of appointing, convening and confirming the Sentences of Courts-martial in the *East Indies*.

XIX. An Act for regulating the Bailiffs of Inferior Courts.

XX. An Act to amend an Act of the First and Second Years of Her present Majesty, for securing the Debt due by the City of *Edinburgh* to the Public.

XXI. An Act to reduce the Stamp Duties on Policies of Sea Insurance and on certain other Instruments, and to repeal the Duties on certain Bonds, and the Law requiring Public Notaries in *Ireland* to deliver Accounts of Bills and Notes noted by them.

XXII. An Act to amend the Laws now in force for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the marking of Gold and Silver Wares in *England*.

XXIII. An Act to continue for Five Years an Act of the Second and Third Years of Her present Majesty, for the better Prevention and Punishment of Assaults in *Ireland*.

XXIV. An Act for abolishing the Offences of forestalling, regrating, and engrossing, and for repealing certain Statutes passed in restraint of Trade.

XXV. An Act to repeal the Duty of Excise on Vinegar, and to make the Duties and Drawbacks now payable on Flint Glass the same as on Bottle Glass.

XXVI. An Act for authorizing Her Majesty to carry into immediate Execution, by Orders in Council, any Treaties for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

XXVII. An Act to explain and amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act for extending to* Ireland *the Provisions not already in force there of an Act of the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of the late King* William *the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for the Limitations of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property, and for simplifying the Remedies for trying the Rights thereto;' and to explain and amend the said Act.*

XXVIII. An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the Fifth Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, certain Duties on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

XXIX. An Act to extend an Act of the Ninth Year of King *George* the Fourth, for the more effectual Prevention of Persons going armed by Night for the Destruction of Game.

XXX. An Act to alter and amend an Act of the Fifty-third Year of King *George* the Third, for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate to act within the Townships of *Manchester* and *Salford*.

XXXI. An Act for the warehousing of Foreign Goods for Home Consumption at the Borough of *Manchester* in the County of *Lancaster*.

XXXII. An Act to regulate the Issue of Bank Notes, and for giving to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England* certain Privileges for a limited Period.

XXXIII. An Act for facilitating the Collection of County Rates, and for relieving High Constables from Attendance at Quarter Sessions in certain Cases, and from certain other Duties.

XXXIV. An Act to amend and continue until the First Day of *September* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Law with respect to Prisons and Prison Discipline in *Scotland*.

XXXV. An Act to suspend until the Thirty-first Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

XXXVI. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland*.

XXXVII. An Act to secure the Terms on which Grants are made by Her Majesty out of the Parliamentary Grant for the Education of the Poor; and to explain the Act of the Fifth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, for the Conveyance of Sites for Schools.

XXXVIII. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Regulation of Charitable Loan Societies in *Ireland*.

XXXIX. An Act to exempt from the Payment of Property Tax the Dividends on certain Annuities of Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum* payable for the Quarter of the Year ending the Tenth Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

XL. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight

hundred and forty-five, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, the Exemption of Inhabitants of Parishes, Townships, and Villages, from Liability to be rated as such, in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property, to the relief of the Poor.

XLI. An Act to continue until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament; certain Turnpike Acts.

XLII. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, Two Acts relating to the Removal of Poor Persons born in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and chargeable to Parishes in *England*.

XLIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs in the *Isle of Man*.

XLIV. An Act to facilitate the disjoining or dividing of extensive or populous Parishes, and the erecting of new Parishes, in that part of the United Kingdom called *Scotland*.

XLV. An Act for the Regulation of Suits relating to Meeting Houses and other Property held for religious purposes by Persons dissenting from the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*.

XLVI. An Act to continue, until the Fifth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, Compositions for Assessed Taxes; and to amend certain Laws relating to Duties under the Management of the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes.

XLVII. An Act to amend and continue for Five Years, and to the End of the next Session of Parliament, certain Acts relating to Linen, Hempen, and other Manufactures in *Ireland*.

XLVIII. An Act to repeal certain Acts for regulating the Trade in Butter and Cheese.

XLIX. An Act for the better Regulation of Colonial Posts.

L. An Act to extend the Powers of the Act for encouraging the Establishment of District Courts and Prisons.

LI. An Act to continue, until the End of the Session of Parliament next after the Thirty-first day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, certain of the Allowances of the Duty of Excise on soap used in Manufactures.

LII. An Act to extend the Powers of the Act for the appointment and Payment of Parish Constables.

LIII. An Act for Disfranchisement of the Borough of *Sudbury*.

LIV. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, the Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.

LV. An Act to amend and explain the Acts for the Commutation of certain Manorial Rights in respect of Lands of Copyhold and Customary Tenure, and in respect of other Lands subject to such Rights; and for facilitating the Enfranchisement of such Lands, and for the improvement of such Tenure.

LVI. An Act concerning Banns and Marriages in certain District Churches or Chapels.

LVII. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act of the Tenth Year of King *George* the Fourth, for providing for the Government of His Majesty's Settlements in *Western Australia* on the Western Coast of *New Holland*.

LVIII. An Act further to stay, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, Proceedings in certain Actions under the Provisions of several Statutes for the Prevention of excessive Gaming; and to Prevent any similar Proceedings being taken under those Statutes during such further limited Time.

LIX. An Act for better regulating the Offices of Lecturers and Parish Clerks.

LX. An Act to provide for the Care and Preservation of *Trafalgar Square* in the City of *Westminster*.

LXI. An Act to annex detached Parts of Counties to the Counties in which they are situated.

LXII. An Act to amend the Law as to burning Farm Buildings.

LXIII. An Act to continue until the First Day of *June* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five an Act of the Second and Third Years of His late Majesty, for restraining for Five Years, in certain Cases, Party Processions in *Ireland*.

LXIV. An Act to provide for paying off such of the Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum* Annuities and Government Debentures which are to

paid off under Two Acts passed in the present Session of Parliament.

LXV. An Act to enable the Council of His Royal Highness *Albert Edward* Prince of *Wales* to sell and exchange Lands and enfranchise Copyholds, Parcel of the Possessions of the Duchy of *Cornwall*, to purchase other Lands; and for other Purposes.

LXVI. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Aliens.

LXVII. An Act to transfer the Collection of the Duty on Licences to let Horses for Hire in *Ireland* from the Commissioners of Stamps to the Commissioners of Excise.

LXVIII. An Act to suspend, until the Thirty-first Day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the Operation of the new Arrangement of Dioceses, so far as it affects the existing Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, and for obtaining Returns from and the Inspection of the Registries of such Jurisdictions.

LXIX. An Act for amending an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled, *An Act for the better Administration of Justice in His Majesty's Privy Council;* and to extend its Jurisdiction and Powers.

LXX. An Act for facilitating Arrangements between Debtors and Creditors.

LXXI. An Act for the better Administration of Criminal Justice in *Middlesex*.

LXXII. An Act to clear up Doubts as to the Regulation and Audit of the Accounts of the Customs in *New South Wales*.

LXXIII. An Act to reduce, under certain Circumstances, the Duties payable upon Books and Engravings.

LXXIV. An Act to explain and amend the Act for the Government of *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*.

LXXV. An Act to defray until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five 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.

LXXVI. An Act to simplify the Transfer of Property.

LXXVII. An Act to amend so much of an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of His late Majesty as relates to the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; and to make other Provisions in respect of the said Office.

LXXVIII. An Act to continue for One Year an Act of the Second and Third Years of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to extend and render more effectual for Five Years an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His late Majesty* George *the Fourth, to amend an Act passed in the Fiftieth Year of His Majesty* George *the Third, for preventing the administering and taking unlawful Oaths in* Ireland.

LXXIX. An Act to appoint additional Commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a Land Tax and other Rates and Taxes.

LXXX. An Act for completing the Guarantee Fund of the *South Sea* Company, for advancing for the Public Service Part of the unclaimed Stock and Dividends in the Hands of the said Company, and for regulating the Allowance to be paid for the Management of the *South Sea* Stock and Annuities.

LXXXI. An Act for Marriages in *Ireland;* and for registering such Marriages.

LXXXII. An Act to continue for Five Years so much of an Act of the Second and Third Years of Her present Majesty, as enables Justices to grant Warrants for entering Places in which Spirits are sold without License in *Ireland*.

LXXXIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Savings Banks, and to the Purchase of Government Annuities through the Medium of Savings Banks.

LXXXIV. An Act for regulating the Construction and the Use of Buildings in the Metropolis and its Neighbourhood.

LXXXV. An Act to attach certain Conditions to the Construction of future Railways authorized or to be authorized by any Act of the present or succeeding Sessions of Parliament; and for other Purposes in relation to Railways.

LXXXVI. An Act for the Relief of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors who have omitted to enrol their Contracts; and for amending the Law relating to the Enrolment of such contracts, and

to the Disabilities of such Clerks, in certain Cases.

LXXXVII. An Act to amend the Law for regulating Places kept for slaughtering Horses.

LXXXVIII. An Act to widen and improve *Piccadilly*, in the City of *Westminster*.

LXXXIX. An Act for Auditing the Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.

XC. An Act for the Protection of Purchasers against Judgments, Crown Debts, Lis Pendens, and Commissions of Bankruptcy; and for providing One Office for the registering of all Judgments in *Ireland*; and for amending the Laws in *Ireland* respecting Bankrupts and the Limitation of Actions.

XCI. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Turnpike Trusts in *South Wales*.

XCII. An Act to amend the Law respecting the Office of County Coroner.

XCIII. An Act to enable Barristers appointed to arbitrate between Counties and Boroughs to submit a Special Case to the Superior Courts.

XCIV. An Act to explain and amend an Act for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of populous Parishes.

XCV. An Act to amend an Act of the Ninth Year of King *George* the Fourth, for the Preservation of the Salmon Fisheries in *Scotland*.

XCVI. An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency, Bankruptcy, and Execution.

XCVII. An Act for the more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in *Ireland*.

XCVIII. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland* to accept a certain Sum of Money in satisfaction of their Mortgage on the Branch Canals, communicating with the Grand Canal in *Ireland*.

XCIX. An Act to extend the Time limited by an Act passed in the Fourth and Fifth Years of Her present Majesty, empowering the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills for Public Works to complete the Works for improving the Navigation aud Harbour of *Tralee* in the County of *Kerry*.

C. An Act to supply an Omission in an Act of the Sixth and Seventh Years of Her present Majesty, for amending and continuing the Laws in *Ireland* relative to the registering of Arms, and the Importation, Manufacture, and Sale of Arms, Gunpowder, and Ammunition.

CI. An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in *England*.

CII. An Act to repeal certain Penal Enactments made against Her Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects.

CIII. An Act to amend the Law for the Trial of Controverted Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

CIV. An Act to supply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and certain other Sums to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

CV. An Act to confirm and enfranchise the Estates of the Conventionary Tenants of the ancient Assessionable Manors of the Duchy of *Cornwall*, and to quiet Titles within the County of *Cornwall* as against the Duchy; and for other Purposes.

CVI. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Regulation of Grand Jury Presentments in the County of *Dublin*.

CVII. An Act to regulate and reduce the Expences of the Offices attached to the Superior Courts of Law in *Ireland* payable out of the Consolidated Fund.

CVIII. An Act to amend an Act of the Sixth Year of Her present Majesty, intituled, *An Act to regulate the* Irish *Fisheries*; and to empower the Constabulary Force to enforce certain Provisions respecting the *Irish* Fisheries.

CIX. An Act to indemnify Persons connected with Art Unions, and others, against certain Penalties.

CX. An Act for the Registration, Incorporation, and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies.

CXI. An Act for facilitating the winding up the Affairs of Joint Stock Companies unable to meet their pecuniary Engagements.

CXII. An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Merchant Seamen; and for keeping a Register of Seamen.

CXIII. An Act to regulate Joint Stock Banks in *England*.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. AN Act to enable the *Ribble* Navigation Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and to enable the Owners of reclaimed Lands to pay a Sum in gross in lieu of the annual Rents.

ii. An Act to effectuate the Sale by the *Bolton and Preston* Railway Company of their Railway and other Property and Effects to the *North Union* Railway Company; to incorporate with such last-mentioned Company the Proprietors of the *Bolton and Preston* Railway; and to consolidate Shares into Stock.

iii. An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the *Great Western*, the *Cheltenham and Great Western Union*, and *Oxford* Railways; to amalgamate the Two last-mentioned Railways with the *Great Western* Railway; and to authorize the Formation of additional Works at *Cheltenham* by the *Great Western* Railway Company.

iv. An Act to amend and enlarge some of the Provisions of the Act authorizing the Construction of the *Yarmouth and Norwich* Railway, and to authorize the Construction of certain new Works in connexion therewith.

v. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and South-western* Railway to *Guilford* in the County of *Surrey*.

vi. An Act for providing for the Liquidation of the Debt owing by the Charity Workhouse of the City of *Edinburgh*, for regulating the Assessment for Relief of the Poor of the said City, and for other Purposes relating thereto.

vii. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Third Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, for abolishing certain Petty and Market Customs in the City of *Edinburgh*, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof.

viii. An Act for establishing a Market in the Town of *Glossop* in the County of *Derby*.

ix. An Act to amend the Powers and Provisions of an Act of the First Year of King *William* the Fourth, for making the River *Waveney* navigable for Ships and other Sea-borne Vessels from *Rosehall Fleet* to the Mouth of *Oulton Dyke*, and for making and maintaining a navigable Cut from the said River into the said Dyke.

x. An Act to alter and extend the Provisions of an Act for improving the Navigation of the River *Severn*.

xi. An Act for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the *Birmingham* Canal Navigation to borrow a further Sum of Money; and to extend and alter some of the Provisions of their present Acts.

xii. An Act for more effectually lighting with Gas the Borough and Parish of *Rochdale* in the County of *Lancaster*.

xiii. An Act to amend and enlarge the Provisions of Two several Acts for lighting with Gas the Town of *Liverpool* and certain places adjacent thereto.

xiv. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against the *Durham* County Coal Company, and for other Purposes.

xv. An Act for making a Railway from *Norwich* to *Brandon*, with a Branch to *Thetford*.

xvi. An Act for maintaining a Railway from the *Manchester and Leeds* Railway to *Heywood*; and for amending the Acts relating to the *Manchester and Leeds* Railway.

xvii. An Act for enabling the *Manchester and Birmingham* Railway Company to vary the Line of their Branch Railway to *Macclesfield*, and to make another Branch therefrom; and for amending the former Acts relating to the said Company.

xviii. An Act to consolidate the *North Midland, Midland Counties*, and *Birmingham and Derby Junction* Railways.

xix. An Act to rectify a mistake as to the Proceedings on the *Eastern Counties* Railway Bill and the *Eastern Counties* Railway (*Brandon* and *Peterborough* Extension) Bill.

xx. An Act to authorize the letting on Lease to the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company of the Railways and Works of the *Northern and Eastern* Railway Company, and to give effect to certain arrangements entered into by the said Companies, and to amend and enlarge some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to the first-named Company.

xxi. An Act for vesting the *Leeds and*

Selby Railway in the *York and North Midland* Railway Company, and for enabling that Company to raise a further Sum of Money to complete the Purchase of such Railway.

xxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Rampside* and *Barrow* to *Dalton*, *Lindale*, and *Kirkby Ireleth*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, to be called "The *Furness* Railway."

xxiii. An Act to amend an Act for maintaining the Pier and Harbour of *Newquay* in the County of *Cornwall*, and to make certain Tram Roads in connection therewith.

xxiv. An Act for regulating, maintaining and improving the Port of *Padstow* in the County of *Cornwall*, and the navigable Parts of the River *Camel* or *Allen* in the same County.

xxv. An Act to enable the *South-eastern* Railway Company to make a Railway from the said *South-eastern* Railway near *Ashford* to the City of *Canterbury* and the Towns of *Ramsgate* and *Margate*, and to join the *Canterbury and Whitstable* Railway.

xxvi. An Act for enabling the *Pontop and South Shields* Railway Company to widen a Part of their Railway, and to make a Branch therefrom; and for other Purposes.

xxvii. An Act for authorizing the Sale of the *Durham Junction* Railway to the *Newcastle and Darlington Junction* Railway Company; and for enabling the said Company to make a Station at *Gateshead*, with a Bridge and Approaches, to connect the said last-mentioned Railway with the Town of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; and for other Purposes.

xxviii. An Act for making a Harbour and Dock near to *Hartlepool* in the County of *Durham*.

xxix. An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing Lands in the Hamlet of *Thetford* in the Parish of *Streatham* in the *Isle of Ely* and County of *Cambridge*; and for draining and embanking certain Parts of the said Lands, and other Lands in the said Hamlet, and in other Parishes in the said Isle and County.

xxx. An Act for granting certain Powers to "The New *British* Iron Company."

xxxi. An Act for enabling the Northern Coal Mining Company to raise Money for paying off existing Debts of the Company.

xxxii. An Act to authorize the Purchase of "*Monk's Ferry*" by the Commissioners for the Improvement of *Birkenhead, Claughton-cum-Grange*, and Parts of *Oxton*, in the County of *Chester*, and for amending of the Act relating to the said Commissioners.

xxxiii. An Act for opening certain Streets and otherwise improving the Town of *Salford*; and for amending an Act passed in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, for better cleansing and improving the said Town of *Salford* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

xxxiv. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Blackburn* to the *North Union* Railway in the Township of *Farrington* near *Preston*, all in the County of *Lancaster*.

xxxv. An Act to enable the *Northern and Eastern* Railway Company to make certain Deviations in the Line of their Railway between *Bishop's-Stortford* and *Newport*; and to alter and amend the Acts relating to the said Railway.

xxxvi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Maryport and Carlisle* Railway, and for making certain Extensions and Branches connected therewith.

xxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Lancaster and Preston Junction* Railway at *Lancaster* to or near the City of *Carlisle*.

xxxviii. An Act for extending and amending some of the Powers and Provisions of the Act relating to "The *Leeds* New Gas Company."

xxxix. An Act to enable the *Globe* Insurance Company to alter and amend some of the Provisions of their Deed of Settlement.

xl. An Act for the good Government and Police Regulation of the Borough of *Manchester*.

xli. An Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Manchester*.

xlii. An Act for amending and rendering more effectual an Act for draining and preserving certain Fen Lands and Low Grounds in the Parishes of *Lakenheath* and *Brandon* in the County of *Suffolk*.

xliii. An Act to enable the President, Treasurers, Deputy Treasurers, Benefactors and Subscribers, of and to the *Manchester* Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic Hospital or Asylum

to enlarge the said Infirmary, and to purchase and hold Land for the Erection of a new Lunatic Hospital or Asylum.

xliv. An Act to amend an Act for altering and amending several Acts for the Improvement of the Harbour of *Swansea* in the County of *Glamorgan*.

xlv. An Act for uniting the *Sheffield* Gas Light Companies.

xlvi. An Act to facilitate the Settlement of the affairs of the *British* Iron Company.

xlvii. An Act to enlarge the Powers granted by an Act passed in the Second Session of the Fifth Year of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against the* Cwm Celyn *and* Blaina *Iron Company, and for granting certain Powers thereto.*

xlviii. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against "The *European* Life Assurance and The Annuity Company," and for granting certain Powers thereto.

xlix. An Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from *Sidmouth* to *Collumpton*, and also to or near to *Hele Mill* in the Parish of *Bradninch*, all in the County of *Devon*.

l. An Act to amend Three Acts, for more effectually draining and preserving certain Marsh Lands or Low Grounds in the Counties of *Kent* and *Sussex* draining into the River *Rother* and Channel of *Appledore*.

li. An Act to alter and amend an Act of the Sixth and Seventh Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, for the better protection of Property in the Borough of *Liverpool* from Fire.

lii. An Act to explain and amend the Acts incorporating the *British* Society for extending the Fisheries and improving the Sea Coasts of the Kingdom; for enlarging and improving the Harbour of *Pulteney Town* in the County of *Caithness*; and for lighting, cleansing, and improving the said Town, and better supplying the same with Water.

liii. An Act for amending certain Acts for paving, cleansing, and lighting the Streets, and other public Passages and Places within the City and Borough of *Canterbury*.

liv. An Act for improving the Marsh and other Common Lands, and extending Rights of Common and of Recreation, within the Town and County of the Town of *Southampton*.

lv. An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the *Preston and Wyre* Railway, Harbour, and Dock Company.

lvi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Parishes of *Saint Michael* the *Holy Trinity* and *Saint John the Baptist*, in the City of *Coventry* and County of *Warwick*.

lvii. An Act for amending the Provisions of an Act for forming a Canal and other Works within and near certain Lands called the *West Croft* in the Parish of *Saint Mary* in the Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham*; and for making certain Improvements within the said Town.

lviii. An Act to authorize an Extension of the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway, and to amend and enlarge the Provisions of the Acts relating to such Railway.

lix. An Act for making a Railway from *Leeds* to *Bradford*, with a Branch to the *North Midland* Railway.

lx. An Act for making a Railway from the *Manchester and Bolton* Railway in the Parish of *Eccles* to the Parish of *Whalley*, all in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, to be called The *Manchester, Bury, and Rossendale* Railway.

lxi. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland* Railway Company to make a Railway from *York* to *Scarborough*, with a Branch to *Pickering*.

lxii. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company to make a Railway from the *Northern and Eastern* Railway at *Newport*, by *Cambridge*, to *Ely*, and from thence Eastward to *Brandon*, and Westward to *Peterborough*.

lxiii. An Act to make a Branch Railway from the *London and South Western* Railway to *Salisbury*.

lxiv. An Act for making a Railway from the Town and Port of *Whitehaven* to the Town and Port of *Maryport* in the County of *Cumberland*.

lxv. An Act for making a Railway from *Chester* to *Holyhead*.

lxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the City of *Edinburgh* to the Town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, with a Branch to the Town of *Haddington*.

lxvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Shoreham* Branch of the *London and Brighton* Railway to *Chichester*.

lxviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Exeter* to *Plymouth*, to be called "The *South Devon* Railway."

lxix. An Act to enable the *South-east-*

ern Railway Company to complete and maintain a Branch Railway and Approach to the Harbour of *Folkestone*, and to construct other Works in connexion with the said Harbour, and also to effect certain Alterations and Extensions of the Works of the *Maidstone* Branch of the said *South-eastern* Railway; and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company.

lxx. An Act for making a Railway to connect the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* and *Slamannan* Railways.

lxxi. An Act for making a Junction Railway from the *Eastern Counties* Railway at *Stratford* in the County of *Essex* to the River *Thames*, with a Branch Railway therefrom; and for constructing a Pier in the River *Thames*.

lxxii. An Act for repairing, maintaining, and improving the Road from *Flint Lane* to *Holmfrith*, and thence to the *Huddersfield* and *Woodhead* Turnpike Road, and for making and maintaining a new Line of Road from the said Road at a Place called *Bents* to or near *Dunford Bridge*, all in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

lxxiii. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from *Market Harborough* in the County of *Leicester* to the City of *Coventry*.

lxxiv. An Act for uniting the *York* Gas Light Company and the *York* Union Gas Light Company, and for more effectually lighting with Gas the City of *York* and the Suburbs and Vicinity thereof, in the County of *York*.

lxxv. An Act for paving, lighting, draining, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Town of *Southampton*, and for removing and preventing Nuisances and Annoyances therein.

lxxvi. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of *Coventry* to make certain Improvements, to provide a Residence for the Judges during the Assizes in the said City, and to establish a Cemetery for the Dead near the said City.

lxxvii. An Act for making a Landing Place at or near *Hythe* in the Parish of *Fawley* and extra-parochial Places adjoining thereto in the County of *Southampton*.

lxxviii. An Act for authorizing the *Newport* Dock Company to raise further Monies, and to make Sale of the Docks and Works; and for amending certain Acts relating to the said Dock.

lxxix. An Act for constructing Tidal Basins, a Dock, and other Works at *Birkenhead* in the County of *Chester*; and for other Purposes.

lxxx. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the *Liverpool* Docks to construct additional Wet Docks and other Works, and to raise a further Sum of Money; and for amending and extending the Acts relating to the Docks and Harbour of *Liverpool*.

lxxxi. An Act to alter, explain, revive, and continue the Powers and Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven* Railway, and to make Two Branch Railways therefrom.

lxxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Manchester and Leeds* Railway to the Towns of *Ashton-under-Lyne* and *Stalybridge*.

lxxxiii. An Act to enable the *Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to *Ashton-under-Lyne* and *Stalybridge*; and to alter and enlarge the Powers of the said Company.

lxxxiv. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Taff Vale* Railway; to authorize the Alteration of certain Works thereby authorized, and the Formation of Additional Works; and to enlarge the Powers of the Company.

lxxxv. An Act for making a Railway from *Colchester* to *Ipswich*.

lxxxvi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *London and South-western* Railway, and to authorize an extension of the said Railway and other Works at or near the *Nine Elms* Station.

lxxxvii. An Act to extend the Line of the *Garnkirk and Glasgow* Railway; to enable the Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and to alter and amend the Acts relating to the said Railway.

lxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Mellorn* in the parish of *Minster* to *Black Rock* in the Parish of *Saint Michael* in *Saint Minver Lowlands* in the County of *Cornwall*.

lxxxix. An Act to remedy certain Defects in the Apportionment of the Rent-charge in lieu of Tithes in the Parish of *Necton* in the County of *Norfolk*.

xc. An Act to confirm and extend the Provisions of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of *Canada*, passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her

present Majesty, for incorporating the *Gaspé* Fishery and Coal Mining Company.

xci. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and Brighton* Railway to *Lewes* and *Hastings*, with a Branch therefrom, all in the County of *Sussex*.

xcii. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and Croydon* Railway at *Croydon* to *Epsom*.

xciii. An Act for improving the Harbour and Quay of *Wells* in the County of *Norfolk*; and for extending and altering some of the Provisions of the Act relating to the said Harbour and Quay.

xciv. An Act for lighting, paving, cleansing, widening, and improving the Streets of the Town or Parish of *Wells* in the County of *Norfolk*; for removing and preventing Nuisances therein: and for making new Streets or Roadways.

xcv. An Act for incorporating the *London* Gas Light Company.

xcvi. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against the Mariners and General Life Assurance Company, and for granting certain Powers to the said Company.

xcvii. An Act to continue and extend the Powers of "The *London and Croydon* Railway Company."

xcviii. An Act to alter, amend, enlarge, and in part repeal the Acts relating to the *Wishaw and Coltness* Railway.

xcix. An Act for making a Railway from the River *Dee* in the County of the City of *Chester* to *Wrexham* in the County of *Denbigh*, to be called "The *North Wales* Mineral Railway."

c. An Act for making and maintaining a Railway from the City of Dublin to the Town of *Cashel*, with a Branch to the Town of *Carlow*.

ci. An Act for widening, repairing, and maintaining the Bridge of *Ayr*, commonly called the *New Bridge*, leading across the River of *Ayr* at the Royal Burgh or Town of *Ayr* in the County of *Ayr*; and for other Purposes in relation thereto.

cii. An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watering, regulating, and otherwise improving the Town and Borough of *Swansea* in the County of *Glamorgan*, and for removing and preventing Nuisances and Annoyances therein.

ciii. An Act for making new Docks, and other Works connected therewith, in addition to the present Docks at *Kingston-upon-Hull*; and for amending the Acts relating to such last-mentioned Docks

civ. An Act for better lighting, paving, cleansing, watching, regulating, and improving the Town of *Rochdale* and the Environs thereof, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

cv. An Act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving Part of the Parish of *Newchurch*, in the *Isle of Wight*, called *Ventnor*, and for establishing a Market therein.

cvi. An Act for improving the Drainage and Navigation of the Middle Level of the Fens.

cvii. An Act for the better supplying and lighting with Gas, or other illuminating Power, Parts of the Abbey Parish of *Paisley*, and certain Towns or Villages and Places adjacent; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

cviii. An Act to authorize the Division of the Parish and Vicarage of *Leeds* in the County of *York* into several Parishes and Vicarages.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in evidence.

i. AN Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Bury* in the County of *Huntingdon*.

ii. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Ramsey* in the County of *Huntingdon*.

iii. An Act to enable the Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of *Bow Brickhill* in the County of *Buckingham* to sell certain Parcels of Land in the said Parish which were allotted to them under the award of the Commissioners made in pursuance of the *Bow Brickhill* and *Fenny Stratford* Inclosure Act, passed in the Thirtieth Year of King *George* the Third.

iv. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Brandes Burton* in the County of *York*.

v. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Township of *Haltwhistle* in the Parish of *Haltwhistle* in the County of *Northumberland*.

vi. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Manors or Lordships of *Farrington*

and *Cwmgilla* in the Parish of *Knighton* in the County of *Radnor*.

vii. An Act for altering and amending an Act passed in the Third Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, for inclosing certain Lands in the Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham*.

viii. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parishes of *Bleddfa* and *Llangunllo* in the County of *Radnor*.

ix. An Act for enabling *George Edwards* and *Walter Colbourn*, the Committees of the Estate of *William Beckett Neachell*, a Person of unsound Mind, to make Conveyances for carrying into Execution an Agreement for the Partition or Division of the Real Estates of *William Orme* deceased, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery.

x. An Act for authorizing a new Entail to be made of those Parts of the Lands and Estate of *Blythswood* which lie in the County of *Lanark*; and for enabling *Archibald Campbell*, Esquire, of *Blythswood*, the Heir in possession of the said Estate, and his Successors, with Consent of Trustees, to sell or grant Feus of certain Parts thereof; and for other Purposes therein expressed.

xi. An Act to enable *Archibald* Marquess of *Ailsa* to borrow a certain Sum of Money upon the Security of his entailed Estates of *Cassilis* and *Culzean*, for Repayment to him of a Portion of the Monies laid out by him in the Improvement of these Estates.

xii. An Act to authorize the Sale of the Fee Simple of the Estates of *Francis Hale Rigby* of *Mistley* in the County of *Essex*, Esquire, deceased, as devised by his Will, and for laying out the Monies to arise by such Sale.

xiii. An Act for selling the entailed Estate of *Schivas* in the county of *Aberdeen*, belonging to *Alexander Forbes Irvine*, Esquire, and for investing the Price thereof in the Purchase of other Lands, to be entailed in lieu of the said Estate.

xiv. An Act for carrying into effect a Contract between *Edward Gresley Stone* and *Thomas Fulljames*, Esquires, for the Sale to the said *Thomas Fulljames* of an Estate in the Parishes of *Hasfield*, *Ashleworth*, and *Corse*, in the County of *Gloucester*, Part of the Estates devised by the Will of *John Stone*, Esquire, deceased, and for investing the Purchase Money in other Estates, to be settled to the same Uses; and for vesting certain other detached Estates in the counties of *Gloucester* and *Worcester*, devised by the same Will, in Trustees, for Sale, and for investing the Monies arising therefrom in the Purchase of more convenient Estates, to be settled to the same Uses.

xv. An Act to authorize the Sale of a certain Leasehold Estate in the County of *Kent*, Part of the settled Estate of the Earl of *Guilford*.

xvi. An Act to enable Sir *James John Randoll Mackenzie* of *Scatwell*, Baronet, to add certain Lands and Estates belonging to him in Fee Simple to his Entailed Estate, upon certain Terms and Conditions, and to borrow certain Sums of Money upon the Security of his entailed Estate, for Repayment of certain claims for Money laid out and to be laid out in Improvements upon the said Estate.

xvii. An Act for vesting in Trustees certain Parts of the entailed Estate of *Seaforth*, to be sold, and the Price applied in Payment of the Entailer's Debts, and the Surplus to be laid out in the Purchase of other Lands; for enabling the Heiress in Possession to borrow a Sum of Money on the Credit of the said entailed Estates; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

xviii. An Act for authorizing the Sale of certain Estates in the Counties of *Meath* and *Cavan*, limited by the Settlement executed on the Marriage of *Pearce Morton* and *Lousia Morton* otherwise *Somerville*, his Wife, and for applying the Monies thence arising in Payment of Incumbrances affecting the said Estates prior to said Settlement.

xix. An Act to authorize the Sale of certain Estates and Mines belonging to the Chapel of *Willenhall* in the Parish of *Wolverhampton* in the county of *Stafford*; and to provide a Residence for the Incumbent of the Chapel.

xx. An Act to enable the Guardian of *Henry Peach Keighley Peach*, an Infant, to sell the next Presentation to the Rectory and Parish Church of *Idlicote*, in the county of *Warwick*.

xxi. An Act for enlarging the Powers contained in the Will of Sir *John Ramsden* Baronet, deceased, to grant Leases in the Hereditaments in the

Townships of *Huddersfield*, *Honley*, *Dalton*, and *Almondbury*, devised by such Will; and for other Purposes.

xxii. An Act for enabling the Trustees under the Will of the late Mr. *Jonathan Passingham* to grant Leases of the devised Estates, with Licences to dig Brick Earth; and to raise Monies upon Parts of the said Estates; and for the Purchase of an adjoining Property; and for other Purposes.

xxiii. An Act for enabling the Trustees under the Marriage Settlement of *William Henry Bowen Jordan Wilson*, Esquire, to sell the Estates comprised in the same Settlement, and for laying out the Monies arising from such Sales in the purchase of other Lands, to be settled to the same Uses.

xxiv. An Act for enabling Trustees to sell the Estates devised by and settled to the Uses of the Will of *William Harris*, Esquire, deceased, and for authorizing the laying out of the Monies arising therefrom in the Purchase of other Estates, to be settled to the same Uses.

xxv. An Act for carrying into effect a Compromise of a Suit for raising Portions for the younger Children of the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Le Despencer* deceased, out of the settled Estates of the said *Thomas* Lord *Le Despencer* deceased at *Mereworth* in the county of *Kent* and elsewhere in the said County; and also for authorizing the Sale and Exchange of certain Parts of the said settled Estates.

xxvi. An Act to enable *Thomas Alexander* Baron *Lavat* to borrow a certain Sum of Money upon the Security of his entailed Estates, for Repayment to him of a Portion of the Monies laid out by him in the Improvement of these Estates.

xxvii. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of Sir *George William Tapps Gervis*, Baronet, deceased, to convey a Church at *Bournemouth*, in the County of *Southampton*, to Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new Churches, and to endow the same.

xxviii. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the Will of *William Atkins Bowyer*, Esquire, deceased, to grant building, improving, and other Leases of certain Estates at *Clapham*, in the county of *Surrey*, devised by the said Will and and the Second Codicil thereto to the Trustees therein named.

xxix. An Act for effecting an Exchange of the entailed Estate of *Rosehall*, belonging to the Right Honourable *James Edward* Lord *Cranstoun*, situated in the County of Sutherland, for certain Lands in the County of *Kincardine*, belonging to *James Matheson*, Esquire, of *Achany*.

xxx. An Act for confirming and carrying into execution certain Articles of Agreement made and entered into between *Charles James* Lord Bishop of *London*, *Thomas Thistlewayte*, Esquire, *Thomas Somers Cocks*, Esquire, *Christopher Hodgson*, Esquire, the Company of Proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal, and the Grand Junction Waterworks Company; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

xxxi. An Act for vesting certain Parts of the Estates of *William Devaynes*, Esquire, deceased, in Trustees, upon trust to be sold; and for paying off a Mortgage Debt of Eight thousand two hundred Pounds due to *James Parkinson*, Esquire, out of the first Purchase Monies; and for laying out the Residue of the Purchase Monies, under the Direction of the Court of Chancery, in the Purchase of other Estates, to be settled to the same Uses.

xxxii. An Act for annexing to the united Bishopricks of *Down*, *Connor*, and *Dromore*, the House known as *Down and Connor House*, with the Appurtenances; and for other Purposes.

xxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Contracts for Leases made and entered into by *James Weller Ladbroke*, Esquire, of Lands and Premises, at or near *Notting Hill*, in the County of *Middlesex*; and to alter and enlarge the Powers of an Act passed in the First and Second Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act to enable* James Weller Ladbroke *Esquire and others to grant Building Leases of Lands in* Kensington, Paddington, Notting Barns, *and* Westborne, *in the County of* Middlesex; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

xxxiv. An Act to explain an Act passed in the First Year of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for authorizing the Sale and Exchange of the Real Estate devised by the Will of the Right Honourable* William Henry *Earl of* Rochford *deceased, and for the Appli-*

cation of the Produce thereof; and for authorizing the granting of Leases of the same Estates; and for other Purposes; and for extending the Operation of such Act to certain Parties whose Consent thereto was required.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Not Printed.

xxxv. An Act for naturalizing *John Frederick Sang.*

xxxvi. An Act for naturalizing *Samuel Schuster.*

xxxvii. An Act for naturalizing Dame *Susan Victoria Regina,* Widow of Sir *James Nugent,* Baronet, deceased.

xxxviii. An Act for naturalizing *Antonio Lascaridi.*

xxxix. An Act for naturalizing *Michel Spartali.*

xl. An Act for naturalizing *Paul Cababé.*

xli. An Act for naturalizing *Frederick Figge.*

xlii. An Act for naturalizing *Henri Victor Malan.*

xliii. An Act to enable *Mary Bean,* Widow, and her Issue, and *Edward Whitley,* Esquire, and *Charlotte,* his Wife, and the Issue of the said *Charlotte Whitley,* respectively to take the Surname and use the Arms of *Rodbard.*

xliv. An Act for naturalizing *Dionysius Onufri Marianski.*

xlv. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Samuel Archbutt* the younger, Gentleman, with *Mary Amelia* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

xlvi. An Act for authorizing the Endowment of the Curacies of *Werrington* and *Saint-Giles-in-the-Heath* in the County of *Devon,* and the Alienation and Conveyance of the Rights of Patronage of the same Curacies respectively to Persons who shall further endow the same; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

xlvii. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *John Cheape,* Esquire, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service of the Honourable *East India* Company, with *Amelia Frances Chicheley Cheape* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

xlviii. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *William Hough,* a Major in the Military Service of the Honourable *East India* Company, with *Sophia* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

xlix. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Thomas Foreman Gape* with *Fanny Louisa* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1844.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	O. S. S. Annuities.	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
January . . .	196	98¼	97⅛	102⅝	103	102	12⅞	96⅛	110	278	83 pm.	70 pm.
	185¼	97⅜	96⅛	102¼	102⅜	101¾	12⅝	...	...	272	78 pm.	64 pm.
February . .	196	98⅜	97⅝	103⅛	103¼	102⅛	12⅝	97	110⅛	278½	88 pm.	72 pm.
	193	98	97¼	102⅝	102⅞	101⅞	12⅜	96⅜	...	277	82 pm.	68 pm.
March	195½	98¼	99	...	103⅛	102⅛	12⅝	...	112⅜	279	90 pm.	73 pm.
	...	...	97½	...	...	102⅜	...	...	110	...	85 pm.	67 pm.
April	200⅞	99⅞	100⅜	103	103⅛	104⅜	12⅛	98⅛	114	294	94 pm.	77 pm.
	196	98⅝	98⅜	102⅛	102	102½	12⅜	97	112⅜	289½	87 pm.	68 pm.
May	200	99⅛	99⅝	101⅝	102	102⅝	12⅛	98⅜	115½	289	94 pm.	79 pm.
	192	98⅜	99⅛	101⅛	101⅛	102⅜	...	98	...	285½	92 pm.	66 pm.
June	200	99⅜	100⅛	102	102⅜	103⅛	12⅛	98⅜	...	289½	96 pm.	76 pm.
	198	98⅜	99⅛	101¼	101⅜	103	...	97¾	...	288	92 pm.	70 pm.
July	200½	100⅛	100	103⅜	103⅛	102⅜	12⅛	99⅛	115	286½	98 pm.	80 pm.
	198½	99⅛	99	102⅛	102¼	101¾	12⅛	98	113½	284¼	94 pm.	73 pm.
August	200½	100⅜	99⅞	103	103	102⅜	12⅛	98⅞	116	285	97 pm.	79 pm.
	199	99⅛	98⅜	101⅜	102⅛	101¼	12⅛	97⅜	99¼	281	93 pm.	71 pm.
September . .	199½	99⅜	100⅛	101	...	...	12⅛	98⅛	115½	289½	96 pm.	77 pm.
	199	99⅛	99	...	...	...	...	...	114¼	280⅜	92 pm.	73 pm.
October . . .	206¼	100	100⅞	103	...	...	12⅜	98⅛	116¼	289	96 pm.	77 pm.
	202¾	99¼	100	101⅛	...	...	12	98	...	286⅛	91 pm.	67 pm.
November . . .	208	100	100⅜	102⅛	...	...	12⅜	98⅛	...	288	90 pm.	68 pm.
	204	99	99⅞	101⅛	...	...	12	...	...	286⅜	78 pm.	57 pm.
December . . .	211	101	101⅛	103⅜	...	...	12⅜	...	116¼	290	82 pm.	66 pm.
	207½	100¼	...	102⅜	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 pm.	60 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 20	51	8	33	7	18	7	31	2	30	2	31	1
February 20	55	7	34	10	20	2	34	0	28	9	31	5
March 16	56	3	33	3	20	1	33	7	30	7	31	1
April 23	55	11	32	10	20	4	32	0	28	10	30	0
May 17	55	4	32	1	20	4	31	7	31	1	31	7
June 18	55	7	31	2	21	5	32	5	34	7	32	10
July 20	55	3	33	8	22	5	34	6	37	8	36	1
August 20	50	4	32	5	19	7	36	9	30	5	33	5
September 17	47	7	38	8	21	0	39	6	34	1	35	4
October 21	49	7	36	4	21	8	41	5	34	9	34	9
November 19	49	4	36	7	22	8	33	1	36	2	37	7
December 23	50	4	35	7	23	7	32	1	35	1	36	7

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ℔ LOAD.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Hay. 2 12 to 4 0	Hay. 2 10 to 3 16	Hay. 2 15 to 3 16	Hay. 2 15 to 3 16	Hay. 2 10 to 3 13	Hay. 3 0 to 4 15
Straw. 1 5 to 1 12	Straw. 1 6 to 1 10	Straw. 1 8 to 1 10	Straw. 1 6 to 1 10	Straw. 1 6 to 1 10	Straw. 1 8 to 1 10
Clover. 3 5 to 5 0	Clover. 3 3 to 5 10	Clover. 3 5 to 5 0	Clover. 3 5 to 5 5	Clover. 3 5 to 5 5	Clover. 4 10 to 5 15

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Hay. 3 10 to 4 15	Hay. 3 10 to 5 0	Hay. 3 15 to 5 5	Hay. 3 10 to 5 8	Hay. 3 15 to 5 10	Hay. 3 12 to 5 10
Straw. 1 12 to 1 16	Straw. 1 6 to 1 10	Straw. 1 8 to 1 10	Straw. 1 8 to 1 12	Straw. 1 10 to 1 15	Straw. 1 12 to 1 16
Clover. 4 15 to 6 6	Clover. 4 10 to 6 6	Clover. 4 10 to 6 6	Clover. 4 10 to 6 6	Clover. 4 10 to 6 0	Clover. 4 10 to 6 0

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs in Smithfield Market, in 1844.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.	
	s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*	
January	2 4 to 3 4	2	8 to 3 8	3	10 to 4 10	2	8 to 4	0
February	2 6 to 3 10	2	8 to 4 6	3	8 to 4 10	3	0 to 4	4
March	2 4 to 3 10	2	8 to 4 6	3	8 to 4 10	2	8 to 4	4
April	2 4 to 3 10	2	8 to 4 4	3	4 to 4 8	3	4 to 4	4
May	2 4 to 3 10	2	8 to 4 0	3	4 to 4 6	3	0 to 4	2
June	2 6 to 4 0	2	8 to 4 0	3	2 to 4 4	3	2 to 4	2
July	2 2 to 3 10	2	4 to 4 0	3	2 to 4 2	3	0 to 4	0
August	2 6 to 3 8	2	8 to 4 0	3	6 to 4 6	3	0 to 4	0
September	2 6 to 3 10	2	8 to 4 0	3	4 to 4 4	3	0 to 4	0
October	2 6 to 4 0	2	8 to 4 0	3	4 to 4 4	3	0 to 4	0
November	2 4 to 4 0	2	6 to 4 0	3	0 to 4 2	3	0 to 4	0
December	2 8 to 4 4	2	10 to 4 0	3	0 to 4 4	3	4 to 4	6

SUMMARY of the WEEKLY TABLES of MORTALITY in the METROPOLIS for 1844.—*Published by Authority of the Registrar General.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE

		Quarter ending March 30th.	Quarter ending June 29th.	Quarter ending Sept. 28th.	Quarter ending Dec. 28th.	Year.
		91 Days.	91 Days.	91 Days.	91 Days.	364 Days.
Districts.	West Districts	1975	1902	1822	1987	7586
	North Districts	2480	2191	2293	2353	9317
	Central Districts	2547	2044	2190	2491	9272
	East Districts	2975	2433	2547	2999	10954
	South Districts	3494	3001	2973	3826	13294
Ages.	0 to 15	5834	5322	6350	6688	24194
	15 to 60	4464	3929	3587	4266	16246
	60 and upwards	3131	2197	1873	2686	9887
	Males	6845	5949	6047	6888	25729
	Females	6626	5522	5778	6768	24694
	Total	13471	11471	11825	13656	50423

Table of the Number of BANKRUPTS and DECLARATIONS of INSOLVENCY.

1844.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	Declarations of Insolvency.
January	83	6	29	118	1
February	74	2	34	110	5
March	81	2	28	111	0
April	96	1	35	132	1
May	85	4	33	122	1
June	101	3	19	123	3
July	61	4	17	82	1
August	84	4	20	108	1
September	71	1	22	94	1
October	57	0	18	75	2
November	76	3	23	102	0
December	118	1	17	136	4
Total	987	31	295	1313	20

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1844.

Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Number of Rainy and Snowy Days.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	In. Pts.	In. Pts.			
January	30·37	29·53	52°	30°	7
February	30·09	28·22	55	26	11
March	30·49	29·29	58	33	6
April	30·46	29·76	68	41	3
May	30·42	29·62	71	41	3
June	30·20	29·66	76	47	4
July	30·29	28·03	78	54	3
August	30·30	29·20	72	52	4
September	30·38	29·72	73	46	5
October	30·28	29·04	66	40	9
November	30·34	28·98	57	32	8
December	30·29	29·43	49	26	2

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—PASCHAL, 1844.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Bowen, George F. *Trinity.*
Bradley, George G. *University.*
Plumptre, Edward H. *University.*
Post, Edward, *Oriel.*

CLASSIS II.

Alston, George A. *Wadham.*
Andrew, John C. *University.*
Cherry, George C. *Christ Church.*
Coote, Charles T. *Queen's.*
Godley, James, *Exeter.*
Hull, William W. *St. Mary's Hall.*
Jones, William B. T. *Trinity.*
Knott, John W. *Magdalen Hall.*
Milman, Henry S. *Merton.*
Nevill, Henry R. *University.*
Pott, Alfred, *Magdalen.*
Rogers, Thomas P. *Christ Church.*
Shairp, John C. *Balliol.*
Slessor, John H. *University.*
Tristram, Henry B. *Lincoln.*

CLASSIS III.

Bowlby, Henry B. *Wadham.*
Child, Alfred, *Exeter.*
Curtis, Charles G. *Merton.*
Easum, Robert, *Lincoln.*
Fitz Hugh, William H. *Christ Church.*
Hardinge, Charles S. *Christ Church.*
Lock, Charles S. *Balliol.*
Mackie, James, *Oriel.*
Rigaud, John, *Magdalen.*
Rodwell, Robert M. *Exeter.*
Stirling, William F. *Trinity.*
Walcott, Mackenzie E. C. *Exeter.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bagot, Frederick, *Christ Church.*
Christie, Charles H. *Queen's.*
Farrar, Wesley, *New Inn Hall.*
James, Henry D. *Magdalen Hall.*
Lowndes, William L. *Oriel.*
Perceval, Edward F. *Brasenose.*
Pigou, Henry C. *University.*
Selwyn, Sidney G. *New College.*
Tinley, Charles E. *University.*
Vaughton, Robert, *New Inn Hall.*
Williams, Moncir, *University.*
Woolcock, William P. *Trinity.*

Examiners.

H. G. Liddell.
P. C. Claughton.
J. A. Hessey.
E. C. Woolcombe.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Plumptre, Edward H. *University.*

CLASSIS II.

Andrew, John C. *University.*

CLASSIS III.

Hull, William W. *St. Mary's Hall.*

CLASSIS IV.

Ducker, John, *Brasenose.*
Eginton, George, *Brasenose.*
Lowndes, William L. *Oriel.*
Peacocke, George W. *New Inn Hall.*
Pigou, Henry C. *University.*
Taylor, Charles G. *Christ Church.*
Vansittart, George H. *Balliol.*
Williams, Moncir, *University.*

CLASSIS V.

101.

Examiners.

H. Reynolds. J. A. Ashworth. S. Waldegrave.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1844.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Coleridge, Henry J. *Trinity.*
Fortescue, Chichester S. *Christ Church.*
Slegg, John W. *New Inn Hall.*
Turner, Edward T. *Trinity.*

CLASSIS II.

Arnold, Matthew, *Balliol.*
Blomfield, Frederic G. *Balliol.*
Engleheart, Gardner D. *Christ Church.*
Harper, Hugh D. *Jesus.*
Hughes, George E. *Oriel.*
Orger, John G. *Wadham.*
Pritchard, Theodore J. *Magdalen.*

CLASSIS III.

Armitage, Edward, *University.*
Balston, Thomas, *Brasenose.*
Banks, James, *Lincoln.*
Barrett, William, *Lincoln.*
Butterworth, George, *Balliol.*
Hamilton, Arthur H. *St. John's.*
Kayne, William F. J. *Balliol.*
Lloyd, Charles, *Christ Church.*
Ryder, Richard C. W. *Wadham.*
Whately, Henry T. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bevan, Beckford, *Christ Church.*
Brown, Henry W. *Christ Church.*
Colman, John J. *Worcester.*
Clarke, William E. *Oriel.*
Cramer, Henry E. *Christ Church.*
Gronow, William L. *Christ Church.*
Lawson, Robert, *Christ Church.*
Lousada, Percy M. *Merton.*
Manson, Charles, *Christ Church.*
Scaife, George, *Lincoln.*
Smith, Thomas F. *Queen's.*
Swanwick, Philip S. *Brasenose.*
Walker, Henry M. *Oriel.*
White, Francis G. *Lincoln.*
Wyatt, Henry H. *Queen's.*

Examiners

H. G. Liddell.
J. Wilson.
J. C. Woolcombe.
A. W. Hadden.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Harper, Hugh D. *Jesus.*

CLASSIS II.

Balston, Thomas, *Brasenose.*
Battersby, Thomas D. H. *Brasenose.*
Engleheart, Gardner D. *Christ Church.*
Kaye, William F. J. *Balliol.*
Parkin, Lewis, *St. John's.*
Proby, John J. *Balliol.*
Raikes, Francis, *Exeter.*
Smith, Fletcher W. *Magdalen Hall.*

CLASISS III.

CLASSIS IV.

Barttelot, David B. *Corpus.*
Bell, William, *Trinity.*
Frith, James, *Christ Church.*
Hullah, Thomas, *Brasenose.*
Joseph, Alexander, *Brasenose.*
Swetenham, Edmund, *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS V.

97.

Examiners.

H. Reynolds. N. Pocock. J. A. Ashworth.

Chancellor's Prizes.

Latin Prose Composition . . . . . Harris Smith, *Magdalen.*
English Prose . . . . . C. E. Prichard, *Balliol.*
Latin Verse . . . . . Edwin Palmer, *Balliol.*
English Verse . . . . . Joseph L. Brereton, *University.*
Prize Theological Essay . . . . . Robert Wheler Bush, *Worcester.*
Denyer's Theological Prizes . . . . Williams Courthope, *Christ Church.*

(No other Prize awarded.)

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1844.

Moderators { Matthew O'Brien, M.A., *Caius.*
Robert Leslie Ellis, M.A., *Trinity.*

Examiners { Harvey Goodwin, M.A., *Caius.*
George Fearns Reyner, M.A., *St. John's.*

Wranglers.

Ds. Hemming ..... *John's.*
Hopkins ..... *Caius.*
Budd ..... *Pembroke.*
Stephen ..... *John's.*
Dixon ..... *John's.*
Warren ..... *Trinity.*
Hedley ..... *Trinity.*
Walker ..... *Trinity.*
Woolley ..... *Peter's.*
Yates ..... *Pembroke.*
Hiley ..... *John's.*
Wilkinson ..... *Christ's.*
Nicholson ..... *Emmanuel*
Waddingham ..... *John's*
Woodhouse ..... *Caius.*
Green ..... *Corpus.*
Tryon ..... *Clare.*
Jones ..... *Jesus.*
Gutch ..... *Sidney.*
Thompson ..... *Catherine.*
Bell ..... *Jesus.*
Hughes ..... *Trinity.*
Bowring ..... *Trinity.*
Wall ..... *John's.*
Staley ..... *Queen's.*
Rastrick ..... *Trinity.*
Buck ..... *Christ's.*
Goodman ..... *Christ's.*
Gurney ..... *Trinity.*
Maxwell ..... *Corpus.*
Curtis ..... *John's*
Somerville ..... *Queen's*
Fenn ..... *Trinity.*
Edwards ..... *Trinity.*
Wright ..... *John's.*
Gorham ..... *John's.*
Lawson ..... *John's.*

Senior Optimes.

Hardwick ..... *Catherine.*
Harrison ..... *Corpus.*
Brooke ..... *Caius.*
Rigg ..... *Pembroke.*
Walton ..... *Peter's.*
Underwood ..... *John's.*
Broadmead ..... *Trinity.*

Ds. Whittaker ..... *John's.*
Bodley ..... *Queen's.*
Mason ..... *John's.*
Kingdon ..... *Trinity.*
Cooper, Lynes } *Æq.* { *Trinity.* / *Christ's.*
Patey ..... *Catherine.*
Holmes ..... *Trinity.*
Richards ..... *Trinity.*
Davies ..... *Trinity.*
Clark ..... *Trinity.*
Frampton ..... *Clare.*
Frewer ..... *John's.*
Cox ..... *Jesus.*
Fisher ..... *Emmanuel.*
Hodgson ..... *Peter's.*
Smith ..... *John's.*
Wratislaw ..... *Christ's.*
Harris, Richardson } *Æq.* { *Trinity.* / *Trinity.*
Davie ..... *John's.*
Kewley ..... *Magdalen.*
Field, J. W. ..... *John's.*
Nash ..... *Trinity.*
Byers ..... *Christ's.*
Leeding, Stewart } *Æq.* { *John's.* / *John's.*
Hamilton ..... *Caius.*
Day, Walker } *Æq.* { *Trin. H.* / *John's.*
Lathbury ..... *Jesus.*
Lugg ..... *Clare.*
Steuart ..... *Trinity.*
Keary ..... *Trinity.*
Maine ..... *Pembroke.*
Sells ..... *Clare.*
Weston ..... *Christ's.*
Morgan ..... *John's.*

Junior Optimes.

Robertson, Snowball } *Æq.* { *Caius.* / *John's.*
Byers ..... *Peter's.*
Tatham ..... *John's.*
Porter ..... *Corpus.*
Linthwaite ..... *Jesus.*
Mason, Sharpe } *Æq.* { *Pembroke.* / *Trinity.*

Junior Optimes (Continued).

Ds. Hoare ..... *John's.*
Mould ..... *Trinity.*
Sutcliffe ..... *Magdalen.*
Kirby ..... *John's.*
Field, T. } *Æq.* { *John's.*
Steventon } { *Corpus.*
Martineau ..... *Caius.*
Evans ..... *Sidney.*
Welldon ..... *Queen's.*
Bennett ..... *John's.*
Tomlin ..... *Queen's.*
Geldart ..... *Clare.*
Murton ..... *John's.*
Dikes ..... *Clare.*
Baker ..... *Trinity.*
Trevelyan ..... *Caius.*
Gifford ..... *Emmanuel.*
Morse } *Æq.* { *Trinity.*
Swann } { *Trinity.*
Fowler ..... *John's.*

Ds. Smith ..... *Christ's.*
Wilson ..... *Queen's.*
Rodgers ..... *Trin. H.*
Taylor ..... *Magdalen.*
Dalyell } *Æq.* { *Trinity.*
Wallas } { *Pembroke.*
Parr } *Æq.* { *John's.*
Wren } { *John's.*

Ægrot.

Hotham ..... *Trinity.*

Degrees Allowed.

Barker ..... *Caius.*
Barrett ..... *John's.*
Blaker ..... *John's.*
Crawley ..... *John's.*
Levett ..... *Catherine.*
Lower ..... *Peter's.*
Platt ..... *Trinity.*
Snow ..... *Trinity.*
Tompkins ..... *John's.*

Classical Tripos. 1844.

Examiners { James Hildyard, A.M., *Christ's.*
George A. C. May, A.M., *Magdalene.*
Philip Freeman, A.M., *St. Peter's.*
George Currey, A.M., *St. John's.*

First Class.

Ds. Maine ..... *Pembroke.*
Clark ..... *Trinity.*
Wratislaw } *Æq.* { *Christ's.*
Keary } { *Trinity.*
T. Field } *Æq.* { *John's.*
Hoare } { *John's.*
Steuart ..... *Trinity.*
Kingdon ..... *Trinity.*

Second Class.

Byers ..... *Christ's.*
Hodgson ..... *Peter's.*
Welldon ..... *Queen's.*
Holmes ..... *Trinity.*
Martineau } *Æq.* { *Caius.*
Trevelyan } { *Caius.*

Ds. Richards ..... *Trinity.*
Hedley ..... *Trinity.*
Bowring } *Æq.* { *Trinity.*
Harris } { *Trinity.*
Sells ..... *Clare.*
Mould ..... *Trinity.*

Third Class.

Dalyell ..... *Trinity.*
Baker ..... *Trinity.*
Walker ..... *Trinity.*
Waddingham ..... *John's.*
Mason ..... *Pembroke.*
Rastrick ..... *Trinity.*
Denman ..... *Magdalen.*
Taylor ..... *Magdalen.*
Snowball ..... *John's.*

Chancellor's Medallists.

H. J. S. Maine ..... *Pembroke.*
W. G. Clark ..... *Trinity.*

Smith's Prizemen.

G. W. Hemming ..... *John's.*
W. B. Hopkins ..... *Caius.*

Bell's Scholars.

Edward Headlam ..... *John's.*
oseph Simpson ..... *Trinity.*

Craven Scholar.

W Johnson ..... *King's.*

Porson Prize.

E. Thring ..... *King's.*

Camden Medal.

W. Johnson ..... *King's.*

Browne's Medals.

Greek Ode } H. Newport ... *Pembroke.*
Latin Ode }
Epigrams, J. G. C. Fussell... *Trinity.*

Chancellor's English Medal.

E. Bickersteth ..... *Trinity.*

Seatoman Prize.

T. R. Birks ..... *Trinity.*

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ACT.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Anno Septimo Victoriæ Reginæ, 10th May, 1844.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for securing to Authors in certain Cases the Benefit of international Copyright" (and which Act is hereinafter, for the sake of perspicuity, designated as "the International Copyright Act"), Her Majesty was empowered by order in council to direct that the authors of books which should after a future time, to be specified in such order in council, be published in any foreign country, to be specified in such order in council, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, should have the sole liberty of printing and reprinting such books within the British dominions for such term as Her Majesty should by such order in council direct, not exceeding the term which authors being British subjects, were then, (that is to say) at the time of passing the said Act, entitled to in respect of books first published in the United Kingdom; and the said Act contains divers enactments securing to authors and their representatives the copyright in the books to which any such order in council should extend: and whereas an Act was passed in the Session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Copyright" (and which Act is hereinafter, for the sake of perspicuity, designated as "the Copyright Amendment Act"), repealing various Acts therein mentioned relating to the copyright of printed books, and extending, defining, and securing to authors and their representatives the copyright of books: and whereas an Act was passed in the Session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property" (and which Act is hereinafter, for the sake of perspicuity, designated as "the Dramatic Literary Property Act"), whereby the sole liberty of representing or causing to be represented any dramatic piece in any place of dramatic entertainment in any part of the British dominions, which should be composed and not printed or published by the author thereof or his assignee, was secured to such author or his assignee; and by the said Act it was enacted, that the author of any such production which should thereafter be printed and published, or his assignee, should have the like sole liberty of representation until the end of twenty-eight years from the first publication thereof: and whereas by the said Copyright Amendment Act the provisions of the said Dramatic Literary Property Act and of the said Copyright Amendment Act were made applicable to musical compositions; and it was thereby also enacted, that the sole liberty of representing or performing, or causing or

permitting to be represented or performed, in any part of the British dominions, any dramatic piece or musical composition, should endure and be the property of the author thereof and his assigns for the term in the said Copyright Amendment Act provided for the duration of the copyright in books, and that the provisions therein enacted in respect of the property of such copyright should apply to the liberty of representing or performing any dramatic piece or musical composition: and whereas under or by virtue of the four several Acts next hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say,) an Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled "An Act for the Encouragement of the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints, by vesting the Properties thereof in the Inventors or Engravers during the Time therein mentioned;" an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act made in the Eighth Year of the reign of King George the Second, for Encouragement of the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints; and for vesting in and securing to Jane Hogarth, Widow, the Property in certain Prints;" an Act passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for more effectually securing the Property of Prints to Inventors and Engravers, by enabling them to sue for and recover Penalties in certain Cases;" and an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to extend the Protection of Copyright in Prints and Engravings to Ireland;" (and which said four several Acts are hereinafter, for the sake of perspicuity, designated as the Engraving Copyright Acts;) every person who invents or designs, engraves, etches, or works in mezzotinto or chiaro-oscuro, or from his own work, design, or invention causes or procures to be designed, engraved, etched, or worked in mezzotinto or chiaro-oscuro any historical print or prints, or any print or prints of any portrait, conversation, landscape, or architecture, map, chart, or plan, or any other print or prints whatsoever, and every person who engraves, etches, or works in mezzotinto or chiaro-oscuro, or causes to be engraved, etched, or worked, any print taken from any picture, drawing, model, or sculpture, either ancient or modern, notwithstanding such print shall not have been graven or drawn from the original design of such graver, etcher, or draftsman, is entitled to the copyright of such print for the term of twenty-eight years from the first publishing thereof; and by the said several Engraving Copyright Acts it is provided that the name of the proprietor shall be truly engraved on each plate, and printed on every such print, and remedies are provided for the infringement of such copyright: and whereas under and by virtue of an Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for encouraging the Art of making new Models and Casts of Busts and other Things therein mentioned,"

and of an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act of His present Majesty, for encouraging the Art of making new Models and Casts of Busts and other Things therein mentioned, and for giving further Encouragement to such Arts," (and which said Acts are, for the sake of perspicuity, hereinafter designated as the Sculpture Copyright Acts,) every person who makes or causes to be made any new and original sculpture, or model or copy or cast of the human figure, any bust or part of the human figure clothed in drapery or otherwise, any animal or part of any animal combined with the human figure or otherwise, any subject, being matter of invention in sculpture, any alto or basso relievo, representing any of the matters aforesaid, or any cast from nature of the human figure or part thereof, or of any animal or part thereof, or of any such subject representing any of the matters aforesaid, whether separate or combined, is entitled to the copyright in such new and original sculpture, model, copy, and cast, for fourteen years from first putting forth and publishing the same, and for an additional period of fourteen years in case the original maker is living at the end of the first period; and by the said Acts it is provided that the name of the proprietor, with the date of the publication thereof, is to be put on all such sculptures, models, copies, and casts, and remedies are provided for the infringement of such copyright; and whereas the powers vested in Her Majesty by the said International Copyright Act are insufficient to enable Her Majesty to confer upon authors of books first published in foreign countries copyright of the like duration, and with the like remedies for the infringement thereof, which are conferred and provided by the said Copyright Amendment Act with respect to authors of books first published in the British dominions; and the said International Copyright Act does not empower Her Majesty to confer any exclusive right of representing or performing dramatic pieces or musical compositions first published in foreign countries upon the authors thereof, nor to extend the privilege of copyright to prints and sculpture first published abroad; and it is expedient to vest increased powers in Her Majesty in this respect, and for that purpose to repeal the said International Copyright Act, and to give such other powers to Her Majesty, and to make such further provisions a sare hereinafter contained: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said recited Act herein designated as the International Copyright Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any order of Her Majesty in council, to direct that, as respects all or any particular class or classes of the following works, (namely,) books, prints, articles of sculpture, and other works of art, to be defined in such order, which shall after a future time, to be

specified in such order, be first published in any foreign country to be named in such order, the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers thereof respectively, their respective executors, administrators and assigns, shall have the privilege of copyright therein during such period or respective periods as shall be defined in such order, not exceeding, however, as to any of the above-mentioned works, the term of copyright which authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of the like works respectively first published in the United Kingdom may be then entitled to under the hereinbefore recited Acts respectively, or under any Acts which may hereafter be passed in that behalf.

III. And be it enacted, That in case any such order shall apply to books, all and singular the enactments of the said Copyright Amendment Act, and of any other Act for the time being in force with relation to the copyright in books first published in this country, shall, from and after the time so to be specified in that behalf, in such order and subject to such limitation as to the duration of the copyright as shall be therein contained, apply to and be in force in respect of the books to which such order shall extend, and which shall have been registered as hereinafter is provided, in such and the same manner as if such books were first published in the United Kingdom, save and except such of the said enactments, or such parts thereof, as shall be excepted in such order, and save and except such of the said enactments as relate to the delivery of copies of books at the British Museum, and to or for the use of the other libraries mentioned in the said Copyright Amendment Act.

IV. And be it enacted, That in case any such order shall apply to prints, articles of sculpture, or to any such other works of art as aforesaid, all and singular the enactments of the said Engraving Copyright Acts and the said Sculpture Copyright Acts, or of any other Act for the time being in force with relation to the copyright in prints or articles of sculpture first published in this country, and of any Act for the time being in force with relation to the copyright in any similar works of art first published in this country, shall, from and after the time so to be specified in that behalf in such order, and subject to such limitation as to the duration of the copyright as shall be therein contained respectively, apply to and be in force in respect of the prints, articles of sculpture, and other works of art to which such order shall extend, and which shall have been registered as herein-after is provided, in such and the same manner as if such articles and other works of art were first published in the United Kingdom, save and except such of the said enactments or such parts thereof as shall be excepted in such order.

V. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any order of Her Majesty in council, to direct that the authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions which shall after a future time, to be specified in such order, be first publicly represented or performed in any foreign country to be named in such order, shall have the sole liberty of representing or perform-

ing in any part of the British dominions such dramatic pieces or musical compositions during such period as shall be defined in such order, not exceeding the period during which authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions first publicly represented or performed in the United Kingdom may for the time be entitled by law to the sole liberty of representing and performing the same: and from and after the time so specified in any such last-mentioned order the enactments of the said Dramatic Literary Property Act and of the said Copyright Amendment Act, and of any other Act for the time being in force with relation to the liberty of publicly representing and performing dramatic pieces or musical compositions, shall, subject to such limitation as to the duration of the right conferred by any such order as shall be therein contained, apply to and be in force in respect of the dramatic pieces and musical compositions to which such order shall extend, and which shall have been registered as herein-after is provided, in such and the same manner as if such dramatic pieces and musical compositions had been first publicly represented and performed in the British dominions, save and except such of the said enactments or such parts thereof as shall be excepted in such order.

VI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no author of any book, dramatic piece or musical composition, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, and no inventor, designer, or engraver of any print, or maker of any article of sculpture, or other work of art, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act, or of any order in council to be issued in pursuance thereof, unless, within a time or times to be in that behalf prescribed in each such order in council, such book, dramatic piece, musical composition, print, article of sculpture, or other work of art, shall have been so registered, and such copy thereof shall have been so delivered as herein-after is mentioned; (that is to say,) as regards such book, and also such dramatic piece or musical composition, (in the event of the same having been printed,) the title to the copy thereof, the name and place of abode of the author or composer thereof, the name and place of abode of the proprietor of the copyright thereof, the time and place of the first publication, representation, or performance thereof, as the case may be, in the foreign country named in the order in council under which the benefits of this Act shall be claimed, shall be entered in the register book of the Company of Stationers in London, and one printed copy of the whole of such book, and of such dramatic piece or musical composition, in the event of the same having been printed, and of every volume thereof, upon the best paper upon which the largest number or impression of the book, dramatic piece, or musical composition shall have been printed for sale, together with all maps and prints relating thereto, shall be delivered to the officer of the Company of Stationers at the hall of the said company; and as regards dramatic pieces and musical compositions in manuscript, the title to the same, the name and place of abode of the author or composer thereof, the name and place of abode of the proprietor of the

right of representing or performing the same, and the time and place of the first representation or performance thereof in the country named in the order in council under which the benefit of the Act shall be claimed, shall be entered in the said register book of the said Company of Stationers in London; and as regards prints, the title thereof, the name and place of abode of the inventor, designer, or engraver thereof, the name of the proprietor of the copyright therein, and the time and place of the first publication thereof in the foreign country named in the order in council under which the benefits of the Act shall be claimed, shall be entered in the said register book of the said Company of Stationers in London, and a copy of such print, upon the best paper upon which the largest number or impressions of the print shall have been printed for sale, shall be delivered to the officer of the Company of Stationers at the hall of the said company; and as regards any such article of sculpture, or any such other work of art as aforesaid, a descriptive title thereof, the name and place of abode of the maker thereof, the name of the proprietor of the copyright therein, and the time and place of its first publication in the foreign country named in the order in council under which the benefit of this Act shall be claimed, shall be entered in the said register book of the said Company of Stationers in London; and the officer of the said Company of Stationers receiving such copies so to be delivered as aforesaid shall give a receipt in writing for the same, and such delivery shall to all intents and purposes be a sufficient delivery under the provisions of this Act.

VII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if a book be published anonymously it shall be sufficient to insert in the entry thereof in such register book the name and place of abode of the first publisher thereof, instead of the name and place of abode of the author thereof, together with a declaration that such entry is made either on behalf of the author, or on behalf of such first publisher, as the case may require.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the several enactments in the said Copyright Amendment Act contained with relation to keeping the said register book, and the inspection thereof, the searches therein, and the delivery of certified and stamped copies thereof, the reception of such copies in evidence, the making of false entries in the said book, and the production in evidence of papers falsely purporting to be copies of entries in the said book, the applications to the courts and judges by persons aggrieved by entries in the said book, and the expunging and varying such entries, shall apply to the books, dramatic pieces, and musical compositions, prints, articles of sculpture, and other works of art, to which any order in council issued in pursuance of this Act shall extend, and to the entries and assignments of copyright and proprietorship therein, in such and the same manner as if such enactments were here expressly enacted in relation thereto, save and except that the forms of entry prescribed by the said Copyright Amendment Act may be varied to meet the circumstances of the case, and that the sum to be demanded by the officer of the said Company of Stationers

for making any entry required by this Act shall be one shilling only.

IX. And be it enacted, That every entry made in pursuance of this Act of a first publication shall be *primâ facie* proof of a rightful first publication; but if there be a wrongful first publication, and any party have availed himself thereof to obtain an entry of a spurious work, no order for expunging or varying such entry shall be made unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the court or of the judge taking cognizance of the application for expunging or varying such entry, first, with respect to wrongful publication in a country to which the author or first publisher does not belong, and in regard to which there does not subsist with this country any treaty of international copyright, that the party making the application was the author or first publisher, as the case requires; second, with respect to a wrongful first publication either in the country where a rightful first publication has taken place, or in regard to which there subsists with this country a treaty of international copyright, that a court of competent jurisdiction in any such country where such wrongful first publication has taken place has given judgment in favour of the right of the party claiming to be the author or first publisher.

X. And be it enacted, That all copies of books wherein there shall be any subsisting copyright under or by virtue of this Act, or of any order in council made in pursuance thereof, printed or reprinted in any foreign country except that in which such books were first published, shall be and the same are hereby absolutely prohibited to be imported into any part of the British dominions, except by or with the consent of the registered proprietor of the copyright thereof, or his agent authorized in writing; and if imported contrary to this prohibition, the same, and the importers thereof, shall be subject to the enactments in force relating to goods prohibited to be imported by any Act relating to the Customs; and as respects any such copies so prohibited to be imported, and also as respects any copies unlawfully printed, in any place whatsoever, of any books wherein there shall be any such subsisting copyright as aforesaid, any person who shall in any part of the British dominions import such prohibited or unlawfully printed copies, or who, knowing such copies to be so unlawfully imported or unlawfully printed, shall sell, publish, or expose to sale or hire, or shall cause to be sold, published, or exposed to sale or hire, or have in his possession for sale or hire, any such copies so unlawfully imported or unlawfully printed, such offender shall be liable to a special action on the case at the suit of the proprietor of such copyright, to be brought and prosecuted in the same courts and in the same manner, and with the like restrictions upon the proceedings of the defendant, as are respectively prescribed in the said Copyright Amendment Act with relation to actions thereby authorized to be brought by proprietors of copyright against persons importing or selling books unlawfully printed in the British dominions.

XI. And be it enacted, That the said officer of the said Company of Stationers shall receive at the hall of the said company every book, volume, or print so to be

delivered as aforesaid, and within one calendar month after receiving such book, volume, or print, shall deposit the same in the library of the British Museum.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall not be requisite to deliver to the said officer of the said Stationers' Company any printed copy of the second or of any subsequent edition of any book or books so delivered as aforesaid, unless the same shall contain additions or alterations.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the respective terms to be specified by such orders in council respectively for the continuance of the privilege to be granted in respect of works to be first published in foreign countries, may be different for works first published in different foreign countries and for different classes of such works; and that the times to be prescribed for the entries to be made in the register book of the Stationers' Company, and for the deliveries of the books and other articles to the said officer of the Stationers' Company, as hereinbefore is mentioned, may be different for different foreign countries and for different classes of books or other articles.

XIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no such order in council shall have any effect unless it shall be therein stated, as the ground for issuing the same, that due protection has been secured by the foreign power so named in such order in council for the benefit of parties interested in works first published in the dominions of Her Majesty similar to those comprised in such order.

XV. And be it enacted, That every order in council to be made under the authority of this Act, shall as soon as may be after the making thereof by Her Majesty in council, be published in the London Gazette, and from the time of such publication shall have the same effect as if every part thereof was included in this Act.

XVI. And be it enacted, That a copy of every order of Her Majesty in council made under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after issuing the same, if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within six weeks after the commencement of the then next Session of Parliament.

XVII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by an order in council from time to time to revoke or alter any order in council previously made under the authority of this Act, but nevertheless without prejudice to any rights acquired previously to such revocation or alteration.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent the printing, publication, or sale of any translation of any book the author whereof and his assigns may be entitled to the benefit of this Act.

XIX. And be it enacted, That neither the author of any book, nor the author or composer of any dramatic piece or musical composition, nor the inventor, designer, or engraver of any print, nor the maker of any article of sculpture, or of such other work of art as aforesaid, which shall after the passing of this Act be first published out of Her Majesty's dominions, shall have any copyright therein respectively, or any exclusive right to the public representation or performance thereof, otherwise than such (if any) as he may become entitled to under this Act.

XX. And be it enacted, That in the construction of this Act the word "book" shall be construed to include "volume," "pamphlet," "sheet of letter-press," "sheet of music," "map," "chart," or "plan;" and the expression "articles of sculpture" shall mean all such sculptures, models, copies, and casts as are described in the said Sculpture Copyright Acts, and in respect of which the privileges of copyright are thereby conferred; and the words "printing" and "re-printing," shall include engraving and any other method of multiplying copies; and the expression "Her Majesty" shall include the heirs and successors of Her Majesty; and the expressions "order of Her Majesty in council," "order in council," and "order," shall respectively mean order of Her Majesty acting by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; and the expression "officer of the Company of Stationers" shall mean the officer appointed by the said Company of Stationers for the purposes of the said Copyright Amendment Act; and in describing any persons or things any word importing the plural number shall mean also one person or thing, and any word importing the singular number shall include several persons or things, and any word importing the masculine shall include also the feminine gender; unless in any of such cases there shall be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

XXI. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

MARRIAGE ACT.

An Act concerning Bans and Marriages in certain District Churches or Chapels.

Anno Septimo et Octavo Victoriæ Reginæ.—Cap. lvi. [29th July, 1844.]

Whereas an Act was passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, for building and promoting the building of additional Churches in populous Parishes:" and whereas another Act was passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled 'An Act to amend the Acts for building and promoting the building of additional Churches in populous Parishes:'" and whereas another Act was passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual the Church Building Acts:" and whereas another Act was passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her said Majesty, intituled "An Act to further amend the Church Building Acts:" and whereas doubts are entertained whether bans of matrimony can be published or marriages be solemnized in churches or chapels

to which districts have been or may hereafter be assigned under the said recited Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty; and it is expedient to remove such doubts: be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in every case in which a district has been or shall be assigned to any church or chapel under the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's commissioners for building new churches, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, in every such case as has come or shall come before the said commissioners under the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, and for the said bishop in every such other case, to determine whether bans of matrimony shall be published and marriages solemnized in any such church or chapel aforesaid or not.

II. And be it enacted, That when and so soon as it shall be determined that bans of matrimony may be published and marriages solemnized in any such church or chapel, the bishop of the diocese within which such church or chapel shall be locally situated, whether in any parish or extra-parochial place, or otherwise, shall certify the same, and such certificate shall be kept in the chest of the church or chapel with the books of registry thereof, and a copy thereof shall be entered in the books of the registry of bans and marriages, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be registered in the registry of the diocese, and such certificate shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence in all courts, and in all questions relating to any bans published or marriages solemnized in any such church or chapel, that the same might according to law respectively be published and solemnized in such church or chapel, and that all bans published and marriages solemnized in any such church or chapel according to the laws and canons in force within this realm in that behalf, shall, after the granting of such certificate, be good to all intents and purposes whatsoever: provided always, that no bans or marriages respectively published or solemnized according to the laws and canons in force within the realm in that behalf in any church or chapel in which the same are authorized to be respectively published, solemnized, and had by the said recited Acts or this Act, or either of them, shall be invalid by reason of any such certificate not having been duly given, or registered or entered, as hereinbefore required: provided also, that all fees, dues, offerings, and other emoluments on account of such marriages, whether of right or custom, belonging to the incumbent or clerk of any parish, chapelry, or place in which such church or chapel has been erected, shall be received by or for or on account of such incumbent or clerk respectively, and be paid over to them, except such of the said fees, dues, offerings, or other emoluments, or such portions thereof as the said commissioners, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, the patron, and the said incumbent respectively, in those cases which shall come before the said commissioners, by order made under their

common seal, or the bishop of the diocese alone, with the consent of the patron and incumbent, in all other cases, by order under his hand and seal, shall assign to the minister of such church or chapel; and every such instrument of assignment shall be registered in the registry of the bishop of the diocese within which said church or chapel shall be locally situated; provided always, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to take away from existing parish clerks any fees, dues, or emoluments to which they are now by law or custom entitled.

III. And whereas, by error, bans have been published, and divers marriages have been solemnized, in chapels with districts assigned to them under the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Acts or some of them, but in which chapels bans could not be legally published, nor marriages by law be solemnized; and it is expedient to remove all doubts, arising from the circumstances aforesaid, touching the validity of such marriages; be it therefore enacted, That bans already published, and marriages already solemnized, in such chapels as aforesaid, shall not hereafter be questioned on account of the said bans having been published, or the said marriages solemnized, in any such chapel as aforesaid; and the minister or ministers who solemnized the same shall not be liable to any ecclesiastical censure, or to any other proceedings or penalties whatsoever, by reason thereof; and the registers of all marriages so solemnized as aforesaid, or copies of such registers, shall be received in all courts of law and equity as evidence of such marriages respectively.

IV. And be it enacted, That where a chapelry has been already or shall hereafter be assigned to any chapel under the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of King George the Third, and the order in council assigning such chapelry does not direct that marriages may be performed in such chapel, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any supplemental order in council, on a representation to be made to Her by the said commissioners, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, to order that marriages may be performed thereafter in such chapel; and that all the fees arising therefrom, or a part thereof, should thereafter belong and be paid to the minister of such chapel, or after the next avoidance of the parish church, or that all or a portion of such fees should belong and be paid to the incumbent of such parish church; and all the laws in force relating to bans of marriage, and marriages in district chapels, and the registering thereof, shall apply to marriages performed under such supplemental order in council.

V. And be it enacted, That in any representation to Her Majesty in council, or in any order of council to be made thereon, or in any other matter or thing done under their common seal by the said commissioners under the authority of the hereinbefore recited Acts or any other Act of Parliament, it shall be sufficient to refer to the section or sections as numbered in copies printed by the Queen's Printer of the Act or Acts under the authority whereof such representation or order in council is made, or such matter or thing done, and it shall not be

necessary to recite any of the provisions of such section or sections.

VI. And be it enacted, That every order in council under the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Acts or any of them, or under the provisions of any other of the Church Building Acts, shall, as soon as may be after the making thereof by Her Majesty in council, be inserted and published in the London Gazette in like manner as any order in council made under the Acts regulating the proceedings of the ecclesiastical commissioners of England is published in such Gazette, and it shall not be necessary to enrol in the Court of Chancery any map or plan or description of the boundaries of any division or district formed under the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Acts, or any other of the Church Building Acts; and a map or plan on which shall be marked such boundaries, and which shall be sealed with the common seal of the said commissioners for building new churches, and the order in council annexed thereto, shall be registered in the registry of the diocese in the manner directed by the Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain Modifications, the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and shall be subject to such and the like provisions in all respects relating thereto as are contained in the same Act: provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to repeal or affect any of the authorities contained in an Act of Parliament passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for Marriages in England," for licensing any churches or chapels for the solemnization of marriages therein.

ST. ASAPH, ETC., BISHOPRICKS.

AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES of the Bishopricks of *St. Asaph*, *Bangor*, *Llandaff*, and *St. David's*, according to the Reports of the Commission of Ecclesiastical Revenues, stating the Sources from which such Revenues are derived; and Estimate of the Revenues of the Bishopricks of *Bangor*, *Llandaff*, and *St. David's*, as proposed by the Ecclesiastical Commission, and sanctioned by His late Majesty, or Her present Majesty, in Orders of Council.

ESTIMATE of the Average ANNUAL REVENUES of the SEES of *St. Asaph* and *Bangor*, founded upon Returns to the Church Inquiry Commissioners for Seven Years ending with the Year 1835.

RECEIPTS.	ST. ASAPH. £ s. d.	BANGOR. £ s. d.
Fee-farm rents, pensions, stipends, tenths, rents, and other payments reserved by leases (other than rack rents) and redeemed land tax	303 9 2	177 11 11
Fines on renewal of leases	429 5 6	300 9 7
Houses, lands, tithes, or other estates in hand, or let at rack rent	5,760 5 8	5,350 14 6
Quit rents, fines, heriots, and other profits of manors, and from mines and quarries	492 8 11	150 17 7
Annuals and lactuals	132 14 7	.. ..
£	7,118 3 10	5,979 13 7
		7,118 3 10
Average Gross Annual Revenues of both Sees £		13,097 17 5
PAYMENTS ALLOWED.		
St. Asaph.—	£ s. d.	
Collecting, letting tithes, rates, insurance, &c.	236 5 8	
Agency	166 19 0	
Curates and Vicars	613 6 8	
Expenses of holding leet courts	20 0 0	
	1,036 11 4	
Bangor:—		
Parochial rates	1,020 6 7	
Stipends to clergy	750 0 0	
Agency	271 2 8	
	2,041 9 3	
Tenths of the united See, according to a scheme then in contemplation, but not since passed	51 9 5	3,129 10 0
Average Net Annual Revenues of both Sees £		9,968 17 5
Future Average Annual Income of the united See, as fixed by the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77.		5,200 0 0
Estimated Surplus £		4,768 17 5

ESTIMATE of the ANNUAL REVENUES of the See of *St. David's*, founded upon a similar Return, for Seven Years.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Fee-farm rents, pensions, stipends, tenths, rents, and other payments reserved by leases (other than rack rents) and redeemed land tax	447	18	4
Fines on renewal of leases for lives	358	12	1
Ditto years	540	0	8
Houses, lands, tithes, or other estates in hand or let at rack rent	2,172	11	0
Quit rents, fines, heriots, and other profits of manors, and from mines and quarries	75	19	8
Cursals	12	0	0
Synodals	8	19	6
Average Annual Gross Revenues £	3,616	1	3

PAYMENTS ALLOWED.	£	s.	d.			
Agency on reserved rents	45	0	0			
Leet courts, constable, &c.	27	3	8			
Collecting quit rents	20	0	0			
On Llangammarch tithes	76	8	0			
Glascombe tithes	83	4	4			
Llanarth tithes	121	0	0			
Llangwellach tithes	229	10	0			
Tenths, according to the same contemplated scheme	44	10	11			
				700	18	11
Average Annual Net Revenues £				2,915	2	4
Future Average Annual Income, as settled under the authority of the Act, by Order in Council, 12th December, 1838				4,500	0	0
Estimated Deficiency £				1,584	17	8

ESTIMATE of the Average ANNUAL REVENUES of the See of *Llandaff*, founded upon a similar Return for Seven Years.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Fee-farm rents, pensions, stipends, tenths, rents, and other payments reserved by leases (other than rack rents) and redeemed land tax	453	11	2
Fines on renewal of leases	470	8	6
Houses, lands, tithes, or other estates in hand or let at rack rent	80	0	0
Net proceeds of stall and treasurership	139	1	11
Average Annual Gross Revenues £	1,143	1	7

PAYMENTS ALLOWED.	£.	s.	d.			
Pensions	1	12	4			
Receiver's stipend	40	0	0			
Land tax	16	3	0			
Tenths, according to the same contemplated scheme	41	11	5			
				99	6	9
Average Annual Net Revenues £				1,043	14	10
Future Average Annual Income, as settled by the same Order in Council				4,200	0	0
Estimated Deficiency £				3,156	5	2

Upon the foregoing calculations, the Order in Council of the 12th December, 1838, directs a fixed annual payment to be made to the Commissioners from the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, when united, of 4,750*l.*, and further directs the Commissioners, upon the then next avoidance of the Sees of St. David's and Llandaff respectively, to pay to the future Bishops of St. David's a fixed annual sum of 1,600*l.*, and to the Bishops of Llandaff a fixed annual sum of 3,150*l.*

The annuity of 1,600*l.* to the Bishop of St. David's has been in course of payment from the date of the avoidance of the See, 7th July, 1840.

POST OFFICE.

REPORT FROM THE SECRET COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE.

THE Committee of Secrecy appointed to inquire into the state of the law in respect of the detaining and opening of letters at the General Post Office, and into the mode under which the authority given for such detaining and opening has been exercised, and to report their opinion and observations thereupon to the House, and to whom several petitions were referred, have examined the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following

REPORT.

Your Committee, in performance of the duty which the House has devolved upon them, of inquiring into the state of the law respecting the detaining and opening of letters at the General Post Office, beg to state in the outset that although the wording of the 33d and 36th chapters of the 1st of Victoria, which now mainly regulate the Post Office, is, in respect of the matter in hand, somewhat different from that of the 10th chapter of the 9th of Anne, for which they were substituted, yet that there appears to be no such variance between the statutes of those two periods respectively, as to prevent your Committee from assuming, for the convenience of their inquiry, that the same powers are conveyed or recognised in all.

The inquiry, therefore, what the state of the law now is respecting such detention and opening, is reduced to the inquiry what the state of the law was, respecting the same matter, immediately on the passing of the statute of Anne, unless, in the intervening period, the principles which regulate the interpretation of Acts in general, should have undergone modification, or cases should have been decided in the superior courts of law which might have a bearing on the construction to be given to this particular Act. With that reservation, the law on the matter in question was the same in 1711 that it is in 1844.

In preference to discussing the purely legal question, how far the statute of Anne, in recognising the practice, on the part of the Secretaries of State, of issuing warrants to open letters, rendered it lawful for the Secretaries of State to issue such warrants, your Committee propose, so far as they have materials for that purpose, to give the history of this practice, prior and subsequent to the passing of that statute: these materials being such as ought not to be overlooked in investigating the grounds on which the exercise of this authority rests.

In these early researches, your Committee will have occasion to inquire into the condition of the posts in this country at various periods of our history, and into the connexion that subsisted between them and the supreme authorities of the country. In these inquiries your Committee have been assisted by Sir Francis Palgrave, of the Rolls Office, by Messrs. Lechmere and Leman, of the State Paper Office, and by Mr. Reeve, of the Council Office.

It does not appear at what precise period the Crown undertook

to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects. The Crown doubtless found it necessary, at a very early period, to the exercise of the functions of sovereignty, to be able to convey with speed and security its own despatches from one part of the realm to another, and from and to parts beyond the seas; and for that purpose it appointed certain messengers or runners, called the posts. These posts were also employed for the personal convenience of the Sovereign, and the individuals composing the royal court. In course of time, a master of the posts was appointed, and the first of these on record was Brian Tuke, Esq., afterwards Sir Brian Tuke, Knight, who held that office in 1516, and whose letter to Thomas Cromwell, respecting the performance of its duties, dated 17th August, 1533, is given in the Appendix *. The joint successors of Sir Brian Tuke, were Sir William Paget, Knight, Privy Councillor, and one of Henry the Eighth's Chief Secretaries, and John Mason, Esq., Secretary for the French tongue. The letters patent, dated 12th November, 1545, conveying to them this office, grant to them, during their lives and the life of the survivor, the office of master of the messengers, runners, or posts, as well within the kingdom of England as in parts beyond the seas in the King's dominions, together with the wages or fee of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, to be held by themselves or their sufficient deputy or deputies, &c.; but besides his fee, the Master of the Posts received from the Crown the amount of his expenses for conveying letters, of which he rendered in an account, many samples of which are given in the Appendix *. There is a succession of patents (including recitals of patents,) granting the same office, at the same fee, to other parties for life, in the times of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.

With regard to correspondence conveyed by other messengers than their own, our monarchs viewed it with great suspicion; but it was especially towards letters arriving from or going to parts beyond the seas, that their vigilance seems to have been directed. The frequency of disputed successions to the Crown, and the constant jealousy entertained of the Court of Rome, will assist in explaining their desire to prevent such correspondence. All letters coming from beyond the seas were directed to be seized; but in the time of Edward the Second, to whose reign the first record of this kind belongs, the king's bailiffs, in assisting the admiral of the fleet to search letters, were forbidden, under pretext of such powers, to attack or oppress any merchants or others crossing the seas. The open seizure by Wolsey, in 1525, of the despatches sent from this country by the ambassador of the emperor Charles the Fifth, is a proof of the extraordinary jealousy with which foreign correspondence was regarded, and of the vigilance with which it was watched.

After the grant of the office of Master of the Post to any new person, a royal proclamation always followed, to notify the new appointment. Consequent on the grant of the office by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1590, to John Stanhope, Esq., there is a proclamation, prohibiting all persons

* It is not deemed necessary to reprint the Appendix here.

whatsoever from gathering up, receiving, bringing, or carrying out of the realm any letters or packets, without the allowance of the masters and comptrollers of the posts, or their deputies. "All mayors, bailiffs, &c., are ordered to make diligent search for all mails, &c., of all such disavowed carriers, &c., or suspected persons, coming into or going out of the realm with packets of letters; and all such to apprehend, &c., keeping them in safe custody, until, by the view of their writings, sent up to the Privy Council, it be seen and advised what further shall be done with them." Exception is made of the despatches of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries, of Ambassadors, and of others sufficiently authorized. Similar prohibitions are contained in the proclamations announcing the appointment of new postmasters in the two subsequent reigns.

The practice probably began at an early period, and afterwards grew into a regular custom, of allowing private persons to avail themselves of the king's posts for transmitting their correspondence. This probably became a perquisite to the postmaster, while, at the same time, it gave to ministers of state the power of narrowly inspecting the whole of the written communications of the country.

The employment of the posts for carrying the letters of the subjects of the Crown is recognised in a proclamation, dated 1591, consequent on the before recited grant by Queen Elizabeth to John Stanhope, Esq., of the office of Master of the Queen's Posts. The Lord Treasurer and others are hereby directed to notify to all merchants, both strangers and others, in the ·v of London, that they are not to take upon them to employ any disavowed persons to convey their letters, but are to use such only as are lawfully appointed for that purpose. The same direction is repeated in a proclamation of James I., dated 1609. In the year 1628, in an address from the House of Commons to Charles I., it is stated that the Deputy of the King's Postmaster, appointed to carry the letters for the Crown beyond the seas, was likewise employed for the same purpose by the English merchants.

With regard to Inland Letters, in a document obtained from the State Papers Office, and dated 1635, it is stated that the King's Postmaster carried the subjects' letters, but up to that time had never reaped any benefit from it.

The officer who has been hitherto mentioned as the King's Postmaster, was the master of the posts within the King's dominions, at home or beyond the seas. To him, however, had hitherto belonged the transmission of letters, both at home and abroad; but in 1619, a new patent office was established by James I., called that of the Postmaster of England, for foreign parts *out* of the King's dominions. This patent gave rise to a long legal contest between Lord Stanhope, who held the former of these two offices, and Mathew de Quester, the new patentee. During these proceedings, lest the merchants of London, should sustain inconvenience from interruption to their foreign correspondence, an order was issued permitting them to convey their letters to and from parts beyond the seas, by messengers of their own choosing; and moreover, the Lords of the Council, to whom the dispute had been referred, advised De Quester, by

letter, not to give any interruption to the conveyance and reconveyance of the merchants' letters. On the subject of this letter, the Secretary of State, Sir John Coke, wrote to his co-secretary of state, Lord Conway, calling the power of sending foreign letters, a branch of the royal authority, affirming that no place in Christendom can be named, where merchants are allowed to send their letters by other posts than those authorized by the state; that his colleague best knew what account they shall be able to give in their places of that which passeth by letters in or out of the land, if every man may convey letters, under the covers of merchants, to whom and what place he pleaseth, &c. The order, "upon weighty reasons of State," was afterwards limited to the Company of Merchant Adventurers alone, and they were only to convey their letters to the towns of Hamburgh and Delf, and they were to give bond, to carry no other letters than those concerning the company; no one was to be appointed messenger to the company, unless approved of by the secretaries of state; the other companies of merchants were to send their despatches by De Quester only; and, in times of war and danger to the state, the said company, and all other companies of merchants, if required, were to acquaint the Secretaries of State, from time to time, with their letters and despatches into foreign parts. In the end, by the influence of the Crown, Lord Stanhope was made to surrender his patent. De Quester's patent came into possession of one Thomas Witherings, who suggested to the Crown a plan for the entire re-organization of the inland posts, which, instead of producing at that time any revenue to the state, were a burden to it of 3,400*l.* per annum. The plan proposed consisted essentially of three parts: the establishment of fixed rates of postage; substituting horse posts, which were to travel at the rate of 120 miles in twenty-four hours, instead of foot posts, which travelled at the rate of eighteen miles; and giving to the public generally the use of the Post Office. This plan was adopted; Witherings was appointed to the office: and thus became centered in the same person the offices of postmaster for inland and for foreign letters. In 1635 and 1637 appeared two proclamations, to notify and give effect to the new plan of Mr. Witherings, and in both these there were clauses prohibiting any other than Mr. Witherings, or his deputies, from carrying letters.

In 1640, on a charge of divers abuses and misdemeanors committed by Witherings in the execution of his said two offices, they were sequestered into the hands of Philip Burlamachi, of London, merchant, who was to execute the same under the care and oversight of the principal secretaries of state; and without tracing at this day the disputes which the conflicting pretensions of different individuals to the possession of these offices gave rise in the year 1642, it will be sufficient to say that, shortly afterwards, the management of the affairs of the Post Office fell into the hands of Mr. Prideaux, who was chairman of the committee, appointed by the House, to consider the inland department of the Post Office, and was afterwards, under the Com-

monwealth, Attorney-general to the State. Mr. Prideaux was appointed Master of the Posts, in 1644, by the authority of both Houses of Parliament.

The validity of the clause in the grant to Witherings, of the Inland Letter-office, prohibiting any but the persons appointed by the patentee from receiving or delivering letters at any place where the patentee should settle posts, was brought in question, in 1646, before a committee of the House of Lords. Two of the judges were appointed assistants to the committee, and were expressly ordered to report their opinion as to all such particulars concerning the validity of the patent as the committee might think fit to ask them; and they reported, "that the Inland Letter-office Patent was well erected; that the clauses of restraint, in the said patent, are void, and not good in law; that, notwithstanding these clauses be void, yet the patent is good for the rest." The Foreign Letter-office Patent was not referred to the consideration of the committee.

According to the law, as expounded by the two judges, no person, under the authority of letters patent from the Crown, could, without an act of parliament, lawfully set up any exclusive title to carry mails of letters from one part of the kingdom to another. It appears that in 1650, the Common Council of the city of London, not satisfied with the footing on which Mr. Prideaux, then Attorney-general, had placed the posts, of conveying letters into all parts of the nation only once a week, endeavoured of their own authority to settle posts on the several roads, which were to run twice a week; and this they had actually done in the whole line of the road to Scotland. On a report to that effect, from the Council of State, the Parliament resolved, "That the offices of postmasters, inland and foreign, are and ought to be in the sole power and disposal of the Parliament;" and they referred it to the Council of State, to consider how those offices might best be settled; and in the mean time to take orders for the present management thereof.

These offices continued, until 1653, to be managed by Mr. Prideaux. They were farmed in 1653, and in 1655, the management of them was entrusted to Mr. Secretary Thurloe, on his giving security for the then present rent of 10,000*l.* a year.

In 1657, a bill for the settling of the postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland was laid, by order of the Protector, before his Parliament, and passed with some amendments. It provided for the establishing one General Post Office, and one Postmaster-general, to be appointed under letters patent, by the Lord Protector and his successors, such officer and his deputies (with certain reservations) to have exclusively authority to carry inland and foreign letters; and of horsing all thorough posts, and persons riding by post to and from any places upon any of the post-roads, with power to levy certain rates for conveyance of letters and horsing of posts; imposing penalties on any persons other than the Postmaster-general or his deputies, who shall set up posts for the conveying of letters or horsing of posts; providing for the forwarding by post of ship letters,

for the exercise of superintendence over the postmaster by the Lord Protector and his successors to farm the Post Office for life, or for any term not exceeding eleven years.

After the restoration, Charles II. granted, by letters patent, 14th August, 1660, to Henry Bishopp, for the term of seven years, the office of the Master of Running Messengers, formerly held by Lord Stanhope and others, &c.; and by a separate indenture, dated September 1, agreed to farm to the said H. Bishopp, for the term of seven years, all powers and profits expressed in the "pretended" Act of 1657, for the annual rent of 21,500*l.*, payable quarterly. The said Bishopp agreed, at the rates stated in the said "pretended" Act of Parliament, and no higher rates, to defray the whole charges of maintaining the said office; the King agreeing that the Parliament shall be moved speedily and effectually to pass an Act of Parliament, in the due and usual form, for settling the said postage, and the profits thereof on his Majesty, as part of his said Majesty's revenue.

On the 12th of September, 1660, it was ordered by the Lords and Commons, in parliament assembled, that the office of Postmaster, and the postage and carriage of letters, domestic and foreign, should continue to be exercised by the same persons now employed therein by His Majesty, their agents and servants, according to the same rates and rules now practised, and without the interruption of any person or persons whatever, until the 6th day of November next ensuing. And in December, 1660, an Act was passed, agreeing nearly, *mutatis mutandis*, in its enacting clauses with that of 1657.

The passing of this Act was followed by a proclamation for quieting Bishopp in the execution of his office. On his surrendering it in 1663, it was granted to Daniel O'Neale, one of the grooms of the chamber, who farmed it for the remainder of Bishopp's original term, and on the same conditions. A proclamation followed O'Neale's appointment. An Act passed in 1663, for settling the profits of the Post Office on the Duke of York and his heirs male; and two proclamations followed, one in 1669, the other in 1683, for enforcing the due execution of the said Acts. On the expiry of O'Neale's lease, in 1667, Lord Arlington was appointed Postmaster-general, and a proclamation followed for quieting him in the execution of his office. No statute for altering the management of the Post Office, or the rates of postage, was passed during the reign of James II. and William III., nor until the 9th year of Anne.

In reviewing that period of the history of the country which commences with 1641, your Committee beg to notice the following incidents, as bearing on the subject of their inquiry.

Repeated stoppages of the foreign mails were made by the orders of the two Houses, and committees were appointed, composed of the members of both Houses, to open and read the letters stopped. On one of those occasions Mr. Pym reported the answer of the Lords, to a message from the Commons to stop the foreign mails, "that they did yield to the opening of letters; but it

would "be very inconvenient if often used."

The opening and detention of the letters coming from France and Antwerp in November, 1641, led to a complaint to the King and to the Lords from the Ambassador of the Republic of Venice.

The preamble to the Act of Cromwell's Parliament, for settling the postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, enumerates among the advantages of the post, that it is the best means "to discover and prevent many dangerous and wicked designs which have been and are daily contrived against the peace and welfare of the commonwealth, the intelligence whereof cannot well be communicated, but by letter of escript."

It scarcely needed this evidence to prove that during the Protectorate recourse was had to the expedient of opening letters. This fact is sufficiently apparent from the number of letters designated as "intercepted letters," in the state correspondence of Secretary Thurloe.

No preamble similar to that which the Act of Cromwell contains, appears in the statute of Charles II., for erecting and establishing a post office. But in the lease granted to Bishopp, of the profits to arise from the Post Office under the Act, which Parliament was to be moved by His Majesty speedily and effectually to pass, it is agreed that the lessee shall permit and suffer the said Secretaries of State for the time being, or either of them, from time to time, and at all times during the proposed term, to have the survey and inspection of all letters within the office or offices aforesaid, at their or either of their discretion. And the same power is reserved to the Secretaries of State in the lease granted to Bishopp's successor, O'Neale.

In the proclamation which immediately followed the passing of the statute of 1660–1, the practice of opening, by authority of the Secretary of State, letters lawfully conveyed, is not mentioned; but in the proclamation which followed the appointment of Bishopp's successor, O'Neale, the words occur which correspond to those afterwards introduced into the statute of Anne:

"And we do further charge and command that no postmasters or other officers, that shall be employed in the conveying of letters, or distributing of the same, or any other person or persons of quality or condition soever they be, except by the immediate warrant of our principal Secretaries of State, shall presume to open any letters or packets not directed unto themselves, or that they, or any other persons whatsoever, do stop any mail in the passage to or from London, or any other place whither the same is consigned and directed, but shall truly and faithfully deliver the same, without any opening, concealing, or retarding the delivery thereof." These words are not repeated in the subsequent proclamations of 1667, 1669, 1683, and 1685.

As to letters unlawfully conveyed, it is directed in the proclamations of 1660-1, and 1667, that they be seized and sent to the Privy Council; in those of 1669, 1683, and 1685, that they be considered as letters of dangerous consequence, and be seized and sent to one of the Secretaries of State, or to the Privy Council, to the end that the persons conveying or

sending them may be proceeded against according to law: in that of 1663, that they be seized and carried to the General Post Office, "there to be disposed of for the benefit of all such of His majesty's loving subjects as may be concerned therein."

Although, after quoting the cited clauses from the leases granted to Bishopp and O'Neale, and the words from the proclamation of 1663, no reasonable doubt can be entertained that the governments of the different monarchs who reigned between 1660 and 1711 had frequently recourse to the practice of opening letters, yet the only instance during that period that has come under the notice of your Committee, is that of Coleman, one of the victims to the Popish Plot.

Your Committee now come to the period subsequent to the passing of the 9th of Anne, the first statute which recognised the practice of opening letters, now under consideration.

Before they proceed to avail themselves of the information laid before them, which has proved to them that the 40th and 41st sections of this Act did not remain a dead letter, they will notice several occasions in the last century on which, both in parliament and in courts of judicature, this practice was brought distinctly under public attention.

About eleven years after the passing of the Act, viz., in the year 1722–3, in the course of the proceedings had on passing the bills of pains and penalties against the Bishop of Rochester, and his two associates, Kelly and Plunket, the principal evidence adduced against the parties accused was that of Post Office clerks and others, who, in obedience to warrants from the Secretary of State, had detained, opened, copied, and deciphered letters to or from those parties. In the Committee on the bill against Atterbury, in the House of Peers, the clause of the statute of Anne was referred to and commented on by the Bishop's counsel, who raised a doubt whether the copying of a letter were sanctioned by the Act; but in no one of these three cases was any question raised as to the legality of the warrants.

In 1735, complaint being made in the House of Commons by certain of the members, that their letters had been opened and read by the clerks of the Post Office, on the pretence of ascertaining whether or no the franks of those members were counterfeited, and a copy of His Majesty's warrant, whereby letters of members and certain public functionaries were permitted to pass free from postage, being read, it was ordered, that the copy of the said warrant be referred to the consideration of a Committee, and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinions thereon, to the House: and on the Committee making its report, the House resolved *inter alia*, "That it is a high infringement of the privilege of the knights, citizens, and burgesses, chosen to represent the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament, for any postmaster, his deputies or agents, in Great Britain or Ireland, to open or look into, by any means whatsoever, any letter directed to or signed by the proper hand of any member, without an express warrant in writing, under the hand of one of the principal Secretaries of State, for every

such opening and looking into; or to detain or delay any letter directed to or signed with the name of any member unless there shall be good reason to suspect some counterfeit of it, without an express warrant of a principal Secretary of State, as aforesaid, for every such detaining or delaying."

Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Pelham are said to have agreed to the appointment of this Committee, on an understanding that it should not inquire into any thing that might tend to discover the secrets of government. In 1742, however, the secrets of Sir Robert Walpole's government were somewhat rudely pried into by the Secret Committee appointed "to inquire into the conduct of the Earl of Orford, during the last ten years of his being first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer."

That Committee in its report gave a description of the establishment for inspecting letters, as maintained by the governments over which Sir Robert Walpole had presided; but abstained from stating on what particular occasions that establishment had been made available.

It appears from the information laid before your Committee, that under the pressure of the rebellion of 1745, which followed almost immediately on the downfal of the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, his successors issued warrants for stopping and opening post letters of a very general and unlimited character.

In the year 1758, Dr. Hensey, a physician, was tried on a charge of high treason, being accused of treasonable correspondence with the enemy. The principal evidence on which he was convicted, was that of a letter-carrier and a post-office clerk, the latter of whom had opened Dr. Hensey's letters, and delivered them to the Secretary of State.

In 1764, a Select Committee of the House was appointed to inquire into the abuses of franking letters; and the chairman, Mr. Dyson, was directed by the Committee to move the House, "That it be an instruction to the Committee, that they have power to inquire into the abuses committed at the Post-office, by opening inland letters:" the motion, however, was negatived.

The last instance that has come to the knowledge of your Committee, in which this power was exercised under circumstances of public notoriety, is that of the trial of Horne Tooke for high treason, in 1795. A letter writen to him by Mr. Joyce, a printer, was intercepted at the Post Office, and was stated by the prisoner to have been the immediate occasion of his apprehension. On his requiring its production, it was produced in court by the Crown officers, and given in evidence.

It is now so long since any public trial has taken place, in which facts ascertained by opening and detaining letters at the Post Office have been adduced in evidence, that it seems to have been nearly forgotten by the public that such a practice ever existed.

Your Committee, having gone through the proofs of a more public character, that the governments of past times have authorized the detaining and opening of post letters, and given notoriety to the exercise of that authority, and that the fact has, on several occasions, been brought under the

notice of Parliament and Courts of Law, proceed now to show (from evidence of a more secret and confidential nature) to what extent this practice has been carried on, by the same authority, during the past and present centuries. Before entering, however, on this head of inquiry, they consider it proper to observe, that they have had before them, with a few exceptions, every person now living who has held the seals of Secretary of State, for Home or Foreign Affairs, since the year 1822, as well as two noblemen who have discharged the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and several persons who have held confidential situations under them; and they have further examined the present Postmaster General, the Secretaries of the Post Office for England and Ireland, together with several of the most confidential officers in every branch of the Foreign Office, the Home Office, and the Post Office; and that all these witnesses, without exception, have made to your Committee the most full and unreserved disclosures; so much so as to have rendered it superfluous for your Committee to examine any other witnesses.

Of the number and nature of warrants for opening and detaining post letters issued by Secretaries of State, from the year 1712 to the year 1798 inclusive, your Committee are able to render only a very incomplete account, compiled partly from the books of the Home Department, partly from the records at the State Paper Office. It appears that, during that term of years, it was not the practice to record such warrants regularly in any official book.

That this account is what the Committee describe it to be, very incomplete, is manifest from the small number of warrants that enter into it, considering the length of the term of years. From 1712 to 1798 inclusive, a term of eighty-seven years, the number of warrants, of which any account has been obtained, is but 101; and of that number eleven only belong to the last twenty eventful years of the term, including the period of the French Revolution. In this account, moreover, certain cases are not included, in which it is known, from reports of public trials, and other independent sources of evidence, that letters were opened and detained, such as those of Atterbury, Plunket, Kelly, Hensey, and Horne Tooke.

From the commencement of the present century, if not from an earlier period, down to the present time, the practice has been, with very few exceptions, for such warrants to issue only from the Home Office, although another Secretary of State has occasionally signed the warrant in the absence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

From 1799 inclusive to the end of the year 1805, a record has been preserved of the warrants issued from the Home Office, which, from the circumstance that the annual average which it exhibits agrees nearly with the annual average of the warrants issued in subsequent years, appears to the Committee to be nearly a complete record: they have, however, no other mode of testing its accuracy. It was not until the period, in the year 1806, when the late Earl Spencer became Secretary of State for Home Affairs, that the practice was introduced at the Home Office of recording the issuing of every such warrant

in a private book belonging, not to the head of the department, but to the office, and always accessible to the two Under-Secretaries of State and the Chief Clerk of the Domestic Department: and that practice has been continued, the Committee believe, without interruption, till the present time. Still, there is no check by which to test the completeness of the entries made in that book until the close of the year 1822, from which period the original warrants themselves are preserved at the Post Office; the earlier warrants having been destroyed on the removal of the Post Office from Lombard Street to its present site in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

After these explanations of the authenticity of the lists which have been submitted to their consideration, they proceed to give, first, an abstract of the warrants, so far as they have been able to make up an account, from 1712 to 1798 inclusive; secondly, an abstract of the warrants for detaining and opening letters, issued by the Home Department from the commencement of the year 1799 to Midsummer 1844.

ANNUAL Number of WARRANTS, in each year, from 1712 to 1798, so far as an Account of the same could be made up.

	No. of Warrants.		No. of Warrants.
1712 ...	1	1738 ...	7
1713 ...	2	1739 ...	5
1723 ...	1	1740 ...	1
1730 ...	1	1741 ...	4
1731 ...	2	1742 ...	2
1734 ...	3	1743 ...	4
1735 ...	4	1744 ...	3
1736 ...	3	1745 ...	7
1737 ...	3	1746 ...	1
1749 ...	1	1770 ...	3
1751 ...	1	1772 ...	1
1752 ...	1	1773 ...	1
1753 ...	6	1774 ...	2
1754 ...	1	1776 ...	1
1755 ...	1	1777 ...	2
1756 ...	1	1778 ...	2
1763 ...	3	1782 ...	3
1764 ...	1	1783 ...	1
1765 ...	1	1784 ...	1
1766 ...	4	From 1788 to 1798	6
1767 ...	2		
1768 ...	1		
		Total	101

The above WARRANTS classed under certain heads.

Bank of England	8
Bankruptcy	5
Murder, theft, fraud, &c.	14
Prisoners of war	1
Revenue	10
Foreign correspondence	35
Treason, sedition, &c.	5
Libel	2
Forgery	1
Debtor absconding from creditors	2
Private case	1
Uncertain	17
Total	101

ANNUAL Number of WARRANTS in each Year, from 1799 to 1844.

	No. of Warrants.		No. of Warrants.
1799 ...	9	1809 ...	11
1800 ...	11	1810 ...	6
1801 ...	7	1811 ...	8
1802 ...	6	1812 ...	28
1803 ...	7	1813 ...	8
1804 ...	2	1814 ...	3
1805 ...	7	1815 ...	2
1806 ...	9	1816 ...	0
1807 ...	13	1817 ...	11
1808 ...	2	1818 ...	9

	No. of Warrants.		No. of Warrants.
1819 ...	6	1833 ...	4
1820 ...	6	1834 ...	6
1821 ...	1	1835 ...	7
1822 ...	12	1836 ...	7
1823 ...	7	1837 ...	4
1824 ...	2	1838 ...	8
1825 ...	6	1839 ...	16
1826 ...	8	1840 ...	7
1827 ...	8	1841 ...	18
1828 ...	4	1842 ...	20
1829 ...	5	1843 ...	8
1830 ...	14	1844 ...	7
1831 ...	17		
1832 ...	5		372

Total Number of Persons named in the above Warrants. 724

This would give a little more than 8 warrants, on the average, per year, and about 2 persons, on the average, for each warrant. Among the warrants there are 8, applied each to some particular object, but not restricted to any definite number of persons.

The above WARRANTS classed under certain Heads.

Bank of England ...	13
Bankruptcy	2
Murder, theft, fraud, &c.	144
Treason, sedition, &c. ...	77
Prisoners of war	13
Revenue	5
Foreign correspondence ...	20
Letters returned to writers	7
Address copied	1
Forged frank	1
Uncertain	89
Total ...	372

The Secretaries of State who have signed the warrants referred to in the two preceding abstracts, are named in the following list, arranged in the order of date:—

1712–13. The Earl of Dartmouth.
1713. The Right Hon. W. Bromley.
1722. Lord Viscount Townsend.
1730–46. Lord Harrington.
1735–1754. Duke of Newcastle.
1749. Duke of Bedford.
1752–3. The Earl of Holderness.
1755. The Right Hon. Sir T. Robinson.
1756. The Right Hon. H. Fox.
1763. The Earl of Halifax.
1765–7. The Right Hon. General Conway.
1766. Duke of Richmond.
1766–7. The Earl of Shelburne.
1770. The Earl of Sandwich.
1770–4. The Earl of Rochefort.
1776–7. Lord Viscount Weymouth.
1778. The Earl of Suffolk.
1782–3. The Right Hon. T. Townsend.
1782. The Right Hon. C. J. Fox.
1784. Marquis of Carmarthen.
1799–1801. Duke of Portland.
1801–3. Lord Pelham.
1803. Right Hon. Charles Yorke.
1804–6. Lord Hawkesbury, and 1807–9.
1806–7. Earl Spencer.
1807. Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn.
1809–12. The Right Hon. R. Ryder.
1812–21. Lord Viscount Sidmouth.
1822–30. The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel.
1822–3. Right Hon. G. Canning.
1823. Earl Bathurst.
1827. Lord Viscount Goderich.
— Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne.
— Marquis of Lansdowne.
1830–4. Lord Viscount Melbourne.
1833–40. Lord Palmerston.
1834. Lord Viscount Duncannon.

1834. Duke of Wellington.
1834–5. Right Hon. H. Goulburn.
1835–9. Lord John Russell.
1838. Lord Glenelg.
1839–41. The Marquess of Normanby.
1841–4. The Right Hon. Sir James Graham.
1844. Earl of Aberdeen.

Among the warrants of the last century some few have been discovered that were issued on grounds which would now be considered highly objectionable, and would not be sanctioned by recent practice. We proceed to give some specimens of the earliest warrants.

The earliest, dated September 20, 1712, is as follows :—

To the Postmaster General:—Her Majesty is pleased to order that all letters directed to Mr. Thomas Perrin (and three others named) be sent to the Commissioners of the Customs for their perusal, as is desired by the enclosed letters from Mr. Carkess. This method is taken in order to discover their effects; and you are to comply with it as far as is consistent with law and the duty of your office.

DARTMOUTH.

In 1741, at the request of A., a warrant issued, to permit A.'s eldest son to open and inspect any letters which A.'s youngest son might write to two females, one of whom that youngest son had imprudently married. Two warrants, in 1734, are issued, each at the instance of the creditors of a party who has absconded, it not being alleged that any positive fraud had been practised. One, issued in 1735, appears to have arisen out of a political libel; another, in 1755, concerns a noted political libeller of the day, Dr. Shebbeare. One, in 1746, arises out of a robbery of bank-bills, the property of the Chamberlain of the city of London: all letters sent by post to Holland are to be examined; and if any letter appears to contain any of the stolen bills, it is to be opened; and on suspicion of any letter containing anything that may lead to a discovery, that letter is to be stopped, opened, and inspected. Two warrants, in 1738, and one in 1741, concern the practice, then in constant operation, of enlisting recruits in Ireland for the Irish Brigade in France.

The following two general warrants, to which the Committee before made allusion, were issued in the eventful year 1745 :—

Secretary the Duke of Newcastle to the Postmaster General, Sept. 20, 1745:—To open and detain all (such) letters, packets, or papers, printed or otherwise, as shall come to the general or other post-office, suspected to contain matters of a dangerous tendency; and to transmit them to the office of the Secretary of State.

Secretary the Duke of Newcastle to the Assistants of the Yarmouth and Chester Roads, Oct. 8, 1745:—To open, inspect, and detain all such letters and packets as shall come to their offices, suspected to contain treasonable correspondence; and to transmit them to the Secretary of State.

In 1783, the following warrant was issued :—

Whitehall, 10th February, 1783.

TO HIS MAJESTY'S POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

My Lord and Sir,

I am to desire, and do hereby

authorize you, to stop and open all such letters as are, or shall come to your hands, addressed to Lord George Gordon, at least such as may be supposed to come from the regiment, now on their march from
to the northward, and any letters from his lordship to that quarter; and to send me all the said letters as soon as possible after you shall have so stopped and opened them; and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

To Lord Tankerville and the Right Hon. Henry Frederick Cartwright, Joint Postmasters General.

Coming to the warrants of the present century, your Committee have noticed among them, issued during certain periods of the last war, some few of a very general nature. In 1800 and 1801, orders were given to the Postmaster General to open all letters addressed to persons in France, Flanders, and Holland, and all letters addressed to Dover, supposed to contain letters addressed to France, Flanders, and Holland.

As regards intestine commotion, your Committee found that a warrant was issued in 1799, to open the letters of seventeen persons at Manchester and Birmingham; one, in 1809, to open the letters of eighteen persons in Manchester and Liverpool. In 1812, warrants were directed to the several postmasters of Nottingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, directing them to open all such letters, passing through these several post-offices, as should appear to *A. B.* (naming in each warrant some particular individual) to be of a suspicious nature, and likely to convey seditious and treasonable information; or to contain money intended to be applied to the purpose of promoting seditious or other disturbances. A warrant, nearly similar to the preceding, was issued, in 1813, to the postmasters of Wareham and Weymouth, in Dorsetshire; and one, to the same purpose, in 1817, to the postmaster of Nottingham. Among the names of persons, not now living, whose letters were directed to be opened previously to the year 1822, are found those of Despard, Thistlewood, and Watson; and that of Mr. Hunt, once Member of Parliament for Preston.

With regard to the warrants issued during the last twenty-two years and a half, your Committee have not observed among them a single warrant indefinite as to the number of persons coming within its scope. In every case the names are specified, and in one instance only does the number exceed six. As regards this period, your Committee would have abstained from giving particular information concerning any warrant, and from naming a single individual, whose letters have been directed to be opened, but for the notice which has been taken of the mode of executing certain warrants, and the mention which has been made of the names of the parties included in certain others: these being the circumstances which have mainly led to the inquiry which your Committee has been appointed to conduct. On these cases, therefore, your Committee consider it their duty to report particularly.

The warrants referred to are the following:—

1. During tho outbreak in the manufacturing and mining dis-

tricts, which took place in August, 1812, in the week of the greatest anxiety, a clerk was sent down from the London Post Office, with directions, under the authority of a Secretary of State's warrant, to open the letters of six parties named therein, all taking a prominent part in the disturbances of that period. In the same week, the same clerk was directed, under authority of two other such warrants, to open the letters of ten other persons named, and a fortnight later to open the letters of one other person; making seventeen in all. Most of the persons whose letters were ordered on this occasion to be opened were indicted, and many both indicted and convicted, before the special commission appointed to try the parties concerned in those disturbances. With one exception, these warrants were issued between the 18th and the 25th of August, 1842, and they were all cancelled on the 14th of October.

About the same time, two clerks were sent down, to two provincial towns, each with directions, under authority of a Secretary of State's warrant, to open and examine the letters addressed to one individual in each town; but in one of these cases there were no letters to open. One clerk employed on this duty returned to his ordinary business after a week's absence, the other after an absence of five weeks.

2. In the autumn of 1843, during the disturbances which took place in South Wales, two clerks were sent down from the Post Office, into the disturbed districts, with directions, under authority of a warrant from the Secretary of State, one to inspect the letters of one person at a particular town, the other to inspect the letters of another person at another town; and subsequently, under authority of a different warrant, this second clerk was sent to a third town, there to inspect the letters of a third person. In all three instances the persons whose letters were to be inspected, were specifically named in the warrant. One of these warrants was in force eighteen, the other seven days.

It is these facts, probably, that have given rise to the report of a commission or commissions having visited the manufacturing districts, charged with a general authority to open and inspect letters.

3. The third of these cases is that of a warrant to open and detain the letters addressed to Mr. Mazzini. This warrant was issued on the 1st of March, and cancelled on the 3d of June, in the present year. Throughout that period the intercepted correspondence was transmitted unread from the Home Office to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The facts of the case, so far as your Committee feel themselves at liberty to disclose them, appear to be as follows:—

Representations had been made to the British Government, from high sources, that plots, of which Mr. Mazzini was the centre, were carrying on, upon British territory, to excite an insurrection in Italy: and that such insurrection, should it assume a formidable aspect, would, from peculiar political circumstances, disturb the peace of Europe. The British Government, considering the extent to which British interests were involved in the maintenance of that peace, issued on their own judgment, but not at the suggestion of any foreign power, a warrant to open and detain Mr. Mazzini's letters. Such information

deduced from those letters as appeared to the British Government calculated to frustrate this attempt, was communicated to a Foreign Power; but the information so communicated, was not of a nature to compromise, and did not compromise, the safety of any individual within the reach of that Foreign Power; nor was it made known to that Power by what means, or from what source, that information had been obtained.

4. A warrant to open and detain all letters addressed to Mr. Worcell and to Mr. Stolzmann was issued on the 17th of April, 1844, and cancelled on the 20th of June.

5. A warrant to open and detain all letters addressed to Mr. Grodicki at Paris, and to another foreign gentleman, was issued on the 3rd of June, 1844, and cancelled on the 13th of the same month.

The last two warrants rested on grounds connected with the personal safety of a foreign sovereign, entrusted to the protection of England. It appears to your Committee that under circumstances so peculiar, even a slight suspicion of danger would justify a Minister in taking extraordinary measures of precaution. The Committee have not learned that there appeared in the letters that were detained, anything to criminate the gentlemen whom the Committee have very reluctantly named.

The Committee think it may be desirable for them to make known, that the above three warrants are the only warrants to open the letters of foreigners which the present Government has issued.

The warrants issued during the present century may be divided into two classes:—

1st. Those issued in furtherance of criminal justice, and usually for the purpose of obtaining a clue to the hiding-place of some offender, or to the mode or place of concealment of property criminally abstracted; and these, for brevity's sake, the Committee will term criminal warrants.

2d. Those issued for the purpose of discovering the designs of persons known or suspected to be engaged in proceedings dangerous to the State, or (as in Mazzini's case) deeply involving British interests, and carried on in the United Kingdom or in British possessions beyond the seas.

With regard to both these classes of warrants, the object in issuing them has been, in many cases, to ascertain the views, not of the party receiving, but of the party sending the letter.

In issuing these warrants, the mode of proceeding is as follows:—

1st. In the case of criminal warrants, they do not originate with the Home Office. The application is made, in the first instance, to that one of the two Under-Secretaries of State who is of the legal profession; and the usual course is for the applicant to state the circumstances in writing; but if the case be very urgent, owing to the time being too short, before the departure of the post, to draw out a written statement, that condition is sometimes dispensed with. The general object of this class of warrants has been already stated; and the principle which governs the issuing of them appears to be, not to make them subservient to private and family concerns, or to the support of a

civil right, where an action only could be maintained, as in many cases of fraud or bankruptcy; but to reserve the exercise of the power to those cases exclusively where crime has been committed, and in respect to which there is good ground to believe that correspondence is going on with a particular party, which is likely to lead to detection. If the Under-Secretary accedes to the application, he submits the case to the Principal Secretary of State; with whose approval, a warrant is drawn by the head clerk of the Domestic Department, under the instructions of the Under-Secretary, and is then signed by the Principal Secretary of State. A record of the date of the warrant is kept under lock and key, in a private book, to which the two Under-Secretaries and the above-mentioned head clerk have access. To the applicant information is given, according to circumstances, of the post-mark or address merely, or of the contents of the letters detained: or, if the case require it, the original letter is put into his hands.

2nd. In the case of warrants of the second description, they originate with the Home Office. The Principal Secretary of State, of his own discretion, determines when to issue them, and gives instructions accordingly to the Under-Secretary, whose office is then purely ministerial. The mode of preparing them, and keeping record of them in a private book, is the same as in the case of criminal warrants. There is no record kept of the grounds on which they are issued, except so far as correspondence preserved at the Home Office may lead to infer them.

Your Committee will here notice a statement which has been made, that instances have occurred of sending entire mail-bags with letters to the Home Office for examination. Your Committee are satisfied that no instance of the kind has occurred. None but separate letters or packets are ever sent, out of the ordinary course, from the Post Office to the Home Office, and those never but under a Secretary of State's warrant; and that warrant usually directs that a letter or letters, directed to certain persons, or written in a certain hand-writing, be detained; and that either a copy of the post-mark, or of the address, or of the contents, or that extracts from the contents, or the letters themselves, be sent to the Principal Secretary of State. In some cases the warrant directs that some deputy postmaster shall communicate information to the same effect to a magistrate, or some other person, in the country; and when that is the case, the presence of some third person, named in the warrant, is usually required.

It may, perhaps, be necessary to state that, in some very few cases, the Secretary of State has been required to authorize the Postmaster General to return to the writer a letter which has been already posted. Some doubt seems to have existed how far this can lawfully be done. In the year 1795, Holland being in the occupation of the French army, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, by warrant under his hand and seal, detained the entire mails of the 13th, 16th, and 20th of January, intended for that country; and an Act of Parliament (35 G. III. cap. 62) was passed to enable the Postmaster General "to open

the letters contained in those mails, and return the same to the parties by whom they were written, signed, or sent." A case nearly similar occurred regarding the Hamburgh mail (see 47 Geo. 3, session 2, c. 53), in 1807. The number of warrants issued under this head from 1799 to 1844 is seven, as stated in the abstract.

The general conclusion which the Committee draw from the returns before abstracted is, that in equal intervals of time these warrants have been issued in nearly equal number, by the several Administrations which have been in power from the commencement of 1799 until now. For although in certain years, in consequence of internal commotion, it happened that the number of warrants issued by certain Secretaries of State, was unusually great, yet in other years, if they continued sufficiently long in office, the number of warrants they issued for similar purposes proved to be unusually small; so that the annual average of all the warrants they issued, during the whole period of their continuance in office, did not rise materially above the general annual mean.

The general average of the warrants issued during the present century, does not much exceed eight a-year. This number would comprehend, on an average, the letters of about sixteen persons annually; but how many letters to and from each person coming within the scope of these warrants, have, on an average, been opened, your Committee have no means of estimating, since no record of the number of letters detained and opened under warrant has been kept by the Post Office; but there is no reason to believe that number to be great; and the Committee have ascertained that, in the case of many warrants, no letters whatever have been opened. Those which do not appear to relate to the object for which the warrant is issued do not undergo particular examination. Of the average number of days for which a warrant is in force, the Committee cannot form any just estimate. It was only as regards the warrants issued from 1822 to 1844, that any return was made to your Committee, showing how long they continued in operation; and in the early part of this period, there appears to have been some inattention in seeing to their timely revocation; it is probable that many a warrant had become inoperative long before the period when it was cancelled. In that respect there is a marked improvement in the practice of the present Home Secretary as compared with that of his predecessors; since the average duration of the warrants issued since September, 1841, does not exceed forty days, and in many cases it is as low as three or four days.

From the abstract that has been given of the warrants issued in the present century, it appears that about two-thirds of them were criminal warrants: for by far the greater portion of those marked "Uncertain," appears to belong to this class.

So far as the criminal warrants go, no suspicion arises that unfairness or partiality has directed their issue. With regard to the other class of warrants, though there have been some few issued by different Administrations that have been in power during the last twenty-two years, in regard to which it is obvious that on a sub-

sequent review of the facts, a difference of opinion might arise, as to the discretion exercised in each particular case, yet your Committee see no reason to doubt that the conduct of the Secretaries of State belonging to each of those Administrations, has been guided by no other motive than an anxious desire to preserve the public peace, with the maintenance of which they were charged.

It does not appear to your Committee necessary to follow the warrant from the time of its reception at the Post Office, to that of its execution. The letters which have been detained and opened are, unless retained by special order, as sometimes happens in criminal cases, closed and resealed, without affixing any mark to indicate that they have been so detained and opened; and are forwarded by post according to their respective superscriptions.

There are other cases, under the 33rd and 36th chapters of the 1st of Victoria, besides the case we have been considering, in which post letters may lawfully be detained, or delayed, or opened, by an officer of the Post Office. These excepted cases are the following: —when the person consents, to whom the letter is directed; when the letter is returned for want of due direction; when the person to whom it is directed is dead or cannot be found, or shall have refused it, or shall have refused or neglected to pay the postage thereof. If any letter not included in the above exceptional cases be opened, delayed, detained, or abstracted at the Post Office, through the malpractices of any officers of that department, such offenders are liable to severe punishment under the latter of these Acts.

With regard to all other inland letters, your Committee are assured by the Postmaster General, by the Secretary of the Post Office, and by the President of the Inland Department at the General Post Office, that the secrecy of correspondence is inviolate; and this assurance they have seen no reason to doubt.

Your Committee will here notice a statement which has been made, that letter-bags from Dublin, Brighton, and other places, have of late, before being opened, been taken, out of the usual course, into an inner room of the Inland Office at the General Post Office, for the purpose of being there examined. The allegation of fact is correct, so far as counting the letters, and observing their external appearance, goes. This is frequently done, in order to ascertain the condition of the bags on their arrival, before their contents are delivered over to be sorted, it having been found a necessary check upon the commission of irregularities by the subordinate functionaries of the Post Office; but this examination has no connexion whatever with the opening of letters under warrant, and it is not the method practised when letters are detained and opened by authority of the Secretary of State.

On the subject of the foreign department at the General Post Office, the secrecy of private correspondence, your Committee are assured, is kept inviolate. Certain warrants bearing respectively th signatures of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in 1782, and of his successor, the Marquis of Carmarthen, were laid before your Committee; which, being of a very comprehensive

nature, have, in conjunction with other information, induced your Committee to believe that diplomatic correspondence, when posted in ordinary course, incurred in this country and in the other great States of Europe nearly equal risk of inspection. How long similar warrants continued, and when they were finally recalled, your Committee have no information, nor do they think it their duty to report as to any practice which may have existed in reference to this part of the subject. Of this they are satisfied, that no such warrants or practices now exist; and that public as well as private correspondence, foreign as well as domestic, passing through the office in regular course, now enjoys complete security, subject only to the contingency of a Secretary of State's warrant, directed for special reasons against a particular letter or letters.

In making the above statement, however, it is right to observe that there exists another channel of communication with foreign countries, by means of the King's messengers and Foreign Office bags. This is not under the control of the Postmaster General, but of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is conducted by officers appointed and paid by the latter, from whom alone they receive their orders, and to whom alone they are responsible. Some years ago no inconsiderable number of private letters, passing between this and foreign countries, was sent and received by these bags; but this abuse (for such it was, as payment of postage was thus evaded) has been almost entirely discontinued; and your Committee believe that at present the bags contain little more than the official correspondence of our own diplomatic agents, and of the Ministers of such foreign States as may choose to avail themselves of that mode of transmitting their despatches. The authority of your Committee extends no farther than to inquire how correspondence is dealt with, while remaining in the custody of the Post Office.

It remains for your Committee, after treating of the correspondence in Great Britain, to make a brief statement as to the law and practice regarding the same matters in Ireland. The statute of Anne extended to that country, and whatever legal force the warrants of the Principal Secretaries of State, directing the opening of letters, had in Great Britain, the same force those warrants had in Ireland. But previously to the passing, in 1783, of the Irish statute, the 23rd and 24th of Geo. III. c. 17, intituled "An Act for establishing a Post Office in this Kingdom," the Principal Secretaries of State were in the habit of delegating to the Lord Lieutenant authority for this purpose. Nor was this all; for by a warrant, dated October 31st, 1740, Secretary the Duke of Newcastle directs Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, the Postmaster General for Ireland, to open and detain all such letters as the Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or any other person appointed by him, should authorize and direct: copies to be sent to the duke.

The necessity for having recourse to a twice-delegated authority was removed by the statute above referred to, which gave the same indemnity to persons in Ireland, opening letters by authority of the Lord Lieutenant, that the

statute of Anne gave to persons in Great Britain and Ireland, opening letters by authority of a Principal Secretary of State.

Your Committee here submit an abstract of the warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, to the Postmaster General for Ireland, for every year, from 1832 to the present time, being a period of twelve years and a half. They have added another abstract arranging the warrants under different heads, according to the grounds whereon they were issued: —

Year.	No. of Warrants.	Number of Persons comprehended in the said Warrants.
1832 ...	1	1
1833 ...	0	0
1834 ...	3	3
1835 ...	1	1
1836 ...	2	4
1837 ...	4	8
1838 ...	1	1
1839 ...	9	16
1840 ...	2	11
1841 ...	3	9
1842 ...	3	3
1843 ...	2	3
1844 ...	0	0
Total ...	31	60

Crimes, murder, robbery, &c.	14
Ribbonism	12
Sedition, &c. . . .	2
Bankruptcy . . .	1
Forging a Post Office stamp	1
Letter returned to the writer	1
Total .	31

The Lords Lieutenants and others who have signed these warrants are arranged in the following list, according to date:—

1832. Marquis of Anglesey.
1834. E. J. Littleton (Secretary).
— Marquis Wellesley.
1835. Earl of Mulgrave.
1836. Ditto.
— T. Drummond (Secretary).
1837. Ditto.
— Lord Plunkett (one of the Lords Justices).
— Archbishop of Dublin (ditto).
1838. Lord Morpeth (Secretary).
1839. Marquis of Normanby.
— Lord Viscount Ebrington.
— Gen. Sir T. Blakeney (one of the Lords Justices).
1840. Lord Viscount Ebrington.
1841. Chief Justice Bushe (one of the Lords Justices).
— Earl de Grey.
1842. Ditto.
— Sir E. Sugden (one of the Lords Justices).
1843. Earl de Grey.

The warrants issued in Ireland do not exceed three per annum, on the average. Each warrant comprehends, on the average, about two persons.

The only warrant which bears the signature of the late Chief Justice Bushe, one of the lords justices, was issued with a view to obtain a clue to a murder; but it appearing that the magistrate to whom it was sent had applied for it for another purpose, that of ascertaining the state of the country, this was not assented to, and the warrant was not acted upon.

There are no data to show how many letters were opened under each warrant; nor how long each warrant remained in force: four of the thirty-one warrants bear the signature of only the Secretary

for Ireland, More than a third of the warrants concern Ribbonism, which wore a peculiarly threatening aspect in one particular year. The letters in Ireland are not opened by the Postmaster General, but by a confidential clerk in the office of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Committee have, in conclusion, to lay before the House the following observations for their consideration, arising out of the facts which it has been their duty to state.

1. With regard to the utility of the warrants issued in furtherance of criminal justice, their annual average in Great Britain does not exceed six, and this number of warrants does not extend to the letters of more, on an average, than twelve persons a year. There is no evidence whatever to show in what proportion of cases these warrants lead to discovery. On the one hand, therefore, it will be doubted by some, taking into account the strong moral feeling which exists against the practice of opening letters, with its accompaniments of mystery and concealment, whether it is worth retaining in this class of cases. On the other hand, it must be admitted that these are not the cases in favour of which public feeling is most enlisted; and that of all that give rise to the exercise of this power, they present the least temptation to abuse.

2. With regard to the utility of such warrants, for the detection of seditious conspiracies, or other practices endangering the public safety, or the discovery of the views entertained by those who engage in them, it would be unreasonable to deny that, in certain cases, this practice may have aided the executive Government, in various ways, and, amongst others which are more obvious, by informing them of the real strength of the conspirators, and extent of their combinations, and thus preventing the Ministers of the time from taking exaggerated views of the force arrayed against the State, and claiming extraordinary powers to meet apprehended danger. Still, however, the argument derived from the smallness of the number of warrants, as compared with the number of persons who may be supposed to entertain such criminal designs, is not to be lost sight of; while, on the other hand, it must be admitted that the number of those to whom this class of warrants would apply, as being the chosen leaders of multitudes, would not be very great. The warrants of this class have amounted, on the average, to little more than two a year, which would extend to little more than four persons. The greatest number of warrants of this description, issued in any year within the present century, is about sixteen, extending in these cases to between forty or fifty persons. In addition to the argument derived from the smallness of the number affected, it must not be forgotten that, after the publicity given to the fact, that the Secretary of State has occasionally recourse to the opening of letters as a means of defence in dangerous and difficult times, few who hereafter may engage in dangerous designs, will venture to communicate their intentions by the medium of the post; and the importance of retaining the power as a measure of

detective police, will consequently be greatly diminished. The last argument, however, supposes that there is no absolute certainty that a letter may not be intercepted; and it may appear to some, that to leave it a mystery whether or no this power is ever exercised, is the way best calculated to deter the evil-minded from applying the post to improper uses. It must also be remembered that if such a power as this were formally abolished, the question would not be left quite in the same condition as though the power had never been exercised or disputed: by withdrawing it, every criminal and conspirator against the public peace would be publicly assured that he should enjoy secure possession of the easiest, cheapest, and most unobserved channel of communication, and that the Secretary of State would not, under any circumstances, interfere with his correspondence. It must not be forgotten, however, that at present, other rapid means of communicating their views are of easy access to the evil-intentioned, and that, as far as internal order is concerned, the same rapid means afford the Government unexampled facilities for suppressing tumult.

If the result of this inquiry had been such as to impress your Committee with a conviction of the importance of the frequent use of this power in the ordinary administration of affairs, they would have been prepared to recommend some legislative measures for its regulation and control; and it might not be difficult to devise regulations which would materially diminish the objections to its exercise; as, for example, that no criminal warrant should be issued except on a written information on oath; that a formal record should be preserved in the Secretary of State's Office, of the grounds on which every warrant had been issued, of the time during which it had remained in force, of the number of letters opened under it, and of the results obtained. It is, however, on the other hand, to be considered, whether any legislative measure of this kind might not have an indirect effect in giving an additional sanction to the power in question, and thereby possibly extending its use.

Under these circumstances it will be for Parliament to consider whether they will determine upon any legislative regulation, or whether they will prefer leaving the power, on its present footing in point of law, in the hands of the Secretary of State, to be used, on his responsibility, in those cases of emergency in which, according to the best of his judgment, its exercise would be sanctioned by an enlightened public opinion, and would appear to be strongly called for by important public interests.

5th August, 1844.

REPORT from the SECRET COMMITTEE of the HOUSE OF LORDS relative to the POST OFFICE.

BY the Lords Committees appointed a Secret Committee to inquire into the state of the law in respect to the detaining and opening of letters at the Post Office, and into the mode under which the authority given for such opening and detaining has been exercised; and to report their opinion and observations thereupon to the House; and to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Mazzini, of 47, Devonshire Street, Queen Square, complaining of his letters having been detained and opened at the Post Office, and praying for inquiry;

ORDERED TO REPORT.

That the Committee have met, and inquired into the subject referred to them, and have examined several witnesses in relation thereto.

The Committee have not thought it necessary to attempt to define the grounds upon which the Government has exercised the power afforded by public conveyance of letters of obtaining such information as might be thought beneficial for the public service; it seems sufficient for the present purpose to state, that the exercise of this power can be traced from the earliest institutions in this country for the conveyance of letters, from orders in council of the 22nd of November, 1626, and 24th of February, 1627. The Secretaries of State were in time of war and danger to the State to be made acquainted, if they required it, with letters and communications to foreign parts.

In 1657, upon the first establishment of a regular Post Office, it was stated in the Ordinance to be the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous and wicked designs against the Commonwealth.

In letting to farm the Post Office to individuals, and in proclamations of the 25th of May, 1663, and 25th of August, 1683, the power is distinctly claimed and reserved. The terms in which the provisions of the Act 9 Anne, c. 10, upon this subject are enacted can only be explained upon the supposition that this power was at the time fully recognised; for that Act gives no power to the Secretary of State to detain or open letters, but prohibits others from doing so, except by an express warrant in writing under the hand of the Principal Secretary, for every such opening or detaining.

The subsequent statute of 35 Geo. 3, c. 62, and 1 Vict. c. 33, adopted nearly the same form of recognition.

The power, therefore, appears to have been exercised from the earliest period, and to have been recognised by several Acts of Parliament.

This appears to the Committee to be the state of the law, in respect to the detaining and opening of letters at the Post Office; and they do not find any other authority for such detaining or opening.

The Committee have very carefully investigated the mode in which this power has of late years been exercised.

Lists and abstracts of the war-

rants for many years back have been preserved at the Home Office; but the Committee have not thought it necessary minutely to pursue the investigation to an earlier period than to the year 1822, from which time only has any record of warrants been preserved at the Post Office.

It appears that, since 1822, 182 warrants have been issued, averaging about eight per annum; about two-thirds of these have been for the purpose of either tracing persons accused of offences, or of tracing property embezzled by suspected offenders; and the warrants have been issued whenever application has been made to the Under-Secretary of State, upon grounds which have seemed to the Principal Secretary of State to justify such proceeding.

The application has generally been made either by magistrates or by solicitors conducting prosecutions; and these parties have been put in possession of any useful information thus obtained, but not of the original letters, which have been usually returned to the Post Office, to be forwarded to their original address.

The detention of letters has been invariably refused in cases in which civil rights have alone been concerned.

The Committee have not had any means of estimating in what degree the examination of letters thus detained has facilitated the administration of justice, the result never being reported to the Home Office; but it is known in some instances to have led to the apprehension and conviction of offenders, and to the recovery of property.

It may seem that the issue of six or seven warrants annually, in proportion to the 30,000 or 40,000 committals which take place in this kingdom, cannot be an efficient instrument of police; but, on the other hand, the issue of six or seven warrants upon a circulation of 220,000,000 of letters cannot be regarded as materially interfering with the sanctity of private correspondence, which, with these exceptions, there is not the slightest ground to believe has been ever invaded.

The second class of warrants has been issued by the Secretary of State at periods when the circumstances of the country have seemed to threaten public tranquillity.

The warrants for detention of letters of this class have scarcely, upon an average of twenty-one years, exceeded two annually in Great Britain; and though, under some of the warrants, not a single letter has been opened, under others many have been detained and examined.

It does not appear, that from any one of these letters specific knowledge of great importance has been obtained. The information, however, which has been derived from this source, has been regarded as valuable, and may have given better information upon dangers apprehended in particular districts than could be derived from local observation, or than might be collected from the vague and exaggerated rumours which, in periods of disturbance, very usually prevail.

It is the concurrent opinion of witnesses who have held high office, and who may be most competent to form a sound judgment, that they would reluctantly see this power abolished; and possibly it might be thought to be even

more convenient and requisite in time of foreign war than it is in our present state of peace.

The power of issuing warrants, which was first granted by the Irish Act, 23 and 24 Geo. III., c. 17, to the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, has been very sparingly used, and the number issued does not average more than two annually, and these have been principally for the detection of suspected criminals.

The Committee have examined into the case of the petitioner whose petition has been referred to them. It is true that Mr. Mazzini's letters were for about four months stopped and opened, under the warrant of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and inspected by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, upon an apprehension that he was engaged in a correspondence having for its object designs which might be injurious to the tranquillity of Europe. Certain parts of the information thus obtained were communicated to a foreign Government, in so far as such a communication appeared to be warranted, but without the names or details that might expose any individual then residing in the foreign country to which the information was transmitted to danger.

The Committee are bound, in conclusion, to state, that having looked back to the proceedings of several Secretaries of State during successive Administrations more than twenty years, they have found the practice has been nearly uniform, that the power has been very sparingly exercised, and never from personal or party motives; and that in every case investigated it seems to have been directed by an earnest and faithful desire to adopt that course which appeared to be necessary, either to promote the ends of justice or to prevent a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or otherwise to promote the best interests of the country.

The Committee leave it to the Legislature to determine whether this power shall continue to exist, and have discussed such rules as have been suggested as guards upon its future exercise; namely, first, the concurrence of more than one of the high officers of state in the issue of each warrant; and, secondly, better and more detailed record than is at present kept of the grounds upon which each warrant is issued.

They think that the responsibility will be more effective when resting upon the individuals who are mainly charged with the preservation of peace and the prevention of crime in this country, than if it were divided with others; and a more detailed account than is already kept of the grounds upon which each warrant is granted would frequently have the effect of leaving in the office a grave accusation, without affording an opportunity of reply or defence.

It is in evidence that, though bags have been sometimes detained and examined, upon a suspicion that letters from them may have been abstracted, no letters from such bags have been opened, nor have any letters been opened at the Post Office, except letters which, from defects in the direction, could not be forwarded to their destination, unclaimed letters, and letters detained by warrant from the Secretary of State.

It appears to have been for a

long period of time, and under many successive Administrations, an established practice, that the foreign correspondence of foreign Ministers, passing through the General Post Office, should be sent to a department of the Foreign Office before the forwarding of such correspondence according to its address. The Postmaster-General, having had his attention called to the fact that there was no sufficient authority for this practice, has, since June, discontinued it altogether.

MILLBANK PRISON.

REPORT of the INSPECTORS of MILLBANK PRISON, made in pursuance of the Act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 26, s. 11.; specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, and the Expense of such Prison, and such other matters relating to the Discipline and Management of such Prison as they shall deem expedient, or as the Secretary of State shall direct, during the Year 1843.

Millbank Prison, July 31, 1844.

BY the Act 6 and 7 Vict. c. 26, intituled "An Act for regulating the Prison at Millbank," the various laws passed for the establishment and regulation of the General Penitentiary at Millbank are repealed; and it is provided that that prison shall be called "The Millbank Prison," and that it shall be appropriated as a prison for such convicts under sentence or order of transportation as the Secretary of State shall direct to be removed thither, who are to continue there until transported according to law, or conditionally pardoned, or shall become entitled to their freedom, or until the Secretary of State shall direct the removal of such convicts to any other prison or place of confinement in which they may be lawfully imprisoned. By this Act it is further provided that such of the inspectors of prisons as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall appoint for that purpose, shall have the superintendence of the prison: and the powers possessed by the visiting justices of county prisons, and the authority for making rules for the government and management of the prison, for the duties and conduct of the governor and other officers of the prison, and for the diet, clothing, maintenance, employment, and discipline of the convicts imprisoned therein, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, are by this Act vested in such of the inspectors of prisons as shall be appointed as aforesaid.

In the exercise of this power the Secretary of State has been pleased to appoint the following inspectors of prisons to be the inspectors of Millbank Prison:—

Mr. Crawford.

Reverend Whitworth Russell.

Mr. Perry.

The Secretary of State has signified to the inspectors of Millbank Prison his intention to appropriate that prison as a dépôt for the reception of all convicts under sentence or order of trans-

portation in Great Britain, in lieu of their being sent, as heretofore, to the Hulks. He has directed that the inspectors shall carefully examine the convicts admitted into the prison, and the documents transmitted with them; and that the inspectors shall recommend to him, from time to time, the mode in which these prisoners are to be disposed of with reference to their ages, crimes, sentences, and previous convictions, and in accordance with the general principles of the system of convict discipline in the penal colonies which has been established by Lord Stanley, and under which there are four stages through which the convicts will have to pass before they become free—namely, 1st, Detention at Norfolk Island; 2ndly, The Probationary gang; 3rdly, Probationary passes; 4thly, Tickets of leave.

According to these instructions, all adult male prisoners sentenced to transportation for life, and the more aggravated cases of convicts sentenced to any term not less than fifteen years, and all prisoners sentenced to transportation for any term for burglary, arson, rape, forgery, or robberies attended with personal violence, are to be sent to Norfolk Island, for terms of not less than two, nor more than four years. These will afterwards have to pass through the stages of the probationary gang, probationary passes, and tickets of leave, in Van Diemen's Land, before they obtain their freedom.

All other adult male prisoners, who are in a fit state of health to be transported, with the exception of those selected for Pentonville Prison, are to be sent to the Probationary gang in Van Diemen's Land, for terms of not less than one year, nor of more than two years, except in cases of misconduct. These prisoners have afterwards to pass through the stages of probationary passes and tickets of leave before they become free.

Prisoners between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, under sentence of transportation for periods not exceeding fifteen years, and (except in special cases) for first convictions. may be recommended for confinement in Pentonville prison for about eighteen months, then to be removed to Van Diemen's Land under their original sentences, with tickets of leave, probationary passes, or to the probationary gang, dependent on their conduct and improvement in Pentonville prison.

Juvenile male prisoners sentenced to transportation, who are deemed fit subjects for that institution, are recommended for removal to Parkhurst prison; and the remainder to be sent to Point Puer, an establishment in Van Diemen's Land exclusively appropriated to criminal youth.

There is a class of transports who are considered of too advanced an age and growth to be sent to Parkhurst prison, but who are, nevertheless, too young for confinement in Pentonville prison; for these a juvenile class has been formed in Millbank prison, in which they are to remain one year, during which they are placed under the especial care of the chaplains. They have good school instruction, are taught a trade, and work in the grounds belonging to the prison; and it is proposed that, at the expiration of that term, those whose conduct has been good shall be recom-

mended for removal to Van Diemen's Land, with probationary passes, and that the rest be transferred to the probationary gang.

Those convicts who are not in a fit state of health to be transported are recommended for removal to an invalid hulk, at Woolwich; and it is proposed that these prisoners shall be periodically examined by competent medical men, in order that such as are so far recovered as to be fit to undertake the voyage, may be sent to the penal colonies, under their original sentences.

All female convicts under sentence of transportation, who are in a fit state of health to be transported, are sent to Van Diemen's Land, where a female penitentiary, with a well-selected and efficient staff of female officers, sent from this country, has recently been established.

In order to dispose of the convicts who are admitted to Millbank prison in the most prompt manner, in accordance with the system which has been described, the inspectors carefully examine the prisoners individually, and the documents received with them; and transmit to the Secretary of State every fortnight lists containing full particulars respecting the prisoners received during that time, and recommending the mode in which they should be disposed of, either to Parkhurst or Pentonville prisons, Norfolk Island, Van Diemen's Land, or the invalid hulk at Woolwich. By these means the proper selection of convicts for their respective destinations is made with accuracy and facility.

As the prisoners become sufficiently numerous to fill a transport vessel, convict ships are taken up by the Admiralty for their conveyance to the penal colonies; and from the period at which the Millbank Prison Act came into operation (in the commencement of July last) up to the present time, the convict ships have taken their departure with the greatest regularity, even throughout the whole of the winter. By these means the sentence of transportation passed by the Court has, in most instances, been almost immediately carried into execution; the general deterring influence of that mode of punishment has been increased and rendered more efficacious; while the serious evils and inconveniences which formerly arose from the letting loose of convicts after terms of imprisonment in the General Penitentiary or in the hulks, are remedied to a very great extent. The value of these remedies may be estimated by a review of the evils which they are calculated to remove, which affect both the liberated convict, and society at large. The convict is no longer inevitably impelled or lured back to crime, by being again thrown among his old associates, and exposed anew to temptations to which his more depraved habits give additional force; nor does his tainted character, closing against him the path to honest employment, almost compel him, as under the former system, to seek for subsistence by renewed depredations. On the other hand, society is protected from the return of one of the most mischievous classes of its members, who are almost compelled to live by plunder, and will seek to indemnify themselves for what they consider the harshness of their penal treatment by fresh acts of violence or of fraud, committed with greater

recklessness or greater dexterity, instructed as they have been in the ways of crime by their associates in punishment.

The prompt removal to the penal colonies of convicts under sentence of transportation not only prevents their return to crime at home, but is the means of saving the expense entailed by the imprisonment and trial of those who are recommitted, and who, under the old system, constituted a very numerous class.

Another advantage attending the speedy embarkation of the great body of convicts for the penal colonies is the suppression of the hulks, which are to be broken up, according as the convicts confined in them complete their terms of imprisonment, the Secretary of State having determined that no new prisoners shall be sent thither. The suppression of the hulk system is a most important improvement in the penal system of this country. From the necessary association of the convicts, and the impossibility of maintaining a proper superintendence over them, the most serious contamination constantly took place; while the lightness of the convicts' labour, their good clothing, ample diet, and general comfort, not only divested the discipline, to a great extent, of a salutary deterring influence, but, from the publicity of these facts, necessarily suggested to beholders an unfavourable comparison between the condition of the convict and that of the honest labourer. Moreover, the constant exposure of the convict to the public gaze, in a place to which numerous visitors are daily resorting, and by which multitudes are passing and repassing, has an inevitable tendency to harden the convict more and more, and to deaden those moral perceptions upon which the penal discipline has its strongest hold.

Nor should the important fact be overlooked, that the labour hitherto performed in the arsenals and dockyards by persons so obviously unfit, in a moral point of view, to be so employed, will henceforth be assigned to the honest labourer—a consideration which will have its just weight at a time when the general supply of labour is so redundant, and the difficulty of finding work for our unemployed population is so great. Besides, by the suppression of the hulks a considerable saving will, in the end, be effected in dispensing with the entire cost of the establishment, the salaries and emoluments of its numerous officers, together with the expense attending the fittings and repairs of the ships. Such are some of the incalculable advantages attending the suppression of the hulk system, and of the establishment of that system by which it is now about to be superseded.

There is another advantage attending the new system for the disposal of prisoners under sentence of transportation. The convict ships now, in all cases, receive the prisoners on board at Woolwich; and by the regular periodical transmission of the convicts, in one body, and at one time, to one point of embarkation, the inconvenience, delay, and expense attending their reception in small numbers from the various prisons of the country are avoided, and the convict-vessel at once proceeds on her course, without calling at any of the ports in the channel to complete her complement by drafts of prisoners from the hulks which

are there stationed; by these means her voyage was formerly much delayed, the expenses were increased, and the dangers of the navigation of the Channel greatly augmented.

Whilst referring to this part of the subject the inspectors have much satisfaction in stating that great improvements have recently been made in the fittings of convict ships. Under the old system, four and sometimes five prisoners slept together in one sleeping-berth. The prison-deck was so dark, that work and instruction were impossible; whilst the most unrestrained and demoralizing intercourse, in darkness and utter idleness took place during the whole voyage. The sleeping berths being fixtures, it was impossible to clear the prison-deck for the purpose of cleansing it; in consequence of this, it was not unfrequently infested with vermin before the ship had got clear of the Channel. The Lords of the Admiralty, having had their attention called to these circumstances by the Secretary of State, have taken effectual measures to obviate these evils; and, under an excellent plan which they have recently adopted, the convict-ship is now fitted up in such a manner that, during the day, there are tables and seats for the convicts, in messes of eight together; and at night, each prisoner has a separate sleeping-berth. All the berths are moveable, so that the prison-deck can with ease be thoroughly cleansed. Illuminators have been introduced on each side of the deck, extending the whole length of the ship, so that sufficient light is thrown into the prison-deck to enable the prisoners to read, write, or work. These new arrangements have the further advantage of securing the ship from being overcrowded, as was formerly the case. Thus health, cleanliness, order, and discipline, are greatly promoted, and suitable instruction and employment are rendered practicable.

In furtherance of these improved arrangements, the inspectors are authorized by the Secretary of State, to place a select library, composed of a few useful volumes, on board each convict-ship, for the use of the prisoners during the voyage; and these books, on the arrival of the ship at Van Diemen's Land, are transferred to the convict stations to form libraries for the convicts throughout the penal colonies. Elementary lessons in reading, writing, and arithmetic are also provided, so that schools can be organized, and instruction carried on during the voyage. It may be likewise mentioned, that arrangements are in progress for supplying the convicts with work on their passage.

The following table gives the particulars of the disposal of the prisoners under sentence of transportation in the Millbank Prison, from the 1st July, 1843, to 31st July, 1843.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Males.	Females.	Destination.
1843.				
August .	Woodbridge . .	...	99	To Van Diemen's Land.
November .	Emma Eugenia . .	...	170	„ „
„ .	Marion . . .	301	...	„ „
1844.				
January .	Equestrian . . .	291	...	„ „
February .	Thames Frigate . .	150	...	To Bermuda.
March . .	Blundell . . .	210	...	To Norfolk Island.
„ . .	London . . .	250	...	To Van Diemen's Land.
April . .	Maria Soames . .	264	...	„ „
„ . .	Angelina . . .	...	170	„ „
May . .	Barrossa . . .	324	...	„ „
June . .	Agincourt . . .	225	...	To Norfolk Island.
July . .	Lord Auckland . .	241	...	To Van Diemen's Land.
„ . .	William Jardine . .	274	...	„ „
		2530	439	
Removed to	Parkhurst . . .	255	...	... ...
„	Pentonville . . .	74	...	... ...
„	the Invalid Hulk . .	70	...	... ...
„	other prisons . . .	7	1	... ...
Millbank Juvenile Class . . .		189	...	... ...
Removed to Bethlehem Hospital (insane)		2	...	... ...
Pardoned		8	2	... ...
Died.		9	2	... ...
	Total . .	3144	444	
	Grand Total .	3588		

The inspectors have no desire to magnify the importance of the changes which have taken place in the constitution of the late General Penitentiary, nor are they disposed to overrate the value of those arrangements which have recently been made to carry out the new system of penal discipline which the Government has adopted. The measures, however, which have been taken for the regulation and disposal of offenders sentenced to transportation are fraught with such advantages that they cannot fail to form an important era in the progress of improvements in the treatment of convicts in this country. These advantages the inspectors propose briefly to recapitulate.

Experience has proved that the practice of commuting sentences of transportation to periods of imprisonment in England, is unsound in principle, and injurious in its effects; that the sentence of the law is thereby immeasurably impaired; and that the uncertainty which attends its execution forms one of those chances of escape from punishment on which offenders invariably calculate. The convict, too, on his

liberation, unable to obtain, or unfitted to pursue, an honest employment, returns too often into society only to pollute its morals and disturb its peace.

The failure of the discipline enforced at the late Penitentiary for the purposes of correction or reform, and the unhealthy effects of confinement for long periods in that prison, rendered its continuance, as a Penitentiary, no longer desirable. The hulks notoriously vitiated the less criminal, and hardened the confirmed offender; and if the measures now under review had only effected the abolition of those establishments, the advantages resulting to society would be of no ordinary magnitude.

Large numbers of convicts are no longer detained for lengthened periods; but vessels are despatched to the penal settlements at all seasons of the year, and thus the punishment of the offender closely follows on his sentence. The convict-ship, as hitherto fitted, has afforded the utmost temptation for the commission of the grossest crimes; but by improved arrangements great facilities are afforded for the good order, industry, and instruction of the prisoners on their passage; and the revolting practice of placing five male convicts together in one berth at night has been superseded by a plan by which each man has a separate sleeping-place. By the adoption of other measures, transportation has not only been rendered more efficacious by the certainty of its infliction, but its penalties have been graduated and apportioned to offenders according to their several degrees of guilt. By the examination and selection of the convicts at Millbank, the better disposed are sent to a prison the most favourable to their reformation; the criminal boy is subjected to an imprisonment the best adapted to his moral welfare; and by the formation of the Millbank Juvenile Ward, youth of more advanced years — offenders for whom no due provison has hitherto been made—are admitted to a participation in the benefits of a reformatory discipline.

These improvements in the convict system have been effected during the last twelve months; and the inspectors feel justified in stating that a reform involving benefits more unquestionable, more important as respects the moral, religious, and physical condition of the convict, more interesting to humanity, or more advantageous to the community at large, has seldom been accomplished in so short a period.

The inspectors have thus briefly described the appropriation of the Millbank Prison, and shown how much that appropriation conduces to the efficiency of the new system of convict discipline in the penal colonies; having also pointed out some of the advantages resulting from that system, they now proceed to report upon the several subjects required to be noticed by the eleventh section of the Millbank Prison Act:—

State of the Buildings.

The buildings, generally, are in good repair. Considerable alterations in the buildings, and additions to them, have necessarily been made, in order to adapt the prison to its new destination, and to provide suitable accomodation for the increased number of prisoners committed to it, as well as for the greater number of officers.

A large hall, called the Juvenile Ward, with washing-places and other conveniences attached to it, has been erected in the centre yard of Pentagon No. 5, which is capable of accommodating more than two hundred prisoners. It is appropriated as a dormitory and work-room for the Millbank Juvenile Class, and is fitted up in a very complete and convenient manner, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

A ward of Pentagon No. 1, has been fitted up with baths and other conveniences as a reception ward for male prisoners, and a convenient entrance to it has been formed adjacent to the outer lodge. Some necessary alterations have been made in the reception ward at the outer lodge, which has been appropriated exclusively to female prisoners, and is now freed from the serious inconveniences which used to attend its limited accommodation for this purpose, and its exceptionable employment for both males and females.

Pentagon No. 4, has been appropriated to male prisoners; and that part of the Pentagon which was formerly used as a laundry, and the junction passages on the upper floor between the Hexagon building and Pentagons Nos. 3 and 4, and 4 and 5, have been fitted up as wards for such of the male prisoners as cannot be provided with separate cells, in order to afford accommodation for the increased number of prisoners.

The Governor's apartments have been repaired, and additional apartments provided for an assistant chaplain, for the matron, and for the resident surgeon.

Offices have been provided for the chaplains, and schoolmasters, and for additional clerks.

A new steam apparatus has been erected in the kitchen attached to Pentagons Nos. 3 and 4, and 5 and 6, the old boilers having been completely worn out.

The laundry attached to Pentagon No. 3, has been completed and brought into operation.

The locks throughout the prison, which had been in a very defective and insecure state, have been thoroughly repaired, and provided with new keys.

The Juvenile Ward, the Chapel, the Laundry, the new Wards for prisoners, and thirty cells in B Ward, Pentagon No. 1, have been lighted with gas, thus completing the lighting with gas the whole of the establishment.

A large hall in the centre yard of Pentagon No. 3, for the accommodation of female prisoners, is in course of construction.

By these arrangements, Millbank Prison will provide accommodation, as a dépôt, for all prisoners sentenced to transportation in Great Britain previously to their removal to Pentonville or Parkhurst Prisons, to the Invalid Hulk, or to the Penal Colonies.

Discipline.

The system of discipline in this prison has undergone some necessary modifications. In consequence of the increased number of prisoners committed to it after the assizes and sessions have been held throughout the country, it has been found impossible to assign to each prisoner a separate cell. A large hall has therefore been erected for the Juvenile Class, and several unoccupied rooms have been fitted up as dormitories; but in all cases where prisoners are congregated together, the utmost care is taken to pre-

serve order by the constant presence of officers both by night and day. With the exception, however, of the Juvenile Class, and the sick in the infirmaries, no association of prisoners is ever permitted until their number exceeds that of their separate cells. The increase in the number of prisoners, (which upon one occasion amounted to 1296, and which will, in all probability, be still greater,) as well as the dangerous and desperate character of the large body of convicts who are brought together in this prison, has rendered necessary a considerable increase in the number of officers employed. Their vigilance is constantly tasked to prevent attempts at escape, and to repress mutinous conduct, on the part of prisoners, who now view a removal to the penal colonies with considerable dread, from the salutary impression that has been made upon their minds that the discipline and treatment of transported criminals has recently been rendered more efficient and severe. Additional officers have also been required to superintend the reception of prisoners, (who are frequently admitted in large numbers,) their distribution to their respective wards, and to furnish escorts to the prisoners removed in large bodies to the convict-ships, to Parkhurst and Pentonville Prisons, and to the Invalid Hulk.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

The religious and moral instruction of the prisoners is attended to by a chaplain and an assistant-chaplain. There are four full services on Sundays, with sermons after each; and the chaplain and his assistant divide these services between them. The attendance of the prisoners is so arranged that the juvenile class attends two of those services every Sunday, and the adult male and female prisoners attend one or two services on every alternate Sunday.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered four times a year to such of the prisoners as manifest a fitness to partake of it.

The chaplains also daily perform a service in the chapel for the male prisoners, and another for the female prisoners; they also daily perform one for the juvenile class, in the great hall appropriated to their use. These services consist of a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, a psalm or hymn, and a portion of Scripture, followed by a short, practical exposition.

The chaplains also daily visit the sick in the males' and females' infirmaries. Much of their time is likewise occupied in visiting the prisoners in the wards, in superintending the labours of the schoolmasters, in conferring with the Governor on prison matters in which they are jointly interested, in reading prisoners' letters, in attending to correspondence, and in answering personal inquiries on the part of the relatives or friends of the prisoners. These and various other duties fully occupy their time and attention.

General Education.

The system of general education is carried on, under the immediate superintendence of the chaplains, by a principal schoolmaster, who has subordinate to him a second schoolmaster and six assistants; and by two schoolmistresses for the female prisoners. An assistant-schoolmaster is appointed to each of the five pentagons appropriated

to the male prisoners; the second schoolmaster and an assistant are appointed to superintend the Juvenile Class; and the principal schoolmaster is required to direct and superinted the whole, passing from Pentagon to Pentagon, watching the course of instruction pursued, and occasionally taking a class himself, to enable the assistant schoolmaster more clearly to comprehend the nature of the plan to be adopted.

The schoolmasters are occupied with the prisoners from 10 o'clock A.M. till 5 o'clock P.M. daily, with an interval of one hour for dinner. About one third of the prisoners constitute the better-informed class. One third of the schoolmaster's time is devoted to the improvement of this class, by means of lessons or lectures on various subjects. The remainder of his time is employed in instructing the less advanced in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

At 9 o'clock every morning the assistant masters meet the principal master in the chaplain's office, who then points out the course of instruction to be pursued, and determines the time to be devoted by each to the wards in their respective divisions of the prison; so that at any hour of the day the principal schoolmaster knows where to find any of the assistant masters, and can observe their mode of proceeding. The principal master also questions the assistant masters as to their proposed method of treating the subject of instruction appointed for the day, and gives them any suggestions or directions respecting it that he may deem necessary. At the termination of the day's instruction in the wards, the assistant masters deliver to the principal master a report of their day's employment, of the time they have been engaged in each ward, and of the nature of the instruction given. He then remarks upon anything arising out of the reports that seems to call for observation, refers to any thing deserving of his notice which may have occurred to him in his progress through the wards, and points out any defects he may have observed in the mode of instruction pursued by any of the masters. He then determines the subject of the next day's lessons, and suggests the perusal of such works as may be useful in giving to the teacher a fuller view of the subject.

The chaplains are frequently present at the lectures and class lessons, and give a tone and encouragement to the whole proceedings. Though there can be no doubt that by these modes of instruction much useful information is imparted to the prisoners, the short time they remain in the prison forbids the hope of giving a complete course of instruction. This observation, however, does not apply to the Millbank Juvenile Class. As the prisoners who compose it remain in the prison at least twelve months, a regular course of instruction is pursued with them, and the progress they make is highly satisfactory.

Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, mat-making, and oakum and coir picking. The female prisoners are employed in needlework, and in washing for the prison.

A certain number of the Juvenile Class are instructed in agriculture and gardening, the extent of ground between the prison buildings and the boundary wall affording great

facilities for acquiring a knowledge of these useful pursuits.

State of Health.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good; a remark which, though applicable in different degrees to all classes, has more especially force in its application to the transports.

It had long been remarked that the principal part of the sickness in this prison occurred among those prisoners whose confinement had extended over lengthened periods, and that comparatively few persons were the subjects of disease who had not been in the prison for eighteen months, or more.

From this observation it was naturally anticipated that the prison, under its new application, would be exempt from those objections of a sanatory kind which had been with so much force urged against its employment as a penitentiary for prisoners under long sentences.

Consistently with such expectation, it will be seen by the tables in Appendix A, that the prisoners designed for transportation, and who have consequently only remained here for periods varying from six weeks to four months, have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from serious disease.

Diarrhœa, with occasional cases of dysentery, prevailed to a considerable extent during the months of August and September, but at no other period of the year. In no single instance, however, did either of these complaints prove fatal.

Between the middle of October and the end of December, fever (which was at that time prevalent in the neighbouring part of Westminster) attacked many of the prisoners, but it did not spread extensively amongst them.

The number of deaths, and of pardons on account of impaired health, compared with the population of the prison, has been below the average of former years. The total number of deaths during the year has been fourteen; and that of prisoners pardoned on medical grounds, seventeen. Of those who died, eleven were penitentiary prisoners, and three were convicts under sentence of transportation, one of whom committed suicide.

Of the prisoners pardoned on medical grounds, thirteen were penitentiary prisoners, three were soldiers under sentences of courts martial, and one only was a transport received into the prison before its conversion to its present use.

Table 1*, in Appendix A, shows the per centage of deaths and pardons on medical grounds, calculated for each class of prisoners; and it will be seen that, notwithstanding that the convicts under sentence of transportation were in largest number in the prison during the latter months of the year, when there was most of serious disease prevailing, the per centage of deaths and pardons has been much smaller amongst them than in the Penitentiary and military prisoners.

The causes of death, and other particulars relating to the prisoners who have died, are shown in table No. 2.

In table No. 3 are explained the medical grounds of recommendation for pardon in the cases of the seventeen prisoners who experienced the royal clemency during the year.

The average daily number of

* These tables are not reprinted.

prisoners sick in the Infirmary has been nearly twenty-nine, or 3·86 per cent. of the whole body of prisoners. It is worthy of notice, however, that the ratio has varied materially in the several classes of prisoners; having been as high as 4·69 per cent. in the case of the Penitentiary prisoners, while it only amounted to 3·17 per cent. in the class of transports, and to 1·87 per cent. in the case of military offenders.

In addition to these facts, which show the comparative infrequency of the occurrence of disease in the transports when contrasted with the Penitentiary prisoners, table No. 4 also proves that the complaints of the former class of prisoners were generally of a less serious nature than those of the latter, inasmuch as the average number of days passed in the Infirmary by each of the 177 sick prisoners of the former class was fifteen, while each of the 216 sick of the latter remained on an average thirty-two days.

It is only just to remark, with reference to the proportions shown by table No. 4, that the proportion of infirmary sick prisoners among the transports would be even smaller than it is, if only the sickness actually originating in the prison were taken into account; for the number of sick in this class is much augmented by the large number received from the local gaols who are still affected by diseases which have for the most part been contracted before their imprisonment, and from which it is necessary to free them as speedily as possible by treatment in this prison, in order to their being embarked in a perfectly sound state. Even as it is, however, the average per centage of infirmary sick among the male transports (namely 2·52) has been much below that of hospital sick among the troops serving in the United Kingdom, which, according to Major Tullock, is four per cent.

The number of cases of casual sickness treated in the wards of the prison in the course of the year has been 4237, giving a daily average of 1·56 per cent., as shown in table No. 5. These cases were usually of a very trivial character, and did not in the average require that remedial measures should be prescribed for them a third time.

Two prisoners became insane in the course of the year, and were removed in consequence to lunatic asylums, as shown by table No. 6. One of these was a military prisoner, who had been only three months in prison; the other was a female, who had been confined as a Penitentiary prisoner, under a commuted sentence, about two years, but had very recently been ordered to undergo her original sentence of transportation, from having been reported to the Secretary of State as incorrigible.

The prisoner who committed suicide had exhibited no signs of mental aberration, and there is reason to believe that he committed the act while under the influence of a desperate and ungoverned temper. This view of the case was taken by the Coroner's jury, who, after hearing the evidence of several of the officers, returned a verdict of "Felo de se;" and it is corroborated by the remarks made by the Chairman of the Spalding Quarter Sessions, who, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, observed that the threats which he had expressed in court towards the witnesses examined against him conveyed his firm determina-

tion to commit murder, and that the Court would be responsible for the consequences if they allowed such a hardened offender, inured in crime, ever to return to this country.

Diet.

As bearing upon the subject of health, though not strictly belonging to the changes of the past year, we have to mention that the dietary has undergone very material alterations, which have had for their object the preparation of the prisoners (who in the greater number of instances arrive in a reduced state of bodily strength, from hard labour and spare diet) for the long voyage they are about to undertake. These changes consist chiefly in the substitution of solid for much of the liquid nourishment formerly contained in the dietary, and in an increase of the amount of animal food.

Conduct of the Officers.

Two principal officers have been appointed during the year,—Captain Groves, of the Rifle Brigade, having succeeded the Rev. Daniel Nihill in the office of Governor, and the Rev. Godfrey Kingsford having been appointed Assistant Chaplain, in the room of the Rev.. John Penny, who has been promoted to the office of Chaplain, which had also been held by Mr. Nihill.

The inspectors have much satisfaction in acknowledging the diligence, activity, and talent with which the greatly-increased duties of their several departments have been performed by the principal officers of the prison. To the Governor, in particular, they feel it due to acknowledge the readiness and energy with which he has invariably carried out the plans necessary for the reception and accommodation of numbers of prisoners, far exceeding the amount which the present building was calculated to receive.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has in general been highly satisfactory.

With respect to the prisoners, the inspectors feel much satisfaction in reporting, that, although during the last year they have been great in number, and of a most daring and desperate character, yet their conduct has been for the most part orderly and obedient. Notwithstanding the necessity of prompt and energetic measures in cases of misconduct within the prison, the number of severe punishments has been by no means large; and when it is also remembered that, owing to the insufficient cell-accommodation, it has been occasionally necessary to associate numbers of prisoners together in large rooms, the ratio of punishments to the entire population will appear very small.

ARSON, &c.

A STATEMENT of the Number of Persons Committed, Convicted, and Executed for ARSON and other Wilful Burning in *England* and *Wales*, during each of the Six Years which have elapsed since 1837, when the Law was mitigated, with the Total Numbers; also, the Number of Persons Committed, Convicted, and Executed for ARSON and other Wilful Burning in *England* and *Wales*, during each of the Six Years preceding the Year 1837, when the Law was mitigated, with the Total Numbers; likewise, the centesimal Proportions of Convictions to Commitments during each Period of Six Years preceding and following the Mitigation of the Law.

In the Six Years since 1837, when the Law was mitigated:

	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
	Committed.	Convicted.	Executed.
YEARS 1838	44	20	
1839	43	15	
1840	68	18	
1841	27	12	
1842	60	18	
1843	102	34	
Total Numbers	344	117	

In the Six Years preceding 1837, when the Law was mitigated:

	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
	Committed.	Convicted.	Executed.
YEARS 1831	102	26	16
1832	111	35	16
1833	64	17	9
1834	68	21	8
1835	76	10	7
1836	72	10	2
Total Numbers	493	119	58

Centesimal proportion of Convictions to Commitments	1838–1843	34·01
Ditto ditto	1831–1836	24·14

TREATY FOR THE MARRIAGE

OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE, WITH HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

Signed at London, June 23, 1843.

In the Name of Almighty God.

BE it known unto all men by these presents, that whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and Their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Prince Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the other, have judged it proper that a more strict alliance should be contracted between the family of Her Majesty and that of Their said Royal Highnesses, by celebrating, with the consent of the Parties interested, a Marriage between Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa, eldest Daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Uncle of Her Majesty, and His said Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz;

In order, therefore, to attain so desirable an end, and to treat, conclude, and confirm, the Articles of the said Marriage, Her Majesty and their said Royal Highnesses have named and authorized as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, The Most Reverend Father in God, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; The Right Honourable John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Chancellor of Great Britain; The Right Honourable James Archibald Lord Wharncliffe, a Peer of the United Kingdom, President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; The Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; The Right Honourable Edward Geoffry Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley) a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, one other of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; The Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury; the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, a Mem-

ber of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer; and The Right Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Baronet, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, the other of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

And their Royal Highnesses the reigning Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Sieur William Baron de Bernstorff, Chamberlain and Councillor of Government of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke, Commander of the Royal Danish Order of Dannebrog;—

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. 1.—It is concluded and agreed, that the marriage between Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa, eldest daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and His Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, shall be solemnized in person, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, according to the due tenour of the laws of England, and the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, as soon as the same may conveniently be done.

Art. 2.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, in the event of the decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to cause to be paid to the Princess the annual sum of three thousand pounds sterling, to commence from the day on which the death of His Royal Highness may happen, and to be paid quarterly during the life of the Princess. The said annual sum shall be at the sole disposal and for the separate use of the Princess, notwithstanding her married state, and free from all control of debts, or engagements, of His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke. It shall be from time to time, as the same shall become payable, and not by way of anticipation, paid into or received by the proper hands of Her Royal Highness, or shall be paid to such person or persons, for the sole and separate use of Her Royal Highness as aforesaid, as she shall from time to time, by any writing or writings under her own hand, direct.

Art. 3.—In case the Hereditary Grand Duke should die before the Princess, Her Royal Highness shall be at liberty, whether there be issue from the marriage or not, to return to England, if she thinks proper, and to bring with her her property, paraphernalia, rings, jewels, &c., as well those which she took with her, as those she may become possessed of after her marriage; with the exception of the crown jewels belonging to the Grand Ducal House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Art. 4.—In consideration of this marriage, His Royal Highness the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz engages to make a suitable settlement upon Her Royal Highness, in case of her having the misfortune to become the widow of the Hereditary Grand Duke, whether that

event should be during the life of his father, or after coming to the government of the Grand Duchy.

Art. 5.—The Princess shall have liberty, for herself and her servants, to exercise and celebrate Divine Service according to the rites of the Church of England.

Art. 6.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by their Royal Highnesses the reigning Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-three.

(L.S.) W. v. BERNSTORFF.
(L.S.) W. CANTUAR.
(L.S.) LYNDHURST, C.
(L.S.) WHARNCLIFFE.
(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) STANLEY.
(L.S.) ROBERT PEEL.
(L.S.) HENRY GOULBURN.
(L.S.) J. R. G. GRAHAM.

STATE PAPERS.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Signed in the English and Chinese Languages at Nanking, August 29, 1842.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous of putting an end to the misunderstandings and consequent hostilities which have arisen between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., a Major-General in the service of the East India Company, &c., &c.;

And His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Keying, a member of the Imperial House, a Guardian of the Crown Prince, and General of the garrison of Canton; and Elepoo of the Imperial Kindred, graciously permitted to wear the insignia of the first rank, and the distinction of a peacock's feather, lately Minister and Governor-General, &c., and now Lieutenant-General commanding at Chapoo*;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. 1.—There shall henceforward be peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

Art. 2.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint Superintendents, or Consular Officers, to reside at each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese Government, as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Art. 3.—It being obviously necessary and desirable that British subjects should have some

* Although only two Chinese Plenipotentiaries are here named, the Treaty was in fact signed by three.

port whereat they may careen and refit their ships when required, and keep stores for that purpose, His Majesty the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., the island of Hong-Kong, to be possessed in perpetuity by Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors, and to be governed by such laws and regulations as Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c. shall see fit to direct.

Art. 4.—The Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six millions of dollars, as the value of the opium which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1839, as a ransom for the lives of Her Britannic Majesty's superintendent and subjects, who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese High Officers.

Art. 5.—The Government of China having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton, to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong Merchants (or Co-Hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please; and His Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British Government the sum of three millions of dollars, on account of debts due to British subjects by some of the said Hong Merchants, or Co-Hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

Art. 6.—The Government of Her Britannic Majesty having been obliged to send out an expedition to demand and obtain redress for the violent and unjust proceedings of the Chinese High Authorities towards Her Britannic Majesty's Officer and subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of twelve millions of dollars, on account of the expenses incurred; and Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary voluntarily agrees, on behalf of Her Majesty, to deduct from the said amount of twelve millions of dollars, any sums which may have been received by Her Majesty's combined forces, as ransom for cities and towns in China, subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1841.

Art. 7.—It is agreed, that the total amount of twenty-one millions of dollars, described in the three preceding Articles, shall be paid as follows:—

Six millions immediately.

Six millions in 1843; that is, three millions on or before the 30th of the month of June, and three millions on or before the 31st of December.

Five millions in 1844; that is, two millions and a half on or before the 30th of June, and two millions and a half on or before the 31st December.

Four millions in 1845; that is, two millions on or before the 30th of June, and two millions on or before the 31st of December.

And it is further stipulated, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shall be paid by the Government of China on any portion of the above sums, that are not punctually discharged at the periods fixed.

Art. 8.—The Emperor of China agrees to release unconditionally,

all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India), who may be in confinement at this moment in any part of the Chinese Empire.

Art. 9.—The Emperor of China agrees to publish and promulgate under His Imperial Sign Manual and seal, a full and entire amnesty and act of indemnity to all subjects of China, on account of their having resided under, or having had dealings and intercourse with, or having entered the service of Her Britannic Majesty, or of Her Majesty's Officers; and His Imperial Majesty further engages to release all Chinese subjects who may be at this moment in confinement for similar reasons.

Art. 10.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports which are, by the Second Article of this Treaty, to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular Tariff of export and import customs, and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and the Emperor further engages, that when British merchandise shall have once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable to the Tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the Empire of China, on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed* per cent on the tariff value of such goods.

Art. 11.—It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's Chief High Officer in China, shall correspond with the Chinese High Officers, both at the capital and in the provinces, under the term "communication" 照會; the subordinate British Officers and Chinese High Officers in the provinces, under the terms "statement" 申陳 on the part of the former, and on the part of the latter, "declaration" 劄行; and the subordinates of both countries on a footing of perfect equality: merchants and others not holding official situations, and therefore not included in the above, on both sides, to use the term "representation" 稟明 in all papers addressed to, or intended for the notice of, the respective Governments.

Art. 12.—On the assent of the Emperor of China to this Treaty being received, and the discharge of the first instalment of money, Her Britannic Majesty's forces will retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and will no longer molest or stop the trade of China. The military post at Chinhai will also be withdrawn; but the islands of Koolangsoo, and that of Chusan, will continue to be held by Her Majesty's forces, until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports to British merchants, be completed.

Art. 13.—The ratification of this Treaty by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be exchanged as soon as the great distance which separates England from China will admit; but in the meantime, counterpart copies of it, signed

* See Declaration on this subject which follows the Treaty.

and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective Sovereigns, shall be mutually delivered, and all its provisions and arrangements shall take effect.

Done at Nanking, and signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cornwallis," this twenty-ninth day of August, 1842, corresponding with the Chinese date, twenty-fourth day of the seventh month, in the twenty-second year of Taoukwang.

(L.S.) HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

DECLARATION RESPECTING TRANSIT DUTIES.

Signed in the English and Chinese Languages.

WHEREAS by the Tenth Article of the Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, concluded and signed on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cornwallis," at Nanking, on the 29th day of August, 1842, corresponding with the Chinese date 24th day of the 7th month, in the 22nd year of Taoukwang, it is stipulated and agreed, that His Majesty the Emperor of China shall establish at all the ports which, by the Second Article of the said Treaty, are to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular Tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which Tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and further, that when British merchandise shall have once paid, at any of the said ports, the regulated customs and dues, agreeably to the Tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount of duty as transit duty;

And whereas the rate of transit duty to be so levied was not fixed by the said Treaty;

Now therefore, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty, and of His Majesty the Emperor of China, do hereby, on proceeding to the exchange of ratifications of the said Treaty, agree and declare, that the further amount of duty to be so levied on British merchandise, as transit duty, shall not exceed the present rates, which are upon a moderate scale; and the ratifications of the said Treaty are exchanged subject to the express declaration and stipulation herein contained.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Hong-Kong, the 26th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, corresponding with the Chinese date, Taoukwang twenty-third year, fifth month, and twenty-ninth day.

(L.S.) HENRY POTTINGER.

Supplementary Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China.

Signed at Hoomun-Chae, October 8, 1843.

Whereas a Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, was concluded at Nanking, and signed on board her said Majesty's ship "Cornwallis," on the 29th day of August, A.D. 1842, corresponding with the Chinese date of the 24th day of the 7th month, of the 22nd year of Taoukwang, of which said Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, the ratifications, under the respective seals and signs manual of the Queen of Great Britain, &c., and the Emperor of China, were duly exchanged at Hong-Kong on the 26th day of June, A. D., 1843, corresponding with the Chinese date the 29th day of the fifth month, in the 23rd year of Taoukwang; and whereas in the said Treaty it was provided (amongst other things), that the five ports of Canton, Foochowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, should be thrown open for the resort and residence of British merchants, and that a fair and regular Tariff of export and import duties, and other dues, should be established at such ports; and whereas various other matters of detail, connected with, and bearing relation to the said Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, have been since under the mutual discussion and consideration of the Plenipotentiary and accredited Commissioners of the high contracting parties; and the said Tariff and details having been now finally examined into, adjusted, and agreed upon, it has been determined to arrange and record them in the form of a Supplementary Treaty of Articles, which Articles shall be held to be as binding, and of the same efficacy, as though they had been inserted in the original Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship.

Art. 1.—The Tariff of export and import duties, which is hereunto attached under the seals and signatures of the respective Plenipotentiary and Commissioners, shall henceforward be in force at the five ports of Canton, Foochowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

Art. 2.—The General Regulations of Trade, which are hereunto attached under the seals and signatures of the respective Plenipotentiary and Commissioners, shall henceforward be in force at the five aforenamed ports.

Art. 3.—All penalties enforced or confiscations made under the third clause of the said general regulations of trade, shall belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Government of China.

Art. 4.—After the five ports of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, shall be thrown open, English merchants shall be allowed to trade only at those five ports. Neither shall they repair to any other ports or places, nor will the Chinese people at any other ports or places be permitted to trade with them. If English merchant vessels shall, in contravention of this agreement, and of

a proclamation to the same purport, to be issued by the British Plenipotentiary, repair to any other ports or places, the Chinese Government officers shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both vessels and cargoes; and should Chinese people be discovered clandestinely dealing with English merchants at any other ports or places, they shall be punished by the Chinese Government in such manner as the law may direct.

Art. 5.—The fourth clause of the General Regulations of Trade, on the subject of commercial dealings and debts between English and Chinese merchants, is to be clearly understood to be applicable to both parties.

Art. 6.—It is agreed that English merchants and others residing at, or resorting to, the five ports to be opened, shall not go into the surrounding country beyond certain short distances to be named by the local authorities, in concert with the British Consul, and on no pretence for purposes of traffic. Seamen and persons belonging to the ships shall only be allowed to land under authority and rules which will be fixed by the Consul, in communication with the local officers; and should any persons whatever infringe the stipulations of this Article, and wander away into the country, they shall be seized and handed over to the British Consul for suitable punishment.

Art. 7.—The Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship provides for British subjects and their families residing at the cities and towns of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, without molestation or restraint. It is accordingly determined that ground and houses, the rent or price of which is to be fairly and equitably arranged for, according to the rates prevailing amongst the people, without exaction on either side, shall be set apart by the local officers, in communication with the Consul, and the number of houses built, or rented, will be reported annually to the said local officers by the Consul, for the information of their respective viceroys and governors; but the number cannot be limited, seeing that it will be greater or less, according to the resort of merchants.

Art. 8.—The Emperor of China having been graciously pleased to grant to all foreign countries whose subjects or citizens have hitherto traded at Canton, the privilege of resorting for purposes of trade to the other four ports of Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, on the same terms as the English, it is further agreed, that should the Emperor hereafter, from any cause whatever, be pleased to grant additional privileges or immunities to any of the subjects or citizens of such foreign countries, the same privileges and immunities will be extended to, and enjoyed by, British subjects; but it is to be understood, that demands or requests are not on this plea to be unnecessarily brought forward.

Art. 9.—If lawless natives of China, having committed crimes or offences against their own Government, shall flee to Hong-Kong, or to the English ships of war, or English merchant-ships, for refuge, they shall, if discovered by the English officers, be handed over at once to the Chinese officers for trial and punishment; or if, before such discovery be made by the English officers, it should be ascertained or suspected by the officers of the Government of China

whither such criminals and offenders have fled, a communication shall be made to the proper English officer, in order that the said criminals and offenders may be rigidly searched for, seized, and, on proof or admission of their guilt, delivered up. In like manner, if any soldier or sailor, or any other person, whatever his caste or country, who is a subject of the Crown of England, shall, from any cause or on any pretence, desert, fly, or escape into the Chinese territory, such soldier or sailor, or other person shall be apprehended and confined by the Chinese authorities, and sent to the nearest British Consular or other Government officer. In neither case shall concealment or refuge be afforded.

Art. 10.—At each of the five ports to be opened to British merchants, one English cruizer will be stationed to enforce good order and discipline amongst the crews of merchant shipping, and to support the necessary authority of the Consul over British subjects. The crew of such ship of war will be carefully restrained by the officer commanding the vessel, and they will be subject to all the rules regarding going on shore and straying into the country, that are already laid down for the crews of merchant-vessels. Whenever it may be necessary to relieve such ships of war by another, intimation of that intention will be communicated by the Consul, or by the British Superintendent of Trade, where circumstances will permit, to the local Chinese authorities, lest the appearance of an additional ship should excite misgivings amongst the people; and the Chinese cruizers are to offer no hindrance to such relieving ship, nor is she to be considered liable to any port-charges, or other rules laid down in the general regulations of trade, seeing that British ships of war never trade in any shape.

Art. 11.—The posts of Chusan and Koolangsoo will be withdrawn, as provided for in the Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, the moment all the monies stipulated for in that Treaty shall be paid; and the British Plenipotentiary distinctly and voluntarily agrees, that all dwelling-houses, store-houses, barracks, and other buildings that the British troops or people may have occupied, or intermediately built or repaired, shall be handed over, on the evacuation of the posts, exactly as they stand, to the Chinese authorities, so as to prevent any pretence for delay, or the slightest occasion for discussion or dispute on those points.

Art. 12.—A fair and regular Tariff of duties and other dues having now been established, it is to be hoped that the system of smuggling which has heretofore been carried on between English and Chinese merchants — in many cases with the open connivance and collusion of the Chinese Custom-house officers — will entirely cease; and the most peremptory proclamation to all English merchants has been already issued on this subject by the British Plenipotentiary, who will also instruct the different Consuls to strictly watch over, and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all persons, being British subjects, trading under his superintendence. In any positive instance of smuggling transactions coming to the Consul's knowledge, he will instantly apprize the Chinese authorities of the fact, and they will proceed to

seize and confiscate all goods, whatever their value or nature, that may have been so smuggled, and will also be at liberty, if they see fit, to prohibit the ship from which the smuggled goods were landed, from trading further, and to send her away, as soon as her accounts are adjusted and paid. The Chinese Government officers will, at the same time, adopt whatever measures they may think fit with regard to the Chinese merchants and Custom-house officers who may be discovered to be concerned in smuggling.

Art. 13.—All persons, whether natives of China or otherwise, who may wish to convey goods from any one of the five ports of Canton, Foochowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to Hong-Kong, for sale or consumption, shall be at full and perfect liberty to do so, on paying the duties on such goods, and obtaining a pass, or port clearance, from the Chinese Custom-house, at one of the said ports. Should natives of China wish to repair to Hong-Kong to purchase goods, they shall have free and full permission to do so; and should they require a Chinese vessel to carry away their purchases, they must obtain a pass, or port-clearance, for her at the Custom-house of the port whence the vessel may sail for Hong-Kong. It is further settled, that in all cases these passes are to be returned to the officers of the Chinese Government, as soon as the trip for which they may be granted shall be completed.

Art. 14.—An English officer will be appointed at Hong-Kong, one part of whose duty will be to examine the registers and passes of all Chinese vessels that may repair to that port to buy or sell goods; and should such officer at any time find that any Chinese merchant-vessel has not a pass, or register, from one of the five ports, she is to be considered as an unauthorized or smuggling vessel, and is not to be allowed to trade, whilst a report of the circumstance is to be made to the Chinese authorities. By this arrangement, it is to be hoped that piracy and illegal traffic will be effectually prevented.

Art. 15.—Should natives of China who may repair to Hong-Kong to trade, incur debts there, the recovery of such debts must be arranged for by the English Courts of Justice on the spot; but if the Chinese debtor shall abscond and be known to have property, real or personal, within the Chinese territory, the rule laid down in the fourth clause of the General Regulations for Trade shall be applied to the case; and it will be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on application by, and in concert with, the British Consuls, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties. On the same principle, should a British merchant incur debts at any of the five ports, and fly to Hong-Kong, the British authorities will, on receiving an application from the Chinese Government officers, accompanied by statements and full proofs of the debts, institute an investigation into the claims, and, when established, oblige the defaulter or debtor to settle them to the utmost of his means.

Art. 16.—It is agreed, that the Custom-house officers at the five ports shall make a monthly return to Canton, of the passes granted to vessels proceeding to Hong-Kong, together with the nature of their cargoes: and a copy of these

returns will be embodied in one return, and communicated once a month to the proper English officer at Hong-Kong. The said English officer will, on his part, make a similar return or communication to the Chinese authorities at Canton, showing the names of Chinese vessels arrived at Hong-Kong, or departed from that port, with the nature of their cargoes; and the Canton authorities will apprize the Custom-houses at the five ports, in order that, by these arrangements and precautions, all clandestine and illegal trade, under the cover of passes, may be averted.

Art. 17, or additional Article, relating to British small craft.—Various small vessels belonging to the English nation, called schooners, cutters, lorchas, &c.. &c., have not hitherto been chargeable with tonnage dues. It is now agreed, in relation to this class of vessels which ply between Hong-Kong and the city, and the city and Macao, that if they only carry passengers, letters, and baggage, they shall, as heretofore, pay no tonnage dues; but if these small craft carry any dutiable articles, no matter how small the quantity may be, they ought, in principle, to pay their full tonnage dues. But this class of small craft are not like the large ships which are engaged in foreign trade; they are constantly coming and going; they make several trips a month, and are not like the large foreign ships, which on entering the port, cast anchor at Whampoa. If we were to place them on the same footing as the large foreign ships, the charge would fall unequally; therefore after this, the smallest of these craft shall be rated at seventy-five tons, and the largest not to exceed 150 tons; whenever they enter the port (or leave the port with cargo) they shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of one mace per ton register. If not so large as seventy-five tons, they shall still be considered and charged as of seventy-five tons; and if they exceed 150 tons, they shall be considered as large foreign ships, and, like them, charged tonnage dues, at the rate of five mace per register ton. Foochow and the other ports having none of this kind of intercourse, and none of this kind of small craft, it would be unnecessary to make any arrangement as regards them.

The following are the rules by which they are to be regulated:—

1st. Every British schooner cutter, lorcha, &e., &c., shall have a sailing letter or register in Chinese and English, under the seal and signature of the Chief Superintendent of Trade, describing her appearance, burthen, &c.

2nd. Every schooner, lorcha, and such vessel, shall report herself, as large vessels are required to do, at the Bocca Tigris; and when she carries cargo, she shall also report herself at Whampoa, and shall, on reaching Canton, deliver up her sailing letter or register to the British Consul, who will obtain permission from the Hoppo for her to discharge her cargo, which she is not to do without such permission, under the forfeiture of the penalties laid down in the 3rd clause of the General Regulations of Trade.

3rd. When the inward cargo is discharged, and an outward one (if intended) taken on board, and the duties on both arranged and paid, the Consul will restore the register or sailing letter, and allow the vessel to depart.

This Supplementary Treaty to be attached to the original Treaty

of Peace, consisting of sixteen Articles, and one additional Article relating to small vessels, is now written out, forming, with its accompaniments, four pamphlets, and is formally signed and sealed by their Excellencies the British Plenipotentiary, and the Chinese Imperial Commissioner, who, in the first instance, take two copies each, and exchange them, that their provisions may be immediately carried into effect. At the same time, each of these high functionaries, having taken his two copies, shall duly memorialize the Sovereign of his nation; but the two countries are differently situated as respects distance, so that the will of the one Sovereign can be known sooner than the will of the other. It is now therefore agreed, that on receiving the gracious assent of the Emperor in the vermilion pencil, the Imperial Commissioner will deliver the very document containing it into the hands of his Excellency Hwang, Judge of Canton, who will proceed to such place as the Plenipotentiary may appoint, and deliver it to the English Plenipotentiary, to have and to hold, Afterwards, the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of England having been received at Hong-Kong, likewise graciously assenting to and confirming the Treaty, the English Plenipotentiary will despatch a specially appointed officer to Canton, who will deliver the copy containing the Royal Sign Manual to his Excellency Hwang, who will forward it to the Imperial Commissioner, as a rule and a guide to both nations for ever, and as a solemn confirmation of our peace and friendship.

A most important Supplementary Treaty.

Signed and sealed at Hoomun-Chae, on the Eighth day of October, 1843, corresponding with the Chinese date of the Fifteenth day of the Eighth moon, of the 23rd year of Taoukwang.

(L.S.) HENRY POTTINGER.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Baronet, G.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China, has the gratification to announce, for the general information and guidance of all subjects of Her said Majesty, that he has concluded and sealed, with the High Commissioner appointed by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China to treat with him, a Commercial Treaty, stipulated for in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Nanking, on the 29th day of August, 1842, and the ratifications of which Definitive Treaty of Peace have been lately exchanged under the Signs Manual and seals of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., now publishes the export and import Tariff, and the Regulations of Trade, which have been, after the most searching scrutiny and examination, fixed and finally agreed upon, and which Tariff and Regulations of Trade are to be promulgated in Chinese, simultaneously with this proclamation, accompanied by a proclamation on the part of the Imperial Commissioner, &c.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., trusts, that the provisions of the Commercial

Treaty will be found in practice mutually advantageous, beneficial, and just, as regards the interests, the honour, and the future augmented prosperity of the Governments of the two mighty contracting Empires, and their subjects: and his Excellency most solemnly and urgently calls upon all subjects of the British Crown, individually and collectively, by their allegiance to their Sovereign, by their duty to their country, by their own personal reputation, respect and good name, and by the integrity and honesty which is due from them as men, to the imperial rights of the Emperor of China, not only to strictly conform and act up to the said provisions of the Commercial Treaty, but to spurn, decry, and make known to the world, any base, unprincipled, and traitorous overtures which they, or their agents or employés, may receive from, or which may be in any shape made to them, by any subject of China —whether officially connected with the Government, or not—towards entering into any collusion or scheme for the purpose of evading, or acting in contravention of, the said provisions of the Commercial Treaty.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. will not allow himself to anticipate or suppose, that the appeal which he now makes to all Her Majesty's subjects will be unheeded, or overlooked, by even a single individual; but at the same time it is his duty, in the responsible and unprecedented situation in which he has been placed by the course of events, to distinctly intimate, that he is *determined*, by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of the Commercial Treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage in future in commerce with China; and that in any case where he may receive well-grounded representations from Her Majesty's Consuls, or from the Chinese authorities, that such provisions of the Commercial Treaty have been evaded (or have been attempted to be so), he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and where his present powers may not fully authorize and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust that the Legislature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them, in an emergency directly compromising the national honour, dignity, and good faith in the estimation of the Government of China, and in the eyes of all other nations.

God save the Queen.

Dated at Government-House, at Victoria, Hong-Kong, this 22nd day of July, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER, ETC.

KEYING, High Commissioner, &c., &c., Kekung, Governor-General, &c.. and Ching-yuet-sai, Governor, &c., issue this Proclamation for the purpose of giving clear information and commands.

Whereas, when the English had last year ceased from hostilities, our august Sovereign granted them commercial intercourse at Canton and at four other ports, and was graciously pleased to sanction the Treaty that had been concluded; the ratifications of that Treaty have now therefore been exchanged, and Commercial

Regulations have been agreed upon, and a Tariff of Duties, wherein all fees and presents are abolished, has been distinctly settled. These, as soon as the High Commissioner, with the Governor-General and Governor, shall have received the replies of the Board of Revenue, shall be promulgated, and shall become the rules to be observed in the various ports. The Tariff of Duties will then take effect with reference to the commerce with China of all countries, as well as of England.

Henceforth, then, the weapons of war shall for ever be laid aside, and joy and profit shall be the perpetual lot of all: neither slight nor few will be the advantages reaped by the merchants, alike of China and of foreign countries. From this time forward all must free themselves from prejudice and suspicions, pursuing each his proper avocation, and careful always to retain no inimical feelings from the recollection of the hostilities that have before taken place. For such feelings and recollections can have no other effect than to hinder the growth of a good understanding between the two people.

With regard to Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, the four ports which, by His Imperial Majesty's gracious permission, are now newly opened for trade, it is requisite that the replies of the Board of Revenue should be received before the commerce of those ports should be actually thrown open. But Canton has been a mart for English trade during more than two centuries past; and therefore, the new regulations having been decided upon, they ought at once to be brought into operation, that the far-travelled merchants may not any longer detained in the outer seas, disappointed in all their anticipations. The High Commissioner, the Governor-General, and the Governor, have therefore, in concert with the Superintendent of Customs, determined, in fulfilment of their august Sovereign's gracious desire, to cherish tenderly men from afar, that a commencement shall be made with the opening of the Port of Canton under the new regulations, on the 1st of the 7th month. The wishes of the merchants will thus, it is hoped, be met.

The island of Hong-Kong having been, by the gracious pleasure of His august Majesty, granted as a place of residence to the English nation, the merchants of that nation, who will proceed from thence to the various ports, will be numerous; and such vessels as they may engage to convey them to and fro will therefore be required to lie under no restrictions, but merely to accept engagements at fair and just rates. If, however, such passengers convey goods in the same boats with the view of evading the dues of Government, they shall be subject to such fines as the law shall direct. Should merchants of China desire to proceed to the Island of Hong-Kong aforesaid, to trade, they will be required only to report themselves to the next Custom-house, and to pay the duties on their merchandize according to the new Tariff, obtaining a pass before they quit port to commence their traffic. Any who may dare to go and trade without having requested such a pass, on discovery shall be dealt with as offenders of the laws against clandestine traffic, and against contumacious visiting of the open seas.

As to those natives of China who, in past days, may have served

the English soldiery or others with supplies, and may have been apprehended in consequence, the High Commissioner has obtained from the good favour of his august Sovereign, vast and boundless as that of Heaven itself, the remission of their punishment for all past deeds; and any such who may not yet have been brought to trial are therefore no longer to be sought after, while all who may have been seized and brought before Government are granted a free pardon. All persons of this class must then attend quietly to their avocations, with a diligent pursuit of every thing that is good and right: they need entertain no apprehension of being hereafter dragged forward, nor yield in consequence to any fears or suspicions.

With reference to the arrangements which the High Commissioner and his colleagues have made in regard to duties, every thing has been done with a single eye to just impartiality: all merchants, then, whether of China or of foreign countries, are called upon to consider the many pains that the High Commissioner and his colleagues have taken, and by all means to abide in the quiet pursuit of their respective callings, and in the enjoyment of so auspicious a peace. From henceforward amity and goodwill shall ever continue, and those from afar and those who are near shall perpetually rejoice together. Such is the fervent hope of the High Commissioner and his colleagues; and in this hope they command implicit obedience to what is now thus specially promulgated.

A true Translation,
(Signed) J. Robt Morrison,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

COMMISSION APPOINTING JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, ESQ., TO BE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRADE OF HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA, AND PROVIDING FOR THE TEMPORARY EXERCISE OF THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

(L. S.) VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c., to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India," it was amongst other things enacted, that it should and might be lawful for us, by any commission or commissions, or warrant or warrants under our royal sign manual, to appoint not exceeding three of our subjects, to be superintendents of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade: and whereas by a certain other Act of Parliament, passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of our reign, intituled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, by

any commission or warrant, under our royal sign manual, to make such provision as to us may seem fit, for the temporary exercise of the duties of chief superintendent of the trade of our subjects to and from China, in the event of a vacancy occurring in that office by death, resignation, or otherwise: and whereas, in pursuance and in exercise of the powers in us vested in and by the first-recited Act, We on the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, by a warrant under our sign manual of that date, did appoint Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be Chief Superintendent of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China: and whereas, in pursuance and exercise of the powers in us vested by the said recited Act of the sixth and seventh years of our reign, we on the twenty-sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, did by a certain other warrant of that date, under our royal sign manual, ratify and confirm the said recited appointment of the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and did make such provision as to us seemed fit, for the temporary exercise of the duties of the said Chief Superintendent, in the event of a vacancy occurring in that office by the death or resignation of the said Sir Henry Pottinger or otherwise; now know ye, that we have revoked, and do hereby revoke, the said recited warrant of the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and the said recited warrant of the twenty-sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three: and we, in further pursuance and execution of the powers and authorities in us vested by the said recited Acts of Parliament or otherwise, do by this our commission or warrant under our royal sign manual, constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved John Francis Davis, Esquire, to be Chief Superintendent of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade: and we do declare and grant, that the said John Francis Davis, Esquire, shall hold the said office during the pleasure of us, our heirs, and successors, and no longer: and we do hereby strictly charge and require the said John Francis Davis, Esquire, in the execution of this our commission, to conform to and observe all such rules and regulations as are or shall be given to him for his guidance, either under our royal sign manual, or in such instructions as shall from time to time be given to him in our Privy Council, or by us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State. And we do in pursuance and exercise of the powers aforesaid, further direct and appoint, that in the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Chief Superintendent, as aforesaid, by the death or resignation of him, the said John Francis Davis, Esquire, or otherwise, the person who shall be administering the government of the island of Hong-Kong, shall, in such case, assume and hold the office of Chief Superintendent, and exercise all the powers and duties thereof, until such time as any person appointed by us to hold the said office, shall arrive in Hong-Kong, and shall undertake the duties of the said office. And we do further direct, that this our commission

shall take effect from and after the arrival of him, the said John Francis Davis, Esquire, in the island of Hong-Kong, and not before.

Given at our Court at Windsor Castle, the ninth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and in the seventh year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command.

(Countersigned) ABERDEEN.

COMMISSION TO JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, ESQUIRE, OR THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE TIME BEING OF THE TRADE IN CHINA, AUTHORIZING HIM TO ENACT, WITH THE ADVICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE ISLAND OF HONG-KONG, SUCH LAWS AND ORDINANCES AS MAY BE REQUIRED FOR THE GOOD GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the seventh year of our reign, intituled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to China," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, by any commission or commissions under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom, or by any instructions under our signet and sign manual accompanying and referred to in any such commission or commissions, to authorize the superintendent of the trade of our subjects in China (so long as such superintendent shall be also the governor of the island of Hong-Kong) to enact, with the advice of the Legislative Council of the said island of Hong-Kong, all such laws and ordinances as may from time to time be required for the peace, order, and good government of our subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to enforce the execution of such laws and ordinances by such penalties and forfeitures as to him, with the advice aforesaid, shall seem fit; and that it shall also be lawful for us, by any such commission or commissions, or instructions as aforesaid, to impose upon the exercise of the before-mentioned legislative authority all such conditions and limitations as we shall see fit to prescribe.

Now know ye, that, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority so vested in us as aforesaid by the said Act, we have authorized, and do hereby authorize our trusty and well-beloved John Francis Davis, Esquire, whom, by a commission bearing the same date with these presents, we have appointed Superintendent of the trade of our subjects in China, or the Superintendent for the time being of the trade of our subjects in China, (so long as the said John Francis Davis, Esquire, or such superintendent for the time being shall be also the governor of the said island of Hong-Kong,) to enact, with the advice of

the Legislative Council of the said island of Hong-Kong, all such laws and ordinances as may from time to time be required for the peace, order and good government of our subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to enforce the execution of such laws and ordinances by such penalties and forfeitures as to such superintendent as aforesaid, by the advice aforesaid, shall seem fit; and we do hereby, in further exercise of the power and authority vested in us by the said Act, impose upon the exercise of the before-mentioned legislative authority, the following conditions and limitations; that is to say, that such superintendent as aforesaid, in the exercise of the powers and authorities hereby conferred upon him, shall (until further order be made by us therein by any commission under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom, or by any instructions under our signet and sign manual,) observe and be guided by the instructions under our signet and sign manual, dated the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, which accompanied certain letters patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom, bearing date the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and making provision for the government of our colony of Hong-Kong, so far as such instructions are or may be applicable to the case of the powers and authorities hereby conferred upon him, and so far only as such instructions are compatible with the provisions of the Act of Parliament above mentioned.

In witness whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our royal hand.

Given at our court at Windsor Castle, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and in the seventh year of our reign.

PATENTS

Granted between 28th December, 1843, and December 28th, 1844.

Ainslie, J., *tiles, bricks, &c.*, Oct. 3
Aitken, J., *water machines, &c.*, Ap. 10
Allaire, R., *cleansing garments*, Ap. 24
Allman, T., *production and diffusion of light*, Sep. 28
Alsop, W., *elastic fabric*, Nov. 25
Anderson, J. B., *soap*, Nov. 25
Archibald, W., *spinning cotton, &c.*, May 28
Armengand, C., *heating apartments*, July 18
Aspinwall, T., *improved cannon*, Jan. 16
Atkins, H., *net lace*, Nov. 15
Atkinson, S., *wheels for carriages*, Mar. 4
Auld, D., *pressure and generation of steam*, Nov. 9
Austin, H., *cementing*, Dec. 26
Badington, W., jun., *furnaces*, Nov. 18
Bain, A., *electric currents*, Jan. 19
Barber, R., *rotary motion*, Ap. 10
Barlow, W. H., *keys, wedges, &c.*, Mar. 6
Basford, W., *bricks, tiles, &c.*, May 27
Bates, W., *hosiery, &c.*, Mar. 19
Beadon, G., *raising masts, &c.*, Oct. 31
Beare, J., *raising water, &c.*, Sep. 18
Beart, R., *boring earth and stone*, July 10
Bedington, W., jun., *furnaces, &c.* July 10
Bell, G., *drying malt, &c.* Aug. 7
Bencroft, S., *saddle trees*, Oct. 31
Bencroft, S., *harness for preventing galled shoulders*, July 3
Bennett, G., *steam engines and boilers*, Mar. 8
Bewley, H., *confining corks, &c.*, July 20
Bidault, J., *heat, for generating steam*, Aug. 16
Biggs, J., *looped, woven, and elastic fabric*, Mar. 30
Biram, B., *oscillating engines, &c.* Dec. 21
Birkmyre, W., *potash, soda, &c.*, Sep. 19
Boccius, G., *diffusion of light, &c.*, Mar. 5
Boden, H., *bobbin net, &c.*, June 4
Bodmin, J. G., *grates, furnaces, &c.* Aug. 3
Borrie, P., *machinery*, Oct. 17
Bostwick, L., *sewing cloth, &c.*, Ap. 2
Bown, W., *elastic fabrics*, Mar. 14
Bockedon, W., *medicated lozenges*, July 8
Bockedon, W., *covering roofs, &c.* July 24
Bremner, J., *constructing harbours, &c.* May 22
Brooman, R. A., *figure-weaving machinery*, Dec. 28
Brown, J. B., *combining cast steel with iron*, Oct. 10
Brown, F., *stoves*, Ap. 10
Brown, H., *carding silk, &c.*, Mar. 22
Browne, J., *urinary utensils*, Mar. 14
Browne, J., *protecting human face*, May 14
Brunton, W., jun., *shovels for mining, &c.*, Aug. 29
Budd, E., *reducing copper ores*, Dec. 28
Burke, W. H., *India rubber, &c.*, Mar. 19
Butt, J., *candlesticks, &c.*, Mar. 22
Butterworth, J. H., *spinning cotton, &c.*, Mar. 20
Buxton, E., *spinning cotton, &c.*, July 15
Cambridge, W. E., *rolling or crushing ground*, Ap. 30
Cameron, C., *extinguishing fires*, Jan. 16
Campbell, W. F., *rotatory engine*, June 25
Capper, C. H., *palisades, gates, &c.*, July 10
Carbinis, H., *fuses, cartridges, &c.*, Oct. 24
Cardwell, T., *compressing cotton, &c.*, Aug. 17
Carter, J., *cutting slate, &c.*, Sep. 27
Cartwright, H., *paddle wheels*, Dec. 20
Cassell, E. E., *paving, roofing, &c.* Sep. 26
Cawood, M., and Pritchard, W., *power looms*, Sep. 12
Chabert, J. E., *picture frames*, Oct. 10
Champion, J., *drawing and spinning cotton*, Jan. 9
Chanter, J., *furnaces, fire-bars, &c.*, Sep. 12

Chapman, G., *steam engines*, June 4
Chappe, J. B. P., *spinning, &c., cotton*, Oct. 9
Charlie, A. D., *rails for railways*, Mar. 20
Chatton, J. P., *dead eyes for rigging ships*, May 22
Cheetham, D., *hats*, June 6
Cheverton, B., *cutting wood, &c.*, Jan. 16
Christian, C. T., *steam engines*, Jan. 12
Clarendon, T., *shoeing horses*, Sep. 4
Clark, C. W., and Reed, J., *bricks and tiles*, Sep. 12
Clark, T., *domestic convenience*, Sep. 26
Clarke, J., and Fletcher, S., *wheels in stubbing, &c.*, Ap. 27
Clarke, G. M., *night lights*, July 11
Clarke, W., *bobbin-net, &c.*, Ap. 30
Clarke, —, *ornamental lace*, Nov. 25
Clayton, H., *tiles, drain pipes, &c.*, Mar. 30
Cobbold, E., *peat*, Ap. 27
Coffin, G. C., *locomotive, &c., engines*, July 3
Coleman, O. M., *pianofortes*, Oct. 10
Collin, E. H., *furnaces and flues*, Mar. 27
Colombeir, R. J., *splitting and cutting skins, &c.*, Dec. 2
Combe, J., *carding flax*, Nov. 28
Constable, J., *sugar*, Ap. 30
Cookson, W. J., *sulphuric acid*, Mar. 20
Cooper, J., *clarification of sugar*, Mar. 28
Cooper, H., *doubling cotton, &c.*, Sep. 12
Corden, R., and Smith, S., *gas*, Ap. 30
Cormack, W., *coal gas*, Oct. 15
Cotter, J. B., *woven fabrics*, Sep. 26
Cowen, J., *retorts for generating gas*, June 5
Crawhall, R., *ropes and cordage*, Mar. 20
Crofts, W., and Gibbons, J., *fig. and ornamental lace*, Oct. 31
Croll, A. A., and Richards, W., *gas*, Mar. 7
Crosskill, W., *wheels for carriages*, Mar. 30
Crouee, J. T., *vegetable extracts*, Mar. 19
Davidge, J. D., *substitute for whalebone*, Sep. 14
Davies, J., *steam engine*, Ap. 27
Davies, H., *steam engine*, July 15
Davies, J., *steam engine*, Oct. 26
Davis, R., *manufacture of iron*, June 24
Davison, R., *drying and hardening wood*, Mar. 28
Dawson, R., and Symington, W., *drying and hardening wood*, Mar. 28
De la Rue, W., *covering paper with colour, &c.*, Dec. 12
Denoon, A., *carbonate of soda, &c.*, Jan. 1
Denton, J. B., *moulding, &c., clay*, Ap. 18
Derosne, C., *sugar*, Nov. 9
Dickser, J. R., *mosaics*, Mar. 30
Dixon, J., *heating air, &c.*, Ap. 27
Donisthorpe, G. E., *combing and drawing wool*, Dec. 13
Dorr, E. M., *horse-shoe nails*, Nov. 25
Drayton, T., *coating glass with silver*, Feb. 12
Dumontier, C. H. F., *lithographic, &c., presses*, Mar. 28
Dunn, A., *soap*, Dec. 6
Dunnicliff, J. D., Bayley, J. W., and Crofts, W., *lace*, Nov. 18
Dunnington, H., *warp and lace machinery*, Mar. 4
Edmundson, T., *printing presses*, June 27
Elliott, W., *covered buttons*, June 4
Elven, R. N., *boots, shoes, &c.*, Dec. 23
Empson, J. F., *buttons, &c.*, Jan. 16
English, W. O., *turpentine and tar*, Nov. 25
Estrange, F., *hernial trusses*, Feb. 6
Etheridge, F. W., *bricks, tiles, and tubes*, May 27
Eyre, E., *railways and machinery*, Mar. 11
Fairbairn, W., *propelling vessels by steam*, Mar. 7
Fairbairn, W., and Hetherington, J., *steam boilers*, Ap. 3
Farmer, T., *papier maché, &c.*, June 12
Farrel, J., *impelling carriages on railways*, June 26
Fenton, J., *alloy of metals, &c.*, May 31
Ferguson, R., and Clerk, J., *printing and calendering*, Sep. 4
Fielder, F., *wire work for paper*, Aug. 29
Fisher, T., *locomotive engines*, July 10
Fisher, J., *fig. or ornamented lace, &c.*, Dec. 7
Fitch, M., *preventing decomposition*, Sep. 19
Flocton, W., *machinery for sweeping streets*, Sep. 12
Fontainemoreau, P. A., *barometers, &c.*, Ap. 27
Fontainemoreau, P. A., *paving and covering roads*, May 15
Fontainemoreau, P. A., *locomotion*, June 21
Foster, T., *India rubber*, Mar. 6
Foulerton, R., *moving vessels*, Jan. 13
Franchot, C. L. F., *engines worked by air or gas*, Dec. 12
Frearson, H., *warp fabrics*, Ap. 23
Freeman, M., *ever-pointed pencils*, Aug. 29
Freeman, M., *dressing stone*, Nov. 14
Fuller, T., *tools for turning, boring, &c.*, Sep. 30
Galloway, E., *axles or shafts*, June 12
Gamble, J. C., *sulphuric acid*, Nov. 19

Geary, S., *supply and distribution of water*, Nov. 7
Ghines, A. M., *propelling vessels, &c.*, Jan. 18
Gladstone, T. M., *cutting iron, &c.*, Mar. 5
Gordon, R., *grinding wheat, &c.*, Ap. 30
Gover, W. C. G., *window sashes*, Mar. 1
Graham, C. W., *pathological representation, &c.*, Aug. 16
Grant, D., *ventilation*, Ap. 18
Grant, J., *ventilation*, May 8
Grieve, J., *steam*, Oct. 17
Griffiths, P., *washing products evolved*, June 4
Grimsby, T., *fireproof roof, &c.*, May 14
Groom, J., *stubbing and roving cotton, &c.*, Nov. 7
Guignes, E., *printing on leather, &c.*, Oct. 17
Guy, W. A., *ventilation*, May 25
Gwynne, G., *candles, &c.*, Feb. 15
Hale, W., *rockets*, Jan. 11
Hall, J., *horse-shoe nails*, July 24
Hammond, Sir G. E., *paddle wheel float boards*, Oct. 14
Hancock, C., *cork and other slippers*, May 15
Hancock, T., *caoutchouc*, June 25
Hancock, E. R., *propelling vessels*, Sep. 12
Harbottle, T., *boot soles and tops*, Feb. 27
Harcourt, G. R. D., *checks, or tickets for railways, &c.*, Oct. 29
Hardy, J., *welding tubes*, Mar. 28
Harris, R., *looped fabrics*, Nov. 9
Harrison, C., *cast iron pipes*, Mar. 14
Harrison, J., *spinning cotton*, July 15
Hayman, J., *omnibuses*, Ap. 30
Hays, C. D., *propelling vessels*, July 3
Hazard, R., *baths*, May 30
Healc, Edgar, *carriages*, Ap. 18
Heath, R., *kilns for china, bricks, &c.*, Dec. 12
Hewitt, D. C., *musical instruments*, Nov. 9
Higginson, F., *buildings generally*, Nov. 21
Higham, W., *boilers for crystallization*, June 5
Highton, H., *electric telegraphs*, July 19
Hill, L., jun., *shoes for horses, &c.*, Jan. 11
Hill, E., *railway and other axles, &c.*, May 14
Hindly, A. D., *carpets, &c.*, Oct. 3
Hinks, J., *metallic pens*, Jan. 4
Hodson, W., *bricks, &c.*, Ap. 18
Holmes, H., *bricks, &c.*, May 13
Hood, J. L., *sheathing for ships, &c.*, Sep. 9
Hughes, H., *muslin and other fabrics*, May 15
Humfry, C., *candles*, July 24
Hurwood, G., *moving and fastening windows*, Oct. 14
Hutcheson, J., *breaking and scraping flax*, Aug. 10
Inglis, H., *locomotive steam engines*, Mar. 19
Jackson, P. R., *cylinders, &c.*, Sep. 24
James, W. H., *carriages*, Dec. 2
Jeffery, A., *masts, spars, &c.*, Nov. 7
Jefferies, W., *smoky chimneys*, Ap. 30
Johnson, A. R., *hats*, Mar. 28
Johnson, W., *dressing stone and slate*, May 28
Johnson, W., *preparing cotton, &c.*, Nov. 25
Jordan, T. B., *blocks for surface printing*, Nov. 11
Kennedy, J., *iron vessels for navigation*, Ap. 15
Kent, G., *knives, &c.*, June 12
Kenworthy, *looms*, Dec. 12
Kibble, *propelling vessels*, Mar. 14
Kite, J., *chimneys*, July 24
Kitson, R., *wire cards for carding*, Feb. 27
Kneller, W. G., *zinc, &c.*, Mar. 14
Kollman, G. A., *locomotive carriages*, Oct. 15
Kronheim, J. M., *stereotyping*, Aug. 30
Kronheim, J. M., *stereotyping*, Sep. 3
Laming, R., *ammonia*, Dec. 6
Larbalastier, J., *skins to resemble fur*, Mar. 22
Lawson, J., *flax, wool, &c.*, Ap. 16
Lear, P., *propelling vessels*, Ap. 23
Lee, J., *compounds containing sulphur*, May 30
Lenox, G. W., *sheaves and shells*, Ap. 20
Lentz, E., *raising and forcing water*, Oct. 25
Leroy, N., *bottles, jars, &c.*, Nov. 28
L'Estrange, F., *hernial trusses*,
Lillie, Sir J. S., *roads*, Aug. 17
Lindley, J., *coffins*, Jan. 16
Lister, S. C., *fringes to shawls, &c.*, Mar. 14
Lister, S. C., *combing wool*, Sep. 27
Leach, J., *corkscrews*, May 8
Lockett, J., *cylinders*, Dec. 12
Longmaid, W., *copper, &c.*, Jan. 1
Lorimer, A., *drawing, &c.*, July
Low, C., *iron, &c.*, May 25
Lowcock, H., *ploughs*, Dec. 28
Maberly, F. H., and Croucher, J., *roads, &c.*, Oct. 17
M'Bride, J., *weaving*, June 28
Mackenzie, Sir G. S., *paper*, Sep. 26
McIntosh, J., *revolving engines*, May 17
Malam, J., *coal and gas*, Sep. 26
Malins, W., *buildings of iron*, Dec. 12

Manignet, J. B., *reeling and twisting silk, &c.*, Nov. 2
Marshall, M. H., *plastic composition*, Jan. 5
Martin, T., *slated roofs, &c.*, May 22
Massey, E., *rate of vessels*, June 1
Maudslay, J., *steam engines*, Mar. 28
Meeirs, J., *weaving machines*, May 22
Melville, J., *railroads*, Ap. 30
Mercier, S., *pianofortes*, Dec. 12
Millett, R., *animal and vegetable substances*, Mar. 28
Millichop, G., *axletrees*, Nov. 25
Monzani, W. T., *boats, &c.*, July 3
Moor, J. H., *carriages*, May 23
Moreau, F., *cork, &c.*, Nov. 19
Morewood, E., *coating iron*, June 8
Murdoch, J., *flax*, Ap. 2
Murdoch, J., *vessels for aerated liquids*, Ap. 18
Murray, J., *lighting and ventilating*, Ap. 10
Napier, J., *mineral waters, &c.*, Oct. 22
Nash, T., *paper and machinery*, Ap. 11
Nasmyth, J., *atmospheric railways*, Oct 22
Nasmyth, J., *hewing and dressing stone*, Nov. 26
Needham, W., *fire-arms*, Oct. 31
Newey, J. G., *fastenings for apparel*, July 31
Newington, C., *indicating time*, Feb. 27
Newman, W., *window blinds*, Nov. 22
Newton, A. V., *cyanogen, &c.*, Feb. 27
Newton, W. E., *propelling vessels*, Mar. 27
Newton, W. E., *furnaces*, Ap. 4
Newton, W. E., *tracing and copying designs*, Jan. 15
Newton, W. E., *combing wool, &c.*, Jan. 19
Newton, W. E., *India rubber*, Mar. 12
Newton, W. E., *wire from zinc*, July 10
Newton, W. E., *preventing accidents on railways*, Aug. 29
Newton, W. E., *oil or fatty matters*, Sep. 12
Newton, W. E., *nails, rivets, screws, and pins*, Sep. 19
Newton, W. E., *letter-press printing*, Oct. 3
Nichol, W., *lithographic presses*, Jan. 16
Nickels, C., *plaited fabrics*, Aug. 12
Nicol, W., *printing presses*, Jan. 18
Nicoll, A., *watches, &c.*, Oct. 14
Nield, J., *looms*, July 24
Noak, W., *salt*, June 1
Normandy, A. R., *purifying lac, &c.*, Dec. 7
North, W., *covering roofs, &c.*, Nov. 14
Nossiter, C., *tanning hides and skins*, July 3
Ormond, G., *fastenings for doors, &c.*, Oct. 22
Overend, J., *printing fabrics*, Jan. 9
Pace, E., *figure weaving*, July 24
Palmaert, J. A., *applying heat*, Aug. 29
Palmer, W., *wicks for candles, &c.*, May 15
Parkes, H. P., *flat pit chains*, Mar. 14
Parks, A., *alloys, &c.*, Oct. 29
Parse, A., *motive power*, Oct. 17
Parsons, J., *sweeping chimneys*, Ap. 2
Payne, C., *vegetable matters*, Aug. 12
Pelleton, P., *production of light*, Ap. 17
Perry, J., *combing wool*, Dec. 12
Petit, C. F. J., *fastenings for gloves*, Jan. 23
Petrie, J., *steam engines*, May 22
Phillips, W. H., *extinguishing fire*, June 4
Phipps, C., *paper*, June 21
Picken, G. B., *umbrellas, &c.*
Pickett, W. N., *architectural construction, &c.*, May 8
Pilbrow, J., *propelling carriages*, May 17
Pinell, J. F., *farinaceous substances*, Sep. 19
Pollard, W., *ammonia*, Mar. 28
Poole, M., *wheels and axles*, June 12
Poole, M., *oils, manure, &c.*, July 10
Poole, M., *paper*, July 10
Poole, M., *pumps*, Aug. 29
Poole, M., *cesspools, &c.*, Oct. 22
Poole, M., *dyeing*, Mar. 21
Poole, M., *steam engines*, Mar. 21
Poole, M., *ships' masts, &c.*, Dec. 12
Power, J., *vegetable matter for candles, &c.*, Sep. 12
Pritchett, S., *gloves*, Oct. 3
Prosser, W., jun., *roads*, Feb. 15
Prosser, R., *pipes and bars*, Mar. 21
Quincey, J. H., *lamps and shades*, Mar. 25
Quincey, J. H., *blinds and shutters*, Sep. 27
Ramus, A., *sofas, &c.*, Sep. 27
Rehe, J. H., *starch, &c.*, Oct. 22
Reynolds, W. B., *locomotive carriages*, Nov. 25
Richard, H. A., *heating and lighting*, Sep. 5
Ritchie, H., *carding engines*, Sep. 27
Ritchie, H. W., *copper from ores*, Oct. 10
Ritterbandt, L. A., *steam boilers*, Dec. 2
Rittie, R., *cooking utensils, &c.*, June 13
Roberts, C., *boot and shoe trees, &c.*, Mar. 14
Roberts, R., *cotton wool, &c.*, Ap. 18
Roberts, M. J., *spinning cotton, &c.*, Sep. 4

Robinson, H. O., *steam machinery, &c.*, Oct. 1
Ronald, J., *boiling sugar-cane juice, &c.*, Dec. 5
Rowan, W., *axles*, Feb. 26
Rubery, J. J., *umbrellas, &c.*, Dec. 2
Rushton, T. L., *iron*, June 21
Rushton, J. J., *iron tubes*, July 24
Samuda, J., *atmospheric railways*, Ap. 30
Saunders, W., *condensation of vapours*, Mar. 19
Sautter, C. M. E., *borax*, Oct. 4
Sautter, C. M. E., *pianofortes*, June 26
Seebohm, B., *chairs*, Dec. 4
Seymour, T., *safety bolt and tumbler*, Mar. 14
Shaw, J., *metal dishes and covers*, June 24
Sievier, R. W., *looms for plain and figured goods*, Nov. 26
Simpson, A., *hats*, Sep. 12
Sheppard, E., *planing, sawing, &c.*, Sep. 13
Sleigh, W. W., *hydraulics*, Dec. 7
Smith, C. *culinary articles*, Nov. 2
Smith, H., *rakes, &c.*, July 3
Smith, J., *tiles for draining*, Aug. 29
Smith, J., *ornamenting fabrics*, Dec. 7
Smith, J., *tentering, &c., cloths*, Ap. 18
Smith, J., *fabrics*, Oct. 14
Smith, O. H., *steam engines*, July 3
Southall, T., *iron and steel*, Aug. 26
Spencer, J., *plates of iron for roofing*, Nov. 23
Spicer, C. W., *life preserver*, Mar. 28
Squire, T., *tanning*, Oct. 29
Stace, W., *power for working ploughs*, Ap. 2
Stafford, D., *smoky chimneys*, July 3
Stagg, J. D., *purifying fumes of lead, &c.*, Mar. 30
Steiner, F., *new colouring matter for dyeing*, Nov. 14
Stephenson, F., *bookbinding, &c.*, Mar. 14
Stevelly, J., *steam engines*, Mar. 2
Sussex, F. S., and Robertson, A., *manganese*, Sep. 4
Sutcliffe, W., *dyeing, &c.*, June 19
Swindells, J., *dyeing, &c.*, June 12
Tatham, J., *spinning cotton, &c.*, Mar. 14
Tayleur, C., and Dupre, J. F., *boilers, &c.*, Jan. 18
Taylor, H. B., *transmitting light, &c.*, Nov. 7
Taylor, J., *economy of power and fuel in working steam engine*, May 29
Taylor, N. F., *measuring gas*, Dec. 18
Taylor, W., *oil from a vegetable*, July 15
Taylor, W., *axle pulleys, &c.*, Ap. 24
Thomas, J., *improved tube*, Nov. 5
Thomas, W., *fastenings to portmanteaus, &c.*, Ap. 15
Thomas, W., *looms*, Oct. 3
Thompson, J., *farinaceous products*, Dec. 20
Thorneycroft, G. B., *rolling, &c., of iron*, Dec. 28
Townend, C., *cotton fabrics*, Mar. 7
Toy, A., and Hanson, E., *consuming tallow, &c.*, May 7
Troughton, N., *dressing ores*, Nov. 29
Turnbull, A., *tanning hides, &c.*, Dec. 18
Turner, W. G., *ammonia, &c.*, June 10
Turner, W. G., *noxious vapours, &c.*, Sep. 25
Unsworth, T., *elastic fabrics*, Nov. 2
Vaux, C., *apparatus for bathing*, Sep. 19
Vibart, J., *thrashing machines, &c.*, Sep. 12
Vieyres, A., *cut nails*
Walker, W., jun., *warming and ventilating, &c.*, May 29
Walker, R., *riddling coals*, Dec. 18
Walker, B. P., *making nails*, Mar. 6
Wall, A., *steel, copper, &c.*, Ap. 27
Waller, R. K., *platted wicks*, Dec. 18
Wallerand, L. J., *dyeing, &c., fabrics*, Dec. 16
Walleston, C. J., *cutting marble, &c.*, Dec. 26
Ward, W., *framework, &c.*, June 4
Ward, P., *matters for washing, &c.*, Oct. 15
Watson, W., jun., *ammonia*, June 16
Watten, F., *steam boilers, &c.*, Nov. 16
Watterson, C., *soap*, May 8
Weiger, J., *amalgamation, &c., of metals*, Dec. 12
Westhead, J. P. *improved fabrics*, June 6
Wharton, E., *steam engines*, Mar. 14
Wilcott, A. S., *roving and spinning cotton, &c.*, June 11
Wilkie, J., *doors, window-shutters, &c.*, May 23
Wilkie, J., *working wood in various forms*, June 29
Williams, P. B., *artificial stone*, Aug. 29
Wilmot, E. C., *warming beds, &c.*, Sep. 26
Wilson, J. P., *candles*, Aug. 29
Wilson, G. G., *chimneys and flues*, July 24
Wilson, G., *cutting paper*, June 19
Wilson, R., *tiles*, May 23
Wilson, W., and others, *material from vegetable substance*, Mar. 14
Wilson, G. F., *night lights*, Oct. 29
Winter J., and others, *fire escape, &c.*, Dec. 2
Wollaston, C. J., *cutting marble, &c.*, Nov. 7
Wood, H., *producing uneven surfaces in wood*, Mar. 8
Wood, J., *raising vessels, &c.*, Oct. 25

Wood, J., *power and velocity of machines*. Ap. 18
Wood, J., *multiplying impressions of printed, &c., surfaces*, June 6
Wood, W., *printing, dyeing, &c.*, Dec. 7
Worby, W., *bricks, tiles, &c.*, June 24
Wrigglesworth, J., *steel pens*, Dec. 2
Wright, A., *measuring gas, &c.*, Oct. 18
Wright, J., *railway and other carriages*, May 8
Wright, W., *skins impervious to wet*, Jan. 11
Wright, S., *ornamental tiles, &c.*, Jan. 11
Wright, L. W., *bleaching, &c.*, Nov. 27
Wylam, W., *cement for coating metals, &c.*, Dec 27

POETRY.

THE MERCHANTS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FROM "HISTORIC FANCIES,"

By the Hon. G. S. Smythe.

I.

THE land, it boasts its titled hosts,—they could not vie with these,
The Merchants of Old England, the Seigneurs of the Seas,
In the days of Great Elizabeth, when they sought the Western Main,
Maugre and spite the Cæsars' might, and the menaces of Spain;
And the richly freighted argosy, and the galleon went forth,
With the bales of Leeds or Lincoln, and the broadcloths of the North;
And many a veteran mariner would speak 'midst glistening eyes
Of the gain of some past voyage, and the hazards of emprize;
Or in the long night-watches the wondrous tale was told
Of isles of fruit and spices, and fields of waving gold.
And the young and buoyant-hearted would oft that tale renew,
And dream their dearest dream should be, their wildest hope come true.
So with brave hearts and dauntless, they sailed for the Unknown,
For each he sought his inmost thought, and a secret of his own.
And reason fair, how wild soe'er had been each young belief,—
O reason fair! had they to dare with Raleigh for a chief!
Then, when long years had glided by, in those colonies they made,
The same free spirit, which was theirs, in those Plantations stayed,
As refuge here and shelter full many an exile found,
When the Old World grew in dotage, and by Priests and Kings was bound.
And in some far savannah, where man had never been,
They came with thoughts as simple as was that savage scene;
Or in the lonely prairie they kept their solemn tryst,
When Sacred Word and Hymn were heard, and the equal laws of Christ.
And the young and strong Republic was by these in virtue bred,
She was cradled in Adventure, she was nursed in good men's dread,
The young and strong Republic that has filled the world with fame,
And with great praise and marvel of the Anglo-Saxon name.
And well she knows her origin in the deeds that she has done,
With her Franklin, and her Whitney, and her hero Washington.
Then glory to the Fathers who had such sons as these,
The Merchants of Old England, the Seigneurs of the Seas!

II.

The land, it boasts its titled hosts,—they could not vie with these,
The Merchants of Old England, the Seigneurs of the Seas,
In the days of the Guelphic Georges, when the dream had come again
Of a treasure land, where a daring hand had only to glean and gain;
And all that in past times our forefathers had told,—
Of the gorgeous Mississippi, and the Southern seas of gold,—
Was now outdone, where the Eastern sun poured its fire in lava streams,
Through bold Dupleix's, and Labourdonnaye's, and Lally's conquest schemes;
But little they knew of what he could do, when on fair Plessy's vale
The bright-eyed young Adventurer flung his sword into the scale;
And like the Roman legend, the fate of nations swayed,
With the glory of the impulse, and the greatness of the blade.
For the fiat had gone forth, and the Orient was to be
The slave of a Northern mistress,—the island of the free.
And of the three great races that met in conflict there,
The fierce Mahratta swordsman, and Mussulman Ameer,
Was high above all standards, the Company's displayed,
Was high above all war-cries, the war-cry of the Trade.
And from that hour there grew the power, was made by no human hand,
But as erst was given in grace from Heaven to a free and chosen land.
For, lo! by a sign that was divine, there were revealed once more,
The greatness, and the courage, and the soul that were of yore.—
And one vast mind, itself combined, the ancient and the new,
The ardour of the Christian, and the calm of the Hindoo.
And after Hastings, still there came a great and glorious line,
Of Proconsul on Proconsul, to tend his high design;
Of counsellors and heroes, whose names shall live for aye,
With the Wellesley of Mysore, and the Wellesley of Assaye.
Then glory to the Merchants, who had such chiefs as these,
The Merchants of old England, the Seigneurs of the Seas!

III.

The land it boasts its titled hosts—they cannot vie with these,
The Merchants of old England, the Seigneurs of the Seas,
In the days of Queen Victoria, for they have borne her sway
From the far Atlantic islands, to the islands of Cathay,
And o'er one-sixth of all the earth, and over all the main,
Like some good fairy, Freedom marks and blesses her domain.
And of the mighty empires, that arose, and ruled, and died,
Since on the sea, his heritage, the Tyrian looked in pride,
Not Carthage, with her Hannibal, not Athens when she bore
Her bravest and her boldest to the Syracusan shore,
While the words of Alcibiades yet echoed wide and far,
"Where are corn fields, and are olive grounds the Athenians' limits are."
And in each trireme was many a dream of the West, and its unknown bliss,
Of the maidens of Iberia, and the feasts of Sybaris—

Not in those younger ages, when St. Mark's fair city ran
Her race of fame and frailty,—each monarch's courtezan,
Not Lusia in her palmier hour, in those commercial days,
When Vasco sailed for Calicut, and Camöens sang his praise,
Not Spain with all her Indies, the while she seemed to fling
Her fetters on the waters, like the oriental king,
Not one among the conquerors that are or ever were,
In wealth, or fame, or grandeur, with England may compare:
But not of this our Sovereign thought, when from her solemn throne
She spoke of the poor, and what they endure, in her low and thrilling tone,
And offered a prayer that Trade might bear relief through the starving land,
To the strong man's weakened arm, and his wan and workless hand.
And by the power, that was her dower, might Commerce once more be
The Helper of the Helpless, and the Saviour of the Free.
Then glory to the Merchants, who shall do such deeds as these,
The Merchants of Old England, the Seigneurs of the Seas!

FALLING STARS.

FROM "PALM LEAVES,"

By Richard Monckton Milnes.

THE angels on the eternal thrones
In ecstacies of song conspire,
And mingle their seraphic tones
With words of wisdom, words of fire;
Discourse so subtle and so sweet
That should it strike on human ear,
That soul must leave its base retreat,
Attached to a loftier sphere.

So the sad Spirits, whom the will
Of God exiles to outer pain,
Yearning in their dark bosoms still
For all their pride might most disdain,
Round the serene celestial halls
Hover in agonized suspense,
To catch the slighest sound that falls,
The faintest breeze that murmurs thence.

But holy instinct strikes a sting
Into each pure angelic breast,
The moment any sinful thing
Approaches its religious rest;
And when their meteor darts are hurled
Th' audacious listeners to surprise,
'Tis said by mortals in their world,
That Stars are falling in the skies.

INDEX.

[N.B. The figures with Crotchets refer to the History.]

ACCIDENTS—To Her Majesty, 3; Mr. Crisford drowned at Cambridge, 4; policeman shot by a clergyman, 5; death of Rev. J. Davies, 13; explosion at Maldon powder mills, 15; a keeper destroyed by a leopard at a menagerie, 16; colliery accident at Haverfordwest, forty lives lost, 17; in America, on board the U. S. steam frigate *Princeton*, Mr. Upshur and others killed, 25; lieut. Nicholls and seaman drowned, 28; lord W. Hill killed, 32; a cook burnt, 33; landslip, 35; in the Balearic Isles four hundred persons killed, 38; death of J. Morris by scalding, 46; J. R. Fisher killed by a boar, 46; death of Mr. E. T. Clark by puncture in dissecting, 47; at Kirkoswald, 50; man burnt by his pipe, 51; on the Brussels and Antwerp railroad, 55; at Eton Montem, 59; man burnt to death at Hensham, 72; at the Edinburgh railway, 73; on London and Birmingham railway, 84; frightful catastrophe at Nottingham at the execution of W. Saville, 86; colliery explosion at West Bromwich, four persons killed, 87; destruction of a stage coach by fire, 93; dreadful explosion at Haswell colliery, ninety-five lives lost, 109; on the Croydon railway, 112; at the New Cross station of the Dover railway, 118; frightful collision on the Brandling Junction railway, 120; fall of a mill at Oldham, twenty persons killed, 130; at Derby, six lives lost, 133; explosion of a steam boat at Blackwall, Mr. Samuda and nine others scalded to death, 137; on the Midland Counties railway, many persons killed or wounded, 139; the engineers, &c., acquitted, 150; explosion on the Dover railway, 148; at Drury Lane theatre, Miss Clara Webster burnt to death on the stage, 151; dreadful steam-boat collision, the *Sylph* sunk, and several lives lost, 152

ACTS; List of the Public General Acts, passed during session 1844, 405; Local and Personal Acts, 410; Private Acts, *printed*, 414; Private Acts, *not printed*, 417

Antiquities—old Roman wall of London, 40; Herne's Oak, 42; the ancient city wells, 60

Arson—statement of the number of persons committed, convicted, and executed for arson since 1837, 479

Articles of war—amended articles prohibiting duelling promulgated by Her Majesty's authority, 49

BANKRUPTS AND INSOLVENTS, table of, 420

Banking—returns relating to the issue of promissory notes by the bank of England and by private banks, and to the bullion in the bank of England, 337

Bethlehem hospital statistics, 24

Birkenhead, new docks at, 123

BIRTHS, 162

British Association, meeting at York, 108

Burns' festival, celebration of, in Ayrshire, 85

BUTCHERS' MEAT, average price of, 419

Cambridge—treaty for the marriage of H. R. H. the Princess Augusta of, with H. R. R. the hereditary grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 480

Campbell, funeral of Thomas, 72

CANADA—Difficulties of the Governor-General from the resignation of his whole cabinet—correspondence with Mr. Lafontaine, [290]; Sir Metcalfe's reply, [292]; forms a new ministry, [295]; a new Parliament—Sir Allan M'Nab chosen speaker—the Governor-General's speech, [295] *see* under PARLIAMENT, Affairs of Canada

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, minute of the governor respecting Natal, [286]

Cattle-show, at the Baker-street bazaar, visited by the Queen, 148

INDEX.

Chamberlain, election of, for the city of London, 104

CHINA—Mr. Davis appointed Governor-General of our colonies in China—Sir H. Pottinger sails for England, [286]

China—arrival of part of the ransom-money from, 68

Church-ship, fitted up for the Bishop of Newfoundland, 87

Church ceremonies, directions of the Bishop of Exeter concerning, 125; agitation in the, 146

Coinage—returns relating to light gold and silver coinage, 391

Copyright—the Act to amend the International Copyright Act, 425

CORN, average prices of, 419

Coroner's Inquests—on body of a child sent in a parcel, 18; on Elizabeth Connor, death from fright, 29; death from tight lacing, 41; on Mr. Serjeant Andrews, 133; on Mary Alloways, starvation, 134; on Mr. Samuda and others scalded to death at Blackwall, 138

Customs—returns of the gross and net receipts of customs' duties in the year 1843, compared with the previous year in England, 398; Scotland, 400

DEATHS—Abercrombie, J. 283; Abinger, lord, 229; Acland, T. P. 225; Adair, W. 240; Allan, J. 268; Allen, J. 263; Anderson, maj. 260; Angoulême, duc d', 245; Appleyard, mrs. 217; Aranjo, J. B. K. 281; Archbold, mrs. 283; Arguelles, don A. 225; Armstrong, T. H. G. 290; Ashe, mrs. 217; Ashtown, dow. lady, 252; Ashworth, P. 281; Askew, A. 284; Atherley, A. 277; Athlone, earl of, 241; Atkins, T. 271; Audley, dow. lady, 236; Austria, archduchess Maria of, 200

Babbage, mrs. 287; Bailey, Frs. 265; Bainbridge, L. H. 283; Baker, E. J. 276; Baker, A. 290; Ball, R. 271; Balls, J. S. 273; Bangley, G. 289; Bardgett, rev. J. 257; Barns, T. 284; Barrett, rev. J. 279; Bateson, R. 191; Bathurst, archd. 269; Bayley, archd. 261; Bayne, dr. 246; Beach, W. H. H. 260; Beauchamp, dow. cntss. 217; Beaver, col. 277; Beckett, capt. 289; Beckford, W. 236; Beckwith, maj.-gen. 223; Bedford, H. 256; Bellingham, lady, 201; Bellis, F. C. 283; Bennett, rev. T. L. 288; Bere, rev. W. B. 275; Beresford, hon. sir J. P. 274; Berkeley, cntss. of, 278; Bernard, lady K. B. 252; Bertrand, gen. 203; Bessborough, earl of, 205;

Deaths—*continued.*

Best, rev. S. 231; Bethune, lt.-col. 194; Bett, T. S. 263; Biddle, N. 216; Biddulph, mrs. 207; Bigge, archd. 229; Blennerhassett, hon. mrs. 280; Blomfield, mrs. 286; Boger, rear-adm. 290; Bompas, serj. 216; Booth, rev. E. 253; Borrer, J. 262; Bourchier, C. 255; Bowden, rev. dr. 287; Bowden, J. W. 271; Bowes, T. 222; Bowles, mrs. 239; Bowreman, rev. T. 192; Boyd, mrs. 286; Boyd, W. S. 262; Boyle, vice-adm. sir C. 247; Brabazon, Le N. 260; Bradford, dow. cntss. 271; Bramfill, C. E. 276; Bray, rev. W. P. 254; Brenton, vice-adm. sir J. 232; Brisbane, maj. 271; Bromilow, A. 280; Broun, sir J. 287; Browne, col. 227; Bryant, W. 271; Bryce, lady, 285; Brydges, lady, 286; Buckle, rev. T. H. 277; Buckoll, rev. J. 240; Bullock, rev. J. W. 261; Buonaparte, Joseph, 257; Burdett, sir F. 138; Burns, mrs. 282; Burton, lady, 205; Butcher, R. 263; Butler, mrs. 283; Byron, hon. J. R. 287

Cairus, W. 276; Callcott, sir A. W. 285; Cameron, lt.-gen. sir J. 289; Cameron, hon. mrs. 271; Campbell, lt.-col. 289; Campbell, Thomas, 246; Canonica, Luigi, 216; Card, rev. H. 259; Carey, maj-gen. sir O. 221; Carlos, rev. J. 208; Cary, rev. H. F. 262; Carr, lady, 201; Casement, maj.-gen. sir W. 231; Cayley, J. D. 241; Chalmers, capt. 285; Chamberlain, C. 289; Chetham, lady, 230; Christopherson, rev. J. R. 277; Clarendon, dow. cntss. 223; Clark, rev. J. V. 256; Clarke, mrs. 271; Clarke, Anne, 206; Clerk, W. 256; Clissold, F. 292; Coburg and Saxe-Gotha, prince of, 203; Cockcroft, J. 261; Cole, hon. A. H. 248; Cole, C. 212; Collard, mrs. 287; Cotton, maj.-gen. 275; Conran, capt. 254; Constable, C. H. S. 271; Cook, rev. J. 244; Cookson, rev. C. 270; Cooper, lt. B. S. 193; Cotgreave, J. 290; Cotman, J. B. 290; Cotton, G. V. 271; Cowd, G. 253; Cowlard, rev. W. 248; Cox, H. 290; Coxe, rev. G. 258; Craven, mrs. 206; Cresswell, rev. D. 225; Crewe, sir G. H. 191; Crockford, W. 244; Croxton, gen. 291; Cunningham, S. 292; Curran, mrs. 289; Currie, L. 259; Curry, comm. r. n. 271

Dales, lt.-col. 265; Dallas, E. H. 289; Dalton, dr. 256; Dalzell, lady C. A. 292; Dames, G. 263; Dance, col. sir C. W. 282; Darke, J. 257;

INDEX.

Deaths—*continued.*

Davidson, mrs. 291; Davies, rev. T. 207; Davies, dr. 205; Davis, rev. dr. 290; Dawkins, J. 292; de Trafford, T. W. 239; D'Eye, rev. N. 213; Deacon, E. E. 277; Delacour, miss, 216; Deshon, lt.-col. 258; Deverell, rev. J. R. 270; Devitt, Grace, 240; Dickens, H. H. and C. T. 207; Dickson, vice-adm. 201; Dinely, rev. G. 240; Dobson, mrs. 226; Donegal, marq. of, 275; Donne, rev. dr. 200; Douglas, miss G. F. 249; Douglas, sir R. A. 189; Douglas, lord, 201; Du Bourdieu, lt.-col. 221; Du Pasquier, G. F. 275; Duncan, J. S. 241; Dundas, lt.-gen. sir R. L. 284; Dunstan, J. 285; Durant, G. 287; Durham, lady, 289; Duval, L. 261

Earle, J. V. 288; East, lady, 200; Eden, sir R. J. 268; Edge, Thos. W. 263; Edwards, C. 262; Eliott, capt. G. H. 263; Elliot, rev. H. 245; Elson, mrs. 271; England, R. 188; Evans, Ruth, 221; Evans, rev. R. 279; Evans, rev. G. A. 271; Ewart, mrs. 202

Fair, capt. r. n. 204; Fane, rear-adm. 228; Fane, mrs. 271; Farrant, sir G. 289; Favenc, G. 271; Felix, capt. r. n. 265; Fell, rev. R. 272; Fenn, N. 271; Fernie, W. A. and T. 207; Fisher, capt. r. n. 265; Fitzgerald, vice-adm. sir R. L. 196; Fitzgerald, rev. A. 201; Fitzgibbon, lt. 269; Fleming, J. W. 254; Foote, capt. r. n. 253; Forrest, capt. r. n. 268; Foster, rev. H. 260; Foxton, rev. G. 253; Frampton, lady H. 259; Freke, P. E. 269; French, dr. 278; Frewen, mrs. 212; Frome, rev. G. C. 290; Fry, W. S. 265; Fryer, M. 216; Fryer, rev. dr. 269

Gabb, rev. J. A. 255; Gattie, Hen. 282; Galwey, rear-adm. 260; Gambier, sir J. 259; Gardener, rev. A. D. 205; Gardiner, rev. F. 290; Gardner, rev. dr. 255; Garnett, rev. W. 240; Geddes, A. 239; Gibbons, sir J. 228; Giffard, lady C. 284; Gilbert, capt. 289; Gillespie, rev. T. 270; Glentworth, visc. 210; Gloucester, princess Sophia Matilda of, 286; Glyn, lady, 289; Goddard, rev. E. 200; Goddard, rev. R. 263; Goddard, W. 269; Goodchild, rev. W. T. 279; Goodman, maj.-gen. 191; Gore, dean, 265; Goring, sir C. F. 228; Gough, J. 257; Gourdez, mrs. 271; Grafton, duke of, 271; Graham, rev. J. 192; Graham, rev. J. 196; Graham, mrs. 260; Grant, lady P. 201; Grant, J. R. 266; Gray,

Deaths—*continued.*

R. H. 289; Green, rev. C. 280; Greenwell, maj.-gen. sir L. 281; Gregory, D. F. 215; Grieve, W. 278; Griffith, rev. R. C. 280; Grote, maj. 288; Groves, J. 223

Hagarty, J. 263; Halbert, J. S. 213; Halford, sir H. 219; Hall, rev. J. 280; Hall, archdeac. 206; Hamilton, rev. C. 251; Harman, Jer. 206; Harris, hon. S. M. 273; Harrison, rev. T. B. 290; Hart, J. B. 288; Haslam, dr. 254; Hastings, marq. of, 193; Hatchell, J. R. 194; Hatchell, S. 194; Head, capt. r. n. 256; Heathcote, N. T. E. 231; Heathcote, W. 263; Heine, Solomon, 292; Heinroth, dr. 258; Hellard, comm. 270; Heriot, maj.-gen. 191; Hertzel, G. 259; Heytesbury, lady, 276; Hewlett, rev. J. 251; Hibbert, W. 259; Hickes, col. 286; Higgins, col. sir S. 277; Hill, rev. J. 198; Hill, rev. R. 280; Hobler, Frs. 197; Hodgson, dean, 276; Hodson, mrs. 228; Hofland, mrs. 280; Hole, comm. r. n. 268; Holland, F. 287; Holland, rev. J. 282; Hollis, vice-adm. 249; Holt, F. L. 272; Holyoake, capt. r. n. 287; Honeyborn, R. 271; Hope, prof. T. C. 246; Hordern, H. 262; Horncastle, G. 277; Horseman, rev. J. 260, 262; Hoskins, rev. dr. 253; Howells, J. 258; Howes, rev. E. 228; Hunt, rev. L. G. H. 261; Hunter, rev. R. 262; Huntingfield, lord, 260; Hurst, rev. T. T. 248; Hurwitz, Hyman, 254; Huskisson, G. 206; Hutchinson, T. 229; Huttman, W. 275; Hyde, J. 283

Innes, lady, 265; Irby, rear-adm. 233; Irving, lt. E. M. 274

Johnson, Al. 240; Johnson, W. P. 271; Johnston, sir W. 194; Johnston, lt.-gen. sir W. 198; Johnstone, maj.-gen. 192; Jones, rev. R. 253; Jones, rev. W. 270; Jones, rev. D. T. 278

Keane, lord, 263; Kellner, mrs. 234; Kendall, rev. N. 236; King, lady, 196; King, col. C. 252; Kingston, rev. G. 197; Kirby, rev. J. 278; Knight, rev. J. 279; Kynnersley, T. S. 269

Lackington, G. 228; Lafant, rev. I. 277; Lafitte, Jacques, 244; Lambton, R. J. 257; Lane, rev. T. 253; Lawrence, rev. J. 246; Leathes, rev. E. 196; Lecale, lady, 239; Lee, J. 266; Legge, hon. H. 232; Legge, hon. H. 288; Leicester, dow. cntss. 254; Leslie, count, 263; Lester, lieut. 261;

INDEX.

Deaths—*continued.*

Lewis, hon. Maria, 201; Limerick, earl of, 288; Lindsay, hon. H. 233; Littledale, Jos. 256; Lloyd, sir J. M. 277; Lloyd, J. 283; Lock, sir J. 196; Logal, col. 267; Loggin, W. C. 256; Lonsdale, earl of, 224; Lord, S. H. 280; Lotherington, T. 287; Loveday, lieut.-gen. 191; Lovell, rev. T. 277; Lowe, lieut.-gen. sir Hudson, 193; Lowther, sir J. 240; Lyall, B. and A. E. 206; Lyon, hon. C. B. 274; Luke, rev. R. 244

Maber, rev. G. M. 193; M'Knight, 267; M'Laine, M. 263; Macleod, capt. R. 271; Macleod, lady H. A. 262; M'Mahon, mrs. 219; M'Pherson, maj. 286; Malcolmson, J. G. 226; Manby, rev. J. 208; Manesty, rev. C. 281; Manning, capt. 275; Marlborough, duchess of, 277; Martin, J. 253; Martin, J. 259; Massingberd, A. L. 271; Massy, hon. mrs. 205; Mathew, B. B. 284; Matthew, rev. C. 246; Maxwell, sir J. 257; Maxwell, sir P. H. 265; May, E. 284; Maynard, F. 292; Mayow, P. W. 292; Mazzinghi, count, 194; Meade, rev. R. 259; Menzies, sir N. 263; Merivale, J. H. 234; Michell, gen. J. 236; Middleton, rev. H. 200; Mildmay, miss L. 262; Miles, comm. 248; Milford, mrs. 205; Milward, R. 262; Mitchell, J. 267; Moore, rev. H. 236; Moore, rev. W. 280; Morgan, B. 259; Morley, mrs. 207; Mortimer, rev. G. 259; Mostyn, C. B. 271; Mountnorris, earl of, 255; Moyse, T. 283; Mules, rev. C. 286; Murray, rev. C. 291; Murray, J. E. 211; Musgrave, J. 245

Neave, W. A. 278; Nedham, maj.-gen. 207; Nesbitt, maj.-gen. 290; Neville, capt. 268; Newport, maj. 262; Nicholas, comm. r. n. 253; Nicholl, Iltid, 287; Nicholls, rev. D. 205; Nicholson, mrs. 206; Nicholson, Fr. 217; Norreys, R. J. J. 288; Nugent, adm. sir C. E. 192

Oakley, lady, 196; O'Ferral, S. A. 266; O'Hara, H. 252; O'Hanlon, H. M. 249; Oldenburgh, grand-duchess of, 201; Oliver, rev. S. 240; Onslow, rev. G. W. 208; O'Reilly, col. 217; Ord, rev. T. C. 276; Ouseley, rt. hon. sir G. 283; Overbury, J. 276; Overs, J. 273; Owen, mrs. 268

Parker, lady Hyde, 227; Parsons, rev. H. J. 259; Parsons, lady E. 288; Parsons, rev. J. 258; Paynter, S. 258; Peale, E. 272; Pechell, lady Brooke, 269; Peirse, W. C. 289; Pelly, rev.

Deaths—*continued.*

F. 252; Penn, Granville, 272; Penoyre, rev. T. L. S. 193; Penrice, J. 281; Perring, J. P. 254; Pether, S. 224; Peyton, J. J. W. 261; Philips, R. 222; Philipps, R. M. 263; Philipps, E. 276; Phipps, dr. 239; Pickering, miss E. 190; Pigott, sir G. 245; Pitt, dr. 270; Pitts, J. 233; Place, L. 289; Plunkett, W. 257; Portland, duchess of, 236; Powell, rev. W. 193; Powell, rev. J. 233; Powerscourt, visc. 261; Powys, hon. E. 269; Pratt, rev. J. 277; Preston, rev. S. 200; Preston, dean, 279; Priestley, J. 216; Pritchett, M. 269

Quayle, T. 287

Raeburn, mrs. 236; Rennell, rev. G. 279; Reynolds, T. 292; Rigden, J. 256; Roberts, miss, 217; Roberts, rev. W. 270; Roberts, rev. E. 282; Rodes, rev. C. H. R. 213; Rogers, rev. T. E. 271; Rokeby, L. 253; Rolleston, mrs. 221; Rookes, R. 260; Ross, mr. 271; Ross, mrs. 283; Rossmore, lady 263; Rothwell, W. 259; Russell, hon. Car. 229; Ruthven, G. 229

Samuda, J. 282; Sanders, rev. C. 285; Sansome, Thos. 267; Sargon, G. 292; Saunders, D. 283; Saye and Sele, lord, 282; Scholefield, J. 252; Scott, maj.-gen. 256; Scott, lady A. E. 261; Scott, Js. 271; Sculthorpe, J. 207; Senhouse, rev. J. L. 268; Shadwell, W. L. 271; Sharp, Granville, 262; Sharpe, W. H. 277; Sheepshanks, archd. 289; Shelley, sir T. 234; Siddons, mrs. H. 278; Sidmouth, visc. 208; Sidney, R. C. 221; Simson, lt.-col. 230; Sitwell, rev. W. 250; Skerret, lt.-col. 267; Slingsby, rev. H. J. 236; Smith, capt. r. n. 271; Smith, E. B. 280; Smith, rev. F. 283; Smith, rev. A. 289; Smith, lady Anne C. 289; Somes, J. 204; Spain, donna Carlotta, infante of, 202; Speirs, A. 275; Spencer, M. 276; Spry, rev. W. 265; Spry, capt. 286; St. Aubyn, rev. J. M. 200; St. John, hon. C. R. 197; St. John, capt. 283; St. John, gen. 283; Standly, H. P. 239; Stanhope, W. S. 267; Stephenson, rev. G. 200; Stewart, W. T. 288; Stiglmayer, J. B. 223; Stopford, hon. and rev. R. B. 288; Stuart, E. 270; Stubbs, lt.-gen. sir T. W. 235; Sugden, F. 270; Survilliers, count de (Joseph Bonaparte), 257; Sutton, rev. T. M. 278; Sweden, king of, 218; Swiney, dr. G. 197; Syer, rev. B. B. 232; Symes, B. A. 263

INDEX.

Deaths—*continued.*

Tancred, sir T. 265; Taylor, R. 273; Thexton, rev. J. 250; Thomas, G. 259; Thomas, Moy, 271; Thompson, vice-adm. 245; Thorn, lt.-col. sir W. 189; Thorwaldsen, 226; Thurlow, rev. J. 207; Thwaites, J. A. 276; Tierney, mrs. 223; Tierney, mrs. 225; Tiffin, rev. W. 288; Toll, H. L. 259; Tomlinson, comm. 246; Tothill, rev. J. 288; Trevelyan, rev. J. T. 266; Trimmer, miss, 288; Tuckfield, R. H. 292; Tupper, M. 288; Turnour, rev. E. J. 240; Tuscany, archd. Regnier of, 262; Tyndale, T. W. 262.

Urmston, maj. 250; Usherwood, comm. r. n. 289; Uxbridge, cntss. 225.

Van Mildert, mrs. C. 291; Vawdrey, D. 196; Vernon, mrs. 205; Vernon, G. J. 290; Voase, W. 262; Vyvyan, rev. T. H. 271.

Wadman, J. 288; Wallace, lord, 213; Waller, lt.-col. sir J. 269; Waller, rev. W. 277; Wallop, lady U. A. 289; Walpole, E. 274; Walsh, mr. 288; Walshe, Holwell, 292; Walsingham, lady, 236; Warrington, D. R. 270; Watson, rev. G. 216; Watson, sir C. 264; Way, lt.-gen. sir G. 212; Webster, T. 291; Welch, rev. J. R. 272; Weldens, G. F. 281; Wells, lady, 236; Western, lord, 280; Wharton, G. 202; White, lt.-col. 217; Wilbraham, hon. R. B. 239; Wilkinson, rev. M. 197; Williams, rev. J. 240; Williams, rev. R. 252; Williamson, capt. 289; Wilmot, lady, 292; Wilson, sir I. 287; Wilson, mrs. R. 261; Wise, rear-adm. 251; Witham, H. 286; Wodsworth, rev. C. 228; Wollen, rev. W. 200; Wolley, mrs. 235; Woodfall, G. 290; Woodforde, col. 255; Wortley, hon. C. 243; Wright, mrs. 207; Wright, John, 215; Wright, lt. r. n. 273; Wyndham, W. 112.

Yonge, rev. W. 287; Young, C. M. 259; Young, rev. J. 263; Young, dr. 271.

Durham, memorial to the Earl of, 92

Executions: at Stafford of Sarah Westwood for poisoning her husband, 8; of a woman at Heidelberg, 12

Finance Accounts—i. Public Income, 372; ii. Public Expenditure, 374; iii. Disposition of Grants, 365; iv. Public Funded Debt, 386; v. Unfunded Debt, 385; vi. Trade and Navigation, 388

Fine Arts, Royal Commission of, Visit of Her Majesty to the exhibition at Westminster Hall, 71; award of the Commissioners, 75

Fires—the Brig *Theresa* burnt at Devonport, boy burnt, 28; Manchester Theatre burnt, 52; Naworth Castle destroyed, 55; at Gravesend, 64; Blamphayne House destroyed, 84; stage-coach destroyed, 93; incendiary fires in Cambridgeshire, 110; and at Bury St. Edmunds, 120; at Strathaven, 131; destruction of the grand stand at Newcastle, 145; in Guildford-street, several lives lost, 154; at Hartlebury Castle, 157

France—hostile feeling of the French towards England undiminished, [228]; not shared by the Government, [229]; addresses to the King on New Year's Day, [229]; M. Sauzet elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, [229]; remarkable speech of M. Lafitte, visit of the Duc de Bourdeaux to England, [230]; address from Chamber of Peers, [231]; debate on the address, chiefly referring to the Legitimists, [232]; similar address in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Berryer defends himself, [233]; two Parisian journals condemned for advocating the cause of the Duc de Bordeaux, [235]; M. Thiers vehemently attacks the foreign policy of Ministers, [235]; defended by M. Duchatel, [236]; on debate of separate paragraphs, M. Ducos denies the prosperity of France, answered by M. Cunin Gridaine, [237]; election of M. Lafitte annulled on ground of corruption, [239]; M. Billault attacks the foreign policy, [238]; answered by M. Guizot, summary of his speech, [239]; M. Thiers attacks the English alliance, [242]; M. Guizot's able answer, [244]; M. Billault attacks the Right of Search, debate, [248]; M. Berryer and M. de la Rochejacquelin defend the Duc de Bourdeaux, debate, [250]; address adopted, [253]. Tahiti: question causes much ill blood, a treaty establishing a protectorate violated by Admiral Dupetit Thouars, who assumes a sovereignty, [254]; act disavowed by the French government, debate on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, speech of M. de Carné and Admiral de Mackau, [255]; M. Guizot's reply, [256]; second debate, speeches of MM. Berryer and Guizot, [257]; and of M. Thiers, [260]; seizure and

INDEX.

France—*continued.*
pulsion of Mr. Pritchard the English consul, indignation in England at this outrage, [260]; Sir R. Peel's declaration, the French government make reparation, [261]; war with Morocco, [261]; the Prince de Joinville bombards Tangiers, [262]; and Mogador, description of the town, [263]; Marshal Bugeaud completely defeats the Moorish army at Isly, [265]; new session of the Chambers opened by the King, [266]; the Duc d'Angoulême dies at Goritz, [267]

France—Trial of the duke de Montmorency for distributing seditious medals, 122

French—Visit of the King of the, to England, and proceedings, 112; his departure, 117; a frightful storm preventing his embarkation at Portsmouth, he proceeds to Dover, 118; disastrous fire at the New Cross station, nearly intercepts the train, 118

GERMANY—General conference at Vienna, resolutions there adopted, [277];

Glasgow — Contested election for the Lord Rectorship, 138

Gold and silver coinage, 24

GREECE—Constitution and charter drawn up by National Assembly, copy of it, [273]; accepted by the King, new ministry formed, [276]

Harman, sale of the pictures of Mr. Jeremiah, 68

Hay, Straw, &c., prices of 419

Hydrophobia, dreadful death from, 67.

Incendiarism—Youthful criminals, 75; in the eastern counties, 81; several fires in Cambridgeshire, 110; in Norfolk, 138

INDIA—Our possessions tranquil, startling recall of Lord Ellenborough the Governor-General, [280]; discussed in Parliament, [281]; speculations on the causes, [282]; Sir H. Hardinge appointed Governor-General, address of the Chairman of the Court of Directors to him, [283]; address of the inhabitants of Calcutta to Lord Ellenborough, and his reply, [285]—*See* under PARLIAMENT, Affairs of India

Iowa Indians in London, 80; their festivities, 91

IRELAND—Arrival of the new Viceroy, Lord Heytesbury, 80; liberation of Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners, 95; great triumph throughout

Ireland—*continued.*
Ireland, 96; rescript from the Pope to the Romish clergy, 148; the State Trial, an abridgment of the proceedings against Mr. O'Connell and others, 304

Italian Opera, origin, 33

Lamotte, death of Madame, 65

Law and Police—The great will forgeries, Barber and others, 5; trial of Christina Gilmour for murder at Edinburgh, 7; the Duke of Brunswick *v.* the King of Hanover, judgment, 8; commission of lunacy on Princess Bariatinski, 9; Smith *v.* M'Neill, assault, 13; sentence, Holt and Brander, (the *Age*) for libel on Duke of Brunswick, 14; Mr. C. Mathews, the comedian, before the Court of Bankruptcy, 15; singular charge of conspiracy, 15; trial of Lieut. Grant for murder of Col. Fawcett, 17; Frazer *v.* Bagley, crim. con., 19; fraud on the Customs, 21; Lord W. Paget *v.* Earl of Cardigan, crim. con., 21; conviction of Thomas Holt (*Age* newspaper) for libel on Lord W. Paget, 25; trial of G. Lowther and M. Pearson for murder, 31; coach robbery of 1,500 sovereigns, 32; sentence for writing threatening letters, 34; judicial advice, 35; astonishing depravity, 37; trial of J. Cook for bigamy, 39; escape of a convict, 40; trial of Mary Furley for child-murder, 44; courageous defence against robbers, 48; libel on the Duke of Marlborough, 53; attack on the gambling-houses, 53; action against Mr. Fothergill for malicious injury, 53; Lord Huntingtower at the Insolvent Debtors' Court, 56; assault by a Member of Parliament, 75; singular case at Limerick assizes, 77; court-martial on Lieut. Gray, 81; Rev. J. F. Todd suspended, 83; trial of Belaney for murder, 89; robbery at the Bank of England, chase and capture of W. Burgess, 143; conviction of J. K. Winterbottom for forgery, 146; trial of a quack doctor at Liverpool, 147; acquittal of Jane Railton and others for child-murder, 153

LAW CASES—An abridgment of the proceedings against D. O'Connell and others, at Dublin, 304; Rolls Court, the Duke of Brunswick *v.* the King of Hanover, 338; House of Lords—claim to the dukedom of Sussex, 342; Prerogative Court—White *v.* Repton, 346; Arches Court—Office of judge promoted by Titchmarsh against Chap-

INDEX.

Law Cases—*continued.*
man, 347; in the Queen's Bench—Kinder *v.* Lord Ashburton, the Hon. Francis Baring, and Mr. H. St. John Mildmay, 349; in the Exchequer—Wood *v.* Peel, 350; Central Criminal Court—trial of William Ross Touchett for murder, 352; Consistory Court—Earl of Dysart *v.* Countess of Dysart, 355; in the Queen's Bench—Alexander Beresford Hope *v.* Harmer and others, executors of Henry Philip Hope, 361; Middlesex Sessions—trial of Jane Tyrwhitt for larceny, 366

Liebig, reception of the celebrated Professor at Glasgow, 121

Literary curiosities, sale of Mr. Bright's library, 68

Literary and scientific institutions in the United Kingdom, Parliamentary return of, 68

Lord Mayor's Day, the procession, 134

Marriage Act—Copy of the Act concerning bans and marriages in certain district churches or chapels, 433

MARRIAGES, 170

Meteorological Table, 420

Meteors, periodical; display in Flanders, 86

Metternich, honourable origin of the name of, 60

Millbank Prison, Report of the Inspectors, 466

MINISTRY, list of the, at the meeting of Parliament, 158

MISCELLANEOUS—Number of the English in France, 1; escape of six convicts from Nottingham Gaol, 1; the Mormonites, trial of a man for murdering his wife, 2; an excellent law for English residents in France, 3; Sarah Gale (companion of the murderer Greenacre) at Port Philip, 7; discovery of a skeleton on Blackheath, 10; an innocent convict, 11; the Belgian dog-markets. 12; a child for sale, 12; will of the Marquis of Wellesley, 12; honesty the best policy, 14; increased value of property near London, 14; pardon of a Reform Bill rioter, 16; dormouse sent by post, 17; human skeletons found in Berks, 17; extraordinary marriages, 17; Sandwich Islands newspaper, 18; a second Daniel Lambert, 18; reverse of fortune, 20; fossil remains in Devonshire, 20; Bethlehem Hospital statistics, 24; gold and silver coin, 24; manifolding, 24; sovereigns of Europe, their ages, 25; the feast of Esther, 26; the Thames

Miscellaneous—*continued.*
Tunnel, 26; the Ojibbeway Indians, 26; body found among the snow, 27; race with a steam-engine, 27; an unwelcome visitor, 28; fees in the Chancery and law courts, 31; an English avalanche, 32; the Italian Opera, 33; the General Post Office, 35; cost of the poor, 36; mortality in the line, 37; extraordinary despatch of letters, 39; the last of the Royal George, 40; railways, 41; estate of the Baroness de Feucheres, 42; the last of the Stuarts, 43; law officers for the last ten years, 45; a surprise for the Parisians, 45; the elephant in the Regent's Park, 47; duelling in the army prohibited, 49; the northern circuit, 51; criminal lunatics, 53; strange malady in New Brunswick, 54; Lord Thanet's fox, 54; private banks, 58; excursion trains on the London and Brighton railway, 58; the Whitsun holidays, 58; American hoax, 59; honourable origin of Prince Metternich's name, 60; death of Madame Lamotte, 65; equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington at the Royal Exchange, 67; literary curiosities, Mr. Bright's sale, 68; sale of Mr. Harman's collection of pictures, 68; singular superstition, 70; railways, expenses of, 70; Nabob of Surat's visits to the Court of Chancery, 74; thunder-storm at Oxford, 76; Capt. Warner's experiment at Brighton, 77; Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Southampton, 79; heroic feat in Longford, 80; presents to Her Majesty, 80; the Iowa Indians in London, 80; their festivities, 91; violent storms on the coast, 83; abolition of imprisonment for debt, 87; banquet to Sir W. Nott and Sir R. Sale, 88; extraordinary escape, 100; the Doncaster St. Leger, 105; strange custom in Belgium, 105; aquatic journeys of Mr. Barry, the clown, 106; meeting of British Association at York, 108; the Duke of Wellington's laconism, 109; courageous defence against robbers, 123; strange fanaticism, 123; Stoneleigh Abbey taken forcible possession of, 123; new judge in the Common Pleas, Mr. Erle, 132; Tracy peerage, novel inquiry, 132; Lord Mayor's day, the procession, 134; longevity, 155; robber destroyed by a dog, 157

Mortality, tables of, 420

Murders—of Lord Grantley's gamekeeper at Guilford, 5; at Deptford, of two children by their mother, and

INDEX.

Murders—*continued.*
of the murdress, 7; execution of Sarah Westwood for poisoning her husband, at Stafford, 8; arrest of persons for a murder 14 years before, in Ireland, 9; at Brighton, of Mr. H. Solomon, 29; at Newcastle, by Mark Sherwood, 29; of Anne Griffiths, at Wednesbury, 36; of Frances Elizabeth Crouch, by her husband, 37; at Havre, 38; and suicide at Worcester, 70; frightful series of murders at Boston, 78; murder and suicide at Belper, 47; attempted by a maniac, 48; on Battersea Bridge, of Sarah Macfarlane, by Dalmas, 51; of Anne Saville and three children, at Nottingham, 57; execution of the murderer, and frightful catastrophe, 86; at Weston-super-Mare, 65; murder of Mrs. Belaney, 89; in county Clare, 132

Norbury, lord, P. Doolan tried and acquitted for the murder of, 74

Nott, banquet to Sir W. 88; his reception at Carmarthen, 104

O'Connell, liberation of Mr., and his friends, 95

Offences—A. Burke fined for driving a pony to death, 5; daring abduction, 89; attempt to blow up a mine, 91; robbery of 1,500*l.* from the Great Western Railway, 94; outrage at Newcastle on the house of Belaney, acquitted of murder, 105; affray with poachers, two men shot, 135; great robbery at the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers, Towgood, and Co., 141; outrage at the funeral of the Earl of Limerick, 155

Oxford—Decision of the delegates of appeals, in case of McMullen *v.* Hampden, 3; thunder storm at, 76; contested election for the Vice-Chancellorship, 120

Parliament—The ceremony of opening Parliament, 14

PARLIAMENT—Opened by the Queen in person: Her Majesty's speech, [2]; speech of Earl of Eldon in moving the Address, [4]; and of Lord Hill in seconding it, [5]; Speech of Marquis of Normanby respecting Irish affairs, [6]; Lord Brougham, [7]; the Marquis of Clanricarde, [9]; Address agreed to, [9]; Address moved in the Commons by Lord Clive, [9]; seconded by Mr. Cardwell, [10]; Mr. Hume moves an amendment, [11]; Mr. S. Crawford another; Speeches of Mr. Warburton, Mr. Wallace, and Lord John Russell, [13]; Sir R. Peel's speech in reply, [16]; Speech of Lord Palmerston, [18]; of Mr. Roebuck and Lord Howick, [19]; summary of other speeches, [19], [21]; Mr. Crawford's amendment rejected by majority of 256, Mr. Hume's by majority of 186; Address carried, [21]

Stoppage of the Supplies—Mr. S. Crawford's motion, [21]; seconded by Mr. Williams, [22]; Sir R. Peel's speech in reply, [23]; speeches of Mr. Hume, Colonel Sibthorp, and Mr. Trelawney; motion rejected by majority of 118, [24]

Affairs of India—Lord Ashley's motion respecting the Ameers of Scinde, [26]; Mr. Roebuck moves an amendment, [28], which finds no seconder: Mr. E. Tennent and Sir J. Hobhouse defend the policy, [30]; Sir R. Peel's defence of the Indian Government, [31]; Lord John Russell's speech, [32]; motion rejected by majority of 134; vote of thanks to Sir C. Napier and army in Scinde proposed in Lords by Earl of Ripon, his eulogistic speech, [33]; eulogy confirmed by Duke of Wellington, [34]; similar motion in Commons proposed by Sir R. Peel, seconded by Lord John Russell, [35]; is opposed by Viscount Howick; his speech, [35]; debate; defence by Sir C. Napier, [36]; motion carried by large majority, [37]; the Earl of Ripon and Sir R. Peel announce recall of Lord Ellenborough by the Directors; the Duke of Wellington's declaration, [37]; discussions in both Houses, [40]; Mr. Hume moves for copies of correspondence, [45]; opposed by Sir R. Peel, and rejected by majority of 176, [46], [49]

Affairs of Canada—Mr. Roebuck attacks the policy of the Government, [49]; defended by Lord Stanley, [50]; speeches of Mr. Hume, Mr. C. Buller, Lord J. Russell, and Sir R. Peel, [51]

Foreign Policy—Lord Palmerston reviews the foreign policy of Government, [52]; Sir R. Peel's reply, [53]

Irish Affairs—The Marquis of Normanby moves address to the Queen, and attacks the whole ministerial policy of Government, [54]; followed by Marquis of Clanricarde; Earl of Roden's defence, [55]; after debate rejected by majority of 97, [56]; similar attack in

INDEX.

Parliament—*continued.*

Commons by Lord J. Russell, [56]; seconded by Mr. Wyse, [59]; Sir J. Graham defends Government at great length, [59]; debate continues nine nights; summary of debate; speeches of Lord Clements, Mr. Young, Sir G. Grey, [62], Lord Eliot, [63], Mr. Shaw, Lord Howick, [64], Lord Stanley, [65], Mr. Macaulay, [67], Sir W. Follett, Sir T. Wilde, [69], the Attorney-General for Ireland, [71], Sir F. Pollock, [74], Mr. O'Connell, [77], Mr. Sheil, [78]; Sir R. Peel sums up debate, [81]; after reply from Lord J. Russell, House divides, majority for Ministers 99, [85]; bills for amending the Registration and Corporations Acts, brought in by Lord Eliot, [86]; desultory discussion, [88]; bills abandoned at close of session, [90]; Mr. Hume's motion for abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant, [91], opposed by Sir R. Peel and Lord J. Russell, [91]; and withdrawn, [93]; Mr. Ward's motion on the Irish church; his speech, [93]; debate; speeches of Lord Eliot, Mr. Shaw, [94], Mr. Redington, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. M. O'Connell, [95], Sir C. Napier, Mr. V. Smith, Sir J. Graham, [96], Lord J. Russell, [97]; Sir R. Peel, [98], Mr. Sheil, [99], Sir H. Inglis; House divides; majority against motion [100]; Charitable Donations and Bequests Bill introduced by Government; explained by Sir J. Graham, [100]; measure well received, and second reading carried, [103]; Mr. M. J. O'Connell's attempt to obstruct in committee finds no seconder; bill passed, [104]; a large number of obsolete penal enactments against the Roman Catholics abolished, [104], with trifling opposition, [105]

Factories Bill—Sir J. Graham introduces a Factory Bill without the educational clauses, [107]; in committee Lord Ashley moves further limitation, [108]; important debate of two nights; speeches of Sir J. Graham, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. S. Wortley, [110], Mr Ward, Lord F. Egerton, Lord Howick, Mr. Bright, [111], Mr. Warburton, Sir G. Grey, Sir J. Graham, [112], Mr. McGeachy, Mr. Labouchere, [113], Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Fielden, Sir R. Peel, [114], Lord J. Russell, [115]; Lord Ashley's amendment carried; majority against Government 9, [115]; the subject re-debated; speech of Mr. Cardwell, [116], Mr. C. Buller, [117], Sir J. Graham; both parties defeated; majority against Government proposition 3, against Lord Ashley's 7, [118]; Sir J. Graham refuses compromise, and proposes to withdraw bill, [118]; after discussion Lord Ashley acquiesces, and bill withdrawn, [120]; new bill introduced without restrictive clauses, [121]; Lord Ashley's intentions; debate on second reading, [121]; bill passes through committee; debate taken on third reading; arguments of Lord Ashley, [122], Sir J. Graham, [124], Mr. Labouchere, Mr. C. Wood, Sir R. Peel, [126], Lord J. Russell, [128]; third reading carried by majority of 138; bill passes quietly through the Lords; speech of Marquis of Normanby, [129], of Lord Brougham, [131]; Lord Campbell and others; bill passes, [133]

Corn Laws and Free Trade—Mr. Cobden's motion for inquiry as to protection duties; his arguments, [134]; Mr. Gladstone's reply, [136]; debate; summary of the different speeches, [137]; motion rejected by majority of 91, [139]; Mr. Ricardo's motion for non-reciprocity, [139]; after short debate, House counted out, [141]; Mr. Villiers' annual motion against the Corn Laws; his speech, [141]; Mr. Ferrand's amendment, [143]; Mr. Gladstone meets proposition with a direct negative; his arguments, [143]; debate; speech of Lord J. Russell, Mr. Miles, Lord Howick, [145]; debate adjourned; speeches of Mr. A. S. O'Brien, Captain Layard, Colonel Rushbrooke, Lord Rendlesham, Mr. Ward, [147], Sir J. Trollope, Mr. M. Gibson, [148], Mr. G. Bankes, Mr. Cobden, [149], Sir R. Peel, [150], Mr. Ellice; Mr. Villiers' reply; majority against the motion 204

Finance—Reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per cents. proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, [152], and carried unanimously, [154]; annual financial statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, [155]; its favourable results, and remission proposed, [156]; sugar duties referred to, [157]; Mr. F. Baring criticises the statement, [157]; Sir R. Peel defends the budget, [158]; after discussion motion agreed to, [162]; customs duties bill; Mr. Ewart's proposition to equalize duty on coffee defeated, [162]; sugar duties bill; able speech of Mr.

INDEX.

Parliament—*continued.*

Goulburn in proposing the Government plan of discriminating duties, [162]; Lord J. Russell's amendment, [165]; Mr. Gladstone defends Government plan, [167]; speeches of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. Hume, Mr. T. Baring; majority in favour of Government, [169]; in committee on bill Mr. P. Miles proposes a reduction in favour of colonial sugars; debate, [170]; Mr. Goulburn opposes; Mr. Labouchere supports motion, [171]; after debate, House divides; majority against Ministers 20, [174]; Sir R. Peel announces the course Ministers intend to follow, and calls on the House to revise their decision, [174]; debate; speeches of Lord J. Russell, Mr. P. Miles, [177], Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Disraeli, [178], Lord Howick, [181], Lord Stanley, Lord Palmerston, [182], Mr. Roebuck, [183]; House divides; majority in favour of Government 22, [184]; Mr. T. Duncombe taunts Sir R. Peel; his defence, [184]; Lord Dalhousie introduces the Bill in the Lords, [186]; Lord Monteagle opposes the bill, [186]; speeches of Lord Brougham, Earl St. Vincent, Marquis of Lansdowne, [188]; bill passes, [189].

Bank Charter, and Monetary Regulations—Sir R. Peel's able speech on proposing a revisal of the Bank charter; summary of his plans, [191]; copy of the resolutions, [196]; further explanation of his views, [197]; plans generally approved of, [198]; on second reading of the bill Mr. Hawes proposes an amendment, [200]; Mr. Goulburn's reply, [201]; speeches of Sir W. Clay, Mr. Hume, [202], Mr. C. Buller, [203], Mr. Masterman, Mr. Warburton, Sir R. Peel, [204]; majority against amendment, [205]; after further discussion bill passed, [206]; bill passes the Lords without division, [209]

Dissenters' Chapels Bill—Proposed in the Lords, causes great excitement, [206]; passes the Lords after vigorous opposition; strongly opposed in Commons; immense number of petitions; speech of the Attorney-General, [207]; Sir R. Inglis opposes it, [208]; speech of Mr. Macaulay, [209] Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sheil, [210], Sir R. Peel, [211]; passes the Commons with amendments, which are opposed in the Lords by the Bishop of London, but is passed, [213]

Parliament—*continued.*

St. Asaph and Bangor Dioceses Bill—Earl of Powis renews his attempt to prevent their union, [213]; the Duke of Wellington opposes the motion; speeches of the Bishop of Bangor, Archbishop of Canterbury, [214], Bishops of St. David's and Exeter, [215]; majority in favour of the bill, [217]; the Duke of Wellington announces that the Queen's consent is necessary, and will not be given, [217]; discussion; bill withdrawn, [218]

Miscellaneous Measures—The Joint Stock Companies' Regulations Act, the Railway Act, the South Wales Turnpike Act, the Poor Law Amendment Act, [218]

The Post Office Question—Mr. T. Duncombe violently attacks Sir J. Graham respecting opening letters at the Post Office; summary of the proceedings, [220]

Lord J. Russell reviews the session, [222]; Sir R. Peel's reply, [224]; Parliament adjourns to September, to give judgment on writ of error, and is then prorogued by commission; the Lords Commissioners' speech, [225]

PATENTS, List of, 499

Pictures, sale of Mr. Jeremiah Harman's collection of, 69

Piracy, and massacre on board the *Saladin*, 69

POETRY, 505

Poor—cost of the, 36

PORTUGAL—Opening of the Cortes, [271]; revolt at Almeida, headed by Count Bomfim, [271]; place surrenders, revolters escape, [272]; arbitrary measures of the Costa Cabral ministry, [272]; unsuccessful motion for abolishing slavery; cortes prorogued, [273]

Post Office, the General, 85; returns relative to—i. of the number of chargeable letters passed through the London General Post since the reduction in 1839, 401; ii. of letters passed through the London District Post during the same period, 402; iii. a comparative statement of the number of letters delivered in each week for the same period, 403; iv. an account of the gross and net Post Office revenue and cost of management, 404; v. a return of the number and amount of money orders in England and Wales, 404; vi. the same for London, 404; [these returns in continuation from Vol. lxxxiii.]; report from the select com-

INDEX.

Post Office—*continued.*
mittee of the House of Commons, 440; of the House of Lords, 463
Pottinger, banquet to Sir Henry, 150
Promotions, 293
Prussia—Attempt to assassinate the king, [276]; arrival of Prince William of, on a visit to the Queen, 87
Public Documents—Finance Accounts for the year 1844, 372; returns relating to light gold and silver coin, 391; returns relating to the issue of promissory notes by private banks and the Bank of England, and to the bullion in the Bank of England, 397; return of the gross and net receipts of customs duties in the year 1843 compared with the receipts of the year 1842 in England, 398; in Scotland, 400

Post Office—i. return of the number of chargeable letters passed through the London General Post since the reduction in 1839, 401; ii. of letters passed through the London District Post during the same period, 402; iii. a comparative statement of the number of letters delivered in each week for the same period, 403; iv. an account of the gross and net Post Office revenue and cost of management, 404; v. a return of the number and amount of money orders in England and Wales, 404; vi. the same for London

List of the public general Acts passed session 1844, 405; local and personal acts, 410; private Acts, *printed*, 414; private Acts, *not printed*, 417; prices of Stock, 418; average prices of Corn, Hay, Straw, Clover, and Butchers' Meat, 419; tables of Mortality, 420; table of Bankrupts, 420; Meteorological table, 420; University Honours, Oxford, 421, 422, Cambridge, 423, 424; international Copyright Act, 425; the Marriage Act, 433; an account of the revenues of the bishoprics of St. Asaph, Bangor, Llandaff, and St. David's, 437; report from the select committee of the House of Commons on the Post Office, 440, of the House of Lords, 463; report of the inspectors of Millbank prison, 466; statement of the number of persons committed, convicted, and executed for arson since 1837, 479; treaty for the marriage of H. R. H. the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, 480

Queen, The—Accident to, 3; return of Prince Albert from Germany, 42; visits of the Emperor of Russia and the
Queen, the—*continued.*
King of Saxony, 60; presents to, 80; accouchement of Her Majesty, birth of a prince, 84; visit of Prince William of Prussia, 87; presents by Louis Philippe, 98; christening of the infant Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, 99; Her Majesty's departure to Scotland, arrival and proceedings there, 101; Her Majesty's habits and pursuits in Scotland, 106; return to England, 111; visit of H. M. Louis Philippe; his arrival, 112; proceeding, 116, and departure, 117; a frightful storm preventing his embarkation at Portsmouth, proceeds to Dover, 118; great fire at the station at the time, 118; visit to the Victory on the anniversary of Trafalgar, 121; Her Majesty's visit to the Marquis of Exeter at Burghley, 136; visits the cattle show at the Baker Street Bazaar, 148
Queen Dowager, the—Her departure for the continent, 65

Railways, expenses of, 70
Robbery at the Bank of England—capture of W. Burgess, the robber, 143
Rogers, Towgood and Co., a great robbery at their banking-house, 141
Royal Agricultural Society, their meeting at Brighton, 79
Royal Exchange, the new edifice opened by Her Majesty, 126
Russia—Visit of the Emperor to the Queen, and his proceedings, 60; the Emperor's couch, 67

Sale, banquet to Sir R., 88; at Southampton, 145
Saxony, visit of the King of, to Her Majesty, and his proceedings, 60; visits the House of Lords, 66
Scinde—dreadfully unhealthy to the troops, mutiny of regiments ordered to march thither; the 34th N. I. ignominiously broken, [286]—*See* under Parliament—Affairs of India.
Sheriffs, List of, for the year 1844
Shipwrecks, of the *Shepherdess*, on the Goodwin Sands, 10; of the *Severn* steamer, 50; of the *Manchester* steamer, all hands lost, 66; of the *Saladin*, piracy and massacre, 69; of the *Windsor Castle* steamer, 112; the *Sylph* run down by the *Orwell*, 152
Sombre, commission of lunacy on Mr. Dyce, 73
Sophia Matilda, death of H. R. H., 142; funeral at Windsor, 147

INDEX.

Sovereigns of Europe, their ages, 25
SPAIN—Sitting of the Cortes suspended, [267]; revolt at Alicant, headed by Bouet, [268]; city surrenders, and the conspirators shot, [268]; return of Queen Christina, [269]; new ministry under Narvaez; Queen mother openly married to Munoz, [269]; unsuccessful revolt of Zurbano, [269]
STATE PAPERS—Treaty with the Emperor of China, 483; Declaration respecting Transit Duties, 486; Supplementary Treaty, 487; Proclamation issued by Sir H. Pottinger, 492; Proclamation by the Imperial Commissioner, 493; Commission appointing J. F. Davis, Esq., to be Chief Superintendent at Hong Kong, 495
STATE TRIAL—The proceedings against Mr. O'Connell and others, at Dublin, 304
State of the country at the commencement of the year, [1]; an increasing revenue and reviving trade, [2]; Ireland the sole drawback, [2]; position of Government with respect to Mr. O'Connell, [2]
Stock, prices of, in each month, 418
Stowe, rejoicings at, on occasion of the Marquis of Chandos attaining his majority, 103
Suicides—at Paris, 50; in church of St. Gervais, Paris, 55; in somnambulism, 66; of a courier of the King of Hanover, 67; singular case of the Earl of Stradbroke's gamekeepers, 93; of man and wife at Kilmarnock, 124; of Mr. Serjeant Andrews, 133; singular suicide at Mile End, 141
Suicides—*continued.*
Surat, the Nabob of, visits the Court of Chancery, 74
Sweden—Death of the King (Bernadotte), succeeded by his son Oscar, his coronation, [279]
SWITZERLAND—Disturbances in the Valais and Lucerne, [279]

Taglioni, the danseuse, her divorce, 91
Thames Tunnel, the, 26
Tracy Peerage, novel inquiry, 132

UNITED STATES—Question of the annexation of Texas; treaty of annexation proposed and rejected by Congress, [297]; an army of observation stationed on the frontier, [297]; message from the Senate, [298]; Anson Jones elected President of Texas; his manifesto, [298]; contest for the Presidency of the United States, [299]; unexpected election of Mr. Polk, [300]; 142; extracts from the message of President Tyler to Congress, [300]
University Honours—Oxford, 421, 422; Cambridge, 423, 424

Warner, Captain, his experiment at Brighton, the ship *John o' Gaunt* destroyed, 77
Wellesley, will of the Marquis of, 12
Wellington, equestrian statue of the Duke of, before the Royal Exchange, 67
West Indies, earthquake in, 92

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