THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY

AND

POLITICS

OF THE YEAR

1845.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR F. & J. RIVINGTON;

1846.
LONDON:

GEORGE WOODFALL AND SON,

ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET.
CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
State of Public Affairs at the commencement of the Year—General Prosperity of the Country and improvement of the Revenue—Great increase of Railway Undertakings—Stability of Sir R. Peel's Government—Prospects of the Corn Law Question—Opening of Parliament by the Queen in person, on the 4th of February—Speech from the Throne—The Address in the House of Lords is moved by the Marquis Camden, and seconded by Lord Glenlyon—Speeches of the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Hardwick, Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Aberdeen—The Address is agreed to nem. con.—In the House of Commons it is moved by Mr. Charteris, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Baring, who refers in decided terms to the improved Prosperity of the Commercial Classes—Lord John Russell declares his intention to vote for the Address, but animadverts with some censure upon several points referred to by the preceding Speakers, especially the Affair of Tahiti, and the Condition of Ireland—Mr. Gladstone enters into an Explanation of the Causes which had led to his withdrawal from the Cabinet—Sir R. Peel vindicates the Proceedings of Government in answer to the animadversions of Lord John Russell—Speeches of Sir C. Napier, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Sheil, Sir James Graham, Mr. Shaw, Lord Palmerston, Sir R. Inglis, Lord Howick, and other Members—The Address is carried unanimously.

CHAPTER II.
Finance and Commercial Policy—Sir Robert Peel brings forward his Budget on the 15th of February—His luminous and comprehensive speech on that occasion—Details of the Plan—Retention of the Income Tax and Reduction of Import Duties—Reception of the Scheme by the House of Commons—Observations of Lord John Russell, and other Members—Debate in the House of Commons on Financial Policy on the 17th, commenced by Lord J. Russell—Speeches of Mr. Roebuck, Sir George Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. C. Wood, Colonel Conolly, Mr. G. Bankes, Mr. Warburton, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Gibson, Mr. P. Miles, Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir Robert Peel, Viscount Howick, Sir John Tyrell, the Marquis of Granby, and other Members—The Amendment moved by Mr. Roebuck for modifying the Income Tax is rejected by 263 to 55—Further Debates in Committee on the Income Tax—On the 5th of March Mr. B.
Osborne moves that the Bill be committed on that day Six Months—Mr. F. T. Baring enters into a Critical Analysis of the Ministerial Budget—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Amendment is negatived after a Discussion, by 96 to 23—Mr. Curteis moves to continue the Tax for Two Years instead of Three—Motion rejected—The Bill passes through Committee—On the 10th of March Mr. C. Buller moves a Resolution in favour of modifying the Operation of the Income Tax—His Speech—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Lord Howick, Sir R. Peel, and other Members—The Resolution is negatived by a Majority of 128—On the third reading of the Bill several Amendments are moved without success, by Mr. R. Spooner and Sir R. H. Inglis—Bill passed—In the House of Lords it is discussed on the Motion for the third Reading, which is moved by the Earl of Ripon—Speeches of Lord Ashburnton, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Stanley, Lord Monteagle, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Brougham, and the Earl of Radnor—The Bill is passed—Customs Duties Bill—Debate in the House of Commons on the Sugar Duties—Mr. Gibson moves a Resolution in Committee for equalizing the Duties on Foreign and Colonial Sugars—Mr. Ewart seconds the Amendment, which is supported by Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Villiers, Lord Howick, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright; and opposed by Sir G. Clerk, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Amendment is rejected by 217 to 84—Various Amendments are proposed in Committee—The Bill is passed—Mr. F. T. Baring opposes the Auction Duties Abolition Bill—Speeches of Lord John Russell and Sir R. Peel—The Ministerial Proposition affirmed by a Majority of 137—Discussions on other portions of the New Tariff—It passes through the House of Commons—Debate on the Sugar Duties in the House of Peers—The Earl of Clarendon states objections to the proposed Arrangement—Lord Brougham vindicates the Bill—Lord Monteagle opposes the Principle of the Measure, and is answered by Lord Stanley—The Duke of Richmond opposes the Repeal of the Auction Duties, and urges Relief to the Landed Interest—The Earl of Dalhousie supports the Bill—Lord Monteagle opposes—The Amendment is lost by 33 to 15—The Duke of Richmond opposes other branches of the Customs Bill, but without success, and it becomes Law.

CHAPTER III.

Corn Laws and Free Trade—Mr. Cobden moves for a Committee to inquire into the Effects of Protection upon Agriculture—His Speech—He is answered by Mr. Sidney Herbert—Speeches of Viscount Howick, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Wodehouse—The Motion is rejected by 213 to 121—Mr. W. Miles brings forward a Resolution pledging the House to a Relief to the Agricultural Interest—The Motion is seconded by the Earl of March; opposed by Sir James Graham, on the part of the Government—Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Darby, and Mr. Bankes speak in favour of the Mo-
tion, which is resisted by Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. B. Escott, Mr. D'Israeli, and other Members, and is negatived by a Majority of 136—Mr. Ward's Annual Motion for an Inquiry into the Special Burdens and Exemptions affecting Land—Speeches of Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Vernon Smith—Resolution negatived by 182 to 109—Lord John Russell's Resolutions respecting the Condition of the Labouring Classes—Debate continued for two nights—Long and comprehensive Speech of Lord John Russell on the several Heads comprised in the Resolutions—Sir J. Graham answers him, and moves "the previous Question"—Mr. Sharman Crawford moves an Amendment—Speeches of Sir John Tyrrell, Mr. Villiers, Viscount Pollington, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. B. Escott, Lord Howick, Sir John Hamner, and Sir Robert Peel—After a Reply from Lord John Russell, the Resolutions are lost by 182 to 104; and Mr. Crawford's Amendment is also lost, by a Majority of 220—Mr. C. P. Villiers brings on his Annual Motion for a Committee on the Corn Laws on the 10th of June—He is supported by Mr. Oswald, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bright, Lord Howick, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Cobden; and opposed by Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Mr. Buck, Mr. George Bankes, and other Members—On a Division the Motion is rejected by 254 to 122.

CHAPTER IV.

Affairs of Ireland—Maynooth Improvement Bill—Objects and Design of this Measure—And State of Public Feeling respecting it—Sir R. Peel explains the Nature of his Plan for improving the College and increasing its revenue—Sir R. Inglis and several Conservative Members declare their opposition—Lord Francis Egerton, Lord Lincoln, and Lord John Russell support the Motion—On a Division, leave is given to bring in the Bill—Agitation in the country, and great number of Petitions against the Bill—Debate on the Second Reading—Mr. Colquhoun moves that it be read on that day ix months—The Discussion is continued for six nights in succession—Speeches of Mr. Grogan, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Arundel, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Earl of Lincoln, Mr. Byng, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Lord Ashley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bright, Lord John Manners, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Cumming Bruce, Sir George Grey, Colonel Sibthorp, Sir James Graham, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. S. Crawford, Lord John Russell, Sir R. H. Inglis, and Sir Robert Peel—The Second Reading is carried by 323 to 176—Subsequent discussions on the Bill, and various amendments, all of which are rejected—Mr. Ward moves a resolution for the application of existing ecclesiastical funds in Ireland to the purposes of the Bill—Discussion respecting the Irish Church—Important declaration of Lord Howick on this subject—Mr. Macaulay strongly condemns the establishment—Speech of Sir R. Peel—Mr. Ward's Resolution is rejected by 322 to 148—The Third Reading is carried on the 21st of
CONTENTS.

May by a Majority of 133—Mr. T. Duncombe moves to add a clause limiting the operation of the Bill to Three Years—It is negatived by 243 to 145—Protracted Debate in the House of Lords on the Second Reading of the Bill, which is moved by the Duke of Wellington—Speeches of the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Roden, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Stanley, Lord Charleville, Lord Montagle, Lord Brougham, Earl Spencer, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Exeter, Cashel, London, Norwich and St. David's—The Second Reading is carried by 226 to 69—Discussion on the committal of the Bill—Declaration of Lord Wharncliffe on Roman Catholic Endowment—The Third Reading is opposed by the Bishop of Llandaff, the Duke of Newcastle, and Earl of Winchelsea—Lord Campbell, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the Duke of Wellington speak in favour of the Bill, which is passed by a majority of 131.

CHAPTER V.

Academical Education in Ireland—Sir James Graham introduces the Ministerial Measure for the Establishment of New Colleges without Religious Distinctions—His Speech and the subsequent Debate—Remarks of Mr. Wyse—General Reception of the Plan by the House of Commons—Sir R. H. Inglis strongly denounces the Scheme on account of its disconnexion with Religion—Remarks of Sir Robert Peel—Leave given to bring in the Bill—Protracted Debate on the Second Reading, which is twice adjourned—Lord John Manners moves the Rejection of the Bill—Speeches of Lord Sandon, Sir James Graham, Sir R. H. Inglis, Lord John Russell, Lord Mahon, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Wyse, Mr. More O’Ferrall, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. M. J. O’Connell, Mr. Shaw, and other Members—On a Division, Lord John Manners’ Amendment is rejected by 311 to 46—Declaration of Mr. O’Connell against the separation of Education in the Colleges from Religion—Various Amendments proposed in the Bill in Committee—Lord John Russell, Mr. Wyse, and Sir H. W. Barron severally propose Alterations, which are negatived—Sir T. D. Acland proposes the Adoption of a Test to be taken by the Professors and Governing Bodies of the Colleges—Opposed by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, and other Members—It is rejected by 105 to 36—On the Third Reading being moved, Mr. B. Osborne proposes, as an Amendment, an Address to the Crown, praying for an Inquiry into the Management and Revenues of Trinity College, Dublin—Sir T. Fremantle opposes the Motion, which is supported by Mr. Warburton and Mr. Sheil, and resisted by Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Shaw, and Sir Robert Peel—Lord John Russell urges the Adoption of the principle of Complete Equality, both Civil and Religious, as to all Classes in Ireland—Mr. Osborne’s Amendment is rejected, and the Bill is read a Third Time by a majority of 151—The Second Reading in the House of Lords is moved by Lord Stanley—The Earl of Shrewsbury objects to the
Bill as divorcing Religion from Education, and he vindicates the Roman Catholic Creed—Speeches of Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Clifford, Lord Beaumont, and the Bishop of Norwich in favour, and of the Duke of Newcastle against the Bill—The Second Reading is carried without a Division—Discussion in Committee—Explanations of Lord Stanley—The Bill is passed

CHAPTER VI.

Colonial Policy—State of New Zealand—Mr. Somes moves for Papers respecting the Affairs of that Colony—Mr. Aglionby, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Mangles, and other Members impugn the Policy of the Government, and censure the Conduct of Captain Fitzroy—They are defended by Mr. Hope, Colonel Trevor, Colonel Wood, and Sir R. Peel, after which the Motion is carried—Mr. C. Buller brings the State of the Colony under the Notice of the House of Commons on the 17th June, moving a series of Resolutions, which leads to a protracted Debate—Speeches of Mr. Buller, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. G. Hope, Captain Rous, Mr. Barkly, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir Howard Douglas, Lord Howick, Mr. E. Ellice, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Sheil, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel—On a Division, the Resolutions are negatived by 223 to 172—The New Zealand Question again comes under Discussion on the 21st of July in the House of Commons—Mr. Ward presents a Petition from the New Zealand Company, praying the House to take Measures for allaying the apprehensions felt by the Colonists, and for reviving the Public Confidence in the Company—On the same day Mr. C. Buller moves a Resolution expressing the regret of the House at the State of Affairs in New Zealand, and affirming the necessity of a Change of Policy—The subject is debated for two Nights in succession—Outline of the Argument adduced in opposition to and in behalf of the Colonial Policy of Government—Mr. Buller's Motion is rejected by 153 to 89—On a subsequent evening it is announced that Negotiations are proceeding for an adjustment of the Differences between the Government and the New Zealand Company—The Oregon Question—Declaration of the President of the United States—Lord Clarendon brings the Subject before the House of Lords on the 14th of April—Answer of Lord Aberdeen—On the same day Lord John Russell in the House of Commons alludes to the same subject—Sir R. Peel makes an unequivocal Declaration of the determination of Government respecting it, which is received with great cheering

CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous Measures—Bill for the Relief of the Jews from Municipal Disabilities—Speech of the Lord Chancellor on its Introduction—Remarks of the Bishop of London, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Brougham, Colchester and Campbell—Speech of Sir R. Peel in moving the Second Reading in the House of Commons—The Bill is supported by Lord John
Russell, and other Members, and opposed by Sir R. H. Inglis, and Mr. Plumptre—it is read a second time by a majority of 91 to 11—The Bill is passed—Earl Powis renews his attempt in the House of Lords to repeal the Act for merging the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor—The Duke of Wellington opposes the Proposition—After a Debate Lord Powis's Motion is negatived by 129 to 97—Bill for the Amendment of the Poor Laws in Scotland—Its Principal Provisions—it is strongly opposed, but eventually becomes Law—Lord Ashley's Bills for the Regulation of Juvenile Labour in Calico Print Works, and for the better care of Lunatics in Asylums—they are adopted with some Modifications by the Government, and are carried—Sir R. Peel proposes Measures for the Regulation of Banking in Scotland and Ireland—Nature and Details of his Schemes—they are adopted with little Discussion—The Commons' Enclosure Bill—Its objects—Review of the Session—Lord John Russell, on a Motion for Papers, enters into an Examination of the Legislative Results of the Session and the Policy of the Ministry—he is answered at length by Sir James Graham—Remarks of Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Sheil, and other Members—Close of the Session on the 9th of August—Address delivered by the Speaker, and the Queen's Speech—Parliament is prorogued till the 24th October—Concluding Remarks on the Session—Novel Combinations of Parties, and growing Preponderance of Commercial Policy—Conclusion

CHAPTER VIII.

France.—Weakness of the Soult-Guizot Ministry in the French Chambers—Election of President and Vice-Presidents in the Chamber of Deputies—Illness and Resignation of M. Villemain, Minister for Public Instruction—Satisfactory Statement of the Minister of Finance—General Discussion on the Address, in the Chamber of Peers—Speeches of Count Molé and M. Guizot—Discussion on the first Paragraph of the Address—Speeches of Count de Montalembert and M. Martin du Nord—Debate on second Paragraph—Speeches of the Prince de la Moscowa, M. Guizot, and the Duc de Broglie—Address carried and presented to the King—An answer of Louis Philippe—General Debate on the Address commenced in the Chamber of Deputies—The Address—Speeches of M. de Tocqueville, M. Peyramont, M. Thiers, M. Guizot, and M. Dupin—Close of the general Discussion on the Address

CHAPTER IX.

Commencement of the Discussion on the separate Paragraphs of the Address—Amendment to first Paragraph proposed by M. de Carné, and rejected—Amendment to second Paragraph by M. Gustave de Beaumont—Speeches of M. de Beaumont, Marshal Bugeaud, M. Marc Girardin, and M. Guizot—Amendment proposed by M. Leon de Malleville to third Paragraph—Speeches of M. Peyramont, M. Odillon Barrot, M. Guizot, and M. Dufaure—

CHAPTER X.

SPAIN.—Capture and Execution of Zurbano—Abdication by Don Carlos of all claims to the Spanish Throne, in favour of his Son—Manifesto of the Prince of the Asturias—Farewell Address by Don Carlos to the Spanish Nation—Session of the Cortes closed by Queen Isabella—Disturbances at Madrid and in Catalonia—Opening of a new Session of the Cortes—Speech from the Throne—Election of a President and Vice-President, in the Chamber of Deputies—Rumoured approaching marriage of the Queen. PORTUGAL.—Royal Speech on the closing of the Session of the Chambers. ITALY.—Insurrection in the Roman States—Seditious Manifest circulated in the Legantine States—Revolt at Remini—Conflict with the Military near Faenza—Sanguinary Contest at Ravenna—The Insurgents compelled to fly to the Mountains—They cross the Frontiers into Tuscany, and are allowed to embark at Leghorn for Marseilles. HOLLAND.—Opening of the States General—Speech from the King

CHAPTER XI.

UNITED STATES.—Adoption by Congress of "Joint Resolutions" for the Annexation of Texas—Termination of the Presidency of Mr. Tyler—Installation of Mr. Polk, the New President—His inaugural Address—Cabinet formed by the New President—Question of the Oregon Territory, and Probabilities of a War with Great Britain—Diplomatic Correspondence on the Subject of the Oregon Question between British and American Plenipotentiaries—Speech delivered by Mr. Webster at Boston
CHAPTER XII.
Commencement of the first Session of the New Congress—Appointment of Speaker of the House of Representatives—Message of the President—Discussion in the Senate on the Oregon Question—Warlike Speech of General Cass—Speeches of Messrs. Manquin, Allen, Archer, Niles, Crittenden, Webster, and others—Joint resolution proposed by Mr. Allen for termination of Oregon Convention—Bill introduced by Mr. Douglass—Resolutions of Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Douglass, and Mr. Bowlin—Bills relating to the Annexation of Texas adopted by Congress.

CHAPTER XIII.
India.—Railroads in India—Despatch relating to the Subject transmitted by the Court of Directors to the Governor-General—State of the Punjaub—Threatening aspect of Affairs—Arrival of Sir Henry Hardinge at Umballah—Narrative of subsequent Operations by him until the 13th of December—Passage of the Sutlej on that day by the Sikh Army—Proclamation by the Governor-General—The Sikhs take up a position at Ferozeshah—Advance of Sir Hugh Gough to Moodkee—Battle of Moodkee—Subsequent Operations—Junction effected with Sir John Litlter's Troops—Camp of the Sikhs at Ferozeshah attacked and stormed by the Anglo-Indian Army—Loss sustained in the Battle—Brief Narrative of Events by Sir Henry Hardinge—Reflections on the Results of the Battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah. Scinde.—Campaign of Sir Charles Napier against the Mountain Tribe north of Shikarpoo—Successful Termination of the War.

CHAPTER XIV.
Canada.—Prorogation of the Provincial Parliament by the Governor-General—His Speech on the occasion—Destructive Fires at Quebec in the months of May and June—Lord Metcalfe is compelled by ill health to return to England—His Farewell Address—Lord Cathcart appointed Governor-General ad interim. New Zealand.—The Sessions of the Legislative Council opened by Governor Fitzroy—His Speech on the occasion—Disturbances by the Natives—The Town of Kororarika taken by them and plundered—Disastrous repulse of British Troops, while attempting to carry Heke's Camp—Recall of Captain Fitzroy and appointment of Captain Grey as Governor. Sydney.—Speech of the Governor, Sir George Gipps, on opening the Legislative Session. Sandwich Islands.—Royal Speech at the opening of a Sandwich Parliament.
CONTENTS.

CHRONICLE.

Events .......................................... Page 1

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The Ministry, as it stood at the Meeting of Parliament, Feb. 4th, 1845 ................................ 198
Sheriffs for the year 1845 ................. 200
Births ............................................. 202
Marriages ......................................... 211
Deaths ............................................. 226
Promotions ....................................... 331

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

Archies Court—Faulkner v. Litchfield and Stearn—the Stone Altar Case ............ 345
Western Circuit—Trial of the Spanish Pirates—Case of the Felicidade ............... 355
Aylesbury—Trial of John Tawell—the Salt Hill Murder ........................... 365
Central Criminal Court—Trial of Thomas Hocker—the Hampstead Murder ........ 378

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Finance Accounts for the Year 1845.
I. Public Income .............................. 392
II. Public Expenditure ....................... 394
III. Disposition of Grants ................. 395
IV. Unfunded Debt ............................ 405
V. Public Funded Debt ....................... 406
VI. Trade and Navigation .................... 408
List of the Acts, Public and Private, passed during Session 1845 .................. 411
Prices of Stock ................................ 428
Average Prices of Corn, Hay, Straw, and Butchers' Meat ..................... 439
Tables of Mortality, Bankrupts, and Meteorology ............................. 430
University Honours—Oxford ................ 431
The Tariff: Schedule of Articles referred to in the Financial Scheme of Ministers .......... 435
Maynooth College Acts Amendment Act ........................................ 442
Colleges (Ireland) Act ......................... 447
Occupation of Land in Ireland: Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners ...... 454

PATENTS ............................................ 478
POETRY ............................................ 484
INDEX ............................................. 493
HISTORY.
THE \n
ANNUAL REGISTER, \n
FOR THE YEAR \n
1845. \n
---------------------------

HISTORY OF EUROPE. \n
CHAPTER I. \n
State of Public Affairs at the commencement of the Year—General Prosperity of the Country and improvement of the Revenue—Great increase of Railway Undertakings—Stability of Sir R. Peel's Government—Prospects of the Corn Law Question—Opening of Parliament by the Queen in person, on the 4th of February—Speech from the Throne—The Address in the House of Lords is moved by the Marquis Camden, and seconded by Lord Glenlyon—Speeches of the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Hardwick, Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Aberdeen—The Address is agreed to nem. con.—In the House of Commons it is moved by Mr. Charteris, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Baring, who refers in decided terms to the improved Prosperity of the Commercial Classes—Lord John Russell declares his intention to Vote for the Address, but animadverts with some censure upon several points referred to by the preceding Speakers, especially the Affair of Tahiti, and the Condition of Ireland—Mr. Gladstone enters into an Explanation of the Causes which had led to his withdrawal from the Cabinet—Sir R. Peel vindicates the Proceedings of Government in answer to the animadversions of Lord John Russell—Speeches of Sir C. Napier, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Bellev, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Shed, Sir James Graham, Mr. Shaw, Lord Palmerston, Sir R. Inglis, Lord Howick, and other Members—The Address is carried unanimously. \n
THE commencement of the year 1845 may be described as presenting, upon the whole, a more than usually tranquil and prosperous aspect of public affairs. The harvest of the preceding autumn had been a productive one, trade was brisk, the manufacturing classes well employed, and the abundance of capital was
testified, among other symptoms, by the unprecedented number of new railway undertakings, more than 200 schemes being prepared at the commencement of the session to apply for legislative powers. The revenue gave symptoms of continued advance, proving at once the substantial prosperity of the community by increased productiveness in some of its most important branches, and attesting the expediency of those fiscal alterations in the reduction of import duties which Sir R. Peel had carried into effect. The spirit of political parties in England was more than usually calm, and even in the sister kingdom, agitation, though by no means extinguished, was comparatively assuaged. The question of the corn laws formed the greatest exception to unanimity, the continued exertions of the Anti-Corn-Law League still occasioning disquiet to the agricultural interest, and a feeling of suspense and uncertainty respecting the tenure of the much-assailed protective laws, pervading the minds of the better informed and more reflective members of the landed classes. Independent of the difficulties which this critical subject threatened to occasion, the position of Sir R. Peel and his colleagues appeared to be one of increasing firmness and stability. They enjoyed the benefit, if not entitled to the entire credit, of the prevailing prosperity of the kingdom; more especially they had gained a strong footing in the confidence of the commercial classes by the felicity and success of Sir R. Peel's financial measures which presented so remarkable a contrast to the fiscal embarrassments and impoverished exchequer under the preceding Cabinet. Even the income tax, vexatious and unpopular as that impost from its nature must be, had ceased to occasion any serious complaint, though the question of its further continuance beyond the period of three years originally limited, naturally formed the subject of interest and anxious speculation. Such was the position of public affairs when Parliament assembled on the 4th of February. The session was opened by the Queen in person, who read from the Throne the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rejoice that I am enabled, on again meeting you in Parliament, to congratulate you on the improved condition of the country.

"Increased activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture; trade and commerce have been extended at home and abroad; and among all classes of my people there is generally prevalent a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

"I continue to receive from all foreign Powers and States assurances of their friendly disposition.

"I have had much satisfaction in receiving at my Court the Sovereigns who in the course of the last year visited this country.

"The journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken at a great sacrifice of private convenience, was a proof of the friendship of His Imperial Majesty most acceptable to my feelings.

"The opportunity of personal intercourse thus afforded to me may, I hope, be the means of still further improving those amicable relations which have long existed between Great Britain and Russia."
"The visit of the King of the French was rendered especially welcome to me, inasmuch as it had been preceded by discussions which might have impaired the good understanding happily established between the two countries.

"I regard the maintenance of this good understanding as essential to the best interests of both; and I rejoiced to witness that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all classes of my subjects on the occasion of His Majesty's visit were entirely in unison with my own.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The Estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared, and will forthwith be laid before you.

"The progress of steam navigation, and the demands for protection to the extended commerce of the country, will occasion an increase in the estimates connected with the naval service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have observed with sincere satisfaction that the improvement which is manifest in other parts of the country has extended to Ireland.

"The political agitation and excitement which I have had heretofore occasion to lament, appear to have gradually abated, and, as a natural result, private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprises, undertaken through the friendly cooperation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland.

"I have carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was conceived, the Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

"I recommend to your favourable consideration the policy of improving and extending the opportunities for academical education in Ireland.

"The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land is nearly prepared, and shall be communicated to you immediately after its presentation.

"The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and to other banking establishments in that country, and in Scotland, will no doubt occupy your attention.

"The health of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom has been the subject of recent inquiry before a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you.

"It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and suggestions contained in that report shall enable you to devise the means of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes of my subjects.

"I congratulate you on the success of the measures which three years since were adopted by Parliament for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the public revenue, and arresting the accumulation of debt in the time of peace.

"The Act which was passed at that time for imposing a tax upon income will shortly expire.

"It will be for you, in your wisdom, to determine whether it may not be expedient to continue its operation for a further period, and thus to obtain the means of..."
adequately providing for the public service, and at the same time of making a reduction in other taxation.

"Whatever may be the result of your deliberations in this respect, I feel assured that it will be your determination to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of the country, and firmly to uphold that public credit which is indispensable to the national welfare.

"The prospect of continued peace, and the general state of domestic prosperity and tranquillity, afford a favourable opportunity for the consideration of the important matters to which I have directed your attention; and I commit them to your deliberation, with the earnest prayer that you may be enabled, under the superintending care and protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good-will between different classes of my subjects, and to improve the condition of my people."

The Address in the House of Lords was moved by the Marquis Camden, and seconded by Lord Glenlyon. Each of these noblemen confined themselves pretty closely to the topics contained in the Royal Speech, declaring their accordance with the sentiments which were expressed in it. Lord Glenlyon, made, however, some allusion to the Queen's visit to Scotland, and hoped that the loyalty exhibited by the people on that occasion might be taken as a proof of the public confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers.

The Marquis of Normanby observed, that so far from being inclined to move any amendment upon the Address, he approved of all that he had yet heard of the measures to be proposed by Government; but in agreeing to the Address, he by no means pledged himself to the measures to which it referred. He deprecated Lord Glenlyon's notion that the manifestation of loyalty towards the Monarch is to be taken as a token of approbation of the Ministry. Turning then to the affairs of Ireland, Lord Normanby said that he agreed that the excitement in Ireland had much abated, but he regarded it as less owing to any particular measure than to the people's being aware of the impracticability of Repeal. The ill success of the conciliatory measures he imputed to what had taken place two years ago, and especially to Sir James Graham's declaration that "concession had gone far enough." He found fault with the Charitable Bequests Act, because the Roman Catholic Prelates had not been consulted about it when it was framed. With the concession already made it was inconsistent to refuse recognition to the territorial titles of those Bishops. The result of the Tenure of Lands Commission had been unmixed evil; if political excitement had abated, individual outrage and crime had increased. He agreed as to the increased prosperity in the manufacturing and commercial interests, but it must not be forgotten that there was an ebb and flow in those matters. With respect to the sanitary condition of the people, he approved of the feelings displayed in the Speech from the Throne. He concluded by announcing that he should not at present bring forward any measure, of which he had given notice, on the subject of Ireland, waiting to see the Ministerial measures.
The Duke of Richmond complained, that while their lordships were called upon to express their satisfaction at the national prosperity, no mention had been made of the agricultural body, or of the losses to which it had in the last year been subjected. There was a Board of Trade which represented commerce and manufactures, why was there not also a Board of Agriculture? He regretted also that no promise was held out of an alleviation of the hardship with which the Income-tax bore upon the agricultural tenant.

The Earl of Hardwick did not at all sympathize with the regret that had been expressed, that the agricultural interest had not been more explicitly noticed in the Speech; lie thought, that if freed from all legislative enactments, agriculture would ere long share in the general prosperity, but at the same time he believed that if measures were devised to afford it relief, they would receive attentive consideration.

The Duke of Montrose deprecated interference with the currency of Scotland.

Lord Wharncliffe pointed out that the language of the Speech referred to Scotch banking, but said not a word of "currency."

Lord Brougham, in a short speech, expressed his general concurrence with the Marquis of Camden. He made some allusion to the Income-tax, saying that, "if the question was whether to abandon the Income-tax or to keep it, and if any other less grievous tax could be substituted, he had no doubt that the Income-tax must be given up. But that was not the ground upon which the question must be put: the question was, whether any other taxes could be given up that pressed upon the productive powers of the industry of the country, which oppressed our trade and manufactures; the Insurance-tax, for instance, which sent a large proportion of insurances to Amsterdam. Those were bad manufactures of taxes, if he might so express it, which pressed upon the raw materials of our manufactures; and if by relinquishing them we could give an impulse to our trade and manufactures, and at the same time relieve the consumers in the lower and middle classes of society, he should be ready, with all his strong prejudices against an Income-tax, to support a proposal for continuing the tax; so that it was a mere question what those other measures were, and not a question abstractedly as to the Income-tax." He then referred briefly to the state of Ireland, attributing much of the improved tranquillity in that country to the recent State prosecutions. He congratulated the House on the good results likely to ensue from the late arrival of Louis Philippe on our shores. The effect of the visit of the King of the French, and the reception which he met with in this country, was not confined to our gracious Sovereign who received him and the brilliant court which surrounded her, or even to the people of this country, all classes of whom thronged to hail his arrival and saw his departure with regret, but across the Channel, in France, the happiest effects had been produced by His Majesty's reception here.

The Marquis of Lansdowne after guarding himself from the impression, that because he moved no amendment he acquiesced in all
the sentiments that had been expressed, proceeded to refer to several topics that had been touched upon. With regard to the Income-tax, he said, there could be no doubt that the public would readily enough regard the Speech which the Ministers had advised Her Majesty to make as a species of advertising for advice, a demand for suggestions, a significant hint which in many quarters would be well understood; and the meaning of which was, that the Ministers must continue the Income-tax if they sought to relieve the more productive branches of industry from the weight of fiscal burdens. There could be no doubt that the effect of such a proceeding on the part of the Government would be to bring to their ears a great deal of advice between the present time and the period at which the Budget might be brought under the consideration of the other House of Parliament. Upon that influx of advice he begged most heartily to wish them joy—he congratulated them upon the quantity of disinterested counsel which they were likely to receive. But, though he supported the present Address, he by no means agreed to the continuance of the Income-tax. It was an impost to the continued existence of which he could not bring himself to consent, unless it were clearly shown to him that its maintenance would have the effect of relieving the industrious classes from burdens which oppressed manufacturing skill and checked commercial enterprise.

After referring with approbation to the proposed extension of academical education in Ireland, Lord Lansdowne expressed his opinion that the better state of feeling which had grown up in Ireland was rather to be ascribed to the judgment pronounced by the House of Lords in the case of Mr. O'Connell. He then proceeded in reference to the subjects of difference which had been adjusted between this country and France, in the case of Tahiti, to inculcate the necessity, in every instance, of entering at the earliest period upon a full and explicit explanation. Without this, every insignificant island might become a plague-spot, and every unimportant transaction might be sufficient to disturb the peace of Europe. He objected altogether to the system of protectorates, which, as now constituted, he considered to be an entire innovation.

Lord Aberdeen, in reply to the observations of the noble Marquis on the subject of mutual explanation, declared that the satisfactory adjustment of the questions respecting Tahiti had in this very manner been accomplished. The question of protectorates had not been in any degree involved. A subordinate officer, without instructions and without authority, had exceeded his duty; a representation of the circumstances, founded upon justice and urged with moderation, was made to the French Government; and thus a settlement was arrived at, of which neither party had any reason or felt any inclination to complain. He had asked nothing which he should not himself have conceded, and upon this principle the negotiation had throughout proceeded.

Lord Campbell then introduced the subject of Law Reform, and drew from the Lord Chancellor an explanation of the course he meant
to adopt in the ensuing session; and after a few words from Lord Brougham, the Address was unanimously voted, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Mr. Charteris, one of the members for the Eastern Division of Gloucestershire. He began by congratulating the House on the general prosperity of the country, as evinced by the steady improvement of our trade and commerce at home and abroad. He regretted that he could not call this prosperity universal, inasmuch as in the agricultural districts with which he was himself more immediately connected, there existed at present great distress, caused by the failure of the crops. He congratulated Her Majesty on the friendly state of our foreign relations, which he considered would be much confirmed by the visit of three foreign monarchs, who had all been the guests of Her Majesty, to our shores within the preceding twelve months. He particularly insisted on the good consequences likely to result from the visit of His Majesty the King of the French, which he looked upon as a security for peace, and of renewed and prolonged amity between France and England. He hoped that a brighter day was about to dawn upon Ireland, in consequence of the abatement of agitation in that country, and of the introduction of measures which, being based on the principles of impartiality and equality between contending sects, were calculated to remove the remnants of national animosity, and to unite all in the love of our common country. Such a measure was the Charitable Bequests Act of last session, which he considered as a first instalment; and he looked forward for the Academical Education Bill promised by the Government, and to the contemplated measure for the improvement of the tenure of land in Ireland, as instalments which were to follow. He congratulated the House on the increase of the income derived from the excise, which he considered as a sound test of national prosperity. He likewise congratulated it on having placed the banking system of England on a safe footing, and hoped that in dealing with the same system in Scotland, they would interfere as little as possible with existing interests. He looked forward with confidence to a great amelioration in the moral condition of the poor from the general sympathy which had lately been excited for them in the minds of the higher and middle classes; a sympathy which was testified by the numerous plans which were now daily promulgated and discussed in all quarters.

Mr. Thomas Baring, M. P. for Huntingdon, in seconding the Address, insisted upon several of the topics which had been noticed by Mr. Charteris. He, too, was of opinion that the maintenance of peace, of so much importance to the happiness of the world, would be confirmed by the recent visit of foreign sovereigns to this country. He hoped that the visit of the Emperor of Russia to this commercial country would induce him to agree to some relaxation of the commercial restrictions on the introduction of the produce of England within his dominions, and that the visit of the King of the French would remove those feelings of bitterness which had grown up in consequence of the events at Morocco and Tahiti. The inter-
ests of England and America were both bound up in the continuance of peace, and he hoped that, in spite of newspaper paragraphs in both countries, the good feelings of honest and independent men on both sides of the water would prevent any interruption of it. Indeed, from the mutual interests which sprang up under it, the maintenance of peace was a guarantee for its prolonged continuance. As a security for peace, England should always be prepared for war; and if the increase of our commercial transactions, and the introduction of steam navigation, had produced new circumstances which endangered our safety, he was sure that the national spirit would gladly provide funds to meet a necessary expenditure to avert that danger. He spoke in terms of great satisfaction on the flourishing prospects of the iron manufacture, and on the improved condition of the shipping interest. The cotton manufacture, and still more the woollen trade—the latter of which indicated an improved condition of the poorer classes—were also prosperous. The same was the case with the manufactures of flax, hemp and silk. Our imports and exports had both increased, as was evident from the Custom-house returns on tea, coffee, sugar and tobacco. This prosperity had acted on the finances of the country, which now appeared in a very satisfactory condition. That condition had arisen from the imposition of the Income-tax, which had changed a deficiency into a surplus of revenue. If the country was to have relief either from a remission of duty in taxation, or from a change in the mode of raising and collecting the revenue, he thought that it would not be wise to depart from this source of income.

Lord J. Russell could readily concur in the terms of the Address proposed on this occasion; but there were topics in the Speech of Her Majesty, and in the Address in reply to it, which called for remark. 'That the visits of foreign sovereigns to this country might be a fresh guarantee for the continuance of peace, must be the anxious wish and sanguine expectation of every man who heard him; but it was something singular that though the mover and seconder of the Address were both expressing hopes of peace, Ministers were themselves taking precautions against the contingency of war. He congratulated the House that our amicable relations with France were not broken; but said that he could not participate in those phrases of satisfaction which Ministers used in their own praise at the conclusion of the last session. They then thought it right to advise Her Majesty to praise the wisdom and moderation with which they had conducted the negotiations with France. He saw no cause for admiring either their wisdom or their moderation. What was the case? Mr. Pritchard had been put under arrest, and had been committed to solitary confinement, by the French commandant at Tahiti, on suspicion of encouraging insurrection among the natives; and it was communicated to him that if insurrection took place, he should be held responsible for all the bloodshed which might ensue. Another French commandant arrived, who thought that there was no ground for such severity, but who also thought it unsafe that Pritchard should remain at Tahiti, and therefore desired him to leave the island.
It was impossible not to admit that if Captain Bruat thought the conduct of Pritchard to be a cause of danger, he had a right to remove him; but to place him in solitary confinement, and to say that he should be responsible with his life for any insurrection, was a gross outrage, and demanded reparation. He was of opinion that if there had been that cordial understanding between the two Governments of which their partisans boasted so loudly, a satisfactory arrangement might have been made without the delay of two months, and without any danger of war. He commented at some length upon the correspondence which had taken place between M. Guizot and the Comte de Jarnac on this subject, and said those papers made him believe that the two Governments of France and England were both too much influenced by the pressure from without, and that the understanding between them was not cordial or complete. The cloud which menaced the duration of peace had, however, blown away, and he now trusted that the Ministers on both sides of the Channel would feel that it was for the interest of their respective nations, and for the peace of the world, that they should remain united, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, at the distance of three or four thousand leagues, to disturb their common tranquillity. The present state of Spain had been produced by the cordial understanding between England and France, two of the most free nations of the earth, and that was a result which no man could be proud of. Whilst he hoped that that cordial understanding would yet ripen into friendship, he hoped that it would in future be employed in the promotion of commerce, in the propagation of intelligence, the advancement of freedom, and the destruction of slavery, and not for the substitution of a tyrannical government for mild and constitutional sway. He was not satisfied with the revival of the commission for the revision of the treaties on the slave-trade; yet, if they thought that the exercise of the right of search would interrupt peace, the Ministers ought to tell the public what substitute they intended to propose for it. He congratulated the House on the improved condition of our commercial relations with China, and rejoiced that it had tended much to increase commercial and manufacturing industry in Great Britain.

Lord John Russell then referred to the paragraph in the Address relating to the abatement of agitation in Ireland, and said that, nevertheless, the accounts which he had received from that country referred to many symptoms which were highly menacing. No man said that there was fear of insurrection, or increase of agitation; but no man could say that there was that love and affection for the imperial Legislature which ought to exist in the inhabitants of a free country. He attributed that want of love and affection to the very injudicious proceedings which had been taken against several leading persons in that country. He then referred at great length to the O'Connell trial, and to the several judgments in the House of Lords, particularly noticing the judgment of Lord Denman, who declared that the defendants upon the record had not had a fair trial, and that if trials were to be conducted in that way, the trial by jury was "a delusion, a mockery and a snare."
As to the plan of academical education in Ireland, he did not know whether it was a wise one or not; but as it had led Mr. Gladstone, whose talents he eulogized highly, to leave the Ministry of which he was so valuable a member, he hoped that some explanation would be given of a measure which had excited so much objection in that right honourable gentleman's mind. Every measure of that kind was calculated to excite suspicion, not only in England, but in Ireland also. He quoted the Charitable Bequests Bill as a proof of that position, and imputed the unpopularity of its reception in Ireland to the want of confidence in the sincerity of the party which proffered it, which was felt by the Irish people. That party had inflamed religious prejudices for years; and now, when its leaders were adopting a better policy, could they wonder that the agitators should throw back upon them the phrases of "surpliced ruffians" and "demon priesthood" which they themselves once used? Such was the retribution which always fell on men who, instead of appealing to sound opinion, appealed to popular prejudice, and founded their power on the delusions of their countrymen. He expressed great satisfaction at hearing that the Government were now adopting several measures which, when proposed by their predecessors, they had condemned. He rejoiced also in the present gratifying state of our commercial and manufacturing industry, but reminded the House that the prosperity of 1836 had been followed by the distress of 1838, 1839, and 1840. We might prevent such vicissitudes in future, not by interfering with the dispensations of Providence, but by enabling the manufacturers of the country to exchange their produce for the productions of other nations. He implored the House to endeavour to ward off the mischief which other deficient harvests might bring upon us, by giving a freer inlet to the productions of other countries. He was convinced that protection was not the support, but the bane of agriculture. That the present duties on foreign corn should be diminished, he had no doubt, neither had the Government. He therefore insisted that they ought to reduce them—he would not now say to what amount—whilst we were, as now, in a state of calm, and not hastily, in time of popular uproar, when it would be said that we could not refuse what we appeared to grant.

Mr. Miles wished to know why Lord John Russell had proposed a fixed duty, if he was so convinced that protection was the bane of agriculture? Had his Lordship found it convenient to make a compact alliance with the Corn Law League? If the Income-tax were continued, he should claim that in the reduction of taxation the agricultural interest should not be forgotten.

Mr. Gladstone entered into an explanation of the reasons which had induced him to retire from the Cabinet of Sir B. Peel. After thanking Lord J. Russell for the very kind terms in which he had spoken of his services, he observed, that in the statement which he was about to make, he had no blame to cast on any of his colleagues for any dereliction of their principles or professions. His statement, therefore, would not be a controversial statement, or a justification of his conduct, but a mere explanation of circum-
stances, which if misstated or misconceived, might lead to mischievous mistakes.

"I have not resigned on account of the intention of the Government, so far as I have a knowledge of it, to introduce any measure relating to the Church of England or of Ireland. The cause, then, I am about to lay before the House, is the sole cause which has led to the step I have adopted. I had taken upon myself some years ago, whether wisely or unwisely is not now the question, to state to the world, and that in a form the most detailed and deliberate, not under the influence of momentary consideration nor impelled by the heat and pressure of debate, the views which I entertained on the subject of the relation of a Christian state in its alliance with a Christian church. Of all subjects, therefore, which could be raised, this I had treated in a manner the most detailed and deliberate. I have never, however, been guilty of the folly which has been charged upon me by some, of holding that there were any theories which were to be regarded alike under all circumstances as immutable and unalterable. But, on the other hand, I have a strong conviction, speaking under ordinary circumstances and as a general rule, that those who have borne solemn testimony on great constitutional questions ought not to be parties to proposing a material departure from them. It may be in the recollection of the House that my right honourable friend at the head of the Government did, towards the close of last session, allude to inquiries he was about to make into the possibility of extending academical education in Ireland, and indicate the spirit in which that important matter might be dealt with. I am not in possession of the mature intentions of the Government, and can only refer to them so far as they are known to me. I am bound to say, in regard to what the Government contemplate in regard to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth—a subject to which my right honourable friend made distinct allusion—that I know nothing beyond what might fairly be inferred from what my right honourable friend then said. But those intentions were at variance with what I have stated as the best and most salutary principles, and in my view, a departure from them: I do not mean a first departure from them: but I think the public would feel, and justly feel, that the spirit of that measure did involve a material alteration of the system which upon its own merits I have felt it my duty to advocate. I therefore held it to be my duty, whenever such a measure came before the House, to apply my mind to its consideration free from all biassed or selfish considerations, and with the sole and single view of arriving at such a conclusion as upon the whole the interests of the country and the circumstances of the case might seem to demand. Again I tell the House, I am sensible how fallible my judgment is, and how easily I might have erred; but still it has been my conviction, that although I was not to fetter my judgment as a Member of Parliament by a reference to abstract theories, yet, on the other hand, it was absolutely due to the public, and due to myself, that I should, so far as in me lay, place myself in a position to form an opinion upon a matter of so great
importance, that should not only be actually free from all bias or leaning with respect to any considerations whatsoever, but an opinion that should be unsuspected. On that account, I have taken a course most painful to myself in respect to personal feelings, and have separated myself from men with whom and under whom I have long acted in public life, and of whom I am bound to say, although I have now no longer the honour of serving my most gracious Sovereign, that I continue to regard them with unaltered sentiments both of public regard and private attachment. I do feel it to be my duty also, at the same moment, distinctly to say, that I am not prepared to take part in any religious warfare against the measures of my right honourable friend. I can understand, and I have even ventured to vindicate, the principles upon which a Christian state allies itself, for religious purposes, with a Christian church, but if the time has come when, owing to religious divisions, and a great modification of political sentiments, what remains of that system must be further departed from, then I cannot understand how a line of distinction is to be drawn unfavourable to my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in Ireland. But I most fervently and earnestly trust and hope that they will be regarded as having a title to the favour of the Legislature, on the same grounds as members of other professions of Christians. I have said nothing of the expediency of the measure which my right honourable friend proposes to introduce, because I feel that it ought not to be prejudged, but to receive a calm and deliberate consideration when it comes properly before the House. But I wish most distinctly to state, that I am not prepared to take part in any religious warfare against that measure, such as I believe it may be, or to draw a distinction, on the other hand, between the Roman Catholics and other denominations with reference to their religious opinions. I do not know that I have anything to add."

Sir R. Peel confirmed Mr. Gladstone's statements in every particular. He avowed the highest respect and admiration for Mr. Gladstone's character and abilities; admiration only equalled by regard for his private character. He added some details, into which his right honourable friend had felt himself precluded from entering. "If my right honourable friend did not immediately press his resignation, for that I am responsible. I was unwilling to lose, until the latest moment, the advantages I derived from one I consider capable of the highest and most eminent services. I think it right to state, or rather re-state, that it is not with regard to any question of commercial policy that my right honourable friend has sent in his resignation. For three years I have been closely connected with my right honourable friend in the introduction of measures connected with the financial policy of the country; and I feel it my duty openly to avow, that it seems almost impossible that two public men, acting together so long, should have had so little divergence in their opinions upon such questions. The House may remember, that in the course of last session, upon a motion by an honourable gentleman opposite, the Member for Waterford, I made a declaration to this effect—that
Her Majesty's Government would, during the recess, apply themselves to the great question of academical education in Ireland; that I did admit, looking at the population, looking to the state of the country with respect to universities, looking at the state of Scotland with respect to the opportunities there afforded for academical education—seeing that in England there were the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, that more recently there had been established in the metropolis two colleges, since united—that in Scotland there were no fewer than five universities; and then, looking to the state of Ireland, and finding that, with the exception of the establishment at Belfast, there was only one university—I was disposed to admit, that in that country there did not exist the same facilities for academical education as in England and Scotland. I trust it is unnecessary to say that I did not make that statement for the purpose of evading any temporary difficulty. I made it deliberately, and with a firm conviction of its truth, on the part of myself and my colleagues, and that it was a pledge which should be fulfilled, and with the determination that I would not by general phrases encourage expectations which could not be realized. We shall therefore be prepared to fulfil that pledge. We have considered the question of academical education in Ireland; and at an early period of the present session we shall propose an increase of facilities for academical education, open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in that country. I did not at the close of the last session, shrink from the declaration, that, among other institutions connected with academical education, the state of the College of Maynooth should undergo the consideration of the Government. Sir, we do intend to make a proposal to this House, and I frankly state, on the very first day of the session, that it is our intention to propose a liberal increase of the vote for the College of Maynooth. I beg to state also, with equal distinctness, that we do not propose to accompany that increased vote by any regulation with respect to the doctrine, discipline, or management of the College, which can diminish the grace and favour of the grant.”

Sir B. Peel proceeded to say, that the sincerity with which the Government was acting in this subject was evident, from the fact that it had persevered in its intention, with a full knowledge that it would lead to the loss of so valuable a colleague as Mr. Gladstone; and yet the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) had taken a party advantage of the liberal policy adopted by the Government, and had condescended to make a little insinuation against it, in order to persuade the people of Ireland to reject the proposal, because the existing Government were the authors of it. He then proceeded to defend the conduct of the Government in respect of the Charitable Bequests Bill, which they had proposed as a measure of justice to Ireland, and he again referred to Lord J. Russell’s party attack on the Ministry with reference to this subject. The noble Lord had quoted exasperating expressions which had been applied in the heat of party contest to the Romish priesthood for the purpose of recalling them to the recollection of the public mind in Ireland, and fixing them upon people’s memories. “I care not who used them;
ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845. [England.

they never were used by me, or by any of my political friends. I utterly deny that I, or any of my friends, have ever countenanced insults to the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and as a complete refutation of the reckless allegation of the noble Lord, I refer the people of Ireland to the painful sacrifice which we have made by losing the co-operation of my right honourable friend, and by incurring the danger which the loss of his service on religious questions may expose us to. I refer to these substantial facts as an answer to the small insinuation of the noble Lord. (Cheers and laughter.)

*** Of the Queen's Speech the noble Lord said he had no complaint to make; neither of the Address, nor of what fell from the mover and seconder. That being the case, I wonder the noble Lord did not approach the commencement of the session with something more of an equable temperament. What was there for the noble Lord to be wroth at? And yet the noble Lord has given utterance to a most violent and bitter party speech. Is it that the noble Lord's temper has been provoked by the contrast which the Speech from the Throne this day presents to the speeches which the noble Lord when in power was obliged to counsel? Is it the congratulations which Her Majesty offers to Parliament on the present state of the trade and commerce of the country, and the improved condition of the manufacturing classes, and above all, the flourishing state of the public revenue—is it these things which have suggested to the noble Lord reminiscences of a very painful nature, and which have, therefore, disturbed that equanimity of temper which is usually displayed by him, and which is generally observed on the first day of a session?—

"Vixque tenet lachrymas; quia nil lachrymabile cernit."

Sir R. Peel then proceeded to justify the conduct of the Government in the late negotiations with France on the subject of the treatment of Mr. Pritchard.

"The Noble Lord says that the circumstances under which the expulsion of Mr. Pritchard took place constituted a great outrage. I entirely agree with the noble Lord; and I consider that the manner in which Mr. Pritchard was expelled, and the expressions which were used towards him, justified the expressions which I used when I called it a gross outrage. But Her Majesty's Government think that they have obtained a moderate and fair reparation for that wrong. They have just got that which the noble Lord says they ought to have. We did not ask for more—we did not demand more; and I should deeply regret if we had any occasion to triumph in this matter, or to consider that we had gained an advantage over France. I should in that case have felt that such a reparation would have been most imperfect and most unsatisfactory, and altogether inconsistent with the maintenance of that good understanding between the two countries which it is so desirable to maintain. Any reparation that would have been humiliating to France would have been matter of deep regret to me. *** Within two or three weeks after the public mind of this country had been so inflamed upon this subject, the King of the French came to England, returning the visit made to him by our own gracious Sovereign. "The
Noble Lord says that we made an extravagant demand upon France. Sir, we made no demand. We lost not an hour in stating to France what had occurred. We preferred no demand; and we stated distinctly, ‘We rely entirely on you to make us the reparation we have a right to expect.’ I think it would not have been wise in us to ask any reparation from France which we would not have granted ourselves. See what the position of France and England is with respect to its influence over affairs in the other hemisphere. See how our cordial and mutual understanding bears upon other countries on the West of the Atlantic. Our relations with France differ from those of any other Power. It is of the utmost importance with respect to your conduct and your relations with the South American States that there should prevail a friendly understanding between France and this country. I believe I am stating what is the general opinion of this country. I believe there is a general desire on the part of the people of this country to maintain the most amicable and friendly relations with France.”

With respect to “the right of search” Sir R. Peel thought it would be better to refrain from any discussion, until the papers on that subject were before the House. Public opinion had been raised in France against the right of search. “Hour after hour we receive messages from the French Government; and we reply, ‘We retain our opinion as to the obligation that is upon us to put down this traffic: we cannot depart from the measures already taken, unless we satisfy ourselves that the French Parliament will adopt some other measure as efficacious in its provisions.’ The policy of entering into an inquiry into this subject may depend upon the instruments employed to conduct that inquiry. Who is it that the French Minister has proposed to appoint? A man of the highest authority in France—I speak of M. De Broglie, a man ready to sacrifice great political power to effect this object—a man who counselled one of the treaties, and who completed the other, in 1831 and 1833—a man whose prejudices are all in favour of maintaining the present treaty—he is the man offered by the French Government to confer with us whether it is possible to devise any measure more efficacious than the present for the suppression of traffic in slaves. And whom have we employed? Dr. Lushington—a man whose whole life has been devoted to this question, and who is ready to sacrifice any political power for the sake of advancing that great object.”

With regard to the financial arrangements of the year, he would only remind the House that an honourable friend of his had already announced that it was his intention to bring them forward before the usual time. He should place at an early period the general outlines of his plan before the House, as he thought that when alterations were to be made in our financial policy, an early declaration of them was best. He wished the Noble Lord would take the sense of the House on the question, whether the Government had tarnished the fame of this country by their course, either with respect to Mr. Pritchard or to the right of search. He wished the House to declare whether the conduct of the Government in ac-
cepting a reparation which was honourable to both countries, was not dictated by wisdom, and justified by sound policy.

Sir C. Napier complained of the conduct of the French officers at Tahiti, not only towards Mr. Pritchard, but also towards the commander of the Cormorant. If an English officer had behaved in the same manner towards French subjects, he would have been brought to a court-martial, and would have lost his commission. He thought that sufficient reparation had not been given to this country. He expressed his hearty satisfaction that a considerable addition was going to be made to our naval force. If it had been made some time ago, we should have heard nothing of these outrages towards Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. Plumptre did not consider the explanation of Mr. Gladstone to be very intelligible. He admitted that Sir R. Peel had last session promised to make further concessions to the Roman Catholics. His announcement that he was now prepared to carry that promise into execution, would create a considerable sensation out of doors. He was surprised that Sir R. Peel, after his experience, was not convinced that conciliation was an inexpedient course. Concession was the fruitful parent of demands, and would continue to be so while anything remained to be demanded.

Mr. Wyse observed, that at the close of the last Session he had not asked for, nor had Sir R. Peel promised to grant, any concession to the Roman Catholics. The grant for education was not to be considered as a mere financial question; it rested on higher grounds: it was a great moral question. He thought that Sir R. Peel had redeemed the pledges on this subject, which he had given last Session. He had promised to take into consideration the means of facilitating the education of the laity and clergy of Ireland—that was all Sir R. Peel said, and it would be for the House to deal with his measures, when they were introduced, as it thought fit. He wished to know whether it was the intention of the right honourable baronet to throw the University of Dublin open? On that point he had not said a word.

Mr. Bellew never witnessed anything like the agitation in Ireland against the Charitable Bequests Bill. The manner of the grant to Maynooth would give to the people of Ireland great and unalloyed satisfaction. He anticipated great benefit from the commission on the tenure of land in Ireland.

Mr. Villiers said that it was now clear that all the objects of the protective system of taxation had failed, and that in consequence of the relaxation of that system, the present prosperity of the country had been produced. It was to the blessed intervention of Providence, and not to any merits of honourable gentlemen opposite, that this was to be ascribed. The commercial interests were flourishing; but the agricultural interest was complaining—both labourers, tenants, and landlords. Gentlemen opposite were the partisans of the protective system; and they were disappointed at its present results. If those results were bad, what reason could they urge for its continuance? He rejoiced in the declaration of Lord John Russell, that protection was the bane, and not the support of agriculture, and called upon the
England.

HISTORY.

House to watch with the closest attention the new financial measures of government—to support them, if they were abandoned, and to oppose them if they were based on the protective principle.

Mr. Sheil began by alluding in complimentary terms to Mr. Gladstone's retirement. "There is no man," he said, "who feels for the public welfare who must not lament that Her Majesty is deprived of the services of the right honourable gentleman. I cannot help thinking it unfortunate that the statesman should be sacrificed to the author, and that the right honourable baronet should have reason to say, 'Oh that my friend had not written a book!' (A laugh.) The right honourable gentleman, however, in that book—for it was impossible to read it without remembering almost every passage of it, at least it was impossible for me to read it without remembering that part of it which bore upon Ireland—did distinctly state, upon the question of Maynooth, that he conceived the question was one simply of contract. 'If,' he said, 'the Irish Parliament contracted for the establishment and maintenance of Maynooth, it ought to be maintained in a manner befitting the dignity of that great task which it had to perform, and also befitting the dignity of the donor from whom the endowment was derived. If it were not a matter of contract, it should be suppressed.' That it was a matter of contract we have the decision of the two Houses of Parliament. At the time of the Union, care was taken to pass an Act of Parliament maintaining the establishment of Maynooth. The British Parliament continued its grant from that day to the present; and I say that it was a contract, to all intents and purposes, entered into by the Irish Parliament, and ratified by the Imperial Legislature."

Mr. Sheil, after giving high praise to Sir Robert Peel for making this grant, and for the manner in which it was done, inquired whether the University of Dublin was to be thrown open, as it was a point of honour with every Roman Catholic to have its scholarships thrown open, without which they were not on an equality with their Protestant fellow-subjects. He showed that it was not a small insinuation which Lord John Russell had made against the present Government in his admirable speech; for it embraced the injustice of all their proceedings in the celebrated O'Connell prosecution, from its first commencement to its close.

He then entered into a discussion on the merits of the Charitable Bequests Bill, and after some other observations asked Sir James Graham if he was still prepared to bring in his Irish Registration Bill, and to repeat his pledge that 'conciliation had now reached its utmost limit?'

Sir James Graham had no hesitation in stating that it was the determination of the Government to propose an Irish Registration Bill this session. As to the period of its introduction, he could not speak so decidedly, as it was clear that a measure of vast importance, of which notice had been given that night, must precede it. The Maynooth question, and the Academic Education Bill, would also precede it; but it was undoubtedly the intention of Government to introduce such a measure this session. He could not hold out any hope that Government would alter the main principle of the Bequests...
Bill, relative to the holding of land in perpetuity; but as it was not the intention of Government to place the regular clergy in a worse position than that they occupied before the Bill was introduced, they would have no objection to propose an alteration in it, if it should be found that the regular clergy were damnedified by the 16th clause, and another clause which had relation to it.

Mr. Shaw said, that the scholarships and fellowships of Trinity College, Dublin, could not be thrown open to Roman Catholics, as they were a part and parcel of the Protestant Church of Ireland. He then entered into a legal explanation of the manner in which it happened that it appeared upon the record of “the Queen v. O'Connell and others” that there were sixty names omitted from the jury list, when, in point of fact, there were not more than twenty-four.

Lord Palmerston concurred in the satisfaction which had been so generally expressed by the House at the late visit of foreign sovereigns to this country. He was not, however, sanguine in his anticipations as to the real benefits to be derived from it. The effect of a good understanding between two countries was best seen when casual circumstances rose up which were calculated to disturb it. He thought that the cordial understanding so much boasted of last year had failed on the very first occasion on which it might have been useful. He denied the position laid down in France, and acquiesced in here, that Mr. Pritchard was not a consul when arrested at Tahiti. He suspended his functions as regarded the intrusive French officers who had seized on the island and deposed Queen Pomare; but he was still in the performance of consular functions to all British subjects frequenting that island as merchants. If there had been any charge against Mr. Pritchard for endangering the tranquillity of the island, then he admitted that the French authorities in the island had a right to require him to depart; but it was incumbent on them, before they called on him to withdraw, to have placed their charge against him clearly under his view. No such charge had been laid before the French Chamber, and there was nothing to justify his removal from Tahiti, even in the most courteous manner. The French officer removed him because he suspected that Mr. Pritchard had done something worthy of suspicion. Here there was a gross outrage committed; and it was the fault of the two Governments that it had been committed, for the protectorship of Tahiti never ought to have been allowed. That change in the government of Tahiti could not be made without incurring the risk of a collision which might bring the two Governments into a very awkward condition. If we had had a stout frigate or two on that station things would have passed in a manner more decorous, and less likely to have brought the two nations into collision. He would not say that there was great ground for the country to complain, as things turned out at last; still he could not say that the result justified those ardent expressions of satisfaction communicated to the French Government, but not repeated to Parliament at the close of the last session. He maintained that our Government had not acted altogether in a way satisfactory to this country. The right honourable
baronet had described the outrage on Mr. Pritchard as a gross outrage, for which he had no doubt that reparation would be given by the French Government, and yet no formal reparation for it had ever been demanded by the British Government. He felt it necessary to say something on the commission appointed to examine the treaties of 1841; yet, if the documents connected with them were to be as long delayed as those which he asked for last year respecting the negroes, the postponement might be more useful to the right honourable baronet than it would be agreeable to the House. If the object of the Commission were merely to inquire whether any measures could be substituted for the right of search, he regretted its appointment. "To appoint a commission to inquire whether the right of search is essential for the suppression of the slave trade, is just about as rational as appointing a commission to inquire whether two and two make four, or whether they make anything else. It is a perfectly self-evident proposition—no one can doubt it—that unless you have a maritime police it is impossible, absolutely and physically impossible, to put down the slave trade. I know that some projects have been spoken of as substitutes for it; that we could have, for example, a foreign naval officer to cruise in our cruisers, and that there should be a British officer on board every French cruiser; and then, I suppose, if it is to be done for one Power it must be done for another; so that there would be perfect little Noah's arks sailing about—naval officers by pairs in these slave trade cruisers! The idea is perfectly absurd, and any man who intends seriously to propose such measures as that, means nothing less than to get rid of the treaty altogether, and to render it perfectly inefficient. The right honourable baronet, however, says, 'But you must consider, gentlemen, that when the treaty becomes odious to a country, the subordinate officers of a government will not execute it with the alacrity and zeal that they did before, and it becomes useless.' But the right honourable baronet forgets that the value of this treaty does not depend upon the alacrity, the zeal, and ability of French subordinate officers at all, but upon our own officers; and whatever may have been the disposition of any foreign country to assist you in the suppression of the slave trade, I do fear that nothing effectual has been done towards its accomplishment by the naval force of any country except that of Great Britain. In this case you have no interests of your own to serve in maintaining the treaty—none, except that you regard it as the necessary means of putting down the slave trade. Your cause is none other than that of humanity and generosity: you have a right, therefore, to stand on the treaty; and I say, if the Government had known its duty, that it would have done so, and would have said to France, 'We will enter into no negotiations with you upon the subject unless we contemplate the substitution of some measure for the right of search; we contemplate no such substitution; and we should only mislead you if we held a sham negotiation with you, to enable the Minister of the day in Paris to answer an opposition speech.' That is the real state of the case."

Sir R. Inglis regretted that
Lord Palmerston had taken the course he had done on the Tahiti question. For his own part, deeply interested as his feelings were against the slave trade, he would not say or do anything to disturb the arrangement which had been made, and accepted as satisfactory. He warned his right honourable friend the member for Tamworth, that he must not expect to pacify Ireland by the measure which he had just propounded—or by any measure of a similar character.

Lord Sandon was not prepared to join with the last speaker in his objection to the increased grant to the College of Maynooth.

Lord Howick said, that nobody had been more anxious than himself to suppress the slave trade; but what had been the result of all the efforts made for that purpose by this country?—Many valuable lives of our officers and seamen had been sacrificed; and we had not only failed in our object, but had even aggravated the horrors of the slave trade. We had no right to exercise the police of the sea unless it were clear that, in so doing, we were promoting the interests of humanity. He was aware that such sentiments would not find favour with the House and the Government; but he was of opinion that if we abandoned our right of search, other nations would be compelled by a joint feeling of honour and humanity to prohibit the exercise of the slave trade by their subjects. The Address was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.
CHAPTER II.

Finance and Commercial Policy—Sir Robert Peel brings forward his Budget on the 15th of February—His luminous and comprehensive Speech on that occasion—Details of the Plan—Retention of the Income Tax and Reduction of Import Duties—Reception of the Scheme by the House of Commons—Observations of Lord John Russell, and other Members—Debate in the House of Commons on Financial Policy on the 17th, commenced by Lord J. Russell—Speeches of Mr. Roebuck, Sir George Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. C. Wood, Colonel Conolly, Mr. G. Bankes, Mr. Warburton, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Gibson, Mr. P. Miles, Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir R. Peel, Viscount Howick, Sir John Tyrell, the Marquis of Granby, and other Members—The Amendment moved by Mr. Roebuck for modifying the Income Tax is rejected by 263 to 55—Further Debates in Committee on the Income Tax—On the 5th of March Mr. B. Osborne moves that the Bill be committed on that day Six Months—Mr. F. T. Baring enters into a Critical Analysis of the Ministerial Budget—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Amendment is negatived after a Discussion, by 96 to 23—Mr. Curteis moves to continue the Tax for Two Years instead of Three—Motion rejected—The Bill passes through Committee—On the 10th of March Mr. C. Buller moves a Resolution in favour of modifying the Operation of the Income Tax—His Speech—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Lord Howick, Sir R. Peel, and other Members—The Resolution is negatived by a Majority of 128—On the third reading of the Bill several Amendments are moved without success, by Mr. R. Spooner and Sir R. H. Inglis—Bill passed—In the House of Lords it is discussed on the Motion for the third Reading, which is moved by the Earl of Ripon—Speeches of Lord Ashburton, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Stanley, Lord Montague, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Brougham, and the Earl of Radnor—The Bill is passed—Customs Duties Bill—Debate in the House of Commons on the Sugar Duties—Mr. M. Gibson moves a Resolution in Committee for equalizing the Duties on Foreign and Colonial Sugars—Mr. Ewart seconds the Amendment, which is supported by Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Villiers, Lord Howick, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright; and opposed by Sir G. Clerk, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Amendment is rejected by 217 to 84—Various Amendments are proposed in Committee—The Bill is passed—Mr. F. T. Baring opposes the Auction Duties Abolition Bill—Speeches of Lord John Russell and Sir R.
Peel—The Ministerial Proposition affirmed by a Majority of 137—
Discussions on other portions of the New Tariff—It passes through
the House of Commons—Debate on the Sugar Duties in the House of
Peers—The Earl of Clarendon states Objections to the proposed
Arrangement—Lord Brougham vindicates the Bill—Lord Monte-
eagle opposes the Principle of the Measure, and is answered by Lord
Stanley—The Duke of Richmond opposes the Repeat of the Auction
Duties, and urges Relief to the Landed Interest—The Earl of Dal-
housie supports the Bill—Lord Monteagle opposes—The Amendment
is lost by 33 to 15—The Duke of Richmond opposes other branches
of the Customs Bill, but without success, and it becomes Law.

Among the minor improve-
ments in the conduct of
public affairs introduced by Sir R.
Peel, that of bringing forward the
financial statement at a much
earlier period of the Session than
had been usual heretofore, is de-
serving of mention. This practice
undoubtedly tends much to the
convenience both of the Legisla-
ture and of the public, more espe-
cially when the changes introduced
by the Budget are of such a nature
and magnitude as materially to
affect the interests of classes
or of individuals, to whom the
earliest notice of a prospective
change is often of great im-
portance. Moreover, in the recent
circumstances of the country,
measures of finance and com-
cercial policy have assumed so pro-
minent a place in legislation, and
enjoy such a preponderance in
public interest, that to defer the
revelation of the intentions of
Government till the Session is
far advanced, would seem to be an
unreasonable disappointment to
the just expectations of the com-
munity. The great scheme of
commercial reform which distin-
guished the Session of 1845, was
accordingly introduced at the
earliest period after the opening
of Parliament, taking precedence
of all the other measures of Go-
vernment. It was brought for-
ward by Sir R. Peel in a Com-
mittee of Ways and Means on the
14th of February; and notwith-
standing the great anticipations
which had been entertained, it
produced no little surprise upon
the House, owing to the bold and
comprehensive character of the
schemes which were disclosed.
The speech in which Sir R. Peel
developed his plans was one of
his ablest efforts, and fully sup-
ported his reputation, as a lucid
and masterly exposition of financial
policy. He commenced by saying
that though he had had consider-
able experience in the discharge
of official duties, and though he
had frequently addressed the
House on matters of great public
concern, he could not approach
the subject on which he had then
to address the committee without
great anxiety, and a deep con-
sciousness how inadequate and
imperfect the explanation would
be which he should endeavour to
place before it. But though he
rose under some disadvantages as
to the period of the year at which
this communication was made, yet
after the declaration made in Her
Majesty's speech, that it was the
intention of Ministers to propose
the continuance of the income-tax
for a certain number of years, he
felt that he had no other alterna-
tive than to submit to the House
the general views which the Government took of the financial condition and the commercial policy of the country. It would be his duty to discuss this great question—whether it be consistent with the public interest that the present amount of public expenditure should be maintained, or whether it be not right that there should be in some important respects an increase of expenditure beyond the precedent of former years? If the committee maintained the latter proposition, the question which he should then have to submit to it would be this—whether it is fitting that the expenditure should be met from the ordinary sources, or whether it is more advisable that the tax on income and property should be continued, for the double purpose of providing for the due execution of the public service, and of enabling Parliament to repeal other taxes pressing on the industry and commercial enterprise of the country? After referring to the estimate of the probable revenue and expenditure which was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in April 1844, when he brought forward his budget, and, after showing that the surplus revenue, on which he had calculated for the whole year, had been greatly exceeded by the actual amount of revenue received on the 5th of January, 1844, he proceeded to estimate the surplus revenue which would be in the Exchequer on the 5th of April, 1845, at a sum which at the very least would amount to 5,000,000l. He then submitted to the House an estimate of the probable receipt of the revenue for the year ending the 5th of April, 1846, on the assumption that the House would not sanction the income-tax, and calculated that it would amount to 51,000,000l.; and, supposing the estimates of the ensuing year to be the same as they were during the last, he calculated the total amount of expenditure to be 48,557,000l. But if they deducted from this surplus the sum to be derived from the receipt of half a year's income-tax which would become due in the interim, and from the payment of the instalment from China, there would be in that case a small deficiency in the revenue as compared with the expenditure of the year. The question then arose whether Ministers were justified in demanding, under such circumstances, an increased expenditure on account of the public service. He was satisfied that they were justified. He showed that no saving could be made by the abolition of offices and reduction of salaries. A sufficient force of revenue officers must be kept up to insure the collection of the revenue and to give facilities to the transaction of commerce. No diminution of the army could be recommended, on account of the extent of our colonial dependencies, and of the necessity of our sending out relief to the regiments who garrisoned and protected them. The army was a very complicated and expensive machine, which would be dislocated and deranged if due attention were not paid to its support. An increase in the army was not a measure which he should propose, but any diminution of it would be a measure to which he could not consent. The military estimate for the present year would therefore be 6,600,000l. There were reasons which induced him to propose an increased estimate for
the navy this year; and those were to be found in the growing necessity for a further protection to our commerce in every part of the globe, and in the establishment of three new naval stations—one on the coast of Africa, another in the Pacific, and a third in the Chinese seas. He should propose to employ this year 4000 men more than were employed under the estimates of last year. That increase would not be for the purpose of war or of aggression, but for the protection of our commerce, and the maintenance of peace. The expense so caused would be 184,000L. There would also be a vote for always keeping at our command a squadron of eight or nine sail of the line, which would create no jealousy among Foreign Powers, and another for the purposes of increasing and improving our steam navigation. In respect, therefore, of the vote for the navy, and the ordnance connected with the navy, there would be in the votes of this year an increase of nearly one million. For this increased expenditure the revenue of the next year would, he thought, suffice, even if the House would not consent to continue the income-tax. It was quite clear, however, that if it did not continue the income-tax, in the year following a deficiency of revenue would be discovered. The question which he must next put to the committee was, whether they would run the risk of that deficiency by making no provision to meet it, or whether they would postpone the consideration of that deficiency till the year 1846? Her Majesty's Government thought that it would not be a prudent course so to disregard the future condition of the country. Ministers were, therefore, induced to propose the continuance of the property-tax for a further period; and before he asked the assent of the House to that proposal, he felt it necessary to explain what were their views as to the appropriation of the surplus revenue which would then be placed at their disposal after all the exigencies of the public were provided for. He would assume for the present that the committee would sanction the continuance of the property-tax, and would then give them an estimate of the revenue which he expected to derive from that source. Supposing the property-tax to be continued, the revenue, on the 5th of April, 1846, would amount to 53,700,000L, and so long as the other sources of revenue were productive, might be calculated at that sum, deducting only a sum of 600,000L from China, which would only be receivable for one year more. He would, therefore, take the amount of the revenue at 53,100,000L. The public expenditure he had already calculated at 49,000,000L. There would, therefore, be left on the 5th of April, 1846, a net surplus of 3,409,000L, if the committee acquiesced in the demand of Ministers for increased naval estimates. He now approached the most important question of all, namely, what was the mode in which this surplus, or a part of it, could be applied to the relief of taxation? He would not have proposed the continuance of the income-tax, if he had not felt the strongest persuasion that it was competent for the House, by means of it, to make arrangements with respect to taxation, which would be the foundation of great future com-
mercial prosperity, and which would add materially to the comforts of those who were called upon to contribute to it. In considering how they would appropriate any surplus of revenue, several important considerations must always be before them. They must first consider the claims to reduction of taxation on account of the heaviness of the duties on articles which entered into general consumption; then they must also consider what were the taxes which pressed most heavily on those raw materials which constituted the staple manufactures of the country. Then, they must consider what were the taxes which required the greatest establishment of revenue officers for their collection; and then what were the taxes which, if reduced, would enable them to diminish the same establishment, so as to reduce their expenditure. Lastly, they must consider what were the taxes which, if removed, would give new scope to commercial enterprise, and occasion an increased demand for labour. He did not say which of these considerations ought to predominate, but they were all of importance. If the property-tax were continued, Ministers intended to make a great experiment with respect to taxation, in the hope that the general prosperity which would result therefrom would fill up the void caused in future years by the cessation of taxation. They did not propose to maintain any material surplus of income over revenue; but in the conviction that the House would, at all events, maintain public credit, if they proposed the reduction of certain taxes, which were more onerous than productive. He would first take the taxes connected with the customs, and would submit to the House a proposition with respect to the reduction of the duty on sugar. He proposed, with regard to all sugars but refined sugars, to make this reduction. On brown Muscovado sugar, which now paid a duty of 25s. 3d., he proposed to make a reduction of 11s. 3d., and to reduce the duty to 14s. That reduction would apply to all British plantation sugar, and to sugar the produce of the Mauritius; but there were certain districts in British India, with regard to which a different rule now applied; and with respect to them he proposed that they should pay the same relative proportion of duty which they paid at present, and that the duty should be 18s. 8d. On free-labour foreign sugar he proposed that the protecting duty should not exceed 9s. 4d., and therefore the duty would be 23s. 2d. Any country which had a reciprocity treaty with us could not, of course, be deprived of any right which it enjoyed at present. As to white or clayed sugars, or sugars equal to clayed sugars, he proposed that the duty should be reduced on British plantation sugars from 25s. 3d. to 16s. 4d.; that the duty on sugar imported from India should be 21s. 9d., and that the duty on free-labour foreign sugar should be 28s.; thus retaining the whole amount of discriminating duty which was imposed last year, but applying that discriminating duty in a different manner, giving 9s. 4d. as a protection on Muscovado sugar, and an increased protection of 11s. 4d. on the more valuable and costly article. With respect to the duty on molasses, he proposed to reduce it in the same proportions. As to
the admission of refined sugar, he proposed to remove the prohibitory duty on refined sugar imported from those British possessions which were entitled to import Muscovado sugar at 14s., and to place upon such sugar a proportionate import duty, namely, on refined sugar 18s. 8d., and 21s. on double refined. He then gave the committee an estimate of the supply of sugar which he considered likely to come from our possessions to this country in the course of the present year, and concluded his observations upon that point by stating that the effect which would be produced on the price of sugar by this reduction in the duty would be a reduction of 1½d. per lb.; but taking other circumstances, which always accompanied a high rate of duty, into consideration, he calculated that it would amount to a reduction of 1½d. per lb. He estimated the loss which would be produced in the revenue of next year by the reduction of the sugar duties at 1,300,000l. He next proceeded to state that in the tariff of 1842 he had abolished generally the duty on all exports, with the exception of some few articles. He now proposed to adopt, as a general rule, the abolition of export duties on all articles. He did not propose to except the export duty on coal. After having benefited the coalowners by the removal of the export duty, he did expect that they would give to the people of England the full advantage of the boon which they had received, and the House would hear no more of their combinations to restrict supply, and to enhance price. The total loss from the reduction of the coal duty he estimated at 120,000l. He next proceeded to a consideration of the duties levied on and applicable to raw materials used in manufactures. The tariff now included 813 such articles. He proposed to remove the duties applicable to 430 of them. By abolishing these duties altogether, they would get rid of a number of troublesome accounts. If fraud were practised in the introduction of these articles, against which some precautions must be taken, by weighing and examining them, he must apply to the House hereafter for the purpose of obtaining more stringent regulations against it. One advantage of getting rid of these duties would be, that it would dispense with the warehousing system. He then enumerated a number of the articles to which this abolition of duties would apply, as, for instance, the fibrous materials of silk, hemp, and flax; yarns of certain materials, excepting woollen; furniture goods; animal and vegetable manures; ores and minerals, with the exception of copper ore; iron and zinc in their first stage of manufacture; dye stuffs generally, and certain drugs of a noxious character. There were some articles to which this total removal of duty would not apply. He did not propose to interfere with the general principles which the Government had applied to the timber duties. The import of Baltic timber was now increasing, and the estimate which he had formerly made respecting it had not turned out to be incorrect. There was one article connected with timber which he proposed to exempt from duty, he alluded to the article of staves. The Government had given attention to the
memorial of the coopers on this subject, and had determined to permit an unrestricted importation of staves for their benefit. The length of the staves must, however, be limited, or it would be impossible to prevent their importation for the benefit of other parties than coopers. The abolition of the duty on this article would cause a loss of 33,000l. to the revenue; and the whole loss occasioned by the omission of 430 articles from the tariff would amount to 320,000l. He next approached the consideration of that article of raw material which was most important to the prosperity of the country, cotton wool. As the impost pressed most heavily on the coarser fabrics, he was prepared to advise the abolition of it altogether. The loss to the revenue upon the article of cotton wool would not be less than 680,000l., taking the duty upon the estimate of the quantity imported last year. He did not intend to propose any further alteration in the revenue of the Customs. He had reviewed the duties levied by the Excise, with a view of ascertaining what were the duties which pressed most grievously on the interests and industry of the country. Among these he found, first and foremost, the auction duty on the transfer of property. When a commission was appointed some years ago to examine into the Excise duties, they made this recommendation, that the duties on auctions should be the first tax repealed. He proposed to repeal the auction duty altogether, in consequence of the advantage which a commercial country was likely to derive from greater facilities in the transfer of property. He likewise proposed that the auctioneers, instead of taking out several licenses at an expense of 5l. each for selling different articles, should take out one general license at an expense of 15l. to sell any article they pleased. Their licenses now often cost them 25l. The number of auctioners was 4,000; and the establishment of a 15l. license would produce a revenue of 60,000l. He next stated, that he intended to relieve the article of glass from all Excise duty. The amount of duty at present imposed on it was 200 and even 300 per. cent on its manufacture. There was no duty, moreover, which occasioned such vexatious interference with the manufacturer as this duty on glass. In France, Belgium, and Bohemia, there was no Excise duty on this article, and the consequence was, that the manufacture of it had been brought to the highest perfection, especially in the latter country. If the House would consent to relieve the manufacturers of glass in this country altogether from the pressure of this tax, and to give an unrestricted play to their capital and enterprise, he was convinced, that with our command of alkali and coal, they would enter into successful competition with the manufacturers of every other country. He thought that, in point even of health, a greater benefit would accrue to the country from the remission of the tax on glass than from the remission of the window-tax. The loss arising from the remission of the glass duty would amount to 642,000l. He had now exhausted the list of articles on which he proposed a remission of taxation. The total immediate loss which the revenue would sustain by their repeal
or abolition would amount to £3,338,000, which would nearly absorb the surplus of £3,409,000 on which he had already calculated. He did not deny that the financial scheme which he had just explained to the committee was a bold experiment; but, responsible as he was to Parliament for its success, he was not afraid to run the risk of making it. He now proposed to the committee to continue the income-tax for a further limited period of three years, because he had a confident persuasion that the reduction in the price of articles of great importance, which would follow this proposed remission of taxation, would be, if not a complete, yet a great compensation for its burden. He would not say that it might not be wiser to give a longer time than three years for testing this experiment. He thought, however, that Parliament ought to have a control over the duration of such a tax. He hoped that so great a source of revenue would not be dried up before the expiration of three years, but at the end of that time, such was his confidence in the elasticity of the country, he thought that they would be able to dispense with the tax if they thought proper. He had now submitted his plan to the committee. He recommended it to them with a deliberate conviction that their sanction of it would conduce to the extension of industry, and to the encouragement of enterprise, and that in consequence of that extension of industry, and of that encouragement of enterprise, all classes of the country, whether agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, or parties not engaged in any particular branch of industry, would either directly or indirectly be benefited by it, and that every class would find its comfort and its welfare promoted. The conclusion of Sir R. Peel’s speech, which occupied three hours and a quarter in the delivery, was attended with great cheering. After sitting down he again rose to express his hope that the House would be prepared to decide on the principle of his resolutions on the following Monday, the 17th.

Lord John Russell thought that they ought not to come to an immediate decision upon such a subject. But on the day named he would be prepared to take a view of the whole subject. In the meanwhile he must express his objection to the proposed arrangement respecting the sugar duties. In answer to a question from Mr. Collett as to the time when the intended alterations would take effect, Sir R. Peel answered, that, with the exception of the article of glass, they would commence directly the Bills could be passed.

Mr. Liddell tendered his thanks to Sir R. Peel for the remission of the duties on the export of coal, and on the manufacture of glass. He vindicated the coal-owners of the north from the charge of combination. If any gentleman would move for a select committee to inquire into the operation of that combination, he would second the motion.

Lord Howick considered that the coal-owners were indebted to Lord Poulett for the remission of the export duties on coal. Though he was member for Sunderland, he highly disapproved of the regulations of the trade, in which the coal-owners had unwise concurred. They had themselves been sufferers by it. He
expressed his insurmountable objection to Sir R. Peel's arrangement of the sugar duties.

Mr. Hume said, that the plan of releasing exports from all duties was so judicious, that he could not but approve of it. The repeal of the duty on glass would confer a greater benefit on the community than the repeal of the window-tax.

Dr. Bowring expressed a wish that Sir R. Peel had made some modifications in the property-tax.

Colonel Sibthorp regretted that Sir R. Peel had not consented to a reduction of the duty on fire insurances.

Mr. Roebuck considered the source of our revenue to be in the income-tax, and he considered the injustice of the income-tax and the mischief it created to be a great drawback on the plan which Sir Robert proposed.

Mr. Wakley expressed his extreme satisfaction at the proposal of Government.

Several other members made observations on isolated points of the plan, most of them expressive of satisfaction with it. Mr. Curtis, however, declared that he would divide against the property-tax, if he could get ten men to divide with him; and Mr. W burton asserted, that if you made the income-tax permanent, all the objections urged against it vanished at once.

Sir R. Peel then moved that the chairman report progress, and gave notice that he would move on the ensuing Monday (the 17th) the following resolution:—“That it is the opinion of the committee, that, towards raising the supply to Her Majesty, the respective duties on property, professions, trades, and offices, and the stamp duties in Ireland, granted by two several acts passed in the fifth year of Her present Majesty, be continued, and further granted to Her Majesty for a time to be limited.”

On the 17th of February, the House being in a Committee of Ways and Means, and the resolution proposed by Sir Robert Peel on the 14th having been read, Lord John Russell proceeded to address the committee. He said that he had always considered the income-tax as one which might be necessary in time of war, or some great emergency, but which was, even then, liable to the greatest objections from its inequality, its vexatious character, and its liability to fraud and evasion. Such being its faults, he was surprised that Sir R. Peel should have declared that he would not attempt to modify it, because such attempt would only aggravate the evils which he was anxious to cure. When he originally proposed to impose the income-tax, he justified it on account of the political and financial difficulties of the country, and expressed a hope that by altering certain customs-duities, he should so invigorate commerce, and so encourage industry, as to be able to improve the condition of the people, and to get back in a few years the revenue which he was then sacrificing. Why, then, had he declined to tell the House on Friday night what had been the consequence of his reductions in the tariff, and to show that they were even now producing, and would continue to produce, an increasing revenue. Clearly because it was not in his power to do so; and hence he concluded, that if the House consented to the Government measure in its present shape, it would give its consent to
an income-tax to be renewed, it was true, from time to time, but still to be renewed perpetually. The real question, therefore, for the House to consider was, whether it would consent in a time of profound peace to render the income-tax permanent. That being the case, he proceeded to consider whether a permanent income-tax would be sufficiently repaid to the country by the benefit to be derived from taking off certain taxes, which Sir R. Peel had enumerated, to the amount of his assumed surplus of 3,300,000L, arising from the proceeds of that tax. Many of the taxes which he had determined to repeal were judiciously selected for the promotion of industry and the encouragement of commerce, as, for instance, the duties on cotton wool and on glass. He could not, however, see any reason why 300,000L. should have been given away in the auction duties; on the contrary, he thought that the reduction of the duty on fire insurances, and on soap, which was now the only tax left on the absolute necessaries of life, so much condemned by Adam Smith, would have been a more expedient and advisable reduction. The right honourable gentleman’s interference with the article of sugar was also most injudicious and impolitic. Instead of interfering to break down restrictions, and to restore the country to a more natural condition of society, he interfered to bring in a constant prohibition against certain countries, which would send us sugar at lower prices than that at which we could get it from our colonies, and that, too, on the pretence that it was the produce of slave labour! Sir R. Peel estimated the loss of the revenue by his reduction of the sugar duties at 1,300,000L. He (Lord J. Russell) contended, on the other hand, that if the sugar of all foreign countries were admitted on the same principles as that of our own colonies, there would be no occasion to abandon any part of our revenue. He did not think it right for the Government to propose, as they now did, a permanent income-tax without their declaring explicitly whether they considered it as one of the best permanent taxes that could be imposed. If they did not so consider it, let them further consider whether they could not, either by a select committee or by a committee of the whole House, modify the defects which were known to exist in it. The Government, moreover, was not acting upon sound principles, but where great interests were concerned, and where great opposition was expected, was proposing to continue, if not to aggravate, monopolies which it found existing. His view was, that we ought to continue the income-tax for the present; that we ought to make some of the reductions of taxation proposed by Sir R. Peel, as on cotton wool, and on glass; but that as to some others, as sugar, we ought to take a different course. If the question were between a permanent income-tax and a continuance of monopoly, he had no hesitation in declaring that he was for a short income-tax and the relaxation of monopoly. He, therefore, could not give his hearty concurrence to the plan of the right honourable baronet. He would, however, give his assent to an income-tax for three years. He regretted that the Government had taken a course which would render it necessary to continue it
for a longer term of years; but he hoped the continuance of so inquisitorial and odious a tax for any great length of time would induce the people to resolve upon setting trade free, and to endeavour, by the benefits which free trade would confer upon their industry and enterprise, to get rid of an impost which it is not expedient that they should have to pay in the time of peace.

Mr. Roebuck was disappointed at the lame and impotent conclusion of Lord John Russell’s speech, after the manner in which he had impugned nearly every portion of Sir Robert Peel’s financial statement. Had the noble Lord made it for any other object than to find fault, and to guard himself from any consequences which might result from the changes now proposed? He, too, should impugn all the plans of Sir Robert Peel; but, unlike the noble Lord, he would end his observations with a substantive amendment, on which he hoped that the noble Lord would vote with him. It was a perfect delusion to suppose that the income-tax was proposed as a mere temporary tax—he should assume it to be intended as a permanent tax, and should contend that its permanence greatly aggravated its mischievous tendency. Sir Robert Peel proposed the income and property-tax to meet a deficiency in the revenue. The income and property-tax were to give him £5,000,000. That was an amount of revenue which more than covered, by £3,000,000, the expenditure for the public service which the right honourable gentleman had to meet. He, therefore, insisted that the Ministers were bound, first of all, to show that this expenditure was a legitimate expenditure; next, that his mode of meeting that expenditure was the best that could be devised; and, lastly, that he adopted it not only to meet the demands of the public expenditure, but also to enable him to make great and important changes in our commercial policy. Now, he should contend that the tax which it was intended to impose was an onerous, mischievous, and obnoxious tax; next, that the taxes it was intended to remit were not so onerous, mischievous, and obnoxious; and, lastly, that there was a mode of meeting the deficiency better than that which Sir Robert Peel proposed. Mr. Roebuck then pointed out, at great length, the unequal, vexatious, and inquisitorial nature of the present income-tax. To a property-tax on realized capital he had not the same objection; and he thought that if, in addition to such a tax, every man were called upon to return his age and the amount of his income, and if the duty of 2 or 3 per cent. were to be applied to the permanent value of that fluctuating income, which could be calculated as easily as property, it would nearly cover the demand of the Government for the public expenditure. He insisted that the House was bound to inquire, before it rendered such a tax permanent, whether the mischiefs it created would be less than those created by the taxes which were repealed. Now, none of the taxes which it was proposed to repeal crossed any of the great interests of the country. The agricultural interest was very cautiously handled in
the speech of Lord John Russell, and the West India interest in the statement of Sir Robert Peel. He wished it had been otherwise; for he was quite certain, that if the right honourable baronet had not determined to keep up the differential duties on sugar, he would have had no occasion to sacrifice a revenue of 1,300,000/.

He also pointed out the loss which the revenue suffered in the present mode of levying the duties on timber; and insisted that, by a property-tax levied upon the principles which he had already declared, and by the equalization of the duties on foreign and colonial sugar, and also on Baltic and Canadian timber, the demand might be met on account of our expenditure, and the country might he freed from the odious and inquisitorial impost with which it was now threatened. He then concluded by moving, that the words "professions, trades, and offices," be omitted from the resolution moved by Sir Robert Peel, not with a view of excluding them from taxation altogether, but with a view of subjecting them hereafter to that discriminating scheme of taxation which he had already described.

Sir G. Grey called upon Sir Robert Peel, or some of his colleagues in the ministry, to explain to the House the grounds of the confident expectations which on Friday night he professed to entertain, that it might be possible for the House, at the expiration of three years, to dispense with the income-tax altogether. He was prepared to agree to its reimposition, provided that he could be convinced that this confidence was well founded; but when he looked to the measure which was proposed as to the sugar duties, he could not bring himself to believe that the revenue derived from that source would be so restored at the end of three years as to compensate the sacrifice which the House was now called upon to make.

In withholding for the present his opposition to the vote for the continuance of the property-tax, he withheld it in the hope that he should be able to get rid of the discriminating duties upon slave-grown and free-labour sugar. He concluded by stating that he had heard nothing from the learned member for Bath which induced him to assist in carrying out his amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the question, "what grounds the ministers had for supposing that the income-tax would not be permanent, and on what foundation their expectations of the future were based?" observed, that his expectations of the future were based on his experience of the past. The income-tax was originally submitted to the consideration of the House in 1842, for the purpose of covering a large deficiency, and of releasing a number of articles from restrictions which pressed heavily on industry. What was the situation of the revenue on the 10th of October, 1842, and on the 10th of October, 1844? The amount received from the ordinary sources of revenue—Customs, Excise, &c., was 47,000,000/.

The measures proposed to Parliament in that, and in the last Session, for the reduction of taxation, withdrew from the public income no less a sum than 1,400,000/; and yet, on the 10th of October,
1844, the same taxes produced not 47,000,000l. but 47,497,000l. He then referred to several finance returns, for the purpose of proving that both in 1835, and again in 1842, the revenue was greatly benefited by the judicious repeal of taxation; and insisted that upon such data he was justified in expecting that, when this tax should expire, the country would be in possession of such a revenue as would leave it free to decide whether it would abandon it or not.

He then proceeded to refute Mr. Roebuck's argument that the income-tax was unequal and vexatious, and quoted the authority of Mr. Pitt to show that it was inexpedient to make any distinction between realized and fluctuating capital. He then briefly adverted to the course adopted during the last and present year on the subject of the sugar duties. The noble lord had wished to fight over again that night the battle which they had often fought previously upon that subject; he was not afraid of the contest to which the noble lord had challenged him, and would give him a speedy opportunity of discussing that question, when he brought forward, as he should do at a very early period, the re-imposition of those duties. The House seemed not to be prepared to object that night to the resolution in the hands of the chairman; and he therefore thought that he should best consult the convenience of the House by reserving what he had to say in defence of the remission of the duties on cotton, on wool, on glass, and on auctions, to the time when the fitting opportunity for them should arrive.

Vol. LXXXVII.

Mr. C. Wood expressed his dissatisfaction with this explanation. He recollected that, when the income-tax was first proposed, it was on grounds of a temporary nature; those grounds had now ceased to exist, but it was quite clear that the income-tax would long survive the causes which had given rise to it. Nothing which he had heard that night led him to believe that the income-tax would not be permanent. He could not agree with Lord John Manners that it was a tax which pressed exclusively on the rich; on the contrary, it pressed also on the lower classes with much severity, in consequence of the great check which it placed on employment. He suggested that the tax should be extended to Ireland, as he saw no reason why an Irish gentleman, with an income of 5,000l. a year, should not pay his proportion to the income-tax. He paid no assessed taxes—why should he also pay no income-tax? He then entered upon a review of Sir Robert Peel's statement, both with regard to the probable expenditure and revenue of the country during the next three years, and stated that, in his opinion, the right honourable baronet had considerably overrated the amount of revenue which he would receive during that period. He had estimated the surplus revenue which he expected to collect at 3,400,000l., and the amount of taxes which he remitted at 3,310,000l., and had thus left himself only a surplus of 90,000l. of disposable income, which, under existing circumstances, was much too inconsiderable. With regard to his vote of that evening he had no hesitation in saying that it would be given to Sir Robert Peel.
There might be a surplus in the year ensuing after the year 1848, but that would be occasioned by half-a-year's receipt of the income-tax. In the next year afterwards there might be no surplus at all. If that were so, then the year after that there would be a still greater deficiency of revenue. As men of common sense they were therefore bound to provide against that deficiency. He thought it was better in such a case to continue the income-tax than to impose new taxes. Though such was his opinion, he was not to be considered favourable to any plan for placing this tax on a permanent footing.

Colonel Conolly thought that the advantages which had arisen out of the income-tax during the last three years were a sufficient justification for continuing it for three years longer. One advantage of it was that it had reduced the interest on money so much as to enable the minister to reduce the interest on the national debt. It had also greatly benefited the agricultural interest in Ireland, by enabling them to relieve their estates from pecuniary embarrassment, and to employ upon them a greater amount of capital and labour.

Mr. G. Bankes complained that Sir Robert Peel, in his financial statement, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech of that night, had made no allusion whatever to the distress of the agricultural interest, though that distress had been formally communicated to them. In Sir Robert Peel's plan everything had been given to the mercantile, and nothing to the agricultural interest. Why was the establishment of our army so great? To protect our colonies, and our commerce with them. Why were the navy estimates to be increased to the amount of 1,000,000l.? Because both in China and the Pacific new naval stations were necessary to defend the interests of our merchants in their vicinity. Did the agricultural interest object to this? No such thing. Then let not that interest, if it were so powerful and predominant, as was stated, be taunted in future as selfish and ungenerous. As to the vote then before the House those who represented distressed districts could only act as circumstances permitted. He saw that both sides of the House were prepared to vote for the continuance of the income-tax. He had, therefore, no choice, and must accommodate his vote to his situation. The farmers were at present ill able to bear this or any other burden.

Mr. Warburton thought that if the Government were prepared to act with energy, and to lay open all the great branches of trade, which could be laid open by the destruction of gigantic monopolies, the revenue might be made equal to the expenditure without the income-tax. He differed from the resolution, which not only continued but also increased the differential duties on sugar. His belief was that the prosperity of the country would be increased, if, instead of an indirect, we adopted a direct system of taxation. The sum which would then reach the exchequer would be much larger than that which reached it under the present system. He repeated his opinion that, if the income-tax were rendered permanent, all the objections to it would vanish; but, as it was not to be render-
ed permanent, he considered it to be most unequal and unjust, and should certainly not give it his support.

Mr. Robert Palmer thought that, if Government were unable to apply any relaxation of taxation to the agricultural interest, it might have avoided the slight of passing over that interest with total silence. He hoped that the reduction of taxation proposed by Sir Robert Peel might be beneficial to the commercial classes; but he could not conceal from the House that the agricultural interest was much disappointed that it had no share in that reduction. He agreed that the income-tax, as a permanent tax, would be a grievous and intolerable evil; and he recollected that some years ago, when the present Duke of Buckingham, then Marquis of Chandos, brought forward in that House a motion for the repeal of the malt-tax, Sir Robert Peel met that motion successfully by stating that there was no substitute for it except the property-tax, almost in as strong terms as any that had been used that evening.

Mr. M. Gibson, in reply to the complaint of Mr. Bankes and Mr. Palmer, that the agricultural interest had been unjustly neglected by the Government, parodied the observation of Sir J. Graham on the Irish question, and declared "that concession to the agricultural interest had at last reached its utmost limit." He showed that a graduated scale of duties had been applied to the income of all persons engaged in trade and commerce, under the Income-tax Act which passed the House of Commons in 1792; and he thought that a select committee ought now to be appointed, to inquire what amount of duty should be applied to the incomes of those who had capital engaged in commerce, and whether a better mode could not be devised of raising the income-tax on persons engaged in trades and professions. He should vote for the amendment of Mr. Roe buck, though he should have been better pleased had his learned friend reserved his resistance to the income-tax till the bill imposing it was brought in.

Mr. Miles objected to the permanence of the income-tax, although he believed that Sir R. Peel had introduced it for the three years with the very best intentions. He found that the commerce and manufactures of the country were now flourishing, but that agriculture was in a state of the deepest depression. No attempt was made to relieve agriculture from any part of its burdens. He could not ask the right honourable baronet for the repeal of the malt-tax, because the surplus would not allow the right honourable baronet to repeal that tax; and, even if it would, he would not ask that the whole relief from taxation should be given to the agricultural interest. But when taxes to the amount of 3,400,000l. were taken off, he thought that the agriculturists should have some share in the remission. He would give the House a future opportunity of deciding whether, in this great remission of taxation, the agricultural interest should not have some share in its benefit.

Mr. Vernon Smith thought that the House was now going to saddle itself and the country with a permanent income-tax; but he
could not vote for the amendment of the learned member for Bath, because circumstances might arise within the next three years, to induce the right honourable baronet to make some modifications and alterations in the income-tax which he now proposed. He should certainly vote, if such a resolution were proposed, for the extension of that tax to Ireland. He observed that the right honourable baronet had swept from the tariff 430 articles, by which a revenue of 320,000l. was lost to the country. Would the right honourable baronet have any objection to state what were the principal articles so removed from the tariff, and what amount of revenue was lost on each?

Sir R. Peel defended himself from the charge of being insensible to the distress of the agricultural interest, and reminded the House that if he had not alluded to that subject in his speech of Friday night, it was simply because he had entered upon it at some length in a speech which he had made two or three evenings before. He had the firmest conviction, that if the agricultural interest would agree to the continuance of the income-tax, and to take their share in the general prosperity which he believed would be derived from it, they would be more benefited by it than if he were to relieve them from some local taxation, and to burden the consolidated fund with a grant of 500,000l. for their benefit. He pointed out the advantage which the agricultural labourer would derive from the repeal of the duty on cotton wool, in the diminished price of his clothing, and which the farmer would find in the case of transferring his property, from the repeal of the auction duty, which, though the noble lord thought it of little value, appeared a very injudicious tax to his late colleague, Sir H. Parnell. Considering that the noble lord had described the income-tax as a tax which was the most unequal, inquisitorial, and onerous that could be devised, he was somewhat surprised at the compliment which the noble lord had paid him, in stating that he would give him the support of his vote if a division were pressed against it. He knew not what the cause of the noble lord's vote might be, but he could assure him, that if he should be restored to office, he would find this surplus of 500,000l. a very comfortable addition to the public income. In reply to the question put to him by Sir G. Grey, he observed, that three years was but a short period for the restoration of the revenue which he was about to remit; and that, if he could have carried out his own views, he should have preferred to prolong the continuance of the income-tax to five years. He thought, however, that there was a rational expectation that the revenue would be restored to its present amount at the end of three years. He saw the population increasing, capital accumulating, and the means of conveyance greatly improved. Now, if they facilitated the application of that capital to new branches of industry, it would increase the demand for labour; with an increased demand for labour, an increased consumption of articles subject to duty would take place, and with that increase of consumption the amount of the revenue would unquestionably be augmented. He showed that, as the income-tax, if his plan were adopted, would not
 expire till the 5th of April, 1848, and as he would have a right to extend a credit of 2,600,000l. over the year 1849, on account of half a year's income-tax then to be received, and the benefit to be derived from the income-tax would thus extend over four years, he could not foresee what events might occur in that period. The public, at the expiration of that time, might, from the experience of its benefits, be of opinion that the income-tax should be further continued; and if so, he ought not to be bound by any guarantee given at present to allow it to expire. All he should say further was, that he made this experiment with a perfect confidence that, whatever happened, the House would maintain public credit. The tax was admitted to be much less onerous in its collection now than it was in the year 1842, and he did not believe that there would be any urgent demand for the repeal of it during the period for which he proposed to reimpose it.

Lord Howick expressed his great disappointment that Sir R. Peel had not given a more satisfactory answer to the admirable speech of Lord J. Russell. From that speech he saw that the period for the continuance of the income-tax was perpetually moving onwards. First, it was to be three years, now they heard that Sir Robert thought five years better. The number of years, like the horizon, was ever flying before them. He called the attention of the House to the fact, that the minister had not a surplus of 90,000l. left him after his taxes were remitted, and that he made up that surplus by an increased consumption of sugar, which he (Lord Howick) considered to be very problematical, and which was calculated as likely to produce a million of revenue. If the right honourable baronet were disappointed in that calculation, there would be a deficiency and not a surplus in the revenue. He then dwelt for some time on the impolicy of levying a differential duty between foreign free-grown and foreign slave-grown sugar, for the purpose of showing that if that differential duty were abolished, a great stimulus would be given to the commerce and manufactures of the country. He thought that if the minister had dealt with the duties on the importation of cheese and butter, of foreign spirits, and more particularly of tea, he would have promoted the interests of the middling and the lower classes more than he was likely to do by many of the modifications of taxation which he had to propose. With regard to his vote on the present evening, he had only to say, that he did not see how the income-tax could be dispensed with at present, and, therefore, he should vote for it as a temporary, but not as a permanent measure.

Sir John Tyrell thought that justice had not been done to the agricultural interest, either by Lord John Russell or Sir Robert Peel, in their capacity as ministers. He taunted them both with the inconsistency in their declarations towards the agricultural interests, and endeavoured to convince Sir Robert Peel of it, by quoting a speech which the latter had made on Lord Althorp's budget, on the 14th of February, 1834. It was very difficult to put salt upon the tail of so shy a bird as Sir Robert Peel; but he thought that he had done it now, when he produced an opinion of his, that the minister
ought to keep his ears open to the complaints of the agriculturists, and to give them a share in any relief which he was enabled to dispense to the community. He gave notice that, on a future day, he should propose to extend the income and property-tax to Ireland.

The Marquis of Granby thought that the manufacturers would not feel satisfied if the same answer were returned to them which Sir Robert Peel had just returned to the agriculturists. Would they think themselves well treated, if they were told that their distress would be alleviated in consequence of the general prosperity which would overflow the country when the remission of the taxes on agriculture came into full operation?

After a few words from Mr. Collett, Mr. Roebuck called the attention of the country to this fact, that every member on his side of the House had condemned the income and property-tax—had deprecated it as a permanent tax—and had expressed his expectation that it would be permanent; and that, nevertheless, every one of them had come to the conclusion that he would vote for the tax.

Mr. C. Brier said, that this tax must now be regarded as a permanent tax; and seeing that it must be so regarded, he felt himself at liberty to oppose it.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when there appeared

For the amendment 55
Against it 263

Majority against it 208

The discussion of the income-tax was renewed on the motion for going into committee, on the 5th of March. Several amendments were proposed, the committal of the bill on that day three months having been first moved by Mr. Bernal Osborne. He drew a wide distinction between a property-tax and an income-tax, and declared his determination to divide the House against the proposed measure, if he were supported by only ten members.

Mr. F. T. Baring gave the discussion a wider scope, by attacking the general financial scheme of the Minister. Sir Robert Peel, he said, had originally demanded the income-tax for three years, as a means of recovering the revenue, the income-tax to be then remitted; but what was the state of the finances now? On the face of Sir Robert Peel’s estimate, the income for the ensuing year, without the Chinese money or the income tax, would be 47,900,000l.; the expenditure, 49,700,000l.; leaving a deficiency of 1,800,000l. Therefore the income-tax could not be got rid of without imposing additional taxes to the amount of 2,000,000l.; for he was not disposed again to place the country in a state of large deficiency. After completing the whole of his operations, Sir Robert Peel calculated the surplus at only 90,000l., or 100,000l.; even that surplus rested upon the sugar-duties; they again rested upon the calculation that the consumption would increase by nearly one-fifth beyond the largest consumption yet attained, and that sugars would come in at the higher rate of duties; while it was not yet certain what scale the right honourable gentleman would be obliged to fall back upon. It might be admitted that the poor would derive some benefit from the remission of duties upon other articles, but they would not touch his
bread, his cheese, butter, soap, tea, tobacco, or his coffee. Sir Robert said that his selection was made with reference to one great point—that at the end of three years he might be able to take off the income-tax; and in his anticipations for the future, the Chancellor of the Exchequer borrowed the too sanguine pencil of his colleague, "Prosperity Robinson:" he took off taxes to the amount of three or four millions, and expected to increase the revenue in three years by five millions; saying that in 1816 three millions of taxes were taken off, and in 1819 the revenue had righted itself. The facts did not justify that calculation. Mr. Goulburn forgot that in 1816 the income-tax was taken off. In 1816, the ordinary revenue was 71,900,000l.; taxes were taken off to the amount of 17,500,000l.; in 1819, the revenue was 52,155,000l.; being a loss of 19,745,000l. In the five years ending 1826, the taxes remitted were 13,000,000l.; and the revenue was not restored by about 4,000,000l. In the three years ending 1829, the taxes taken off were 9,600,000l.; but by 1839 the revenue had not recovered, the loss being 4,600,000l. From 1815 to 1830, the taxes taken off were 33,000,000l.; the loss to the revenue was 22,000,000l. Mr. Baring concluded with a taunt, that after all the reproaches at public meetings and on the hustings, of 'mismanagement,' and 'jobbing,' and 'Whig-meddling,' the wise and pacific result of the right honourable gentleman's policy was an increase of about half a million in certain votes over what the expenditure was in the last year of 'Whig-mismanagement.'

Mr. Goulburn replied to Mr. Baring's allegations. He declined to enter again into the statement of figures, but he remarked that Mr. Baring had substantially confirmed his argument, that remission of taxation leads to increase of revenue. He insisted that the alteration of duties would benefit the poorer classes, if not by a direct diminution of price in the articles consumed by them, at least by giving an impulse to trade and increasing employment. If the poor, for example, do not use much glass, the reduction of the duty would create new employment; but the reduction of the cotton duty directly tends to cheapen fustians and other articles of clothing used by the poor. As to the remission of other taxes than those selected, the question was, how to dispose of the sum of 250,000l. Now, the income derived from tea is 3,000,000l., between 3,000,000l. and 4,000,000l. from tobacco, and above 1,000,000l. from soap; so then, if the reduction to be made would extend no further than 250,000l., not more than a mere fraction of any of those duties could be taken off; and the advantage of such a small reduction would never be felt by the public, for it would go into the pockets of the trader or retailer only; and thus, as far as the general benefit of the community was concerned, that sum of 250,000l. would be entirely thrown away. The increase of expenditure had arisen solely from the introduction of a new element in warfare, steam; and from the necessity of placing the navy of this country at least upon an equal footing with that of other nations, and not from any disposition on the part of Government to aban-
don principles of economy which they had professed.

Mr. Muntz supported the amendment, though he had voted originally for the tax as a temporary means of removing other taxes; he now voted to remove it, because it was proved to press unfairly on several classes of the community.

Mr. Hawes also opposed the income-tax, as pressing hard upon the industrial resources of the country, and not at all necessary to maintain its credit. It appeared that by the 5th of April next, the surplus would be 5,000,000l., about the amount of the income-tax; but to that ought to be added the future revenue derivable from corn, and the Chinese ransom-money, in all about 2,000,000l. He considered the income-tax as the great obstacle to free trade, since, without it, the Government would be obliged to modify the taxes bearing upon articles of large consumption, in order to restore the energies of the country, and by that means its revenue. He asked how the Government meant to dispose of the 5,000,000l. surplus?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that without going into the exact figures, 5,000,000l. being the surplus, 2,000,000l. were applied to repay the Bank the exchequer bills advanced on account of opium compensation, and the remaining 3,000,000l. would either be added to augment the balance at the end of the year, or applied in the reduction of the national debt.

Mr. Ewart gave a more qualified opposition to the income-tax. He recommended direct taxation as opposed to taxes upon imports; but advocated a tax upon property rather than upon income.

Mr. Osborne's amendment having been negatived by 96 to 23, it was then proposed by Mr. Curteis to make the duration of the tax two years instead of three. This was rejected by 69 to 17.

Mr. Aglionby recommended an increase in the powers given to the Board of Stamps and Taxes, as more satisfactory than the decisions of the local commissioners, which were often conflicting.

Mr. Wakley, on the other hand, advocated giving more power to the local commissioners. He urged that it was the policy of the Government to make such alterations as would render the tax less onerous to the working classes; if this were done, it was one of the best taxes for them that could be imposed. He said, that if the tax were only to last for three years, he would willingly accede to it; but if it were to be permanent, the House could not too soon begin the work of reformation.

This view was enforced by Lord John Russell, Dr. Bowring, and other members; and Mr. Spooner gave notice of several deductions from the payment of the tax, which he should propose in the form of amendments.

Sir Robert Peel made a half-jocular answer to the question implied by Mr. Wakley. The honourable gentleman must see that it would be quite impossible for him to give any reply in this case. It would be perfectly open to the House, at the end of three years, to say whether the income-tax should be continued or not. If the House should then be so enamoured of the tax as to renew it, they could amend it as might seem best. He did not at all despair of being able to part with the income-tax at the end of the three years.
However, if the House would give him the tax for five years, on condition of his agreeing to the honourable gentleman's amendment, he would certainly agree to that amendment.

In the course of the discussion, Lord Sandon made a forcible declaration in favour of direct taxation. It had long struck his mind most strongly, that the time was approaching when they must look more to direct and less to indirect taxation. The property of the country was increasing to an enormous extent, and a very small per centage upon that capital would produce a large positive amount. One great objection urged against the income-tax had been the danger of driving away capital from the country by imposing so large a weight of taxation upon it: but when a tax of 3 per cent. raised 5,000,000l. or 6,000,000l., there was not much danger of capital being driven away; and a tax of this nature enabled the House to dispense with a large amount of indirect taxation. It was our duty to endeavour to provide occupation and employment for the labouring classes, and how was this to be effected? By promoting the industry of the country in every possible way. But what was the great obstruction to the progress of industry? The taxes imposed upon every description of manufacture through the Customs and Excise. Direct taxation, therefore, was becoming more and more advisable; and he should be extremely sorry if the House pledged itself to abandon the income-tax at any given period. At the same time, there was no doubt that if the property-tax were made a permanent source of revenue, some alterations would be necessary.

Sir Robert Peel, being afterwards asked by Mr. Wakley, who said that there was an under-current of opinion rising against the income-tax, which would soon burst into thunder, whether he meant to resist every amendment, said, "Without saying, in an arrogant manner, that I shall resist every motion, I will say as courteously as I can, consistently with my sense of duty, that I think it right to adhere to the present Bill; and I think that by saying this, I may perhaps prevent an immense consumption of time at present. When the 'under-current' shall have greatly swelled, which the honourable gentleman does not think will be till the end of three years, then will be the time to consider whether or not the principle of the Bill shall be altered. ("Hear!" and a laugh.) I hope that the noble lord opposite will consider this question,—whether, as the Act is admitted for three years, this is the time either for the admission or the discussion of small alterations? I think it is not."

After some further debate, the Bill passed through committee. A discussion of considerable length and importance was renewed on the 10th of March, by Mr. Charles Buller, who, on the motion that the amendments to the Income-tax Bill be read a second time, proposed the following amendment,—"That the circumstances under which the renewal of the income-tax is at present proposed, are such as to render it exceedingly improbable that Parliament will have the power of dispensing with its continuance at the end of three years; and that it is therefore the duty of this House to take care that the tax be
imposed in a form in which its operation shall be less unequal and inquisitorial than it now is." He commenced by stating his objections to the general financial scheme of Sir Robert Peel, and observed, that though it had been called the poor man's budget, he did not know how any budget less beneficial to the poor man could have been devised. The poor man could get no benefit from the reduction of the sugar-duties, or the auction-duties; nor yet could he obtain any relief from the reduction of the export-duties, as they were usually paid by foreigners. Of the 430 articles which were to be struck out of the tariff, there was not one which entered materially into the common consumption of the poorer classes. Corn and butter were left in the tariff as before, but the poor man was now allowed, as a great boon, to get duty-free alum to adulterate his bread, and lard to adulterate his butter. The reduction of the duties on glass might indeed obtain for him a cheaper and better window; but that was not, he thought, an article of prime necessity. The duty on cotton was reduced, it was said, to give him cheap clothing; but, supposing the poor man to wear one fustian suit himself, and his wife to wear two cotton gowns, in the year, the whole amount of the reduction of the duty on cotton on such garments would not amount to more than 3d. in the year, and it was open to doubt whether the poor man would get even that much benefit. He then showed that by the scheme of the sugar-duties now proposed by Sir Robert Peel, the poor man would have to pay more than 3d. a month, in the shape of protection, to the West India proprietor. He complained that Sir Robert Peel had excepted from reduction every article which entered largely into general consumption, and said that if he had dealt frankly with the articles of tea, coffee, tobacco, malt, soap, spirits, and wines, he might have so benefited the revenue, by diminishing the price of those articles, as to make up the amount of the loss at the end of three years by the increase of consumption. He then proceeded to show that the budget was a monopoly budget, and not a free-trade budget, for it interfered with no protected interest, except the West Indian interest, and that it elevated. In voting, therefore, for the income-tax at present, the House was voting in favour of a system, which would not only bolster up discriminating duties, but would also weaken its resources for assailing other protected interests. He showed that three or four bad harvests had caused the deficiency in the revenue whilst the Whigs were in power, and that three or four good harvests had restored the revenue to prosperity. But was the Minister provided with any measure to meet a similar disaster in future? If there were in the course of the next three years a bad harvest, or a fall in trade, what would be the budget of 1848? There would be a deficit in it, in spite of the income-tax, and the Minister would then be compelled to come forward and to ask for a larger per centage. It was a downright fraud, then, to say that your revenue would be so far recovered at the end of three years as to enable you to get rid of the income-tax. If that were the case, then it behoved them, as plain, honest men, to make the tax perfect, when they made it
permanent. He did not propose any specific amendments in the Bill; he would lay before them a clear, intelligible, practicable principle, and would not weaken it by entering at present into any disputable details. On a former occasion, he had exposed the unequal, inquisitorial, and odious nature of the property-tax; and though it had been carried into operation in London and the vicinity with greater mildness than had been expected, yet he had received many complaints from the north of England as to the way in which it had been administered there, by local Commissioners, against offensive politicians and rivals in trade.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that Mr. Buller had indulged in a variety of details, which, if not sound in principle, were at any rate lively in recital. The income-tax had been previously debated in that House, and had been carried by an overwhelming majority. That was some proof that it was not very unpopular; but if it were so, why had the honourable member withheld his disapprobation till that moment, when the amendment of the Bill was scarcely within his reach? and why had he come down to the House at last, not with any specific amendments, but with a general resolution which denounced the Bill without attempting to improve it? If he were so convinced that the income-tax would be permanent, his motion should not be for its repeal, but for the repeal of other taxes besides those proposed to be repealed in the budget. Mr. Buller had said that the Government ought to have dealt with tea, coffee, tobacco, malt, soap, spirits, and wine, instead of with sugar, glass, and cotton; but he seemed to have forgotten that the articles which he mentioned produced a revenue of 16,000,000l. or 17,000,000l. But he was sure that if the Government had proposed to sacrifice a revenue of 3,000,000l., derived from the duties on tobacco and spirits, Mr. Buller would have been one of the first to raise an outcry against Ministers for pandering to the vices, and for neglecting the morals and comforts, of the people. He then proceeded to show that by imposing an income-tax, which did not operate upon the poor at all, and which produced a revenue of 5,000,000l. a year from those classes of society which were in more comfortable circumstances, Ministers were enabled to relieve the poor from many taxes which they now paid. But it was not by the withdrawal of taxation alone that they benefited the poor; you did them as much good when you afforded them increased means of employment, and such means would be afforded to them by the present budget. For instance, in consequence of the remission of the glass-duties, new capital was already embarked in that trade, and new labourers were therefore wanted in the market. He had never limited the benefit which the repeal of the cotton duties would confer upon the poor man to the increased cheapness of his clothing; he had considered the repeal of those duties to be most valuable in this respect, that it would enable the British to meet the foreign manufacturer in every part of the world, and would therefore call into the labour-market an increased number of men to meet the increased demand of the foreign
market. He then went on to show, that if Government had proceeded to reduce the tea duties, which produced about 4,000,000l., it must have reduced them to the amount of 2,000,000l., as anything short of that reduction would be a dead loss to the revenue, and no benefit to the consumer. After dwelling on the impossibility of making any such reduction at present, he proceeded to implore the House not to be deterred from pursuing the course which it had hitherto taken on this subject. If honourable members should support the amendments which were now proposed for exempting from the operation of this Bill classes which ought not to be exempted from it, the necessary effect would be either to impose on the other classes of society a higher burden than those which they bore at present, or to render it impossible for the Government to remit the taxes which it now proposed to repeal. For these reasons he should give to Mr. Buller's amendment every resistance in his power.

Lord Howick expressed his disapproval of the income-tax, but thought it could not be dispensed with at present, without imposing new taxes to the same amount, and this he was not prepared to do. He wished to see a better mode of taxation adopted, which would give relief to the consumer, and more especially to the industrious classes, without at the same time involving any loss of revenue eventually.

Sir R. H. Inglis recommended the Government to adopt some modifications of the tax, to distinguish between annuities and perpetuities, to impose the tax on the capitalised income of individuals, and to exempt the first 150l. of each man's income, imposing the tax only on the excess beyond that amount.

Mr. Hawes entered into an examination of Sir R. Peel's financial schemes, and contended that the income-tax was not justified by necessity, the deficit being traceable only to temporary causes.

Mr. Spooner expressed strong disapprobation of the practical working of the income-tax, and gave notice of some amendments which he should move.

Mr. Hume defended the tax as an approach to a system of direct taxation, which he conceived to be much more beneficial to the poorer classes than the indirect system.

Sir R. Peel addressed himself to the arguments of Mr. Hawes and Mr. C. Buller, and said that the latter speaker ought, if consistent, to have concluded with a condemnation of the tax in toto. He replied also to the suggestions of Sir R. H. Inglis, and stated, that to adopt the exemption which he proposed of the first 150l., would be to sacrifice no less than a million of revenue. He then went through the various reductions proposed by the budget, item by item, showing how the poorer classes would be benefited by them. He wished to continue the income-tax for three years, for the sake of trying a great experiment on the industry, skill, and capital of the country. He admitted that the tax was open to objection, especially on the score of the inquisition which it made necessary into private affairs; but it would not be possible to admit of modifications without opening a door to fraud, and he hoped therefore that the House would adopt it in its present shape.

Mr. Sheil contended that there was an injustice in the impost upon the profits of professions and
trades, and as a substitute, he proposed a tax upon the hereditary and testamentary transmission of land. Adverting to Sir R. Peel's remark, that there was no clamour at present against the tax, he observed that there were several reasons which accounted for it; first, there had been a succession of good harvests; secondly, the Government had raised up a privileged class in favour of the bill, namely, those who had not, or those who chose to swear that they had not, 150l. a year. He then proceeded to condemn the injustice of the tax, which pressed with equal weight on those who were struggling to make a precarious income by their own exertions, and those who were living at ease on the fruits of their realized possessions. He quoted as testimonies against the tax, the opinions of Baring, the prince of commerce, of Wilberforce, and of that shrewd and excellent man the late Sir Robert Peel.

Lord John Russell said, that the House was bound to examine into all the conditions and inequalities of the tax, and to endeavour, as far as it could, to remedy its defects. He hoped that the country would not forget that it was obliged to submit to the income-tax, because Sir Robert Peel showed so much favour to monopoly and protection. By reducing the duties on corn, sugar, and timber, he might get a better revenue, and make all the modifications which were required in the income-tax. He should give his vote for the continuance of that tax for the next three years; but on the understanding that he was at liberty to propose any modifications in the Bill he might think necessary. If those modifications should diminish by a million the revenue hitherto derived from the tax, ministers might find a sufficient compensation for it in carrying into execution more fully the principles of which they professed to be the advocates.

After a few words from Mr. Villiers and Mr. Muntz, adverse to Sir Robert Peel's financial policy, the House divided, as follows:—

For Mr. Buller's amendment 112
Against it . . . . 240

Majority against the amendment . . 128

On the motion for the third reading of the Bill, a few nights afterwards, Mr. Spooner brought forward his proposed amendment. He first moved a resolution to enable persons carrying on small businesses, to make deductions from their profits for maintaining members of their own family, actually employed by them. Mr. Goulburn opposed the motion; he said that allowance was made for bonâ fide payment of wages, but deductions for maintenance could not be admitted without much more inquisitorial powers than those which were already so much complained of. The clause was negatived by 151 to 39.

Mr. Spooner then proposed another amendment, to allow deductions from profits assessed under Schedules D and E, for premiums paid for life insurance. Mr. Goulburn objected to this proposition also, as difficult of practice and liable to abuse, and it was rejected by 87 to 26.

An amendment proposed by Sir R. Inglis, for giving effect to his former suggestion, to exempt incomes under 500l. from taxation in respect of the first 150l., was also
withstood by Mr. Goulburn, on the ground of the opening it would give to fraud, and was rejected by 59 to 25.

These amendments having been disposed of, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

In the House of Lords, the principal discussion on the income-tax took place on the 4th of April, when the third reading of the bill was moved by the Earl of Ripon, who at some length went over the grounds upon which the measure was supported in the House of Commons. The Marquis of Lansdowne observed upon the readiness with which some necessity or other had always been discovered for maintaining an income-tax; and after noticing the grounds on which it might justly be imposed, denied that the preference over other modes of taxation as a means of raising revenue, which the present Government seemed disposed to assign it, afforded any reason to believe that it would be remitted at the end of its allotted term. Besides the removal of other taxes, expenses were increased, as, for instance, the recently proposed grant to Maynooth; and he could not perceive any means by which the deficiency could be supplied, unless the income-tax were rendered perpetual. He reminded Sir Robert Peel of the inconsistency of his present with his former views upon the subject; and after commenting upon the injustice of the impost, the great advantages of indirect over direct taxation, and the exemptions by which alone the tax was now rendered tolerable, urged that their lordships should endeavour to afford the country a speedy and effectual relief.

Lord Ashburton differed on this subject from both parties, for he considered our financial condition to be most alarming. He enlarged upon the gross partiality of the operation of an income-tax, which extorted the same rate of payment from the most precarious professional income as from the most substantial investment, and denounced it as sinning against every principle of political economy, a system which ground down those of limited means, and under which even the rich must sink. He complained that, after thirty years of profound peace, nothing had been done to alleviate the burden of the public debt. It was as heavy as ever; and, in spite of a surplus, if we had to go to war we must again begin borrowing, although that was a course which would not always avail. Sooner or later Parliament must apply itself to the reduction of the debt.

Lord Stanley defended the financial policy of the Government, in all its details, and especially vindicated the necessity for the imposition of an income-tax in the first instance, and the expediency of maintaining it for a second limited period. He combated also the gloomy view which Lord Ashburton had taken of the national resources, by quoting the amounts of reduction which had been already made in the public debt, and the savings which would progressively be effected by the falling in of annuities and the reduction of interest, taking credit also for the change in the sugar duties, which, so far as had been yet seen, had worked so well, that the whole benefit of the remission was enjoyed by the consumer.

Lord Montecagle at great length
defended himself from the imputation of having, while in office, added to the amount of the public debt, attributing the deficient revenue of the last year of his administration, to bad harvests. He considered the country to be at present prosperous, and attributed to the measures of Government a large share of the credit of that prosperity. He approved most of the remissions of taxation, but objected strongly to the continuance of the income-tax, and criticised unfavourably the change in the sugar duties and the abolition of the auction duty. By such measures as these, indeed, a necessity for the income-tax would be always maintained.

The Duke of Richmond complained very bitterly of the absence of any relief to the agriculturists, and sneered at such measures as the remission of the glass duty and that on auctions, if they were intended to be of any practical advantage. He would, nevertheless, support the third reading of the Bill, as necessary to uphold public credit.

Lord Brougham defended the income-tax on principle; and was followed by the Marquis of Normanby, who complained of its grievous inequalities, and the small equivalent any deduction of other taxation afforded in lieu of its exactions.

Lord Radnor said a few words, and after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Duke of Richmond to obtain for farmers a power of appeal against their assessment, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The income-tax having been thus disposed of, the other portion of the ministerial scheme which occupied the most considerable share in the attention of Parliament, was the proposed arrangement of the sugar duties. The principle of differential duties on this article, according to the source from whence it was derived, was the same which had in former Sessions been the topic of so much dissension between the two contending parties of the State, and though now subjected to some modification, it still afforded the occasion of much difference of opinion, and formed one of the main grounds of which the opposition party in both Houses availed themselves for impugning the commercial policy of the Government.

On the 24th of February, on the order of the day being read for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. M. Gibson, with a view of obtaining a permanent arrangement of the sugar duties, moved, as an amendment upon the resolution of Sir Robert Peel, a resolution stating that no arrangement of those duties would be satisfactory and permanent which did not involve an equalization of duty on foreign and colonial sugar. In support of his amendment he called the attention of the House to a plain matter of justice in taxation, and asserted that it was not consistent with the fair performance of their functions, when they were resolving themselves into a Committee of Ways and Means to consider of a supply to Her Majesty, in order to enable her to meet the expenditure of the country, to levy another tax, which was not paid to the Crown or to the Exchequer, but to a class of their countrymen who had not made good their claim to any compensation for a grievance inflicted on them. He con-
tended, that to levy a discriminating duty on foreign and colonial sugar, was to give the amount of that discriminating duty not to the Exchequer, but to the parties for whose protection it was levied. Sir Robert Peel estimated the consumption of sugar in this kingdom, for the next year, at 200,000 tons. Now, the difference of duty between that which was to be imposed on colonial sugar and that which was to be imposed on foreign sugar, was to be 10s. a cwt.; and, therefore, the amount of loss which would be sustained by the Exchequer, and of the gain which would accrue to the West Indian and East Indian proprietors, in consequence of this difference of duty, would amount to no less a sum than 2,300,000£. a year. He insisted that this addition to the price of sugar was an injustice inflicted on the consumer, for which no satisfactory explanation had been made. It had been defended on two grounds; first, that there was a deficiency of labour in our colonies; and, secondly, that the colonies were exposed to greater expense in the production of sugar now that slavery and the slave-trade were abolished, than they were when slavery and the slave-trade existed. With regard to the first, he showed, upon the authority of Lord Stanley, that there was an adequate supply of labour in the West Indies, and upon other authority which he quoted, that the Hill Coolies were wandering about in crowds, and in penury, in the Mauritius, because they were unemployed; and with regard to the second, he stated that the production of a cwt. of sugar in the time of slavery cost 9s. 10½d., and that at present it cost somewhat between 10s. 2d. and 9s. 9½d. It was evident, then, that the discriminating duty of 10s. a cwt. for the benefit of our colonial dependencies, was more than all the cost of producing a cwt. of sugar. But even if that were not the case, the colonial proprietors were very deficient in their knowledge of the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and of the application of science and machinery to it. They also lived far from their estates, and did not place them under proper superintendence. Their property must, therefore, be placed under injurious management; but they had no reason on that account to call on the people of England to give them compensation for their want of skill and necessary superintendence. They might depend on it that they would derive no benefit from any juggling of duties in that House, or from any application to secretaries of state for higher duties for the protection of their monopoly. They must, therefore, gird their loins, and no longer suffer themselves to be enervated by that monopoly, which was as injurious to themselves as it was to the trade and manufactures of England. Besides, our merchants and manufacturers had an equal right with those who produced sugar from their own estates, to supply the British community with sugar from Brazil and other countries, which they obtained in exchange for their commodities and home-made produce. He showed that our colonies could no longer supply us with a sufficient quantity of sugar now that we had a vast increase in the number of our population, and that the import was itself stationary. The consequence of this was, that as the middling and affluent classes would not forego their usual supply of
sugar, a less portion remained to be divided among the poorer classes, and that too at a higher price. It therefore followed, that the monopoly diminished the consumption of sugar, and by diminishing the consumption also diminished the amount of customs' duties paid upon it into the revenue. But if the import of sugar had diminished, perhaps the loss had been made up by our exports to the West Indies. Quite the reverse; the exports to the West Indies, in 1794, were as great as they were now, and during the last twenty years they had not increased. He, therefore, contended that this protection was not for revenue, for it defrauded revenue—that it was not for the protection of the producer, for his produce had not increased—that it was not for the benefit of the exporter at home, for his exports to those colonies were stationary—and that it was not to be defended on the score of consistency, for Sir B. Peel was now going to admit cotton, the produce of the East Indies, and cotton, the produce of the United States of America, on the same terms. It was also at variance with the principles of the greatest practical political philosophers, and as it was a mere arbitrary exaction carried by the force of numbers in that House, for the benefit of a class, for which no adequate explanation had been offered, he trusted that they would desist in future from this unwise legislation, and would no longer sanction the principle once avowed in that House, that free was not able to compete with slave labour.

Mr. Ewart seconded the amendment, on the ground that the imposition of these discriminating duties checked the legitimate operations of commerce in China and in South America, where there was a great field at present open for the introduction of our manufactures.

Mr. James thanked the Government for the protection given to the West Indies. He said that the cost of cultivating sugar in Jamaica was twice as much as in Cuba and Brazil. The equalizing of the duties would ruin the West Indies, and take away all hope of extinguishing the slave trade. He considered Mr. Gibson's proposition an iniquitous one.

Mr. Ricardo supported the amendment. He said that the Government resolution contained nineteen different rates of duty to be levied upon sugar. It contained distinctions for which there was no real ground of difference, and it made an immense sacrifice of revenue without the least compensating advantage. Brokers and wholesale grocers had publicly declared, that they could not comprehend the distinction which Sir R. Peel had drawn between the different kinds of brown muscovadoes and of clayed sugars, nor tell where muscovadoes ended or clayed sugars began. He calculated the sacrifice made by the English consumers of sugar under the present system to be 3,079,000L. more than under the old; and this was paid to the West Indian proprietors exclusively. To this might be added 1,300,000L. more, which would be lost, according to Sir R. Peel, to the Exchequer; so that 5,000,000L., or the amount of the income-tax, was sacrificed by the country for these discriminating duties. He thought that it would be much better for Sir R. Peel to equalize the sugar duties in order to get rid of the income tax, than
to propose the continuance of the income tax in order to make his present reductions in the sugar duties.

Sir George Clerk said, that in our commercial system the protective duties might in some cases be carried too far, but considering the heavy burden of our national debt, it was a very serious matter to say that we were to remove all protection from native industry. He contended that the depression to which the West India interest had been subject for some time past, owing to the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery itself, afforded a fair claim to legislative protection. When it was just commencing to recover from that depression, was it wise for the House to interfere, and assert that the West India planters were not entitled to any protection at all? If the West India proprietors had not applied to the cultivation of sugar all the modern inventions of science and machinery, it was owing to their want of capital, occasioned by the immense depreciation of their properties; but he denied that such was the fact to anything like the extent predicated by Mr. Gibson. Instead of there not being a single steam engine in the West Indian islands, he knew that there were many; for he had himself seen some years ago, a whole batch of them ready for exportation to those islands, in a steam-engine establishment near Westminster Bridge. Believing that the plan of Sir R. Peel would secure to the people of England sugar at a cheaper price than that at which they had ever been able to purchase it during the last thirty years, without doing any injury to the producer; and believing also that the increased consumption of sugar, which would be a consequence of the reduction of the price, would give increased energy to the West India proprietors, and restore them to their former prosperity, when they not only supplied the whole demand of the English market, but also exported a large quantity of sugar to the Continent; he should certainly give his vote in support of it, and against an amendment which, if the premises on which Mr. M. Gibson based it were correct, ought to be changed into a resolution calling for the repeal of all the existing duties.

Mr. Villiers, professing sincere personal respect for Sir G. Clerk, characterized his speech as a collection of vague assertions and trite commonplaces, which were at the present day scarcely worth the trouble of refuting. The assertion that the West India interest had suffered by the abolition of the slave trade, was quite contrary to the fact; the reverse had been admitted by Lord Ripon, twelve years ago. As to the argument that the colonial proprietors required protection, it lay on Sir G. Clerk to show that these protected interests had ever prospered, or that this was the first time they had ever been depressed. These duties cost the country 4,000l. per week in the metropolis, and 50,000l. per week in the rest of the kingdom, and all for the benefit of the West India proprietors. The people of England ought not to be mulcted of such a sum without a better reason than had been given by Sir G. Clerk or his colleagues.

Mr. Miles supported the resolution, but wished that the duties should be passed for three years, and not annually.

Lord Howick said he could not
call such a duty, as Sir G. Clerk had done, a protection to British industry; on the contrary, he denounced it as an unjustifiable impost on the hard earned wages of the British labourer. He proved this by showing that Brazilian sugar was now selling in bond at 18s. 6d. a cwt., and that colonial sugar of the same quality was selling at 26s. a cwt. Now, twenty-six tons of Brazilian sugar at 18s. 6d. a cwt., and eighteen tons and a half of colonial sugar at 26s. a cwt., would cost each 481?. Therefore, the produce of British labour to the amount of 481?. would exchange for sugar of Brazil, in bond, to the amount of twenty-six tons; but for sugar of the West Indies, in bond, to the amount of only eighteen tons and a half. Seven tons and a half of sugar was, then, the amount of spoliation from the British labourer, taken by the West India proprietor on so comparatively insignificant a sum as 481?. He then proceeded to point out the advantages which would be derived to the country from abolishing these discriminating duties in our increased trade with South America, and especially with the Brazils. When the Brazilian treaty, which admitted all British produce and manufactures for consumption into Brazil at a duty of 15 per cent., expired last year, the Government of Brazil informed our Government that they would exclude our produce from their dominions, unless we admitted their produce at reduced duties into ours; but that they would admit it on the old terms, if we would relax the sternness of our tariff. The equalization of these duties would therefore immediately restore us to a state of commercial harmony with the Brazils, and so open to us a market which already took annually five millions of our exports, and which, it was calculated, might in a few years take double that amount. He then entered into a long statement to prove that the retention of these discriminating duties, so far from being a benefit, was absolutely a detriment to the West Indies themselves. He defended himself, and those who acted with him, from the charge that, in proposing this equalization of duties, they were indifferent to the horrors of slavery. He would not say that such an equalization of duties might not give a temporary stimulus to slavery and the slave trade; but he was persuaded that in the end it would enable the friends of humanity to gain a great triumph, for it would show that on a clear stage and without any favour, free labour was more than able to compete with slave labour.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that the supporters of the resolution were bound to show cause for maintaining the existing protection; but it had been the policy of Parliament for some time past to maintain protection, where capital and skill were invested in certain forms, perhaps defective, but still adopted under its sanction. The records of Parliament showed that it had not been its custom to draw down ruin on those who relied on its faith, but that it had always taken into its view the claims which parties so situated had to its regard. Mr. Villiers had asked what claims had the West India proprietors to this discriminating duty? He (Mr. Gladstone) wished heartily that equalization of duties could be adopted on native and on foreign productions;
but he was convinced that, if it were adopted in this case, it would bring ruin on a number of our countrymen at home, and dismay and indescribable confusion on the West India islands. It was the dearness of production there which created all the difficulty in this question. The scarcity of labourers was one great cause of the dearness in the West Indies; and the scarcity of resident landlords was another, and a still greater cause. Now, the West Indian proprietors became non-resident in consequence of the protection given by Parliament to the slave trade. If, then, the dearness of their produce had reference to Acts of Parliament, which they were compelled to obey, they had a right to claim that Parliament should go shares with them in bearing the mischievous effects of those Acts. The question, then, was not one of monopoly or of free trade, but how they were to deal with the difficulties which had grown up around them. The House, he hoped, would refuse to begin at the wrong end in their practical application of the principles of free trade. It ought to begin where there was no apprehension of mischief, where there was great capital and powerful machinery, and where there was every prospect of success; but not with the West India proprietor, who declared that the causes which rendered him unable to compete with his foreign rivals were of parliamentary creation—namely, the scarcity of landlords in consequence of the encouragement which Parliament formerly gave to the slave trade, and the scarcity of labourers, the effect of the very costly but very humane experiment of Parliament in the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Labouchere said the question before the House was, whether it should at once substitute for the present sugar duties a system of equal duties on all sugars, foreign and colonial. Now, Mr. Gibson did not propose to repeal the existing duties, and he (Mr. Labouchere) could see nothing worse than that the House should condemn these duties, and should not immediately proceed to repeal them. Such a vote would throw all the trade in sugar into confusion.

Mr. Cobden observed, that he had gained great unpopularity from supporting Sir Robert Peel last year, when Mr. Miles produced his amendment on the sugar duties; but the House had now got from Sir Robert Peel himself something more than Mr. Miles's famous amendment. He ridiculed the notion that in seeking to obtain an equalization of the sugar duties they were encouraging slavery and the slave trade, and insisted that the chief supporters of the existing duties were members of that very party which had defended the infliction of the punishment of whipping on female slaves, and had opposed not only the abolition of the slave trade, but also of slavery itself. They said that free labour could not compete with slave labour. Was that so? No. Let English workmen have none but slaves to work against, and he would promise the House that they would soon have the monopoly of the world. The nature of slave labour implied the absence of independent labourers; and that compelled the master to keep gangs of distinct labourers for every article which he wanted.
He contended that the House, before it doled out any money (for protection was money) to the West India proprietors, should demand to examine their accounts, in order to discover whether there had been any waste, mismanagement, or extravagance in their mode of carrying on their business. He then read several documents for the purpose of proving that the fault lay, not with the agents and slaves of the West India proprietors, but with the proprietors themselves. Indeed, protection had been as injurious to the sugar owners in the West Indies as it had been to the agriculturists in England. As the representatives of all the large and populous towns in the empire, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, Derby, Leeds, &c., were in favour of free trade, and as its opponents were only the representatives of small boroughs like Dorchester, it could not be said that the doctrines of free trade were retrograding. The votes of the latter party, although they might be successful to-night, would not settle the question; and he should therefore advise them to agree to a speedy and permanent arrangement of it, in order to put an end to all suspense in the operations of their trade. Sugar, next to corn, was the most necessary article of life. Any reduction in its price would be of inestimable benefit to the poorer classes; but in that House all regard for the poorer classes vanished, even from the most professing friends of humanity, as soon as a class-interest was touched.

Mr. Cardwell defended Sir G. Clerk from the sarcasms of Mr. Villiers, and replied at considerable length to the observations of that gentleman. It was all well enough to say that slavery was the bane of the West Indies; but if it were so, who had authorized the existence of slavery in those islands? And if the supply of sugar had fallen off after the abolition of slavery, who had caused that abolition? Re-enact slavery, license the importation of slaves, and give to the West India proprietors the economy of their own advantages to compete with the Brazils and Cuba. You would thus put them in the same situation in which they were before you deprived them of their advantages; and then they would gladly repay you the millions which you gave them as a compensation for their slaves.

If the House should determine to get rid of these discriminating duties, it would be stimulating slavery with one hand, whilst it was putting it down by our cruisers with the other. If they pursued such a system, they would never get a permanent arrangement of the sugar duties.

Mr. Bright spoke at great length in support of Mr. Gibson’s amendment, and entered into a variety of topics connected with the sugar question and commercial policy in general. He imputed to the supporters of the Government measure, that they were influenced by a regard to private ends and private interests more than by considerations of the public welfare. He condemned the resolution as calculated to impose a monopoly, to cripple trade, to lay a heavy tax upon the community, to injure the planters, and to impose another barrier against the attack which in a short time would be
made against a still greater monopoly—the corn duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, disclaiming any intention of following Mr. Bright through the multifarious topics of his speech, desired only on this occasion to vindicate himself against the imputation cast on him by that gentleman, of acting under the influence of personal interest in supporting the proposed scale of duties. He was sure that if Mr. Bright had known more of his parliamentary course, he would have seen the injustice of such an imputation. Mr. Goulburn appealed to his political opponents, whether such a charge was deserved, and received a reply to the appeal in loud cheers from the opposite side of the House. After a few words from Lord Sandon, the House divided. There appeared—

For the resolution . 217
For the amendment . 84

Majority . . . . 133

Several discussions took place from time to time during the progress of the resolutions proposed by the Government with respect to sugar duties through committee; and the question of the corn laws, and of protective duties in general, were frequently brought into conflict in the course of the debate. Several amendments were moved, but without success, with the exception of one proposed by Mr. Hawes, who moved in committee, on the 14th of March, "That provision be made in the bill for the drawback of the amount of the duty reduced on such duty-paid sugar as now remains in the Queen's warehouses." It being the practice in the sugar trade, that the duty is paid when the goods are bonded, Mr. Hawes represented that the loss sustained by individuals, if such a provision were not made, would be great; one house for instance, would lose 4500l., another 6000l.

Mr. Goulburn resisted the amendment, alleging that the trade had had ample notice last Session of the impending change, and in a memorial to the Treasury, they had requested that it might be made as early as possible in this Session. Eventually, however, the feeling of the House appearing in favour of the amendment, Sir R. Peel consented to make arrangements not to return the whole duty, but to make compensation for the loss. On that understanding Mr. Hawes withdrew his amendment, and after some repetition of objections and several alterations proposed, the Bill passed through committee. The scale of duties which it established were as follows:—

"1st. In lieu of the duties of customs before payable on sugar and molasses, it imposed, from and after the 14th day of March, for a time to be limited, the duties following; that is to say,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doubled refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every hundredweight 1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other refined sugar in loaf, complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of a uniform whiteness throughout, or such</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sugar pounded, crashed or broken, for every hundredweight.

White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal to white clayed, not being refined, for every hundredweight.

Brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar not being equal to white clayed, for every hundredweight.

Candy, brown, for every hundredweight.

Candy, white, for every hundredweight.

Molasses, for every hundredweight.

"2d. On sugar the growth and produce of any other British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter.

White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal to white clayed, not being refined, for every hundredweight.

Brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar not being equal to white clayed, for every hundredweight.

Candy, brown, for every hundredweight.

Candy, white, for every hundredweight.

Molasses, for every hundredweight.

"3d. On sugar the growth and produce of China, Java, or Manilla, or of any foreign country the sugars of which Her Majesty in Council shall have declared, or may hereafter declare, to be admissible as not being the produce of slave labour, and which shall be imported into the United Kingdom, either from the country of its growth, or from some British possession, having first been imported into such British possession from the country of its growth,

White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal to white clayed, not being refined, for every hundredweight.

Brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar not being equal to white clayed, for every hundredweight.

"4th. On all other sugars not otherwise charged with duty,

Refined sugar, for every hundredweight.

Brown, or muscovado, or clayed sugar, not being refined, for every hundredweight.

Molasses, for every hundredweight.

Candy, brown, for every hundredweight.

Candy white, for every hundredweight.

And so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a hundredweight.

"That the bounties now payable upon the exportation of certain descriptions of refined sugar from the United Kingdom, do cease and determine; and that in lieu thereof, there shall be paid and allowed the following bounties or drawbacks; that is to say,

Upon double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every hundredweight.

Upon other refined sugar in loaf, complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of a uniform whiteness throughout, or such sugar pounded, crashed, or broken, for every hundredweight.

Upon bastard or refined sugar, broken in pieces, or being ground, or powdered sugar pounded, or crashed, or broken, for every hundredweight.

Upon the other parts of the ministerial tariff various discussions took place during the progress of the Bill through committee, and several amendments were proposed with respect to individual articles, but scarcely any matter of interest or novelty was elicited.
The proposal to repeal the auction duties met with more serious opposition than usual. Mr. Bankes opposed it, alleging that the local burthens pressing upon the landed interest presented a fairer claim to alleviation. Mr. F. T. Baring contended that the remission of these duties was not the best way to dispose of the 300,000l., as it did not seriously affect the poorer classes, like the duty on soap. The average cost of soap to poor families in Yorkshire, Norfolk, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, was two per cent. on their whole expenditure; the price paid by the poorer classes was 47s. a ton, on which the duty was 14l. 14s., or more than 30 per cent. The control of the Excise over the manufacture of soap was such as to interfere with every improvement. The Commissioners of Excise Inquiry proposed the remission of 1d. out of the present 1½d.; a sacrifice of 250,000l. would enable the House to effect that remission. In 1837, when Lord Monteagle proposed to take off the duty on newspapers, Mr. Goulburn made a most conclusive speech against taking it off newspapers, and for taking it off soap. Without therefore adopting Mr. Bankes’s ground of resistance, Mr. Baring would negative the motion to repeal the auction duties.

Mr. Gibson, Mr. Stafford O’Brien, and Sir James Graham opposed Mr. Bankes’s views. Lord John Russell regarded the question before the House to be whether the Government had made the best selection of taxes for remission. According to Sir Robert Peel’s statement, if the present motion were carried, the surplus revenue would be reduced to about 90,000l. Mr. Ewart intended to propose a reduction of the duty of 50 per cent. on butter and cheese, which would involve a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of 100,000l. or 120,000l.; but if the present motion were carried, Lord John Russell should feel obliged to vote against Mr. Ewart’s motion. Mr. Gladstone had admitted that the duties on butter and cheese could not be defended; but he said that Government had not proposed their reduction, because they did not possess an excess of revenue which would justify such a measure. Of course, if they could afford to reduce those duties, they would have the right honourable gentleman’s concurrence. Lord John thought that a surplus revenue of 290,000l. would not be too great a “margin” to allow for adverse times; and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer should propose a reduction of the soap duties, he would not promise his vote, because he did not like to see the surplus revenue reduced to so low an ebb. If the House should determine to remit the auction duty—which he would not defend—he should not be disposed to vote for any further reduction of taxation this session.

Sir R. Peel concurred, and counted upon Lord John Russell’s aid in resisting proposals for further reduction of taxation. He reminded the landowners that, if the present motion were rejected, Lord John Russell would be at liberty to vote for reducing the taxes on butter and cheese. After some further discussion, the ministerial resolution was affirmed by a majority of 137.

The Customs Bills having passed with very trifling alterations through the House of Commons, their progress through the Upper House was speedily effected. The
only topics which underwent any considerable discussion there, were
the sugar duties, and the remission of the auction duties. The former
were brought forward by the Earl of Dalhousie, on the 12th of April,
in a speech explanatory of the proposed alterations, and the ob-
jects with which they were made. He adverted to the subject of sla-
very, and insisted that this country could not consistently with its
repeated declarations and assertions of principle relative to that
system, encourage the introduction of an article that was the staple
product of slave labour.

The Earl of Clarendon stated
his decided objection to the Bill,
though it was useless to offer op-
position to its progress. The
classification proposed by it, he
said, would give occasion to infinite
confusion and fraud. With regard
to the alleged object of conveying
a discouragement to slavery by
this measure, Lord Clarendon
thouedit that no nation could give
us credit for the motives we pro-
fessed, but that our conduct would
set the stamp of hypocrisy upon
us. He yielded to no man in a
desire that the slave trade should
be put down; but he thought the
course we took with that view in-
judicious as well as ineffectual.
Notwithstanding the lives we had
lost, the millions we had expended,
and the obloquy and misrepresent-
ation we had incurred, we had
not succeeded at all in putting
down the trade; on the contrary,
we had aggravated the evil, for
there were twice as many Afri-
cans now torn from their homes
as when the slave trade was unre-
strained. Yet, though we told the
people of Cuba we would not eat
their sugar, (though we sold it to
others,) we took their copper ore,
(more deadly to the slaves,) and
we took the cotton and tobacco of
the United States, where the
slavery was more dreadful than
in Cuba, the slaves being more
civilized than the Africans. If
this was our law and practice, it
was hopeless to expect that we
should have credit for our mo-
tives. To pursue our present
course would leave a stain upon
our character; it was a delusion
thinly veiled; notwithstanding our
pharisaical language, “Thank God,
we are not as other men!” we meant
nothing meanwhile but protection
to our West Indian interests.
With respect to protection, Her
Majesty’s Ministers might think
it expedient to adopt it as a prin-
ciple; but this temporary arrange-
ment was not to be tolerated; he
had seen nothing in the proceed-
ings of the House of Commons
upon this measure which made him
think it would be permanent.

Lord Brougham expressed his
concurrency with Lord Clarendon
to a certain extent, but he differed
from him as to the extent of his
objection with regard to excluding
sugar not from slave colonies and
countries, but from slave-trading
colonies and countries. They had
no right to refuse to introduce
sugar because it came from a
country where it was the fruit of
slave labour, however much they
might regret the existence of sla-
very in that country. But it was
a very different thing when they
were called on to sanction the in-
troduction of sugar or any other pro-
duce which was derived, not by the
labour of slaves then in that coun-
try, but from slaves imported from
Africa, thereby promoting the in-
crease of that infernal traffic. It
was not any argument to say
we were inconsistent in our hu-
inanity in taking Brazilian sugar, and refining it in this country in order to export it, because it did not increase the slave traffic; it only increased our own traffic and manufactures at home, by bringing the sugar refiners to this country instead of their carrying on the same trade in Holland or Germany.

Lord Monteagle said that the ingenuity and eloquence of Lord Brougham had been expended to defend a Bill which certainly was not the Bill before their lordships. The whole of Lord Brougham's argument was directed against the slave trade, but there was no reference to the slave trade whatever in the Bill. According to that argument, they ought to admit American sugar, because America had put an end to the slave trade. One of his objections to the present measure was, that it was a meddling with the municipal affairs of other countries, which we would not tolerate ourselves, and which no independent country ought to submit to. He (Lord Monteagle) felt himself under the necessity of referring to this question, not only as a commercial, but as a great financial question also:—the measure of the sugar duties was indeed the great financial measure of the Session. Now, as there was a surplus in the present year, he confessed it did appear to him advantageous that the proposed change in the sugar duties should be the alteration made; and it further appeared to him that Ministers, having dealt with it at all, were bound to deal largely with it. If they had made a small reduction, even such a change would have been a benefit so far as it went; but as they had made a large reduction, he was all the more satisfied. It was a fact well worthy of notice, that in the case of sugar, price and consumption bore towards each other an unvarying relation. The quicksilver in the barometer was not more uniformly under the influence of the atmosphere than the consumption of sugar was under the influence of its price. The most trifling changes of price manifested themselves in their effects upon consumption. In 1826, the change made in the sugar duties acted upon the consumption in that article during the whole of the ten succeeding years, with the exception of 1835. On these grounds, then, he would repeat that a change, however small, would be a good, so far as it might go; but he should also say that the bolder the measure was the better, provided the change rested upon sound principles. But it must be remembered, that the change now under consideration was one which affected the public revenue to an enormous amount, and doubtless Ministers in bringing forward such a proposition anticipated fiscal advantages of a considerable amount; in this, however, he was afraid they would be eventually disappointed. It was not for a moment to be forgotten that these duties constituted one-tenth of the revenue, and that the value of the consumption was about 13,000,000L. or 14,000,000L.,—the least proportionate reduction on such an amount would, therefore, be a great benefit to the community. He was not one of those who wished to see an equalization of the duties on foreign and colonial sugar, though he would place the several varieties of the latter upon a strict equality. Going thus far with the advisers
of the Crown, he must be permitted to say that their measure was at the same time open to some very serious objections. He would take one example. Suppose England were offered a very advantageous treaty by the Government of Brazil, we could not accept that treaty if this Bill were passed. The fact was, that we shut ourselves out from the slave states, and he saw no reason why we should render our legislation dependent upon the rules adopted by any other country. Why should our legislation fluctuate according to theirs? Another objection which he entertained to this Bill was the inconsistency it introduced in admitting the coffee of Brazil, while it excluded the sugar. There were also the mines, which imposed one of the most severe species of slave labour. Yet we did not prohibit the importation of their metal. Again, the cotton duties were reduced. But it was well known that the demand for cotton gave the greatest impulse to the slave trade in the Brazils. Besides, the present Bill was directly contrary to the general policy of the Government, which was adverse to prohibitory duties. Moreover, it imposed thirteen different rates of duty, making distinctions which he was convinced it was practically impossible to carry into effect. The Bill would involve the sacrifice of even the small surplus revenue on which the Government depended. The noble Lord concluded by saying, that if he believed that the course pursued by the Government would have the effect of discouraging the slave trade and slavery, he would be ready to give his support to this measure; because he considered that if they could suppress the slave trade, no pecuniary sacrifice, in order to effect such an object, was too great. But it was because he was convinced that that object could not be attained by any fiscal regulations that he opposed the present measure. He also opposed the Bill because he considered that its title might be amended, and that, instead of being styled "A Bill for granting to Her Majesty the Duties on Sugar," it might be more appropriately termed "A Bill for the Perpetuation of the Property and Income Tax."

Lord Stanley, after repeating the admissions favourable to the Bill which had been made by Lord Monteagle, proceeded to vindicate it against the objections which he had urged. Adverting to the often discussed question as to the relative cheapness of free and slave labour, Lord Stanley said he held it absolutely impossible to institute such a comparison, unless they knew the situation of the colony or country to which such labour was applied. In an old and fully-peopled country—for instance, in England—he had no doubt that free labour would be found infinitely cheaper than slave labour, in whatever manner they might apply it. Where the population was pressing beyond the means of employment, and labour was barely remunerated, free labour might compete advantageously with slave labour; but if they took such colonies as those in the West Indies, and compared the price of free labour with the price of slave labour, it required no argument to prove that slave labour must be the cheaper—because the latter system concentrated the labour on one point, and prevented it from spreading over the country. His noble friend had stated that the
East and West Indies could not be regarded as on the same footing with reference to this subject. He considered that there was no country in the world which, in point of justice, of humanity, and of policy, had a stronger claim upon us for protection as to articles of export, than the immense territory in India dependent on the British Crown. What had been the result of our policy as it was apparent in the East Indies? We had regulated their trade and manufactures, and controlled their industry; we had destroyed their manufactures, and replaced them by our own. In order efficiently to insure the cultivation of sugar in that country, a large application of British capital was required; and we might obtain thence—a source wholly unobjectionable—an inexhaustible supply of sugar. The East Indies required encouragement; they needed an assurance of protection against foreign rivalry, which might induce the application of British capital to the cultivation of sugar; and the noble Lord opposite had admitted that if such an application of capital could be insured, the East Indies would furnish us with an inexhaustible supply of sugar. If our supplies were derived from that quarter, the slave trade would be discouraged, while, at the same time, we should give encouragement to that branch of industry in a portion of our dominions which greatly required a temporary protection. Lord Stanley then referred to the allegations of inconsistency in the admission of coffee and other articles, especially cotton, the produce of slave labour. With regard to cotton, which none of our own colonies produced, we could not exclude it without a sacrifice of our whole manufacturing industry employed in that indispensable article. This, therefore, stood on very different grounds from the sugar question. He altogether disbelieved the alleged difficulty of discriminating between the different descriptions of sugars. It should not be forgotten that the Government had, by their measures secured to the consumer a supply of sugar at a great reduction of price. When they came into office it was 37s. per cwt., the preceding year it had been as high as 35s. without the duty; now the average price did not exceed 30s., and at that price the country had a supply of 100,000 tons beyond the largest consumption ever known. If, then, these advantages had been thus realized, he earnestly appealed to the House not to stultify the course which Parliament had pursued—not to render vain the noble sacrifice which Parliament had made—not to abandon the principle they had laid down of waging war against the slave trade—not to sacrifice the interests of humanity—but to persevere in a steady determination to exclude the produce of slave-growing countries from competition with free-labour sugar, whereby they would be sure to reap the fruits of their former generosity, and obtain an abundant supply of sugar from most objectionable sources, in conformity with their steady policy, and in furtherance of the principles and motives of humanity. (Cheers.)

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The only other branch of the financial measures of Government which underwent discussion in the House of Lords, was
the proposed reduction of the auction duties. On the motion for going into committee on this Bill, on the 5th of May, the Duke of Richmond opposed the measure as not called for by the country. Under the present auction duties, the tenant farmer had an exemption; and while they were asking for relief throughout the country, the Government was repealing an Act that exempted the farmers from its operation. He objected to the present bill, because the 300,000l. or 400,000l. derived from the present auction duties, if they were not repealed, might be very beneficially applied to the relief of the agricultural interest of the country. He would say, repeal the malt tax; or he would relieve the land of the assize and gaol expenses, now paid out of the county rates; which would amount to about 200,000l. or 300,000l., to be charged on the Consolidated Fund. They wanted justice to be done them. On what principle was the landed interest of the country required to pay for the apprehension of every prisoner, for his maintenance in prison, and for the prosecution? The Government paid half the expenses of the assizes and the sessions; but why should the counties pay anything towards the assizes? The county had no control whatever over this expenditure. The land had also to bear the whole expense of maintaining the wives and children of those confined in prison and of men transported. If a criminal who had any property was transported, whom did that property go to? It did not go towards the county rate, but to the Crown. When recognizances were estreated, they also went to the Crown. Was it fair that one should bear all the loss, and the other take all the profit? There was not a session that did not throw some additional expense on the land, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not care how much the county rates were burdened. His proposition had been brought forward in another place; but it was opposed, on the ground that it would appear to be a want of confidence in the Government. For his part, as far as their agricultural measures were concerned, he should be prepared to support a vote of want of confidence in them. He disliked those measures, because he considered them a step towards free trade, and because they tended to throw many of the meritorious labourers of the country out of employ. He moved that the Bill be committed on that day six months.

The Earl of Dalhousie defended the Bill; urging the authority of a parliamentary committee, which had condemned the tax as oppressive and impolitic, and as conducive to fraud and perjury. He then entered into a defence of the tariff; citing figures to show that out of 234,268,000 lbs. of meat per annum consumed in London, only 3,800,000 lbs. were imported in 1844; while he argued that the remission of the timber duties, the glass duties, and other taxes, would relieve the agricultu-
ral interest to the extent of 200,000l. or 300,000l., to say nothing of social and moral improvement likely to be effected in the condition of the labouring classes by the reduction of the glass duty.

Other peers objected to the measure, on grounds similar to those advanced by the Duke of Richmond. The Earl of Malmesbury declared, that the reduction of the timber duties would be a heavy blow to the agricultural interest. The noble Earl (Lord Dalhousie) had talked of that measure as if timber were not the produce of this country: did not the noble Earl know that in a bad year, when the seasons were unfavourable, the landed proprietor might redeem his loss by a fall of timber? And as to repairs, why, wretched and poor indeed must that estate be which was obliged to go abroad for timber for repairs.

Lord Monteagle objected to the Bill, as selecting for remission a tax which did not appear to be oppressive, since it had been increasing from year to year, to the extent of 50,000l. in ten years. He also objected, because the supposed surplus revenue had vanished; for Government had been disappointed in obtaining an excess of 2s. 4d. on 75,000 tons of the higher classes of sugar, which formed part of the calculation on which the surplus was estimated.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 33 to 15, and the Bill passed the committee.

The motion to go into committee on the Customs Duties Bill was met by the Duke of Richmond with the amendment, “that it be committed that day six months,” which was negatived without discussion or division, and the House went into committee. The Duke of Richmond moved to omit some of the articles specified for reduction of duty. But this amendment also was negatived, and the several clauses of the Bill were affirmed.
CHAPTER III.

Corn Laws and Free Trade—Mr. Cobden moves for a Committee to inquire into the Effects of Protection upon Agriculture—His Speech—He is answered by Mr. Sidney Herbert—Speeches of Viscount Howick, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Woodhouse—The Motion is rejected by 213 to 121—Mr. W. Miles brings forward a Resolution pledging the House to a Relief to the Agricultural Interest—The Motion is seconded by the Earl of March; opposed by Sir James Graham, on the part of the Government—Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Darby, and Mr. Bankes speak in favour of the Motion, which is resisted by Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. B. Escott, Mr. D'Israeli, and other Members, and is negatived by a Majority of 136—Mr. Ward's Annual Motion for an Inquiry into the Special Burdens and Exemptions affecting Land—Speeches of Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Vernon Smith—Resolution negatived by 182 to 109—Lord John Russell's Resolutions respecting the Condition of the Labouring Classes—Debate continued for two nights—Long and comprehensive Speech of Lord John Russell on the several Heads comprised in the Resolutions—Sir J. Graham answers him, and moves "the previous Question"—Mr. Sharman Crawford moves an Amendment—Speeches of Sir John Tyrrell, Mr. Villiers, Viscount Pollington, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. B. Escott, Lord Howick, Sir John Hanmer, and Sir Robert Peel—After a Reply from Lord John Russell, the Resolutions are lost by 182 to 104; and Mr. Crawford's Amendment is also lost, by a Majority of 220—Mr. C. P. Villiers brings on his Annual Motion for a Committee on the Corn Laws on the 10th of June—He is supported by Mr. Oswald, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bright, Lord Howick, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Cobden; and opposed by Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Mr. Buck, Mr. George Bankes, and other Members—On a Division the Motion is rejected by 254 to 122.

It is proposed to comprise in the ensuing chapter some notices of the more important debates which took place during the session of 1845, affecting the much controverted question of protection to agriculture, freedom of trade, and the condition of the labouring classes. These topics, indeed, were from the beginning to the end of the session continually appearing on the surface of the debates, and scarcely a week passed in which they were not incident-
ally brought into the arena of discussion. They came, however, on some special occasions in a more formal shape before the House of Commons, and the debates which we have selected for notice appear to be those in which the conflicting views and interests on the question came most immediately in contact, and such as will best illustrate the state of opinion and parties in the Legislature at this period. The first occasion which led to a general discussion of the policy of the protective laws as regards agriculture, was furnished by a motion proposed by Mr. Cobden, on the 13th of March, "for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes and extent of the alleged existing agricultural distress, and into the effects of legislative protection upon the interest of land-owners, tenant-farmers, and farm-labourers." Mr. Cobden undertook to prove the existence of distress among the farmers by quoting the declarations of some of the highest authorities in the agricultural interest, that half the farmers in the country were in a state of insolvency, and that the other half were paying rents out of their capital, and were fast hastening to the same melancholy condition. This was, therefore, the proper time for bringing on a motion for inquiry. The doubts as to the cause of this distress were also sufficient reasons for instituting it. Sir R. Peel had said that the distress was local, and did not arise from legislation. Mr. Bankes, on the contrary, maintained that the distress was general, and did arise from legislation. It had also been said that the corn law had been successful in keeping up the price of corn; but to this it had been replied, that

the price of wheat when the present corn law was passed was 56s. per quarter—that it was now only 45s. a quarter—and that it would only be 35s. a quarter next year if we had another plentiful harvest. Under such circumstances, might it not be well to inquire what was the benefit of protection? He then proceeded to show that the first great evil under which the farmer laboured was his want of capital. Ten pounds an acre was the capital which a farmer ought to apply to his land. At present he did not apply 5l. an acre. Capital was constituted of, and produced, manure, labour, cattle, and crops; and he left the House to conjecture what would be the condition of the labourer, when there was a deficiency of all those ingredients. But it was said that more capital would be applied to land, if it could be profitably employed. Why could it not be profitably employed? Because there was no security of tenure, and capital shrunk from insecurity of every sort. Was it not, therefore, worth inquiring how far this insecurity of tenure created the want of capital? He then contended that not only did the want of security of tenure prevent the application of capital, but that it also kept the land in a bad state of cultivation. The farmer without a lease was afraid that, if he made any improvement in his farm, he should be called upon for a higher rent; and he proved this fact by reference to the language used by many distinguished members of agricultural associations. In England leases were the exception, not the rule; but he was sorry to say that farmers with leases were in a still worse condition than farmers without them; for the covenants in
their leases were quite antediluvian, and were not fitted for the present state of agricultural science. He amused the House by reading the covenants of a Cheshire lease, and contended that such covenants were nothing more than traps to catch the unwary, and fetters to bind the honest and intelligent. Why should not land be let on the same conditions as manufactories? Manufactory were let with a schedule of the state of the manufactory, and when the tenant left them he was bound to make compensation for any damage which it might have suffered. He advised the Anti-Corn Law League to purchase a model farm—ay, and to take it even in Bucks. There he would erect a model farm, a model homestead, model cottages, and model gardens; but he would also have a model lease, and a farmer of intelligence with sufficient capital. To such a man too great scope could not be given. He would let him into possession of the farm with a schedule of the state of its tillage, and of the homestead. If, on his leaving the farm, it should be inferior in any respect to the state in which he entered upon it, the damage should be valued, and the tenant should pay; but if, on the contrary, it were superior, he should receive compensation. But it was said that farmers would not now take leases. What did that mean? Sir R. Peel had admitted foreign fat cattle by his tariff; but he had refused to admit the raw material which was necessary to make cattle fat. In that respect he had not followed the course which Mr. Huskisson had adopted with respect to manufactures, but had absolutely reversed it. He maintained that all grazing and arable farmers were interested in having a large and cheap supply of provender. They were sending out vessels every day to Ichaboe for guano as manure, when the importation of cheap provender, which was now prohibited, would give every farmer a cheaper and more valuable species of manure, produced upon his farm. He then described the lamentable condition of the agricultural peasantry at the present moment, and asked the landlords after they had
brought their labourers to such a melancholy state, whether they could have anything to fear from risking, he would not say this experiment, but this inquiry. After proving to them that they had no reason to fear any danger from foreign competition, he asked them to consider what it was that Government had proposed to do for them in their financial scheme.—Nothing that was calculated, if he had heard aright, to benefit the agricultural population. Well, then, what would they do? Protection had been a failure when it reached a prohibitory duty of 80s. a quarter; it had been a failure when it reached the pivot price of 60s.; and it was a failure now, when they had got a sliding scale, for they had admitted the lamentable condition of their tenantry and peasantry. Let them accede, then, to his proposition for a committee, and he would pledge himself to explode the fallacy of agricultural protection, and to put an end to the present system within two years from the day of the publication of its report. The country gentlemen should, if they pleased, have on that committee a majority of members of the Central Association. They should have the widest range of inquiry allowed to them; for all he wanted was a full and fair investigation of his case. He called upon all the country gentlemen who entered that House, not as politicians, but as the farmers' friends, to support his motion, which was intended for their benefit, and not for their injury.

Mr. Wodehouse rose to propose an amendment, but gave way to Mr. S. Herbert, who stated that he was anxious for the convenience of the House, to state to it at once the course which Government intended to pursue on this question. It would meet Mr. Cobden's proposition with a direct negative. It would not grant this committee, because several had already sat on the subject of agricultural distress, and had never led to any useful result. They had sometimes come to conclusions which were not adopted, and it was very fortunate for the country that the House had not adopted; and they had at other times made no reports from the impossibility of coming to any conclusion, but had only laid upon the table huge blue books full of the most contradictory facts, and the most conflicting evidence. The last committee which sat had come to a conclusion very different from that to which Mr. Cobden wished to lead the House that evening; for it had reported, first, that some protection was necessary to agriculture, and, secondly, that notwithstanding the charges to which the farmer was exposed, great improvement had taken place in the cultivation of land. If that were true in 1838, was it not still more true in 1845? When he heard it said that there was no improvement in the land of England because no capital was expended upon it, and when he saw the palpable improvement which was now taking place in every part of the country in the cultivation of the soil, he put the evidence of his eyes against the evidence of his ears, and inferred that there was capital spent on the land, because improvement was made in it. He showed that there was no insecurity in the tenure of land, and said that he could amuse the House as much by reading the conditions of obsolete indentures, as Mr. Cobden had by reading the
covenants of antiquated leases. He hoped that nobody would be taken in by the sympathy which Mr. Cobden had professed, first for the distress of the agricultural peasantry, and afterwards for that of the farmers and their landlords. It had soon evaporated and given way to his real feeling—"Give me this committee, and I'll blow up your protective system." Surely, after all that had been said and written, the House had sufficient information to legislate upon the corn laws. To grant a committee to collect more would have the most ruinous effect. The agriculturists were a body of men with very susceptible nerves, and easily excited to alarm. By granting a committee, a notion would go abroad that Government had an intention to alter the corn laws. The consequence would be that nobody would be willing to give or to take a lease, to buy or sell land. He hoped that Mr. S. O'Brien would not persist in his proposed amendment, that he would not be caught by the bait which Mr. Cobden had thrown out, but that he would at once withdraw it, and support the Government. It was somewhat distasteful to him, as a member of the agricultural body, to be always coming to Parliament whining for protection. Parliament had given them some protection, and with that protection he thought that the agricultural body should be content. If difficulties were coming upon that body, they must put their shoulders to the wheel to meet them. Government did not deny that protection was given to the agricultural interest; and was not prepared to withdraw it. If the House was not in possession of the information which Mr. Cobden wanted, it was not in a condition to discuss Mr. Villiers' motion for a repeal of the corn laws; but if it were, then the appointment of a committee would only lead to a foregone conclusion; for if they would only tell him who the members of the committee were, he would venture to predict what the nature of their report would be. As the Government could not countenance a committee which had no other object in view than to provide means for further agitation, he should meet the motion with a direct negative.

Lord Howick said, that the Secretary at War had laid no grounds for resisting this motion. It was new language in that House to hold that committees on agricultural distress were of no use. He denied the fact; for the first step taken to remove the prohibitory duties of 1815 was the result of the recommendation of a committee on agricultural distress, of which Mr. Huskisson was the chairman. He also denied that, if a committee were appointed, it would be a reason for postponing Mr. Villiers' motion for the repeal of the corn laws; for the committee might obtain much useful information on various matters of fact necessary to elucidate the discussion of that motion in future; as, for instance, "whether these protecting duties had not encouraged false expectations of high prices in the minds of the farmers, and whether these duties had not thus brought ruin upon them?" and "what were the effects of the high and low prices of corn upon wages?" The Secretary at War had observed that this committee was asked for, because those who wished for it hoped to put an end to all pro-[F 2]
tecting duties. He admitted such to be the fact. They believed that their case was so unanswerable that it could not be resisted; and when he was told that the appointment of a committee to inquire into it would create a panic in the agricultural body, he would reply by stating that those who refused to appoint a committee would create a still greater panic, as, by refusing to meet their opponents at close quarters upon this subject, they would give an undeniable proof that they had no confidence in their own case. He then proceeded to state the reasons why he considered protection to be the bane of agriculture. He showed that, whilst during the last thirty years every other branch of industry in this country had been making great and rapid advances, agriculture, covered as it had been with protection, had alone been stationary. He referred also to the present lamentable condition of the agricultural labourer, which was now a subject of painful consideration to every humane mind, as another convincing proof of it. He showed that, though industry was most productive in this country, the labouring man was worse off here than elsewhere. He insisted that it arose from the restriction of our land, from the smallness of our territory available to the production of food. He showed that wherever land was easily accessible to the population, wages were high; and that wherever it was not so accessible, wages were low, and distress considerable. He maintained that the effect of our corn laws had enhanced the severity of the competition for land, and that but for those laws labour would have been applied indirectly to the production of food elsewhere, by the exchange of manufactures for it. He likewise argued that wages rose and prices fell as monopoly became less restricted, and that wages fell and prices rose as it became more stringent and oppressive. He reminded the House of the awful words of the apostle—"Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." He expressed his deliberate conviction that in consequence of the corn laws, the hire of the labourers who had reaped our fields had been kept back by fraud, and thought that, as a nation, we ought to take that solemn warning to ourselves, and to proceed immediately to retrace our vicious and selfish legislation.

Mr. Stafford O'Brien explained the circumstances under which he had promised on a former evening to vote for a committee on agricultural distress, and the position in which he stood to the present motion. He regretted that the Government had determined to grant no inquiry; for such a one as he had intended to move for would not create panic among the farmers, but would soothe and mollify it. He concluded by reading several resolutions of different agricultural bodies in various parts of England, for the purpose of proving that the agricultural distress was not, as Mr. Herbert contended, light and local, but severe and universal.

Mr. Bright, after some animadversions on Mr. O'Brien's speech, which he described as a see-saw speech, from which it could
England.)

HISTORY.

scarcely be conjectured on which side he intended to vote, proceeded to a vehement attack on the corn laws, contending that it was clear from their past history that all protection had been unavailing to keep up the price of corn. He taunted some of the agricultural members with subserviency to the Government, and said he would ask them one question—"Did they believe that the farmers would have voted for them at the last election, if they had declared at the hustings that they would support measures which would bring down the price of corn from 61s. a quarter, which it was then, to 45s. a quarter, which it was now? And yet this they had done, in voting first for Sir R. Peel's alterations in the Corn Laws, and afterwards for his alterations in the tariff. As protection had hitherto done them little, or rather no good, he recommended them to go into committee, and inquire whether it would not be for their advantage to abandon protection entirely."

Mr. Wodehouse vindicated the corn laws, and attributed it to their operation that during the last fifty years this country had never felt the visitation of famine.

Mr. Villiers considered the answer which had been given to the motion by Mr. Sidney Herbert to be disrespectful to the House. To say that if any person would tell him who were to be the members of the committee, he would venture to predict the character of their report, was to declare that the investigations of committees of that House were mere farces. He denied the truth of this statement, and was surprised that Government did not, for its own sake, grant this inquiry.

Mr. Bankes said that it was sufficient reason for opposing the appointment of this committee that it could answer no good purpose, as the members who composed it would be certain to maintain the opinions to which they were pledged before they entered into the inquiry.

Colonel Anson spoke in favour of, and Lord Worsley against, granting the committee.

Mr. Cobden briefly replied, and the House divided.

For the motion . . . 121
Against it . . . . 213

Majority . . . . 92

Not many nights afterwards a debate of a very similar character to that just recorded took place in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. W. Miles. On the 17th of March that gentleman brought forward a motion, "that it is the opinion of this House that, in the application of surplus revenue towards relieving the burdens of the country by reduction or remission of taxation, due regard should be had to the necessity of affording relief to the agricultural interest." He asserted that agricultural distress was not local, but general, and that it did not arise from any unfortunate vicissitudes of the seasons, but from the erroneous legislation of the present Parliament. He showed that, under the existing corn law, there had been an importation of foreign wheat during the last thirty-two months seven or eight times greater in amount than in the thirty-six months immediately subsequent to the introduction of the corn law of 1828; and argued that the British farmer had
suffered great loss from this competition of foreign wheat with his own produce. During the same period, too, there had been a great decline in the price of every kind of meat in Leadenhall, Smithfield, and Newgate markets; and the importation of foreign cattle, though it was small in comparison with what was originally expected, had increased, was increasing, and would increase still more considerably in a few years. He had supported the present corn law when it was originally introduced; but if he and the other friends of the agricultural interest had fancied at that time that the corn law would be followed up, first by the tariff, and afterwards by the Canada Corn Bill, he thought that they could have raised a resistance to it which no minister would have found it possible to overcome. To these measures the farmers attributed their present distress, but they complained also of the amount of the poor's and county rates; and insisted that in those two instances they were taxed more heavily than the rest of the community. He complained, too, of the rent charge under the Tithe Commutation Act: it had been calculated on an average of 54s. a quarter, whereas they were now getting only 45s. a quarter for their wheat. He then suggested several measures, which he conceived would either remove or alleviate the causes of those complaints; but the principal was a measure for transferring from the county rates to the exchequer the whole expense of all trials before the judges of the assize, and of supporting and maintaining all persons committed to the county gaols for felony and misdemeanor, and of all persons committed on such charges; and half the expense of all prosecutions at the quarter sessions, leaving the other half, as at present, to be paid out of the county rates. He also proposed that half the expense of coroners' inquests, and that of printing every year the registry of county voters, should be transferred to the same public fund. On a former night he had stated that the total amount thus transferred would be 400,000l., but he had since seen reason to correct that statement, and he now believed that it would not be more than 300,000l. Now, as the landlords and tenantry contributed greatly to the property tax, by which the present surplus of revenue was obtained, he thought that he had a right to ask the Government to concede to the agricultural interest this remission of taxation. He assured it that the agricultural body had no confidence in the measures which it proposed. They thought that anything would be better than their present position. They saw that the tariff which was passed three years ago was now going to be revised again, and that the shield of protection which was thrown over some of the productions of their industry, was about to be removed still further from them. Under such circumstances, they could not refrain from asking themselves what there was to prevent the corn laws from going next? He concluded by stating, that this motion was not made with the general assent of the agricultural interest; but he had acted up to his own principles, that protection must be diffused not only over agriculture, but also over many other branches of native industry.
The Earl of March, in seconding the amendment, declared his entire concurrence in the sentiments just expressed by Mr. Miles.

Sir James Graham announced the intention of Government to resist this motion. The grounds which Mr. Miles had laid down for its support were rather reasons for repealing the existing corn laws, and for reconsidering that portion of the tariff of 1842 which was not affected by the tariff which would shortly be under the consideration of the House. Mr. Miles had accused the Government of doing tardy justice to the agriculturists. He defended the Government from that charge, and took an historical review of its financial measures, from its first entry into office down to the present day. He showed that in that time it had remitted taxes to the amount of 6,304,000l., which it had supplied by the imposition of the income tax, from which all persons whose income was less than 150l. a year were exempt; and then went on to contend that from that large remission of taxation the agricultural interest had reaped great benefit, in common with all the rest of the community. He controverted Mr. Miles's position that the distress of the agricultural interest was not local, but general throughout the United Kingdom. He asserted that in Ireland the last year had been a year of unexampled agricultural prosperity; and he spoke from his own knowledge, when he said that in Scotland and in the north of England agriculture was not in distress, but prosperous and improving. He reminded Mr. Miles that the last three years, during which that importation of foreign wheat had taken place of which he complained, were years of defective production in these kingdoms, and asked him to consider in what state the country would have been, supposing there had been no importation. So far from being sorry that a progressive increase of importation had occurred, he considered it eminently advantageous; for with the rapid increase of our population many years would not pass away without the occurrence of some frightful convulsion, if they were to persist in refusing admission to foreign corn. He defended the tariff of 1842, and the Canada Corn Bill, which he considered as a most useful auxiliary to the present corn law. He showed that the decline in the price of meat in Newgate, Smithfield, and Leadenhall markets was not owing to the importation of foreign cattle into this country, but to the general depression of trade throughout the country, and to the low rate of wages in the manufacturing and metropolitan districts; and argued that the landed interest had no right to claim relief from the burden of the poor rates on account of causes connected with the general distress of the country. He showed that in 1813, when the population was only ten millions and a half, the amount levied for poor and county rates was 16s. 6d. a head upon the whole population of England and Wales; and that now, when the population was sixteen millions and a half, it was reduced to 8s. 3d. a head. He then turned to the remedies proposed by Mr. Miles, and said that he had an insuperable objection to the honourable member's main proposition, to transfer the whole cost of
prosecutions at assizes from the county rates to the public purse. It was true that such a proposition had been made by a committee of that House in 1834, but the Executive Government of that day had refused to carry it into effect, and had amended it by proposing that only one-half of that expense should be borne by the public. By such a measure, persons having a local interest in the saving of the county expenditure, had the means of checking prodigality of expenditure in instituting and conducting criminal prosecutions. He thought that the present arrangement was at once just, prudent, and liberal, and therefore he should not be a party to any departure from it. Mr. Miles had stated that his proposition was not a new one; it certainly was an old acquaintance of his, and he (Sir J. Graham) had voted against it in 1834, and in 1836, and should now, as before, give it his most decided opposition. The landed interest derived a certain protection on account of these burdens, and he was of opinion that it ought not to attempt to throw them off.

Mr. Newdegate contended, that Sir J. Graham had rather set aside than dealt with the facts stated by Mr. Miles. He considered Mr. Cobden as the high priest of free trade, and the occupants of the treasury bench as fellow worshippers, who were chanting responses to the service which he performed. He controverted the doctrine of Lord J. Russell, that protection was the bane of agriculture; and concluded by declaring that language used on that night by Sir J. Graham, and on a former night by Mr. S. Herbert, would have a most beneficinal and consolatory effect on the agricultural interest.

Lord John Russell observed, that if his expression, that protection was the bane of agriculture, required any justification, that justification was found in what had occurred that evening in the House. Mr. Miles had mentioned the various measures by which the system of protection had been broken down, and had enumerated among them the corn law of 1842, the tariff of the same year, and the Canadian Corn Bill of 1843; and yet he had not proposed the repeal of any one of those laws; but had merely proposed that some 350,000l. should be taken off the county rates, and should be paid by the Exchequer. Mr. Newdegate had then told them that the speech of Sir J. Graham would be highly consolatory to the agricultural interests. And why? Because he proposed to adopt some additional protection? No such thing, but because he was anxious to give progressive facilities for the importation of foreign commodities. Those two speeches showed that protection was the bane of agriculture; and if any further proof of it was wanted, it was supplied by the admirable and powerful speech of Mr. Cobden on a former evening. The noble Lord then entered into an historical review of the corn laws since 1815, for the purpose of showing that each successive law diminished protection more than its predecessor, and that those for whose benefit they were enacted were among the first to complain of the injury which was thus inflicted upon them. He showed that the very Ministers who had been brought into power to maintain agricultural protection,
had felt it to be their duty to break it down; and argued that it behoved the House, warned by the experience of the past, to induce the farmer to look, not to the law for protection, but to his own energy, activity, and increased science for the means of meeting the difficulty of his position. He then quoted the opinion of Mr. Baring, now Lord Ashburton, for the purpose of showing that it is contrary to sound policy to advance any interest beyond its natural means, and still more so at the expense of others. He thought that the gentlemen who had voted for the corn law of 1842 would have much reason to regret the support which they gave to that Bill. He had voted himself against that measure, but it had been carried by the representatives for agricultural counties. They had, therefore, no right to say that they were ill-used, as they had assisted the Government to carry out its policy. The present state of things had a tendency to place the landed aristocracy of the country in an odious position. He therefore implored them to make such an arrangement of this question between all parties as would enable the people of England to see, that if the landed aristocracy was the most powerful, it was also the most generous portion of the community.

Mr. Bickham Escott expressed his disapprobation of this motion, the real motive of which he said was the dissatisfaction of the farmers with their representatives in that House. He charged Mr. Miles and his friends with inconsistency in their professions in the House and out of it, respecting the corn law and the tariff. He defended the Budgets of 1842 and 1843.

Lord Worsley said, that the agricultural distress was not now beginning, but it had become so severe that it had compelled the farmers to speak out. He should vote for this motion because its object was clear, and the people could understand it. Mr. D'Israeli said, he considered that protection was not a principle but an expedient; and if so, it must be settled by circumstances, and not by quotations either from peers or from philosophers. The question of free trade was the question of the age and of the country. Sooner or later they must all come to this test—"Will you have protection, or will you have, not exactly free trade, but a free importation of corn?" He recollected that this very motion had been brought forward in 1836 by the Marquis of Chandos, who then claimed that, as there was a surplus to be appropriated, due regard should be paid to agriculture. That motion was supported by the whole Conservative party, and was chosen by them as a question on which they could best try a fall with the Whigs. Mr. Miles now brought forward the same resolution, and he must have more success now than the noble marquis had formerly, for this was a Conservative and that was a Whig House of Commons. The secretary for Ireland had voted under similar circumstances for a similar motion, and no doubt he would be anxious to maintain his consistency now. There was no occasion to despair of the support of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, for he had voted in 1836, with his right honourable friend
the secretary for Ireland. Neither could Lord Lincoln, a member of the cabinet, fail to walk into the same lobby with Mr. Miles; and Captain Boldero, the Clerk of the Ordnance, would also give him the benefit of his countenance on this occasion, as he had done in 1836; for agricultural distress was a subject on which a great deal was said at Chippenham. The rest of the Conservative party would, of course, follow in the train of such distinguished leaders; but Sir Robert Peel would preserve his consistency now as he did then, by leaving his party, and walking into the Whig lobby.

Mr. D'Israeli then, in a strain of sarcasm which elicited cheers and laughter from the House, proceeded to assail the consistency of the Premier, and the tone in which he rebuked the mutinous and rebellious members of his party. He believed protection to be in the same condition now as Protestantism had been in 1828, and he, who honoured genius, would rather see the abolition of all protection proposed by Mr. Cobden than by any right honourable gentleman or by any noble lord on either side of the House. It might be necessary, before such an abolition was accomplished, for the Premier to dissolve the Parliament for the benefit of the party which he had betrayed, and to appeal to the country, which universally mistrusted him. His solemn and deliberate conviction was that a Conservative Government was an organized hypocrisy.

Mr. Darby observed that though Mr. D'Israeli might amuse the House by such an exhibition as he had just made, it was not likely to gain him their respect. Even now no one could tell what his opinions were on the subject of free trade. He charged Mrs. D'Israeli himself with inconsistency, he having once been associated with the extreme radical party.

Mr. Smythe vindicated Mr. D'Israeli's political conduct. Mr. Borthwick opposed the motion of Mr. Miles.

Sir Robert Peel explained the grounds on which he was compelled to resist this motion. If its object were merely to transfer a sum of money from the county rates to the consolidated fund, then they would be deluding the agricultural interest by leading it to believe that such a transfer would be for its benefit. But if its object were to condemn the financial scheme of Government, as he inferred that it was from a circular issued by the Central Protection Society, then he had additional reasons for opposing it. Whether, then, he looked at this motion upon the grounds laid down by Mr. Miles, or whether he looked at it upon the grounds put forth by the Protection Society, he could not acquiesce in it. He had never repented of the course pursued by the Ministers since their accession to office. He described the depressed condition in which he found the country when he was appointed Prime Minister in 1841, and compared it with its condition at the present moment. He took office, not with the intention of supporting any partial interests, but of taking a comprehensive view of the interests of all classes. He believed that in 1842 it was for the interest of agriculture itself that something should be done to revive the then depressed condition of the manufacturing districts.
What had then been done had been completely successful, and its effects were visible in the present improvements of the country. Referring to the speech of Mr. D'Israeli, he observed that he should oppose this motion in 1845, on the same grounds on which he opposed it in 1836. He had then thought, and he thought still, that it held out hopes that must be delusive. He had differed in 1836 from the party with which he usually acted, and had told them that there was no tax bearing on agriculture, save the malt-tax, which they could remove with advantage to that interest. That was his opinion then, and it was the same now. He would not enter into the question of agricultural protection, for it was not raised at present; but it would be raised on the motion of Mr. Villiers on a future evening, and he would then say why he thought that the corn laws should not be abolished. He would not say that agricultural protection should not be reduced indirectly by the tariff, as, for instance, in such articles as lard, grease, &c. He believed the system of prohibition and extreme protection to be wrong, and he should pursue the course which he had hitherto pursued with respect to all such questions. Ministers had attempted gradually to abolish protecting duties, and hitherto with the best success. He looked to the position of the country now, and to that in which they found it on taking office; and on a review of every circumstance, he contended that Ministers were justified in the course which they had pursued, and were encouraged to persevere in it. Mr. D'Israeli said that Ministers had purchased power by pledges which they had not redeemed. He would not enter into any personal recrimination with that gentleman; but when on a former occasion that charge had been made, Mr. D'Israeli had volunteered the defence of the Government. He held in the same estimation the panegyric and the attack; but he was surprised that the attack should have come from the same gentleman who delivered the panegyric.

After a few remarks from Mr. Bankes, Captain Harris, and Mr. Plumtre, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion—

| Ayes | 78 |
| Noes | 213 |

Majority against it. 135

The motion which Mr. Ward had brought forward in several former sessions for a Select Committee to inquire into the existence of the peculiar burdens and exemptions of the landed interest, was renewed by that gentleman on the 3rd of June, and may be conveniently noticed here. Taking advantage of an admission contained in a speech of Sir J. Graham, during a debate on the corn laws a few nights previous, that during the last twelve months pauperism had diminished and trade and commerce had improved in the country, because the price of wheat was low, Mr. Ward said that he was not going to under-rate the benefit produced by an abundant harvest; but he believed that still greater benefit had been produced by the liberal policy of the Government. The idea that there were any peculiar burdens on the land was a
fallacy peculiar to English gentlemen brought up in the school of the corn laws. He denied that the land tax, the poor rates, the tithes, the county rates, the highway rates, the malt tax, and similar impositions, were peculiar burdens on the land; but even if they were, there were to be set against them the exemptions enjoyed by the land in not being liable to the legacy and probate duty, and in the cultivators of it being relieved from the horse tax, from the tax on husbandry servants, if employed for domestic services, and various other taxes. If he took into consideration the duties on corn levied for the protection of the landed interest, there was a large balance due to the public; but even if there was not, those duties were the very worst way that could be imagined for giving compensation to the landed interest. ("Hear, hear!") Did they deny his facts? Then let them give him a committee for inquiry. He called upon the country gentlemen to go into it at once like men, and not to shrink from it like cowards. If they took the first course, he was certain what the result would be; if they took the latter, he left the country to draw its own conclusion as to the reasons by which they were actuated.

Mr. Sidney Herbert denied that Mr. Ward had succeeded in showing that the landed interest of this country enjoyed peculiar advantages as compared with foreign countries. In France, for example, the land tax exceeds ours—and the land there does not pay tithe, which the most eminent political economists admit to be a tax on land. The poor, who are sent back from the towns to the rural districts in times of depression, also occasion great burdens to the land in England. Mr. Herbert deprecated these discussions on theoretical subjects. If Mr. Ward wanted more facts upon this subject, he ought to move for returns, and so obtain them. A committee could not find facts more readily than they could be found by the ordinary process of moving for returns; and if Mr. Ward wanted a committee for the sake of drawing inferences for the instruction of the House, he must oppose the appointment of any committee on that ground, as the House would be utterly unworthy of its situation if it could not draw inferences for itself. He hoped that at the present period of the session the House would not throw over measures of practical importance for matters, like the present, of mere speculative inquiry.

Mr. Cobden contended that traders and manufacturers in towns pay a great deal more in the shape of local taxation than the agriculturists. Indeed he should recommend Mr. Ward, if he renewed his motion next year, to vary the terms of it, and to move for an inquiry into the peculiar exemptions of the land.

Mr. Newdegate opposed the motion: he calculated the pressure on the land, including tithe, land tax, and county rate, to amount to 12,000,000l. a year. At the close of the war it had amounted to 18,000,000l.; but it had been reduced to the amount which he had mentioned by the remission of taxation which had taken place in the interval. He then defended the agricultural associations from the sneers which Mr. Ward had cast upon them.
Mr. Vernon Smith supported the motion. He recommended the country gentlemen to look into their own accounts, as the best means of remedying the temporary depression under which they might be suffering.

Dr. Bowring also supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir John Tyrrell, in a humorous speech. On a division, the motion was rejected by 182 to 109.

On the 26th of May, pursuant to previous notice, Lord John Russell brought forward in the House of Commons a series of resolutions relative to the state of the labouring classes, and the remedies applicable to their existing grievances. He prefaced his motion by a long and comprehensive speech, embracing in succession the several topics forming the basis of the resolutions hereafter stated. After explaining his reason for bringing them forward in their present shape, instead of either singly or as a substantive measure, he said that it appeared to him that his resolutions were inseparably connected with each other. His opinion was that the House ought to endeavour to free trade from restrictions and to relieve industry from the trammels of legislation, but that in so doing it ought to accompany measures of relaxation with other measures of great importance. He maintained that the general subject of education and instruction should form part of the system to be adopted by Government, and of the measures to be by Government submitted to Parliament; but you could not expect that any measure for the general education and instruction of the people would be effective, unless their physical condition was essentially improved. He then took a retrospect of the condition of the country from the period of the French revolution down to the present time, and contended that during the course of the war, which commenced in 1793, many changes for the worse occurred, under which the nation was still suffering. Among the changes he enumerated the enormous increase of the debt, and of taxation to pay the interest upon it—the Bank Restriction Act of 1797, which had degraded the labourer, diminished the value of his labour, and at the same time led to an extravagant mode of living, and a neglect of forethought and prudence among the employers, who suddenly found themselves in the enjoyment of high profits—and Sir Robert Peel’s Act of 1819, and of the last year for the resumption of cash payments—measures which, though they were founded on sound principles, from which it would be a great misfortune to depart materially, had still produced the evil which was generally the result of a contraction of the currency, and had injured the industrious classes to a considerable extent. He then adverted to the policy of restriction and monopoly, or, as it was sometimes called, the policy of giving protection to native industry, which had grown up during the war, and on which he contended that Parliament might legislate with benefit by overturning altogether that erroneous system. He showed that the chief monopolies which now existed had been introduced by Ministers who were still living, and that the policy which, in Adam Smith’s time, was called the mercantile system, had been adopted, according to that high authority, by the coun-
try gentlemen, from a wish to protect the interests and promote the welfare of the commercial classes. The experience of our times led us to form a very different conclusion from that formed by Adam Smith. Our manufacturers now saw that it was of no advantage to them to have restrictions imposed upon articles imported into this country; and had adopted the theory of Adam Smith, that the policy of restriction was mischievous, that it favoured one class at the expense of another, and that it injured the labouring classes more than any other. He proved that our manufacturers were correct in the views which they now entertained, by taking a retrospect of the history of the restrictions formerly imposed on timber and wool. He gave that history as a specimen of the mischief created by the high duties imposed during the war, and of the emptiness of the apprehensions entertained as to the evils likely to accrue from the remission of those duties. He contended that history also showed that under protective duties the labourer was less able to educate his children, to live in comfort, and to become satisfied with his condition. Nevertheless, there was still a party of great weight in the legislature, which insisted that without protection certain branches of industry could not be maintained. To such persons he said, “Let us either protect all branches of industry, whether manufacturing or agricultural, or else let us abandon the system of protection as vicious and unsound.” That system was, moreover, one in which our statesmen had already made great alterations. In 1812 the Government had proposed great changes in our Customs duties. Many were alarmed at the extent to which the reductions were then carried. Many persons—for instance, rope cutters, cork cutters, and boot makers—had waited upon him as member for the city of London, and had represented to him the extreme panic which they felt, because their protection was to be reduced. It was neither just nor equitable to introduce changes producing alarm among men earning 25s., 20s., 12s., or 8s. a week, unless you introduced similar changes into the protection given to the commodities produced by peers of Parliament and the other influential members of the landed aristocracy. It was not fair to say that from the former you would take protection; but that you would not take it from the latter, because they had the means of acting upon the legislature. Events had shown that there was very little reason for the alarm felt in 1842 by the manufacturers; and the reductions then made were very large. If, then, it were right at that time to abandon our high rate of Customs duties, and to bring the greater part of them within moderate compass, he thought that we ought to take measures to bring all such duties within the same compass. The tariff of 1842 left a protecting duty of 20 per cent. on all articles. That was an extravagant duty, and he considered that it would be better for us to abandon it altogether.

Lord John Russell next adverted to the question of the corn laws, and gave an historical sketch of the rise and progress of those laws, from the commencement of
the French revolutionary war to the present time. Experience had shown that the present system was founded in error, and produced the very evil against which it was intended to guard. The graduated scale had turned out to be a complete failure, and was equally injurious to the producer and consumer. It was contrary to all true commercial principles, and it was perfectly ruinous to the interests of the farmer. It tended also to check all improvements in agriculture, and to render the cultivator of the soil careless as to the system of cultivation which he pursued. He then said, that his third resolution, which affirmed that "the present corn law tended to check improvement in agriculture, produced uncertainty in all farming speculations, and held out to the owners and occupiers of land prospects of special advantages, which it failed to secure," was fully proved to be correct by the complaints of the agricultural interest during the present session; for it appeared that now, when they had a protection of 40 per cent, on the ordinary food of the people, they were still in a state of distress and difficulty. Now that protection forced the artizan to give an increased price for his food, and so diminished his means to provide himself with other necessaries. It prevented him, besides, from sending his manufactures abroad, and from thus increasing, by the sale of them, the general prosperity and revenue of the country. It had been said, that if the corn laws were to be repealed, wages would be reduced. The argument on that point was by no means conclusive; but if wages should be reduced by the repeal of the corn laws, there would at any rate be a greater demand for labour, and therefore so far the labourer would be a gainer. Besides, the parliamentary returns proved beyond all doubt, that the labourer was always a loser by a high, and a gainer by a low price of corn. He contended that the introduction of foreign corn to any considerable extent into this country would lead to such an increase in our manufactures, that, though at first the price of corn might be very low, there would still be a steady average price of corn in the long run, which would be quite sufficient for the remuneration of the farmer. If, then, the corn laws were thus generally injurious, what system ought the House to adopt in its stead? He then enumerated the various propositions which had been made to the House on that subject, and observed, that his object was rather to propose to the Government that it should not leave the corn laws in their present state, than to make any proposition of his own. He certainly would not now propose the scheme which he had proposed in 1841, and yet he would propose a fixed duty. He would not propose, as in 1841, a fixed duty of 8s., but if he were called upon to name the amount of his fixed duty, he would say that it should be a 4s., 5s., or 6s. duty. He next referred to the changes which had been made in the poor laws during the war, and in so doing gave a history of the manner in which the allowance system arose in the southern districts of England. If that system had not been checked, the labourers of England would have been left in a most destitute and deplorable condition. A suggestion had been made by somebody, that when the new poor law
first came under the consideration of Earl Grey's administration, it was proposed that the poor should be made to live on a coarser diet. He believed that Sir J. Graham had given a decided denial to that suggestion, on a former occasion; and, for his own part, he could only say, that no such proposition had ever come under his consideration. What did come under his consideration was, a proposition that what had hitherto been given under the compulsory name of charity should be given thereafter in the legitimate shape of wages. He looked to such an alteration in the then existing poor law, as would measure the wages of the labourer by the proper demand for his labour, and would change his means of subsistence from casual aid from the poor rates into a certain and legitimate subsistence from wages. It must be confessed that the law which formerly prevailed had left injurious traces of its operation, and that there was, therefore, in the southern counties of England, a number of labourers who could not find employment. It was, therefore, evident that it was not sufficient to have altered the poor law to its present extent. The House must not, therefore, stand as the Government was prepared to stand by the present law, but must proceed further, in order to remedy the evils of its former vicious legislation. It was true that Sir James Graham had proposed a law for the purpose of remedying them, and that was the new law of settlement. But Sir James had not persisted in his proposition of last year, that five years' industrial residence in a parish should give a settlement in that parish. Now, a measure of that kind was, in his opinion, the only measure by which the condition of the agricultural labourers could be improved. But Sir James now proposed, that after a labourers had lived in a manufacturing town for a long period of years, he should be liable to be sent back, at a period of temporary distress, to the place of his birth. Such a law appeared to him to be very defective. Colonel Wood had brought in a Bill some years ago, in which he proposed that one year's residence should give a settlement. That appeared to him to be too short a period, but he thought that five years' industrial occupation in a parish, ought to give a settlement; and that industrial occupation for a period of less than that time, say for three or two years, should give a right to temporary relief in that parish, before removal. He knew that Sir James Graham had met, and probably would meet again, with great impediments from the towns, to an arrangement of that kind; but he thought that, if you allowed the commercial towns to have a regular supply of cheap food and provisions, it was only equitable that they should bear this burden in return. He came next to the proposition that, "a systematic plan of colonization would partially relieve those districts of the country where the deficiency of employment has been most injurious to the labourers in husbandry." The cost of systematic colonization would be so large, that he much doubted whether any Government could ever propose it; but many parishes had already encouraged emigration among themselves, and by so doing had done much good, not only to those labourers who had emigrated from those parishes,
but also to those who had been left behind. In any system of emigration to be favoured by the country, two things ought to be specially provided for: first, that you did not send out on a party of emigration any person who was not fit for hard labour and for the privations of a new country; and, secondly, that your emigration should not be an indiscriminate emigration of persons who did not know one another. Individuals should be sent out with every party of forty or fifty emigrants, capable not only of commanding and controlling them, but also of instructing them in the first principles and elements of colonization. In such a transaction both sides would be gainers; for the emigrants would be consumers of your manufactures, and would be producers of corn and other articles of food, which they would send back in exchange for those manufactures. He next came to the question of education, into which he did not intend to enter at any length. There had been of late years great improvements made in the education of the people; but the latest accounts which he had seen upon that subject, were contained in the last report of the British and Foreign School Society, and that, in alluding to the gaol returns for the last year, showed that the House had still in this respect a great duty to perform. He implored the House, when it was taking measures to remove the restrictions imposed on the food and clothing of the poor, not to shut its eyes upon the awful state of ignorance in which a great mass of our population was buried. It ought never to be forgotten, that, while in this month of May, pious men were subscribing their funds to enable missionaries to preach the gospel in China and in other foreign parts, there were numbers of persons in Sussex, and other counties of England, totally ignorant of every duty which a Christian ought to perform. He could not entertain a doubt that the House and the Government would both be anxious to remedy this lamentable deficiency. He knew that they should be met with the objection that we could not give the labouring population a religious education, on account of the multiplicity of sects which prevailed among them. But this we could do—we could make a grant for educational purposes, to those who applied for it—we could assist them in building schools, and in providing competent masters for those schools. It was the duty of the House to improve the education of the people, and it could be done in the way which he had stated without any violation of the rights of conscience. He asserted that their grant for education was at present insufficient, and thought that Ministers might safely ask the Parliament this year for a grant of 150,000L. for the support and maintenance of schools in England and in Wales. Lord John Russell concluded his speech by urging the necessity of adopting measures of improvement in a time of quiet rather than in one of distress and clamour, when the measures proposed would partake of that heat and violence which such times were sure to produce. Repeating the terms of his first resolution, he said, "Adopt that resolution, and add to it any further resolutions you may think fit, according to your own principles and your own views of what the interests of the country may require. [G]

Vol. LXXXVII.
But whether you do so now or not, my thorough belief is, that our laws will not remain long in the state in which they now are; that the condition of the people of this country does require legislation, not for a purpose—which I should think a most inconsiderate attempt of this House—of providing directly for the well-being of all, but for the purpose of relieving, as far as you can, the people from all the restraints and all the evils which your own legislation has imposed. It is for this purpose, then, that I now put this first resolution, Sir, into your hands." The following were the resolutions in full which Lord John Russell proposed:—

"1. That the present state of political tranquillity, and the recent revival of trade, afford to this House a favourable opportunity to consider of such measures as may tend permanently to improve the condition of the labouring classes.

"2. That those laws which impose duties usually called protective, tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the free interchange of commodities, and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation.

"3. That the present Corn Law tends to check improvements in agriculture, produces uncertainty in all farming speculations, and holds out to the owners and occupiers of land prospects of special advantage which it fails to secure.

"4. That this House will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

"5. That the freedom of industry would be promoted by a careful revision of the law of parochial settlement which now prevails in England and Wales.

"6. That a systematic plan of colonization would partially relieve those districts of the country where the deficiency of employment has been most injurious to the labourers in husbandry.

"7. That the improvements made of late years in the education of the people, as well as its more general diffusion, have been seen with satisfaction by this House.

"8. That this House will be ready to give its support to measures, founded on liberal and comprehensive principles, which may be conducive to the further extension of religious and moral instruction.

"9. That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, to lay the foregoing resolutions before Her Majesty.

Mr. Sharman Crawford moved as an amendment, that the following words be inserted after the word "opportunity," in the first resolution:—"To give immediate attention to the claims so repeatedly urged in the petitions of the people for an extension of the Parliamentary suffrage, as well as." He drew attention to the petitions for extension of the suffrage; the signatures to which, in 1842, amounted to 3,324,000; in 1844, to 60,000. The petitions complained of non-representation, only 100,000 individuals possessing the elective franchise out of the 7,000,000 adult male population of the United Kingdom. They complained of taxation in which they had no voice. Mr. Crawford expressed disappointment at Lord John Russell's speech, especially at his making no definite announcement with respect to repeal of the Corn Laws; and Mr. Craw-
HISTORY.

[83]

Ford utterly denounced the Poor Law, as indirectly abolishing the poor man's right to relief. He would prevent the necessity of emigration by increasing the poor man's employment and comfort at home; and he would increase the number of small proprietors.

Sir James Graham said he could not but agree to the first resolution moved by Lord John Russell, though not to the rest, and he should move the previous question. While he admitted the absence of party spirit in Lord John Russell's speech, and its conclusiveness on the great subjects to which it referred, he found a difficulty in following him through the labyrinth which he had constructed. He denied that the Government had discouraged legislation by private members, appealing to the measures proposed by Lord Ashley. He then proceeded to discuss the resolutions seriatim. The first resolution he regarded as complimentary to the policy of Government; claiming some credit for the revival of trade, to which it alluded. He denied that wages in any county were so low as 7s. a week—he believed 10s. to be nearer the average, for wages were now higher than they had been for five or six years. Passing to the second resolution, he explained, that the great object of the policy of Mr. Huskisson (the advocate of the Corn Law of 1815, and author of the law of 1828) was, not the abolition of the system of protection, but the substitution of protecting duties for the prohibitory system previously existing; and also, the cautious and judicious reduction of protection, corresponding with the growth of the population: and he contended that this policy, in the main, had been steadily pursued, without distinction of party, by all the subsequent administrations; it had more particularly been the guiding commercial policy of the present Ministers. Taking the reductions from 1815 to the present time, it would appear that not less than the removal of 6,300,000L. of indirect taxation was the result of their measures. This had principally been done by the taking off taxes on articles of consumption used chiefly by the working classes. The number of articles subjected to customs had been reduced from 1152 to 579. The dexterity with which Lord John Russell had treated the subject of the Corn Laws was amusing. If any member, however, objected to the present system, it was his duty to make a substantial proposition: but Lord John Russell, disregarding the arguments for free trade, disregarding Lord Palmerston's principle that a duty on corn ought to have fiscal objects, and departing from his own 8s. fixed duty, which he had proposed under the responsibility of office, now recommended a 5s. protective duty. Sir James Graham contended that a fixed duty would be utterly delusive as a protection, since it could not be maintained in time of scarcity; and he entered into some defence of the sliding scale in its present modification, as tending to steadiness both of prices and of imports. The duty in the harvest months had never been less than 17s. 6d. or 20s., while the quantities imported proved that it was not prohibitory. Since the termination of the war and coincidentally with protection, great improvements had taken place in agriculture. He referred to reports of the Factory Inspectors for 1841-42 and 1844-45, to show
the great change which had taken place. Mr. Clements, the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in the cotton districts, stated that, during five weeks ending 3rd May, 1845, the mill-hands of a particular mill worked thirty days, and received 384\(\)l.; and during the five weeks ending the 3rd April, 1842, the same number of hands worked only nineteen days, and received only 216\(\)l.; a decrease in the sum total of wages received by the same number of hands, of no less than 168\(\)l. The average of wages, excepting in one or two towns, was now higher than it had been in any of the five antecedent years. On the part of Government, he claimed some credit for the change.

Lord Howick said that the sun had more to do with it than the Government.

Sir James Graham admitted that a deficient or abundant harvest would render legislation comparatively inoperative, but he read the prices of several articles, to show that many reductions were distinctly traceable to the change of law. For instance, the price of wheat had fallen from 64\(\)s. per quarter, in 1841, to 46\(\)s. now; beef, from 7\(\)d. per pound, to 5\(\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; mutton, from 7\(\)d. to 6\(\)d.; sugar, from 7\(\)d. to 5\(\)d.; coffee, from 2\(\)s. to 1s. 4\(\)d.; tea, from 5\(\)s. to 4\(\)s.; curants, from 9\(\)d. to 6\(\)d.; candles, from 7\(\)d. to 6\(\)d. Nothing affected wages more disadvantageously than changes of price arising from variations in the amount of circulating medium: that evil had been checked by prudent legislation; in 1841, the amount of bullion in the hands of the Bank of England was only 5,000,000\(\)l., and their notes in circulation amounted to only 16,400,000\(\)l.; the amount of bullion in the Bank of England was now 16,000,000\(\)l., the circulation 21,163,000\(\)l.; and the banking measures of Government would contribute to further steadiness. Speculation had been checked, yet at no period of our history had speculation been founded on more secure grounds, or carried so far as at present. Before the year 1844, there had been constructed in this country 2355 miles of railway, at a cost of 66,700,000\(\)l. In 1844, 728 miles were added to those 2355, with an outlay of 10,304,000\(\)l. There were now railway projects in agitation for the creation of no less than 6000 miles, at an outlay approaching to 18,000,000\(\)l. sterling, promising ample employment to labour for many years to come. He cited some other statistics to show the improved state of the country. Crime had diminished: the number of persons convicted in 1842, was 31,309; in 1843, 29,591; in 1844, 26,542. Pauperism had diminished, the poor-relief for the able bodied having decreased in 1844, as compared with 1843, by 20 per cent. He found it difficult to understand what Lord J. Russell meant by "systematic colonization." He enlarged on the difficulties arising from Parliament's having made over the control of waste lands in Canada to the local Government, and from the expense of the voyage to Australia, where at present there was an excess of labourers. However, voluntary emigration had not been neglected; the number that went out in 1844, was 70,000. Nor had education been neglected; the Government grant for that purpose had been increased from 30,000\(\)l. to 40,000\(\)l., in 1842, and it was now proposed to make it 75,000\(\)l., while liberal grants had been made in aid of...
normal schools. Since 1828, 320,000£ had been given from the Treasury, in erecting schools, implying a gross outlay of 1,000,000£. The National Board, in Ireland, might challenge comparison with any similar establishment in Europe. During eighteen months, ninety-seven new churches had been built, offering accommodation for 626,000 persons, and accompanied by the endowment of 206 ministers. Sir James Graham concluded by moving the previous question.

Sir John Tyrell reiterated the charge against the Government, of having deserted the agriculturists, who might, perhaps, be driven to look for support elsewhere. He could not vote for Lord J. Russell’s resolutions, because they were not of a practical nature, which they were never intended to be; the speeches in support of them were not made with that object.

Viscount Pollington could not support the resolutions, but he declared that he did not feel so much alarmed as others did at the prospect of a repeal of the corn laws. He advocated systematic colonization, as distinguished from that emigration which merely aims at getting rid of superfluous poor; and he earnestly deprecated the system of colonizing by convicts.

Mr. C. Villiers seized upon Sir James Graham’s admissions as making him an excellent witness for the repeal of the corn laws. The right honourable baronet told them that he was happy to announce that the labouring classes generally were well off; and he had contrasted the present period, when prices were low, with the years 1840 and 1841, when the price of food was high; and having described the amount of distress and misery that existed in those years, had shown the effect of low prices in diminishing them, and in adding to the comforts and happiness of the poor. The right hon. baronet had shown them that crime had diminished since food had become cheap; and crime, he had stated truly, was necessarily connected with poverty; and he had shown them also, that wages had increased, not only in the manufacturing but also in the agricultural districts; he had shown them, that in every village and in every parish the rate for the relief of the poor had diminished; that there were fewer people receiving parish relief, fewer out of employment, and much less destitution in the country, than when the price of food was high. The right honourable baronet actually proved the case of the advocates of free trade; and he gave them the prices of the various articles of consumption, namely, of wheat, flour, meat, and sugar, and had shown the reduction in the price of each, and how that reduction affected beneficially the condition of the labourer. And this was the argument by which the question, whether the total abolition of all protective duties was not the means of improving instead of deteriorating the condition of the people, was met! He applauded Lord John Russell’s assertion, that the deterioration of the condition of the poor was caused by legislation, but objected that all these arguments tended in favour of the total abolition of protection. Lord John Russell was ready to abolish protection on manufactures, why not on agriculture? What was there in the argument respecting wool that did not apply to corn? He did not believe that a 4s. fixed
duty would be more satisfactory to any one than the proposition which he should bring forward—total abolition. He was obliged to his noble friend for having brought forward the resolutions, as it required some moral courage to do so, and they paved the way for his own motion of entire relief to agriculture and the country from the present system.

The debate, having been adjourned, was resumed on the 28th of May, by Mr. P. Howard, who declared his intention of voting against the resolutions. He thought that time ought to be given for the practical operation of the new tariff, before further legislation in the direction of free trade was proceeded with. He considered that Lord John Russell's propositions respecting the corn laws manifested a want of the caution due to all classes of the community. With regard to the law of settlement, he wished to see the combination of a birth settlement with some qualification of residence in a given place for a definite time. He spoke strongly in favour of the allotment system, and hoped to see some of the funds contributed by Government to purposes of education, extended to the Roman Catholics and Dissenters. He should oppose Lord John Russell's motion on the ground, among others, that as the passing of his resolutions involved a censure on the Government which might lead to their resignation, there existed at present no compact body of men to fill their places.

Mr. B. Escott opposed the resolutions, objecting to them in detail. With respect to emigration, he said that, in his opinion, sufficient encouragement had been already given to it. The time for encouraging it was before the House gave its sanction to the strict provisions of the New Poor Law, and not now, when those strict provisions were in full operation. As to the practical substance of all the resolutions—the eventual introduction of foreign corn duty free—Lord John Russell, who, but four years ago, proposed a fixed duty of 8s. a quarter, now proposed a fixed duty of 4s., or 5s., or 6s. a quarter; and, as if there was to be no end of his inconsistency, brought it forward within six weeks after his celebrated declaration, that "protection was the bane of agriculture." For whose benefit, then, was it that he left this amount of protection? For the benefit of the mercantile or the labouring classes? Mr. Escott then proceeded to contend that on the subject of the present corn law Her Majesty's Ministers had acted not a selfish but a generous part, and to find fault with those who called themselves the farmers' friends for the manner in which they attacked that law, after giving it their warmest support in Parliament. He showed that by the unskilful manner in which they had entered into collision with the opponents of the corn law, they had knocked out the main stones which supported the arch of protection, and he ridiculed their unavailing attempts, during the present session, to prop it up again with osier twigs for timbers, and with lard for cement. There was, in his opinion, only one rational way in which protection could be defended. If it could not be defended as necessary to secure a domestic supply of corn for the people, at a cheap average price.
it could not be defended at all; for to say that it was defensible because it put money into the pockets of the landowners, and enabled them to pay their mortgages and to make their jointures, was an insult to the common sense of an intelligent people. Indeed, with such speeches as had been made on this subject from the day when Sir Edward Knatchbull made his celebrated declaration, down to that on which the Duke of Buckingham made one of a similar character, it would be impossible to defend protection much longer. Believing as he did that the course which the Government had pursued on the subject of the corn law was the best that they could have adopted, under the circumstances in which they were placed on their accession to office, he should ill perform his duty if he should vote in favour of the resolutions; but he could not conceal from Her Majesty's Ministers that the time had come when they must go further than they hitherto had gone. He protested against their standing on the doctrine of finality, which on this, as on every other subject, was the most absurd that the wit of man had ever conceived. All that any legislature could do on matters of trade and commerce, which were intended to provide the largest supply of food for the people on the best and cheapest terms, was to stand by its measures so long as they attained that object, and no longer. When they failed in attaining that object it must have recourse to others to obtain that great end of all good government—the largest and cheapest supply of food for the greatest numbers.

Captain Pechell supported the resolutions, and confirmed the statements of Lord John Russell respecting the prevailing want of education. He also argued in favour of a relaxation of the corn laws.

Sir John Walsh concurred to a great extent with one of the resolutions, viz., that in favour of colonization. But with regard to Lord John Russell's views on the corn laws, he thought that they were contrary to the evidence of facts and experience. He then entered into arguments to prove that protection, so far from being injurious to agriculture, had been the main cause of the improvements in it which had been so remarkable of late years.

Lord Howick defended the policy which Lord John Russell had recommended to the adoption of the House in these resolutions, and contended that that policy had been met by arguments singularly inconclusive. He expected that Sir J. Graham, when he rose to speak in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, would have said either that the condition of the labourer was satisfactory, and that the interference of Parliament was therefore unnecessary, or that it fell short of what every man desired, but that any improvement of it was beyond the reach of the legislature, and that it was, therefore, better for Parliament not to interfere, lest its interference should encourage hopes which must be ultimately disappointed. He had expected, he said, that Sir James Graham would have adopted one or other of these courses; but Sir James had come down to the House and made a speech filled with details and arguments, not refuting, but confirming every statement of Lord John Russell, and had concluded, to the surprise of every body, by moving the previous
question. That course amounted to nothing more nor less than that Her Majesty's Government would neither affirm nor deny that there were measures which were calculated to improve the state of the labouring population. He regretted that a question of this importance should be discussed in so thin a house, but still more the absence of Lord Ashley, who ought to have been present to support Lord John Russell in his attempt to ameliorate the condition of the labouring population. All the grievances of which Lord Ashley complained, and which he wished to redress, arose from the inability of the labourer to command a sufficient remuneration for his labour; and the object of the present motion was to obtain from Parliament a recognition of the existence of a state of things in which its interference was absolutely necessary. It had been said that these resolutions embraced too wide a field; but in that opinion he could not concur. They were important, not only from the propositions they included, but also for the propositions which they excluded. They were also closely and inseparably connected with each other; for the country was suffering at present both from the moral effects of mental ignorance, and from the physical effects of individual poverty. Poverty was too often the result of ignorance, and of the improvidence which ignorance created; on the other hand, it was often the cause of ignorance itself; for how could it be expected that a population suffering from hunger and distress would ever think of obtaining the blessings of education? Lord John Russell had pointed out the measures which he thought would prove the best in combination for remedying the double evil under which the country was now suffering. He was well aware that any attempt to raise wages by Parliamentary interference would only tend to aggravate the evil which he deplored. The measures which Lord John Russell looked forward to as the means of mitigating the distress of the labourer were such as would free industry and labour from the restrictions under which they were suffering at present. He confessed that some of those restrictions—for instance, those by which you prevented those who produced clothes by manufacture from exchanging their produce with those who produced corn—appeared to him to have been framed almost with the intention of thwarting the designs of Providence. The noble lord then proceeded at great length to point out the impolicy of supporting the existing corn laws, for the protection, as some asserted, but for the ultimate destruction, as he contended, of the agricultural interest, and to show that the repeal of those laws would increase trade in every part of the country, and thus benefit all the industrious classes of the community. Such were the views which he entertained, and entertaining them, he gave his cordial support to the resolutions on the subject of protective duties and of the corn laws; but he would not conceal from the House that he went far beyond Lord John Russell in the conclusion which he drew from his facts. He thought that the time for compromise was gone by, and that the conclusion to which Parliament ought now to come was, that the system of restriction which takes the bread out of the mouths of the labouring
classes ought to be completely abandoned.

Sir John Hanmer said, that if this were a corn law debate he could have urged various reasons which would militate strongly against the conclusions of Lord Howick. He was convinced that a moderate fixed duty was the principle on which Parliament should settle that question, not for the purpose of protection, but of revenue. He had observed that wherever the duty was taken off from any article of foreign produce, the cost of its production increased on the other side of the water,—a fact which showed that a moderate duty on corn might be imposed for revenue without injury to our own community. He could not, however, vote for the resolutions without implying a censure on the present Government which their conduct had by no means deserved. He saw no prospect of colonization being conducted on what he considered to be the sound principle on that subject. He adverted to the fact evinced by the late Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, that during the last year one-eighth of the population had been receiving parochial relief; and he suggested the importance of adopting measures for giving a useful education to the poorer classes.

Sir R. Peel began by adverting to Lord Howick's remarks on the apathy which had characterized the debate. "Sir, if I thought that this indifference, this apathy, could be justly charged upon this House,—if I thought that when the question really was the improvement of the condition of the lower classes, any indifference was shown in this House on a matter of such extreme importance, not merely to these classes alone, but to every other class of the community,—I should think that this House gave a decisive proof of its incompetence to discharge the functions intrusted to it. But I believe that both this indifference and apathy are to be attributed to the circumstance alone, that there is a predominant feeling that the mode in which the noble Lord has brought forward the subject is not calculated to lead to any practical result." Lord Ashley certainly had manifested anxiety for the interests of the working classes; but then, the measures which he proposed, unlike Lord John Russell's resolutions, were practical. "I will not imitate the noble Lord. I will not take the course he has thought fit to adopt, and remind him that there were those on each side of him who did not attend the debate during that dreary period when it was almost impossible to keep a House together. Perhaps the House is not aware, that at an early period of the evening an unsuccessful attempt was made at terminating the debate by counting out the House. I am sure that circumstance did not arise from any disrespect to the working classes, but was solely attributable to the deeply prevailing conviction that the noble Lord's resolutions, as proposed, could not be of the least practical benefit to them." He then proceeded to examine in detail the arguments adduced by the noble Mover. He reminded Lord John Russell, who now recommended systematic colonization, that when in office he had not adopted a specific plan proposed by the Colonial and Emigration Commissioners. For his own part, before he assented to
any scheme of colonization, he should like to see the details. He then referred to what Government had done for education.

"I admit that considerations of economy, perhaps I should say parsimony, should not induce us to spare any vote for the purposes of education; but we have done nothing with regard to this subject of education to disentitle us to the confidence of the House. I think our great object, in promoting education, ought to be to carry out the system that may be adopted by the voluntary co-operation of the people themselves. Depend upon it, in this free country, any system of education in which the Government intervenes, and which is superintended by Government inspectors, will be of little avail, unless those whose moral duty it is to contribute some of their means to the promotion of education zealously co-operate with Government for the purpose. Grants of public money are not alone what is necessary; you must also have the voluntary co-operation of those whose aid and countenance are essential to any scheme of education, if you hope to have it succeed. It is not merely that the aid of such persons is necessary, but I know of no better connecting link between the lower and upper classes than the voluntary exertions of those who are willing to contribute to the improvement of classes to whose industry and labour they owe such great obligations. The noble Lord asks us to give our support to measures founded on liberal and comprehensive principles. It is very easy to make affirmations and to give pledges: but let us recollect the contest in which we were engaged last session. We also thought that we were acting on a policy founded on liberal principles, when we undertook to improve the education of the Roman Catholics of Ireland; but when we come to the details, I think we may rejoice in not having given any pledges which may not be verified. I therefore think it is better that we should deal with practical measures, than promise beforehand that we will give our support to a resolution. I do not, therefore, so much object to the resolutions of the noble Lord, because they mix together subjects that would require separate consideration, but I object to them because they invite us to pledge ourselves to the passing of measures with respect to local settlement, colonization, and education; and because we thereby raise expectations which, when the time comes for practically carrying them out, we cannot agree among ourselves to carry."

Sir Robert Peel then called the attention of the House to the wide difference between Lord John Russell and Lord Howick on the resolution relating to the corn laws; Lord John Russell proposed a fixed duty of 4s., 5s. or 6s., but Lord Howick was against all duties whatever, and advocated a perfectly free importation of foreign corn, because he thought that nothing else would tend so much to restore a healthy condition to the labouring classes. He
(Sir R. Peel) did not wish to underrate the importance of this object, but he must say that if the House should agree in these resolutions, and should determine to communicate them in an address to the Crown, it would evidently imply distrust in, and pass a censure upon, Her Majesty's Government. It was for the House to decide whether the Government deserved such a censure. The Government had relieved industry from many of its burdens, and had made greater efforts in three years to relieve the social condition of the working classes, than had ever been made within the same time by any preceding Administration. The improvement of the country was admitted on all hands; but some gentlemen asserted that it was not owing to the measures of the Government, but to the favourable seasons of the last few years. He admitted that the seasons had been favourable; but he pointed to the tariff, and to the remission of duties which he and his colleagues had made, as a proof that they had not been remiss in the discharge of their duties. If the House were determined to enter upon the discussion of the corn laws, it had better do so when the motion for their repeal was regularly brought before it by its able and consistent advocate, Mr. Villiers; for a partial discussion of them could be productive of no advantage. With regard to Lord John Russell's resolution for the abolition of protective duties, he believed that his object would be more successfully attained by pursuing the cautious and gradual course proposed by Her Majesty's Government. In pursuing that course, the Government, according to Sir John Tyrell, had forfeited the confidence of the agricultural interest. He did not know whether Sir John Tyrell was authorized to speak as the organ of that interest; but even if he were, he (Sir R. Peel) would not purchase back again the confidence which he was said to have forfeited by uttering the slightest expression of repentance for the course which he had pursued. When he contrasted the condition of England in the winter of 1842, with its condition at the present moment, he never would admit that he had pursued any other course than that which became him as a Minister of the Crown, and as the head of the great Conservative party. He was not prepared to alter the existing corn law. He had proposed it after due deliberation; and nothing could be more mischievous to the country than to be always tampering with such a subject. He believed that that law had been beneficial, so far as it had prevented any increase in the price of corn. The welfare of the proprietors of land did not depend on the nominal price of the quarter of corn. If he could read to the House the accounts which he had received in 1842 of the distress, privation, and crime which prevailed at that time in the manufacturing districts, he could convince the most decided advocate of the landed interest that it was threatened with greater danger from the continuance of that distress, privation, and crime, than it ever had incurred from any other cause. He knew that the decision of the House would be governed by higher motives than its hopes of pecuniary remuneration; but if it were not, he should em-
phatically declare that the state of things in 1842, could not have continued long without affecting most materially the interests of land. It was said, the Government had lost the confidence of its supporters without gaining that of its opponents. If that were so, it could not last long; but he once more repeated, he would not, to regain the confidence which he had lost, utter one expression of regret for having proposed the measures which had induced that loss of confidence. The principles on which those measures were based were sound, and to them Government was prepared to adhere. They would carry them into execution with deliberate caution; but, for the protection of individuals, and for the promotion of the cause which he and Lord J. Russell both had at heart, they would avoid that precipitate course which these resolutions recommended, but which was unsanctioned either by prudence or by justice.

Lord John Russell, in rising to reply, observed that the sole question then before the House was this—whether, if it were necessary to make an alteration in our protective system and in our corn laws, it was wise to make it now, in a time of political tranquillity, or to wait for a time of clamour and distress. It was evident, from the course, not only of the present, but also of many a preceding debate, that the cause of protection and of the corn laws was even now tottering to its fall; and it was therefore incumbent upon the House not to be taken unawares, when that fall should take place. Sir R. Peel had admitted that if he had lost the confidence of his own supporters, he had not obtained the confidence of his opponents. And Sir R. Peel had himself adverted to that subject, he would be frank and inform him at once, that he (Sir R. Peel) had not gained his (Lord J. Russell's) confidence. He disagreed with Sir J. Tyrell when he said that the introduction of the tariff and the existing corn law had been injurious to the farmer; but when the honourable baronet went on to assert that he had been taught by the Ministers, when in Opposition, to expect that they would be in favour of protection and against free trade, he was prepared to contend that Sir John Tyrell was perfectly justified in such an assertion. At the same time, he would add that if Sir John Tyrell were to propose a vote of a want of confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers—he would not support it; for what he had now to consider was how he could best carry the measures which he deemed conformable to his own principles. If he and his friends were to propose measures similar to those now proposed by Sir R. Peel and his colleagues in the Government, he knew that they would be opposed by Sir J. Tyrell and many of the gentlemen who were now in office. He therefore thought that the best mode of carrying out his own principles would be by opposing Sir John Tyrell on any such motion, and by leaving measures founded on his own principles to be proposed and carried by the party now in power. There could be no doubt that Whig principles were better carried out at the present moment by the opponents of the Whigs, than they could be by the Whigs themselves.
After a few words from Lord Clements, the House divided, when the numbers were:

For Mr. S. Crawford's amendment . . . 33
Against it . . . . 253

Majority against it . 220

Sir James Graham then moved the previous question. Another division took place, when the numbers were:

For the previous question 182
Against it . . . . 104

Majority for it . . . 78

Lord John Russell's resolutions were accordingly, lost.

On the 10th of June Mr. C. Villiers, according to his annual custom, submitted to the House of Commons a motion for the appointment of a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering his resolutions for the abolition of all restrictions on the importation of foreign corn. Commencing his speech with a review of the declarations made by Lord J. Russell, Sir James Graham, Colonel Wood, and others on this subject, during the present session, he proceeded to congratulate himself on the improvement of his position in bringing forward these resolutions at present, as compared with that which he had occupied on similar occasions in former sessions. There was now a general admission, on the part of those on both sides of the House, that it had become the duty of some member of Parliament to test the opinions of the most influential parties in Parliament on this question; and, therefore, he now came forward to contend that the corn laws were wholly unsuited to the present condition of the country—that they never had a laudable object in view—that at times they had proved most injurious to the labouring classes—and that the sooner they were abolished the better. The object of them originally was to make land dear; and that object had been consistently pursued in all the legislation which had been adopted since. The farmer who had been declared, on high agricultural authority, to be a man of very contracted views, had been deluded into the support of these laws by the fiction that price meant profit. He had, therefore, given his vote in support of those gentlemen who told him that high prices meant high profits, and against those who told him that if he trusted in such a fiction he would find himself wofully disappointed. He wished to call the attention of the farmer to this question—who were his friends, and who were not? He wanted the members of the Agricultural Protection Society, and more particularly Mr. S. O'Brien, who had its resources at his command, to explain how it was that the farmer was in his present distressed condition, considering the protection which had been so long afforded him, and how it happened that the farmer differed from any other capitalist. He thought that Mr. O'Brien was precluded on this occasion from saying two things at least—first, that it was owing to the recent measures of Her Majesty's Government that the farmer was in his present distressed condition, considering the protection which had been so long afforded him, and how it happened that the farmer differed from any other capitalist. He thought that Mr. O'Brien was precluded on this occasion from saying two things at least—first, that it was owing to the recent measures of Her Majesty's Government that the farmer was in distress, for he had been subject to similar distress at different periods during the last thirty-five years; and, secondly, that the landlord and the farmer were swimming in
the same boat together, for the landlords were in general well off, and had not made any reduction in their usual luxuries and establishments. A very intelligent farmer had told him that the agricultural body would be well satisfied if he could draw from any member of the Protection Society an explanation of what was the matter with the farmers, and why they were so often indisposed. Mr. Villiers then proceeded to ridicule the language used by speakers at agricultural meetings in different parts of the country, and to show that such meetings were now dividing themselves into two classes—one consisting of landlords claiming from the Government further legislative protection, and the other of farmers claiming from their landlords something very different from legislative protection. That fact had led Mr. Cobden to declare that protection was injurious to agriculture, and to move for an inquiry to test the correctness of that declaration. That motion was refused, and the House was told by Mr. S. Herbert to trust to Her Majesty's Government, and see what would happen. Great improvements in our system of agriculture were said to be required; but it unfortunately happened that, before they could be made, the landlords required further protection from the Government, and the tenants further consideration from their landlords, and neither the Government nor the landlords would grant what was required of them. Those who were anxious to provide a further supply of food for the population were told to wait, and therefore they were obliged to inquire whether the improvements for which they were to wait had any chance of being accomplished. He then entered into a long argument to show that, so long as the present system continued, there was not the slightest chance of those improvements being accomplished. There was therefore no likelihood of providing from domestic sources that adequate supply of food which the population required. What, then, was the reason that precluded us from providing it from foreign sources? Those who were interested in the maintenance of the corn laws had been guilty of a premeditated attempt to deceive the people on this subject, by stating in sundry publications that this foreign supply would make food cheap, and that if food were made cheap it would reduce the wages of the people and injure them accordingly. He hoped that those who cheered that statement would come forward that evening and refute the speech of Sir James Graham, who had triumphantly shown, on a recent occasion, that the poor were better off, and that pauperism and crime had materially diminished, owing to the recent decrease of prices. The fact was, that when you rendered the price of food high, you threw two-thirds of the labouring population of Great Britain out of employment. A scarcity was said to be a curse inflicted on a country by God; but ought we, when we create a scarcity by our faulty and imperfect legislation, to attribute it to the operations of Providence, who has "filled the earth with good things?" The existing corn laws and the Canadian Corn Bill had not been passed to increase the supply of food for the people, but for special reasons, and they had nothing to do with the present agricultural distress. Sir J.
Graham had told the House that there was an annual increase of 380,000 souls in the population of Great Britain every year, and had admitted that some relaxation must be made in the corn laws in proportion to the future increase of the population. Sir J. Graham now said that he did not make that admission with that view. Be it so. Then he (Mr. Villiers) would say, that it was not the annual increase in our population, but the enormous amount of destitution and distress in the country—evidenced by the fact mentioned by Sir J. Graham, that we had 1,500,000 paupers last year—which required the alteration he proposed in the corn laws. He showed that, if any unfavourable harvest or a period of scarcity should recur, there were circumstances which would make the pressure of them more severely felt by the country than it ever had been formerly, inasmuch as the standard of living had been much exalted both at home and abroad, and, as many countries, France and Belgium for instance, which had been exporters, were now importers of corn. Besides, their legislation had discouraged agriculture in every country in Europe, and there was not a grain of corn grown upon the continent at present with a view to the English market. Moreover, the recent alteration in our banking system would render the revulsion more severe on the manufacturing interest, whenever it should become necessary to export bullion; and wherever they were first compelled to send for corn, they must send bullion, or else submit to a most ruinous fall of prices in their manufactures. He was at a loss to know what plea would be urged by the Government in reply to his demand, on behalf of the people, for free access to the means of subsistence. If the Government should either plead the pressure of local taxation, or the peculiar burdens on land, he would reply, “Bring us in at once an account of what is paid on those scores, and we will show that it is far less than the loss which the people sustain every year owing to the restriction of their supply of food.” He called upon the Government to indemnify the landlords in any way they pleased except that of making the food of the people dear.

Mr. Oswald seconded the motion in a brief and forcible speech. Mr. Christopher moved a direct negative to this motion, which he considered to be at once impolitic and uncalled for. No complaints had been made recently respecting the high price of food, and he was convinced that if the poor themselves were consulted on that point, they would declare themselves content with the present prices. The present corn laws had been enacted to prevent fluctuation in prices, and had been eminently successful in effecting that object, as there had been less fluctuation under them than under any former system. The repeal of those laws would not be attended with the beneficial results which Mr. Villiers anticipated; for no reciprocity in foreign countries had followed any other of the relaxations which we had recently made in our tariff. There was no risk of our population suffering any privation, or of our manufacturers sustaining any loss from the want of exchange and intercourse with foreign states owing to the operation of these laws, as an immense
amount of corn had been imported into the country during the last two years, under the existing duties, and a corresponding amount of manufactures had been exported to pay for it.

Mr. Mitchell expressed his intention of supporting the motion of Mr. Villiers because it condemned emphatically the sliding scale, the operation of which was so injurious to our foreign commerce. Mr. Mitchell argued that the Zollverein had been instituted in consequence of our corn laws, and that, owing to the Zollverein, which operated almost as a prohibition on our manufactures, we could not get corn from Prussia unless we paid for it in bullion. That bullion was in consequence withdrawn from our circulation; and as soon as that was done, the Bank was compelled to put on the screw for its own protection. That depressed the price of our manufactures, and aggravated the distress which was likely to prevail from other causes during a time of scarcity. He had been told that the crop of this year had already sustained considerable injury; but, be that as it might, it was at any rate a backward crop, and a backward crop always subjected the country to great risk. The object of those who advocated the present corn laws was to make the country independent of any supply of foreign corn. But had they considered, supposing that our crop failed in the ensuing autumn, where the requisite supply was to be got? Europe was completely drained of corn. There was no chance of obtaining it in the Mediterranean. In the northern parts of Russia a famine was prevailing at present. In Odessa perhaps you might procure a million of quarters, but no one dared to send out an order for corn either to Odessa or to our more legitimate market, the United States, at present, because nobody could say what the effect of the duties would be before the corn ordered from those markets arrived in the harbours of England. It was therefore possible that we might have such a price of corn next autumn as we had not had for many years. Mr. Mitchell then proceeded to explain the reasons which had converted him from a partisan of a moderate fixed duty into an advocate for the total repeal of the corn laws. He recommended the House to legislate upon this subject at present, when it could legislate calmly, and not to wait for a time of destitution and distress, when it would have to yield the repeal of these laws to clamour and intimidation.

Mr. Buck earnestly defended the existing corn laws, and deprecated the attempts of Mr. Villiers and his friends to repeal them. Mr. Mark Philips supported the motion, and exhortcd the House to come to a speedy settlement of this question, which was keeping all the great interests of the country in a state of anxious suspense.

Sir James Graham said that, notwithstanding the sneers to which he had been exposed for the speech he had lately made, he would again declare that the prosperity of agriculture must depend on the prosperity of the other branches of native industry, and that this prosperity would be most effectually promoted by giving an uninterrupted course to the natural flow of native industry. He would not deny that it was his opinion, that, by a gradual and cautious policy, it was expedient to bring our
system of corn laws into a nearer approximation to those wholesome principles which govern our legislation with respect to other industrial departments. It was, however, his conviction, that suddenly and at once to throw open the trade in corn would be inconsistent with the well-being of the community, and would give such a shock to the agricultural interest as would throw many other interests into a state of convulsion. The object of every Government, without distinction of party, for the last twenty years, had been to substitute protecting for prohibitory duties, and gradually to reduce protecting duties where it had them to deal with. He approved of this as a safe principle, and showed that it was the keystone of the policy of Sir R. Peel. Mr. Villiers had stated that the corn law of 1842 had not been introduced with any view of diminishing the protection attached to the agricultural interest; but he read an extract from the speech of Sir R. Peel in proposing it, to prove that he proposed it explicitly as a decrease of the protection which the home-grower previously had. Mr. Villiers had talked of the delusions practised on the farmers, but he reminded Mr. Villiers that there could be no greater delusion than to hold out to the people, that they would in the long run gain any considerable advantage in the price of food from the repeal of the corn laws. He also combated the doctrine of Mr. Villiers, that under a system of protection no improvement had taken place, or could possibly take place, in the agriculture of the country. He showed that England, with a population the double of that which it possessed fifty years ago, now provided for it with greater ease than it did formerly for half the number. If Mr. Villiers could show him that free trade with open ports would produce a more abundant supply to the labourer, he would make him a convert to the doctrine of free trade in corn. He confessed that he placed no value on the fixed duty of 4s. proposed by Lord John Russell; it would be of no avail as a protection, whilst it would be liable to all the obloquy of a protecting duty; and he therefore agreed with Mr. Mitchell, that if they got rid of the present corn law, they had better assent to a total repeal. He thought that the probable quantity of corn received with open ports was greatly underrated, and argued from statistics that it would displace one-eighth of the produce of Ireland, and in England the clay land, which was most costly in cultivation. The displacement of the labour expended on that land would in itself be very disastrous; but it was also the oldest land in cultivation; it had been cultivated for wheat, and it was therefore liable to a very heavy annual charge for tithe. If it were converted into pasture, its value would be very inferior, and the tithe imposed upon it would be more than its rental. He proceeded to demonstrate at considerable length other injurious consequences which would result from the sudden change proposed by Mr. Villiers. It would produce not only great panic among the agricultural interest, but also a great diminution in the demand for agricultural labour. If 500,000 or 800,000 labourers should be thrown out of employment by it, all the machinery of Government would be so thrown
out of order, crime and pauperism would increase to such an extent from destitution and distress, that the shock must be of a most convulsive character. He concluded by giving his decided negative to this motion.

Mr. Bright was at a loss to discover whether the speech which Sir James Graham had delivered, was intended to give more hope to the Opposition, or more consolation to the Ministerial side of the House. Sir James had evidently been endeavouring to say one thing in one part of his speech, and to unsay it in the next. In the commencement he had been a furious free trader; in the close he had brought forward in a mass all the fallacies of the Protection Society. It was time that this imposture should cease; for, so long as it prevailed, the country would be involved in a perpetual agitation. The question of the repeal of the corn laws was now only one of time. He would score off every part of Sir J. Graham's speech after that sentence of it which contained the enunciation, that free trade was the keystone of Sir Robert Peel's policy. Let the county members reflect upon that, and let them remember, that if Sir R. Peel gave the word for the repeal of the corn laws, they had no power to prevent it. He then gave a history and eulogized the proceedings of the Anti-Corn Law League, the annual contributions to which had increased from £5000 in the year of its birth to £110,000 in the present year. He knew that when they went to a division, they would be in a minority, but minorities in that House had often become majorities; and he did not despair of seeing that result produced again, knowing, as he did, that the corn laws benefited nothing, and blighted every thing.

Mr. Stafford O'Brien retorted upon Mr. Bright with some sarcastic and humorous allusions to the theatrical displays of the Anti-Corn Law League.

Dr. Bowring supported the motion, as did Mr. Cavendish and Lord Ebrington. Mr. Cobden desired the House to stick to the real question, whether or not they had a law to diminish the supply of food for the people; such being the effect of the artificially raised prices. And he pointed to the state of the poor in Dorsetshire, Lincolnshire, and Somersetshire, of frame-work knitters in the Midland counties, of the poor in Scotland, and of 5,000,000 of the labouring population in Ireland, as no theoretical tests of the ill effects of the past policy. The fact was, that wherever you came to a class in the country not employed on new machinery, their condition was disgraceful. He believed that with free trade in corn, so far from injury to the agricultural interests, every mortgage and marriage settlement would be better paid than under the present system; and so far from Mr. Villiers's proposition being rash, the rashness was in neglecting the present opportunity for effecting the change in peace and safety.

Mr. G. Bankes defended the existing law. He attributed the alleged deteriorated condition of the labourer to the successive diminishutions of protection. He also showed that the fluctuations in the price of corn had been still greater when the trade was free than under a restricted system. He attributed the burdens which now pressed upon the land to the expences of the wars carried on by
William the Third, and considered it very unfair in the manufacturers to attempt to take away from the landowners the protection which they had enjoyed for many years.

Lord John Russell avowed his intention of supporting the motion for going into committee, with a view to consider what would be the best way of relaxing the protection, himself arguing in favour of fixed duty. But he suggested, that Sir Robert Peel might make a step towards free trade without abandoning the policy to which he was committed, by contracting the scale to a range from 1s. to 10s. instead of 20s. And he warned the House against braving the inviolable charge that the present law was maintained in order to keep up rents. "I do believe that this corn law, as it at present stands, cannot long be maintained. I see its fall signified, not only by the ability of the attacks made upon it, but also by the manner in which it is defended in this House. I cannot conceive, unless it be better defended than it has been hitherto, that it is likely to last for many years to come. Well, then, if that be the case—if there is any truth in that representation, why not avail themselves of a moment of quiet and calm to make an alteration with coolness and deliberation?"

Sir Robert Peel opposed the motion at some length. He said that he would not taunt Lord John Russell with being able to vote for the motion this year, though he could not vote for the identical proposition last year. "But I think we must be fast approaching that period when the noble Lord will not only give his support to the first two parts of the resolutions of the honourable gentleman, but cordially concur with the others. And when the noble Lord says that the effect of the existing corn law is to increase the rents of the landlords, and advises them to consider what must be the inviolable effect of that in the eyes of a scrutinizing and intelligent population, let me remind him, that that objection applies with equal force to his own proposition."

Sir Robert contended, that the increased consumption of divers articles proves the people to be in an improving condition. If he could believe in the confident predictions hazarded by Mr. Cobden and his friends, his objections even to the repeal of the corn laws, would be greatly weakened, but he thought that the advantages to be expected from repeal were greatly exaggerated; and he firmly believed that, establish what system of corn laws you please, you must expect to find such differences in this country, and in a state of society like this—you must expect to find the extremes of wealth and poverty; they existed in every country on the face of the earth; and indeed, the more civilization and refinement increase, the greater seemed the tendency to those extremes. If the corn laws were repealed, very little way would be made towards the cure of such evils. Sir Robert wished to reconcile the gradual approach towards sound principles with a full and cautious consideration of the relations that had been established, and the interests that had grown up under a different system; and he maintained that his recent commercial alterations
constituted such progress, both with respect to the corn laws and the importation of foreign products. "I must claim a right to continue the application of that principle. I am bound to say, that the experience of the past, with respect to those articles on which high duties have been removed, confirms the impression founded on the general principle. But, Sir, with the strong opinion I entertain, that in the application of this principle it is necessary to exercise the utmost caution, for the purpose of insuring its general acceptance and stability, I cannot consent to give my vote for a proposition that implies the total disregard of such considerations in the application of the principle of free trade."

Lord Howick observed, that had Mr. Villiers's resolutions been for gradual abolition, both Sir James Graham's and Sir Robert Peel's speeches would have been unanswerably in favour of the motion.

The House divided, and the motion was negatived by 254 to 122; majority, 132.
CHAPTER IV.

Affairs of Ireland—Maynooth Improvement Bill—Objects and Design of this Measure—And State of Public Feeling respecting it—Sir R. Peel explains the Nature of his Plan for improving the College and increasing its revenue—Sir R. Inglis and several Conservative Members declare their opposition—Lord Francis Egerton, Lord Lincoln and Lord John Russell support the Motion—On a Division, leave is given to bring in the Bill—Agitation in the country, and great number of Petitions against the Bill—Debate on the Second Reading—Mr. Colquhoun moves that it be read on that day six months—The Discussion is continued for six nights in succession—Speeches of Mr. Grogan, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Arundel, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Staffard O'Brien, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Sydney Herbert, the Earl of Lincoln, Mr. Byng, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Lord Ashley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bright, Lord John Manners, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Cumming Bruce, Sir George Grey, Colonel Sibthorpe, Sir James Graham, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. S. Crawford, Lord John Russell, Sir R. H. Inglis, and Sir Robert Peel—The Second Reading is carried by 323 to 176—Subsequent discussions on the Bill, and various amendments, all of which are rejected—Mr. Ward moves a resolution for the application of existing ecclesiastical funds in Ireland to the purposes of the Bill—Discussion respecting the Irish Church—Important declaration of Lord Howick on this subject—Mr. Macaulay strongly condemns the establishment—Speech of Sir R. Peel—Mr. Ward's Resolution is rejected by 322 to 148—The Third Reading is carried on the 21st of May by a majority of 133—Mr. T. Duncombe moves to add a clause limiting the operation of the Bill to Three Years—It is negatived by 243 to 145—Protracted Debate in the House of Lords on the Second Reading of the Bill, which is moved by the Duke of Wellington—Speeches of the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Roden, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Stanley, Lord Charleville, Lord Monteagle, Lord Brougham, Earl Spencer, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Exeter, Cashel, London, Norwich and St. David's—The Second Reading is carried by 226 to 69—Discussion on the committal of the Bill—Declaration of Lord Wharncliffe on Roman Catholic Endowment—The Third Reading is opposed by the Bishop of Llandaff, the
Duke of Newcastle, and Earl of Winchelsea—Lord Campbell, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the Duke of Wellington speak in favour of the Bill, which is passed by a majority of 131.

In every year there is some one measure which may be singled out as the great parliamentary controversy of the session, which serves as a rallying point to the conflicting parties, and calls forth the most elaborate exertions of argument and eloquence. Such, in the session of 1845, was the bill brought in by Sir R. Peel for improving and increasing the grant to the college of Maynooth. No measure excited more stir and controversy in the public mind. None was more earnestly or perseveringly debated in the legislature, the discussion on the second reading occupying no less than three evenings in the Upper, and six in the Lower House. The interest which it excited among the community at large was evidenced by the numerous public meetings which were convened chiefly for the purpose of opposing it; by the petitions, almost unprecedented in number, which were sent to Parliament, emanating also in a vast proportion from opponents; and, not least, in the constant introduction of the subject as a ground of hostility or a test of opinion at the various elections which happened to take place in various parts of the kingdom. That large class of persons, comprising a great proportion of the Dissenting bodies, to whom the progress of Roman Catholic doctrines is an object of acute apprehension and alarm, were united, without reference to the general principles of their political creed, in abhorrence to a measure which they regarded as fraught with danger to the cause and institutions of Protestantism. The Ministry, on the other hand, were supported as well by the Roman Catholic body, as by the main portion of the Whig and Liberal parties, who hailed in this Bill the recognition of their own avowed principles of the religious equality of all members of the community. The measure is certainly to be regarded in some degree as the first enunciation of a new policy on the part of the Conservative leaders—a distinct repudiation of the claim of the Protestants of Ireland to "ascendancy," and a recognition of the principle of an impartial regard on the part of the State to all classes of religionists. The motives and objects of the measure, however, will best be explained by a reference to the speech of the Premier himself on introducing it in the House of Commons on the 3rd of April. In reference to the great number of petitions which had been presented on that evening against any intended grant to Maynooth, Sir R. Peel said, that he had given timely notice of his intention to consider the case of Maynooth in a friendly spirit; and therefore he was not unprepared for the demonstration which had been made, and which no doubt proceeded from persons who were sincerely actuated by conscientious scruples. He should say nothing at present respecting the projected improvement of academical education in Ireland, which would come before the House at a future day—his
present observations would be confined to Maynooth. It appeared to the Queen’s Ministers, that there were three courses which they might pursue,—to continue the present system and grant without alteration; to discontinue the vote altogether, and repudiate all connexion with Maynooth; or liberally to adopt, improve, and extend the institution provided for the education of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Sir R. Peel proceeded to discuss these three courses in succession. With respect to the first, he declared his belief that it was the most open to objection of all.—Government professes to make provision for a national system—for the education of those who are to give spiritual instruction and religious consolation to many millions of the people of Ireland: they just give enough, by voting annually 9,000l. a year, to discourage and paralyze voluntary contributions for that purpose. If it is a violation of principle to provide instruction for the Roman Catholic priesthood, they are guilty of that violation of principle now. It is not a mere annual grant. The grant is recognised by two acts of the Irish Legislature, and one passed by the United Parliament in 1808, providing for the “establishment” of the College; the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the highest judicial authorities are appointed visitors: Parliament has repealed the Statute of Mortmain in favour of that College; the Lord Chancellor has enabled the trustees to hold land to the amount of 1,000l. a year, and to provide a chapel for the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The grant of 9,000l., however, is so limited in amount, that of the ten professors, the most highly endowed has a salary of not more than 122l. a year: yet it is expected to obtain the services of men of eminence and integrity. There are in the college 440 scholars. Of those about 130 are “pensioners,” who pay a certain sum on admission; and 250 are “free” students. The average sum allotted to each of those free students—for his common, his dress, the furniture of the rooms—is 23l. a year; and out of that sum of 23l. for each of the 250 students, the repairs and other incidental expenses of the college must be provided. Nothing can be more desolate than the appearance of the building, which partakes of the character rather of a deserted barrack than of a literary institution. It is impossible to assign a room to each student; in many cases several students are placed in one room, and even in some instances several in one bed. A representation on this subject had been made by nearly the whole of the Roman Catholic Prelacy to the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Heytesbury: the bishops stated, that so urgent have been the necessities of the establishment, that the President had frequently been obliged to send home the pupils during the vacation, for the paltry but indispensable saving of two months’ provisions; an absence injurious to college discipline. Yet, in spite of the utmost parsimony and retrenchment, a debt of 4,600l. had been contracted. The increasing distress among the middle classes had caused a decrease in the number of “pensioners,” (who pay,) which had not only curtailed the revenue of the college, but had created the necessity of a proportionate increase in the number of free scholarships: yet the supply
of priests from the establishment for the service of the Church, was so inadequate, that it often became necessary to call home students for the performance of clerical duties before they had completed the ordinary theological course, though already very short. This statement was signed by twenty-two Roman Catholic Prelates. "Now, I ask whether I am not right in stating to the House, that you can take no course which is not preferable to a continuance of this state of things; that is, to a continued violation of principle—if it be a violation of principle—in undertaking to instruct a priesthood from whose doctrines you dissent, and yet at the same time making only this niggardly and inadequate provision for the maintenance of those for whose education you have made yourselves responsible? Is it wise—when this subject is brought under our consideration and we must decide upon it—would it be a proper course to say to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, 'We are bound, it is true, by an inconvenient obligation, contracted by our ancestors, and that obligation we will respect; in a surly spirit, we will continue to give you the 9,000l. a year; but there shall be no improvement in your buildings, there shall be no advance in the salaries of your professors; the acts of Parliament shall continue; our implied sanction and encouragement, so far as statute law is concerned, shall remain: but we tell you we vote the 9,000l. feeling that our conscience is violated, and we give it you only because we have to fulfil a contract into which others entered, and from which we cannot escape?' I say any course is preferable to this."

He came to the second alter-native. "Shall we avow that our conscientious scruples are so violated in the maintenance of this system, that we will discontinue the connexion with Maynooth? that the vote shall, after some temporary arrangements, be discontinued, and the burden of educating the priesthood shall be thrown upon the people of Ireland? ("Hear, hear!" from one of the Ministerial benches.) I infer that there are some who think that a desirable course. (Hear, hear!" from the same quarter.) Before you adopt this course—(Loud cheers, especially from the Opposition benches)—I ask the House to listen to the statement I am about to make of the reasons which prevent me from counselling it. When did your connexion with the institution arise; under whose authority; and how long has it continued? The connexion began in 1795, when George the Third was King, Mr. Pitt the Minister, and the Duke of Portland (afterwards Chancellor of Oxford University) Home Secretary. In that year—a critical period—the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Fitzwilliam, adjuring the Irish Parliament by their attachment to religion, learning and civilization, recommended to their consideration the improvement of education. The intent of those general terms was pointed out by Mr. Grattan: who stated, that 'on this subject [education] it is intended that a plan should be submitted for colleges for the education of the Catholic clergy, who are now excluded from the Continent.' Earl Fitzwilliam's immediate successor as Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis Camden, laid the first stone of Maynooth College; and afterwards, at the close of the session
of 1795, the Marquis thus addressed the Parliament:—‘My Lords and Gentlemen; His Majesty observes with the highest satisfaction, that during the present crisis you have not failed to cherish and maintain the various sources of your internal prosperity. You have also completed the intention so benevolently entertained of entirely relieving the poorer classes from the tax of hearth-money. A wise foundation has been laid for educating at home the Roman Catholic clergy.’” After the Union with Ireland, Sir R. Peel continued to state, the grants to Maynooth were continued by the Imperial Parliament. Nay, at two subsequent periods — in 1807, when Mr. Perceval was minister, and in 1813 it was increased. After this sanction, continued for fifty years, was the House now to say that they had been all along violating a conscientious scruple, and that the connexion must cease. When it was formed the Roman Catholics were labouring under disabilities; that did not constitute, in the view of the Irish Parliament, an objection to originating this grant. Those disabilities had been now entirely removed; the Irish Roman Catholics were placed upon the same footing with ourselves in respect to civil privileges: should we now, in opposition to the acts of our predecessors, say to them—‘That favour which was granted to you under the administration of Mr. Pitt, must now be withheld from you on account of a conscientious scruple?’ “Sir, I should deprecate the effect of such a step. It is not the amount of the pecuniary grant; what I deprecate is the animus it would indicate. We should never be able to convince those from whom the grant was withheld, that those scruples which were not felt by George the Third, by Mr. Pitt, by the exclusively Protestant Legislature of their own country, are now felt to such a degree by us that we must abandon the connexion which was thus formed. Sir R. Peel then proceeded to contend against the assumed principle that any religious obligation is violated by giving support to the spiritual instruction of those from whose tenets we dissent, whether in the case of a Protestant landlord whose tenancy are Roman Catholic, in the case of corporations, like the great city companies, holding large estates in Ireland, or in the case of a country like England, possessing colonies in which various forms of religious faith and doctrines are professed.” If the proposed grant were condemned on principle, he asked the House if they were prepared to repeal the Acts for appointing Roman Catholic chaplains to prisons and workhouses? “There remains but one other course,” continued Sir R. Peel, “and that is the course which we are prepared to take. (Cheers.) Prepared!—yes, I will avow it, that we are prepared, in a liberal sense and confiding spirit, to improve that institution, and to elevate the tone of education there. (Renewed cheers.) Will you not take that course? I think you will agree with me that such is the course which should be taken; that if we are seriously to consider this institution, we ought to consider it with a view to extensive improvement. By improvement I mean, improvement of means only, not an interference with the course of education, poisoning all the good that you might derive from
liberality. I mean, really, that we should treat that institution in a generous spirit, in the hope that we shall be met in a spirit corresponding with ours, and that we shall reap the fruits of the improvement of that educational establishment.” He then explained the proposal which on the part of Government he was instructed to make. The trustees of Maynooth college could purchase land to the extent of 1000l. a year; but they could not receive it on any other terms than for the lives of the trustees; he proposed to incorporate the trustees, by the title of “the Trustees of Maynooth College,” and to enable them to hold real property to the extent of 8000l. per annum, should members of the Roman Catholic faith be desirous to contribute to the college so incorporated. “The stipend of each individual professor does not now exceed 122l. per annum. Instead of defining exactly what shall be the amount paid to each professor, we propose to allot to the trustees of Maynooth college a certain sum, which shall be placed at their discretion for the payment of salaries. That sum will admit of a payment of 600l. or 700l. per annum to the president of the college; of 260l. or 270l. to the professors of theology; and of 220l. or 230l. to the other professors. We propose, therefore, that a sum not exceeding 6000l. shall be allotted to the trustees for making provision for the payment of salaries. That sum will admit of a payment of 600l. or 700l. per annum to the president of the college; of 260l. or 270l. to the professors of theology; and of 220l. or 230l. to the other professors. We propose, therefore, that a sum not exceeding 6000l. shall be allotted to the trustees for making provision for the officers of the institution. There are at present about 430 students in the college, divided into three classes—the twenty Dumboyne students, the three senior classes, and the four junior classes. We propose to allot to each of the Dumboyne students the sum of 40l. per annum; we propose to make provision on the whole for 500 free students; that there shall be 250 students in the four junior classes, and 250 in the three senior classes, these being divinity students. We propose that for the maintenance of each student, to cover the expense of his commons, attendance, and other charges consequent upon academical education, a sum shall be placed at the disposal of the trustees, calculated on an average of 28l. per annum for each student. We propose that to each of the students in the three senior classes, the sum of 20l. per annum for their own personal expenses shall be allowed separately. The total sum required for the students will be 14,560l. ; the total sum for the establishment, 26,360l. We propose that the college shall be made, in appearance and in fact, worthy of an institution of the kind. We propose that proper provision shall be made for the accommodation of the president and professors; and we propose to limit the amount of money for putting the college into repair, and to take a vote, of course not an annual one, of 30,000l. (Hear, hear! and indications of surprise.) We intend that a sum of money, so sanctioned by Parliament, shall be applied for the purposes I have described. We do not propose provision for more than 500 students; there shall be no power of increasing the number to 600 or 700 by reducing the individual allowances. We wish to put the establishment on a liberal footing, that the reminiscences of Maynooth may no longer be revolting. It is therefore that I propose to limit the number of students to 500. We propose, also, that the Board of Works shall
undertake the repairs of the college, as they do of the other public buildings, in order that they may be conducted with the greatest economy. We do not propose to make provision in the Act for the annual expenses of the repairs, but that they shall be the subject of an annual vote, and be included in the annual estimates for the Board of Works, as in other cases. Instead of the present ex officio visitors—the Lord Chancellor and the judges—it is proposed that the Crown shall appoint five visitors to exercise the same visitatorial powers as the present visitors; but instead of visiting once in three years, to do so once a year, and as often as the Lord Lieutenant may direct. These visitors would not interfere with any matters relating to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Rome; but for those subjects three more visitors would be elected by the other five, as at present, to be members of the Roman Catholic Church. The three elected visitors now are—the Earl of Fingall, Dr. Crolly, (Archbishop of Armagh,) and Dr. Murray, (Archbishop of Dublin.) Such was an outline of the measure. It had not been the subject of any stipulation with the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. The three elected visitors now are—the Earl of Fingall, Dr. Crolly, (Archbishop of Armagh,) and Dr. Murray, (Archbishop of Dublin.) Such was an outline of the measure. It had not been the subject of any stipulation with the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church; but the Ministers had intimated their intentions to these dignitaries, and they had reason to believe that they were satisfied and grateful for the measure, and would cordially recommend its acceptance to their community. Sir R. Peel concluded his speech by moving for leave to bring in a Bill, saying in conclusion:—"We do not think that there is any violation of conscientious scruples involved in our proposition. We believe that it is perfectly compatible to hold steadfast the profession of our faith without wavering, and at the same time to improve the education and to elevate the character of those who—do what you will—pass this measure or refuse it—must be the spiritual guides and religious instructors of millions of your fellow-countrymen." (Great cheering.)

Sir R. H. Inglis rose to meet the motion by a direct negative. He remarked on the great number of adverse petitions, and the support which Sir R. Peel had received, evinced by the cheers to have proceeded from the Opposition side. He impugned the argument of a parliamentary compact, the grant hitherto made having been annual, without any pledge as to its continuance—in one year there was an increase—in one a decrease—in one (1799) no grant was made. The only pledge bearing on the subject was the resolution of the British House of Commons in 1800, that a sum not less than that granted by the Irish Parliament on an average of six years for agriculture and pious uses, should be paid for twenty years after the union; a period now expired. The argument drawn from our policy towards the colonies was irrelevant, for there we were bound by specific treaties. His complaint was, that they were endowing the Church of Rome almost in the same proportion in which they withdrew support from the Protestant institutions of the country. Sir R. Inglis concluded by declaring that, although shattered and torn, the flag of Protestantism still remained at the mast-head, and he would fight for it as unflinchingly as when in better days it waved untorn and unbent over our empire.
Several Conservative Members, Mr. Law, Mr. C. Bruce, Mr. Grogan and others, followed with similar expressions of sentiment. Mr. Plumptre especially expressed in very strong terms his repugnance to the proposal on religious grounds, avowing as the basis of his objections the belief that the Roman Catholic religion was idolatrous. Among the Liberal members, several of whom cordially supported the motion, Mr. T. Duncombe was the only dissentient. He opposed it on the principle of hostility to all religious establishments supported out of the public revenues. Mr. Ward, while he warmly approved of the plan, intimated his intention, at a subsequent stage, to put on record his conviction, that the requisite funds ought to be supplied from other sources than the general taxes. Mr. Montesquieu Bellew thanked Sir R. Peel on behalf of the Irish Roman Catholic body, not merely for the measure itself, but for the language in which he had announced the liberal and just principles on which it was founded.

Lord Francis Egerton, Lord Sandon, and Mr. John Stuart Wortley, on the Conservative side of the House, spoke in favour of the measure.

Other Irish members joined in the same sentiment; especially Mr. Sheil, who anticipated a great progressive improvement in the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Lord John Russell supported the motion. He did not rely on the compact. If it had proved a mischievous measure, or had outraged the religious feelings of the community, he saw no reason why the House should feel bound to continue the grant. He could understand those who now opposed it altogether. But if you consent to the grant at all, then to say that you will not let the student who receives 23l. get 28l. in order that he may be better taught, and that his diet and comfort may be improved, was no objection on religious principles. He regarded the measure as a step towards a large and comprehensive scheme for the future payment of the Romish clergy, and that was to him an argument not for resistance, but for concurrence. "The arguments, which are so sound and so incontrovertible, to induce this House to found an endowment for the education of the Roman Catholic priesthood, will prove upon another occasion as sound and as incontrovertible with respect to an endowment for the maintenance of that priesthood. (Loud cheers.) For my own part, preferring most strongly, and more and more by reflection, a religious establishment to that which is called the voluntary principle, I am anxious to see the spiritual and religious instruction of the great majority of the people of Ireland endowed and maintained by a provision furnished by the State." He regretted that the feeling between the English and the Irish people was not so good as could be wished. Had the spirit now displayed been manifested in 1825, when Lord Francis Egerton proposed a motion involving the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy, the distractions of Ireland would have been obviated, and at this moment the House would no more be talking about agitation in Ireland, than about agitation in Yorkshire or Middlesex. But he should be happy if Government were now beginning a different course, if in-
stead of "concession having now reached its utmost limits," there was an endeavour to commence a new series of measures by which they might hope to unite the two countries in an enduring bond. On a division, the motion for leave to bring in the Bill, was carried by 216 to 114; majority 102.

The measure above announced by Sir Robert Peel, though destined to become law, produced a wide-spread and resolute spirit of opposition. Those who were ardently attached to what they regarded as the vital principles of Protestantism, already foresaw in apprehension the endowment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, and the rapid downfall of the Established Church in that country, if not in England also. Actuated by these views, they adopted the most efficient means in their power to stir up in the country a spirit of active hostility to the proposed measure. In both Houses long and animated debates took place on almost every stage of the Bill. Among such a multitude of speeches, it is impossible within our limited space to do more than to present a summary of the arguments urged by the more prominent speakers on either side; which, however, will be sufficient to show the principles upon which the Bill was alternately supported and assailed. On the 11th of April, Sir R. Peel having moved the second reading, Mr. Colquhoun commenced the debate, and contended that a measure more inadequate and injurious than the present had never been devised by any Ministry. As a question of conscience, he could not agree to it; and as a question of compact, he maintained that there was not a single ground on which it could be justified. Mr. Wyse, in his History of the Catholic Association, had stated that the Roman Catholic priests were unwilling to enter upon the agitation which was deemed necessary to carry Catholic Emancipation until Maynooth made itself felt; but that as soon as the young men educated at that college brought into the field the spirit of independence and democracy which they had imbibed there, the work of agitation proceeded with greater energy and success. They had also seen that, two years ago, when the Repeal agitation was most violent, the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in Ireland—the pupils of Maynooth—joined the movement with alacrity savouring much of enthusiasm. Nor was this extraordinary, for they were educated by and among ecclesiastics alone, and were thus taught to devote themselves to the interests of their Church as paramount to all others. They were thus rendered ignorant and intolerant, and were opposed to the union of the two countries, and to all those ties which were most useful to bind the two countries together. The Government now proposed to give additional endowments to that college, on the mere chance that when the professors and students were better provided for, they would become more loyal subjects and less keen Repealers. He was certain that they would not become either the one or the other; and he saw that Mr. O'Connell was of the same opinion, for he had expressed the utmost gratitude to Sir R. Peel for the present measure; a gratitude which he imagined that Mr. O'Connell would not feel, did he suppose that the result of it would be to diminish the influence which,
through the agency of the priests, he exercised over the Roman Catholics of Ireland. The increased endowments would induce more students from the lower classes to enter Maynooth; and as those students would not be educated with those of their countrymen who were to enter into civil life, they would take still more exclusive views of the interests of their Church, and would be influenced by Roman Catholic rather than by Irish or by British feelings. He showed that this was the case in those colleges of Prussia where the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics were educated by themselves, but that a better feeling was created among them when they were educated, as at the University of Bonn, in common with their lay countrymen. As this measure was not calculated to secure either good professors or well-educated students, he should give it every opposition in his power. He further stated, that if that reasonable time which the importance of the subject demanded, were not given to test the opinion of the country respecting it, he would test the opinion of the House respecting it by every form, not factious, which the Constitution allowed. At present he would confine himself to moving, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Grogan, M.P. for Dublin, insisted that Parliament was not bound to the support of Maynooth by any contract prior to the Union. The college had failed to answer the objects for which it was founded, and the present measure would be a most dangerous experiment in the present state of Ireland. To increase the grant would in effect be to promote the dangerous doctrines and practices of the Jesuits, a sect which, after having been suppressed by the Pope at the end of the last century, at the instance of the sovereigns of Europe out of regard to their own safety, had been since restored by the same authority. In 1825, Dr. Kenny, the General of the Jesuits in Ireland, was Vice-President of Maynooth, and had introduced there some of the class books of that society. Inquiry ought to be instituted before such a measure as that now proposed received the sanction of Parliament. He could not but anticipate that the endowment of the Roman Church in Ireland must be the next step. He believed that the Protestant feeling of England would never consent to the latter measure, and therefore, to prevent future disappointment to the Roman Catholics, he would oppose this Bill to the utmost of his power.

Mr. Gladstone apologized to the House for having allowed one opportunity to pass by without giving an opinion or a vote upon this measure. He believed that the minority of the last week represented the prevailing sense of a great majority of the people of England and of Scotland; and yet, after taking that view of the subject, he was prepared, in opposition to that prevailing opinion, and in opposition to his own deeply cherished prepossessions, to give his deliberate support to this measure. In making that declaration, he must say, that the reasons which had hitherto been given for supporting this Bill appeared to him to be quite inadequate. Sir R. Peel had stated, that the measure amounted to no more than the fulfilment of an equitable compact made between the parliament of
HISTORY.

this country and that of Ireland. That doctrine would facilitate his approach to this question; but he could not consider the measure as an equitable fulfilment of any contract. He looked upon this as a new question to a considerable extent, as the grant, instead of annual, was to be made permanent; and the college, by being under the care of a Government board, was to be brought into close connexion with the Government. One argument urged in favour of this measure, namely, that the sum to be voted for the support of this Roman Catholic college should be voted as a restitution to the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, he utterly disclaimed in the name of the law, the constitution, and the history of the country. If the money were granted as an act of restitution, it would be most shameful, for the offer of a shilling or a sixpence in the pound—and the grant did not bear more than that proportion to the property which once belonged to the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland—would be a most shabby offer of payment coming from a debtor to his creditor, it would be as infamous as an offer of restitution coming from a robber to the victim he had plundered. He supported the measure on the ground that, whatever gave ease and comfort to the professors of the college of Maynooth, would tend to soothe and soften the tone of the college itself. He found arguments in favour of the measure in the great numbers and poverty of the Roman Catholic people of Ireland, in the difficulty they experienced in providing for themselves the necessaries of life, and in the still greater difficulty which they found in providing for themselves preachers of their own faith, and in procuring means of education for them. He found additional arguments in the inclination to support it exhibited by all the great statesmen on both sides of the House, and in the fact that those who paid the taxes of a country, had a right to share in the benefits of its institutions. Nothing convinced him so much of the validity of the arguments in support of this measure as the paucity and weakness of those urged against it by its opponents. They said that this experiment of Maynooth, was an experiment of Mr. Pitt's, and that it had been fairly tried and had signally failed. But they forgot that the original view of Mr. Pitt was, that the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland should not only be trained in the college of Maynooth, but that they should also have a subsequent provision made for their support. No such provision had been made; and it was most unjust to say that Mr. Pitt's experiment had failed, when, in point of fact, it had only been partially tried. He thought that there were cases in which such a grant might be properly withheld; but, on the other hand, he thought that those who deemed it contrary to religious duty to make it, confounded the principles on which they would act in their private capacities with those on which men must act in a combined society. Exclusive support to the Established Church had long been abandoned by the State, and was in progress of further abandonment every day. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Burke, for the purpose of showing, that he thought it contrary to wise policy to give exclusive privileges to a negative creed like that of Protestantism, and to deny all privileges to those
who had a positive creed like the Roman Catholic. But, in point of fact, could they plead their religious scruples as the reason for denying this grant to the Roman Catholics? Certainly not; for the Roman Catholics of Ireland must see that they gave votes of money to almost every dissenting sect, and that every Appropriation Act contained considerable grants to Socinianism. Seeing then, that there were no just grounds for excluding the Roman Catholics on account of their religion from the bounty of the State, he proceeded to explain the reasons why he considered the boon now extended to them as very great. It was important for the principles it contained, for it decided, not indeed the maintenance of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland by the State, but the principle on which that maintenance rested. Let it not be said that this was a paltry gift, because the amount of revenue set aside for this college was less than that granted for the University of Dublin. It was a great and liberal gift, because it was unrestricted, and was given in a spirit of confidence which, he trusted, would be reciprocated by those to whom it was offered. It had been said, that this concession would lead to a fresh agitation; but if agitation should be renewed in Ireland by Mr. O'Connell, it might be well for him to recollect that it was a two-edged weapon. The number of petitions which had been laid on the table that evening proved that there was in this country a field open to agitation, opposed to that which he might get up in Ireland. He deprecated agitation on one side and on the other. He trusted that a wiser spirit would preside over the minds of both parties and that a conviction would spring up in both, that it was a surrender which ought to be made of rival claims for the sake of peace. Believing the measure to be conformable to justice, and not finding any principle on which to resist it, he hoped it would pass into law and receive, if not the sanction, at least the acquiescence of the people of England.

The Earl of Arundel said, that he had listened with great attention to Mr. Gladstone's speech, and congratulated Sir R. Peel on now having the support of every statesman on either side of the House who deserved the name. The Roman Catholics of England viewed with applause the boon which Sir R. Peel was about to extend to their brethren in Ireland. The noble lord added the expression of his regret, that the opponents of the measure should be filled with such obsolete notions as to the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. D'Israeli delivered a very amusing speech, consisting chiefly of caustic reflections and sarcasms upon the personal conduct and policy of Sir R. Peel. The right honourable baronet had said in his speech, that there were three courses open to him. "In a certain sense, and looking to his own position, he is right: there is the course that the right honourable gentleman is following; and there is usually the course which the right honourable gentleman ought to pursue. Perhaps, Sir, I ought to say that there is a fourth course; because it is possible for the House of Commons to adopt one of those courses indicated by the right ho-
haurable gentleman, and then having voted for it, to rescind it. That is the fourth course; and in future, I trust the right honourable gentleman will not forget it." Mr. D'Israeli then proceeded to complain of the course pursued by Sir R. Peel towards his supporters. He said that if an independent member criticised the conduct of Ministers, his mouth was stopped by saying that he "bandied personalities." "I remember when we used to toast 'another place' with three times three and nine times nine; 'another place' was once a favourite toast at all Conservative dinners; where is the independence of 'another place' now? It is not Radicalism, it is not the revolutionary spirit of the nineteenth century, which has consigned 'another place' to its illustrious insignificance; it is Conservatism and a Conservative dictator. Are you prepared to meet the same fate? Every time a member expresses any opinions not absolutely agreeable to the Minister of the day, is he to be stopped by a charge of 'bandying personalities'? Whenever the young men of England allude to any great principles of political life or parliamentary conduct, are they to be recommended to go to a railway committee? Such a system may break the spirit in 'another place,' and it may lower the tone in this; 'another place' may be drilled into a guard-room, and the House of Commons may be degraded into a vestry. There is now no longer any constitutional opposition, because there is no Government formed on definite principles. Something has risen up in this country as fatal in the political world as it has been in the landed world of Ireland; we have a great parliamentary 'middleman.' (Hear, Hear!) It is well known what a middleman is: he is a man who bamboozles one party and plunders the other, till, having obtained a position to which he is not entitled, he cries out, 'Let us have no party questions, but fixity of tenure.'"

Mr. Roebuck expressed his strong disapprobation of the attempt to merge the important public considerations connected with the question in petty and private personalities. He described Mr. D'Israeli's speech as being as poor in execution as it was malicious in motive. The charge against the Minister was, that he had formerly held different opinions, which he had changed with the change of the times. Mr. Disraeli's brilliant talents had been overlooked, for Sir R. Peel thought of "measures, not men." He proceeded to a consideration of the measure, to which he gave his cordial support.

Mr. Fox Maule opposed the Bill, because it was not a final measure, but would be followed by ulterior consequences. The number of petitions against it left no doubt that there was a strong adverse feeling in the public mind, and that those petitions did not emanate from a central agitation in London. As to the petition in its favour which Sir R. Peel had quoted on a former night, from the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster, it would have been the height of ingratitude not to present such a petition: it proceeded from the very parties who were to benefit by the Dissenters Chapels Bill of the last year—(hear, hear!)
a Bill in favour of which the Roman Catholics of Ireland had petitioned very numerously. (Hear, hear! from Mr. Sheil.) Mr. Maule proceeded to repeat several arguments against the measure; denying the "compact," and contrasting the endowment of a Roman Catholic establishment with the treatment of the Free Church of Scotland on its secession from the Established Kirk; when it was said that the idea of an Establishment existing in connexion with the State, but without the control of the State, was absurd. He could not understand the advice given by Sir Robert Peel to the Protestant landlords of Ireland, that they should treat their tenants well, and give them sites for chapels, when he compared it with the course taken by one of his noble colleagues who had refused the site for a church, though his tenants were ready to buy it; and they were driven to worship in a place where three cross roads met, unsheltered from the wind and the rain. Sir Robert Peel's account of the state of Maynooth was different from one which he had read. Mr. James Grant, after visiting Maynooth, says—"it is well-fitted for the purpose for which it is intended; everything is plain and comfortable there; every student has his own sleeping apartment; and they were comfortably though poorly clad."

Mr. Stafford O'Brien strenuously opposed the motion. He put this question to the supporters of the motion on his own side; if the noble lord (John Russell) had brought forward this self-same proposition when they sat on the other side of the House, and if they had supported it, and had gone to the hustings on the question, would they have come back with a majority?

Mr. Macaulay advocated the measure. He could not conceive how any human ingenuity could convert the Bill into a question of principle. It was a question purely between 9000l. and 26,000l. He could understand how those who opposed the former grant could oppose also this, but not how it should be opposed by those who sanctioned the former grant. Their position amounted to this—they said, that in spite of the errors of the Church of Rome, they were ready to grant her aid, provided it be a miserable pittance, disgraceful for them to give, and for her to receive; they have no objection to the establishment, provided it be a shabby establishment; they have no objection to board the scholars, provided the allowance of bread and meat be so scanty that they are compelled to break off their studies and leave the College before the proper time: they have no objection to lodge the students like pigs in a sty. Objections of that sort came with a very bad grace from any person who represented either of the Universities:—

"When I consider with what magnificence religion and science are surrounded at those places,—when I remember the long streets of palaces, those venerable cloisters, those trim gardens, and those chapels with their organs and altar-pieces and stained windows,—when I remember their schools, and libraries, and museums, and galleries of art,—and when I remember, too, all the solid comforts provided in those
places, both for instructors and pupils,—when I remember the stately dwellings of the principals and the commodious apartments of the fellows and scholars,—when I remember that the very sizars and servitors lodge far better than you propose to lodge these priests, who are to train the whole people of Ireland; when I remember the bowling-greens, and the stabling, and the combination rooms, the display of plate on the tables, the excellent cheer on feast days, and the oceans of excellent ale in the buttery; and when I remember, too, from whom all this splendour and plenty were derived,—when I remember the faith of Edward the Third, of Henry the Sixth, of Margaret of Anjou, of William de Wykeham, of Archbishop Chicheley, and of Cardinal Wolsey,—and when I remember what we have taken from the Roman Catholic religion,—when I remember King's College, New College, Christ Church, and my own Trinity, I look at the miserable 'Do-the-boys Hall' we give in return, and I must own I blush for the Protestant religion."

If there was a clear distinction of principle between the 9000l. and the 26,000l., it should be stated on the other side. If the latter sum could be granted without any violation of principle, the House ought not to be satisfied with the former. He thought there was much force in the objection founded on the voluntary principle: but Ireland, with its Established Church richly endowed, its Protestant Dissenters endowed, and four-fifths of its people, and those the poorest class, receiving no aid from Government for its spiritual teachers, was an exceptional case. But another question arose: members were called upon to oppose the measure, not merely on its intrinsic merits, but because it was brought forward by men who ought to be precluded by a regard for consistency from proposing it.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Macaulay, "it is of the highest importance that we should pass good laws; but also it is of the highest importance that public men should have, and appear to have, some great fixed principles, by which they should be guided, both when holding office and when in Opposition. It is most desirable it should not appear that a mere change in situation produces a change of opinion. I have no feeling of personal hostility, and I trust that the political hostility I shall avow by no means precludes me from admitting that the right honourable Baronet at the head of the Government has many of the qualifications of an excellent minister—great talents for debate, for the management of this House, and for the transaction of public business, great industry and knowledge, and I doubt not he is sincere in his wishes to promote the interests of the country. But it is not at the same time easy for me with truth to deny that there is too much ground for the reproaches of those who, in spite of bitter experience, have a second time trusted, a second time raised him to power, and now find themselves a second time deceived. It is not easy for me to deny that it has been too much the practice of the right honourable Baronet to use when in Opposition passions with which he had no sympathy, and prejudices which he could not but regard with the most profound
contempt. Then, when in power, it is seen that a change—a change salutary, indeed, for the country—takes place in the right honourable Baronet: the instruments he before used are thrown aside; the ladder by which he rose is struck away."

Mr. Macaulay went on to reproach the Government in strong terms for their language and conduct when in Opposition, charging them with having fomented the passions and religious prejudices of those whom they knew to be in the wrong.

"The day of reckoning has come; and now, and upon that bench, you must pay for the disingenuous conduct of years. If that be not so, then clear your public fame before the House and the country: show some clear intelligible principle with respect to Irish affairs that has guided you both when in office and in Opposition. Show us how, if you are honest now in 1845, you were honest in 1841. Explain to us why, when out of place, you stung Ireland into madness, in order to gain with you the prejudices of England; and now, when in power, you light up England in a flame in order to ingratiate yourselves with Ireland. Let us hear some argument to show that if now as Ministers you are right, you were not the most factious and unprincipled Opposition that ever sat in this place."

Mr. Shaw energetically opposed the increased endowment, concluding with an emphatic appeal to the Government in regard to their Irish policy. They had disappointed the feelings of the Protestants of Ireland, and excited the hopes of the Roman Catholics; which he believed they did not mean to realize. He would warn the Government and the House that these were very delicate and dangerous grounds. There were very few people in Ireland, without distinction of party, creed, or politics, who had not long felt, and never more so than since the accession of the present Government, that Ireland had been dealt with more like a colonial dependent of the Crown than like an integral part of the empire, and that the principle which had been too long acted upon in regard to that country was "divide et impera." Too long, indeed, had they been divided one vast shipwreck of all the public character in this kingdom. Therefore it is—making sacrifices not agreeable to any man to make—curbing and confining many feelings that are strong within me—I am determined to give the Bill my most determined support; and to give my support to every Bill emanating from the Government that shall tend to make Great Britain and Ireland fully and completely an United Kingdom. I give that support regardless of the obloquy that may be poured upon me, and regardless of the risk I well know I run of my seat in Parliament. Obloquy I will meet: as to my seat in Parliament, I will never hold it by an ignominious tenure; and I am sure I could never lose it in a more honourable cause."

The mischief of this spectacle of inconsistency would be increased if a similar display were made on the Opposition side of the House—"If I admitted that this Bill would produce evils, even those evils would be doubled if it were to be rejected by the Whigs, and we should then have before us
against each other. "Independence and public spirit are almost extinct among us. The material interests of the country and its internal resources are undervalued; and the honours of the professions are sacrificed, and public interests made subservient to considerations of inferior policy. Strangers are filling all the highest offices in the country; men unqualified by any previous knowledge of the habits, wants, and feelings of the people. The Lord-Lieutenant has become a pageant which has nearly ceased to dazzle; and the so-called Irish Government is beginning to be looked upon as a bauble, and the Castle itself as being little more than a place for the registration of edicts at the behest of the Home Office. We are to lose the character of nationality, and not gain any indemnification. If, while the mass of the Irish people are struggling for a national Parliament, you make those of education and intelligence who reside there to struggle for the rights and the very existence of their Church, then let the British Government and the British Legislature beware lest they find, instead of the Irish people being united to maintain the integrity of the empire, they are not united in one general spirit of discontent."

Mr. Sidney Herbert replied to those who said "Let well alone:" saying that things in Ireland were not "well" at all. Ireland was a country possessing many of the same civil institutions as England, and there ought to be nothing to divide the two countries but the geographical accident of St. George's Channel. He had always held it his duty to assist in the building of Roman Catholic schools and chapels; and though he might be exposed to much calumny and misinterpretation, he trusted in a short time to see every chapel on his estate with its endowment. He apprehended that nothing would more tend to produce harmony and tranquillity, the first step towards improvement of every kind.

The Earl of Lincoln was anxious to explain that the vote he should give would not be a hesitating or doubtful one, but that he was deeply interested in the success of this measure in Ireland. He followed up the arguments previously adduced with considerable force. For his own part, Lord Lincoln said, he regarded the measure as totally unconnected with religious considerations. He saw in Ireland a priesthood placed in the midst of a population poor and ignorant—a priesthood which must possess power and influence in proportion to the poverty and ignorance by which it was surrounded. Could he then hesitate, seeing the immense moral influence they possessed—could he hesitate to adopt means for the better education of the priesthood? He did not despair of seeing the influence of that body enlisted in aid of the common cause of the United Empire. He did not despair of seeing that priesthood labouring in connexion with them, not in the field of religion, but in the common field of the regeneration and improvement of the country. And such a consummation he believed to be within their reach.

Lord Lincoln feelingly alluded, in conclusion, to the painful position in which he personally was placed, (the sentiments of his father, the Duke of Newcastle,
being notoriously hostile to the present Bill,) but he had adopted his own conclusion upon the most deliberate reflection and sincere conviction of its justice and policy.

Mr. Byng, the venerable member for Middlesex, emphatically declared himself in favour of the grant, avowing that he knew of no dictate of religion which forbade the extension to their Roman Catholic brethren of the benefit contemplated by this Bill.

Mr. George Alexander Hamilton argued at some length, that the State was bound to entertain the question of truth in religion: that it ought not to support two different religions, and that in doing so it would virtually abrogate the Protestantism of the empire. The doctrines taught at Maynooth, he said, were the Ultramontane doctrines of the Romish Church, anti-social and anti-constitutional in character; and before endowing the college there ought at least to be an inquiry into the facts.

Lord Ashley also opposed the Bill. He had never known a measure more important for good or for evil, not even excepting the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. “In the present case, we not only remove disabilities and restraints; we ourselves join that free action, and give all our energy and all our support to the principles of the Roman Catholic religion. If the plan works well, it will produce the regeneration of Ireland (Hear, hear! from the Opposition);—if it works well, it will conciliate the affections of the people of Ireland, and mightily advance the prosperity of England. But, on the other hand, if it works ill, I believe it will lead to the utter destruction of the Protestant Establishment, and give rise to feelings ten times more hazardous than the agitation that threatens us at the present moment. It amounts very nearly to a declaration on the part of the State, that, as far as the power of enactments and statutes extends, the Roman Catholic religion shall never cease to be the religion of Ireland. Because this grant establishes, that if at any time there shall be an apathy on the part of the Roman Catholics of Ireland as regards the support of their religion—if they should have a disinclination to expend money on their Church, the State will step forward and supply those funds which the Roman Catholics themselves will not provide.” While, however, he opposed this measure as necessarily tending to the endowment of the Romish priesthood in Ireland, Lord Ashley earnestly disclaimed being actuated by any feeling of hostility towards the people of that country. “I confess that the whole history of that island appears to me to demand not only the sympathy but the repentance of the British nation. I never can read of those terrible occurrences without a feeling of shame; and there is no concession which I would not make, short of the concession of such a principle as this, for the satisfaction and benefit of Ireland. If I thought this concession would really content the people of Ireland, I do declare that I would pause even in this matter before I came to a decision.” But if the language of their leaders could be trusted there was no hope of such a conclusion, and he had never known any good result to follow from the concession of a principle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer argued at considerable length
in favour of the Government measure. He denied that the Bill would necessarily lead to ulterior concessions in the same direction. "I think I need scarcely say that I, and those with whom I am associated, can be no parties to that invasion of the Protestant Establishment, either as regards its rights, its privileges, or its income, which has been recommended to us by various gentlemen on the opposite side of the House. No inducement will influence me to depart for a single moment from my former principles, or to take any step which would sanction the appropriation of the property of the Established Church to any purposes not connected with its maintenance and welfare. But, Sir, we know that in the last fifty years the endowment of Maynooth has not produced the effect now apprehended. What may happen in the next century, or what may be the views of Parliament at a future period, it would be a waste of time to consider. As far as regards the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood, we know that they have stated that they will not accept any endowment from the Crown. We further know, that although their emoluments are derived from their flocks, they are in many cases not inferior to those which are enjoyed by Protestant clergymen in the same district." Adverting then to the party topics which Mr. Macaulay had introduced into the debate, and his charges against Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Goulburn retorted, that for ten years Mr. Macaulay’s friends had been in possession of power, and yet, during that time, they had shown no intention of making any addition to the grant to Maynooth. The fact was, that they did not dare to face the opposition that would have been raised. If, then, one party did not dare to propose such a measure, and the other party as was alleged, ought not, where was Ireland to look for supporters in the time of need? On a former occasion, in 1840, when the House were discussing a motion of "want of confidence in the late Ministry," Mr. Macaulay had made a remarkable speech, utterly at variance with the language which he now used. "The right honourable gentleman’s object then was, to endeavour to dissatisfy the usual supporters of my right honourable friend, by stating what would be the consequences if he were raised to power; which he did by referring to what took place in 1829." He said, ‘The right honourable baronet had been raised to power by prejudices and by passions in which he had no share: his followers were bigots—he was a statesman. He was calmly balancing conveniences and inconveniences, whilst they were ready to prefer confiscation, proscription, civil war, to the smallest concession.’ The right honourable gentleman also said, ‘I must be permitted to say, it has been his misfortune, and the misfortune also of the public, that it has been his fate for a long time, to be at the head of a party with whom he has less sympathy than any head ever had with any party.’ Yet the right honourable gentleman, who then charged my right honourable friend with having no sympathy with his party, comes down to the House in 1845, and does not scruple to charge him with having professed principles with which he had not the slightest sympathy, and prejudices which he regarded with profound contempt.
One of two alternatives follows, for both statements cannot be correct. If the right honourable gentleman were here, I would ask him which he would stand by? The right honourable gentleman, in the speech I have quoted, goes on and enumerates other instances of my right honourable friend's going beyond his party. He states of my right honourable friend, that 'he chose the good path—he performed a painful, in some sense a humiliating, but, in point of fact, a most truly honourable part;' and yet on the former evening, the right honourable gentleman did not scruple to attribute to my right honourable friend a line of conduct inconsistent with the honour for which he then gave him so much credit. I agree with the right honourable gentleman in the remark he made in the speech I have quoted—' The right honourable baronet is still the same; he is still a statesman.'

Mr. Bright opposed the motion, on the ground that an institution purely ecclesiastical was to be paid for out of the public taxes. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Lord John Manners, who advocated the grant, vindicated the Burnish Church and doctrines from some of the aspersions which had been cast upon them. He denounced the Irish Protestant Church as the root of all that country's evils.

Mr. Bright also supported the grant, with some sarcastic remarks on the Ministers, who had now discovered that "concession had not reached its utmost limits." Adverting to the alleged mutability of Sir R. Peel’s political conduct, he said:—"In all the contrasts which right honourable
gentleman's career affords, there is none which history will deal with so leniently as the contrast between Mr. Secretary Peel and Sir Robert Peel the Prime Minister—between the young, hot, proscribing partisan, and the beneficent ruler—the Octavius of intolerance merged in the Augustus of conciliation.” He retorted the charge of superstition and bigotry upon the Protestant assailants of the Roman system, and concluded with some amusing comments upon the conduct of Mr. Gladstone in reference to this measure, and the very mysterious explanation which he had given of his motives in the speech which he had recently made. “It appears, as far as can be made out from his (Mr. Gladstone’s) own statement, that his most ‘cherished convictions’ and his votes are at issue. But about the mere vulgarity of votes the right honourable gentleman cares little; for upon this very question he has voted all ways. He voted first against, then in favour of the grant; he then went out of office because the grant was to be increased; then the measure involving the increased grant came to a first reading—he did not vote at all; we are now at the second reading—he is prepared to vote in favour of it. And is any honourable gentleman—is the right honourable gentleman himself—quite sure, that upon the third reading he will not find equally good reasons for voting against the measure?” (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Cumming Bruce was hostile to the principle of the measure. He impugned the Irish bishops for not having fulfilled the promise, on the faith of which the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was passed, that there should be no more invasion of the Protestant constitution. Looking at the present state of Ireland and the professions of loyalty and tranquillity, on the faith of which the Relief Bill was passed, he thought the Duke of Wellington could not be censured if he spoke of many of the priests of the Roman Catholic religion in somewhat the same terms that the Duke of Ormond used, two hundred years ago, of the Roman Catholic bishops. The Duke of Ormond was reported by Walsh to have declared, “For these twenty years, in which I have had to deal with these Roman Catholic bishops, I never found any of them either speak the truth or hold to a promise.” (Loud cries of “Oh, oh!”) He did not say that this could now be applied in its fullest sense (“Oh, oh!”) but he did say that the promises which were made to the Duke of Wellington had been essentially violated.

Sir George Grey in an able speech advocated the grant, although he was aware that in so doing he was acting against the wishes of some of his own constituents. Adverting to the objections of those who had petitioned against the Bill as infringing the principle of voluntaryism, he said:—“These petitioners would have more reason on their side if, within any mentionable time, they had a reasonable hope of carrying out their principle, and of withdrawing all state endowments. But from the earliest period throughout Europe, state endowments have been the universal practice and custom; practically, the hope of carrying out the principle is altogether chimerical; and it is unfair to invoke that principle as a means of opposing a measure intended
for the benefit of the Roman Catholics of Ireland." He called upon Sir J. Graham to retract his declaration that "concession to Ireland had reached its utmost limits."

Colonel Sibthorp denounced both the measure and its authors with a bluntness and energy which produced much amusement in the House. He described the Bill as a measure equally foreign to the constitution and to the sentiments of this Protestant country. "Really, he should have doubted, had he not known it, whether the right honourable gentleman at the head of the Government was a Protestant, or a Romanist, or a Mahomedan (Loud laughter.) He said so—he repeated it. Such was the opinion he had formed; and the day he was sure would arrive when they would hear, nay, when they would see, that right honourable baronet sitting cross-legged—(Continued laughter)—he said it—sitting cross-legged in his proper character of a Mahomedan; and also—some time or other—perhaps before—perhaps afterwards—embracing his Holiness the Pope with the greatest affection and regard. (Great laughter.) He confessed he had lost all confidence in that man. But there was yet something to look for—yes, there was hope; he could see their days were numbered." The Colonel concluded with a zealous profession of his personal adherence and devotion to the cause of Protestantism.

Mr. Blackstone observed, that the allowance to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had been discontinued, and surely the cessation of the annual grant to Maynooth College would be no greater violation of a "compact."

Sir James Graham defended the Bill at length. He set off against each other, the incompatible and conflicting accusations which had been brought against the Government, by some that they were betraying the Protestant faith, by others, that they were resorting to dishonest means to buy off the opposition to the Protestant Church in Ireland. He answered Mr. Shaw's charges, emphatically asserting that the days of "Protestant Ascendancy," in the old sense of that term, were past. He had never expressed an opinion individually, even against the endowment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, though he did object to a motion of that kind by Mr. O'Ferrall, three years ago, that the priests had expressed their unwillingness to accept payment from the State. But he had himself no religious scruple which would prevent his acceding to such a measure. "The vital difference between myself and noble lords and honourable gentlemen opposite, if such an arrangement were feasible, and if such an endowment could by common consent be made, has always been with respect to the propriety (I will not use any stronger term) of drawing that endowment from the property of the Protestant Church established by law. Upon that point I have always differed from them decidedly. I have adhered steadily and uniformly, and I still adhere, to an insuperable objection to any such course; and from that point I cannot swerve. That difference between us still exists, and I am not aware of any circumstance likely to affect it." He responded to Sir George Grey's call upon him to retract an expression used in a former debate. He begged
England.

HISTORY.

the House to remember the circumstances under which it was said. Government had introduced measures to enlarge the county franchise, and to make the municipal franchise identical with that of England. Simultaneously with those measures, not proposed in an illiberal spirit, there were formidable demonstrations of physical force in Ireland, and Government brought forward the Arms Bill; seeking to oppose measures dangerous to peace and to the country by the ordinary operation of the law. In the debate on that Bill he did use the expression that ‘concession had reached its utmost limits.’ “I do not think it,” he continued, “quite fair to fasten upon a particular expression used by any member in the course of a debate, especially when an explanation has been offered, and that explanation I hold in my hand, which was offered within a fortnight from the use of the expression itself. But I will do more; I will not only admit that expression, but I will avow also my regret at having used it. (Cheers) I say, that when the feelings and the interests of a nation are concerned, even an inadvertence of a Minister of State becomes a serious matter. I therefore now make this reparation fully and freely. I am sorry that I used the expression; if I have given offence to Ireland, I deeply regret it; and I can only say from the very depth of my heart, that my actions have been better than my words.” (Renewed cheers from both sides of the House.) Sir James Graham proceeded to declare the origin and objects of the recent Ministerial policy towards Ireland. Acting upon a suggestion first made to them by Lord Palmerston, that without proposing any direct endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, there was a feasible and practical mode of gradually, and with the cooperation and assistance of the wealthy landlords, progressively leading to fortunate and happy results, Government had introduced the Bequests Act; and that measure had certainly produced effects which had far exceeded their expectation, and has satisfied them that it was a measure which, if it were honestly followed up, would produce the most happy consequences. On that measure, however, the Roman Catholic Church were divided; but, subsequently, Government had received a declaration from the archbishops and bishops of that Church in Ireland, asking for an increased grant to the College of Maynooth. “Here, then, was an opportunity, if there was nothing inconsistent with our duty to our Protestant Sovereign, and to the Protestant Church in Ireland, to propose a measure which would meet with assent. Endowment was not the question: the Roman Catholics have declared that they will not accept of endowment, and we are not prepared to give or to offer it; but here was a parliamentary grant to be increased, and the Roman Catholic hierarchy said, ‘If you will propose it, we will accept it;’ and in principle it is not only just but expedient. Hence the origin of the measure we now propose.”

Mr. Ferrand strongly opposed the measure. He read the declarations made by several of the present members, at the last general election, in which they boasted that they had saved the Church of England from its open enemies: and he urged upon the people to
demand from the Crown a dissolution of the Parliament.

Mr. Sharman Crawford resisted a measure which would tend to sustain the Protestant Church in Ireland.—Mr. T. Duncombe and Mr. Muntz, on the Liberal side, opposed the Bill on the general objection to state endowments.—Mr. Law, M. P. for Cambridge University, and Captain Taylor, on the Conservative side, spoke against it as injurious to Protestantism and repugnant to our present ecclesiastical constitution.—Mr. Sheil in an eloquent speech contended that, if the measure were now refused, it would afford the Irish people a proof that the government of their country was henceforward to be carried on not in unison with the wishes of its inhabitants, but in conformity with the views of the most fanatical portion of the English and Scotch Dissenters. He hailed with gratitude Sir James Graham's retraction of his former ungracious language.

Mr. Cobden supported the Bill. Lord John Russell would have been content to give a silent vote in favour of this measure, had it not been for his regard to the petitions of the people. He could not concur in the censure which Mr. Sheil had cast upon the petitioners of the three Protestant denominations, for he recollected how deeply the country was indebted to them in all its past struggles for civil and religious liberty. They had taken up the question of church endowments very strongly, and were animated by warm prejudices in favour of the Protestant, and against the Roman Catholic religion; but he expected that, on further consideration, they would see that it was necessary that the House should proceed, in some shape or other, to remedy the grievances of Ireland. He defended the Roman Catholic Church from the charges of idolatry and unchristianity, showed that the bishops of the English Church, in 1829, had admitted it to be part of the universal church of Christendom, and he argued, on the authority of our first prelates, that the Church of England must trace its own authority to its existence. Though the feelings which dictated these declarations had come down to the petitioners, he could not on that account yield to their prayers on this occasion. We had engaged at the time of the Union to treat Ireland on terms of perfect equality, and we had, therefore, no right to say that we considered our religion so exclusively true that we would show no favour to the religion of the people of that country. If we said that, we ought to say to Ireland, "We give you back your compact; act upon this subject as you think your own interest and your own duty requires." He did not consider this as a question of pecuniary amount, but as one involving a great principle. The petition of his constituents should not prevent him from giving a vote in favour of this measure. He might be deserted by the Protestant Dissenters for not supporting them in their prayers to throw it out; but as his course in public life had never been guided, exclusively, by a wish to obtain public favour, he should not repine at it. The only course which could make a public life tolerable was to act as you thought best for the country, and take the chance of favour or disfavour, as it might betide. His belief was that this measure would be received favour-
ably in Ireland. He would not accept it as the last of a series, for he maintained that with respect to the civil and religious privileges of the inhabitants of that country, the House had yet much to do—much more than had been stated by Sir James Graham in his admirable speech of last night. A large church endowment for a small majority of its people was a subject which Parliament must speedily consider; and either by supporting the motions of others, or by bringing forward some motion of his own on that subject, he would attempt to gain for the people of Ireland such a modification of that endowment as justice required. After showing how every administration had been rent to pieces by these Irish questions, from the time of Mr. Pitt's ministry, in 1800, down to the present day, he proceeded to show how immeasurably the strength of the empire would be increased, if we could come at last to some settlement of them. Had the petitioners considered the dangerous consequences to the country of these successive breakings up of every administration in reference to this question? If they had not, let him use his own independent judgment on this measure, and to vote in favour of a Bill which would heal the bleeding wounds of Ireland, and place Ireland in the state of the most improving, if not the most happy, portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

Sir Robert Inglis contended, that there was scarcely a single allegation in the petitions against this Bill which was not to be found in the articles and homilies of the Church of England. He therefore thought that the censure which Lord John Russell had cast upon them was scarcely justifiable. He called the attention of the House to this singular fact, that every speaker on the opposite side had considered this measure, not as valuable in itself, but as valuable in being the precursor of other similar measures. He took a rapid review of the observations of every member of Her Majesty's Government upon that point, although some of them had turned away from it, as if they had seen a snake in the grass; and he inferred from that review that all their vague and indefinite phraseology was rendered perfectly clear by coming to the conclusion that, not perhaps this year, nor the next, but four or five years hence, it was the determination of Her Majesty's Government to propose a state endowment for the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland. Such a measure, according to a well-written article in the Journal des Débats, would be the greatest revolution in the policy of England which had been made since the Reformation. He fully concurred in that assertion, and so did the petitioners against this measure. He then respectfully asked Sir Robert Peel to answer, before the close of this debate, whether this measure was intended as an end or as a beginning, and whether for the education of 500 priests for Ireland, or for the endowment of the whole Roman Catholic Church? He asked him further, whether, if such endowment was not immediately within his contemplation, it was consistent with his principles that a Roman Catholic Church should be endowed, as such, by a Protestant State? The House had been warned of the consequences of rejecting this measure; let him
warn it of the consequences of carrying it. Already they had alienated from them the Protestant feeling of the country, and by so doing had lost the power of governing it with effect. Let them beware, lest by losing the confidence of their subjects at home, they impaired the source of their strength abroad, and so sunk rapidly in the estimation of foreign nations.

Sir Robert Peel acknowledged the honourable and independent conduct with which that debate had been rife, among both the supporters and opponents of the measure, on both sides of the House. Whatever feelings might have affected him in the course of the debate, all were merged in the one feeling of deep earnestness that the House would not consent to the rejection of the Bill. The House might think, and perhaps not unjustly, that it would have been better that this measure should have proceeded from the constant and strenuous friends of the Roman Catholics: if so, let it withdraw its confidence,—punish the men; but let it not disregard the consequences of rejecting this measure after it had been introduced. He had been warned that if he were to appeal to his own constituency, limited and friendly as it was, he would lose his seat; he so: but, could any thing induce Ministers, watchful of events in Ireland, to run such a risk, but a sense of public duty? He recapitulated the motives which had actuated them much as Sir James Graham had done; succinctly repeated the reasons which he gave on proposing the present Bill; and pointed out the bearing that this measure for the education of priests had upon the Charitable Bequests Act, which facilitated the voluntary endowment of the Roman Catholic Church by members of its own body. To illustrate the happy feeling already excited in Ireland, he read from a letter signed by sixteen out of seventeen professors at Maynooth, (one being incapacitated by illness,) this declaration:—"The undersigned beg leave most respectfully to express our deep sense of gratitude for the very liberal provision which you, as the head of the Government, have proposed for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy, and still more for the kind and gracious manner in which you have recommended the measure to the friendly consideration of the House." He then answered Sir R. Inglis's questions.—"This proposal is brought forward simply and exclusively on its own abstract merits. This proposal is not part of a preconcerted scheme. It is not brought forward with a design of facilitating the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy by the State. We have had no communication on the subject of endowment with any authorities in Ireland or elsewhere. We have nothing on that subject in our contemplation. Reports that we have had some secret communication with higher powers at Rome are altogether without foundation. I entertain the strongest conviction that we can do no good in Ireland by secret and unavowed negotiation with Rome to which the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is not a party." He had no reason to believe that the Catholic body in Ireland were disposed to depart from their late declaration against an endowment; he saw great difficulties in it, especially in the recent demonstration of public feeling in England: "But," he said, "I will
not hamper any future Government by a declaration, now that the difficulties are altogether insuperable. * * * I cannot say that I think there is a decided religious objection to such a measure." He could not see how those who object to it could get over the difficulty of reconciling their argument with the support of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada and the colonies, especially in Malta. Dissenters, too, were compelled to pay church-rates, though it was said that it was a violation of conscience to support a church from which one individually dissent:

"If it violates my conscience to contribute towards the support of the Protestant Dissenters in Ulster, it equally violates the conscience of those Protestant Dissenters to contribute to the support of the Established Church." Referring to Mr. Macaulay's attack, Sir Robert Peel said, that he should abstain from recriminations, though that gentleman was the last person who should have thrown out imputations of that sort. "But," he continued, "I freely own that every feeling with regard to imputations of inconsistency, every feeling with regard to the security of the Government, is subordinate to one—do not reject this measure. As I said before, punish us, visit us with censure; let the two parties combine upon the ground that this policy ought to be carried out by those who were its original projectors; take what course you please, but do not let your indignation fall upon the measure; let it be confined to those who have proposed it. We have been responsible for the peace of Ireland: you must, in some way or other, break up that formidable confederacy which exists against the British Government and British connexion: I do not believe you can break it up by force; I believe you can do much by acting in a spirit of kindness, forbearance, and generosity. There rises in the far western horizon a cloud, small indeed, but threatening future storms: Ministers were lately called upon to declare that they were prepared and determined to maintain the rights of this country: I own to you, that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I did recollect with satisfaction and consolation that, the day before, I had sent a message of peace to Ireland." He deprecated war with earnestness, but should it come, he prayed that every pulse throughout the frame of the empire might be found beating in harmonious union: Ireland ranged firmly on one side. He then alluded to another contingency: "God forbid that this state of general peace should be disturbed! If it be, I doubt whether, considering what is now transpiring, the vindication of its honour and interests will not be committed to other hands; but, to whomsoever it be committed, I shall take my place beside them, encouraging them by every support which I can give in a just and honourable cause." Sir Robert Peel concluded a speech which was generally regarded as one of his happiest efforts, amidst general cheering.

On a division, the numbers were as follows—

For the second reading 323
Against it . . . . 176

Majority for the Bill 147

The protracted discussion, of which we have endeavoured to select the most prominent features,
did not, however, terminate with the decision of the House upon the second reading of the Bill. It was renewed on several occasions before the measure reached its final stage; but it would occupy far too much space to enter into the particulars of the debates that arose in committee, and on the third reading. A very brief statement of the further proceedings of the House of Commons on the Maynooth Bill will be sufficient.

On the order of the day being read for going into committee, Mr. Ward moved the following resolution as an amendment:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that any provision to be made for the purposes of the present Bill ought to be taken from the funds already applicable to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland." Mr. Ward entered into a variety of statistics, setting forth that the Irish Protestant Church, with 850,000 Protestants, enjoyed a revenue of 650,000l.; while, with 3,000,000 of Presbyterians in Scotland, the Established Church of that country had but 200,000l. There were in Ireland 860 parishes having less than fifty Protestants in each, or none at all; the aggregate revenue being 58,000l., or 2,000l. more than was required for the grant to Maynooth. If Ministers took the money from that source, the Dissenting opposition to the grant would be neutralized. Mr. Ward concluded by expressing regret that Sir Robert Peel's concession to Ireland should have been made under the appearance of yielding to agitation there and warlike threats in America: giving countenance to Grattan's saying, "that England's weakness is Ireland's strength." Let him not be answered that there were no funds in hand to fulfil his amendment: if Government would accede to the principle of his motion, he would give any credit they might wish—a vote out of the consolidated fund. And it was his wish to observe the most scrupulous regard to existing rights.

A long debate ensued, and was adjourned to a second night. The resolution was supported by Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Macaulay, who denounced the Irish Protestant Establishment in very emphatic terms, Lord John Russell, Mr. Ellice, Lord Palmerston, Lord Howick, Mr. Roche, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Osborne, and other members.

In the course of his speech, Lord Howick, after stating that he never would consent to any measure that did not deal on entirely equal terms with Roman Catholic and Protestant, thus explained his view of the manner in which the subject should be dealt with. He would save all existing interests, and would pay their incomes to those who now received them from the Established Church. As a temporary provision, he would take funds for that purpose from the consolidated fund. The prejudices of the English and Scotch people, which prevented the carrying of the Appropriation Clause in 1835, which caused the frittering away of the bishops' lands in 1838, and which occasioned a sacrifice of 25 per cent. of the Irish Church revenue in 1838, would render it fair to make them temporarily pay for the religious wants of Ireland; but ultimately the funds should be supplied by Ireland herself. As the interests of the Established Church fell in, he would first make a provision for the Roman Catholic clergy: for the Catholics had the
first claim on the funds. They were the majority; they were of the poorest class; the property originally belonged to them, until it was transferred to the maintenance of the Established Church; and he was no advocate of the voluntary principle, which makes the teacher dependent on his flock. But having provided in the first instance for the Roman Catholics, he was quite willing to provide also for the Protestants; and if the Church funds should not suffice, he was prepared to take back from the landlords the sum which they obtained from Church property in 1838.

The motion was opposed by Sir Thomas Fremantle, Sir Walter James, Sir John Walsh, Sir James Graham, Mr. F. T. Baring, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir H. Winston Barron, Mr. Colquhoun, Captain Bateson, and Sir Robert Peel. The speech of the latter comprised a general vindication of the motives which had led the Government to propose the Maynooth Bill, with special reference to the charges brought against himself, on party grounds, in a former debate, by Mr. Macaulay. With regard to the motion, Sir R. Peel abstained from entering at large into the question raised by Mr. Ward; wishing that that gentleman had introduced it as a substantive question, rather than complicated it with the grant to Maynooth. If he would so bring it forward, Sir Robert would be prepared to show the grounds on which he agreed with Burke, Grattan, Sir John Newport, Lord Plunket, and other distinguished friends of the Roman Catholics. He hoped that the reply to Mr. Macaulay which had been forced from him would not induce honourable members to alter their course and oppose the measure; and he deprecated support for other amendments that stood in its way, especially one announced by Mr. Law, declaring simply that the money should not be taken from the consolidated fund, which might unite opposite parties to defeat the Bill.

On a division, there appeared—
For the amendment 148
Against it . . . 322
Majority . . . 174

On the 25th a resolution authorizing a grant of 30,000L. for improving Maynooth College, and for the payment of the amount requisite for salaries and other expenses out of the consolidated fund, was passed by the House. On the motion for bringing up the report, Mr. Law, M.P. for Cambridge University, who had shown a strong hostility to the measure throughout, moved as an amendment that it be brought up on that day six months. The debate which ensued presented no feature of the slightest novelty. The amendment, which was supported by Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Hindley, and opposed by Lord Norreys, Lord Dalmeny, Sir C. Douglas, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Round, Mr. Borthwick, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Lord Worsley, Mr. John Collett, and Sir Robert Peel, was negatived on a division by 198 to 59. Several other amendments, subsequently moved by Mr. Hindley and other members, were rejected by large majorities. The whole question, however, was reopened on the motion for the third reading; but the only novelty which

Vol. LXXXVII.
the discussion assumed, during a three nights' debate, arose from the introduction of theological arguments on the part of some members into the debate. It was chiefly sustained by the same speakers on either side, who had taken part in the controversy in its former stages. The numbers were—

For the third reading . 317
Against it . . . . 184

Majority . . . . 133

The last attempt to defeat the measure was a motion by Mr. T. Duncombe, on the question, "That the Bill do now pass," proposing a clause to limit its operation to three years. Sir Robert Peel observed that the limitation would not remove any great number of the objections to the measure, while it would lessen its beneficial influence. The clause was negatived by 243 to 145, and the Bill was passed.

On the 2nd of June, in the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington moved the second reading of the Bill, and took a review of Irish affairs from the time of the Reformation down to the year 1793, when the penal laws were repealed. The noble duke had not proceeded far, when The Duke of Newcastle rose to ask whether the Duke of Wellington had obtained the Queen's consent to make the speech he had done?

Lord Brougham called upon the Duke of Wellington not to answer the question, and denied that the consent of the Crown was requisite to enable the House to discuss the Bill upon the table.

The Duke of Newcastle again attempted to address the House, amidst loud cries of "Order," but eventually the Duke of Wellington was called on to proceed. The noble duke then referred to the history of the establishment of the college during the lord-lieutenancy of the late Marquis Camden. The necessity for educating the Roman Catholics at home arose from the state of the continent at the time, over which the triumphant armies of the French republic were then marching; and now that a different aspect of affairs had happily arisen, the Government considered it wise and proper to continue a system of domestic education to the Roman Catholic priests, who were to administer to the greater majority of the Irish people the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. He admitted that the expectations indulged in on the first establishment of the institution had not been realized, but this he attributed to the scanty means placed at its disposal. The Bill before the House increased those means, and he hoped in future to see an improvement in the education, manners, and habits of the students. They had supported this institution for half a century; during twenty years of that time the country had been engaged in war. Whatever might be the opinion as to the legal effect of the decision of their lordships on the writ of error, in September last, he believed there was no man in his senses who now doubted that it was absolutely hopeless and impossible to carry any measure by violence or tumult in Ireland against the wishes of the Government and Parliament of this coun-
England. Standing thus intrenched, and without any danger whatever pressing on them, knowing as they did that the great body of persons engaged in tumultuous proceedings two years ago were Roman Catholics, it would look somewhat like persecution if, having supported this institution so long, they now withdrew from it the patronage of the State. He trusted they would give their unanimous consent to the Bill.

The Duke of Cambridge looked upon this as a political, not a religious question; and as such, he contended it was in every sense one of the most conciliatory and wise measures that had been proposed for many years in Parliament. The Government deserved the gratitude of the country for having brought it forward; and he hoped it would be eminently successful in that country for the advantage of which it was specially designed.

Lord Roden then rose to move the amendment, of which he had given notice, for a select committee to inquire into the character of the education given at Maynooth, with the avowed object of getting rid of the Bill. If, as he thought, the annual grant had been inconsistent with the duty of a Protestant Government, much more was he opposed to this measure, which permanently endowed an institution over which the State could not exercise the requisite control. He drew a broad distinction between toleration and endowment. The first ground laid for this measure was that it would tend to conciliate the Roman Catholics. No one was more anxious than he was to conciliate his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, but he could not consent to "do evil that good might come." Instead, however, of being received as a boon, it had been hailed in Ireland as a measure extorted by fear; and he quoted a letter of Dr. Higgins, one of the Roman Catholic bishops, to show that no conciliatory effects could result from the measure. Nor did he think it would do anything to improve the sort of education given at Maynooth. It would merely afford facilities for recruiting the priesthood from the lower classes of the people. By a reference to the text books, and many details in the history and conduct of the institution, the noble earl maintained that the system of instruction given there had anti-social and disloyal tendencies. To ascertain that fact he proposed a committee of inquiry, and the people of England, who had petitioned so largely against this Bill, would not be satisfied if investigation were refused. Sir Robert Peel himself had, in 1840, declared that he should vote for the grant with much more satisfaction if there was an inquiry, which the principals of the college should be the first to promote, "when so strong an impression prevailed that their system of education stood in need of improvement." If inquiry were thought necessary when the grant was annual, how much more now, when the endowment was to be permanent? This Bill was considered by the Protestants of Ireland as a heavy blow to their interests. They had been betrayed by those whom they were taught to consider their friends, and they might well be disgusted with the line of policy that was pur-
sued, when they found that they were to be sacrificed to the howl of a priesthood which had always been the enemy of British connexion.

The Bishop of London thought that the noble earl had made out a case for inquiry with reference to the Bill itself. After the most careful and anxious consideration he found himself under the painful necessity of refusing his assent to it, as involving a violation of one of the most fundamental principles of the constitution, while it held out no prospect of such advantage as might be thought to justify it on the grounds of expediency. The principles taught at Maynooth were calculated to make the priests democrats in politics, and in the church intolerant bigots. They were at once inconsistent with the faithful discharge of duty to the State, and utterly incompatible with the maintenance of peace in a commonwealth, composed of persons having different opinions. Could they be justified, then, in endowing a college to carry out such a system, without at least exacting from those to be intrusted with the working of it some distinct and definite pledge that the system itself should be improved, and its worst features removed? This was the first link that had been forged to tie together the State and the Roman Catholic Church. He could not consent to any measure which would make the college of Maynooth an integral part of the constitution. He gave credit to the pure and charitable motives of the Government in bringing forward this measure. He could well understand their embarrassment when they turned their eye to the map of Ireland; but the right principle on which, in his opinion, that country should be governed was this—never for any consideration to do what was clearly wrong in principle; to do their best to discover what was right; to follow it out honestly and fearlessly, trusting for the issue to the Supreme Disposer of events, who, in accordance with His written word, would deal favourably with that nation which upheld His own truth, or at least did nothing to impede its progress.

The Earl of St. Germains vindicated the provisions of the Bill, and insisted that the new system of bond fide and effectual visitation which it contained would of itself do much to improve the system of education pursued at Maynooth. Hitherto the grant had been wholly inadequate; and the niggardly treatment the priests received at that seminary rankled in their minds long after they left it. By making the endowment in some degree commensurate with its important objects, Parliament would do much to insure their gratitude and conciliate their support. He recommended the measure as one of justice to the great majority of the Irish people.

The Duke of Manchester opposed the Bill, and read several extracts from evidence given before various committees to show the injurious influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood on the minds of the people in Ireland.

Lord Beaumont, on the part of his co-religionists, emphatically denied many of the statements which had been made by the opponents of the Bill. If they really believed the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church to be
as they described, toleration would be a crime. He altogether repudiated the Ultramontane doctrine of allegiance; and it was not fair to quote books of no authority to prove that such doctrines were inculcated at Maynooth. He did not regard this as an isolated measure; if it were, it would not purchase the allegiance of the priesthood, if they were already alienated. Their charity must be extended to the working clergy. They must also do something for the laity, and already he was happy to think that a measure had been introduced elsewhere, which, faithfully followed up, would not only be a great benefit to the laity, but also to the higher classes of the clergy, by improving the system of academical education in Ireland.

The Bishop of Cashel urged the necessity of inquiry. His own mind was indeed made up on the question, but inquiry would be useful to those who had not so strong opinions as he entertained, both with reference to the injurious system of separate education for ecclesiastics and the intrusion of Jesuits into the college of Maynooth. The main ground, however, on which he objected to this Bill was, that he could not be a party to teach what he conscientiously believed to be erroneous. It was not Christian charity or morality, that he should teach to others what was antagonist to his belief as a Protestant by conviction, and before the State could honestly and consistently endow a Roman Catholic college, she must unprotestantize herself. He would prefer the voluntary system to the endowment of two antagonist churches.

The debate having been adjourned, was resumed by the Earls of Hardwicke and Carnarvon, who supported the Bill.

The Earl of Winchilsea referred to the Roman Catholic Relief Act as having broken up the party of his friends, and he warned those who felt remorse for having passed that measure, that they would feel no less for having sanctioned this, the greatest act of national suicide ever committed, the endowment of Popery. He proceeded to condemn the Bill in vehement terms, glancing at Mr. Gladstone, whose speech in the House of Commons he described to be of so Jesuitical a character, that it might be supposed he had been brought up in a seminary of Jesuits.

The Marquis of Normanby defended the Bill as a proper concession to a nation of which seven eighths are Roman Catholics. He bore strong testimony founded on inquiries, which he had taken pains to institute, to the moral character of the students, and also to the loyalty of the priests, from whom he had often received valuable assistance in the detection of crime. As to the charge of violent language towards religious opponents, that was a fault not peculiar to them, in proof of which Lord Normanby referred to a charge recently delivered by the Bishop of Cashel. This allusion led to a sharp personal discussion respecting the charge in question. The Bishop promised to lay the charge on the Table the next day, to prove that it did not contain the offensive matter imputed to him, which he did.

The Archbishop of Dublin vindicated the Bill in a speech distinguished by close and forcible argument. Among other statements which writers had used in treating this question, he had seen quoted something that he had
said in reference to the education prevailing at the college of Maynooth. He did not, on that occasion, recollect whether he had said what was attributed to him by those writers or not. Perhaps he had; for with the education afforded at Maynooth he had often expressed his dissatisfaction, and he knew that in some cases that education had been imperfect. It never occurred to him, however, up to the present time, that his opinion of its insufficiency was an argument against his consistency in now wishing it to be improved. (Laughter and loud cheers.) He spoke, however, of the insufficiency of the education at Maynooth. He did not mean to say anything against the professors for not bringing up the students as Protestants instead of Roman Catholics. That was not to be expected. (A laugh.) His object in supporting this measure was to obtain a better system of education—a more efficient system; and he did not mean to say by that better education they would be enabled to induce the Roman Catholics to give up their pastors. They could not do that so easily. They could not by a legislative enactment induce six millions of Roman Catholics to become Protestants; but they could by a legislative enactment establish a system which would give them better pastors. It was said that by making this a perpetual grant, the Ministry gave another ground of objection: but so far from thinking its perpetuity an objection, he was of opinion that it was a recommendation, by affording a great check to the evil which arose from making this question a battle-field every year in Parliament. He did not consider that his vow as a bishop and a clergyman was violated by charity. He had vowed that he would use all diligence in driving away strange and erroneous doctrine which was opposed to God's Word. But how was he to drive it away, and whence? Was he to drive it away by secular prescription and at the point of the bayonet? Was the religion of Him who forbade his followers to draw the sword in his defence to be supported by those means? If it were, he would sooner renounce the office he held, he would sooner renounce his profession—nay, he would renounce the religion, if it taught such a course, and draw his sustenance, if necessary, from the humblest manual toil. (Loud cheering.) How were they to drive out such doctrine? Was it in the manner that had been adopted by Ferdinand and Isabella in Spain, by driving away its professors? He would drive away strange and erroneous doctrines from his own church: he would oppose those who would introduce strange doctrine into the Established Church; no one would more readily than he drive away what he considered strange doctrine from the Church. He claimed no jurisdiction over the Roman Catholics; but he would repudiate and censure those in his own Church whose doctrine was inconsistent with the Word of God and the doctrines of the Church, and who continued to exhibit that which was inconsistent with her doctrines by holding the principles of one Church and the emoluments of another. (Cheers.) The Archbishop then proceeded to refute the arguments against supporting a faith from which the legislator personally dissents. He had heard a great deal on the sinfulness, and impropriety, and ungodliness, of giving money towards what they considered a religious error; and that had been so
often repeated, that he thought it must have caused confusion in many minds. It should be recollected that it was not a question of giving money which was their own; it was money which belonged to the nation, and which did not belong to them as Protestants. If a man of known liberality and bountiful munificence were called on to contribute to a church which was not his own—a Roman Catholic chapel, for instance—and he declined to do so on the ground of conscience, he would consistently refuse to do so; but in this case, the money which was proposed to be given away was the property of the nation; and in that nation there were six millions of Roman Catholics, to whom it would be vain to say that they were not part of the nation; and in addition to that, they contributed a large sum to the funds of the country. It was a claim which was not on the Protestant funds, but on the funds of the nation, of which nation the Roman Catholics were a part. One of the arguments most relied upon against the measure was, that it had produced no effect in conciliating the Irish people. The speeches made in opposition to it by some of the more active and notorious agitators in Ireland, were adduced as proofs that the people of Ireland, so far from receiving the proffered extension with gratitude or satisfaction, scorned and rejected it; and it was therefore at once set down that the measure would be as inefficient as it was said to be objectionable in principle. Now, upon his mind, the speeches in question produced a very different effect; knowing, as he did perfectly well, that any measure which was likely to tend to the pacification of Ireland, would be distasteful to those who made a trade of agitation, whose business it was to keep Ireland in a ferment, and would meet with their bitterest hostility.

Lord De Ros conceived that the present measure would cement the bond of union between the two countries. With reference to the doctrines taught at Maynooth, he stated on authority, that the head of the college had declared himself opposed to Repeal.

The Bishop of Exeter came forward to answer the Archbishop of Dublin. He devoted some space to arguing, that the college was not originally meant to be endowed by the State, but it was to be endowed by those who had wrongfully left it in the hands of the State, the Roman Catholics. He denied that the improved visitation which the Bill professed to give, would secure a better system, since the visitors have no power over the course of education. The clergy ought to be men who, under God's blessing, would lead the people to peace and virtue! could the education of Maynooth furnish such a clergy? The students of that college were treated like serfs. They were shut up in a monastery, and treated in a manner which excited no association but that of disgust. The system of Maynooth could not give its students a manly character. During the seven years of their residence they were rarely permitted to depart even in vacation; but at other times they were never allowed to go out alone, not even for a country walk. The evidence said, that they were confined in a square at the back of the building, except once a week, when they were allowed to walk beyond the
limits of the building; but then it was with the Dean; and if they escaped beyond his inspection they were expelled. This was positive slavery; and if a man on the day he became a slave lost half his virtue, what amount of the residue would remain when the day on which a man ceased to be a slave he became a despot? The student of Maynooth bore all his sufferings in anticipation of the day of his future despotism. He was taught to consider himself not merely as a priest, but as a ruler over the minds and habits of others. He objected to vesting in the Roman Catholic prelates such a large patronage as the appointment of four hundred students, which constitutionally ought to vest in the Crown. He suggested another plan of education for the Roman Catholic clergy. Let the Crown have the power of nominating four times the number of young men necessary to supply the vacancies; and let them be examined publicly in Dublin by the Roman Catholic bishops, or persons appointed by them, so long as the examination was public. With such an examination, they would have well-conditioned persons appointed to Maynooth, and there would be some gratitude to the Crown; but if the Roman Catholic bishops were to supply the vacancies, that gratitude would go, not to the Crown, but to the bishops. That might be made the means of great benefit to Ireland; but certainly not if they continued the institution of Maynooth in its present monastic state. As to the expense of the measure, it was beneath the country to entertain it for a moment. But he should wish to see, instead of the College of Maynooth, four proper places of good education, connected, if they would, with the measure now before the House of Commons. Let there be appended to each of those three or four places proposed by that Bill a special place of education for the Roman Catholic clergy, and let them be made places of liberal education. Let there be, if they would, that due discipline which there ought to be over the clerical students; but let them have the same examination with the gentry, as in this country.

Lord Brougham took up several objections against the Bill, and successively answered them; but these topics having been already treated fully by other speakers admitted of little originality. He drew a distinction between the Roman Catholic faith, about which he expressed no opinion, and the State policy grafted upon it by the wit of men bearing mitre, crosier, and triple crown, against which he would yield to none in his opposition. It was taking up false ground to deny bad passages in the books of Maldonatus and other Roman Catholic authorities; such passages were to be found in their books, but to think that nothing else is to be found there is a grievous error; the bad doctrine of these books shrinks into a few passages; and in all the remainder of their hundreds of pages, is to be found the necessary education for the Romish clergy. Nor is bad doctrine to be found alone in Roman Catholic authors. Even our own Anglican Church, the least persecuting Church, has had divines who have written, within the last three centuries—not in the thirteenth century, like Thomas Aquinas—and who put forward persecuting doctrines. We must not even say that we are quite free from into-
lerance at the present moment. What is said four or five times in the year, and what is the place in which it is said? “This is the Catholic faith, which unless a man have, without doubt he shall perish everlasting”—which, unless a man faithfully believe, he shall not be saved! Let the Dissenters, they who would carry on a crusade against their Roman Catholic brethren, remember that they have persecuting doctrines. He would quote these doctrines, and he should like to know who it was that preached them? It was John Calvin—venerated by Presbyterians and Anabaptists. Calvin was one who not merely urged it as a duty, but actually carried it into operation. This did not rest on Calvin's precepts; it was not a thing said and then forgotten; but in the course of his life he acted on the precept, and that too by an act of the most atrocious perfidy—by opening letters. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Then he, as it was said even in a late case, entrapped his victim from Vienna; and having him in Geneva, his victim (Servetus) was accused of Arian or Socinian doctrines, there tried, and, after an absolute mockery of a trial, was condemned to death and burned.

The debate having been again adjourned, some discussion took place the next evening respecting the Bishop of Cashel's charge alluded to on the former night, and since laid on the table of the House. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Campbell both pronounced that the bishop had fairly cleared himself from the charges of Lord Normanby, who stated that the authority for his statement was a Dr. Fogarty, parish priest of Lismore. This subject having dropped, Lord Clancarty resumed the debate, opposing the Bill.

Earl Spencer strenuously supported the measure. He contended, that it was the duty of the State to provide religious instruction for the people, wherefore he was a friend to the Established Church in this country; and seeing how large a portion of the Irish people were Roman Catholics, he could not refuse his assent to the Bill. He combated the opinion that the Roman Catholic Church was antagonistic to the Anglican; expressing surprise at hearing that doctrine from prelates who believe that there is some mysterious sanctity in their own ordination, because it has descended through a course of Roman Catholic bishops—bishops who flourished, be it remembered, during the very worst times of the Roman Catholic Church. As to the doctrines of the Roman Catholics, he appealed to the facts for proof that they are all over the world good and faithful subjects, and although it was a dogma of their religion, that it is immutable—meaning that it is always under the direct influence of the Holy Spirit, it had been modified by the progress of civilization and knowledge, which had overcome many of its ancient doctrines. The disaffection of the Irish people, if it existed, was to be attributed not to their religious doctrines, but to the systematic misrule and bad faith of this country. He supported the measure, in the hope that it was not to be an isolated one, but only the commencement of a different course of policy.

The Bishop of Norwich made some brief, but forcible remarks
on the intolerance of those who charge the clerical supporters of the Bill even with infidelity and falsehood; on the drift of the petitions emanating principally from the Dissenters, against all endowments, and therefore not to be cited by the supporters of State endowments; and on the failure of harshness and intolerance to promote Protestantism in Ireland. He alluded to the spectacle which he had seen at Baden, of a church used in the morning for mass, and then appropriated in the afternoon, by order of the Roman Catholic bishop, to the Lutheran service. He wished to see, not exactly such an arrangement, but some of that spirit imitated in this country. He considered the measure one of the most benevolent, one of the most called for, one of the most useful, that had been proposed in the nineteenth century.

Lord Monteagle advocated the measure as the most important that had been introduced, perhaps since the Union, certainly since the Relief Act. Its practical effect would be very great; as showing the Irish, not only that the English felt no jealousy of their religion, but were prepared to countenance and support it; supporting it, not as that religion which the English would choose, but as that which the Irish themselves had chosen. He enlarged very effectively on the arguments derived from the British dependencies; showing how, if the grant were refused, the Legislature would deny to the Irish what was granted to the Hindoos in the institutions at Benares and elsewhere; though, he thought any form of Christianity must be regarded as superior to Hindoo doc-

trine. He looked on the measure as merely a step towards others; but he emphatically declared, that as he valued the peace of the country, he never would rob the Protestant Church to endow the Roman Catholic. The measure, if it were carried by a large majority, would tell upon the question of Repeal, it would show the people of Ireland, that the Imperial Parliament consulted their interests more truly and effectually than the Irish Parliament ever had.

The Bishop of St. David's argued for the Bill, in a long and well-reasoned speech. Though admitting the extent of the opposition to the measure, he could not approve of its manner; and he remarked, that it was conducted so as to disguise the wide differences of religious opinion among those who supported the Bill, and also to interfere with a just perception of the differences between those who supported and those who opposed it. He contended that no principle was involved in the measure; for the arguments against it applied equally to the annual grant. He showed how those who supported it did not recognise that to be truth which on other occasions they had pronounced to be error. He strongly deprecated the use of the term "idolatrous and superstitious," as liable to abuse and provocative of bad feeling; and on that account he wished such language removed even from public documents. No one could be so absurd as to suppose that the Bill directly recognised the truth of the Roman Catholic religion; nor did it appear that it would increase the number of its adherents. It could not, therefore, be said to tend to the propagation of error. He showed
how idle it was to deduce wide inferences from isolated passages picked out of books used in Roman Catholic colleges; and how passages of the most opposite tendency might equally be selected; citing from a Roman Catholic authority the rule for the conduct of the confessional, that extreme caution must be used in questioning on the subject of purity, since it was better to fall short in a literal completeness of confession than to arouse passions which were dormant. You must test doctrine not by theory but by its practical effects; and where could there be greater domestic morality than in Ireland? With regard to oaths, there was, no doubt, in Roman Catholic writers an overstrained anxiety to meet every possible case; but did any of their lordships believe that a Roman Catholic was less sensible than a Protestant of the sanctity of an oath? Supposing the doctrines taught at Maynooth were of the Ultramontane kind, even that would be a most visionary source of alarm. It was true that the Pope had never recalled the most extravagant pretensions put forth by his predecessors; he was, however, not only a spiritual but a temporal sovereign, ruling a state subject to despotic authority; he was surrounded by political enemies, assailing his throne on democratic principles; he was the ally of every despotic and absolute Government; but there never could be any real sympathy and alliance between him and Irish agitators, entertaining the same democratic principles as those from whom he dreaded the greatest danger to his temporal authority at home. The priest was naturally disposed to preserve order, quiet, and submission to authority; and if it was otherwise in Ireland, it was owing to the state of the country. He supported the measure, as conciliatory; as placing the Irish clergy on an equal footing with the Roman Catholic clergy in our dependencies; as fulfilling an implied contract; as tending to improve the character of the clergy, to remove one of the great barriers to the physical prosperity of Ireland, by helping a more general diffusion of knowledge in that country, and even as paving the way to the reception of a purer form of religion. If that were the last day of his public life, there was no duty which he should perform with more satisfaction than that of supporting the Bill under discussion.

The Earl of Charleville supported the motion for inquiry, and insisted that Roman Catholics entertained lax doctrines on the subject of oaths; and adverted to Mr. O’Connell’s recent proceeding, as proving the necessity of more vigorous government to maintain the peace in Ireland. He cited the oath taken by Mr. O’Connell, on becoming Lord Mayor of Dublin, in October 1841, solemnly abjuring without mental reservation, all intention of subverting the Protestant Church Establishment; contrasting it with a resolution proposed by him at a meeting of the Repeal Association, in April 1842, demanding the total abrogation of the tithe-rent-charge. He also cited a canon law, promulgated by Pope Gregory the Ninth in 1809, declaring ecclesiastics not bound by an oath of allegiance to their prince.

Lord Stanley reinforced many of the arguments for the Bill; treating Lord Roden’s motion not as one really for inquiry, but as
meant to defeat the Bill. He declared his disbelief that all the petitions spoke the spontaneous opinion of the English people. He did not admit that the Bill would necessarily lead to endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy; but he avowed that religious scruples would not deter him from consenting even to that measure. At the close of his speech, he called upon their lordships to consider the deep responsibility of their vote that night. While, however, he could not express the alarm and dismay which their rejection of the measure would occasion in his mind, he had too high a sense of the wisdom and patriotism of the illustrious assembly he was addressing to fear it would involve the country in the dreadful consequences of such a decision.

The House first divided on Lord Boden’s amendment, which was negatived by 155 to 59; majority against the proposed inquiry, 96.

The House again divided on the original motion, which was carried by 226 to 69; majority for the second reading, 157.

A discussion on the committal of the Bill, which took place some days afterwards, was only remarkable for a declaration made by Lord Wharncliffe with reference to the question of the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland. The noble lord said,—

"He would fairly state, that until he could see that the people of England would be favourable to such a measure, he did not think it would be prudent in any Government to propose it. He did look forward with hope to a time when a change would take place; but there were now so many difficulties in the way, that he did not know how any one could conceive that the Government had any intention of proposing such a measure. It would be for the Government to watch the feeling of the country on the subject; and in the mean time, they proposed this measure as one which was important in itself, and as an earnest to the people of Ireland that it was their wish to do all that lay in their power to conciliate them."

On the motion for the third reading, the Bill was supported by Lord Campbell, Lord Ellenborough, and the Duke of Wellington, and warmly opposed by the Duke of Newcastle. The Bishop of Llandaff moved that it be read a third time that day six months. On a division there were—

For the amendment . 50
Against it . . . . 181

Majority for the Bill . 131

On the question that the Bill do pass, the Earl of Winchelsea moved an amendment that its operation be limited to a period of three years. This amendment having been put and negatived, the Bill passed.
CHAPTER V.

Academical Education in Ireland—Sir James Graham introduces the Ministerial Measure for the Establishment of New Colleges without Religious Distinctions—His Speech and the subsequent Debate—Remarks of Mr. Wyse—General Reception of the Plan by the House of Commons—Sir R. H. Inglis strongly denounces the Scheme on account of its disconnexion with Religion—Remarks of Sir Robert Peel—Leave given to bring in the Bill—Protracted Debate on the Second Reading, which is twice adjourned—Lord John Manners moves the Rejection of the Bill—Speeches of Lord Sandon, Sir James Graham, Sir R. H. Inglis, Lord John Russell, Lord Mahon, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Wyse, Mr. More O’Ferrall, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. M. J. O’Connell, Mr. Shaw, and other Members—On a Division Lord John Manners’ Amendment is rejected by 311 to 46—Declaration of Mr. O’Connell against the Separation of Education in the Colleges from Religion—Various Amendments proposed in the Bill in Committee—Lord John Russell, Mr. Wyse, and Sir T. H. Barron severally propose Alterations, which are negatived—Sir T. D. Acland proposes the Adoption of a Test to be taken by the Professors and Governing Bodies of the Colleges—Opposed by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, and other Members—It is rejected by 105 to 36—On the Third Reading being moved, Mr. B. Osborne proposes, as an Amendment, An Address to the Crown, praying for an Inquiry into the Management and Revenues of Trinity College, Dublin—Sir T. Fremantle opposes the Motion, which is supported by Mr. Warburton and Mr. Sheil, and resisted by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Shaw, and Sir Robert Peel—Lord John Russell urges the Adoption of the principle of Complete Equality, both Civil and Religious, as to all Classes in Ireland—Mr. Osborne’s Amendment is rejected, and the Bill is read a Third Time by a majority of 151—The Second Reading in the House of Lords is moved by Lord Stanley—The Earl of Shrewsbury objects to the Bill as divorcing Religion from Education, and he vindicates the Roman Catholic Creed—Speeches of Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Clifford, Lord Beaumont, and the Bishop of Norwich in favour of, and of the Duke of Newcastle against the Bill—The Second Reading is carried without a Division—Discussion in Committee—Explanations of Lord Stanley—The Bill is passed.

The Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the Session had indicated the intention of Government to propose a plan for the extension of academical education in Ireland. This scheme formed another step in the same direction as the Maynooth
Improvement Bill, towards the adoption of a more equal policy as regards the different religious communities in Ireland, which the administration of Sir Robert Peel had declared itself prepared to embark upon. It was natural, therefore, that this measure should receive the same dubious reception from various sections of the Conservative party in Parliament as had been experienced in the case of the Maynooth grant, and that those who were zealously attached to the supremacy of Protestantism should view it with the same feelings of distrust and apprehension. The debates which took place on the subject, though neither so warm nor so protracted as those recorded in the preceding chapter, were nevertheless distinguished by more than usual earnestness and interest. The measure was first developed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. On moving for leave to bring in the Bill on the 9th of May,—

Sir James Graham commenced by observing, that he would not dwell either on the importance or the difficulty of the subject which he was then about to bring forward, as his object was to improve the social condition of Ireland, and the difficulty of accomplishing such an object would be most distinctly discerned when he stated that the plan which he conceived to be most essential was the diffusion of the benefits of education among the higher classes of the people. Religious differences formed the great obstacle to the satisfactory adjustment of the general question of education there. For a long series of years the religion of the majority of the Irish people had been treated by the State as hostile; but that notion had been gradually abandoned. The penal laws had either been removed, or were in the course of removal; yet traces of them were still perceptible, and operated most noxiously, in their interference with the education of the people. The difficulty which the remnants of these laws still created was well known. It had been the subject of inquiry by several commissions from the Crown, and by several committees of that House since the Union, and Parliament had thus great advantage in knowing the way in which that difficulty had been hitherto encountered and overcome. He then referred to the previous inquiries which had been instituted on this subject, and quoted an extract from the report presented in 1812 by the commission appointed in 1806, to show the principle on which his present Bill was founded. That principle was, that in framing a system for the education of the lower classes of the people in Ireland no attempt should be made to influence or disturb the religious tenets of any sect or description of Christians. Another commission, appointed in 1824, recommended that schools should be established to give to children of every religious persuasion such instruction as they were capable of receiving without any interference with their religious creed, and proposed that this religious education should be given to the Protestants and Roman Catholics, not jointly, but separately. In the year 1831, after the subject had been again considered by a commission in 1828, and by a committee of that House in 1830, the present system of national
education for the poorer classes was established in Ireland; and the principle on which it rested was, that the national schools should be open to all denominations of Christians—that no child should be present at any religious exercise of which his parent or guardian disapproved—and that time should be supplied for the communication to each child of such religious education as his parent or guardian might provide for it. After pointing out the manner in which Mr. Leslie Foster's scheme for separate education had failed, while the national system had eminently succeeded, he proceeded to notice the observation that that system of education only affected the lower classes of the population, whereas his present proposition affected those who were connected with the middling and higher classes. He therefore thought it necessary to show the beneficial results which had accrued from the absence of all religious tests in the metropolitan colleges of London and Edinburgh; and, having done that, he announced that Government had no hesitation in recommending to the House the establishment of three provincial institutions for education in Ireland, and founded upon the same principle as those metropolitan colleges in England and Scotland. He proposed that Cork should be the site of the college for the south, Galway or Limerick for the west, and Derry or Belfast for the north of Ireland, though he thought that an arrangement might be made by which Belfast would be better qualified for the site of the college in the north. He could not pledge himself for the exact amount of the expense which would be necessary to carry this proposal into execution; but he conceived that 30,000l. would be wanted for the erection of each of the three collegiate buildings which the Government proposed to found; and he would therefore mention 100,000l. as a sum which would be amply sufficient for that purpose. For the annual expense of the officers of these institutions, and of the prizes to be established for the encouragement of learning, Her Majesty's Government recommended that a sum of 18,000l. should be supplied; in other words 6,000l. for each of them. He then gave a sketch, which he admitted that it might be necessary subsequently to alter, of the different officers whom he would establish in these institutions. In each college there would be a principal, with a salary of 1,000l. a year, and ten or twelve professors with salaries of 300l. a year each. At Belfast and at Cork a medical school would be attached to each college, and lectures would be there given in pharmacy, surgery, and chemistry. It was the intention of Government to propose that in all these three colleges the professors should be nominated by the Crown, and that the Crown should have the power to remove them for good cause. The principal would reside within the walls of the college; but it was not intended to provide within them residences, either for the professors or the students. The scheme of instruction would be by lecture and by daily examination of the pupils. Consistently with the principle of the measure, which he had already described, there would be no faculty of theology in these institutions, and therefore he did not intend to pro-
pose the establishment of any professorships of divinity. Religion would not, however, be neglected in these institutions; on the contrary, every facility would be given for the voluntary endowment of theological professorships, but the attendance at the lectures of these professors would not be compulsory, for the fundamental principle on which he asked the House to sanction this bill was the avoidance of all interference, positive or negative, in all matters affecting the freedom of conscience. At Belfast there were particular circumstances to which he wished to call the attention of the House. The academical institution at Belfast, which was mainly attended by the Presbyterians of the north of Ireland, and was established for the training of the ministers of that religion, had for the last twenty years received 2,100L a year by a Parliamentary grant. Four of its professors were divinity professors, and were nominated, not by the governing body of the institution, but by the General Assembly of Ulster. It would be hard to deprive the General Assembly of the benefit which it had so long enjoyed; and Government therefore propose to continue the allowance to these four Presbyterian professors, not only in the present but in every future year. He had reason to believe, that if this Bill should be sanctioned by the House, the academical institution would transfer its buildings and its library on easy terms to the new college at Belfast. There was another great difficulty on this subject with which he was prepared at once to grapple. This Bill only founded colleges in Ireland; but then this great question presented itself for consideration,—“should these three colleges be incorporated into one great central university, or should Parliament invest each of them with the power of granting degrees in arts, sciences, and medicine?” It was not expedient or necessary to come to any definitive judgment on that point at once; but he would not be so deficient in candour as not to state his own private opinion upon it to the House. He thought that the advantages of having a central university decidedly predominated, and that the good effects of this measure would be to a certain degree paralyzed, if the three colleges were not associated together in one central university. Now, if you were to have a central university, it must be in the metropolis of Ireland. That consideration at once presented to view a question of great difficulty, which he would not blink. He was decidedly of opinion that neither policy nor justice permitted us to interfere with Trinity College as it now existed. It was founded by Queen Elizabeth for Protestant purposes, and was the seminary from which the Protestantism of Ireland drew its priesthood. The House had marked its earnest desire to promote the education of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland by increasing the grant to Maynooth. He had already stated that the funds granted at present would be continued to the Presbyterians of the north of Ireland for the education of their ministers. He found that Trinity college was endowed for the education of priests of the Church of England, and he could not consent to have its property invaded, or the uses of it disturbed for any consideration whatever. The University of Dublin was not an ex-
exclusive establishment. He reminded the House that in the year 1793 an Act was passed by the Irish Legislature by which it was provided that students, on taking their degrees, should not be called upon to take any oath, or subscribe any declaration, save the oath of allegiance. That Act, therefore, entitled Roman Catholics to enter Trinity College, Dublin, to take degrees, and to obtain all its advantages, save its emoluments. But the reason why they could not obtain its fellowships was, that all the fellows except two were obliged to be clergymen of the Established Church. As to the scholarships, there was some doubt whether it was essential that the parties holding them should be Protestants or not; but some years ago, when Mr. O'Connell was examined on oath before a committee of the House of Lords, and was asked whether those scholarships ought to be open to Roman Catholics or to be confined to Protestants, he replied that those scholarships, having been originally founded for the benefit of young men intended to become Protestant clergymen, no person of any other religion had a right to interfere with them. To that opinion of Mr. O'Connell he had nothing to add—for it was quite conclusive as to the point that these scholarships ought not to be opened. Apart from these considerations any attempt to force the Roman Catholics or Dissenters upon the fellowships and scholarships of Trinity College would render such a revision of the statutes necessary, and would give such an offence to Protestant feeling throughout the empire, that he had no hesitation in saying that to such a proposition Government would not give the slightest sanction. Though he had entered into this question at some length, he reminded the House that it did not necessarily arise upon this Bill: for it did not establish a university, but only afforded means to Her Majesty to establish a new university in Dublin, or to incorporate into the existing university these new colleges. Sir James Graham then passed an emphatic eulogium on the exertions of Mr. Ayre in this matter, and cited his authority for founding provincial colleges in Ireland. He concluded by recommending the measure to the House as eminently conducive to the order, peace and virtue of Ireland. He said,—"I have been taught with former failures in regard to this subject. I am aware of my inability as an advocate to plead this cause: but I am deeply impressed with its importance, and the soundness of the principle I am now propounding to you; and I am very confident of the good that will result from it. I therefore implore your co-operation and general support, without reference to the differences upon religious matters which may exist in Ireland, and without regard to the political differences that may exist here." An animated debate ensued.

Mr. Wyse, the first to speak after Sir James Graham, cordially welcomed the measure, though he pointed out alterations in it which he should desire; such as the establishment of theological chairs in the new colleges, in connexion with the several religious denominations, and some provision for giving the teachers a kind of parental control over youths absent from their families. He recognised the difficulties respecting
Dublin University. He hailed the general proposition with satisfaction, and heartily rejoiced at the near approach of the time in which Ireland might hope to be regenerated by improved intelligence and morality, rather than by force and violence. This was the general tone of the Liberal Irish members, several of whom spoke, including Mr. E. B. Roche, who, "as a Repealer, hailed this measure as a great boon to the people of Ireland."—Mr. Sheil formed some exception to the rule, for he insisted more strongly on the necessity of removing from the new institutions the reproach that no religious instruction should be given in them, on the expediency of compelling the students to attend divine worship; and, with warmth, on the necessity of throwing open Dublin University, lest, with its wealth and social importance, it should reign paramount over the rest.

Lord Palmerston promised for the measure in its progress the most fair and earnest support of the Whigs.

Mr. Shaw and the Irish Conservative members offered on this occasion no direct opposition to the motion, though they expressed no symptom of approval.

The strongest dissent came from Sir Robert Inglis, who pronounced the measure to be, not of local, but of universal importance. It was the first instance in the history of Great Britain, in which a national endowment for education without any provision for religious instruction had been made by it as a State. Such institutions as Sir James Graham proposed to establish, ought to be erected not only for the enlightenment of man, but also for the glory of God. A more gigantic scheme of godless education had never been proposed in any country, than that which was now under consideration.—Mr. Plumtre and Mr. Alexander Hope more faintly echoed these sentiments.

Sir Robert Peel saw in Mr. Sheil's speech that his own difficulty still lay in Ireland; and, in a very calm, but earnest and effective manner, he proceeded to contrast the conflicting demands which arose on all sides; Sir Robert Inglis requiring the Protestant religion to be taught, which would merely render the scheme nugatory; others requiring the Roman Catholic religion to be taught, and so provoking more opposition. He reminded Sir Robert Inglis, that in supporting the existing Belfast Institution, the honourable baronet was supporting a "godless institution," for there the professors had long given up the attempt to enforce attendance on theological lectures or religious worship. In explanation, Mr. Sheil declared his intention not to aid and support the measure.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill, and it was read a first time. A very full discussion of the measure thus introduced took place in the House of Commons upon the motion for the second reading, which was moved on the 2nd of June, and the debate was continued by adjournment for two nights. As in the case of the Maynooth grant, the course taken by different members was to a great extent irrespective of party, both advocates and opponents rising promiscuously from either side of the House. The debate was commenced by Lord John Manners, who moved the rejection of the Bill. He rested his
opposition to it on the ground that it made no provision for the religious instruction of the students to be brought together within the walls of these new colleges. If it passed in its present shape it would be a curse and not a boon to Ireland. He moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Ross expressed himself in favour of the second reading of the Bill. He did not fear that these new institutions would lead to the increase of infidelity, in Ireland, on the contrary, he believed that due care would be taken by the parents of Ireland, that religious instruction should be provided for their children whilst receiving a scientific education within these colleges.

After a few words from Lord Adare, in support of the amendment,

Lord Sandon observed, that if it were to be supposed that in acceding to the second reading of this Bill he was satisfied with every one of its details, he could not give his assent to it; but as he did not consider himself pledged to support it in every particular because he voted for a second reading of it, he would support it in the present stage, in the hopes of making such alterations in the next as would render it more perfect. He did not consider the Bill as a system of "godless education," on the contrary, it was a Bill on the right road of legislation for the improvement of Ireland.

Sir J. Graham defended himself against the charge of having proposed in this Bill "a gigantic scheme of godless education." He was certain that no measure which provided theological instruction for the students in these colleges by a State endowment, would be acceptable to the people of Ireland, and he thought, that by establishing a Roman Catholic college in the south of Ireland, a Presbyterian college in the north, and a Protestant college in Dublin, a fresh stimulus would be given to those unhappy religious disturbances which distracted Ireland too much at present. He then proceeded to vindicate the scheme which the Government had devised for separating religious from scientific education in these new institutions, and to show that no injury had accrued to the students in similar institutions in Scotland and Ireland from that separation. He had himself been educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and the course which had been pursued whilst he was a member of that University, had been most extraordinary. At that time, students on their admission were not examined as to what they knew, but as to what they believed. They were called upon to subscribe to certain articles of belief, but for the two years and a half during which he was at Christ Church, with the exception of a compulsory attendance at chapel, he had never been called upon to attend the lectures of any theological professor; he had never received any religious instruction whatsoever; he had never heard a single sermon. He had already stated that he did not contemplate any alterations in this Bill at variance with its principles; but there were one or two alterations in its details which he thought would improve it, and which he would therefore briefly mention to the House. The first change which he proposed to make was with regard to the visi-
tatorial power of the Crown. He had learned that the Crown could not delegate its visitatorial power to any person but the Keeper of the Great Seal, unless authority to delegate it were given by statute. He therefore proposed to insert in the Bill a clause, giving the Crown a power of appointing visitors. These visitors would have authority to inquire into any abuse which might rise up in these institutions, and to apply an effective remedy thereto. He had already said that he could not recommend the House to make any endowment for any theological professorship, or for any religious attendance at these colleges. He thought, however, that there ought to be attached to each of these new colleges a hall or halls, in which any religious instructions might be given to the students, by pastors of their own religion; and he therefore should not be indisposed to add to that clause of the Bill which gave increased facilities for making religious endowments, a proviso which would give facilities to the erection of such halls. He then adverted to the memorial of the Roman Catholic bishops, which, he said, contained several demands, to which it was impossible for him to give his assent. They asked that a fair proportion of the professors and office-bearers in the new colleges should be members of the Roman Catholic Church. He thought, that as a majority of the students would belong to that Church, it was most probable that a majority of the professors would belong to it also. They demanded that these professors and office-bearers should be appointed by a local board of trustees: but to any board distinct from a Government board for the management of these institutions, he could not give his assent. They demanded that Roman Catholic professors should fill the chairs of history, logic, metaphysics, moral philosophy, geology, and anatomy. Whatever might be said in favour of not allowing a Protestant professor to lecture Roman Catholics on history and moral philosophy, he could not for one moment entertain a proposition which would fill the chairs of logic, geology, and anatomy with professors exclusively Roman Catholic. They demanded, that if any professor or office-bearer should be convicted before the board of trustees, of attempting to undermine the faith of any student, he should be immediately removed. Now, he attached much importance to their taking every precaution within their power to prevent the faith of the students from being undermined, but he thought that those precautions would be more effectually taken by giving a summary power of removal to the visitors of these new colleges, appointed by the Crown, than by giving it to any other board. They then demanded, that as the students were not to be provided with lodgings in the new colleges, there should be a Roman Catholic chaplain to superintend their moral and religious instruction within their walls, and that each of these chaplains should be provided with a suitable salary. He declared that the appointment of any such chaplain to reside within the walls of these colleges, with a salary from the State, was quite inadmissible. Nevertheless, he thought that it was desirable for the superintendence and control of the young men, that there should be halls in connexion with these institutions, in
which religious teaching might be given, and when the Bill went into committee he would have no objection to add a proviso to it which would give facilities to that object. He was not aware that it was necessary for him to add more at present to his defence in explanation of this Bill. The principle of it was conceded when the House sanctioned the "national system" of education with its approbation. The Government was now only extending that system from the infant to the youthful population of Ireland; and he would not willingly believe that Parliament, which had seen the beneficial effects of that system, would reject this measure.

Mr. E. B. Roche declared his intention of opposing the further progress of this Bill, because the nomination of all the professorships was in the Crown, and there was no "fixity of tenure" for any administration which entertained friendly sentiments towards the Roman Catholic population of Ireland.

Sir Robert Inglis felt himself called upon to repeat, because he had been taunted with having preferred the charge, that this Bill was a "gigantic scheme of godless education." He had not, however, accused Sir J. Graham of considering it as such, nor of having introduced it for the sake of giving encouragement to infidelity, and therefore he thought that Sir James might have spared the reproof and the pointed appeal which he had made to him upon that subject. He did not think that Sir James Graham's defence of this measure, on the ground that a similar scheme of instruction had been successful in Scotland and Ireland, would carry conviction with it to the people of England. Sir James was mistaken if he wished the House to consider that the state of things to which he had referred as prevailing at Oxford in his time prevailed there now. If it did prevail then, it ought not to have prevailed, and certainly was different from anything which prevailed during his (Sir R. Inglis's) residence in Oxford. He declined to enter upon a description of his own university career, but wished that the new colleges in Ireland might enjoy the same advantages, both for classical and scientific knowledge, and also for religious instruction, as the University of Oxford. He agreed with Mr. O'Connell, in thinking that these new institutions would be deficient in that species of education which was the only legitimate one for an immortal being, education in the duties which every man had to perform, and in the principles on which those duties rested. He contended that theology ought to be made the basis of all other education; and as that was entirely overlooked in this Bill, he must give it his decided opposition.

Mr. Redington declared his intention of giving his support to this Bill, founded as it was on the principle of separate education. He took a review of the demands made by the Roman Catholic bishops in the memorial which they had addressed to Her Majesty's Government, and contended that the answer which Sir J. Graham had given to them was, in the main, satisfactory.

Mr. M. Milnes declared his intention to support this measure. Those who opposed it on the ground that it did not give religious education were, in his opinion, guilty of a sophism in the
sense which they gave to the word "religion." They said that we ought to establish colleges for Roman Catholics on Protestant principles, or that they would not consent to the establishment of them at all. Such language he considered to be equivalent to an absolute negation of all education to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. He saw no reason why such theological lectures as had been given formerly by Schleiermacher and Neander, and were now given by Neander in the University of Berlin, should not be given to the students of every form of religion in the new colleges of Ireland. He considered that the line of conduct pursued by the Roman Catholics of that country on this subject was neither wise nor useful for themselves. Their education should be founded on the large comprehensive continental basis rather than on the system of any religious hierarchy. The indirect influence which the Roman Catholic hierarchy would exercise over students of their own faith would be more useful to them than any direct influence which we could place in their hands. Though he admitted that this Bill made no pretensions to perfection, still he considered it to be deserving of his support.

Lord John Russell agreed that this measure made no pretension to perfection, but considered that to be rather one of its demerits than its merits. He could have wished that the Bill had been prepared with greater care, and had not contained within itself so much crude legislation. It would require much alteration and much improvement to fit it for the object for which it was intended. If the view of Ireland which Sir R. Peel had propounded on a former night were correct, Government ought on such a question as that of education, to have tried to knit together the affections of all the different classes of people in Ireland, and to have made use of any instrument by which that great good could be promoted. He looked upon the Roman Catholic clergy as the instrument by which the affections of the people of Ireland could be best knit together, and by which their attachment to and respect for the law could be best produced. The cooperation, therefore, of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland might have been fairly, not humbly, solicited by the Government; and that great element, by which success must either be obtained or defeated, ought not to have been omitted in the concoction of this plan. He found that the Roman Catholic bishops in their memorial implied a distrust that the faith and the morals of the students in these new institutions would be endangered by the measure which the Government proposed. Unless the Government could allay such apprehensions, the very best which it could hope for its measure was, that it would be null, whilst the fear was that it would be noxious. The Roman Catholic bishops would not derive any alleviation of that distrust from the declaration which had been made in that House, that we did not wish to promote Roman Catholic ascendancy. They would not look for comfort on the precedents which were to be found in the University of Bologna, or in the universities of Germany, but would rather fly them as dangerous warnings. The Government ought, therefore, to consider whether
there were not some means by which it could make its scheme more palatable to the religious feelings of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. He was not of opinion that secular instruction without religious education was an evil; on the contrary, he thought that it was a good. He thought, however, that the two ought to be combined together, if possible. In England religion had always been taught as a part of education, but the system propounded in this Bill would make these new institutions differ from the only university now existing in Ireland, and from the two universities in England, and would not be agreeable to the feelings of the Irish people. Already had Mr. Roche, who, he believed, was a member of the Repeal Association, objected on behalf of his countrymen, to leave the appointment of the professors in these new colleges in the hands of the Crown. He thought that the House might have adopted such a course, had the people of Ireland been willing to submit to it, but they were not willing to do any such thing, because they were afraid of the use which might be made of the power lodged in the Crown. They felt distrust of the use which would be made of it in case Mr. Plumptre should come into office, and would have had a still greater distrust of it had Sir R. Peel still continued to hold the same principles which he held five years ago. He therefore recommended the House to give secular instruction without religious education in these new institutions, if it were necessary; but, if it could give both together, not to omit from this Bill regulations to accomplish that object. Sir James Graham had expressed his willingness to attach halls to each of these new colleges for religious education. That might mean much, or it might mean little; and, therefore, to ascertain what it meant, he would ask Sir James Graham whether he would permit the deans of those halls to exercise within them over the students any authority on such points as their attendance at the places of their religious worship on Sundays, and their attendance at the ordinary theological lectures, and to inflict punishment, even to expulsion, on such students as might be notorious defaulters in either of those respects? If the Government were prepared to give such authority, he thought that it would get over many of the objections urged against their scheme by the Roman Catholic clergy. There was also another feature in the scheme of Government which made him consider that it had no pretensions to perfection: there was no machinery by which these colleges could give degrees. He thought that the Government ought to institute a university in Ireland, which should be empowered to grant degrees to the students educated there. Without some such institution these colleges would be branded with a mark of inferiority. On points like these Government ought to consult with such men as Dr. Murray, on whose character for learning, meekness, piety, and loyalty Lord John Russell passed a high eulogium. If the Government would enter into such consultation with the Roman Catholic hierarchy before this Bill was sent into committee, he thought that their measure ought to be allowed to proceed further, and that the country might look forward to its ultimate suc-
cess. He could not agree with Lord John Manners in opposing the second reading of this Bill; for, being of opinion that it was, in principle, a good measure, and that it might in its details be amended in committee, he should give it his support.

Lord Mahon observed, that he should support the second reading of the Bill, in the hope of amending it in committee. If those amendments which he considered the Bill to require were not made in committee, it would be his unwelcome duty to give the measure on its third reading the most decided opposition. The great defect of this Bill was its want of security for religious instruction. To the principle of giving secular knowledge in combination with religious education he was determined to adhere.

Mr. B. Hope said, that the question involved in this measure was, whether religious, discipline, or self-government should be maintained or discarded in these institutions. The measure, in his opinion, was so unsound, that he conceived it better to reject all palliatives of it, and to compel the Government to reconstruct it. He gave his strenuous support to the amendment of Lord John Manners.

Mr. V. Stuart returned his thanks to the Government for initiating a measure which must be eminently beneficial to the people of Ireland.

Mr. Hamilton considered no system to deserve the name of education which was not based upon religion. He, therefore, could not give his full and cordial support to any measure which neglected that important point. On the other hand, he felt that there was a great want of secular instruction among the middling classes of Ireland; and on that account he did not feel himself justified in withholding his assent from the second reading of this measure.

Mr. Osborne could not support the amendment of Lord J. Manners. On the contrary, he should vote for the second reading of the Bill, having a horror of separate, and a strong predilection for mixed education. He viewed, however, several of the clauses with great disapprobation. If its tenth and eleventh clauses were not greatly modified in the committee, he should be obliged to oppose this measure on its third reading. Those clauses appeared to him to have originated in the Horse Guards rather than in the Home Office.

Mr. W. Gladstone agreed with Lord John Russell that the present was an imperfect measure; but insisted that its imperfection was owing to the very anomalous and distracted condition of Ireland. The question was not whether this was a perfect measure, but whether it was the best measure which could be devised to meet the present state of Ireland and its exigencies. He concurred with Lord J. Russell in thinking that it would be a very great hardship to force a measure of this kind on the people of Ireland. Lord John Russell also thought it advisable that the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland, and more especially Dr. Murray, should be consulted on this subject. He had not yet heard that no communication had taken place between the Government and the Roman Catholic bishops on this scheme of education: but he fully
agreed with Lord J. Russell in asserting that considerable weight ought to be attached to the judgment of the Roman Catholic bishops on the adjustment of the principles and details of this measure. He then adverted at some length to the necessity and expediency, not only of communicating with the Roman Catholic bishops on such points, but also of renewing a direct diplomatic correspondence with the Court of Rome, which our Government carried on indirectly even at present. After defending the system of religious education now enforced at Oxford from the attacks and sneers which had been made upon it, he proceeded to contend that the system of mixed education adopted in University College, London, was much fitter for Ireland than it was for England; for the dangers of it were more likely to be experienced in England, where religious discipline was lax, than in Ireland, where, from the influence of the Roman Catholic religion, the religious discipline exercised over each individual of that persuasion was personally strict. He then justified the principles and details of the measure; and, in so doing, entered his emphatic protest against Sir R. Inglis's declaration, that it was "a gigantic scheme of godless education." The Bill contained a provision for religious education, so far as it was safe to do so; for it provided rooms in each of these colleges for theological lectures, which was an explicit admission of the efficacy of religious education. Nay, more, it provided facilities for the voluntary payment of professors to deliver such lectures. After stating his approval of the amendments proposed by Sir J. Graham since the original introduction of the Bill, he showed that the mode of filling up the professorial chairs was a question involved in much difficulty. He did not, however, think that the difficulty would be insuperable, if both parties would lay aside their prejudices and would give to the subject a careful, and he would even add, a tender consideration.

Mr. T. Wyse had, on a former occasion, declared this measure to be a great boon to Ireland, and, though he had since heard much discussion upon it, and many objections urged against it, he had not seen any reason for changing his opinion, or for concluding that great national advantages would not accrue from the establishment of a mixed system of education in Ireland. He denied that it was a system of "godless education," and observed that, if it were so, nothing could induce him to give it his support. He then pointed out in detail various improvements which he conceived might be made in the Bill, and declared his intention of bringing them forward as distinct subjects for discussion whenever it got into committee. He objected to those clauses in the Bill which gave to the Crown the power of appointing and removing the professors of these colleges, and contended that the State should provide in each of them for the endowment of a professor of theology, not of divinity.

Mr. Acland called attention to the fact that not one of the speakers in behalf of this Bill had given an unqualified support to it, and he contended that not one of them had proved that it would give such education as would be
useful in any respect to the people of Ireland. It had been brought forward by a Conservative Government as a measure resting on sound principle, but it was really difficult to ascertain what that sound principle was. As far as he could make it out, it was a most objectionable principle. His objection to the Bill was, that the Government had endeavoured to devise a plan for the education of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, which would be free from all suspicion on their part, but that it had endeavoured to frame such a plan without any communication with the Roman Catholic bishops. Its proposal had, in consequence, been met, not with the unanimous acclamation, but with the unanimous protest, of those venerable persons. He then explained some other objections which he had to the Bill in detail, and concluded by declaring his determination to give it his most decided opposition.

Mr. B. M. O'Ferrall made several suggestions for the improvement of the Bill, to which he trusted that the Government would agree, otherwise he should be under the necessity of opposing the second reading.

Sir R. Peel was surprised that a gentleman of Mr. Acland's intelligence should have thought that it was necessary to prove either that sound academical institutions were a benefit to a country, or that the academical institutions proposed in this Bill would be a benefit to a country in the position of Ireland. He read an extract from a work of Dr. Kane on the geology of Ireland, for the purpose of showing that that able and excellent writer had attributed the poverty of Ireland to the want of industrial knowledge among its population, which prevented them from applying to the best advantage the resources of their country; and he showed that Dr. Kane followed up that passage by another, in which he stated, that no mode of spreading industrial knowledge would be so efficacious as that of establishing local colleges in Ireland. He then proceeded to demonstrate two points, first, the policy of establishing academical institutions in Ireland; and, next, the policy of educating together within their walls youths of different religious creeds. He proposed, on the part of the State, to provide in those institutions means of excellent education. He also proposed to provide for them professors of distinguished scientific attainments and of high moral character. But did he relegate religious education from them? No such thing. He agreed with Lord John Russell that he would have pure secular instruction without any religious instruction rather than no education at all; but still he thought that a mixture of secular with religious instruction was infinitely superior. But how was that mixture of education to be effected in a country distracted like Ireland by religious differences? Suppose that he (Sir B. Peel) had proposed to accomplish it, what would have been the consequence? First, let the House consider what Sir B. Inglis and his friends would have said had he proposed to establish a Roman Catholic professor of divinity in each of these three new colleges. Would Sir R. Inglis, who now objected to his plan as "a gigantic scheme of godless education," have supported it, when it embraced a
HISTORY.

[155]

England.] proposal for endowing a professor of the Church of Rome? No, he would have said that it was a covert mode of endowing that church in Ireland, and that as it had not the precedent of fifty years to back it, he would give it his most determined opposition. Nay, more, if he (Sir R. Peel) had proposed to have in each of these colleges professors of Protestant and Presbyterian divinity, he believed that Sir R. Inglis would have denounced such a proposal as a manifest proof of utter indifference to all religion. He would leave the House to conceive Mr. Spooner's indignation at his founding a professorship for that "awful delusion" which was called the Roman Catholic religion. On the other hand, he doubted whether such a proposal would be more satisfactory to the Roman Catholics themselves. He suspected that they would have said to him,—"We will not, even for the sake of an endowment of a professorship of our faith, venture upon a measure which will enable you to interfere with anything so sacred as our religion." Such being the case, the Government had determined to invite the parents and friends of the youth to be educated in these new colleges, to provide religious education for them; and he thought that such education would be provided for them better by their parents and friends than it could be by the Government, in the present condition of Ireland. He expressed the deep regret and surprise with which he had read that portion of the memorial of the Roman Catholic bishops in which they stated that a Roman Catholic student could not attend lectures on anatomy and geology given by Protestant professors without danger to his morals and his faith. After commenting for some time on that document, he proceeded to notice the objection which had been urged against this measure, because the professors were to be nominated by the Crown. He believed that such a provision was, at the first formation of these colleges, absolutely necessary. Both the honour and the interest of the Crown were involved in the appointment of the most competent persons to these professorships. If these colleges were to be instituted in Connaught and in Munster, whose friendship would the Government have to conciliate, save that of the Roman Catholics? He thought that there should be exhibitions attached to those academical institutions, for the purpose of creating competition. Such exhibitions, in his opinion, tended much to promote sound learning and knowledge. It had been complained that he had not made a university in Ireland. It was enough, he thought, to form three colleges at first; but he admitted that his plan would be incomplete until they were incorporated into one university. If the plan were found to work well, then would be the time for considering whether their incorporation into a university should take place, and what power that university should have in conferring degrees. The Crown could give a charter of incorporation without the necessity of the interference of Parliament. These were the principles on which the Government had come to the conclusion that it had a better chance of promoting a system of religious education acceptable to those for whose benefit
it was intended by its present measure, than it would have by founding separate theological colleges, or by endowing theological professorships in each of them.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell observed, that the amendment of Lord J. Manners raised the question whether they were to have in Ireland a mixed system of education or not. To that system he had always been attached; and, as this Bill would promote it, he should give his vote in favour of its second reading. He looked upon the Bill as another recognition of the system which had revolutionized Ireland in the course of the last fifteen years; he meant the diffusion of sound secular and religious knowledge, commenced by the national schools, and continued by several provisions of the Legislature.

Mr. Shaw did not entirely approve of this measure; but he had not heard any of the gentlemen who opposed it propose a better substitute; and therefore, considering the difficulty of the question, he did not feel himself justified in opposing the second reading.

The House divided, when the numbers were:—for the amendment, Ayes, 40; Noes, 311. The amendment was therefore lost, and the Bill read a second time.

Upon the resolution of the committee of the whole House for the grant being reported, Mr. O'Connell, who during the previous discussions on the measure had been absent in Ireland, took occasion to declare his protest against it; he thanked Sir R. Inglis for calling it "a godless scheme of education," saying, "I believe that religion ought to be the basis of education, and I came over for no other purpose than humbly to represent the necessity of making

religion the basis of education—to establish it not only as a part, but an essential part of it."

On the committal of the Bill Mr. O'Connell again declared his objections to its principle.—Mr. Smith O'Brien having referred to the memorial presented against it by the Roman Catholic prelates, Sir James Graham said in answer, that the honourable gentleman had alluded to the memorial which had been presented to the Lord Lieutenant by the Irish prelates against the Bill. Great alterations, however, had been introduced into its provisions since that memorial was adopted; and although he felt disposed to pay every respect to the venerable individuals by whom that document was signed, he must nevertheless admit, that he did not think it the duty of Parliament to resign their discretion in a matter so proper to their functions as that of the secular education of the Irish people.

Mr. O'Connell said, the right honourable baronet was perfectly just in assuming that the House should not be dictated to by any persons, however respectable or venerable; but then it was worth while for the Government to consider how far the measure they were putting before the House was likely to be successful. What signified the expenditure of money if they did not succeed in their object? But they could not succeed, if they did not attend to the advice of those persons. The right honourable baronet said the Bill had been much altered since the Roman Catholic prelates had declared their opinion upon it; he believed he was in possession of evidence to show that those alterations were not considered satisfactory by those prelates. A letter,
dated the 26th of June, from Dr. M‘Hale, Roman Catholic Archbishops of Tuam, stated that their opinion of the measure, notwithstanding those alterations, remained unaltered. They considered it to be a bad scheme of education, and the Bill a penal and revolting measure. [Sir James Graham—"Penal?" ] Yes; they considered it penal, because they were deprived of doing the duty they owed to the principles of their religion. If the word was considered too strong, it was evident that it was not stronger than the feeling to which this measure had given rise. Having reiterated the objection that the Bill omitted religion altogether, and merely permitted it to be taught, Mr. O'Connell said, it should be recollected, that in Ireland the Protestants formed the wealthiest class of society; and when they gave them permission to build halls, probably three, four, or five Protestant establishments for one Catholic, would they permit the wealth of the one to triumph over the poverty of the other? Let them establish a hall for each particular religion, in which their religion would be taught separately; and that would do away with much of the jealousy which the present plan must engender.

Lord John Russell thought that the declaration just made to the House by Mr. O'Connell was very important. He feared that unless this Bill were made acceptable to the Roman Catholics, it would not be of much use to Ireland. If the Bill after it came out of committee should still remain under their stigma, it would be likely to produce more prejudice than benefit to Ireland. On the first clause relating to the grant of 100,000l. for building the three colleges and "necessary buildings," Lord John Russell proposed an amendment, to include among the buildings to be thus paid for, the halls for the accommodation of the students. A long and desultory conversation ensued, the Ministers and their immediate supporters, with some of the Liberal party, opposing the amendment as inconsistent with the principle of the Bill; while the Whigs, with Sir Robert Inglis, and some Irish members, supported Lord John Russell.

Sir Robert Peel expressed his opinion that the improved feeling of the people on religious and moral subjects, and the solicitude of parents and guardians, would afford a better guarantee for the moral discipline of youth than any university constitution. He referred to the system pursued at Oxford. He believed it to be quite consistent with true friendship for that institution, for him to state that at the University of Oxford the expense of education was so great as materially to lessen the benefit that might be derived from it. He wished that some system could be adopted which would extend the advantages of academical education at the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to classes which were now excluded on account of the expense. He could not help adding, that, in his opinion, the laxity of discipline which prevailed in some of the colleges constituted in his mind a great objection to the system of education at the Universities.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 117 to 42. The next amendment of any importance was one moved by Mr. Wyse, on
the clause which declared that the appointment of professors should be vested in the Crown, and after a time limited should revert to Parliament. Mr. Wyse desired that the professors should be chosen, after an investigation into their qualifications, by a competent board of examiners.—Sir Robert Peel opposed the amendment as premature, and likely to operate to the discouragement of the students.

The amendment was rejected by a majority of 94. Another amendment, proposed by Sir H. W. Barron, for vesting in the Lord Lieutenant the selection of one out of three names to be proposed by the Board of Education in Ireland, experienced the same result. A motion by Mr. O'Connell to strike out the 10th clause from the Bill, was defeated by 129 to 24.

Several other propositions for amending the Bill, emanating from different quarters of the House, were successively made and rejected; amongst the most important was the following, moved by Sir T. D. Acland:—"That any person appointed to be president, vice-president, or member of the governing body of each of such colleges, shall, before he enter upon the duties of any of the said offices, make and subscribe the following declaration,—'I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I acknowledge and receive the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as containing the revealed will of Almighty God.'" This test was supported by Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. W. Cowper; opposed by Lord John Manners and Mr. Gladstone, as ineffectual to accomplish its object; by Mr. Redington, as offensive to the Roman Catholics; and by Sir James Graham and Sir Robert Peel, as impracticable. The latter thought that, before adopting this test, they should ascertain whether or not infidelity was an evil against which it was necessary to guard by legislative means. He did not believe that either in England or in Ireland avowed infidelity was an evil requiring legislative remedies. The latitudinarian opinions which were held in Germany would be a total disqualification for an appointment to a professorship in Ireland.

The proviso was rejected by 105 to 30.

Mr. Wyse moved on the report being brought up,—"That the new colleges be annexed to Dublin University, in pursuance of an Act of 1793, which provided that future colleges might be so annexed." This motion was rejected without a division.

On the third reading, Mr. Bernal Osborne introduced a collateral discussion upon the revenues and management of Trinity College, Dublin, by proposing the following resolution:—"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry to be made into the amount of the revenues of Trinity College, Dublin, from rents of college-lands, endowments and bequests, fees on matriculation, on taking degrees, and from every other source; also into the manner in which that income is expended, the number of senior and junior fellows, of professors, scholars, and all other officers of the college, with the amount of salary and allowances to each of them, with a view to ascertain whether the income or funds at present applied solely to the benefit of Protestants in Trinity College, Dublin, might not be beneficially extended, so as to make Roman Catholics and Pro-
testant Dissenters eligible, if otherwise qualified, to all scholarships, and to all such fellowships, professorships, and other offices in Trinity College, Dublin, as are not intended for ecclesiastical purposes, or immediately connected with ecclesiastical endowment.” He deprecated the idea of taking money for the new colleges from the consolidated fund, and he proceeded to show the revenues available in Trinity College. That establishment was not founded with Protestant money, but with the property of the Roman Catholic Earl of Desmond, confiscated by Elizabeth in 1592; and it was not until forty years afterwards, in the time of Strafford, that Roman Catholics were mentioned, and rendered ineligible for the professorships. The fellows had been enabled to marry, and the institution had been converted into a gigantic scheme of collegiate connubiality. Mr. Osborne estimated the gross revenue at 50,000l. a year. Of this amount, the sum spent in prizes and scholarships was 4,400l.; and it was said that the fellows, after the expenses of the college were defrayed, shared the revenue among them. Mr. Osborne gave some account of the course in the college, to show that it was not likely to make very ardent divinity students. Distinctions and tests were to be abolished in the new colleges, but they were retained in Dublin. A professorship of chemistry was lately advertised as open to candidates of all nations, but they must be Protestants. Under such a system, men could not but look upon the Roman Catholics as an inferior class. They might say that Protestant ascendancy was no more, but it could not cease so long as this university remained on its present system.

Sir Thomas Fremantle opposed the motion, for which, he said, no Parliamentary grounds had been shown. Mr. Osborne asserted that the funds of the college had been misappropriated, but he did not establish the fact by any proof. With respect to the marriage of the fellows, that was a recent arrangement made under Earl Fortescue’s government. The incomes of the fellows were much exaggerated; those of the seniors did not exceed 1,500l. a year, a portion of which was derived from professorial salaries; and it should be remembered that these fellowships were looked forward to by the tutors, as a reward for their arduous services. With regard to “Protestant ascendancy,” it might as well be said that they were maintaining Roman Catholic ascendancy because, while the landed estates of Trinity College were worth 21,000l. a year, they were endowing Maynooth with an income of 26,000l.

Mr. Warburton entered into an investigation of the original design and objects of Trinity College, which he considered to be now perverted and misapplied. He condemned the practice of allowing the fellows to marry, and suggested the endowment of new fellowships and professorships to be enjoyed by Roman Catholic members of the college, and also a better distribution of the funds for promoting an extended education of Protestants.

Sir R. Inglis denied that the college was founded with Roman Catholic money. It was erected on the site of the old Monastery of Allhallows, which having become vested in the mayor and
citizens of Dublin, by grant from Henry the Eighth, was by them freely given for the establishment of this college. The funds for its erection and endowment were raised by a contribution among the gentry of Ireland, for which purpose a circular letter was sent to them by the Lord Deputy Fitz-william, the Archbishop, and the Lords of the Council, in 1791. The original foundation of the college might, therefore, be said to be as purely Protestant as could be imagined.

Mr. Shaw also defended the college, and showed that the value of the fellowships had been much exaggerated.

Mr. Sheil supported the motion in an eloquent and emphatic speech. He advocated a mixed education, describing it as particularly desirable in Ireland to soothe religious animosity, and to train the youth of different creeds in habits of friendly association. But he insisted that a mixed secular education ought to be combined with a separate religious instruction, which would be quite practicable. After referring to a variety of topics bearing on the condition of Ireland and the ministerial policy, Mr. Sheil returned to the subject of Trinity College, and he adduced evidence to prove that Queen Elizabeth's charter did not contemplate exclusively Protestant objects. "In the recital of that statute it was stated, that the object was 'to promote the better education and instruction of scholars and of students:' it was general education, not an ecclesiastical institution, that was intended. * * *

In the fifth volume of Lord Bacon's works, as published by Mr. Basil Montague, and in an essay entitled 'The Queen's Service in Ireland,' Lord Bacon, at p. 175, recommended toleration to the Catholics. After saying, that 'in policy there is no doubt that to wrestle with the Catholics now is directly opposite to their reclaiming, and cannot but continue their alienation of mind from the Government,' he proceeds to advise 'the recontinuing and replenishing the college began at Dublin;' and concludes with the following remarkable injunction, in which much wisdom was contained: 'It is true what was anciently said, that a state is contained in two words, *preemium* and *poena*; and I am persuaded, if a penny in the pound which hath been spent in *poena*, without fruit or emolument to this state, had been spent in *premio*, that is in rewarding, things had never grown to this extremity. The keeping of the principal Irish persons in terms of contentment, and generally the carrying on an even course between the English and the Irish as if they were one nation, is one of the best medicines of that state; and for other points of contentment, the care and education of their children, and the like points of comfort and allurement, they are things which fall within every man's consideration.' Now, Sir, I think that if you couple the recital in the charter of Queen Elizabeth with the passage written by the great man to whom I have referred, you cannot but come to the conclusion, that it was not intended, at least by Lord Bacon, that Roman Catholics should be excluded from the University of Dublin." It was not, however, on such grounds that the question ought to be discussed, but on those of justice. Mr. Sheil then alleged practical instances of injustice in the working of the sys-
There were seventy scholarships; the scholars had lodging and commons for a nominal sum, with 10l. a year at first, and 40l. a year in the last three years; these scholarships were exclusively Protestant. Mr. Mackie, a distinguished teacher, whose pupils attributed their success to him, and who had attained a position analogous to that of senior wrangler at Cambridge, being a Roman Catholic, was excluded both from scholarship and fellowship. "So long," continued Mr. Sheil, "as you keep up Trinity College in its supremacy, you will make your measure of academical education, for all political purposes, an entire failure. Your provincial academies will be marked with all the characteristics of mediocrity; which will only render the elevation of Trinity College more conspicuous by the inferiority with which it will be surrounded. How stunted and dwarfed the groves of our new academies, when compared with the rich luxuriance of the gardens of Trinity! I had a thousand times rather you had applied your 18,000l. a year to the establishment of new fellowships and new professorships in the metropolitan and national institutions; because if you had so done, Englishmen would have got a value—a value in peace, a value in contentment, a value in pacificatory results—for their money. Now your measure for political purposes—I say for political purposes, though I won't deny that the advantages of education will be distributed to a certain extent—but your measure, though for political purposes it may partially succeed, yet as a message of peace it will be a failure." If Sir Robert Peel were himself a native of Ireland, suffering under the consequences of the exclusive system which there prevailed," Mr. Sheil asked, would he not demand equality—equality in all respects, social, political, official, and ecclesiastical? "You know in your heart—you know that that would be your answer. You know that nothing else would satisfy you; you know that nothing else will or ought to satisfy us; and I tell you at this the close of this fifth session of your Parliament, that if that equality shall be withheld, all your half-measures will be in vain: and if you shall persevere in that course, if you persist in your fatal procrastination, the country will be brought to such a pass, that at last a terrible outbreak will take place—the passions of the people will burst into a fatal eruption. England will put it down—I know it. You will have established what you call 'peace,' but with your tranquillity desolation will be associated, and you will convert one of the finest islands of the ocean into a solitude, in which the rights, the liberties, and the hopes of the one country, and the honour, the character, and the virtue of the other, will be entombed for ever." (Much cheering.)

Sir Robert Peel contended that he and his colleagues had exerted themselves to promote equality in Ireland, and in so doing had given umbrage, he feared, to the majority of the people in this country. To establish that fact, he instanced the enlarged grant to Maynooth, bestowed without condition or restriction. If it was not proposed to appoint Roman Catholic chaplains under the New Colleges Bill, neither was it to appoint Protestant chaplains. He admitted that secular instruction...
would be imperfect without religious instruction; and he believed the best mode of effecting this would be to give every facility of affording it without exciting jealousy, by placing it under the control of the heads of the institutions, and calling upon the parents of the young persons attending those institutions to furnish their assistance and to select the persons whom they wished to impart religious instruction, and the respective churches to provide aid for the purpose. This might be an erroneous proceeding on the part of the Government, but still the principle on which the institutions were founded was that of perfect equality, and, he believed, for the first time. They had endeavoured to found these institutions on a principle which would be generally acceptable. They had hoped they had attained that object, but it would appear they had been deceived. The opinion of the Roman Catholic prelates was against them; and he admitted that their sanction and assent was almost essential to success. He appealed also to the way in which the Charitable Bequests Act had been carried out, as showing the conciliatory disposition of the Government; and he had reason to believe that among the Roman Catholic laity there was a strong feeling of approbation at the conduct of Government. He regretted Mr. Sheil's speech, on account of the use that might be made of it in this country: it would be said, "See how unavailing all attempts are to conciliate the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Regardless of the warnings, the feelings, and fears of their friends, they hoped by proposing certain measures that they could make an impression on the Irish mind; but instead of this, the leading Roman Catholic member in the House of Commons gets up and tells them, that unless they went ten times as far as they yet had gone, they would have an insurrection in Ireland." This, he believed, was not the feeling of the Irish people: he believed that the Government, by its proceedings, had made an impression on the feelings of the Irish people. With respect to the Dublin College, he contended that it was meant to be exclusively Protestant: for though it was not so declared in express terms, the state of the laws at the time must be taken along with the charter; and whatever the charter, the college had been for two hundred years connected with the Established Church. Yet, because the Ministers did not open it to the Roman Catholics, they were to be charged with want of equality! Sir Robert cited petitions from the gentry and clergy of Galway, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, approving of a college in that quarter, and he asked whether the same harmony would be evinced if the Protestants were deprived of their privileges? He finished by recalling to mind how he had sacrificed the representation of Oxford, and risked the alienation of friends, because he was determined to do justice to the Roman Catholics; declaring that there was still no sacrifice that he would not make to do justice between them and the Protestants, and to promote harmony.

Lord John Russell admitted great merits in the Bill; but pointed out that the higher kind of education was to be obtained solely at the Dublin College, presided over by a body exclu-
sively Protestant, and that, he insisted, was not equality. The way to give equality would have been, either to make a separate institution for Roman Catholics, or to open to them so much of Trinity College as is of a secular nature. There were difficulties in the way of all Governments; one difficulty to the present Government consisted in their own past acts; but if they were to tell the people of England that it was necessary to work out the principle of equality, whether as regards ecclesiastical education or political and civil advantages, the difficulties would soon vanish. The people of England would see the justice of that policy. They did not so easily see the justice of a proposition which came piecemeal before them. They did not see the advantage of endowing Maynooth solely for the education of Roman Catholic priests; nor the advantage of a system of education from which religion was totally excluded. These propositions, coming singly before them, did not strike them with the force that they would do if Government were to bring the whole condition of Ireland before the House and the country, and were to say that they were determined to act according to the principles of justice. The House then divided—

For Mr. Osborne's Amendment 91
Against it ........................................ 168

Ministerial majority .................................. 77

The House divided again on the original motion, which was affirmed by 177 to 26; majority for the third reading 151. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Lords the measure did not undergo much discussion. On the 21st of July Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the Bill, in a speech of moderate length; setting forth the principal reasons for the measure, of the broader kind, advanced in the House of Commons, and scarcely glancing at the details. He pointed out how the middle class of Ireland was unprovided with academical education, and how the want ought to be supplied; how the Legislature had to deal with a Roman Catholic population, and how impossible it would be to establish religious tests without creating a sectarian style of education. He declared that the Government were determined not to unprotestantize Trinity College, Dublin. He advocated a mixed education, as calculated to mitigate the asperities of religious dissension; and asserted the determination of Government to educate all classes in Ireland upon a system of perfect equality. He stated, in very general terms, the reason why no professors of theology had been directly provided for, since they could not have been provided for one class without providing them for all; while facilities had been afforded for the endowment of such professorships by the spontaneous exercise of private means. He avowed his belief that the rejection of the measure would be attended by the most disastrous consequences in Ireland; while he looked to the passing of it to produce advantages to that country of the most inestimable kind.

The Earl of Shrewsbury reiterated Sir Robert Inglis's saying that the Bill was "a gigantic scheme of godless education,

[M 2]
the Government having been overawed by the fanatic feeling of the English people. He entered into a defence of the Roman Catholic religion, against an attack made upon it as idolatrous, in a sermon preached by the Rev. A. Alford, M.A., at Rugby, on the 18th of May last. He urged the Ministers to withdraw the Bill for a season, and re-introduce it in a shape better suited to the wants and wishes of Ireland.

Lord Brougham, disclaiming ever having attacked the Roman Catholic religion, expressed his disbelief in its truth, and his distrust of its moral and political tendencies. He warmly advocated the measure as most wise and liberal, because it established colleges without religious tests, a principle, perhaps, even more strictly applicable to Ireland than to England, though it had also been tested by the success of the London University. He denied that it excluded religion because it provided only scientific and classic instruction: could not religion be taught to the youths by their parents or by their pastors of their own persuasion? Those, indeed, who called it a "godless" system of education meant that it was a priestless system. He did not like it the less because it had a tendency to bring about the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church. As to the assertion that the Roman Catholic clergy would reject an endowment—"Credat Judaeus." It had been said of them, "Ut malignos cessare faciam, otiosos reddam;" a maxim to apply which to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland none ever made greater sacrifices than that illustrious man, who has just paid the debt of nature, Earl Grey.

The Earl of Carnarvon attributed no improper motives to Government, but protested against the divorce of religion from education, and feared that such a precedent might be applied to Oxford and Cambridge.

The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the Bill, but took exception to the appointment of professors by the Crown, and to the omission of establishing a central university in Dublin: which need not be a college in itself, but might represent the three colleges, and possess the faculty of granting degrees.

The Bill was also supported by Lord Clifford, Lord Beaumont, and the Bishop of Norwich; opposed by the Duke of Newcastle.

The second reading was affirmed without a division.

On going into committee, the next day, Lord Stanley replied to Lord Lansdowne's suggestion that a central university should be established. He admitted that the grant of the power to confer degrees seemed a natural complement of the measure. The Government were of opinion that it would be incomplete without it: but the question required more consideration than it would now be possible to afford to it. Perhaps the most satisfactory course, on some accounts, would be to affiliate the new colleges with Trinity College, Dublin; but their lordships would be aware that there were difficulties in the way of such an arrangement. Then came the question, whether the new colleges ought not to be associated as a separate university, the general meeting to be held either at a distinct
place or alternately at one of the
colleges. It would obviously be
highly desirable, upon this and
other points, that the opinions
and wishes of the governing
bodies should be ascertained;
and for this and other reasons
delay seemed not inexpedient.
Ministers had this object dis-
distinctly in view; and, as he had
stated already, without the at-
tainment of it the measure be-
fore the House would be im-
perfect.
The Marquis of Lansdowne
suggested, that the formation
of London University out of
University and King's Colleges
would form an useful precedent.
After some few desultory re-
marks, the Bill passed through
the committee.
CHAPTER VI.

Colonial Policy—State of New Zealand—Mr. Somes moves for Papers respecting the Affairs of that Colony—Mr. Aglionby, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Mangles, and other Members impugn the Policy of the Government, and censure the Conduct of Captain Fitzroy—They are defended by Mr. Hope, Colonel Trevor, Colonel Wood, and Sir R. Peel, after which the Motion is carried—Mr. C. Buller brings the State of the Colony under the Notice of the House of Commons on the 17th of June, moving a Series of Resolutions, which leads to a protracted Debate—Speeches of Mr. Buller, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. G. Hope, Captain Rous, Mr. Barkly, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir Howard Douglas, Lord Howick, Mr. E. Ellice, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Sheil, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel—On a Division, the Resolutions are negatived by 223 to 172—The New Zealand Question again comes under Discussion on the 21st of July in the House of Commons—Mr. Ward presents a Petition from the New Zealand Company, praying the House to take Measures for allaying the Apprehensions felt by the Colonists, and for reviving the Public Confidence in the Company—On the same day Mr. C. Buller moves a Resolution expressing the regret of the House at the State of Affairs in New Zealand, and affirming the necessity of a Change of Policy—The Subject is debated for two Nights in succession—Outline of the Arguments adduced in opposition to and in behalf of the Colonial Policy of Government—Mr. Buller’s Motion is rejected by 155 to 89—On a subsequent evening it is announced that Negotiations are proceeding for an adjustment of the Differences between the Government and the New Zealand Company—The Oregon Question—Declaration of the President of the United States—Lord Clarendon brings the Subject before the House of Lords on the 14th of April—Answer of Lord Aberdeen—On the same day Lord John Russell in the House of Commons alludes to the same Subject—Sir R. Peel makes an unequivocal Declaration of the determination of Government respecting it, which is received with great cheering.

The intelligence received from New Zealand in the early part of this Session which announced this disastrous collision between the natives and the settlers at the Bay of Islands, terminating in defeat and serious loss on the part of the latter, produced considerable excitement in the public mind, more especially.
among those who were in any way connected with the colonists in those islands. As to the origin of these disasters opinion was variously pronounced. The New Zealand Company and its adherents loudly accused the policy of the Colonial Office and the administration of the Governor, Captain Fitzroy. Other parties charged the greater part of the evil which had arisen upon the Company itself. How far these charges on either side were founded in justice it is not necessary to determine. It may be observed, however, that the removal of Captain Fitzroy, which followed soon after the arrival of the intelligence above referred to, seems to afford an admission on the part of the Government of error and mismanagement in that quarter. These transactions were made the subject of several rather warm debates in the House of Commons. The first of these was on the 11th of March, when Mr. Somes moved for copies of all correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governor of New Zealand respecting the issue of debentures and the rendering them a legal tender in that colony, the taxes proposed in the Legislative Council, the outrages recently committed by the natives in the Bay of Islands, and a proclamation issued by the Governor of New Zealand allowing the sale of land by the natives at a less price than that fixed by the Act of the 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 36.

Mr. Aglionby seconded the motion, and after observing that he did not wish on that occasion to raise a New Zealand debate or open the whole question between the New Zealand Company and the Colonial Department, proceed-
the local Governor. He thought that as the funds of the New Zealand Company had now failed, and as they had suspended their colonizing projects, it was important that the Government should pay immediate attention to this subject.

Mr. Hope protested against the course pursued by Mr. Aglionby. He knew a fortnight ago, that all the information for which he now moved was at any moment at his command, and yet he made a speech, as if that information would be withheld. He had also said that he would not raise a New Zealand question, but, at the same time he suggested that the Government had been guilty of a breach of faith towards the New Zealand Company. Why did he not come boldly forward, make his charge, and endeavour to substantiate it? It had been stated out of doors that the New Zealand Company intended to proceed by impeachment against Lord Stanley for his misconduct as head of the Colonial Department, and that Lord Stanley had escaped from that House in order that he might not be called upon to answer those charges; and now Mr. Aglionby, acting on the bit by bit system, gave notice that he would make a charge on a future day against the noble Lord, when he brought forward a future motion? Having made several indignant comments on this extraordinary mode of proceeding, Mr. Hope proceeded to answer the questions which Mr. Aglionby had put to him. The Government had disapproved the debentures issued by the local Governor, and they had been withdrawn in consequence. He could not state whether Mr. Aglionby's information respecting the taxes imposed in New Zealand was correct or not, inasmuch as the Government, owing to some accident, had been an unusually long time without intelligence from that colony. But with respect to the outrages at the Bay of Islands, he had received accounts from New South Wales, which showed that troops had been sent for to Sidney in order to repress them. He denied that the Governor had not sufficiently vindicated the honour of the British flag; and also that he had made inquiry respecting some former outrages only from the murderers themselves. On the contrary the Governor had made inquiry among those who complained of the outrages, and was now exposed to much obloquy from them, because he would not listen to the suggestions of their hostile feeling. On the other subjects of interrogation he had no information to communicate. He concluded by calling attention to the fact, that either inferentially or indirectly, Mr. Aglionby had attacked everything that had been done by the Government in New Zealand.

Mr. C. Buller observed, that the honourable Under-Secretary had been very angry about matters which were not before the House, and very indifferent about those which were under discussion. He assured Mr. Hope that he should have an opportunity soon of defending his principal, Lord Stanley, if he desired it; for the report of the committee on New Zealand should not be allowed to sleep. They were not, however, to be taunted, if they demanded a preliminary inquiry into some circumstances before they brought forward that motion. If Mr. Hope had been so ready to produce information — which, however, he
England.

HISTORY.

had not to give, in five out of six points on which he had been questioned—why had he not placed it on the table a fortnight ago? The fact was, that this question of New Zealand was a sample of the government of all our colonies, from the imbecility of the Governor up to the total ignorance of the Colonial Department. In former times it was held that Englishmen carried their rights with them to whatever quarter of the globe they went; and it was on that principle they had founded those glorious colonies which now formed the most flourishing portion of the new world. But that principle had been abrogated ever since the country had possessed conquered colonies and convict colonies. How was New Zealand governed? There was nothing like representation there. The government was a pure despotism. The Governor and the Council made its laws, and the Council consisted of three Government officers and of three nominees of the Governor. So that the Governor had the power of nominating his councils, and of diminishing them when they did not act according to his will and pleasure. He then proceeded to show that Governor Fitzroy was not only incompetent, but also mischievously and dangerously incompetent to be trusted with the Government of a nascent colony. He entered into a severe criticism upon every action of Captain Fitzroy during his administration of the affairs of New Zealand, and concluded it by stating that the English Government had no right to trust the destinies either of the Europeans or of the natives to such a man. The Government ought to send out at once a keeper and a successor for Captain Fitzroy. They ought to recall him, not as a punishment, but as the only means of safety to a colony which never could be safe so long as it was entrusted to so foolish and incompetent a person.

Colonel Rice Trevor rose to vindicate his absent relative, Captain Fitzroy. The attack which had been made upon him could not reach him till five months from this time, and no defence could be made for him till five months more. As no recent accounts had been received from Captain Fitzroy, he must labour under these heavy charges till the next session of Parliament, for none of his friends had sufficient information on which to undertake his defence. He trusted, however, that the House would not consider these charges proved, until they were substantiated by evidence.

Colonel Wood protested against the two epithets which Mr. C. Bul-ler had applied to Captain Fitzroy, and trusted that in his cooler moments he would retract the terms "foolish and incompetent." He was sure that when information was received from New Zealand it would give a very different complexion to these transactions.

Sir W. James also complained of the violent and indecorous lan-guage which Mr. C. Buller had applied to his absent relative, who was the very soul of honour and chivalry. He trusted that the country would recollect that all these charges were made against an absent man, on imperfect infor-mation.

After a few words from Commo-dore Napier,

Sir R. Peel regretted that Mr. Aglionby, who seconded, had not
abstained, like Mr. Somes, who brought forward this motion, from all observations upon it. His friend, Mr. Hope, would have readily given them all the information in his power, and if they were going to impeach the conduct of Captain Fitzroy, it would have been as well had they waited till they had obtained the papers which they called for. He conceived that great injustice had been done both to his noble colleague (Lord Stanley) and to Captain Fitzroy, in the comments which had been made that evening on the conduct of both. He admitted that Mr. C. Buller had a right to call on the Government to send out a successor to Captain Fitzroy, but he thought he had no right to use the language which he had done, when he said that they ought also to send out a keeper for him. The New Zealand Company had not, indeed, appointed Captain Fitzroy, but it had approved his appointment, and, as a proof of it, he read a letter which that Company had addressed to Lord Stanley, through their secretary (Mr. Ward). He then recapitulated the circumstances of the case, as they had been stated before by the under-secretary for the Colonies, and expressed a hope that Mr. Aglionby would bring forward the charges which he had threatened, in a distinct shape as soon as possible.

Lord Howick rose to defend Mr. C. Buller. He imputed no blame to the motives of Captain Fitzroy, but he had a right and so had Mr. Buller, to condemn the judgment of that officer.

Mr. Mangles observed, that when the New Zealand Company wrote to Lord Stanley the letter which Sir Robert Peel had just read, they did not know that Captain Fitzroy, with whom they were in communication, had in his pocket a letter from Lord Stanley, explaining away the contract which had formerly been made between the Company and the Government. If the New Zealand Company had known of that letter, they would have thrown up their connexion with New Zealand at once, and would have been content to lose the money which they had already embarked in their attempt to colonize that island. Constituted as the New Zealand Company was, it could not bring an action against the Crown for the restitution of its rights, but it had done all that was in its power; it had appealed on the subject to a committee of the House of Commons, which had given a verdict on every point in its favour. But Lord Stanley had set that verdict aside, and the New Zealand Company would appeal on a future occasion to the House itself, in behalf of men who believed themselves to be deeply injured by the proceedings of the Colonial Office.

Sir R. Inglis was proud to call himself a friend of Captain Fitzroy, and rose to defend his character from the unjust imputations cast upon it in the course of this debate. He had never read a more one-sided report than that on New Zealand, and he could give but little credit to the conclusions at which it had arrived. He took the same view of this question as Her Majesty's Government, and if a division had been called for, he would certainly have voted in its favour.

The motion was then agreed to after some alteration had been made in the terms of it by Mr. Hope, who would not admit that Lord Stanley had made any agree-
ment with the New Zealand Company, on the 12th of May, 1843. On that point there was considerable dissension between Mr. C. Buller and Mr. Aglionby, on the one side, and Mr. Hope on the other; but a compromise was ultimately accomplished, which was deemed satisfactory.

A more lengthened discussion on the condition of this Colony took place on the 17th of June, when Mr. Charles Buller brought under the discussion of the House a series of resolutions relating to the policy pursued towards New Zealand. His task, he said, would have been light if he had only to call the attention of Parliament to the case of the New Zealand Company and the Government, but that case of private wrong was merged in the greater public mischief perpetrated by the Colonial Office, in its mismanagement of New Zealand. The colonization of New Zealand, after it had been successfully commenced by the New Zealand Company, had been marred by the interference of Her Majesty's Government, and a large body of emigrants had been cruelly, and in some cases fatally treated. He called upon the House to contrast the scheme of colonization adopted by the New Zealand Company with that pursued by the Colonial Office; and if he could make out that the plan of the Company was the most advantageous for the colony, and was founded on the soundest principles, and was best calculated to relieve the destitute population of England, and to create a flourishing and industrious population in New Zealand, then only would he ask the House to enforce for the New Zealand Company the agreement, which he said that it had a right to have carried into effect by Her Majesty's Government. After pointing out the great importance of New Zealand in a national and political point of view, and the fair field which it afforded for the development of the capital and labour of England, he showed that at the time when it was first colonized, strong reasons existed for colonizing it regularly, lest it should be colonized irregularly. The whole of the native population did not exceed 100,000 souls, and they were principally concentrated in the northern parts of the island. Was that a circumstance which ought to prevent any other country from colonizing the southern parts of it, which were almost totally unoccupied? or the northern parts, which were almost all left uncultivated? It was wicked to deny the right of civilized man to cultivate the wilderness. He was bound, however, to treat the savage with kindness, and to communicate to him the advantages of his civilization. He showed that the New Zealand Company, in their attempt to colonize that island, had never attempted to pillage the natives, but had made them an ample compensation for the land purchased of them by setting apart for them a certain reserve of land after it had been brought into cultivation. The Colonial Office, however, thought that its duty was discharged towards the savage when it had got for him a large price for his land, and had not taken any measures to apply it to his future amelioration. He then entered into a minute history of the injudicious proceedings of the colonial authorities in New Zealand, from the time of the conclusion of the treaty of Waitangi down to the present time. He
vindicated the conduct of the New Zealand Company, and showed that their settlements had been founded on a scale of liberality and munificence hitherto unknown in the history of English coloniza-
tion. The question of gain had always been a very subordinate consideration with them, as their principal object had been merely to protect themselves from loss, whilst engaged in diffusing the arts and industry along with the laws and language of England. Whatever jealousy they had expected to encounter, they never expected to meet any from the Imperial Government. He admitted that their letters to Lord Stanley had been very long, and perhaps somewhat deficient in respect, but Lord Stanley ought not on that account to have allowed his temper to have overcome his sympathy for so numerous a body of his countrymen as had embarked on a system of emigration in New Zealand. All that those people asked for, was, to be allowed to continue their toil unmolested; but official jealousy and petty resentment had so warped the mind of his lordship, that he, had given his approbation to measures which had marred all their prospects of future success. He then entered into a discussion of the land question, between Lord Stanley and the New Zealand Company. He contended, in the words of the Select Committee of last session, that the New Zealand Company had a right to expect to be put in possession by the Government, with the least possible delay, of the number of acres awarded to them, and that the Company had that right as against the estate of the Crown, without reference to the validity or other-wise of its supposed purchases from the natives, all claims derived from which had been surrendered. After condemning in the most severe and pointed terms the conduct of Lord Stanley, in having repudiated the engagement into which Lord John Russell had entered, and in having broken his own, he called attention to the fact that the New Zealand Company, after expending 300,000£ of its own, and 300,000£ more on credit obtained from the public, had not yet obtained the grant of a single acre of land. Its capital was exhausted, its proceedings were suspended, and, what was worse, the unhappy emigrants had been debarred from all access as owners to the land which they had purchased with hard cash in England. The crops which they had raised as cultivators, had been set on fire, and their lives had been menaced; and when they had applied for redress to the Colonial Office, that redress had been coldly and heartlessly refused. They now apprehended a general massacre; and Captain Fitzroy, on whose eccentric conduct he animadverted with great vehemence, had prohibited them from arming to defend themselves. The policy of that officer, who ought never to have been sent out as the governor of such a colony, had inspired the New Zealanders with overweening confidence, and our countrymen with fierce resentment; and the consequence would be, that the first would perish under the attacks of the last, as they would be no more in the hands of Englishmen than mere children in the hands of full grown men. The war, of which no one could foresee the consequence, was already begun between the two
HISTORY.

races; and if it continued, no long time would elapse before the country would hear news respecting it, which would make humanity shudder. Having occupied nearly four hours in giving what he called the history of the war of the Colonial Office against the latest English colony, Mr. Buller expressed his deep regret that Lord Stanley had put down the most promising experiment of colonization that had ever been attempted by England. It was just what he expected from that noble lord; but it was at the same time, that which he called upon the House most decidedly to condemn. It was its duty to show the country that the despotism of the Colonial Office was not uncontrolled, and that the grievances of its children in foreign lands, were certain of redress when regularly brought before it. He then moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider the resolutions.

Mr. M. Milnes seconded the motion, and contended that Mr. C. Buller had made out a case for the interference of the House. He eulogized the munificent spirit in which this attempt at colonization had been made, and showed that it had excited the greatest admiration in foreign countries. When he saw that Lord Glenelg had discouraged this project of colonization as well as Lord Stanley, he could not think that it was from desperate wilfulness, but from some prejudice which haunted the Colonial Office, that this generous proceeding had been thwarted by the present Colonial secretary. He excited the commiseration of the House by reading a letter from a gentleman of his own rank in life, and who had left Wakefield for New Zealand with all the appliances necessary to render emigration successful, in which he stated that his house and crops had just been reduced to ashes, and that he and his family were living in daily terror of their lives from the threats of the enraged savages around them.

Mr. Hope commenced his observations by defending Lord Stanley from the unjust aspersions cast upon him by Mr. C. Buller. He denied that his lordship was influenced by any hostility either to colonization or to the New Zealand Company. His lordship had entered into the discussion of this subject with that company in the spirit of perfect fairness; and as a proof that he had done so, he (Mr. Hope) read a resolution of its directors, signed by Mr. Somes as chairman, offering their acknowledgments for the generous spirit in which his lordship had done justice to the objects of the company, and their cordial thanks for his readiness to concur in their measures for the government of New Zealand. He then defended the policy of the treaty of Waitangi, and contended that the right of the Crown to land in New Zealand did not arise so much from the right of discovery as from the cession of the chiefs. He next proceeded to vindicate Lord Stanley from the charges of fraud and deceit, and of dereliction of duty, which had been preferred against him, because he had made the company's title conditional on their proving the legal validity of their purchases of land from the natives before the island was a British colony. He showed that the construction put by Lord Stanley on the agreement of November,
1840, was correct, and denied that Lord John Russell had ever given an unconditional assignment of land to the company in pursuance of that agreement. He was not prepared to justify all the acts of Captain Fitzroy, but he was convinced that in many cases Captain Fitzroy did himself injustice by the scanty information which he sent home. He thought that Captain Fitzroy had done his best to put the company's settlers in possession of their lands; and to justify that opinion, he read several documents which had recently come into the possession of the Colonial Office. In reply to the allegation, that the Colonial Office was chargeable with all the disasters of the colony, he insisted that they were mainly attributable to the hasty proceedings of the New Zealand Company in taking possession of that island without authority from the Crown. The unfortunate massacre at Wairau arose from the transactions forced upon their agent by the precipitate conduct of the New Zealand Company in seeking to obtain possession of a disputed piece of land. He then proceeded to give an account of the state of the colony according to the latest advices which the Colonial Office had received. Mr. C. Buller had furnished the House with an account of it, resting on the authority of Dr. Evans, which had excited general sympathy and commiseration. Dr. Evans left the colony on the 7th of December last, and he (Mr. Hope) had information from it up to the 19th of February. Up to that date no collision had taken place between the settlers and the natives, and no apprehension was then felt with respect to the designs of the natives. He had seen a gentleman who left Auckland on the 28th of January. The settlers and the natives in that district were on an amicable footing, and no collision was apprehended. At the Bay of Islands some disturbances had occurred; but, on the whole, he felt justified in declaring that the apprehensions entertained by Dr. Evans were not realized two months after his departure from the colony. It was true that Captain Fitzroy had sent for troops, but he declared at the same time, that he did not want them for active operations, but for the maintenance of order, considering that their presence would encourage the loyal, and would also discourage the disaffected. After admitting the responsibility of the Colonial Department for the actions of Captain Fitzroy, and after regretting that in some instances he had shown himself deficient either in judgment or in temper, he mentioned it as a matter of just exultation to that gallant officer, that the colony was already able to support itself, and was even beginning to pay its own expenses. He then entered into a consideration of the various resolutions proposed by Mr. C. Buller, and said that he could not be induced to give them his support. If the assent of Government to this motion would pacify the different parties in New Zealand, he would willingly agree to it; but convinced as he was, that a declaration on the part of the House, that the Crown had a right to all the waste lands of that island, would combine all the native tribes in one vast conspiracy against us, he must protest on behalf of the Government against the course now proposed by Mr. C. Buller.
The debate having been then adjourned, was resumed the next evening by Captain Rous, who said that he rose for the purpose of giving the directors of the New Zealand Company, who had been described as philanthropic gentlemen, who had bought their shares for the benefit of mankind, an opportunity of replying to some grave charges which had been brought against them. He contrasted the proclamation issued by the New Zealand Association in 1837, containing a frank declaration, that it was their intention to take possession of no land in New Zealand without first purchasing it from the natives, with the present doctrines of the New Zealand Company, that they had a right to seize on any waste land there which was at present unoccupied. He showed that when the New Zealand Association merged into the New Zealand Company, 1600 shares at 25L per share, or 40,000L. had been set aside for the members of the New Zealand Association, who were now members of the New Zealand Company; and he wished to know for what property, if any, in New Zealand that large sum had been so transferred. In 1839, the New Zealand Company carried over 216 cabin passengers and 909 artificers in twelve ships to New Zealand, where they were landed on a desert shore and exposed to the insults of the natives; and if Lord Palmerston, who was then at the head of the Foreign Office, had placed an embargo on those ships and not allowed them to start, he would have done good service to the country. Colonel Wakefield then, with the assistance of a whaler, purchased 20,000,000 acres from the natives, for a number of combs, blankets, Jew's harps, &c.; and by the publication of that circumstance the shares of the company were at once raised two per cent. in the London market. He then entered into a history of the proceedings of the New Zealand Company up to the time of Captain Fitzroy's arrival in the island, when he found the colony in debt, no money in the treasury, and the moral influence of England destroyed by the fact that Englishmen had met the natives on the field of battle, and had fled before them. Captain Rous then proceeded to vindicate the policy and conduct of Captain Fitzroy with respect to the several charges alleged against him; viz. with respect to the issuing of the debentures, which were at that moment at par, the abolition of the Custom-house and harbour duties, which had been universally evaded by smuggling, and he defended him from the accusation of having countenanced the murderers of Wairau, and having withdrawn them from justice. Captain Rous laid the blame of that massacre on an officer of the New Zealand Company acting in direct opposition to the orders of the Colonial Office. Having thus vindicated the Governor, he proceeded to charge the New Zealand Company with having obtained money from the public upon false pretences. The members of it had formed themselves into a company in 1839, but did not receive their charter of incorporation until 1840; and yet they had sold land in New Zealand before they obtained that charter. After gaining in that manner a very large sum of money, and dividing among them-
selves a dividend of 10 per cent. till 1842, they then declared themselves insolvent, and incapable, in consequence, of performing their engagements to their servants. He charged them with having enticed labourers to go out to New Zealand on delusive representations. They told those parties, that if they could not find employment elsewhere, they would always find it in their service; and yet they had afterwards cruelly and heartlessly discharged them, after having first sent them twenty-two miles inland, in the hope that they would desert. He made these charges openly against the New Zealand Company, and should be glad to hear the directors of it explain them away, if they could. Notwithstanding the report of the committee of the House of Commons, he should certainly move his amendment, that the treaty of Waitangi ought to be inviolably maintained. Though that treaty might be inconvenient, yet as British gentlemen they were bound to maintain its stipulations. He hoped that the House would join with him in not allowing a lawless and tyrannical company, like the New Zealand Company, to trample upon the rights of the New Zealanders. He hoped that some how or other the House would address Her Majesty to withdraw their charter from them; for the sooner that company was extinct, the better it would be for society, for England, and for the world.

Mr. Aglionby protested against the justice of the charges made by Captain Rous against the company; but declined on the present occasion to enter into a refutation of them. The details of them all had been inquired into in the previous session by the select committee, and on every one of them the company had received a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Barkly said that he could not subscribe to the statements made by the Under Secretary for the Colonies, which affirmed the infallibility of that department. He argued that Captain Fitzroy's conduct had from the first been most imprudent and inexplicable, and that most of the errors committed by him ought to have been guarded against beforehand by specific instructions. He suggested for the consideration of Government the propriety of buying up all the possessions of the New Zealand Company in that colony.

Sir R. H. Inglis said that the great fallacy contained in the speech of Mr. C. Buller was, that in dealing with the natives of New Zealand, whom he erroneously represented as savages and cannibals, we were dealing with a people with whom the people of England were not justified in dealing on terms of equality. If Mr. C. Buller's statement were correct, then the treaty of Waitangi might be what he called it—a sham; but believing, as he did, that the natives of New Zealand had such notions of property as enabled them to recognise dominion over it, and knowing, as he did, that our own Government had deliberately made a solemn recognition of their right to exercise that dominion, he (Sir R. Inglis) could not acknowledge Mr. C. Buller's principle, that every acre on which the New Zealanders had not employed a plough, was as much the property of the New Zealand Company, or of any other first comer, as if it were an uninhabited country.
From the moment you recognised the independence of New Zealand, you lost the right of dealing with its lands, as the New Zealand Company had done. Sir R. Inglis proceeded to vindicate the missionaries of New Zealand from the charges of Mr. C. Buller, and to claim for them the credit due to their exertions in promoting the civilization and Christianizing of the island. He then contended that we had proceeded in an entirely wrong course in establishing our intercourse with New Zealand, and he supported the views of Mr. Hope by vindicating the Colonial policy of the present Government.

Mr. Hawes complained that Captain Rous and Sir R. Inglis had drawn away the attention of the House to collateral and irrelevant questions. He fully subscribed to the conclusions of the committee of the last Session; but he thought that they would require some modification now, as our information on the subject was enlarged, and the dangers of the colony were more imminent. The speech of Mr. Hope had given him no satisfaction, and held out no promise of a remedy for the existing evil. He then entered into a minute criticism of that gentleman's statements, and contended that all the distress, danger, and insubordination of the colony had arisen from the misgovernment of the Colonial Office, which could not perform any of its duties well, because it had too many duties imposed upon it.

Sir Howard Douglas supported the views of Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Hope. He contended that it was the duty of Lord Glenelg to have prevented the foundation of this colony in the first instance under the auspices of the New Zealand Company. The treaty of Waitangi must now be maintained. The New Zealanders knew its stipulations, and if our Government intended to violate them, it would be as well for it to be prepared with the means. The force at present there, was wholly inadequate, there being only one regiment there, and not a single field gun. Something must be done to remedy the existing evils of the colony. He suggested to the Government to raise New Zealand into that higher order of colonial establishments which were entitled to a free representative system, and to call upon the New Zealand Company to surrender their charter, and, in case of their non-compliance, to annul it.

Lord Howick agreed with Sir H. Douglas so far in wishing to see a representative Government, but he would not follow him into his irrelevant reflections upon the Company. He should pass on to the real question involved in this motion; namely, whether the policy of the Colonial Department towards this colony was calculated to promote the interests either of England, or of the settlers, or of the natives. He then took a review of the policy of the different Administrations in this country since 1831 towards this colony, and, although he was under-secretary for the colonies at that time, admitted that the recognition of New Zealand as an independent state in that year was a mistake. Of all the colonial administrations, that which was least to blame was that of Lord John Russell. His despatches bore traces of a more profound and liberal policy towards New Zealand than those.
of either his immediate predecessors or his immediate successors. He admitted that all the difficulties of New Zealand arose before Lord Stanley came into power, and that noble lord had nothing to answer for, with the exception—a very considerable exception nevertheless—of the appointment of Captain Fitzroy. He then proceeded to contend that the policy pursued towards New Zealand might be judged of by its fruits; and the House knew well how bitter those fruits had been. In commenting on the conduct of the New Zealand Company, he expressed his exceeding joy and satisfaction that these magnificent islands had been saved to the British Crown by its exertions; for it was quite clear that without them they would have been lost to us, and appropriated by another country. He contended that the scheme of colonization adopted by that company had been wisely conceived, and that its directors had shown great ability and disinterestedness in carrying it into execution. He then proceeded to refute, point by point, the different arguments advanced by Mr. Hope, in his speech of the former night, and contended that this obstruction of settlement, which had given rise to all the evils of New Zealand, had been created by our having taught the natives the lesson that it was the best mode of raising money for their land from the settlers. He lamented the timidity and pusillanimity with which Captain Fitzroy had acted on several occasions in cases of collision with the natives, and which were utterly unworthy of any representative of the British Government; he showed that they had led the natives, in the first instance, to cease to respect our authority; and, in the next, to despise and defy it. Injurious as such conduct must have been to the settlers, the Colonial Office had not even written a despatch to Captain Fitzroy enjoining him to abstain from it in future. He further complained that Captain Fitzroy had not allowed the white men to protect themselves, which they were perfectly competent to do, but had positively refused to interfere with the natives, and had absolutely permitted them to commit any act of aggression and injustice they pleased. Was such a policy calculated to benefit the natives? or was it calculated to produce those tragic events which subsequently occurred, and that sacrifice of life which every man of humanity deplored? His decided conviction was, that that dreadful tragedy was traceable to the wretched policy of the Colonial Office towards the natives; and he said that the blood of the gallant gentlemen which was then shed called out to Parliament for more efficient protection to British subjects. In consequence of the frightful consequences with which that policy had been attended, their fellow-subjects in New Zealand had appealed to them for redress, and if they performed their duty conscientiously, that appeal must be successful.

Mr. E. Ellice declared that, in his opinion, the Government of a former day had acted unwisely in allowing the first batch of emigrants to sail to New Zealand, under the auspices of the New Zealand Company, without the license of the Crown; and that the New Zealand Company had acted with equal, if not greater,
impropriety in sending them out, without ascertaining the status in which they would be considered by the Crown upon arriving there. He also did not conceal his opinion, that in the main the New Zealand Company had conducted themselves with sound discretion in all their relations to their settlers from the time in which they had arrived in that colony. On the other hand, it appeared to him that everything had been done by the Colonial Office that it was possible for any Government to do to mar the rising prosperity of that new colony. He would not, however, waste time by considering further the occurrences of the past, as his object was to ascertain what the Government intended to do with respect to this colony in future. First of all he wished to know what construction the Government intended to put upon the treaty of Waitangi—a matter most important to the future prosperity of New Zealand. Next he wished to know whether they intended to govern it as a penal colony; and, if not, what were to be its future institutions? Was it to be governed by the Colonial Office by means of such instruments as Captain Fitzroy? Not that he meant to join in the cry which had been raised against Captain Fitzroy. He thought that Captain Fitzroy's policy was wrong, and inconsistent with that which the country expected to proceed from a gentleman who had been a member of that House; but he made every allowance for the difficulties of Captain Fitzroy's position, all of which were not of his own creation. He likewise wished to know how the Government proposed to deal with the New Zealand Company? Mr. Barkly had proposed that the Government should purchase up the interests of that company. He could not concur in that proposition—first, because it would cost a great deal of money; and, secondly, because he did not see who were to take the place of the company in regulating emigration to New Zealand, supposing that it should disappear from the scene. He thought that the New Zealand Company had been of inestimable value in regulating that emigration; but at any rate it had a right to know what the Government intended to do with it. He also called upon the Government to give the House some information as to the future expense of this colony. The Government was now sending a regiment there. Why, then, the Ordnance Department must step in—barracks, commissariats, and public works, would be wanted for the troops. His opinion was, that from this day henceforward the establishment for the colony of New Zealand would cost this country 100,000l. a year. For some time past he had been at a loss to discover the authority under which taxes had been levied in New Zealand. At present it was governed as a dependency of New South Wales. But there was a grave question whether it was a dependency of that colony. Many thought that it had been made an independent colony when Captain Hobson was sent out as its independent governor. If it were not at this time an independent colony, did the Government intend to bring in a Bill to constitute it one? If such were the intentions of the Government, then came another question—how were they
to establish a representative council within it? If this colony should flourish and become populous, it would not be sufficient to send out one regiment; the Government would be compelled to send more; for your settlers would not submit in patience to the absolute despotism of the Colonial Office, nor was it clear that he should recommend them to do so. He was told that already insubordination had displayed itself among them; and the only mode of remedying it was by giving them some degree of self-government. Again, the Government was going to establish in New Zealand a great agricultural colony. It was, therefore, important to consider what the Government intended to do with respect to the title to land within it. Did they mean to establish in that colony all the complicated system of English law on the tenure of land? Did they mean to establish the law of primogeniture with all its various accidents? Or did they mean to make land a mere chattel property? If they did not resort to some such change, scenes of great confusion would soon take place in this new colony. He hoped that the House would receive from some member of the Cabinet an answer to some of the questions which he had just put; for if the administration of this island should be left entirely to the Colonial Office, continual complaints of its misgovernment would be forwarded to that House year after year, and grant after grant would be demanded for the support of the forces necessary to keep it in subordination. He doubted whether the present difficulties of the colony would have been brought upon it, if the agents of the Colonial Office had acted with temper, discretion, and moderation. He thought that Lord Stanley would have acted with greater wisdom, if he had made use of the New Zealand Company for the administration of the island, instead of making war upon it. He should certainly vote for going into committee upon Mr. C. Buller’s resolutions, more from a sense of justice to the unhappy victims of the policy which had been pursued in New Zealand, than from any hope of remedying their past grievances. It was impossible that we could go on further at haphazard with respect to this colony. The New Zealand Company was ruined— their settlers were exposed to the insults and outrages of the natives and their capital was exhausted by the misgovernment to which they had been subjected. They had a right to appeal to the House of Commons for some remedy; and he called upon both sides of the House, without wasting more time in criminations and recriminations, to enter at once into the grave consideration of that appeal.

Mr. Cardwell declared his intention to vote against the motion of Mr. C. Buller. Though he could not acquiesce in the opinion of Mr. Ellice, that it would be a waste of time to enter into a defence of the conduct of the Colonial Department, or into an investigation of the conduct of their assailants, he agreed with him in believing that the rights of our fellow-countrymen in New Zealand, and of the aborigines, were the real subjects of interest in this debate; and he should therefore endeavour to confine his observations to those topics. Mr. Ellice wished the House to direct its
attention to nothing else than the future government of this colony; but he (Mr. Cardwell) could not understand how the House could consider the future, without directing its attention to the history of the past, and to the condition of the present. All the difficulties in which the colony of New Zealand had been involved, had arisen from the non-settlement of the land question. At present all the claims to land were settled, or were in a course of amicable settlement, with one exception. That claim stood on different grounds from all the rest; for whilst other settlers only claimed a confirmatory title from the Crown, the New Zealand Company claimed an unconditional grant of land founded on an agreement made with the British Government in November, 1840. He then entered into an elaborate argument for the purpose of proving that the view taken of that agreement, first by the Select Committee of last Session, and subsequently by Mr. C. Buller,—was erroneous. He next replied seriatim to the arguments advanced by Lord Howick in his speech of the former night, and insisted that those who contended that Lord Stanley had put a wrong construction upon that agreement, were guilty of flagrant wrong and of gross injustice towards his lordship. That construction was dictated by an overwhelming sense of duty and by the inflexible demands of justice, and not by anything like official jealousy or petty resentment, as Mr. Buller had represented. He likewise showed that Lord Stanley had neither repudiated Lord John Russell’s engagement nor broken his own; but that he had in every instance been actuated by a conscientious desire to discharge his public duty, without either partiality or prejudice for the natives on one side, or for the British settlers, or the New Zealand Company on the other. He maintained that in justice the House could not consent to Mr. C. Buller's resolutions, and that, even if it could, it would be injudicious to do so, as even Lord Howick, who had drawn them up, had declared them to require modification from the lapse of time, and as Mr. M. Milnes had denounced several of them as incompatible with the existing circumstances of New Zealand.

Mr. Mangles confined himself to a single branch of the subject. He discussed the policy of the Church Missionary Society and of the Colonial Department, with respect to the aborigines of the country, and the effects of that policy on the interests of Great Britain, and on the welfare and prosperity of the British settlers. He entered into a long statement for the purpose of proving that the Church Missionaries had been the cause of all the mischief which had occurred in the colony of New Zealand, and called upon the Government of this country to discontinue their policy now and for ever. He also found fault with the Government for having indulged the whims, and for having truckled to the violence of, the natives; and contended that it would be compelled to apply severe correctional discipline to them before long, when they had burnt a few more British houses, and massacred a few more British subjects. The want of resolution and energy displayed by Governors Hobson, Shortland, and Fitzroy, in their intercourse with the natives, was incomprehensible. He
wondered how long British rule would continue in India, if the civil and military functionaries of the East India Company were to submit for an hour to such premeditated acts of defiance and rebellion as had been openly committed, not once, but repeatedly by the chieftains of New Zealand? Fortunately, our policy in India presented a remarkable contrast to our policy in New Zealand; and it would have been well if the determination exhibited by Sir C. Metcalfe, in hanging up in the midst of a Mussulman population not only the actual assassin of Mr. Fraser, but also the native prince who had paid for his assassination, had been exhibited by the British Governor of New Zealand in dealing with the authors of the massacre of Wairau.

Mr. Colquhoun observed, that the argument of Mr. Hope on the first night of this debate was a perfect demonstration that Lord John Russell had put the same construction on the treaty of Waitangi, and on the agreement of November 1840, as had been put upon them by Lord Stanley; but it was insufficient to prove that the condition of New Zealand was so favourable and so flattering that it did not require the notice or interposition of Parliament. On the contrary, it appeared to be so full of danger, that Parliament was imperiously bound to consider whether it could not find a remedy for it. He looked upon it as a proof of the inefficiency of our system of colonial government, and called the House to consider whether it could not devise an advantageous reform for it. He lamented the form in which Mr. Charles Buller had worded his motion, but thought that the treaty of Waitangi, even though it were unwise, ought to be religiously observed. If the natives were strong, they would compel us, and even if they were weak, our own sense of justice ought to induce us, to adhere to it. If the House confirmed any such propositions as those which Mr. C. Buller had brought forward with regard to a population which he described as savage and cannibal, and others as warlike and intelligent, and if the Government seized upon the lands of that population on a principle of policy which Mr. C. Buller had ably expounded, and which Sir R. Inglis had still more ably refuted, it would strike a blow against English colonization and English honour more severe and violent than any which had been previously inflicted upon them. He called upon the Government, in conclusion, to cease to defend the past, and to declare how they intended to change and modify the future.

Mr. Sheil pointed out the injustice of Lord Stanley's conduct in not carrying out the engagement made by Lord J. Russell in 1840 with the New Zealand Company. It had never been disputed that that company had made a large outlay of money in consequence of that agreement; and yet, owing to the interference of Lord Stanley, who put upon that agreement a sense which Lord J. Russell had publicly repudiated, it had never yet received a single acre in return. That was "a great fact," which no sophistry could elude. He then analysed the constitution of the committee of the last Session which had inquired into this subject, and which, he contended, was most unfavourable
to Lord Stanley. It consisted of ten Conservatives and five Whigs, and yet it came to a report strongly inculpating that noble lord. Lord Stanley had stated that the report of that committee was not unanimous, and that it had been carried by narrow majorities. In those majorities were to be found the names of Mr. Milnes, Mr. Charteris, Lord Jocelyn, and Lord F. Egerton, all supporters of Her Majesty’s Government; and so strong was the conviction of the last nobleman, that he absolutely moved an amendment on the report still more condemnatory of Lord Stanley even than the report itself. The committee’s report produced no effect upon the mind of Lord Stanley, although it did upon the mind of the public. When it was found that the Government would not act on the report of a committee of its own nomination, the great merchants of London assembled and agreed to a petition, which was also denunciatory of the conduct of his lordship, and which called upon Parliament for immediate redress of the injuries sustained by the settlers in New Zealand. That petition was presented by John Masterman, was signed by George Lyall and John Pattison, and would be supported by Lord John Russell. Here was another “great fact;” the bankers, the traders, the great merchants of the capital and of the metropolis of the commercial world, denounced the conduct of Her Majesty’s Government. What would be their answer to it? Would they tell the House that their policy had been successful? They could not, for the colony was on the verge of ruin, its trade and agriculture had been stopped, the settler had been converted into an exile, and was now trembling for the safety of his family from the lawlessness of the savage, which the timidity of the Government had nourished into ferocity. As Lord Howick told them last evening, the blood of Englishmen, profusely shed, cried out against their policy; and he, therefore, trusted that the decision of the House would be such as would prevent the interests of New Zealand from being administered in future in splenetic authoritiveness, and in fractious sophisticsation.

Sir J. Graham concurred with Lord Howick in tracing the difficulties of the present state of affairs in New Zealand to two causes—the first, the contentions which had arisen as to the proprietary rights of land; and the second, the absence of all control over the lawless spirits now in that island. He then entered into a narrative of some length, to show that the contentions to which he had alluded arose out of the binding efficacy of the treaty of Waitangi, and its inconsistency with the compact made between Lord J. Russell and the New Zealand Company. He justified the conduct of Lord Stanley at great length in the whole of these transactions, and observed that though he did not wish to inculpate Captain Fitzroy in order to exculpate the Government, he must mention the circumstances in which that officer had disobeyed the instructions of Lord Stanley, in order to justify his recall. He readily admitted that great allowances ought to be made for the difficulties of Captain Fitzroy’s position, but still he thought that
it was impossible to overlook the disobedience of orders of which he had been guilty, in issuing an inconvertible paper currency, in refusing to incorporate into a militia the settlers and such natives as they could place reliance on, and in repealing all the customs' duties of the island. Mr. Sheil had commented on several divisions which had taken place in the committee of the last year, and had concluded that they turned on points impugning the conduct of Lord Stanley. They were on two resolutions—the one impugning the conduct of all previous Governments, and the other the local Government of New Zealand. In reply to Mr. Ellice's question as to the construction Government intended to place on the treaty of Waitangi, he observed that by that treaty the Queen was entitled to all the rights of sovereignty in New Zealand, consistent with her engagements to its inhabitants, which were, that they should be protected in their lands and possessions so long as they wished to retain them, and that they should enjoy all the rights and privileges of British subjects. He thought that that treaty ought to be religiously observed. What Government intended to do with respect to land in that colony was this,—within a time, to be limited, to call on all persons, whether natives or settlers, to come in and prove and register their titles, and at the expiration of that time the right of the sovereignty of the Crown to all unregistered lands would accrue. After the registration it would be open to the local Government to place a small tax on all waste lands to which a title had been made out, and in this manner he thought that the Crown would become possessed of a large portion of unoccupied land. With respect to the New Zealand Company, instructions would be sent out to put them in possession of land within the limits assigned to them; and in pursuance of the arrangement of 1843, they would receive it on a *prima facie* title, liable to be upset when a better title was produced. He admitted that the present state of affairs in New Zealand required to be met by an increase of force there. To the question, what institutions were to be given to New Zealand? he replied, that it was the wish of Her Majesty's Government to give municipal institutions to all the settlements of the New Zealand Company. The plan of giving to the island a representative government was full of difficulty, for it was premature to admit the natives, and dangerous to exclude them. As to the law of succession to land and the law of primogeniture, he replied that as a principle of law, British emigrants carried with them British law to whatever colony they went, and that any departure from that principle was an exception from our general system. He then recapitulated the difficulties with which Lord Stanley had had to contend in the management of New Zealand. If he had erred, and he did not admit that he had, he had done so from the humane and generous motive of maintaining the interests of the unprotected natives. The proposition then made to the House was to condemn the policy of Lord Stanley, and to pass a censure on his "splenetic authoritativeness and official sophistication." Such a proposition the Ministers considered a censure upon
themselves; and as they felt that they did not deserve it, they entertained the strongest confidence that the justice of the House would protect them from it.

Lord J. Russell had entertained a hope, on the opening of this debate, that the time had at last arrived when the difficulties of this young colony and the means of rescuing it from them would be considered, but that hope was disappointed; for Mr. Cardwell and Sir J. Graham had both involved the question in party and political considerations, by declaring that if Lord Stanley was now in a position of some difficulty, it was owing to the mistakes of his predecessors. As the blame of the whole of these transactions was thus thrown upon him, he gave a detailed history of his connexion with the New Zealand Company, and of the proceedings which terminated in the treaty of Waitangi. He insisted that the obligations of that treaty, and the engagement which he had made in November, 1840, with the New Zealand Company, were not incompatible with each other, and in confirmation of his own opinion quoted that of the Select Committee of the last Session. His advice to the Government was—"execute your treaty both in spirit and in letter—don't injure the aborigines, but, on the other hand, don't break faith with the New Zealand Company." He then entered into an examination of the conduct of the local Government of New Zealand, and contended that though it might not have erred in intention, it had erred gravely in judgment. He argued that from the improper indulgence with which the natives had been treated with respect to their titles to land, and to the abolition of customs' duties, they had been encouraged to form a deliberate design to abandon our sovereignty. It, therefore, became necessary that the Government should tell the country what they intended to do. It was its duty to see that a colony, in which there were 14,000 British born subjects and 100,000 natives, should not be endangered by the mal-administration of any person at the head of the Colonial Department. He then animadverted on the plan of government which had been opened by Sir J. Graham. His singular scheme for placing a local tax on wild lands would not give satisfaction, as it was already known that the nonpayment of that tax was to be a ground of confiscation. The fears of insurrection in New Zealand had been ridiculed, as weak and visionary; but he had no hesitation in saying that a real insurrection would, in all probability, follow such madness and injustice. His opinion formed upon recent events now was, that the Ministers ought to take means for introducing, within a year, or eighteen months at most, from this time, a representative government into New Zealand. He expressed his readiness to go into committee on this subject with Mr. C. Buller. If the House entered into that investigation, it would console itself, within a very few days, with this reflection—that although it was engaged in a task that was unpalatable to the Government of the day, it was laying the foundation of a great colony, perhaps of a great empire, which would extend English institutions, English love of liberty, and the English name
and language to the most distant parts of another hemisphere.

Sir R. Peel, after some observations on the importance of the present question, and of the colony recently established in New Zealand, proceeded to remark that the real question at issue was whether the House would leave the care of that colony in the hands of the Executive Government, or take it into its own especial direction. The House was now in possession of the intentions of the Ministers with respect to the future Government of New Zealand, and was therefore capable of judging whether those intentions were worthy of support or not. Representative government was, in his opinion, suited to the colony of New Zealand. The colony was not a penal colony, and therefore the objections which existed to such an institution in New South Wales at an early period of its history did not exist in New Zealand. He did not, however, think that it would be wise to establish a representative system there in connexion with a proprietary company here, as it would have a tendency to render the government of the colony more complicated even than it was at present. He considered that it would be most important to maintain the New Zealand Company in its present powers. He thought that it might be made a useful instrument in the administration of New Zealand, not interfering in affairs of State, but aiding the Government as a great commercial company in regulating and promoting emigration. He then proceeded to oppose the motion, on the ground that it affixed, and was intended to affix, a censure on Lord Stanley, and entered into the land question, defending the proceedings of Lord Stanley upon it from their commencement to their close. If, under such circumstances, they passed a vote of censure, they would pass it upon one who had not yielded to the influence of a powerful party which had many supporters on both sides of the House, but who considered that the regard due to the honour and good faith of his country, compelled him to maintain a national engagement, which controlled the avidity of the powerful and the strong, and guaranteed the rights of the weak and unprotected.

Mr. C. Buller made a concise reply to the arguments of Her Majesty's Ministers, which he designated as a singular specimen of shabby and miserable shuffling, as bad as Pennsylvanian repudiation, without its openness and boldness. They had given no guarantee to the House that the past misgovernment of New Zealand would not be renewed; for, instead of giving the settlers a representative system, they fobbed them off with municipal institutions.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the committee. . 172
Against it . . . 223

Majority against it . 51

The New Zealand question, though it underwent so full a discussion in the debate of which the foregoing summary has been given, again became the subject of a lengthened investigation, in the House of Commons, towards the end of the session. A strong sensation was excited in the public mind by the alarming intelligence which continued to be received from New Zealand of the hostile
disposition and violent conduct of the natives, and the precarious tenure on which the lives and properties of the settlers depended. On the 21st of July, a petition was presented by Mr. Ward from the New Zealand Company, praying the House "not to separate without taking measures calculated to allay the apprehensions prevalent among the colonists of New Zealand, and to revive confidence in the Company, by which its usefulness would be restored, the friendly communication between the colonists and the aboriginal races renewed, and the prosperity of New Zealand secured." and on the same day, Mr. C. Buller proposed a resolution which he prefaced with a speech of considerable length, that "The House regarded with regret and apprehension the state of affairs in New Zealand, and that those feelings were greatly aggravated by the want of any sufficient evidence of a change in the policy which had led to such disastrous results." A debate ensued, which was continued by adjournment on the following evening, in which the recent and former policy of the Colonial Government, the history and proceedings of the New Zealand Company, the transactions with the natives about the purchase of lands, the merits of the treaty of Waitangi, the administration of Governor Fitzroy, and the policy and personal conduct of Lord Stanley, were again keenly and rigorously canvassed. Many of the points now contested were the same as had been so fully debated upon Mr. Buller's former motion, and it is therefore needless to recur to them. The advocates of the New Zealand Company pressed hardly upon Lord Stanley, whom they represented to have been actuated by feelings of enmity to the Company, and that the construction which he had placed upon the treaty of Waitangi was inconsistent with their rights and with the colonization of New Zealand. With respect to the recent disasters in the colony, Mr. Buller and the speakers who concurred with him attributed them entirely to the policy of the Government. They denied that they could be, with any justice, ascribed, as Lord Stanley had alleged, to the conflicting engagements which the Government had made with the Company by the agreement of 1840, and with the natives by the treaty of Waitangi. It was contended by Mr. Buller and his friends, that the true cause of the recent outrages was the impunity extended by Captain Fitzroy to the perpetrators of the murders in the south of New Zealand. From fear of irritating the natives, Captain Fitzroy had placed himself and the colony completely at their mercy: but Captain Fitzroy had recently stated to his Council, that if the colony was in a defenceless condition, it was not his fault, for he had repeatedly placed the defenceless condition of it before Her Majesty's Government at home. The House had now before it the result of Captain Fitzroy's policy, and for that policy Lord Stanley was responsible. They strongly censured the Colonial Office for the undefended state in which the island had been left, and the want of an adequate force to defend the lives and property of the settlers. They referred also to the promising language held out by Sir Robert Peel in the former debate, in which he had made a declaration favourable to the creation of a representative
government in New Zealand, and the establishment of local self-government by municipal bodies; but they complained that no indication had been given by the Colonial Office of an intention to realize these promises. It was true that Captain Fitzroy had been removed from his office, but it was no satisfaction to the public that he was made the scapegoat, unless they saw the Government bona fide adopting a different course from that hitherto pursued. These arguments were enforced by several members. Mr. Roebuck, in addition, commented in strong terms upon the conduct of the missionaries, upon whom he laid most of the blame of the recent disasters. He alleged that the Colonial Office was under the sway of missionary influence, through Mr. Stephen the Under Secretary, who governed Lord Stanley, being himself governed by the missionaries. Mr. Roebuck's attack upon the latter class of persons was warmly repelled by Sir R. H. Inglis as unjust and unfounded; and the insinuation upon Mr. Stephen, which, however, Mr. Roebuck qualified by a subsequent explanation, called forth emphatic panegyrics upon that gentleman, from Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Labouchere.

On the part of the Government, the arguments urged by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Under Secretary Hope, the Attorney General, and other speakers, completely exculpated Lord Stanley from the blame of the late transactions. In answer to the imputation that the Colonial Office had been actuated by a spirit of hostility towards the Company, they referred to the instructions given by Lord Stanley, on the 27th of June, to the successor of Captain Fitzroy, in which he had stated that the early settlement of the Company's claims was an object of more paramount importance than the opening of questions of strict right, and the carrying on of an unfriendly controversy. With regard to the blame laid on the Government for not providing troops for the defence of the colony, it was denied that Captain Fitzroy had made such requisitions for more troops as he had stated to his Council, and observed that the members of the Government alleged that statement with as much surprise as Mr. C. Fuller had. When the colony was first settled, Lord John Russell had determined that 100 men should be the whole amount of force sent out for its protection. Remonstrances were made against that determination, but Lord John persisted in it, and declared that no greater force could be sent out. The next correspondence showed that a vessel of war was sent out to New Zealand with orders to cruise off its coast, and along with it 150 more soldiers. Afterwards Lord Stanley directed the militia of the colony to be enrolled; and the non-enrolment of the militia was an act of Captain Fitzroy, in direct defiance of his orders, and was one of the grounds of his recall. Lord Stanley had since directed a regiment to be sent to New Zealand, and had caused letters to be written to the admiral on the Indian station, requesting him to send an armed steamer to that colony. Moreover in the Australian colonies there was now, and would be in future, a force of 4,000, instead of 2,500 men, which hitherto had been stationed there. The late disturbances were not occasioned by any act of the
HISTORY.

Government; they were caused by the dislike of the natives to any regular government, and by Heki's desire to exhibit a warlike spirit in resisting the authority of the Queen. It was not true that Lord Stanley had supported Captain Fitzroy in all his proceedings: on the contrary, Captain Fitzroy had been recalled on account of Lord Stanley's dissatisfaction with his financial policy, his neglect to embody the militia, and his hasty legislation. The promises which had been held out by Sir Robert Peel with respect to the establishment of a representative government in New Zealand had not been departed from; Sir Robert Peel had spoken with reference to a future period: such institutions would not be practicable in the present condition of the colony. It was indispensable that the treaty of Waitangi should be adhered to. If it were meant that the Government should do its best to put the Company in possession of the land at the earliest possible period, by legitimate means, there was no question between the two parties; but Government would not be justified in guaranteeing to the Company certain amounts of land without reference to the title of the natives. The original impolicy was in the instructions given by Lord Normanby to Captain Hobson, in 1839, acknowledging New Zealand as "a sovereign independent state." But however unwise such pledges might be, they must now be maintained on the ground of expediency, as well as of good faith.

Upon a division, Mr. Buller's motion was negatived by 155 to 89; majority, 66.

A few nights afterwards, on the vote being proposed, in a committee of supply, of $2,565l. for New Zealand, Mr. J. A. Smith stated that negotiations had been resumed between the Colonial Office and the New Zealand Company, and that the result only wanted the final approval of Lord Stanley, who was unavoidably absent from town; but he asked, if the hope of a favourable issue were not realized, whether Sir Robert Peel would afford another opportunity, before the close of the session, for some remarks on the present state of New Zealand? Sir Robert Peel promised to do so, but expressed "a strong desire—a very strong desire"—to co-operate in the colonization of New Zealand, and to bring the differences with the Company to a conclusion. Mr. Hope stated, that a gentleman quite unconnected with the subject had been called in to give his advice, and he was now engaged in arranging the matter for his full consideration.

A question of vital interest, in connexion with our foreign relations, was stirred in both Houses of Parliament shortly before the Easter recess—our controversy with the United States as to the territory of the Oregon. The inaugural address of the new President, Mr. Polk, which reached England at this time, contained a passage which created strong apprehensions in the public mind of an intended encroachment upon our rights in that direction.

On the 4th of April, Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords, introduced the subject, with a view to elicit from the Government some information as to our relations with the United States upon this question, and the course it was intended to pursue in case Congress, acting upon the
the express opinion of the President, should proceed to take possession of the country. His lordship, after briefly noticing the conduct of America towards Texas, and the extraordinary terms in which Mr. Polk had declared the unequivocal right of the United States to the whole territory, temperately reviewed the grounds upon which the British claims were founded, and concluded by expressing his anxious hope, that while whatever could be justly claimed should be readily conceded, the Government would not shrink from vindicating, if necessary, the nation’s honour, and upholding her interests.

Lord Aberdeen said, he would willingly lay before the House the details of the negotiation upon the subject of the Oregon territory, and appeal to them for his entire justification in the face of Europe; but although this might hereafter be necessary, it would now certainly be impolitic. He declined to enter into an examination of the British title to the territory in dispute, but proceeded to explain the course the negotiation had taken since the signing of the treaty of Washington, and quoted the expressions of President Tyler in his message of the 19th of February, as indicative of a friendly feeling, and of a desire that the question might be brought to an amicable solution. In a fortnight after, however, Mr. Polk had delivered his inaugural address, in which he claimed for the United States an undisputed title to the whole country. It was, indeed, to be observed, that this speech did not possess the force of an official document, as no ministry had been formed, Congress was not in session, and it formed no part of legislative proceedings; but it was still worthy of the most serious attention. Our position was precisely the same as it had been for the last eighteen years, under the treaty of 1827. The provisions of that treaty had been prolonged for an indefinite period, subject to the right of either party to terminate it by giving a year’s notice. This could not be done without a vote of Congress, and that body would not assemble until December; so that sufficient time was still left to bring the matters in dispute to a satisfactory conclusion. The negotiation had commenced, and would continue upon the principle of an amicable adjustment by the mutual concession of extreme claims; and although he was daily accustomed to see himself described as “pusillanimous, cowardly, and base,” he was perfectly satisfied that those vituperative terms might be translated as applicable to conduct consistent with justice, reason, and common sense. No one was ever more ardently desirous of peace, or disposed to make greater sacrifices to preserve it, but there were limits which could not be passed; and although our character and position enabled us to regard with indifference matters respecting which other countries might be justly more sensitive, our honour must never be neglected, and we might owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to adopt a course which was repugnant to all our inclinations. With the most anxious desire for peace, he still trusted that this question might be amicably concluded; but if not, we possessed rights, clear and unquestionable, “which,” continued the noble earl, amidst loud and general cheering, “by the blessing of God, and the support
In the House of Commons on the same day, Lord John Russell called attention to that part of the message of the President of the United States, which related to the territory of Oregon. It was not his intention, he said, to enter at all into the question of the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government, or even of their policy on this very subject of Oregon, neither was it his wish by any observations which he might then make to embarrass their proceedings. But the inaugural address of President Polk had taken the question out of the ordinary course of diplomatic arrangement, and required some notice on the part of the members of that House. That distinguished functionary had adopted a course entirely new, which, if it were not met with something unusual on their parts, would cause questions of great national importance to be decided hereafter by popular addresses from the head of the Government, and by the popular action resulting therefrom. The President, in his message, had alluded to the annexation of Texas to the United States, an allusion which he only noticed for the purpose of showing that the present policy of the executive Government of the United States tended to territorial aggrandizement. In his next sentence the President declared his intention to assert and maintain by all constitutional means the right of the United States to that portion of their territory which was situate beyond the Rocky Mountains. "Our title," said he, "to the country of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children." In consequence of this declaration, he (Lord John Russell) felt compelled to call the attention of the House and the country to this question, in order that they might see how far the President was justified in saying that his title to the country of the Oregon was clear and unquestionable, and in declaring his intention to take it into his possession without any regard to those treaties, which were generally the bonds of peace between independent nations. There were three modes by which a title might be acquired to a country like the Oregon; the first was by ancient discovery; the second, by treaty; and the third by discovery, ancient or modern, followed by occupation and settlement. He then entered into a statement of considerable length for the purpose of showing that if the title to the Oregon rested on ancient discovery, England could put in a claim far superior to that of the United States; that if it rested on treaty, we had a claim that was undeniable, whilst that of the United States had no ground whatever to stand on; and that if it rested on modern discovery, the discovery of Columbia, made, carried on, and authorized by regular officers of the British Government and the subsequent settlement of the territory surrounding it by British subjects, gave us a title which the American Government could not displace. Captain Vancouver had discovered the river Columbia; his lieutenant had sailed ninety miles up its stream, and British subjects from Canada had erected eighteen forts on its banks, and
had long been carrying on a favourable trade there. He then gave a history of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States respecting this country, and traced them from their commencement to the period when the existing convention was formed in 1827 between Mr. Rush on the one side, and Mr. Huskisson on the other. A new circumstance had now arisen. The President of the United States had made a peremptory claim to all this territory, and had called upon the citizens of the United States to go forth with their wives and children to take possession of it. Now, Columbia was becoming of more importance each succeeding year. The Government ought, therefore, to insist on a speedy solution of this question; for there was danger lest the citizens of the United States should disturb British subjects in the enjoyment of their property on the Oregon, and should thus produce a collision between the two Governments. He was not prepared to say that Great Britain should abate any of her just pretensions, nor where we should draw the line between the Americans and ourselves. He thought, however, that we could not accede to a proposal less advantageous than that made by Mr. Canning in 1827, with any regard to our own interests. He had heard it said, that the value of this territory was a matter of indifference to us; but it was not a matter of indifference to us whether our just rights were to be compromised by what he must be permitted to call a blustering announcement. It was not a matter of indifference to us, that the means of communication between Columbia on the one hand, and our possessions in India and China on the other, should be surrendered to a foreign power. It was not a matter of indifference to us, that the tone and character of England should be lowered in any transaction which we carried on with the United States. He should have abstained from entering into this question, if it had been left as a diplomatic transaction between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Buchanan, as the agents of the British and American Governments; but as it had been taken out of their hands, he could do what the Minister of the Crown was precluded by his position from doing, he could state to the people of England what were their rights. Having made that statement, he should leave the whole matter in the hands of Government, and he had no doubt that they would consult the interests of the country and the honour of the Crown.

Sir Robert Peel could not be surprised, and could not feel regret, that the noble lord had taken the course which he had pursued. He was of opinion, that, whilst these matters were pending in negotiations between the two Governments, it was politic to abstain from exercising the right of discussion on subjects calculated to excite popular feeling, unless there were cogent reasons to the contrary. If the noble lord had thought it right to depart from that course on this occasion, he ought not to be held responsible for the consequences; for it appeared that this question had been withdrawn from the cognizance of those to whom it had been entrusted; and that a popular appeal had been made to the passions of the people in the United States by those who ought to have dis-
countenanced such an appeal. The noble lord had said that a Minister of the Crown spoke on such a question as the present under a responsibility to which he (Lord John Russell) was not liable. That was undoubtedly true, and he should therefore abstain from following the noble lord through his statement, as he could not do so without implying opinions from the expression of which he ought to abstain. He felt, however, that it was open to him to inform the House of the general state of our negotiations with the United States on this question. In the year 1818, the northern boundary of the possessions of the United States and of Great Britain, westward of the Rocky Mountains, was defined. No agreement was made as to the country beyond the Rocky Mountains; but a convention signed between the two Governments in 1818, which was to continue for ten years, gave a right of joint occupation to the subjects of each country. In 1824, and again in 1826, Mr. Canning made several attempts to effect an amicable adjustment of our respective claims with the American Government. Those attempts entirely failed. At the end of ten years the convention expired. A new convention was framed in 1827, which continued in force for ten years the convention of 1818, with this proviso, that the convention of 1827 should not necessarily determine by the lapse of time, but should extend beyond the term of ten years, and should terminate after a year's notice from either party, when the rights of both should revive. That was the convention which now affected the territory of the Oregon. Mr. Pakenham, our Minister, had been directed in 1842 to form an amicable arrangement of the claims of the two countries on equitable terms. Sir R. Peel read a message of President Tyler, dated 3rd of December, 1843, for the purpose of showing that he had expressed an equal desire to come to an amicable arrangement. Nay, more, on the 19th of February, 1845, about a fortnight before this inaugural address was delivered by President Polk, President Tyler, in reply to an address from the Senate of the United States, asking for information relative to the negotiations pending on this question with England, observed,—'I have only to say that, as the negotiations are still pending, this information cannot be given. Considerable progress has been made in the negotiations which have been carried on in an amicable spirit between the two countries, and I hope that they will be speedily brought to an amicable termination.' He (Sir Robert Peel) could confirm the language of President Tyler respecting the amicable spirit in which the negotiations had been carried on; but he could not confirm his statement as to the progress of the negotiations, and to his hopes of an amicable termination. On the 5th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk made his inaugural address as President. Since that time we had received no communication from our Minister, who had only been able to communicate the message, but had not had time to make any comment on it. The Government of President Polk had been very recently appointed, and no diplomatic communication, as far as he was informed, had taken place with it. He thought it highly probable that Mr. Pakenham would have
continued with the present Government the negotiations which he had commenced with the last; but he had no information on the subject. He trusted that the negotiations would be renewed. At no very distant period they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favourable termination, but if the proposals of the British Government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the Government of the United States, to which we could accede, he should not object on the part of the Government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two Governments. He still hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be made. He must, however, express his deep regret that, while the negotiations were still pending, the President of the United States should, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies than a friendly termination of them. Such an allusion was not likely to lead to such a result as the friends to the real interests of both countries desired. He regretted not only the allusion, but also the tone and temper in which it was made. As the subject had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered “that we have a right to this territory of Oregon which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.”

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the House followed this announcement.

In consequence of an intimation which Sir Robert Peel gave at the termination of his speech, that it might be expedient for the House not to express any further opinion at present on this subject, the subject dropped after a declaration from Lord John Russell, that he could not submit any motion on this subject to the House until all the papers connected with it were laid on the table by Her Majesty’s Government.
CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous Measures—Bill for the Relief of the Jews from Municipal Disabilities—Speech of the Lord Chancellor on its Introduction—Remarks of the Bishop of London, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Brougham, Campbell, and Colchester—Speech of Sir R. Peel in moving the Second Reading in the House of Commons—The Bill is supported by Lord John Russell, and other Members, and opposed by Sir R. H. Inglis, and Mr. Plumptre—It is read a second time by a majority of 91 to 11.—The Bill is passed—Earl Powis renew his attempt in the House of Lords to repeal the Act for merging the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor—The Duke of Wellington opposes the Proposition—After a Debate Lord Powis's Motion is negatived by 129 to 97—Bill for the amendment of the Poor Laws in Scotland—Its Principal Provisions—It is strongly opposed, but eventually becomes Law—Lord Ashley's Bills for the Regulation of Juvenile Labour in Calico Print Works, and for the better care of Lunatics in Asylums—They are adopted with some Modifications by the Government, and are carried—Sir R. Peel proposes Measures for the Regulation of Banking in Scotland and Ireland—Nature and Details of his Schemes—They are adopted with little Discussion—The Commons' Enclosure Bill—Its objects—Review of the Session—Lord John Russell, on a Motion for Papers, enters into an Examination of the Legislative Results of the Session and the Policy of the Ministry—He is answered at length by Sir James Graham—Remarks of Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Sheil, and other Members—Close of the Session on the 9th of August—Address delivered by the Speaker, and the Queen's Speech—Parliament is prorogued till the 24th of October—Concluding Remarks on the Session—Novel Combinations of Parties, and growing Preponderance of Commercial Policy—Conclusion.

A FURTHER step was taken in promotion of that policy wherein so much advance has been made of late years,—the removal of civil disabilities from persons professing forms of religion different from that established by the State,—by a Bill introduced by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst early in the present Session. The object of this measure was the relief of persons of the Jewish persuasion from certain tests which had previously been required from them upon their election to municipal offices. In
moving the second reading on the 10th of March, the Lord Chancellor in a lucid speech explained the inconsistencies and absurdities of the present system, by reference to the cases of Sir M. Montefiore, Messrs. Salomons, Louisa, Cohen, and Rothschild. Each of these gentlemen were then magistrates, some for several counties, some also were deputy Lieutenants, and all might be elected to the office of High Sheriff. In the city of London they were not only eligible to this latter office, but if they refused to serve, they were liable to a very heavy penalty; yet if they aspired to a dignity which was the ordinary reward of an honourable performance of the sheriff’s duty—that of alderman, they were excluded by a clause in the form of declaration required, which, while it added nothing to the obligation of the oath, could only be subscribed by a Christian. Nothing could be more unjust than thus to impose a responsible and onerous office, and to debar those who discharged it of their just reward, and nothing could be more impolitic or unwise than this exclusion. If the oaths were first tendered and taken, the act of indemnity would protect the alderman who refused to subscribe the declaration, and in some towns this course had been adopted; but in London the Court of Aldermen had required that the declaration should be first subscribed, and had thus exercised a power of exclusion to which they were in no degree entitled. The object of the present measure was to remove these difficulties and hardships, and to assimilate the course to be pursued with respect to the Jews to that already taken in favour of all the Christian sects, and even in some cases of the Jews themselves. He was most anxious that the Bill should pass; and he drew from the experience of foreign countries, and especially of Prussia, the conclusion that the removal of Jewish disabilities would produce the most happy results.

The Bishop of London said, that he would not oppose the Bill, but he protested against being precluded by forbearance on this occasion from hereafter resisting any attempt to obtain the admission of the Jews to Parliament.

The Marquis of Lansdowne reminded their lordships of the failure of two former measures for the same object as an evidence of the advantage gained by agitating such questions. He trusted that the Bill would be passed unanimously.

Lord Brougham expressed his extreme satisfaction at the introduction of the measure, which he advocated upon principles of justice and toleration.

Lord Campbell hoped that the Bill was to be regarded only as an instalment of that full and complete justice which the Jews deserved to receive.

Lord Colchester intimated his disapproval of any larger measure of relief.

The Bill was read a second time without a division. Having passed through the Upper House, it came down to the Commons, where the second reading was moved by Sir R. Peel on the 17th of July. In introducing the measure on that occasion he explained, that the impediment to the admission of Jews to municipal office existed in consequence of the Act of 1828, repealing the Test and Corporation Acts, and substituting a
declaration instead of the sacramental test as a passport to office. That declaration was, in most cases, to be made subsequently to the admission of the candidate into office; and the passing of the Annual Indemnity Act relieved him afterwards from the necessity of making it at all. But with respect to corporate offices, the declaration substituted in lieu of the sacramental test was to be made either within one month before the party was admitted into office, or at the time of his admission. Doubts, however, existed as to the law upon the point. It had been held by the Court of Queen's Bench that there was nothing in the words of the law which prevented that declaration from being made after the party had entered into office. But on an appeal to a court of error that judgment had been reversed, and the law at present was considered to be that the declaration must be made previous to the admission of the candidate into municipal office. It was, therefore, incumbent on the proper municipal officer to insist that the Jew should make it before his admission. The practice of requiring that previous declaration was not, however, universal. In many corporations—for instance, at Portsmouth, Birmingham, and Southampton—they acted as if the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench were correct, and the consequence was, that in those places there were Jews among the town-councillors. The object of the present Bill was to introduce an uniform practice throughout the country, and to remove the existing obstacles to the admission of Jews into all corporations. At present there was no legal impediment to the admission of Jews to the magistracy or to the deputy lieutenancy of counties; and many Jews of late years, as, for instance, Mr. Rothschild and Sir M. Montefiore, had been deputy-lieutenants. A Jew might also be the sheriff of a county—nay, more, he was compellable to serve that office—and of late years his attempts to refuse serving had been resolutely rejected by the Privy Council. A few years ago there was some doubt whether a Jew could be sheriff of a city or town corporation; but Parliament had altered the law, and had expressly admitted the Jews to such shrievalties. Mr. David Salomons had served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex with universal respect and admiration; and when he was elected alderman by his fellow citizens, was excluded from the office because he was called on to make the declaration previously to his admission into it. The statement of that fact alone was a sufficient justification for the introduction of the present Bill. Sir R. Peel then reminded the House, that when in 1828 Lord John Russell brought in a Bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, he (Sir R. Peel) had suggested a form of declaration to be substituted for the sacramental test previously taken. Every person entering upon office was, within one calendar month before his admission, to sign that declaration. The Jew would have had no objection to sign that declaration; but when the Bill went up to the House of Lords words were inserted in it which formed the impediment of which the Jews now complained; for they were called upon "solemnly and sincerely to testify and declare upon the true faith of a Chris-
tian." The House of Lords—the authority which originally inserted the words constituting the difficulty—had now withdrawn them, and had sent the House of Commons a Bill which he thought that the House could scarcely refuse, as it contained the declaration in the form in which it passed the House originally in 1828. The object of the Act of 1828 was intended, not to impose new disabilities, but to relieve Dissenters from the Church from certain existing disabilities under which they then laboured. Now, unless that Act were repealed, the Jew would be worse off than he was before the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act; for the sacramental test was to be taken after the party had been admitted into the office; and then came the protection of the Annual Indemnity Act; but now the declaration was to be taken before admission, and therefore operated upon the Jew as an exclusion. The Jew was therefore entitled to relief; and as Parliament had relieved the Separatists, the Moravians, and the Quakers, who scrupled to make any declaration on the true faith of a Christian, he hoped that it would extend the same favour to the Jew's. The measure of which he now proposed the second reading, would be acceptable to their feelings as was proved by the petition which he had presented from them that evening, and would be personally gratifying to himself, as he was convinced that a body of men so distinguished for their benevolent feelings and their commercial and scientific acquirements ought to have every facility for admission into municipal office.

Sir R. Inglis observed, that Sir R. Peel's speech on this subject had not been more conclusive to his mind than similar speeches made by Lord J. Russell, Mr. Macaulay, and by his late lamented friend Mr. R. Grant, on the other side of the House. Sir R. Peel had, in his opinion, been guilty of a great legal and historical error, in stating that the impediments to the admission of Jews into municipal office had been created by the Act of 1828, and by the declaration then inserted in that Act. Nothing was more clear than this, that no Jew had ever been admitted into municipal office in this country, up to the year 1828. Before he could enter into such office, the Jew had to take an oath upon the Gospels, or upon the cross, or upon some other Christian symbol; and to take such an oath was discordant to his feelings, and abhorrent to his conscience. He denied, too, that the law on this subject was uncertain. How could it be uncertain, after the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench upon it had been reversed after a solemn appeal to a court of error? He believed that the declaration which it was now sought to repeal, had been drawn up by the House of Lords in its present shape, for the express purpose of excluding from office the Jewish-born subjects of Her Majesty. As the Bill now stood, it was a Bill for the naturalization of a whole nation, for the Jews still called and considered themselves a nation. It gave the same privileges to the German-born Jew as to the British-born Jew, and that too, without calling upon him to take an oath that he would bear good and true allegiance to Her Majesty, or to give any other security for his good
behaviour. By the terms of the present Bill, which was specially intended to admit individuals like Mr. Salomons and Sir M. Montefiore into corporate offices, those offices were open to all foreign Jews, without exception. He did not see anything in the circumstances of the Jews which entitled them to that special favour which was now claimed for them. We must not, out of compliment to the liberality and charity, and scientific acquirements of the Jews, hazard the continuance of the Christian constitution of England. Dr. Arnold, who belonged to a very liberal school of ecclesiastical policy, had declared that though he would give the Jews the *jus commercii* and the *jus connubii*, he would not give them the *jus suffragii* or the *jus honorum*; for England, he said, ought to be a land of Christians. He implored them not to destroy, for the sake of a handful of Jews, the identity of the British constitution with that Christianity which had been so long its glory, and, he would also add, its defence. If he were told that in Belgium and in France the Jews were admissible to office, he would simply reply, "True, they are admissible, but as yet they have never been admitted." The Governments of Belgium and France gave the Jews the admissibility, but refused them the admission to office. He regretted that Sir R. Peel had lent the sanction of his name to this Bill; but such was his opinion of its impolicy and inexpediency, that he had no hesitation in moving that it be read a second time the day three months.

Mr. Plumptre seconded the motion. The measure, which was most unsatisfactory to a great majority of the people of England, was completely of a piece with several other measures which had passed the House during the last two sessions, and which were disreputable to Parliament as a Christian legislature, and to the Government of Great Britain as a Christian Government. He was convinced that if the House should pass this Bill into law, it would forfeit the favour of Almighty God, and draw down upon the country the displeasure of the Most High.

Lord J. Russell observed, that Mr. Plumptre had put the question upon grounds which he found it difficult to notice, and yet impossible to avoid. Mr. Plumptre said, that in passing this Bill the House was neglecting its duty, and provoking the displeasure of the Most High. If that were true, Mr. Plumptre ought not to be content with negativing it, but ought to bring in another without delay, repealing all the laws by which Jews were enabled to hold the offices of high sheriffs and magistrates of counties. He was afraid that if Mr. Plumptre were to introduce such a Bill he would not be able to act upon it, for his argument was this:—"That every person admitted to political office should always hold opinions in conformity with the majority of the two Houses of Parliament, or, in other words, with the Church of England;" and that argument stood on the narrowest grounds of religious intolerance. Mr. Plumptre stated, that on this question he was acting upon most sincere conviction. So, too, was he (Lord John Russell); and his sincere conviction was, that by communicating as widely as possible the privileges of the British constitution, and by diminishing as
far as in them lay the rancour of religious animosity, the House would bring down upon itself, and upon the country, the blessing of the Most High. Sir R. Inglis had again stated his objections to Sir R. Peel’s measure for relieving the Jews from certain disabilities, but without weakening in the slightest degree the case which Sir R. Peel had made out. He admitted that the House of Lords, when it altered the declaration contained in the Act of 1828, as sent up to it from that House, did intend to exclude the Jews from every description of political office; but Sir R. Peel had anticipated the answer to be given to the argument which Sir R. Inglis had drawn from that fact, by showing that the House of Lords had repented of its former error, and was now of opinion that exclusion from municipal office, at least, ought to be done away with. He (Lord John) was of opinion, that the Jews had a right to the privileges which he trusted were now about to be conferred upon them. When they were born in the country, and performed towards it the duties of citizens, and bore true and faithful allegiance to the Queen, they had a right to claim all the privileges of British-born subjects, and it was injustice to withhold such privileges from them. If Jews were aliens, the law would deal with them as with other aliens, and this Bill would not give any more rights to a German Jew than it would to a German Christian. Lord John Russell then proceeded to express his satisfaction that Sir R. Inglis would not have upon this occasion the assistance which he received a session or two ago from Mr. Gladstone, whose absence he regretted, or from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose silence he admired. Having quoted extracts from the speeches of these two righthearted gentlemen against the policy of relieving the Jews from any of their existing disabilities, he owned that he was not credulous enough to suppose that the Jews, when they got this Bill, would give up their claim to be admitted to still higher privileges. He was quite confident that they would not—nay, that they ought not. They had a right to such privileges, and he hoped that it would not be long before they obtained them. He maintained that Sir R. Inglis had taken a one-sided view of the opinions of Dr. Arnold, on this subject, availing himself of all that was exclusive, and rejecting all that was liberal in them. Either let him take the theory of Dr. Arnold, which he (Lord J. Russell) held to be unsubstantial in its entirety, or let him not quote partial extracts from it for the purpose of keeping the Jews out of the pale of the constitution. He should heartily give his vote, not only for this measure, but for that larger measure of relief also, which both Mr. Gladstone and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said must follow if this measure were once carried.

After a few words from Mr. Trealawney, Mr. M. Milnes, and another gentleman, in support of the second reading, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 91 over 11 votes. The second reading was then carried, and with little further discussion on the subsequent stages, the Bill became law.

In the House of Lords, on the 2nd of May, Earl Powis renewed an attempt which he had made
without success in the preceding session, by moving the second reading of his Bill to repeal that part of the Act of the 5th and 6th William IV., which provided for the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor; his Bill decreeing the separate continuance of those sees, and the erection of the bishopric of Manchester; which in the original Act was made contingent on the amalgamation of the Welsh sees. Lord Powis abstained from retracing the ground which he had traversed on introducing his Bill in two previous years; and briefly urged the injury to the inhabitants of the two dioceses, numbering 396,000, and dwelling in a district more difficult of communication than any other part of the country, by enlarging the extent of the diocese and giving it only one instead of two bishops.

The Duke of Wellington moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. He defended the arrangement now sought to be repealed; and in doing so, referred for his authority to the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—the heads of the Church, whose object had been to render the Church more efficient, and to win for it greater affection from the people. The House could not now go back to alter the measure of William the Fourth, which was unopposed in that House. By preventing the union of the two sees, the operation of that part of the Act which provides for establishing the bishopric of Manchester would be suspended. The two sees of St. Asaph and Bangor would benefit by the arrangement; for while the extinction of the bishopric of Bangor would contribute 4,750l. to the ecclesiastical fund, the united see would obtain 3,900l. from the extinction of the sinecure rectories, or, including other allowances from the ecclesiastical fund, 5,000l., which would go to provide for larger clerical salaries and three additional archdeacons, thus greatly increasing the efficiency of the clergy. Several peers, lay and clerical, contended against this view, that the feelings and interest of the Welsh people would be injured; and that if necessary, which was confessed, the see of Manchester ought to be provided for independently, the additional bishop either being at once admitted to the House, or taking his seat by rotation. Of the spiritual peers, the Bishops of Bangor, London, (an Ecclesiastical Commissioner,) and St. David's, supported the Bill. After a long debate, the second reading was negatived, by 129 to 97.

It only remains in recording the proceedings of the session of 1845, to mention some few measures of considerable public importance, which were added to the Statute Book, though our limits will only admit of a very brief notice of them. Among these was a Bill for the amendment of the poor laws in Scotland, introduced by the Lord Advocate, and founded mainly on the recommendations of a Commission which had inquired and reported to Parliament on this subject. The chief objects of this Bill may be concisely enumerated in the words of Sir James Graham, in the debate upon the second reading. He described them as follows:—"Provisions had been made for local inspection; for a responsible supervision by a Board sitting in the capital; for perfect publicity; for an appeal to the sheriff of the county (which was given for the first time) on the
part of the poor man to whom relief was refused; for empowering the sheriff to order relief, and, if the quantum were too small, for a power of appeal, without expense, to the central Board, which had complete power, without limitation, to deal with the quantum of relief; on the other hand, if the quantum was too great, the parish might appeal to the Court of Session. Provisions had also been made for subscription to lunatic asylums; for the education of pauper children; for medical attendance; and for building poor-houses in large cities."

This Bill encountered some able opposition in the House of Commons, where it was opposed by several Scotch members, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. James Oswald, Mr. Edward Ellice, Mr. David Dundas, Sir John McTaggart, Mr. Fox Maule, and Mr. P. M. Stewart. Mr. Redington, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. M. Bellew also inveighed against certain clauses which affected the settlements of Irishmen in Scotland. A motion made on the committal of the Bill, by Mr. Oswald, with a view to its rejection, was lost on a division, by 141 to 47.

In the House of Lords, where it was taken in charge by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Bill was principally opposed by Lord Campbell, who declared that without alteration it would prove very injurious to Scotland. He applauded the not yielding to popular clamour by providing compulsory relief for the able-bodied, which tended to encourage improvident marriages and the birth of large families—one main cause of the misery in Ireland. He objected to the provision which made an English temporary resident in a Scotch parish, liable to assessment on his "means and substance," although he might be also assessed in England; while a Scotchman would be exempt if assessed in another Scotch parish. Lord Campbell strongly recommended the postponement of the Bill to another session, with a view to its improvement. It, however, went into committee, and with very trifling alteration was read a third time without a division.

Among the minor, but not least valuable, fruits of the session, are to be ranked two Bills which were introduced by Lord Ashley, but which were subsequently taken up and carried through by the Government. One to regulate juvenile labour, in calico-print-works—a supplement to Lord Ashley's humane exertions in former sessions, for the protection of persons employed in factories. The other, to provide for the better care of lunatics. In introducing the latter measure, Lord Ashley startled the House by some distressing statements of the abuses to which the law had been perverted in the treatment of pauper lunatics. The Bill was at one time threatened with a determined opposition by Mr. Thomas Duncombe; but the feeling of the House was strongly in its favour, and an amendment hostile to it was rejected by a very large majority.

To the commercial legislation of this year are to be added two Bills brought in by Sir Robert Peel for the regulation of banking in Scotland and Ireland, based on similar principles to that by which he had remodelled the English banking system in the preceding year. The following condensed summary of Sir Robert Peel's statement on introducing his two schemes, will best explain the nature of the
HISTORY.

alterations which they were de-
signed to effect. He stated that by
his measure of the preceding ses-
sion, the issues on the Bank of Eng-
land were limited to 14,000,000l.
in promissory notes on securities; any excess over that amount to be
based on bullion. The future
issues of other banks in England
and Wales were limited to the
average amount of their issues for
the twelve weeks preceding the
27th of April, 1844. The House
had sanctioned those measures on
the assumption that a promissory
note represents a certain quantity
of gold, definite in quality and
weight; and that with an unregu-
lated issue there was no practical
guarantee for the permanent con-
vertibility of the paper. Thus far
experience was in favour of that Act:
there had since been a period of
extraordinary commercial activity
and speculation, especially in ma-
ufactures and railways, and a
great demand for capital; there
had been no check on the applica-
tion of capital; the amount of gold
and silver in the Bank of England
was now 15,842,000l. It was ad-
mitted, that the power of creating
new banks of issue, had it still
been unlimited, would have acted
on the speculative mania, insuring
a dangerous reaction; but there
had been no complaint of the limit-
atation from the country banks;
which had upon the whole be-
laved most honourably in the ex-
cution of the Act. He proposed
to apply the principles of that Act
to Ireland and Scotland; and he
thought that he could do so without
deranging the habits or shocking
even the prejudices of the people.
He first explained a peculiarity in
Irish banking as distinct from
Scottish—the existence of the Na-
tional Bank of Ireland. It en-
joyed the exclusive privilege of
issuing and paying notes (except
at large amounts and long dates)
within a circle of sixty-four Eng-
lish miles radius. Its capital was
2,769,000l.; there was a debt due
by Government of 2,630,000l.,
on which 3½ per cent. interest was
paid. There were eight other
banks of issue in Ireland—joint
stock banks; those banks had
4000 shareholders and many thou-
sand more customers; to many of
whom it was a serious inconve-
nience that they could not trans-
act business through the National
Bank. He proposed, with the
willing concurrence of its direct-
or, to withdraw all the exclusive
privileges of the National Bank;
except that he would continue to it
the Government business, and the
present rate of interest on the
Government debt, as payment for
conducting the official business.
He would also abolish the oaths
in that establishment distinguish-
ing Roman Catholic office bearers
from Protestants. The bank would
also make a weekly return, like
that of the Bank of England. In
Scotland, as in Ireland, there were
no private banks of issue, but all
were joint stock banks; there were
nineteen banks; to which number
they were restricted by the Act of
last session; three had charters,
two were incorporated under Act of
Parliament, the rest were not in-
corporated. It would be better to
give them all charters of incorpo-
ration; but still he would make
that permissive. He would not,
either in Scotland or Ireland,
abolish the power of issuing notes
under 5l. in amount—he would
not run the risk of encountering
the opposition which such a pro-
posal would excite; though he did
not know that the use of the small
notes could be justified by argument. He would not guarantee the continuance of those notes; implying no intention any way as to the future. He would not establish any fixed proportion between the notes under 5l. or above. But he would, as in the case of the English banks, restrict the future issues of the banks to the amount of the average issues for a certain time past—namely, the period since the 27th of April, 1844—thirteen lunar months. In Ireland, it was necessary to take an extended time, because there had been a great increase in the issues within the last three or four months; in Scotland it did not much matter. He would solve the doubt in Scotland as to the question of law, whether Bank of England notes were a legal tender or not, by making them not so. There was in this country a security against derangement of the currency, in the general diffusion of gold coin, probably not less than 30,000,000l. or 35,000,000l., through every part, a security which did not exist in Ireland or Scotland; he would therefore oblige any excess of the issues of the banks (over the amount now fixed) to be based, not on bullion or Bank of England notes, but on bullion alone—gold or silver bullion; making silver under 2l. a legal tender. It would be advantageous to encourage an increase of silver, especially in Ireland. The banks would in future be obliged to make weekly returns of the notes in circulation; but in Scotland returns of the circulation each day would be fallacious, on account of exchanges with other banks; and therefore he would continue the present system of making a return of the last day in each week; the average would be struck on the returns for four weeks, and the circulation, or any excess, calculated on that average. Several statistical particulars, such as the amount of gold in each bank, a distinction between the 5l. and the lower notes, the description of issues, &c., would be required; but the information thus exacted by Government would be received in confidence; the monthly returns published by the Stamp Office resembling those now made in England. The average circulation of the Scotch banks in the thirteen months since the 27th of April, was 3,041,000l. but there was in the November of each year an excess in the issues of about 500,000l., which would of course have to be based on bullion. The average circulation in Ireland would in future be, of the National Bank, 3,706,000l.; of the other banks 2,565,000l.; in all, 6,271,000l. As there was in Scotland no national bank, to supply any deficiency caused in the circulation by the failure of any joint stock bank, he would give permission for any bank to dispose of its circulation to another bank; the aggregate of the two amounts to be taken as the joint circulation. To avoid any inconvenience of precipitancy, the plan would not come into action until the 1st of January, 1846. He believed that this plan would add to the stability of the circulation in the United Kingdom, and would be an equitable way of making Ireland and Scotland bear their share of the burden of providing a guarantee against commercial panic.

These Bills passed through both branches of the Legislature with very little discussion. The only measure of any general
importance remaining to be noticed, was one originally introduced by Lord Worsley, but taken out of his hands by the Government, and passed in an altered shape, for facilitating the enclosure of commons in England and Wales, by appointing a Board of Commissioners with extensive powers, and removing the necessity of obtaining private Acts of Parliament for the enclosing of lands.

The business of the Session being now nearly completed, on the 5th of August, according to a custom which has been generally adopted into parliamentary usage of late years, Lord John Russell, as leader of the Opposition party in the House of Commons, took the opportunity of a formal motion for papers to enter into a critical review of the results of the Session, and the general policy of the Administration. The noble lord commenced his speech by saying, that if it were his purpose to imitate the practice adopted towards himself when he held the seals of office, and if it were his object to found a charge of incompetency against the Ministers, on the ground that a vast number of measures had been delayed to so late a period of the session, that there was no time to consider them properly, he should have no difficulty in finding ample grounds; for one Bill alone, the Physic and Surgery Bill, which had been materially altered two or three times after its original introduction, and which, after all, had been ignominiously abandoned, would have been a sufficient foundation for such a charge. Referring to the Queen’s speech, he was rejoiced to find that we were not now looking, as we were at the close of the last session, to the settlement of certain differences with France, which had seemed to threaten a rupture with that country. Rejoicing that there was every prospect of the permanence of peace with France, he adverted to the questions now pending between this Government and that of the United States. Without interfering with the conduct of the Executive Government, and without pretending to dictate to it the course which it ought to pursue, he would merely state that the opinion which he had already given as to the justice of our claims upon the United States, remained unchanged by anything which he had since heard or read upon the subject. Sir R. Peel had declared that he was prepared to maintain our rights, and without asking how he proposed to do so, he would express a hope that without any loss of honour, and without sacrifice of our interests, the negotiations now going on between the two countries would be brought to an amicable and successful termination. With regard to our domestic concerns, he thought that the House should not be disappointed with what had been done in the course of the present session, although much had been unsettled, many principles had been unasserted, and many practical measures remained to be accomplished. He alluded, in the first place, to the anxious subject of Ireland. He rejoiced that the opinions which had been held by those opposite a few years ago upon this subject had been abandoned, and that the language held by Sir James Graham on the subject of conciliation had been unequivocally retracted. So far as they were prepared to take a new course, there was just reason for congratulating the House and
the country. Many years ago, when Lord Grey's Government was divided on the subject of the Church of Ireland, not only did they oppose the Appropriation Clause, which at that time would have effected an amicable compromise on the Church question, but they had also opposed the proposition for granting to the people of Ireland municipal rights equal to those possessed by the people of England and Scotland. There were other questions also on which they had raised national and religious prejudices for the sake of opposing the policy of the Whig Government. That course, which at the time was a great party move, had at first been doubtfully, but now at last had been explicitly abandoned. They now allowed that the people of Ireland were entitled to have the same electoral and municipal rights as the people of England and Scotland. He contended, however, that they had hardly done what they professed to do—with respect to municipal and electoral rights they had not introduced a single measure. There had also been no legislation on the subject of landlord and tenant, on which they had instituted an elaborate inquiry. The Bill which they had introduced on that subject into the House of Lords, was one of the most extraordinary proposals ever submitted to a Legislative assembly. It had never arrived in the House of Commons, but had been abandoned almost without a struggle. The other Irish measures were the Maynooth College Bill and the Irish Colleges Bill. Refusing to go over the debates on that subject, Lord John Russell called the attention to the fact that Ministers had declared that the first Bill was to stand by itself, and that there was no intention to endow the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. Now, if they had not some measure for that object in their contemplation, they were unwise in allowing such a clamour to be raised respecting the endowment of the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth. In his speech on the endowment of Maynooth, Sir R. Peel told Parliament that he did not introduce that measure on account of its justice, but for the sake of dividing the Repeal Association. The Ministers, therefore, introduced their Irish Colleges Bill, not on the principle of endowment, but on the voluntary principle, and thus offended one party without conciliating the other. He wished to impress upon the House that those measures were not only late but also imperfect, and that all our difficulties, both past and present in Ireland, arose from our always doing justice imperfectly and too late. As to the Church of Ireland, he was convinced that Government would be driven before long either to endow the Roman Catholic Church, and to place it on the same level with the Protestant, or else to destroy the establishment of the latter, and to leave it to support itself, as the Roman Catholic Church now did, on the voluntary principle. Either one principle or the other must be the foundation of our future policy. Government, must, therefore, be prepared to say which they would adopt, or the mind of Ireland would still remain unsatisfied. At present no party in Ireland was content with the policy of the Government; for whilst there were millions under O'Connell clamouring for Repeal, there
were a number of Protestants equally hostile to the Government. He had formerly proposed that they should give the people of Ireland civil equality before they meddled with the religious question. The Government, however, had followed a different course; and, on a review of the conduct which it had recently pursued, he drew this conclusion—that it had done well in abandoning its former opinions and declarations, but that, in not advocating some clear and large line of policy, its course was defective; and it was worth its while to consider in what manner it could remedy it. Having shown that there had been no legislation on the invitation of Her Majesty to consider the sanatory condition of the poor, he next addressed himself to the consideration of the finances and trade of the country. He was not one of those who thought that the income tax was required by the necessity of meeting the deficiency of the revenue. But he thought that if an income tax was to be proposed, it was wise to introduce it on a large scale, and thereby to free industry from the restrictions placed upon it. The Government had fulfilled his expectations upon that point, but had woefully disappointed those who fancied that it would give protection to native industry. There were three subjects on which the Government of 1840 had proposed to legislate, and on which the present had failed to come up to the moderate doctrines of free trade proposed by Mr. Huskisson. These three subjects were, timber, sugar, and corn. On timber and sugar the Government still kept up, as he thought most unwisely, large differential duties. On corn, previously to their coming into office, it was believed that the Government was in favour of the law of 1828, preventing the importation of foreign corn. By the prevalence of that belief they had carried many seats at the last election; but after the election their deeds proved much better than their professions. A new law less restrictive than that of 1828 was introduced; and protection was diminished by that law, and still more by the professions which they made not only on passing it, but on several occasions subsequently. The farmers felt that there was less security for the maintenance of the corn laws now than there was in the preceding year, in consequence of the declarations made by Sir R. Peel and Sir James Graham, that in times of cheap corn the comforts, morality, and contentment of the poor were much improved. Could any man of common prudence, who had witnessed the state of public feeling during the last ten days, and the anxiety which prevailed respecting the harvest, refrain from wishing that we had greater facilities for the importation of foreign corn? To the uncertainty of the seasons and to the uncertainty of the supply there was now added a legislative uncertainty whether, in ten weeks hence, the duty would be 20s., or 1s. a quarter on foreign corn. This augmented almost incalculably speculation and gambling in corn; and, what was worse, exposed the country to the want of so necessary an article. Was it then wise in the Government to rest the law on its present basis? In addition to all this, there were members of Parliament declaring that the law was not likely to be permanent, and that it would expire in all probability in two years. If such were the case, then Government ought
not to leave the country any longer in uncertainty, but should begin the next session early, and begin it with the revision of the corn laws. Though the Government had done much to approach to the principles of free trade, it had kept up restrictions on timber, sugar, and corn, hostile to its principles, and hostile to the interests of the country. At the present moment the stock of corn in bond was unusually small, and he should, therefore, move for a return of it. It was small in consequence of the law, and that he considered a national misfortune. He then touched upon the subject of education in England. It appeared from the gaol reports that there was a great mass of our population at present who had no religious or moral instruction. He had always considered that state of things was most melancholy. It appeared to him that efforts ought to be made to reduce that lamentable mass of ignorance and crime. For that purpose he had established in the Privy Council a Board of Education. He never knew of more fierce invectives than those which were directed against this Ministry for establishing that Board. Sir R. Peel had spoken with more moderation than his colleagues on that point; but still he had objected to the plan of the Whig Government. Now Sir R. Peel and his colleagues had got over the objections which they had formerly urged against it. He was glad to find that the grant for education was not only increased this year, but was also to be increased in the next. He was glad of it, and would not express that want of confidence in the noble president of that board which that noble lord had expressed in him. In leaving these topics, Lord John Russell asked Ministers to have some firm principles on which they were prepared to act, and to show their sincerity by a strict adherence to those principles, and not by voting, as they had done in this session, against a test one day and for a test the next. If they did not adopt such a course, they could hardly expect that the people would place any confidence in the decisions of their representatives. As a conclusion of this session, and as a preparation for the next, his prayer was, that Her Majesty's Ministers would agree to act on some fixed principles; it would be a convenience to the minority, and be far less of a puzzle to the majority, of the House. Lord John then alluded to Her Majesty's proposed visit to the continent; and complained that, as the former precedents of appointing Lord Justices in the Sovereign's absence from England were to be abandoned, there would be no depository of the royal power in England during her absence from her dominions. He also lamented that Her Majesty, had twice visited Scotland, but had not proceeded to visit Ireland. He thought Her Majesty might rely on receiving a cordial welcome whenever she visited that country. Yet it was impossible not to draw an inference to the contrary, when the very ambiguous answer to the address of the Lord Mayor and corporation of Dublin, put into her mouth by her Ministers, was brought to the recollection of her subjects. The noble lord concluded his observations by moving for a list of the Bills which had been introduced and abandoned in the present session.

Sir J. Graham observed, that Lord J. Russell had made a party
speech, which he had concluded with a very harmless motion. At the close of a session like the present, it was not unnatural for Lord J. Russell to pass under review the principal events of it. He had referred to some measures which had been introduced, and to some which had been abandoned by the Government and to the abandonment of them as a proof of incompetency on the part of the Administration, more especially of himself; for he had pointed out his want of success in his attempt to carry into law the Bill for the reform of the medical profession. He (Sir J. Graham) appealed to Mr. Warburton and Mr. Hawes, who had some experience on the subject, whether great difficulties did not surround a man, who ventured to legislate upon medical subjects, and he could not conceive that he had failed in his duty in not carrying his Medical Bill through Parliament, especially as he had every chance of succeeding, had he not postponed it for more important measures. He agreed with everything that Lord John Bussell had said with respect to our foreign policy, both with regard to France and to the United States; for he was desirous of continuing with those countries those relations of amity which were so much for the mutual interests of both. Lord John Russell had said with respect to our foreign policy, both with regard to France and to the United States; for he was desirous of continuing with those countries those relations of amity which were so much for the mutual interests of both. Lord John Russell had accorded the present administration of Irish affairs, and had alluded to a hasty expression which he had employed some years ago in the heat of debate, and of which he had long ago expressed his repentance. He assured Lord John Russell that he would not be precluded from recommending any measures which he deemed necessary for the good government of Ireland, by the recollection of any hasty speech which he might have made, or by any prejudice which he might have abandoned. He considered the best rule for the government of that country was to give it equality of civil rights and to provide for the equal administration of justice. He defended the preference the Government had given to the endowment of Maynooth and the founding of academical institutions in Ireland, to a reform of the Municipal Corporation Act, and an extension of the electoral franchise, quoting the opinions of Lord Monteagle, but promised that those subjects should not hereafter be neglected. He then proceeded to vindicate the conduct of Government in not carrying out at once all the recommendations contained in the report of the Commissioners upon the landlord and tenant question in Ireland, and defended the principle of Lord Stanley’s Bill. Considering that Lord J. Russell had concurred in the principles of the Maynooth College Bill and of the Irish Colleges Bill, he was surprised to find him reviving all the angry recollections connected with the debates on those two measures. He was somewhat astonished at Lord John’s reference to the Appropriation Clause, when he reflected that the Government of which he was the head had formally and solemnly abandoned that clause. The noble lord had also said that the Government would be compelled to settle the church question in Ireland, either by elevating the Roman Catholic Church to the level of the Protestant, or by the abolition of the Protestant Church altogether. Now, to the latter alternative,
the feelings of the Protestants of England were distinctly opposed, and he, for one, would never give his consent to such a proposition. As to the other branch of the alternative, he would not argue it now; he would only say this, that to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy, a question which was at present full of difficulty, he had personally no objection. Lord J. Russell had complained that the policy of the Government in Ireland satisfied no one. It was an old remark, that you could not moderate between two conflicting parties without incurring the resentment of both. He admitted that the Government had not been as successful as it desired upon the question of education in England, but still it had succeeded in doing much. It had founded, during the last year, a number of schools throughout the country; it had provided better education for the masters; it had improved the quality of education for the people; and, by the Factory Act, had secured education for children in the manufacturing districts. Lord John Russell had also blamed the Government for not having done anything in the present session for the health and comfort of the working classes. The blame was uncalled for. Lord Lincoln had placed on the table a well-digested Bill for that purpose, and he trusted that it would be read and well considered by the country during the recess. At that expiring hour of the session he would not revive the memory of former debates. He would merely say, that with respect to the amount of the duties levied on timber, sugar, and corn, during the late Administration, they had all been reduced during the existence of the present Government. Actuated by his fears, Lord J. Russell had stated that this country, owing to the doubtful state of the harvest, was now in a position which excited great and almost unparalleled anxiety. He was surprised to hear it, for there were now 450,000 quarters of foreign corn in bond; but on the 6th of August, 1839, there were only in bond 50,000 quarters. There were now in the coffers of the bank sixteen millions specie; in August, 1839, there were only two millions and a half. Neither then, nor in the following session, did Lord John Russell propose any alteration in the corn law of that day. What right, then, had he to call upon the Government to do now what he had himself refused to do then? Lord John Russell had spoken of the sliding scale as "small by degrees, and beautifully less;" but what had become of the noble lord's own resolution for an 8s. fixed duty? First it sank down to 6s., then to 4s., and last session the noble lord had some difficulty in convincing the House that he was for any fixed duty at all. Sir J. Graham then entered into a defence of the existing corn laws, and showed that at the present moment the stock of corn in bond was fast accumulating. Instead of sharing in the apprehension of Lord J. Russell, the Ministers entertained a confident expectation that no great increase in the price of corn would now take place. Lord John Russell had spoken of the probability of Her Majesty paying a visit to her Irish subjects, and had fancied, from the speech which had been addressed to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, that doubts were enter-
tained of the reception which Her Majesty would receive in Ireland. He must either have misconceived or forgotten the nature of that speech. However torn that country might be by angry party conflicts, he was quite sure that the presence of Her Majesty among her Irish subjects would hush into oblivion all their acrimonious and irritated passions.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell thanked Lord John Russell for the mode in which he had brought forward the subject of Ireland in this debate, and contended that it was calculated to produce much good in that country. He then expressed his views generally on the condition of Ireland.

After a conversation, in which Mr. Plumptre repeated his dissatisfaction with the Maynooth Bill and the Irish Colleges Bill, Mr. Moffat condemned the conduct of the Government in retaining the present duties on tea and sugar, Mr. Villiers and Mr. Gibson advocated the repeal of the corn laws, Mr. Darby insisted on the necessity of protecting the agricultural interests, and Mr. Sheil recommended Sir R. Peel to follow up by acts the conciliatory professions which he had given to the people of Ireland, the motion was agreed to.

At length, on the 9th of August, the session terminated by the prorogation of Parliament by the Queen in person. The Speaker having appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, accompanied by Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, and a considerable number of members of the House of Commons, delivered the following address:

"Most Gracious Sovereign—

We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, attend your Majesty with the concluding Bill of Supply for the present year.

"The session we are about to close has been rendered unusually laborious by the rapid development of private enterprise, in extending the railway communications of the kingdom. We anticipate the most beneficial results from the facilities thus afforded to the internal trade of the country; and we have devoted much time and labour to the legislation requisite for the construction and regulation of these important works, notwithstanding the various measures of great public interest which demanded our attentive consideration.

"Your Majesty was graciously pleased to intimate to us at the commencement of the session that your Majesty had carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was conceived, the Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests. In the same spirit we have continued to legislate for Ireland, and in making a further grant for the endowment of Maynooth, and in providing the means of academical instruction, we have shown due regard to the peculiar circumstances of that part of the United Kingdom and the religious feelings of the majority of its inhabitants; and we believe that the encouragement afforded by this and former Parliaments to the education of the people has placed the future improvement and prosperity of Ireland on a sure and lasting foundation.

[P 2]
"Our attention has been no less anxiously directed to the condition of the destitute poor of Scotland, and, assisted by the information which your Majesty has directed to be laid before us, we have made such amendments in the law as will provide for the more effectual relief of the poor and for a better system of parochial management under the control of a general board of supervision.

"We have endeavoured, by facilitating the drainage of lands and the enclosure of commons, to encourage agricultural improvement and the beneficial employment of labour in the rural districts. And we advert with peculiar satisfaction to the measures which have been adopted for the further security and extension of the trade and commerce of the country.

"The laws passed in a former session for regulating the banking establishments of England have been applied with certain requisite modifications to Scotland and Ireland. The operations of trade have been simplified and rendered more secure by the abolition of the duties on many articles of import, and by the consolidation of the Customs' laws.

"The duties on sugar have been so far modified and reduced as materially to affect its price and increase its consumption; and the important staple manufacture of glass has been relieved altogether from fiscal charge and the inconvenience and expense of Excise regulations.

"To meet the deficiency in the revenue, caused by these alterations of the tariff, we have deemed it indispensably necessary to continue for a further period the tax upon income; and we have been thereby enabled, in accordance with your Majesty's suggestion, to add to the efficiency of the naval service, and to afford adequate protection to our commerce.

"It has been my duty thus briefly to lay before your Majesty some of the most prominent measures of the session. We believe them to be well calculated, under the blessing of Providence, to increase the prosperity of the country, and to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of your Majesty's subjects: and, if we have felt ourselves reluctantly compelled to renew a tax usually resorted to under the pressure of an expensive war, we have at least the satisfaction of reflecting that we have reimposed it for no purpose of aggrandisement or of conquest; but that we might be enabled, without endangering public credit, to relax those restrictions which press upon our domestic industry, to extend our commercial relations, and to share the blessings of peace with all the nations of the world."

This address having been delivered, and some Bills having received the Royal Assent, The Lord Chancellor, as soon as these forms were disposed of, knelt and presented Her Majesty with a copy of the Royal Speech, which Her Majesty read as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"I rejoice that the state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"In closing this laborious session, I must express to you my warm acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which
you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects deeply affecting the public welfare.

"I have given my cordial assent to the Bills which you presented to me for remitting the duties on many articles of import, and for removing restrictions on the free application of capital and skill to certain branches of our manufactures.

"The reduction of taxation will necessarily cause an immediate loss of revenue; but I trust that its effect in stimulating commercial enterprise, and enlarging the means of consumption, will ultimately provide an ample compensation for any temporary sacrifice.

"I have witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the unremitting attention which you have bestowed on the measures recommended by me to your consideration at the commencement of the session for improving and extending the means of Academical Education in Ireland.

"You may rely upon my determination to carry those measures into execution in a manner best calculated to inspire confidence in the institutions which have received your sanction, and to give effect to your earnest desire to promote the welfare of that part of my dominions.

"From all Foreign Powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"The Convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the French for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and active co-operation between the two Powers, afford a better prospect than has hitherto existed of complete success in the attainment of an object for which this country has made so many sacrifices.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the current year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"On your return to your several counties duties will devolve upon you scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve you.

"I feel assured that you will promote and confirm, by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment which you will find generally prevalent throughout the country.

"In the discharge of all the functions intrusted to you for the public welfare you may confidently rely on my cordial support; and I implore the blessing of Divine Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry and increase the comforts of my people, and to inculcate those religious and moral principles which are the surest foundation of our security and happiness."

The Lord Chancellor then in Her Majesty's name declared the Parliament prorogued until the 24th October. Thus ended the long and busy session of 1845, the more prominent features of which, after the full and detailed account which has been given of the various debates, it would be needless to dilate upon. The results will best speak for themselves. One or two general remarks only seem to be suggested by a review of its proceedings. The removal of the old landmarks
of party warfare and the fusion or subdivision of the ancient Whig and Tory sections into fresh combinations, representing new shapes and modifications of opinion, afford unequivocal evidence of that transitional state which marks the political system of the country at the present day. At the same time the continually increasing weight and influence of the commercial element, both in our social state and in the operations of Government, may be observed moulding with sure but gradual effect all our institutions, and gaining the ascendant over those territorial and aristocratic influences, which have been for so many ages the dominating principles in our mixed constitution. To some, these changes, viewed in connexion with the liberalizing and equalizing tendencies which belong to them, are the objects of unmingled regret and apprehension; by others they are welcomed as the pledges of better times, and the sources of an increased measure of social happiness and moral advancement. The more thoughtful observer, perhaps, without yielding either to the vain regrets or too sanguine hopes of either party, will regard them as the ordained and necessary development of those laws which Providence has prescribed for the government of society, and remembering that "time is the great innovator," and that it is a vain effort to stem the irresistible tide of human affairs, will endeavour to assimilate and to modify those changes which the progress of events is hurrying onward, by tempering them with the spirit of our long-tried institutions, and imbuing them with those national characteristics and moral principles which, far more than the mere outward forms and framework of a Government, contain the essence of true conservatism, and maintain unbroken, through all the changes of time and circumstances, the greatness and happiness of nations.
CHAPTER VIII.

FRANCE.—Weakness of the Soult-Guizot Ministry in the French Chambers—Election of President and Vice-Presidents in the Chamber of Deputies—Illness and Resignation of M. Villemain, Minister for Public Instruction—Satisfactory Statement of the Minister of Finance—General Discussion on the Address, in the Chamber of Peers—Speeches of Count Molé and M. Guizot—Discussion on the first Paragraph of the Address—Speeches of Count de Montalembert and M. Martin du Nord—Debate on second Paragraph—Speeches of the Prince de la Moscowa, M. Guizot, and the Duc de Broglie—Address carried and presented to the King—Answer of Louis Philippe—General Debate on the Address commenced in the Chamber of Deputies—The Address—Speeches of M. de Tocqueville, M. Peyramont, M. Thiers, M. Guizot, and M. Dupin—Close of the general Discussion on the Address.

At the commencement of the new Session of the French Chambers which was opened by the King on the 26th of December last year, as detailed in our preceding volume, the stability of the Soult-Guizot administration appeared to be much endangered, and at one time was on the eve of resignation, owing to want of support in the Chambers. This event would have been not only a national misfortune by arresting that career of peaceful prosperity in which France has rapidly advanced under the guidance of M. Guizot, but also a source of disquietude and alarm to the rest of Europe. No Ministry which has existed in France since the Revolution of July, has effected anything to be compared with the results which have flowed from the policy of M. Guizot and his colleagues. They have, by their firmness, prevented the dire calamity of war, and developed the resources of France in an extraordinary degree. We believe that that country was at no time in so flourishing a state— with regard to her finance, her commerce, and her manufactures, as during the past year. And of this important truth the great body of the nation seems to be conscious; for notwithstanding the unfavourable symptoms of weakness in the Ministry at the commencement of the Session, it gradually acquired strength and created confidence, so that its present position appears to promise to France (during the life of Louis Philippe at all events) that greatest of all political blessings, the steady continuance in power.
of a strong and able Government with enlightened views and steady consistency of principles.

The first business of the Chamber of Deputies was to elect a President for the Session. At the first ballot the numbers were:—for M. Sauzet (the Ministerial candidate), 164; for M. Dupin, 95: for M. Odillon Barrot, 65. As none of these candidates had an absolute majority, a second ballot was taken, when the result appeared as follows:—for M. Sauzet, 177; M. Dupin, 129; M. Odillon Barrot, 15: and M. Sauzet was accordingly declared to be duly elected.

The Chamber then proceeded to elect the four Vice-Presidents. The Ministerial candidates were, M. Bignon, M. Debelleyme, M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay, and M. De Salvandy: the following were elected—M. De Salvandy, M. Bignon, and M. Dufaure, an Opposition candidate. None of the other candidates having obtained the required majority, a second ballot took place, with no better result; and the election of the fourth Vice-President was deferred to another day, when M. Debelleyme was elected, by a majority of only four over his opponent M. Billault; the numbers being respectively 172 and 168.

At this juncture, a melancholy event happened in the sudden insanity of M. Villemain, Minister for Public Instruction, who had for some time been in a desponding state of mind, the cause of which was said to be severe domestic distress. Soon afterwards, on the 9th of January, Marshal Soult, President of the Council, ascended the tribune in the Chamber of Deputies, and stated that he had been ordered by the King to apply to the Chambers for a pension of 15,000f. in favour of M. Villemain, who had been compelled by his health to resign the exalted station of Minister of Public Instruction, with which he had been invested by the confidence of the King. Although M. Villemain had occupied for many years important offices in the State, he possessed no fortune, and consequently left his family totally unprovided for. This consideration, and the eminent services he had rendered the country, which the Marshal recapitulated, in order to justify the demand, had, he said, induced the King's Government to apply to the Chamber for a provision on his behalf.

After the delay of a few weeks, M. De Salvandy, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies was appointed to the office vacated by M. Villemain.

On the 30th of December, 1844, when the Minister of Finance introduced his budget, he congratulated the Chamber on the increased prosperity of the country. Alluding to the recently-contracted loan, he said that it had been effected at a higher rate than was expected, partly on account of that increased prosperity, partly on account of the mode in which it had been managed. The loan was rendered necessary by the necessity of augmented grants to several public departments, particularly those of Public Works, Post Office, War, and above all the Navy. The receipts in the several public departments for 1846 were estimated at 1,306,027,832f.; the expenditure, 1,302,508,386f.; showing a surplus of 3,519,446f. On the 13th of January, the general discussion on the Address
in reply to the Speech from the Throne commenced in the Chamber of Peers, of which the Due de Pasquier was President.

Count Molé, who opened the debate, observed that he had hitherto abstained from giving his opinion respecting the system of the Cabinet, from fear of creating disunion among the Conservative party; but that, having been summoned by its friends, and by the principal organ of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to come forward, he felt bound to seize the first opportunity to vindicate himself against the charge of having entered a coalition against the Administration, and embracing the defence of principles and doctrines which he had combated all his life. M. Molé then proceeded to examine in detail the system of foreign policy followed by M. Guizot. He proclaimed himself a decided partisan of peace and of English alliance, and contended that there was not a man of sense in the country who did not advocate that alliance. He merely blamed the excessive anxiety evinced by M. Guizot to maintain it, and the means employed with that view, which, he said, excited against that alliance all the national susceptibilities, and might ultimately tend to destroy it in public opinion. M. Molé then asked M. Guizot what he had been able to achieve with regard to the right of search, and wondered that, after a period of three years, the negotiations on that point had not been brought to a favourable conclusion. He also condemned the occupation of Tahiti, and charged the Government with imprudence for taking a step which it must have known could not be viewed with indifference by the English Cabinet.

M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, rose to reply, and said, that M. Molé's attacks against his Administration appeared to him without foundation. M. Molé had hitherto supported the policy he now condemned, and yet no changes had taken place in that policy since the last session. Peace was maintained; the alliance with Great Britain was still in vigour; the questions, which might have impaired the relations between the two countries, had been regularly and specifically solved; the question of the right of search alone remained to be adjusted. He (M. Guizot) had actively followed the negotiations during the recess of the Chambers. He had represented to the British Ministry the necessity of devising some other means of attaining the common end—the suppression of the slave trade—than the right of visitation, which was likely to compromise the friendly relations between the two countries. The English Cabinet had understood those reasons, and it was agreed that commissioners should shortly meet to adopt some other means, equally efficacious, but different from the right of search. There existed, he added, at this moment no question of any gravity on which the two Governments were not perfectly agreed. The accusation of compromising peace and British alliance, after the Cabinet had settled all the difficulties that might have endangered them, was consequently groundless, and he was surprised at M. Molé making himself the organ, involuntarily no doubt, of the enemies of that
M. Guizot then contended that if M. Molé took the direction of affairs, he would follow precisely the same line of policy which he now reproved, and that his accession to power would not benefit the Conservative party, since he would be obliged to make concessions not only to the discontented members of that party, but also to the Opposition for the support it had given him.

M. Molé again rose and repeated his accusations against the Ministry, respecting the right of search and Tahiti. M. Guizot, he said, had committed a great mistake in signing the Convention of 1841. He must have been ignorant of the state of public opinion in France, or he would not have created for himself so great an embarrassment. Nothing could have been more inopportune than the conclusion of that Convention. M. Molé thought that it would be very difficult, nay impossible, to give satisfaction to the party which, in England, prosecuted with a religious ardour the abolition of the slave trade, and defied M. Guizot to present in lieu of the right of search a system calculated to satisfy that party. As respected the occupation of Tahiti, he again contended that it had been a great fault, and that Ministers did not know at this moment whether they should continue to occupy or evacuate that island.

M. Guizot said that the English and French Governments had felt that the system hitherto adopted for the repression of the slave trade had lost much of its efficacy, and was calculated to impair the good accord existing between them. Both were equally desirous to arrive at the suppression of that traffic, and he firmly hoped that the provisions of M. Molé would not be realized, and that two enlightened Governments, animated with mutual good feeling, would ultimately come to an understanding on the subject without compromising the desired end.

The discussion soon after closed, and the following was read as the first paragraph of the Address:

"Sire,—We have received with respect and gratitude the words of your Majesty. Witnesses, equally with yourself, of the interior prosperity of the State, we return thanks to Providence for permitting our national activity to multiply, on all parts of the territory, the precious fruits of peace. We take delight, Sire, in recognising with your Majesty, that these blessings are due to the wisdom of our laws, to the faithful and intelligent manner in which they are carried into execution, and to the progress of public reason."

Count de Montalembert supposed that the committee, in speaking of the prosperity of the country, meant not only to allude to its material prosperity, but also to its moral condition. On that point he was of a totally different opinion, and would even assert that the moral prosperity of the country was gravely attacked by the course adopted in religious matters. In speaking on that point, he felt that he should carry with him but little sympathy; but it was not for the mere pleasure of hearing himself speak that he had come forward, but through a conviction and sense of duty. Six months back, after the long, luminous, and profound discussion of the new Secondary Instruction
Bill, most eminent men had asserted, that if the prelates kept silence, the reproaches which were directed against them would fall to the ground, and all be arranged according to their wishes. How, he would ask, had that prediction been accomplished? The bishops, after having protested against the law that had been brought forward, remained silent, and the mass of the clergy followed their example. Was the church at present more respected? Unfortunately, facts were there before them to prove the contrary. This silence was replied to on the part of their enemies by demonstrations more and more hostile in character. Nothing was spared or respected, neither the ceremonies of worship, nor the lessons in theology, nor the morals of the clergy, nor their pious devotions, nor the inexhaustible resources of the charity of the Catholic Church, nor, above all, the different religious communities. An error had been fallen into, and which was still persevered in, that the clergy alone were interested in the freedom of education, whereas it was the laity, it was the citizens, who were more interested in it than the priesthood. The independence of the clergy was the best guarantee for the citizen. It was pretended that the liberty of the church, as it was understood by them, would be the continued encroachment of the spiritual over the temporal power. At an epoch like this, at a moment when in Switzerland, in Russia, in Poland, and in Spain, the spoliation of the church was being carried on, and it was compelled to defend its dogmas; when the greatest liberty in Protestant countries, such as Holland and England, was formed in the midst of so many dangers and storms, to affect thus to fear, not the encroachment of that old instructress of nations, but its aristocracy, its absolute power, was indeed to give proof of either great ignorance, or of singular blindness. Far from favouring the triumph of the spiritual over the temporal power, it was, on the contrary, the Catholic doctrine which rendered such a thing impossible; it was that which had at all times proclaimed the distinction of the two powers; it was that which commanded believers to render unto Cæsar that which was Cæsar's, and unto God that which was God's. To affect such fears was, he repeated, contrary to good sense. The Catholic clergy claimed its part, its legitimate part, in political liberty and common right, the fruit of two revolutions; it was under the shelter of these great principles that it sought to exercise its empire over men's souls. He accepted the revolution as a fact, liberty as a right, the charter as a safeguard. This was what they wished. What their adversaries wanted was the reverse of liberty and of the constitution; their full conviction was that posterity would avenge this great injustice. It would admit, with some surprise perhaps, but with gratitude, that all that was favourable to liberty and to human dignity, all that was pure and generous in the instincts of 1789 and 1830 had been defeated by Catholicism, and that the declaration of the rights of man had not more ardent defenders than the champions of the faith. He contended that the clergy did not even enjoy that liberty which was possessed by ministers of religion in neigh-
bouring countries, and which was constantly menaced and violated in France in spite of the express stipulations of the charter. The bishops, for instance, could not consecrate a single chapel without the authorization of the Minister of Justice; nay more, that authorization was required by every citizen, no matter what his creed might be, to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. He then cited a decree of the Prefect of la Gironde, dated August, 1844, permitting twenty-six Protestants to assemble in a chateau to attend to their religious duties; their number was strictly limited to twenty-six, exclusive of the minister and his clerk. A legislation which proscribed altogether the exercise of religion appeared to him less destructive of the liberty of religion than the illusive guarantees assigned in the charter. M. de Montalembert then recapitulated a number of instances in which legal proceedings had been instituted against clergymen whose sole crime had been to join in the struggle of the bishops against the University, whilst acts of flagrant immorality remained unpunished. Women, he said, who assembled to pray in common, or minister to the wants of the poor, had been violently expelled from their abodes, and no later than the 24th of October the gates of the church of St. Cernin had been literally forced open by an order of the authorities, and an attempt made to compel the clergyman to celebrate mass for a man who had never frequented that church. He next proceeded to lay before the Chamber a statistical return of the murders, suicides, poisonings, and other crimes with which the journals daily teemed, and which denoted in his opinion a truly diseased and irreligious society, and concluded an appeal to the Government to extend its protection to a church, which made obedience a virtue, and would be invariably found the most faithful ally of power.

M. Martin du Nord, the Minister of Justice, rose to reply, and contended that at no period had religion and the clergy enjoyed greater protection than since 1830. But, unfortunately, there was a party who wished to obtain for that clergy a supremacy paramount to that of the Government itself, and whilst he continued Minister he would strenuously resist their encroachments. The Government, he said, for the obscure attacks to which the church was exposed, but whenever religion and the clergy were unjustly or scandalously assailed, the writers had been prosecuted with that impartiality which characterized the law officers of the Crown. The Minister then justified a number of acts of his administration which had been denounced as hostile to the clergy, and which he had recommended because he considered them to be in the interest of order and religion itself. As respected the opening of private chapels, he would reply to M. de Montalembert, that he was specially charged to watch over the execution of the laws, and the organic articles and the law of Germinal, year 6, provided that no chapel or oratory should be opened without the permission of the Government. The Minister then concluded by a panegyric on the French Catholic clergy, and observed that their
officious champions had mistaken their mission, and were disavowed by the immense majority of the clergy.

M. de Montalembert replied, that he had not accused the Ministry of having persecuted or abandoned the clergy. All he wished was, that the principle of liberty inscribed in the charter should be introduced into the laws; and until that object was achieved, he should regard the Government as the moral accomplice of the enemies of religion.

Several other speakers followed, and ultimately the first paragraph was put to the vote and adopted without opposition.

The second paragraph was next read by the President; it was as follows:

"Our confidence in the eminent wisdom of the King was not disappointed, when complications, deemed worthy of the serious attention of the country, and of Your Majesty's solicitude, arose at the end of last session. At the moment when it became necessary to repel by force repeated hostile incursions, which disturbed the course of pacification of our African possessions, a discerning policy directed our arms, and, perceiving the veritable object of the expedition, proportioned the means to the end. Thanks to the gallantry of our soldiers and sailors—thanks, too, to the ability of their leaders—the war did nothing more than make its appearance. A double victory promptly re-established, on sea and land, the peace that had been interrupted. After having proved her puissance, France could well exhibit her moderation."

The Prince de la Moscowa here rose, and declared that he differed from the Committee in its opinion of the ability with which the Morocco war had been conducted. He could not see how Ministers considered themselves authorized to congratulate themselves on the issue of the war with that Power. No satisfaction for a single grievance of France had been obtained by the treaty, the principal articles of which presented difficulties of execution altogether insurmountable. The Prince proceeded to examine the treaty article by article, and showed that, notwithstanding its stipulations, the Emperor of Morocco could, whenever he pleased, assemble a large force of cavalry on the frontier of Algeria, and again threaten the possessions of France. What meant, on the other hand, he said, the article of the treaty which declared Abd-el-Kader an outlaw in a country where the law was an empty word? The fourth article, which insured a generous treatment to the Emir, in the event of his falling into the hands of the French, was, in the opinion of the Prince, an insult to the dignity of France. The Emir was free, in spite of the article by which the Emperor had pledged himself to arrest him and remove him to the interior; Abd-el-Kader was to this day free, and within a few leagues of the French frontier, in violation of the most important stipulation of the treaty, and nevertheless the Ministry boldly asserted that the object which they had proposed to themselves had been attained, and congratulated themselves on the success of the campaign. Now, he defied Ministers to enforce the execution of a single article of the treaty, and that because the French Government had not dared to occupy Tetuan, or any other point of
the Moorish coast, or effect a
landing at one of the presidios
of Spain along that coast. M.
de la Moscowa next condemned
the negotiations for omitting to
require the payment of the costs
of the war, and an indemnity in
favour of French claimants against
that empire, and concluded that
they and the Government had
been influenced by the fear of
England.

M. Guizot, who followed, in-
dignantly repelled this last charge,
and maintained that the Govern-
ment had engaged in and carried
on the war without being deterred
from their resolution by the ap-
prehensions of Great Britain. The
French fleet had attacked, oppo-
site Gibraltar, the town of Tan-
gier, from which that English
fortress drew her supplies; and a
few days afterwards, it bombarded
and destroyed the city of Mogador,
the principal market of England,
in presence of the ships of war she
had sent to follow the operations
of the French forces. And, never-
theless, the Prince de la Moscowa
had presumed to assert that the
French Ministry had been influ-
enced by the fear of Great Britain!
M. Guizot then paid a tribute of
praise to the British Government
for the good faith, wisdom, and
sincerity which it had displayed
throughout the affair. It had ad-
mitted the grievances of France to
be just, and given orders to its
agents in Morocco to endeavour to
prevail on the Emperor to concede
the demanded satisfaction, and
even to threaten that sovereign
with the loss of the support of
their Government if he refused to
acquiesce in them. The instruc-
tions given by the English Admi-
ralty on the occasion had been
truly worthy of a sincere ally.
The French Government had acted
with entire independence, and the
charge adduced against it by the
Prince de la Moscowa was belie-
ed by events, and by all the doc-
ments submitted to the inspection
of the Chambers. M. Guizot next
proceeded to expose the causes of
the war, and to reply to the ob-
servations made by M. de la Mos-
cowa on the treaty. If Abd-el-
Kader had not been yet removed
to the interior of Morocco, it was
to prevent him from being consi-
dered by the population as a victim
of the Emperor, and not to place
him in contact with the fanatic popula-
tion of that empire, and thus afford him the means of exer-
cising his religious influence over
them. The Emperor had already
endeavoured to induce the Emir
to come and reside at Fez. The
payment of the costs of the war
had not been insisted upon, be-
cause it might have created fresh
embarrassments; but M. Guizot
assured M. de la Moscowa that
the interests of the French claim-
ants had not been overlooked,
that several of those claims had
been already settled, and that the
funds were ready to pay them off.
As respected the evacuation of
Mogador, which had taken place
previous to the execution of certain
clauses of the treaty, the Prince
de Joinville had seen the necessity
of ordering that measure, and the
Government had fully approved
the resolution of the prince. M.
Guizot then concluded by giving
an assurance to the Chamber that
France would execute the treaty,
and cause its prescriptions to be
executed with the firmness and
moderation which she had dis-
played during the war and the
negotiations for the conclusion of
peace.
The Due de Broglie vindicated the conduct of the Cabinet in the Morocco affair. He could, he said, conceive the hostility which that treaty had raised, if the object of France, instead of consolidating her power in Algeria, was to extend her possessions—if, instead of maintaining an army of occupation of 100,000 men, and expending 100,000,000f. annually, France wished to maintain double that force, and spend 200,000,000f. The accusations against the Ministry would be well founded if France had not enough of one Algeria, and was anxious to annex Morocco to her dominions; for in that case she would be obliged to take a footing and form establishments in the country. M. de Broglie contended that France had to apprehend being drawn by a deplorable fatality into aggressions against Morocco. A civilized nation could not long live on good terms with its barbarian neighbours. It was a natural consequence of the contact of civilization with barbarism. Savage tribes constantly afforded their civilized neighbours subjects of complaint and grievance, which would be regarded as real motives of war between civilized countries, and the latter were forcibly led to attack in succession all those tribes, certain beforehand of overcoming them without difficulty. The English, in India, had been placed in a similar position, and in the course of the last hundred years, from possessing only three factories on the coast, she had been compelled to overrun and occupy the entire country. The Ministry, he thought, had in the treaty with Morocco attended to the main point, the security of the Algerian possessions of France, and given an example of forbearance which their successors, whoever they might be, would do well to imitate. M. de Broglie afterwards vindicated M. Guizot and his colleagues against the charge of obeying the dictates of England, and contended that, in the Morocco affair, instead of consulting the convenience and inclinations of the English people, they had had recourse to the mode most calculated to wound the susceptibility of that nation, to whose Government they had declared that they would employ all the means at their disposal to enforce satisfaction from Morocco. He then contrasted the advantages of the English alliance with those afforded by Russia, or the other Powers of Europe, and concluded by declaring that, in his opinion, the existence of a good understanding between England and France was the indispensable condition of a lasting peace and of the peace of the world. (Applause.)

The Chamber afterwards adopted an amendment proposed by the Due d'Harcourt in favour of the nationality of Poland. The ballot on the Address took place on the 18th of January, when there appeared—

For the Address . . 114
Against it . . . 39
Majority for Ministers 75

The Address was presented to the King the next evening, and he returned this answer:—

"Messieurs les Pair,—It is pleasing to me to receive in this address new testimonials of the sentiments of which the Chamber of Peers has given me so many proofs. This signal approbation of the line of policy which we have
followed with so much perseverance and success will facilitate its continuance. In appreciating as you do the favourable disposition which enabled my Government to re-establish with that of the Queen of Great Britain that happy concord which had already preserved the world from so many dangers, you give new pledges for the stability of the general peace, and of the gradual increase of the prosperity which our country now enjoys. I thank Providence for permitting that my children should have proved themselves worthy of the sentiments you have expressed towards them. The affection of France for my family and me is the sweetest recompense I can obtain for my labours and our entire devotion."

The general debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies commenced on the 20th of January, and ended on the 22nd. The Address was as follows:—

"Sire,—At the close of our session, some months ago, complications which might have become serious had excited your solicitude. In resuming to-day our labours, amidst a profound tranquillity, we take pleasure in congratulating ourselves with you on the brilliant success of our arms, and the speedy re-establishment of peace."

"In order to defend our African possessions against repeated aggressions, war with the empire of Morocco had become just and necessary. At your call, our naval and land forces rallied each other in bravery and ardour. Guided by chiefs accustomed to victory, they once more showed what France was capable of. Our strength and influence, doubly proved, rendered us the arbitrators of peace, and Algeria, where this year three of your sons, worthy of their elders, have gloriously fought, saw its security consolidated by our power and moderation.

"Incidents which at the first moment appeared calculated to disturb the friendly relations existing between France and England, had sensibly moved the two countries, and occupied the attention of your Government. We are satisfied to learn that a mutual feeling of good-will and equity has maintained between the two States that happy accord which is indispensable for their prosperity, and the guarantee of the repose of the world.

"We hope that this mutual spirit of justice and conciliation will soon bring to a favourable issue the negotiations commenced at the repeatedly expressed desire of the Chamber, with a view to insure the repression of the slave-trade, and replace our navy under the exclusive surveillance of the national flag.

"The reiterated marks of a friendship so precious to you, and your wish to respond to it in a becoming manner, induced your Majesty to pay a visit to the Queen of Great Britain. France beheld with legitimate pride the homage offered on all sides to her King. Those signal and spontaneous manifestations of respect for the Monarch, and of cordial esteem for the French people, have afforded new pledges of the long duration of that general peace under theegis of which our country, in maintaining abroad its power and dignity, finds the elements of a constant prosperity, and the quiet enjoyment of its constitutional liberties."
Your Majesty confirms us in that assurance by informing us that the relations of your Government with all the Foreign Powers continue to be pacific and friendly. Those good relations rest on the faithful observance of treaties. France does not forget that they should be the hope and support of a generous nation whose rights they have consecrated.

France is happy and free! Protected by wise laws, under the guarantee of order and stability, she gives free scope to her national genius and activity. Everywhere useful works are the results of her labours, and agriculture itself, of which the efforts still require to be encouraged and supported, is not a stranger to that fruitful emulation. The elevation of her credit, the abundance and easy collection of the receipts, in attesting the general confidence and the increase of public wealth, induce us to hope that the moment has arrived when the financial balance shall be completely established. In accord with your Majesty, we will persevere and endeavour to accomplish that object, by effecting reductions compatible with the public wants wisely appreciated.

We give some of the most interesting speeches in the discussion that followed. M. Gustave de Beaumont attacked the policy of Ministers, and was succeeded by M. Liadieres, who defended it; after whom—

M. de Tocqueville rose, and said, that M. Liadieres had not quoted the opinions delivered during the struggle of the coalition by its most eminent leaders, and particularly the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, towards whom he professed so much admiration. Had he gone more deeply into the subject, he would have convinced himself that there existed at the time a real intrigue, of which M. Guizot was the chief, and that if that statesman now succumbed, he would die of the evil with which he had himself inoculated the country. M. de Tocqueville could not concur in the opinion of M. Liadieres, that the policy of the Cabinet had been honourable, firm, and successful, when he recollected that it made the alliance of England the cardinal point of its policy. That alliance had been useful and necessary after
the Revolution of July, but at present it would have pernicious consequences for the country; and he was sorry to disagree in that respect from two such statesmen as MM. Guizot and Thiers, who were both advocates of that alliance, but viewed it in a different light. War with England, he admitted, would be a very great calamity; he honoured and esteemed the English nation, but the interests of the two countries were so opposed that no intimate alliance could subsist between them; for England could not subscribe to any concession; her existence would be the price of it; if she lost the monopoly of the trade of the world, she must perish. He then contrasted the political position of both countries. France was the head and heart of democracy, and her interests commanded her to propagate as much as possible democratic principles; whilst England was the stronghold of aristocracy, and necessarily entertained widely different sympathies.

M. Peyramont said, that the Opposition finding it impossible to combat the Ministry with success on the internal question, amidst the calm and prosperity secured to the country by the system pursued during the last four years, it had chosen for its field of battle the foreign policy of the Cabinet, from a consciousness that it would be easier for them, upon this subject, to excite and inflame the public mind. In this it had unfortunately succeeded. The question of the right of search would not have been so envenomed, if a question of portefeuille and power had not been at the bottom of it. He contended that the alleged unanimity on that point was not real, and that if the discussion and vote of the Chamber which had prevented the ratification of the treaty of 1841, signed by M. Guizot, had not taken place, nobody in the country or Chamber would perhaps by this time have been aware of the existence of the conventions of 1831 and 1833, the execution of which, during the preceding ten years, had afforded no cause whatever of complaint. Nobody then thought of demanding the abrogation of those conventions. M. Thiers himself had energetically disclaimed such an intention. M. Passy, in the midst of the discussion on those conventions, had risen and manifestly declared that he was completely at variance on that point with the majority of the Chamber. M. Peyramont observed, that a great result had been achieved in the appointment of a mixed committee to revise those conventions, and he considered it unjust that the men who alone could obtain such a concession from the British Cabinet should not reap the benefit of their successful endeavours. He then examined the utility of the amendment introduced into the address, relative to the necessity of replacing the trade of France under the protection of the national flag. He asked, who were the men best calculated to bring such a negotiation to a favourable issue? Was it M. Billault and his party, who denounced the intentions of Great Britain as Machiavelian and perfidious, and accused her of desiring to rule exclusively over the seas, who could be charged with that mission? No; that task should be committed to the men who had courageously resisted the national sentiment. M. Peyramont next proceeded to vindicate
the conduct of the Government in the affair of Tahiti, and cited the opinion delivered in 1843 by M. Billault, who regarded the position in which France was placed by the protectorate as unworthy of her. The Opposition then recommended the very course which the Ministry had subsequently adopted, and which it now so loudly reproved. M. Peyramont then warmly advocated the alliance with England. M. Thiers, in 1840, was one of its stanchest partisans; so late as 1843, he had deplored the acts which had compromised it, and it was only in 1844 that he had declared having accepted it as a *pis-aller*, because the alliance with Russia was impracticable. M. Peyramont, in conclusion, congratulated M. Guizot and his colleagues on having so successfully effaced the impressions caused by the events of 1840, and re-established a good accord between the two countries.

M. Thiers entered into a consideration of the conduct of the Cabinet in the Morocco affair. The success of the war, he admitted, had been brilliant, both on sea and land; it had been inevitable and necessary. He merely objected to the treaty, which offered no serious results. He did not mean that the payment of a few millions should have been stipulated for, but the negotiators should have insisted on some guarantees being conceded which would render it impossible for the Emperor to recommence the war. Any extension of the frontier of Algeria on the side of Morocco would be a great fault; but how was France to punish any new aggression on that side, if she could not seize on any of its provinces? M. Thiers here paid a tribute of praise to Marshal Bugeaud and the Prince de Joinville for the ability of their operations; but the Government, he said, was alone to blame for the sterility of their results, since it had neglected to furnish them with means of doing more. The Marshal had only a handful of men, and had been unable to advance upon Fez. The naval means were equally deficient, and the Prince de Joinville had been obliged to evacuate the island of Mogador for want of provisions and troops indispensable for occupying the town. It was not in consequence of the difficulties offered by the season that the treaty had been so hastily concluded; it was owing to the apprehension of new complications with England. France had made England the judge of her grievances, which the latter had pronounced to be well-founded, and it appeared even, by the documents seized after the victory of Isly, that she recommended the Emperor to satisfy them. France was consequently at the time in a favourable condition to obtain an advantageous peace. But then she was engaged in one of the most serious complications with England; the young diplomatist who represented her in London described in terms of great emotion the dangers of the position, and insisted on speedy satisfaction being given by France. The Ministry in their alarm had then seen the necessity of throwing the heavy baggage overboard, and on the 29th and 30th of August, within an interval of twenty-four hours, satisfaction was granted to Lord Aberdeen for the treatment of Mr. Pritchard at Tahiti, and directions were forwarded to its negotiators at Cadiz to insist only on the redress of the four
grievances which France complained of previous to the commencement of hostilities, and to conclude peace at any price. All these concessions, he maintained, had been made under the impression caused by the complication of Tahiti, and the interests of France in Morocco had been sacrificed to that consideration. M. Thiers then referred to the question of Tahiti, in which he accused Ministers of having blindly compromised the interests of the country. The occupation of a few miserable islands in Oceania was neither necessary to her trade nor to her naval power, and it was a great fault to have ever planted the flag of France in the Marquesas or in the Society Islands. The position of France there was so critical, that she could neither remain in nor evacuate them. M. Thiers then proceeded to vindicate the conduct of Admiral Dupetit Thouars and Messrs. Bruat and d'Aubigny, and disapprove the censure passed on their acts by the Government. The latter alone, who should have been aware of the danger which so injudicious a step would occasion, were to blame. "It makes one shudder when one thinks on what a slender thread hung the peace of the world; if, instead of there being at Tahiti three French frigates to two English ones, the forces had been equal, blood would perhaps have been shed in the Bay of Papeiti, and in Europe; the pacificators, at any price, would have been unable to stop its torrents. The Ministry of peace has brought France nearer to a war than any previous one. ("Oh! oh!"") Well, then, if no serious danger threatened, what excuse have you for the sacrifices which you have made? And for what has all this been done? For a miserable islet, at which we had only two fishing-vessels, whilst other nations had hundreds. It has been said that the possession of this island would be beneficial to our trade with China; but this is not the case, for no vessels would take that route. It is a chimera to which the best interests of the country have been sacrificed. You have committed a fault against our commerce, and also against our moral power. In this opinion I have many partisans, but it is sought to take them from me by insinuating that I am an enemy to our maritime interests. ("Oh! oh!") Such, however, is not the case; for my wish is, that France should have a powerful navy—in a word, I am a friend to a real navy, but I am a decided enemy to what I will call an illusory navy. I repeat, that in occupying the Marquesas Islands, you have committed a fault injurious to our naval forces, and that will be a sufficient answer to those who accuse me of not being favourable to it. I believe that the country ought to have a real navy, and I remember well a remark made by Admiral Lalande with regard to the French fleet in the East. 'I had,' he said, 'some excellent vessels, capable of beating anything they might meet, but I had others which had just left port and might have been taken in an hour.' The superiority of France should be in numbers. But, it will be said, England has had as many as 100 ships of the line and 200 frigates, and France was never able to have more than sixty of the former. That may be the case; but England has possessions to defend, which are scattered over every sea, whilst France might
concentrate her forces, and enter into line with a superior number; but in order to do this, her ships must not be scattered as far as Oceania, in consequence of the stupid occupation of the Marquesas Islands. The millions devoted to that expedition should have been employed in finishing the port of Algiers, and the magnificent harbour of Martinique. I shall now speak of the English alliance: my position with regard to that question is very singular. Some wish to make me pass for a partisan of alliance with England at any price; whilst others, and particularly the honourable M. de Peyramont, pretend that in 1812, at least, I was a sort of enemy to it; permit me, therefore, gentlemen, to offer a few explanations on this point. The honourable M. de Tocqueville stated yesterday, that although the English alliance might have been desirable in 1830, it has since ceased to be so. At that epoch an alliance with England must have been generally approved of. But now, because in certain given cases, I appear disposed to withdraw myself from England, I am accused of copying the policy of the empire. No, gentlemen, I do not copy the empire; those who do so are the enemies of our good relations with England. In my opinion, alliances are governed by circumstances, and I also think that there is no alliance that does not entail serious sacrifices. The history of the past proves my assertion. France was once allied to Germany, and she sacrificed her continental interests to the necessities of the war which she then carried on against England. Much at present is said of continental alliances—you know my opinion on the subject. Permit me to tell you that there is something chimerical in alliances on the continent. Frankly, is there any one possible for us at the present moment? It is for this reason that I am a partisan of peace—but not of peace at any price. Time will undoubtedly change the condition and the feeling of certain Powers; but at present there is not a single one of these alliances which is possible. The longer war shall be kept distant from us the greater chance there is to find alliances on the continent of Europe. In all alliances some sacrifices must be made. Thus, the first condition of an alliance with Russia would be the sacrifice of our interests in the East. An alliance with Austria would sanction for ever her rule over Italy; and that with Prussia, the most probable of all hereafter, would be to confine us for ever in the limits fixed by the treaties of 1815. So that it is my conviction that the solution of the great European questions—that of the East, for instance, and the interest of our revolution—requires an alliance with England; and I may add that the analogy of the two Governments will prevent England from again forming a coalition against us, as she did forty years back. The interest of our African possessions also requires the English alliance; for a war with England, without producing the loss of that country—far from it—would considerably impede our intercourse with it. From all this, I come to the conclusion, that we ought not to fling ourselves without conditions into the English alliance; but that still it merits being maturely and seriously meditated on and weighed. How, then, since I am in favour of this
ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

alliance, have I differed from the present Cabinet? In the manner of conducting it—which is a most grave and important consideration. The situation has become singularly modified of late years, and in the following manner:—When you find in a country a party disposed to act efficiently with you, as was the case with the Whig party, then you may form an alliance with that country; but when, in place of the Whigs, a Tory party is found in England, that is, a party holding itself on a certain reserve, and not wishing to act freely with France, then I say that you ought not to pledge yourself to that party, as you are now doing. Such is my idea—to engage yourself with those who consent to act freely with you, and keep on the reserve with those who show a different countenance towards you. But, in any case, do you suppose that an affair like the right of search can be a means of alliance? Or do you consider it to be a good means of alliance with England to act as you did in 1840? What did you find in 1840? I will suppose that at that period I was alone, and I take on myself all responsibility; there was no ambassador in London, I suppose; and it is I alone who am the culprit. Well, at that period France was irritated against England, on account of the treaty of the 16th of July, and it was to it that concessions ought to have been made; and yet it is France that you cause to make the concession. It is impossible to more completely mistake the state of the patient and the nature of the malady. This treaty on the right of search was then consented to, from which you have been told that it was impossible to extricate yourselves unless by a weakness or a folly. How then was it got out of? It has not been got out of at all. The first year, they said to Lord Aberdeen: "Receive at least our despatches, that we may be able to say that negotiations are commenced." The second, not knowing what they had next to do, they determined on naming a commission—that is, to prepare for the question an indefinite adjournment. And supposing that this affair had been decided in the line of policy prescribed by the French Chambers, what would have been gained. The difficulty would have been transferred from the French Legislature to the other side of the Channel, and all that would have been done was to excite the dreadful storms in the English Houses of Parliament. (Marks of dissent.) And do not think, gentlemen, that it is a small matter to bequeath such difficulties to an allied Government—it is to prepare absolute impossibilities for one's self. If, after the treaty of 1840, in place of conceding the treaty on the right of search, you had given England to understand that it was not an opportune moment to bring forward that question—if, in place of crying up so loudly the English alliance, you had cultivated it discreetly and noiselessly, you would have effected infinitely more—you would have been able to make the double influence of the two nations felt in Greece—you could have stopped the effusion of Christian blood at Constantinople—and have given the French residents on the banks of La Plata an efficient protection. I define the present policy as at the same time feeble and vain. That is, the former is proved by
The fact that you have gone to the furthest ends of the world to seek for compensations for your weaknesses, and this has in its turn become the cause of fresh acts of weakness on your part. It is vain, for when you wanted to establish fresh and sincere relations with England, you flung the right of search between the two countries—words in place of things. But what do I say? You have given us things—the Pritchard indemnity, the treaty of Morocco, and the commission on the right of search. (Great agitation, and the sitting was suspended for some minutes.)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs.

—The hon. deputy who has just spoken has imputed to me an intention which I had not previously felt, and which I do not entertain since I have heard his remarks. He has supposed that I should speak to him of 1840, and of the legacy which he then left us. I regard the question of 1840 as one already judged both in France and Europe. I maintain that the opinions of all sensible men who observe the course of politics are decided on that point. I do not require, either for my cause or for myself, to speak now of the Cabinet of the 1st of March, and of the state in which affairs were left when it retired from power. (Approbation.) Neither shall I follow the hon. member through all the questions on which he has entered, questions military, political, and historical, questions on all our possible alliances, and on all the phases of the policy of our country; I do not think it necessary so infinitely to extend the field of a discussion such as that which now engages our attention. I shall not therefore speak but on subjects which are actually pending. (Approbation.) Happily all these questions have been settled since your last session, and I can therefore, without further preamble, enter on an examination of affairs, all the details of which are fresh in your recollection. You will remember how things stood at the close of last session. You left the Government in serious difficulties. When things of paramount importance are on the mind, secondary interests and embarrassments are forgotten. When, therefore, at the close of the session, we found ourselves thrown on those important affairs on our own responsibility, every idea of persons instantly disappeared; we no longer thought but of the great interest involved, and of the great duties imposed on us, and we endeavoured to settle those questions according to those interests and those duties. Taken in themselves, isolated even from all foreign complication, they were difficult and serious. A first war with a neighbouring state in Africa, the first steps of a new establishment at 4000 leagues from the mother country, were serious affairs. There was also to be taken into consideration the connexion existing between Morocco and the country with which our relations were as important as frequent. The whole of our foreign policy was based on the questions which you had left pending. We proposed to ourselves to settle these questions in maintaining the rights, the interests, and the dignity of France. ("Hear, hear!") I shall take up, one after the other, the several questions under discussion—Morocco, Tahiti, and the right of search; and I shall exa-
mine how we have resolved them, in paying attention to the interests, rights, and dignity of each. In the Morocco affair, our course of conduct was this: we declared publicly what our intentions were. Much has been said of communications made to the English Government; but I can declare that I communicated nothing but what I have already stated. That being done, we reserved to ourselves the office of transacting our own affairs. We willingly accepted the good offices of the agents of England, but we did not ask for their interference. Great and efficient instruments were not wanting to effect what was wanted. Our land forces were commanded by an illustrious general, and we can say that Algeria was twice conquered by Marshal Bugeaud—once in 1830, and again from 1841 to 1844. All the means of success were placed in the hands of the Marshal, and at the same time we advised the Crown to give the command of the fleet to the Prince de Joinville. This was assuming a grave responsibility, for it is always a grave matter to entrust a command and the termination of a political affair to a young prince. It was greatly so at that particular juncture, for there is not one of you but is aware of the use—and, allow me to say, of the abuse—made of the Prince de Joinville's pamphlet on the state of our navy. That publication was represented as a mark of ill-will against the Cabinet. The noble prince had, in fact, been placed in a delicate situation, and we considered it our duty to afford him the first opportunity of proving his devotedness to the honour and dignity of the country, and at the same time his full knowledge of the policy which suited that country. (Loud marks of approbation.) The Prince de Joinville, in publishing his note, had not intended anything else than to show himself a good citizen and a sound seaman.

M. Dupin.—Every one approved his conduct.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.—I think M. Dupin cannot have comprehended my words. When I said that the Prince intended nothing but to act like a good citizen and a sound seaman, I evidently had the appearance of speaking in terms of approbation; but what I meant was, that his note was misrepresented, and a sense attributed to his words which they were not intended to bear. That was what I intended to say, and the approbation of M. Dupin is not, therefore, necessary. The conduct of the Prince responded to the confidence of the Government; but every one must see that the responsibility was grave for us, and that there was some merit in incurring it. This being done, our policy respecting Morocco clearly defined—all our measures taken to carry on our affairs ourselves—the commanders by sea and land placed in complete possession of all the means which they required—we conceived that the war ought to be carried on rapidly, and peace arrived at promptly. It has been said that we did this on account of Tahiti—the assertion is false. Were there not such a place as England in the world—had her interests not been in any way connected with those of Morocco—the simple fact of Algeria being deeply concerned in the matter would have rendered it our duty to arrive promptly at peace. ("Hear, hear!") I trust that
M. Thiers, after what I have just said, will not reproach us for having paid undue attention to the legitimate interests of England in this circumstance. I shall not at present enter into the consideration of the clauses of the treaty; they will be examined hereafter, when the paragraphs are brought forward. I only wanted to give the Chamber a general view of the manner in which the affair has been conceived and conducted. I now come to Tahiti, and on that matter I have to say that there are several questions which the hon. deputy (M. Thiers), I will not say confounded, but mingled up together. There is first the occupation of the Marquesas; I can say that this question was discussed two years back at great length in this Chamber, and yet M. Thiers preserved silence. Why, if the taking possession of these islands appeared to him then an enormous blunder, did he not demand permission to speak, and declare it? I cannot but think that his ideas have become considerably modified since then, otherwise his silence would be inconceivable. (“Hear, hear!”) But, however the honourable gentleman may have thought on the matter, the Opposition spoke, the Chamber heard them, and decided the question. The other Chamber also did so, and it was in consequence of the vote of the two Chambers that the expedition was proceeded with. The honourable M. Thiers has confounded dates and facts. The Government never had an idea of possessing itself of Tahiti, and putting France and England in contact on that point. All it sought for was a desirable port in those seas. The Admiral sent on that expedition had considered it his duty to assume the protectorate of Tahiti, of which no mention had been made in his instructions. Two reasons determined us not to refuse what the Admiral had done, and the first reason was, that the protectorate of the island of Tahiti was of some importance to our establishment in the Marquesas, and the other, that we did not wish to see the French flag withdrawn immediately after its appearance. This provisional protectorate, a protectorate not yet sanctioned by the Government, continued for fourteen months. It had, it is true, met with difficulties and embarrassments; but there had not been anything like tumult or sedition; everything went on regularly and peaceably. When, on the contrary, Admiral Dupetit Thouars thought it his duty to convert the protectorate into a sovereignty, disturbances commenced. Thus, during the fourteen months of the protectorate, Mr. Pritchard, who was then at Tahiti, was unable to excite any insurrection; it was after the assumption of the sovereignty that he was able to do so. The Government, therefore, were not so much to blame when, after having accepted the protectorate, it refused the sovereignty; the former appeared to it necessary to protect the interests of France, for which the latter was useless. I now come to the last incident, that of Mr. Pritchard. You will remember the strong sensation created in England on the receipt of the news of his arrest; this emotion appeared to me to proceed from two causes—first, the quality of agent of the English Government, with which he was invested; and, next, his religious character. The conduct
adopted by us in this matter was this—we first sought to establish the truth of the facts of the case; to prove that Mr. Pritchard was not an official agent, but a simple foreigner, living under the protection of a law common to all. Had he been a consul, there would have been certain forms to be observed with regard to him, when desiring his expulsion; but he was not Consul, and the truth of these facts we have been able to prove to the English Government. As to his religious character, we have also established that he has nothing to complain of at our hands; we have proved that the most perfect religious liberty prevailed in Oceania. This done, we remained quiet, in order to allow the angry feelings which had been raised in England to subside. When the proper moment arrived to examine the affair to its foundation, what was the conduct of the Government? We fully maintained the right of the French authorities at Tahiti to expel any foreigner who should disturb public order. After having supported this right, we maintained that our agents at Tahiti had just reasons for using it; and that they had acted properly in so doing. After this, we made the admission that some of the conduct used towards Mr. Pritchard was open to blame, and to be regretted; for it could not be admitted that French agents should, in any quarter of the globe, forget those maxims of equity and consistency which were the rule of all regular governments. Our conviction was, that in the arrest of Mr. Pritchard some of those maxims had been departed from, and I will explain in what those acts consisted. Without entering into any irritating details, we considered that although there was enough in the circumstances of the case to warrant the authorities in taking every measure for their safety, yet that it was unnecessary to keep Mr. Pritchard in solitary confinement for eight days, and prevent his seeing even his wife and children. We thought that it was neither just nor proper to use more severity than was really necessary. We considered that the step which had been ordered by the Admiral on his arrival at Tahiti six days after should have been done at the time, viz., to compel Mr. Pritchard to leave the island. In saying this I do not mean to shelter the Government behind the Governor of Tahiti, for that would be neither honourable nor just. They have no such intention. M. de Bruas was one of its most intelligent and bravest officers. He every day gave proofs of that. We have admitted that there were certain points connected with this affair for which it was honourable in us to express our regret and our disapproval, and we, at the same time, thought that there might exist reasons why a pecuniary indemnity should be granted. (Murmurs on the left.) The Chamber sees that I do not avoid any point connected with this question. (Approval.) Independently of the rules of which I have spoken, there is a fact of which I will remind the Chamber. Some years before this affair, two French Catholic missionaries had been expelled from Tahiti. Those missionaries had gone to that island under a Government which forbade any preaching contrary to the established religion of the State. The will o
Queen Pomare is the charter of that country. The missionaries who went to preach at Tahiti acted at variance with that law, and it was in virtue of it that they were expelled from the island. Violence had, it is true, been used towards them, but two years after Admiral Dupetit Thouars had demanded and received an indemnity of 2500 piastres for the treatment they had experienced. The Admiral was perfectly right in what he did, but it served as a precedent for the French granting an indemnity to Mr. Pritchard. At the same time, however, that we agreed to this indemnity, it was expressly stipulated that it was not given on account of his expulsion, but merely in consequence of the harsh treatment to which he had been subjected. It would be weakness in them to deny that they were glad that this indemnity had been the means of removing the clouds which had hung over their relations with England, but they should at the same time have granted the indemnity, had no political considerations been connected with the affair. This, gentlemen, is what I have to say on the ensemble of the question. At a future time I shall enter more into details. I will now say a word as to the conduct of the English Government with regard to the affair of Morocco. It made known to us how far its interests might be involved in it; it strengthened its force on that station, but at the same time kept it below our own, to make it apparent that it only sought to protect the legitimate interests of the country. This done, it entered into our complaints, and both at Tangier and elsewhere represented those complaints to be just, and our demands moderate; it did more, it tendered to us its good offices. In fine, the English Government accepted a situation which was difficult and delicate for it—that of being present and watching our success; and it had the good feeling to wait to see what we considered it just and proper to do. We well knew what were the feelings of England on the subject, but she demanded nothing of us. Do you imagine that, if affairs had been directed in another spirit they would have taken the turn they have done? One word will serve to enlighten the Chamber on this point. I will quote a few words from a letter from Lord Aberdeen to the English Ambassador at Paris:—"My conviction is," writes the British Minister on this occasion, "that the sincere desire of the two Governments to cultivate the best and most cordial understanding renders it almost impossible that incidents of this nature, if they are viewed dispassionately, and treated in a spirit of justice and moderation, can ever lead to anything but an amicable and happy issue." This, gentlemen, is the feeling which characterizes both the incident itself and the reciprocal situation of the two Governments. In order that such incident should not carry in its train grave consequences, it was necessary that both Governments should act with a spirit of justice and moderation. But there is something grander and more novel than this good intelligence. France has often been at peace with England, but behind their outward show of friendship there always subsisted a jealous and hostile spirit of rivalry. The prosperity, progress, and activity
of one of the Governments were a source of annoyance to the other. But this is no longer the case; for both, acting in the plenitude of their liberty, in place of being opposed as formerly, are able to aid each other. Such was the present opinion of the two Governments. There are then, I say, two Governments in Europe who consider it their duty to act towards each other in a particular way, and do act so; they continually testify a mutual confidence in each other's intentions and acts, and the care of their gravest interests ends neither in a rupture nor a coolness.

M. Guizot concluded a most eloquent speech with the following peroration:—"Such is the position of affairs at present, and there is a vast difference between this lofty region and mere party struggles. In which of the two will the Chamber place itself? Will it side with mere party squabbles, or will it take into account great public interests? Such is the question into which the discussions will resolve itself. I have placed it before you in all its truth. The Chamber must decide." (Loud approbation.)

M. Dupin, who spoke at the close of the debate, said that he would vote in favour of any amendment restrictive of the praise which the Ministry claimed for the alleged success of its negotiations. This ended the general debate.
CHAPTER IX.


The general discussion being closed, the debate on the separate paragraphs commenced. On the reading of the first paragraph, M. de Carnè moved an amendment, which was, after a spirited discussion, rejected by a majority of 28. A debate then arose upon the following alteration in the wording of the second paragraph, proposed by M. Gustave de Beaumont.

"In resuming to-day our labours amidst a profound calm, we should be happy to have it in our power to congratulate ourselves without reserve on the speedy re-establishment of peace, as we applaud, with the entire of France, the brilliant success of our arms."
M. Gustave de Beaumont having been called to the tribune, proceeded to examine the different clauses of the treaty concluded with Morocco, some of which he regarded as puerile, and others as impossible to execute. He particularly condemned the omission in the treaty of an indemnity to defray the expenses of the war. The Ministry at first had deemed it indispensable, its agents were of the same opinion, and all the reasons hitherto assigned to justify that omission, had failed to convince him of its expediency; for, in his opinion, it would have been the most efficacious means of making the Emperor and the Moors feel their defeat and the power of the French arms. Why did England attach so much value to the payment of an indemnity to Mr. Pritchard? It was not for the consideration of the 25,000f. or 30,000f. to which that indemnity would amount. It was because that indemnity was the symbol of defeat, and of the failure of a negotiation. M. de Beaumont thought that the next care of the negotiators should have been to fix at once in the treaty the boundary line between the two countries, the settlement of which he feared would be productive of much bloodshed.

Marshal Bugeaud here interrupted M. de Beaumont, and observed, that the settlement of the question would suffer no difficulty; that the limits of the Turkish possessions were well known, being marked by the territory occupied by five Algerian tribes.

M. de Beaumont next criticised the clause of the treaty relative to Abd-el-Kader, and suggested that, instead of leaving the Emperor at liberty to expel or remove him from the frontier, the negotiators should have insisted on the adoption of either alternative, and demanded, with Marshal Bugeaud, that the Emir should be conveyed to one of the Atlantic harbours of the empire, and there placed under the surveillance of a French Consul. France had no right to complain of the presence of the Emir in Morocco, he was protected by the stipulations of a treaty which, he regretted to say, was a mere piece of paper of no value. The precipitation with which it had been concluded was explained by the receipt of a despatch from London, expressive of the greatest terror, and the desire to obtain the insertion of a favourable sentence in the speech of the Queen of Great Britain on proroguing Parliament, on the 5th of September, and for that purpose it was necessary for the Minister to have it in his power to inform Lord Aberdeen that the treaty was signed. England, he knew, was jealous of the power of France, in Africa, but she also understood what was just and right. The Ministry might have told England that France had no idea of extending her conquests in Africa, but that she would defend herself, and England would have appreciated such language.

Marshal Bugeaud next rose and said, that when he first read the treaty with Morocco he did not approve all its clauses. He had blamed the stipulation relative to Abd-el-Kader, and the absence of guarantees; but subsequent events in Morocco had since convinced him that the Government had perhaps acted more wisely. The Emperor would not have been free to execute the conditions of the treaty, particularly as respected Abd-el-Kader—that powerful ene-
my, that man of genius, who would not leave any repose to the French so long as he should have a soldier left. Marshal Bugeaud confessed that he had been surprised by the attack of the Moors, for nothing announced any serious hostility on that side. He had, however, soon collected his detached forces, and might not at first have been sufficiently strong to March upon Fez, but, after the victory of Isly, when the Moorish army had been completely dispersed, he could have advanced on that city without any great obstacle; the heat alone presented serious difficulties, for the day after the battle (August 16th) the thermometer ranged 47 degrees in the shade, and 61 degrees in the sun. Marshal Bugeaud, however, observed that considerable reinforcements would have been necessary. He then described the immense works executed by the army in Algeria, and the results obtained by the expeditions undertaken into the interior of the regency, in a commercial point of view, urged the necessity of persevering in the military system pursued of late, and declared that with 100,000 men judiciously employed the colonization of Algeria would proceed more rapidly and satisfactorily.

M. St. Marc Girardin said, that he did not ascend the tribune to reply to the illustrious officer who had just addressed the Chamber—for Marshal Bugeaud could only find there warm admirers, but to express the opinion of the minority of the committee on the amendment. He wished neither to increase nor diminish the differences which separated him from his old friends. That sentiment he had already maintained frankly in that tribune, and would do so still. He was the more disposed to speak so, because he looked on the Ministerial question as already settled. (Cries of "No, no," from the left.) Yes, said the honourable deputy, that question was disposed of. (Fresh denial from the same quarter.) Well, then, it was in all probability disposed of; and when he stood there to express his sentiments, he hoped that he should not be exposed to be treated either as an intriguer or a candidate for place. The utmost that he could be accused of was, that he was a member of a coalition, and that would be an error from which, he trusted, he should find persons amongst the Ministry itself to exculpate him. But to refer to the amendment. What he blamed particularly was, that Marshal Bugeaud had not been employed in the negotiations relative to the treaty. By whom, in fact, could France have been better represented than by the Governor-General of Africa—the victor of Isly? Who could better have judged of the situation? And it was evident, from the only despatch of the illustrious Marshal that had been laid before the Chamber, that he expected himself to be so employed. Compare the situation of the victorious General, stipulating beneath the shadow of his flag, to that of our Consul-General at Tangier. No one was more ready than himself to render justice to the intelligence, the zeal, and the patriotism of that functionary, at Tangier; but he had no precise and positive information, and the despatches of Marshal Bugeaud only reached him from Paris. In such a barbarous country there was no means of communication; what passed at Ouchda was not known at Tangier.
Thus, while their Consul-General was still hoping for peace, war had broken out; war, not attended with danger, for the gallant Marshal was there, but with all its fresh complications. By this parallel he wished to compare the situation of the negotiator chosen with him, whom he could have wished to have seen in that position; the former was ignorant of facts until long after they had occurred; the latter was ignorant of nothing that was passing, and knew the secret of Arab cunning. Was it not to be readily believed that when the same hand wielded the sword and guided the pen—that when it was the conqueror who presented himself to treat, surrounded by all the halo of victory, that the interests of the country would be better defended than when the task was confided to a negotiator ill-informed and devoid of all personal consideration? It had been said that there was also at Tangier a negotiator armed by victory. God forbid. (Interruption.) He (M. de St. Marc Girardin) considered he rendered a great and solemn homage to the Prince de Joinville in speaking of him. (Fresh and loud interruption.) What! was it to be supposed he should have heard the reporter on the address, and he should not reproach him with it, speak of the Prince de Joinville in speaking of him. (Fresh and loud interruption.) He therefore complained of the nature of the negotiations and of the choice of the agents employed; he complained of the absence of guarantees, and in saying this he only repeated the idea of the Minister of the Interior, who admitted that all their guarantee was the possibility of a fresh campaign in the spring. He considered that the Chamber ought not to give an absolute and unreserved approbation to the policy of the Cabinet. It had never been accustomed to do so. When a formal vote of blame was proposed, it merely contented itself with not blaming, but took care not to vote what might be taken for undoubted approbation. That was the course proposed by the amendment, and the Chamber, by acting so, would preserve all its independence.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said, that he did not arise to again take part in the discussion, be-
cause he could not add anything to the reasons which the Chamber had already heard; he came forward merely to declare, that the Government having expressed, in the speech from the throne, its opinion on the affairs of Morocco; on the manner in which the war was carried on and the peace effected; and having said that France had proved her power by the former, and her moderation by the latter; finding, moreover, that this opinion was repeated in the address, the Government rejected the amendment of M. de Beaufort, as being of a nature to completely change the meaning of the address, which could not then respond to the Royal Speech. The Government, therefore, rejected the amendment now proposed, as it had done that of M. de Carnè the preceding day.

The first paragraph was afterwards adopted, and M. de Beaufort having withdrawn his amendment to the second, that also was adopted.

When the third paragraph was proposed, M. Leon de Malleville moved the following amendment: — "We are happy to learn that the accord so necessary to the repose of the world has been maintained between the two States, but we regret that, in granting a indemnity which was not due, the rules of justice and reciprocity, which France shall always respect, were not sufficiently taken into account." M. Leon de Malleville, having been called to the tribune to develop his amendment, said, that the Chamber having granted a Bill of indemnity to the Ministry, on the ensemble of its policy, the amendment he proposed was not directed against its existence; his intention was merely to examine the question in itself, a question which had wounded to such a degree the national susceptibility; he meant the indemnity awarded to Mr. Pritchard, of which he did not hesitate to declare the country was unanimous in disapproving. ("No! no!" from the Ministerial benches.) He then entered into considerations to prove that no cordial alliance should prevail between Great Britain and France without a perfect reciprocity, and on that condition alone was he a partisan of that alliance. M. de Malleville protested his high respect for the work of the English missionaries who had initiated the savages of Oceania in a knowledge of the doctrine of Christ, and in the arts of civilization; but Mr. Pritchard, in his eyes, was no missionary; he was a mere trader, an intriguer, the mayor of the palace of Queen Pomare, the King of Tahiti. All the French authorities in the Pacific spoke in high terms of the English missionaries, Mr. Pritchard alone excepted. M. Malleville had blamed the establishment of the French at Tahiti, because he had foreseen all the obstacles and complications that occupation would produce; but once the French flag hoisted on that island, he had felt it imperative to defend its honour and dignity. He then described all the circumstances that had preceded and followed the arrest of Mr. Pritchard. Mr. Pritchard, he said, was no longer an English Consul; he had remained at Tahiti as a spy on the French; he had had many opportunities to proceed to his new residence, but he had no doubt received instructions from his Government to remain at a post where he had rendered, and could yet render, such important ser-
ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

vices. M. de Malleville next proceeded to condemn the manner in which the negotiations relative to Tahiti had been conducted in London and Paris, and entreated the members of the house, who, two days before wished to save the existence of the Ministry, to vote for his amendment, and thereby save the dignity of the country.

M. Peyramont rose to reply. He combatted the amendment, because it implied that nothing was due to England, and that England had been wanting in good feeling and equity towards France. This meant, in his opinion, that nothing was due to England, and that England had been wanting in good feeling and equity towards France. This meant, in his opinion, that the indemnity agreed to be paid to Mr. Pritchard should not be paid by the Ministry which would succeed the present administration. The majority of the committee on the Address, of which he had been a member, rendered entire justice to the equity and good feeling of England throughout that affair, and it had determined to insert that conviction in the Address. M. Peyramont then proceeded to justify the conduct of the Ministry amidst the murmurs of the Opposition.

M. Odillon Barrot, who followed, referred to what had occurred at the close of the last session, when a Minister of Great Britain had declared in Parliament that an insult, a gross outrage, had been offered to the honour of England. Had the French Cabinet, he asked, responded to that expression, which, to say the least of it, was imprudent, either by recriminations or otherwise? No! After examining the events of which Tahiti had been the theatre, he protested on his soul and conscience, in presence of the facts, of the documents submitted to the assembly, and the declaration of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the disavowal of M. d'Aubigny and the indemnity granted to Mr. Pritchard were not, as asserted in the address, conformable to equity. He then painted Mr. Pritchard as the author of all the calamities that had fallen on the French at Tahiti. He had remained there without any official character, to prevent Queen Pomare from returning among her subjects and restoring peace; he remained there to give time to his agents to kindle the fire of revolt; and when this object had been attained, he was preparing to quit the island in the darkness of night, when M. d'Aubigny found it his duty, under the apprehension of approaching danger, to arrest the fugitive; and although the guilt of the latter was so evident that the Ministry itself was obliged to admit it, it was the unfortunate officer who had adopted that indispensable measure for the security of his command who had been visited with a disavowal, and the wretch, the promoter of the revolt, at whose instigation murder and incendiaryism pervaded the island, was to receive compensation, because he had been detained during a few days a prisoner; and so degrading a concession had been demanded and exacted in the face of Europe, from noble France! M. Odillon Barrot said, that he would willingly choose the English people for his judge in the affair; and he had so high an opinion of their good sense, that he was sure they would not view the affair in the light it had been viewed by a French Ministry. In concluding, he declared that there was no equity, no reciprocity, in granting an indemnity to the instigator of
a war of savages against civilization, particularly under the threats which had been preferred from the British tribune.

M. Guizot, in his reply to M. Odillon Barrot, denied that any threats had been made by the British Cabinet, and observed that the French Government had not, consequently, been influenced by fear in its determination. The gravity of the situation, he said, revealed itself by degrees, and by certain symptoms, which M. de Jarnac remarked and communicated to his Government. Those symptoms and facts did not modify the ideas which the Government originally entertained or change its resolution. "There must always exist between England and France," said M. Guizot, "courtesy, regard, good proceedings, mutual advantages, and concession. Any other conduct would be shameful, and sooner or later fatal. When I hear men say that those sentiments are not reciprocal, after what has passed during four years, and particularly during the last six months, I think I am dreaming, for I can hardly conceive that facts should be so perverted or badly understood. I could, if I wished, lay before your eyes the relative situations of France and England, and all the facts relating thereto, in all the points of the globe, and you would see that everywhere the advantages and concessions are reciprocal between the two countries; you would see that wherever we had any object to carry, our policy, so far from losing ground, in consequence of our intimacy with Great Britain, had rather gained. French influence in Spain, in Africa, in the East, in Greece, in Italy, everywhere in short, has increased." M. Guizot then contended, that that mutual feeling was particularly manifested in the affair of Tahiti. When France had accepted the protectorate of that Archipelago, in which the English Government indirectly predominated through its missionaries, traditions, and the habits of the country during the last forty years, that Government had viewed that measure with displeasure; nevertheless it had acted loyally, sensibly, it had not contested the right of France, it had even accepted the protectorate, and sent instructions to that effect to its agents, and on that occasion the good feeling, the acts of complaisance and concession, were not on the side of France. M. Guizot admitted that in the case of the occupation of Tahiti, France had responded to that friendly disposition of England. "We considered," he said, "that the absolute sovereignty would not be advantageous to us, that it would modify the character of our establishment, that it would render the complications which it was likely to produce between us and England more difficult and delicate. We refused the absolute sovereignty, and we acted wisely; for, allow me to remind you, that the temporary protectorate had endured for a space of fourteen months, with difficulties and embarrassments, but without any serious event, without any insurrection, or any appeal to material force. Scarcely, however, had the absolute sovereignty been proclaimed than sedition and revolt pervaded the island. In this second act of the affair I confess it was the French Cabinet who evinced regard towards England; but it will be admitted, on the [243]
other hand, that in the first two acts of the affair there was at least reciprocity. I now come to the third act—the explosion of the civil war and the expulsion of Mr. Pritchard. Two facts have been overlooked—first, at the moment when Mr. Pritchard was expelled he had been recalled by his Government; he had been removed from Tahiti and sent elsewhere. England had taken into consideration our remonstrances on the inconvenience of continuing Mr. Pritchard at Tahiti; she had given us satisfaction by recalling him. When Mr. Pritchard was expelled, he demanded that an inquiry be instituted into the facts with which he was charged: he asked to be tried, and repeated that request after his return to England. He maintained, wrongfully, I believe, that he was a stranger to the explosion of the civil war and to the revolt; he contends that it would have been impossible to convict him, had he been tried, for want of proof. Our agents at Tahiti did not deem it expedient to adopt such a course. I approve their conduct. I regard their conviction respecting the intrigues of Mr. Pritchard and the danger of his presence as well founded; the trial would have been difficult and dangerous, and perhaps productive of no result.” M. Guizot then described the effect created in England by the expulsion of Mr. Pritchard. “We wished,” he said, “to give time to the agitation to subside; we assumed a passive and expectant attitude, persuaded as we were that this result would be attained when the truth should become known. We were strongly urged. Nothing was officially demanded from us, we were in nowise threatened. No Government in Europe, whether friendly or indifferent, would presume to address in any shape, directly or indirectly, any menaces to the King's government. We did not require to be told that the situation was serious. We know that a solution should be given to it; that France should take a decision, and say something on what had occurred at Tahiti, otherwise serious events would be the consequence. After a month's delay, we made known to the English Government our opinion and resolution. We maintained that our agents had a right to expel Mr. Pritchard, and that they had acted properly in expelling him. We then added, as I myself stated to our agent from the beginning, that we regretted and disapproved certain proceedings and circumstances in his conduct. I insist at present more strongly than ever in that opinion, after what has been said at this tribunal. I greatly apprehend that the sentiments delivered in this hall may cause a confusion in the minds of our agents scattered all over the globe, and impress them with a false idea of their situation and duties. We think that the proceedings to which I alluded and which a brave officer, full of devotedness for his country, conceived he could resort to at a moment of danger, might have been dispensed with, that they were unnecessary, and that he had a sufficient force at his disposal to have acted otherwise. Such was our opinion, and we gave it without hesitation; we thought, that at the very moment when we firmly asserted our right and the exercise of that right, we should tell the truth respecting accessory faults; we thought that the con-
timance of our good relations with a friendly government was well worth the admission of those errors of an agent of the King. We accordingly told the truth, and disapproved his conduct." M. Guizot next justified the promise of an indemnity to Mr. Pritchard, not on account of his expulsion, but because the proceedings which the Government had blamed might have produced the injury and sufferings of which he complained. "We did not admit," he added, "the truth of the facts on his own assertion. We promised to give him an indemnity if his claim were well founded; the facts will be verified on the spot by the English and French admirals, and if those facts be such as Mr. Pritchard describes them, the arbitrators will fix the amount of the indemnity." M. Guizot again observed, that the situation in which the Government had found itself, during the whole transaction, had been extremely serious, having been placed between the alternative of a compromise or a rupture. "The compromise, of which the Chamber knows the conditions," he said, "appeared to us equitable and proper. The English Government was of the same opinion, and, strange to say, it is at this very moment accused of the same errors and faults with which we have been reproached. As for us, we do not regret what we have done; we did not hesitate, nor should we hesitate to-day, if it was to do over again. I am convinced that on the other side of the Channel Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen will have the same thoughts and hold the same language that I do, and that they will not either regret what they have done. I am convinced that the two Governments, and I will say the two countries, will congratulate themselves on such a compromise having averted such a rupture." In concluding, M. Guizot declared that the policy pursued during the last four years had been good and honest, useful to the country, conducive to its interests, and morally great; that, in order to succeed, it required the frank and firm support of the great powers of the state, and that if that support failed completely, or was not sufficiently firm to enable the Ministry to continue that policy with success, he and his colleagues would cease to charge themselves with it.

M. Dufaure followed M. Guizot, and after examining at some length and condemning the conduct of the Ministry in the Tahiti affair, thus concluded:—"If you acquiesce in the approbation which the committee claims in behalf of the Ministry you will add an evil to an evil; to the act of the Ministry you will add your own act, the act of the organs of the popular sentiments of this country. You will declare to the garrison of Tahiti that the indemnity granted to Mr. Pritchard was not only accorded by the Government, but that the Chamber of Deputies has accorded it a second time."

The discussion having been closed, on the amendment of M. Malleville, the President put it to the vote. The result of the first trial was proclaimed doubtful by the secretaries. It was rejected, however at the second, but by so small a majority that many pronounced the amendment to have been carried. The Chamber then adjourned, amidst great agitation.

Next day the discussion on the third paragraph was resumed.
M. Billault, the first speaker said that he would propose no amendment, that the words of the paragraph were sufficiently explicit, and that those who voted in its favour should be understood to express their satisfaction at the grant of an indemnity to Mr. Pritchard, and at the regret manifested by the French Cabinet to the English Government for the conduct of the French officers. Those who rejected it, or abstained from voting, necessarily condemned that course. The question consequently left no room for ambiguity. For his part, he considered that M. d'Aubigny had a right to expel and arrest Mr. Pritchard, and could not admit, with the framers of the address, that a feeling of goodwill and equity had characterized the conduct of the English Government throughout the affair; otherwise one of its members would not have declared in Parliament, that a gross insult had been offered to England, nor held out the alternative of a rupture, and the menace to send back Mr. Pritchard to Tahiti. M. Billault thought that every man should have the courage to manifest his opinion and give his vote in the face of the country. (Loud cries of "Order" from the Ministerial benches.) If the Chamber, he added, approved the conduct of the Ministry, and concurred in the praise bestowed by the address, that a gross insult had been offered to England, nor held out the alternative of a rupture, and the menace to send back Mr. Pritchard to Tahiti. M. Billault thought that every man should have the courage to manifest his opinion and give his vote in the face of the country. (Loud cries of "Order" from the Ministerial benches.)

M. Dumon, the Minister of Public Works, who followed, agreed with M. Billault, that there should be no ambiguity, nothing equivocal, in the decision about to be taken by the Chamber. He next proceeded to vindicate the conduct of the Ministry in the Tahiti affair, and contended that it had confined itself to defending acts which the agent of France had defended, and to blaming those which that agent had himself blamed. It had not, he thought, been a great sacrifice on the part of the Cabinet to admit grievances justly complained of, in order to re-establish a good understanding, which was proclaimed by all to be indispensable to the repose of the world. M. Dumon then earnestly entreated the Chamber to give its opinion conscientiously, and without heeding what might be thought of it elsewhere—an opinion, he said, which would either strengthen or overturn the Cabinet.

M. Odillon Barrot succeeded M. Dumon, and observed that France should not have the appearance of voting under a threat of a rupture; that if England did not dread such a rupture, neither was France afraid of it. They were all, he said, men of honour, and if they were convinced that the impious war which had already cost the lives of 200 of their countrymen had been kindled by Mr. Pritchard, he was certain nobody in the house would consent to pay an indemnity to that manufacturer of sedition and revolt.

The President had risen, and was on the point of putting the question to the vote, when a list of twenty members, who demanded a secret ballot, was put in his hand. This announcement caused a great uproar among the Opposition.
The ballot then commenced amidst the utmost agitation, and gave the following result:—

Number of voters . 418
Absolute majority . 210
For the paragraph . . 213
Against it . . . . 205

Ministerial majority . 8

This result was received by the Opposition with the most vociferous cheering. M. Thiers exclaimed, "There being no Ministry, I advise all my friends to decline further discussion on the address." A great many Deputies then left the Chamber, but the Ministry pressed forward the remaining paragraphs, and ultimately the whole address was put to the vote, when there were—

For the Address . . 216
Against it . . . . 33

Majority for Ministers 183

This took place on the 27th of January. On the evening of the 29th the address was presented to the King.

When the result of the discussion of the third paragraph was known, it is believed that Marshal Soult immediately went to Louis Philippe and tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues which the King declined to accept, and exhorted the Ministry steadily to persevere. Few other discussions of any general interest took place this session in the French Chambers, and we shall only notice two: the first on the state of the law in France respecting the Jesuits; and the second on the general armament of the fortifications with which Paris is engirdled.

On the 2nd of May M. Thiers, who had previously given notice of his intention to bring the subject under the attention of the Chamber, made a speech relative to the non-execution of the laws against religious congregations. He said that he disclaimed all intention of bringing forward that question for the purpose of embarrassing the Cabinet. It was from conviction, and in compliance with the wishes of his friends, that he had taken upon himself to direct the attention of the Government to the subject. He professed the utmost respect for the Catholic religion; but he was, he said, no less jealously attached to the rights of the State. He then described the vicissitudes the order of Jesuits had experienced since its foundation; the motives of its condemnation in France, in the 18th century, by decrees of the Parliament of Paris, confirmed by royal edicts, and those which had induced the Pope to pronounce the dissolution of a community that Frederick the Great alone, in all Europe, did not consider dangerous. In 1814 the Sovereign Pontiff re-established the order, and shortly afterwards it made its reappearance in France, where it soon possessed eight colleges. A general outcry against the Jesuits, however, arose in the last years of the restoration; and the Government, obliged to yield to the wishes of public opinion so unanimously manifested, decreed their dispersion. In 1830 they still continued in the country. The Government was aware of their existence, but the difficulty of proving it, and the fear of disturbing the good harmony which then prevailed between the state and the clergy, prevented the Government from enforcing the law against religious congregations.
Since then the order had grown in numbers and power; it now possessed no less than twenty-seven establishments in France, and a recent trial had sufficiently demonstrated the prodigious development assumed by the order. M. Thiers next contended that the charter, which was invoked in favour of the Jesuits, had not abrogated the laws enacted against them. He did not mean to demand the execution of the edicts of the old monarchy, but the Constituent Assembly, the Convention, the Consulate and the Empire had severally made laws against religious congregations which were still in full force. The concordat and the organic articles formerly condemned the order of Jesuits, and, to those who objected that those articles constituted no longer the law of the land, he would reply, that they were as much the law of the land in religious matters as the Civil Code was in civil affairs. He then cited a number of other laws, promulgated under the empire during the Restoration, and the law of April 10, 1834, against associations, which were all applicable to the present case. The Royal Court of Paris in 1826 proclaimed those laws to be still in vigour; about the same period the Chamber of Peers referred a petition of Count Mon Rosier, denouncing the existence of the order of Jesuits, to the Ministers of Justice and the Interior, with an injunction to execute those laws, and the Court of Cassation, the highest legal authority in the kingdom, likewise declared them in 1837 to be still in full force. If the doctrine of absolute liberty, deduced from the fifth article of the charter, was to prevail, the country would soon be plunged into anarchy, and France exhibit the sad spectacle now offered by the Helvetic Confederation. M. Thiers, in concluding, called on the Cabinet to execute the laws, and dissolve a religious congregation which was the sole cause of the divisions that had lately manifested themselves in the Catholic community.

M. Martin du Nord, the Minister of Public Worship, who replied to M. Thiers, fully admitted that the laws of the kingdom authorized the dissolution of all congregations existing without the sanction of the Government. The 5th article of the charter had not abrogated those laws, and he then mentioned several instances since 1830 in which they had been applied by the Government. In 1831, the new Government having ascertained that the Convent of the Trappists of La Meilleraye was the seat of intrigues, which might be attended with dangerous consequences for the tranquillity of the country, its suppression was decreed. A religious community had likewise been shut up at Lyons in 1839, and another in the Gard in 1842, in virtue of these laws. But though the Government had indubitably the right to exercise such a power, he contended that the present was not a proper case for its application. The Jesuits had acted imprudently; but it could not be seriously pretended that public tranquillity would be perilled unless the order were dispersed. The clergy, he regretted, had imprudent friends in the Chamber, who wished it to believe that any step taken against the Jesuits would be the commencement of measures against the Church in general; but it might be certain that the State
would ever consider its protection a sacred duty.

M. Dupin maintained that the question was not one of religion or dogmas. The existence of the laws was admitted, and until repealed they should be carried into execution. There was a great distinction between religious societies and religious associations. The Benedictines were an association, and no one would ever think of dispersing them, supposing them to combine, as formerly, for a literary purpose; but the Jesuit was a complex being, bound by oath to obey a foreign authority, with well regulated finances and wide spread political influence. If permitted to go on they would soon become a sovereign power. The Pope himself had not hesitated to declare the order a dangerous body. The Government knew its duty, but it could not fulfil it without the aid of the Chamber; religion was honoured in France, but only religion as represented by her bishops and curés, and the cutting off from it such eccentricities as the Jesuits would go far to strengthen its cause.

M. Berryer, next day, began questioning the existence of the laws invoked against religious congregations, and refuting the strange theory of liberty, shackled by innumerable restrictions, developed on the preceding day by Messrs. Thiers and Dupin. He considered his country, he said, fully competent to enjoy political and religious liberty, such as it existed in Great Britain, the United States, and Belgium. He then contrasted the measures proposed by the English Cabinet, with the arbitrary course recommended by men acknowledged to be the chiefs of the liberal party in France. In England a great statesman, the Prime Minister, fearlessly came forward to demand supplies, in the face of a Protestant country, where a state religion existed, for a Catholic College, and for the purpose of aiding in propagating Catholic instruction. Such was liberty in the true sense of the word, as understood by M. Berryer. He then examined the decree of the Constituent Assembly of the 19th of February, 1799, which had separated the Church from the State, and showed by its very text that it did not invest the Government with the power to interfere in the concerns of religious congregations. The Chamber of Deputies, in expunging from the charter of 1830 the words "Religion of the State," had, moreover, consecrated the doctrine he advocated. The question of the religious communities, contended M. Berryer, was intimately connected with the liberty of conscience, and the suppression of the order of Jesuits would be a violation of the rights of the religion of the majority of the nation.

M. Hébert (the Attorney-General) rose to reply to M. Berryer. He began by observing that a recent trial had legally demonstrated the existence de facto in France of the order of Jesuits. It was now ascertained that they possessed capital and real estate in the country, and that in the houses where they lived in common there were oratories, chapels, and every other requisite for the exercise of religious worship. M. Hébert then discussed the legality of the existence of the Society of Jesus in France, and abandoning the laws enacted previous to 1789 and in 1792, which he considered to be
obsolete, he maintained that the decree of the year XII., and the laws of 1817 and 1825, which prohibited religious congregations receiving donations, or possessing or purchasing real estates, were not abrogated by the charter of 1830, and were consequently in full force. "The laws," said M. Hébert in conclusion, "exist, and are capable of being enforced; wisdom, perhaps, advises that they be allowed to sleep for a while, for peace is preferable to war, and persuasion preferable to force; but if peace were no longer possible, and persuasion unavailable, the laws, I repeat, exist and must be executed."

M. Lamartine, who spoke next, said, that like M. Berryer, he had been educated by the Jesuits, and that if since he entered the world he had lost and adopted political and religious opinions different from those inculcated in him in his youth, he still entertained the highest respect and gratitude for his instructors. He observed that "a political power should carefully abstain from interfering in religious matters; the blood shed for God was always more valuable than that shed on the field of battle. I detest civil and religious war, but I maintain that men gloriously die in defending the independence of the mind, of their convictions and faith; and that if soldiers who die on ordinary fields of battle are heroes, those who die on the field of battle of God are victims and martyrs."

M. Lamartine next contended that, "Napoleon committed a great mistake in concluding a concordat—in mixing up together spiritual and temporal matters—in converting the ministers of the Gospel into a species of religious magistracy—and, in short, creating religion as he would have created matériel of artillery." He then insisted on the necessity of a separation between the Church and the State, and claimed for all entire liberty of conscience.

When M. Lamartine had concluded, the President read the following motion, which had been addressed to him by M. Thiers:—

"The Chamber, being confident that the Government will attend to the execution of the laws, passes to the order of the day."

M. Odillon Barrot here rose and said, that it was indispensable that the assembly should make a clean and unequivocal manifestation of its feeling and opinion on the occasion, and concluded by fully approving the motion.

M. Martin du Nord having likewise acquiesced in it in the name of the Government, M. Thiers remarked, that Government would be allowed some discretion in giving effect to the resolution. "It has had recourse to the spiritual authority. I approve of that proceeding, but upon one condition: it is this, that whatever may be the result of the negotiations with that authority, (an authority which I respect, but to which I would not submit the laws of my country,) the laws shall be put in execution." The motion was then adopted by the Chamber, the Opposition being confined to about forty members.

On the 5th of May, the discussion commenced on the Bill for providing arms for the fortifications of Paris. The ministry had in their Bill originally demanded a credit of 17,000,000f., but the committee to whom, as is usual, it was referred, has reduced the estimate to 14,430,000f.
General Leydet, who opened the debate, expressed astonishment at the warlike preparations in progress at a moment of universal peace, and when there were no likelihood of its being disturbed. He considered the Bill as perfectly useless, the Government having at Vincennes matériel sufficient to arm the ramparts of the capital, and declared, that although a partisan of the fortifications, he would vote against their armament. M. Corne, who spoke next, stated that he had also voted in favour of the fortifications, and would still vote for them that day; but Paris, in his opinion, did not resemble other strong places, and it was not necessary that its ramparts should be lined with artillery, particularly at a period when the Ministry congratulated itself and the country on the pacific relations existing between France and the whole world. M. Corne objected besides to the immense amount of the credit (17,000,000f.) required for the purpose, and thought that one half of that sum, together with the ordinary supplies of the budget, would have been amply sufficient. In conclusion he said, that he did not credit the projects of destruction imputed to the Government, and that it was not on account of the men now in office that he opposed the Bill, for most probably those men would have disappeared ere the armament should be completed. M. Daru, who followed M. Corne, defended the Ministerial Bill, which was afterwards attacked by M. de Lasteyrie.

The debate was enlivened by a speech of M. Arago, who derided the idea of trusting to the old and ordinary munitions of war, and maintained that modern science supplied means of a much more effective artillery than had been heretofore in use. He said that steam cannon balls could be shot with inconceivable rapidity and force, and amongst other novel suggestions, the scientific Deputy amused the Chamber by stating that if he were master, he would establish at the Pont Neuf an ingenious and moveable dam, which would place the river at his disposal. He would carry the river water by these means into the ditches that surround the city, from which he could withdraw them at pleasure. He would raise the waters by means of powerful engines, to a height from which he could distribute it to all quarters of the place, and by that means suppress any fire that might be produced by the enemy's bombs. He would throw into the trenches opened by the enemy a sort of artificial rain, an inundation, which would destroy the works and disconcert the workers. Numerous lighthouses placed upon, and sheltered by the ramparts, which, by the aid of mirrors, would illuminate the country and prevent surprise. But with especial reference to England, "Everybody knows," added M. Arago, "that if a strong fortress was built on the bank of the Eclat; that if behind that bank, and under the artillery of the fort, there existed a harbour of refuge, we should command the Channel. When our vessels can freely navigate the Channel, and be certain to find behind the fortress of the Eclat a secure refuge against a superior force, war with England would become impossible, for we..."
M. Lamartine, after demonstrating that the ramparts of Paris would be of little avail in a war against Europe, reminded the assembly, that at all times the placing of capital cities in a state of defence was the forerunner of the downfall of empires. He then examined the circumstances which led to the establishment of those fortifications. In 1831, a first attempt failed, but the originator of the plan, he said, was not to be so easily deterred from his purpose; and in 1840, when rumours of war got abroad, he determined to recover the ground he had lost. There was then, in M. de Lamartine's opinion, no serious cause of apprehension. The Eastern question was not a European one. Some cannon shots might have been exchanged at sea, a landing effected in Egypt, but there existed no grounds for a war of principles, or for the formation of a new coalition. This was, nevertheless, the moment chosen to suggest the idea of fortifying Paris. M. de Lamartine contended that the fears manifested at that period had been a comedy acted by the Ministry and the Court to arrive at the accomplishment of that favourite object of the King, and in which the Powers of Europe had been likewise interested performers. He then proceeded to account for the alarm and distrust which the erection of those works had naturally excited in the public mind. "Since then, exclaimed M. de Lamartine, "have we seen the Government pursue a different course, and adopt a more reassuring and liberal conduct? Did we see it take root in our institutions, and seek in them its force, its life, and safety? No, it has done nothing to dispel those suspicions; and I will say that the system followed since 1841 has, on the contrary, tended to confirm them." He then passed in review all the acts of the Government since the revolution of July, amidst the murmurs of the Centre and the applause of the Opposition; he showed the new dynasty divorcing from the people the day after its elevation to the throne; casting off Lafayette and Lafitte, to whom it had been so much indebted; suppressing the right of association; profiting of every attempt of the factious to curtail the public liberties; passing the laws of September against the press and the jury; converting the Chamber of Peers into an exceptional tribunal; and he asked if those facts did not sufficiently justify the distrust manifested by the people at the idea of the seat of the Government and the Legislature being surrounded by fortresses. Count Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, replied to M. de Lamartine, and vindicated the policy pursued by the Government during the last fifteen years. The question of the fortifications, he said, was one of national security, and not the consequence, as insinuated by M. de Lamartine, of a fixed plan for overthrowing the constitution and weakening the guarantees of the country. He next justified the dismissal of General Lafayette and M. Lafitte and all the other acts attacked by the preceding speaker, and concluded by declaring that France need not apprehend that the fortifications of Paris would be ever directed
against her liberties, let the government be in the hands of men even so insane as to conceive such a project.

M. Thiers proceeded to vindicate his motives in bringing forward the Fortification Bill. He considered that he had accomplished an imperative duty, and there was no act of his whole life of which he felt so proud. He accordingly treated with the contempt they merited the calumnies to which a member had given utterance on the preceding day—meaning M. de Lamartine. When he had concluded, the latter ascended the tribune, and read passages from despatches of M. Thiers, of Lord Granville, and Mr. Bulwer, which showed that down to July, 1840, from M. Thiers' own admissions, there existed no cause or apprehension of an impending collision. M. Thiers had even enjoined M. Cochelet, the Consul of France at Alexandria, to notify to the Pasha of Egypt, that France would not sacrifice, for his sake, her alliance with England. During the progress of the Bill through the Chamber a clause was adopted enacting that the matériel should be kept at Bourges, and only removed to Paris in case of war. Finally, the whole Bill was passed, by 227 to 131; majority, 96.

Both Chambers were prorogued by a Royal Ordinance on the 21st of July.

The war in Algeria continued throughout the whole of this year and was marked by several untoward reverses experienced by the French. Their indomitable enemy Abd-el-Kader remains still unconquered, and amply has he avenged the invasion of his native deserts by the vast expenditure of blood and treasure which his protracted resistance has occasioned to France. His rapid movements—and his familiar acquaintance with the difficult country in which the war is carried on, have enabled him hitherto to baffle all the attempts which have been made to capture or destroy him, and if defeated in an engagement, he reappears in a short time at the head of his gallant followers as formidable as ever, harassing the French troops by desultory attacks, and cutting off detachments, so that the army opposed to him is worn out by incessant combats and intolerable fatigue under the burning sun of Africa.

A dreadful act of vengeance was inflicted by the French this year, which has left an indelible stain upon their arms, and has invested the campaign in Algeria with the character of unnatural ferocity. The horrors of war have heretofore had their limits, and it has been left for a French officer to perpetrate a deed of unparalleled barbarity.

On the 18th of June, Colonel Pelissier was engaged in pursuing the Ouled-Riahs, a Kabyle tribe who had never been subdued, because the country they inhabit contains immense caverns with winding labyrinths, into which it would be destruction to lead assailing troops. The Ouled-Riahs, seeing that they were closely pursued, hastened to their habitual refuges. After surrounding the grottoes, some fascines were made up, which were kindled and placed at the entrance of the grottoes. After this demonstration, which was made in order to let the Kabyles know that they would all be suffocated in their caverns, the Colonel ordered letters to be flung to them, in which they were told
that their lives would be spared and liberty restored if they surrendered their arms and horses. They first refused, and subsequently replied that they would comply with the demand if the French army previously withdrew to a distance. This condition was rejected. Inflamed fascines were again thrown, when great tumult arose in the caverns; it was known later, that they were deliberating as to the course to be pursued, and that some wished to submit, whilst the rest stubbornly opposed it. The latter prevailed, but some of the former from time to time escaped. Colonel Pelissier, wishing to save those who remained in the caverns, sent Arabs to exhort them to surrender; the Ouled-Riali refused to do so. Some women tried to flee; but their relations and husbands themselves fired at them, in order to prevent their escaping the martyrdom they had determined to suffer. After wards Colonel Pelissier ordered the throwing of the burning fascines to be suspended, and sent into the caverns a French flag of truce; the latter was received with a discharge of muskets, and compelled to retire without accomplishing his mission. These different stages of the catastrophe lasted until the night of the 19th of June. The fire was then kindled again, and the cries of the victims, whom the smoke was about to suffocate, were heard in the winding depths of the cavern; and next, nothing more was heard than the cracking of the green wood of which the fascines consisted. The caverns were entered; five hundred dead bodies lay here and there. The grottoes were visited with the view of saving such as still breathed; only one hundred and fifty could be removed, a part of whom expired at the entrance.

The following narrative by an eye witness, appeared in a French journal. "On the morning of the 26th, there remained but a mass of half-consumed ashes, and nothing more was to be heard. We determined on entering the grotto. How can we describe the shocking aspect it presented? The cattle rendered furious, crushing all around them—the men and women rushing about in order to escape being suffocated and gored. We had to walk twenty steps over the bodies of the dead and dying. A thousand human beings were heaped up in this channel without an outlet. At the bottom of it were bodies standing up with their faces sticking to the fissures that they might breathe. About seventy who had survived, expired the moment they were brought into the open air; others were killed by the fragments of rocks the heat had detached. A large number had received yataghan cuts, and bore the marks of deep wounds. A terrible struggle had no doubt taken place in the cavern, in that profound darkness. Already have nearly six hundred dead bodies been extracted from the grotto; there are many more which it has been impossible to get at. Eight hundred men, women, and children, have perished. The whole tribe of the Riali is exterminated." It is said that only thirty-seven survived.

In the month of September Colonel Cavaignac advanced with a body of 1300 infantry into the territory of the Traras in order to crush some hostile movements amongst the tribes of the Tlemcen on the north western frontier of
France.

HISTORY.

Algeria. Lieutenant-Colonel Montagnac of the 15th Light Infantry, at that time commanded a post at Djemma-Ghazaouat, and one of the neighbouring chiefs came and informed him that Abd-el-Kader was then in the mountains of Trara; that he had but few followers; and that it would be very easy to surprise him. The conduct of this chief, who had made submission, had been hitherto such that no suspicion was entertained of the truth of his account, or that he sought to draw the troops into a snare. Colonel Montagnac, therefore, set out at the head of a column of four hundred men, all of his own regiment, with the exception of a few hussars. On arriving at the marabout of Sidi-Brahira, (four leagues from Djemma-Ghazaouat,) he was suddenly surrounded by an enormous mass of horsemen and Kabyles of the country and of the frontier of Morocco; whom he charged resolutely, with the intention of forcing a passage. The mêlée was terrible; for in a moment officers and soldiers were stretched on the earth, with the exception of eighty men of the Chasseurs d'Orleans, at the head of whom was Captain Goreaux, the only officer who had not been killed.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy, these eighty men got possession of a marabout, and shut themselves up in it. Abd-el-Kader in vain attempted to force the place. He was constantly received by a fire of musketry through the loop-holes which the soldiers had made in the walls with their swords and bayonets; and the Emir was compelled to raise a siege which cost him so many lives. For two days the men were there pressing against each other without sleep, economizing their ammunition, having neither provisions nor water, and sustaining themselves with a little absynthe, mêlée avec de l'urine. Three times did Abd-el-Kader call on them to surrender; swearing that no harm should come to them, "for," said he, "you are humane towards Mussulman prisoners." Although reduced to the last extremity, the brave men would not listen to any terms; and under these circumstances Abd-el-Kader retired; leaving, however, a large cavalry force to blockade the marabout.

Scarcely was the bulk of the besieging army out of sight of the besieged, when they attempted a sortie; and, penetrated with the bayonet the line of natives who surrounded them, they directed their course towards Djemma-Ghazaouat. At a league from that place a host of Kabyles fell upon them. The captain was one of the first who fell; and his soldiers, in order that his body might not fall into the hands of the enemy, fell by the side of him. In the mean time, the fusilade was heard at Djemma-Ghazaouat; where the alarm had, besides, been given by a hussar, the only one who had escaped from the massacre of the two squadrons. When the garrison of the place reached the scene of combat, only twelve men were standing. They were all disengaged, and taken back to Djemma-Ghazaouat—in all, fourteen living out of four hundred and fifty. Among the killed, was M. Peyraguez, the commandant of Zouaves. Immediately on receiving news of what had happened, General Lamoriciére, the Governor-General of the Province ad interim, hastened with reinforcements to Djemma-Ghazaouat.
In the same month another serious disaster befell the French. General Bourjolly had entered the territory of the Flittas, on the 16th of September, with a column 1800 strong, to punish the Chourfas, a section of the tribe, who had plundered a caravan of Arabs of the Desert, on their way back to their country, with the grain they had purchased in the Tell. He little expected to find the entire tribe in open revolt. On the 21st he was vigorously attacked; and, after a very warm engagement, he succeeded in reaching the camp at Ben-Atia. Hostile groups showed themselves during the whole day in the environs. The General had given a rendezvous at Ben-Atia, on the 22nd, to the Chief of Battalion Manselon, commander of the fort of the Khamis of the Beni Ourags, on the Rion, where that officer was stationed with his battalion. Fearing that the enemy might attack that small column with a superior force, he marched on the 22nd to meet it, with two battalions and his cavalry, leaving two other battalions for the defence of the camp. The junction took place without any difficulty; and General Bourjolly returned in the evening to the camp of Ben-Atia, after several encounters with the revolters in the narrow passages through the mountains. The column of Mostaganem had taken a supply of provisions and ammunition for an excursion of only a few days, in a country where some disturbances had occurred, but which he did not expect to find entirely under arms, and roused to fanatism by the presence of a Scheriff. To advance still further with the sick and wounded, would have been imprudent. General Bourjolly resolved consequently to retire on Sidi-ben-Abel, and there prepare to resume the offensive. On the 23rd he encamped at Touiza, in the country of the Beni Dorgouias; having been constantly harassed by the enemy in his retrograde movement. The rear-guard, consisting of 200 men of the 9th Chasseurs of Orleans, was repeatedly engaged; and in order to support it, General Bourjolly detached two squadrons of the African Chasseurs, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Berthier. Upon his arrival that officer charged immediately in the centre of the Arabs, and threw them into disorder; but during the engagement the Colonel was shot through the heart. For an instant he remained in the power of the enemy; but the Chasseurs, irritated at the death of their leader, made a fresh and desperate charge, and succeeded in rescuing the body of their chief. On the 25th the column encamped at Relizan, on the Mina, and the sick and wounded were removed to Sidi-ben-Abel. These were not the only reverses experienced by the French during the year in this interminable contest; but the narrative of obscure skirmishes and partial defeats possesses little interest. When the news, however, of these various disasters reached France, it excited the most lively sensation. The King was visibly affected, and all classes seemed animated with one common resolution to spare no exertion by which the war in Algeria might be brought to a successful close. The following letter from Marshal Bugeaud, who hurried from France to resume the chief command of the
army, shows what irritation was felt on receipt of the intelligence. The letter was published without the consent or knowledge of the Marshal, and he was obliged afterwards to qualify and explain away some of the indiscreet expressions which it contained. It was addressed to the Prefet of the Dordoyne:

"Exeideuil, October 6th.

"Mon cher Prefet,—M. Rivet, Chef d'Escadron, brings me the most lamentable intelligence from Algiers. The army and people of Algeria are crying out for my return. I had too much reason to complain of the abandonment of the Government, in the presence of my enemies of the press, not to be perfectly decided never to return to Algeria but with the commission which I demanded. Those events are, however, too serious to permit my delaying my return to the post of danger. I am, therefore, determined to start the day after to-morrow. I beg you to send me to-morrow four post-horses to carry me to Perigueux. I will devote half an hour to acquaint you with the news. One word, however, at present.

"Abd-el-Kader has entered the west of the province of Oran. The garrison of Djemima has been entirely destroyed. We have lost there a Lieutenant-Colonel, a chef d'escadron, a chef de bataillon, the whole of the officers of the column, and nearly 400 soldiers. General Cavaignac, informed of the approach of Abd-el-Kader, and of the revolt of the tribes upon the left bank of the Tafna, instantly repaired to that quarter, and fought two warm engagements, of the results of which we are yet in ignorance. It is certain, however, that he has entered Tlemcen.

"This great success of Abd-el-Kader must have thrown the province into a great state of commotion. On our side some glaring faults have been committed. Symptoms of revolt manifested themselves upon several other points, and General Bourjolly had enough to do to put down the insurrection upon the Mina. It must have gained ground.

"It is much to be feared that war must be commenced again. Alas! these events but too much justify my opposition to a system which, without necessity, increased the civil administration while it diminished the army, in order thereby to cover the expenses of that increase.

"My heart is riven by so many misfortunes and so much blindness, on the part of our rulers and of the press, which governs us much more than we are willing to allow.

"Marshal Duke D'Isly."

The whole of the humiliations suffered by the French arms were not at that time known in France, and the following event added afterwards greatly to the affliction of the public mind so sensitive upon the subject of military glory. It was thus narrated in the Sémaphore de Marseilles:

"The garrison of a small camp had begged of General Cavaignac some reinforcement, which their numerical weakness, in a country in open revolt and traversed by Abd-el-Kader's horses, rendered extremely urgent. In order not to reduce his squadrons, General Cavaignac chose out of the hospital 200 men who were deemed
sufficiently recovered to return to active service. Care was had to take the ablest of these men—in fact, only such as were perfectly convalescent. A detachment of Zouaves was added to them. This small column set out, but was soon surrounded by hosts of Arabs. It was impossible for them to defend themselves. The 200 men accordingly were forced—a thing which had never hitherto occurred in Africa—to lay down their arms, and yield themselves up prisoners to Abd-el-Kader.

On the 13th of October the Marshal embarked for Algeria, and large reinforcements of troops followed. Emboldened and encouraged by the partial successes of their countrymen, several of the tribes in the neighbourhood of the Oran territory, which had submitted to the Government of France, and upon whose neutrality, if not support, the French thought they might confidently rely, now took up arms in open revolt. General Lamoriciere advanced against them, and some spirited engagements took place. He attacked the Khabyles on the 12th of October, and although Abd-el-Kader witnessed the action at the head of a large body of cavalry, he did not, for some unexplained reason, take any part in the combat; and next day, seeing that the French were victorious, he retired. On the 18th of October Marshal Bugeaud left Algiers for Miliana, at the head of 4000 men, intending to pursue the Scheriff Bon Maga, who was second only to his leader Abd-el-Kader, in the boldness and success of his exploits, and who was then at some distance in the interior amongst the mountains of Ouenseris, in the east of the Province of Oran. Abd-el-Kader, in the meanwhile, was kept in check by General Lamoriciere, in the west. No decisive event, however, had occurred at the end of the year, and although constant rumours were propagated of the death or capture of the two redoubted chiefs, Bon Maga, and Abd-el-Kader, they all proved to be false, and the war was carried on by them to the close of the year with unabated vigour.

Early in November the state of health of Marshal Soult compelled him to resign the office of Minister of War; but he still continued to be the President of the Council, and therefore the nominal head of the Government. The following changes took place at the same time:—Lieutenant-General Moline de St. Yon was made Minister of War, and raised to the Peerage; Baron Martineau des Chenez, Under-Secretary of State of the War Department; General Baron Gazan was appointed Director of the personnel and military operations of the Ministry of War, in place of General Moline de St. Yon; and Major-General Count De la Rue, Director of the affairs of Algeria, in place of M. Vauclielle, who resigned that office.

On the 27th of December, the French Chambers were opened by the King, in person, who delivered the following Royal Speech:

"Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies,—

"In reassembling you around me, I am happy to believe that we can congratulate ourselves on the general state of the country. I feel confident that the good understanding existing between the
powers of the State, and the main-
tenance of our policy of order and
conservation, will secure more and
more the regular development of
our institutions and the progress
of national prosperity.

"My Government has applied
itself to prosecute the execution
of the great works which you
voted. The measures necessary
for their completion shall be pro-
posed to you. We shall thus, in
a few years, have endowed France
on one side with powerful guaran-
tees of security, on the other with
means to display her fruitful ac-
tivity, and to extend prosperity
through all parts of our territory,
and amongst all classes of the
population; and at the same time
that these important results have
been attained, the situation of our
finances has become every day
more satisfactory.

"The financial and other bills,
whose object is to introduce impor-
tant ameliorations into their mode
of administration, shall be imme-
diately laid before you.

"I continue to receive from all
Foreign Powers pacific and amic-
able assurances. I trust that the
policy which maintained a general
peace amidst so many storms will
one day confer honour on the me-
ory of my reign.

"The friendship which unites
me with the Queen of Great Bri-
tain, and of which she again so
affectionately gave me a proof, and
the mutual confidence existing be-
tween the two Governments, have
happily secured the good and inti-
mate relations between the two
States. The convention concluded
between us to put an end to the
odious traffic in slaves, is at pre-
sent being carried into execution.
Thus, by the cordial co-operation
of the maritime forces of the two
States, the slave trade shall be
efficaciously repressed, and at the
same time our commerce shall be
replaced under the exclusive pro-
tection of our flag.

"I have reason to expect that
the combined action of France and
England will produce on the banks
of the Plata the re-establishment
of commercial relations regular
and pacific, the sole object of our
efforts.

"Some circumstances, which I
deplore, but which have added
new lustre to the heroism of our
troops, have disturbed our Afri-
can possessions. I have adopted
prompt measures to secure to the
domination of France that force
and ascendancy which belong to
it. With the aid of time our
energetic perseverance will con-
solidate the security and prosper-
ity of Algeria.

"Gentlemen, you have given
me your loyal concurrence in the
great and difficult task that the
national voice has called me to
fulfil. Providence has blessed our
efforts. Providence has likewise
granted me great and precious con-
solations in my family. Wher-
ever my sons have appeared, I
may confidently assert that they
have worthily upheld the name of
France. My grandsons increase
in number. My dearest wish and
most fervent hope is, that by our
devotion to France, by our zeal to
serve her faithfully, her affection
may be assured to us, and the
union of my family and my coun-
try for ever strengthened."
CHAPTER X.

Spain.—Capture and Execution of Zurbano—Abdication by Don Carlos of all claims to the Spanish Throne, in favour of his Son—Manifesto of the Prince of the Asturias—Farewell Address by Don Carlos to the Spanish Nation—Session of the Cortes closed by Queen Isabella—Disturbances at Madrid and in Catalonia—Opening of a new Session of the Cortes—Speech from the Throne—Election of a President and Vice President, in the Chamber of Deputies—Rumoured approaching marriage of the Queen.—Portugal.—Royal Speech on the closing of the Session of the Chambers.—Italy.—Insurrection in the Roman States—Seditious Manifest circulated in the Legatine States—Revolt at Remini—Conflict with the Military near Faenza—Sanguinary Contest at Ravenna—The Insurgents compelled to fly to the Mountains—They cross the Frontiers into Tuscany, and are allowed to embark at Leghorn for Marseilles.—Holland.—Opening of the States General—Speech from the King.

SPAIN.—Our preceding volume contained an account of Zurbano's unsuccessful attempt at an insurrection in Spain. At the close of last year he was still at large, but a lonely fugitive, and at the end of January, having ventured in company with his brother-in-law, Cayo Muro, out of his place of concealment, which was a country house close to Logrono; they were both immediately seized by some guards who had been stationed there for the purpose. Cayo Muro was shot while endeavouring to effect his escape, but Zurbano was conducted into Logrono, where the Governor ordered him to prepare for instant death. He was led into the market-place, and there shot through the back on the morning of the 21st of January.

Little of interest occurs in the annals of Spain during the present year. The most important event in connexion with the history of that country, was the renunciation by Don Carlos of all claims to the Crown, in favour of his son the Prince of the Asturias. The following documents will be read with interest.

"LETTER OF DON CARLOS TO THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS.

"Bourges, 18th May, 1845.

"My beloved Son—Having determined to retire from political affairs, I took the resolution of renouncing in your favour my rights to the Crown, and transmitting them to you. Consequently, I place in your hands the act of my renunciation, which you may use when you deem it opportune."
"I pray the Almighty to accord to you the good fortune to restore peace and union to our unhappy country, and thus to secure the welfare of all Spaniards.

"From this day I assume the title of Count De Molina, which it is my intention to bear hereafter.

"Charles."

"Abdication of His Majesty Charles the Fifth (Don Carlos).

Bourges, 18th May.

"When Divine Providence called me to the throne of Spain, at the death of my well-beloved brother and lord King Ferdinand the Seventh, confiding to me the safety of the monarchy and the happiness of Spaniards, I saw in my new position a sacred duty; and, penetrated with sentiments of Christian charity, and trusting in God, I devoted my existence to that painful task. On a foreign land, as in the camp, in exile as at the head of my faithful subjects, and even in the solitude of captivity, the peace of the monarchy was my only wish, the object of my activity and of my perseverance. Everywhere the welfare of Spain has been dear to me: I respected its rights: I did not feel any ambition to be possessed of power, and under such circumstances my conscience remained tranquil.

"The voice of that conscience and the advice of my friends apprize me at present, after so many efforts, attempts, and sufferings, supported without success, for the happiness of Spain, that Divine Providence does not reserve to me the power to accomplish the task with which I was charged, and that the moment has arrived to transmit that task to him whom the decrees of Heaven invite, as they previously invited me. In renouncing at present for my person the rights to the Crown which the death of my brother King Ferdinand the Seventh accorded me—in transmitting these rights to my eldest son, Charles Louis, Prince of the Asturias, and in notifying this renunciation to the Spanish nation and Europe, by the only means of which I can dispose, I discharge a debt of conscience; and I retire to pass the remainder of my days, removed from every political occupation, in domestic tranquillity, and with the peace of a pure conscience, praying to God for the happiness and glory of my dear country.

"Charles."

"Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of the Asturias.

Bourges, 18th May.

"My well-beloved Father and Lord—I have read with the most profound respect the letter with which your Majesty honoured me this day, and the act annexed to it. An obedient and submissive son, my duty is to conform to the sovereign will of your Majesty. I have in consequence the honour to lay at your feet the act of my acceptance. Following the good example your Majesty gives me, I assume from this day, and for as long as I shall deem it advisable, the title of Count De Montemolin.

"Grant Heaven that my most ardent vows may be accomplished, and that your Majesty may enjoy every prosperity ever demanded for you by

"Your most respectful son,

"Charles Louis."

"Acceptance of the Prince of the Asturias.

Bourges, 18th May.

"I took cognizance, with filial
resignation, of the determination which the King my august father and lord made known to me today; and, in accepting the rights and duties which he freely transmits to me, I undertake a task which I will accomplish, God aiding, with the same sentiments and the same devotion to the security of the monarchy and happiness of Spain.

Charles Louis."

"MANIFESTO OF THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS.

"Bourges, 22nd May.

"Spaniards!—The new situation in which I am placed by the renunciation which my august father has deigned to make in my favour of his rights to the Crown, imposes upon me the duty of addressing you. Do not believe, Spaniards, that I intend to cast among you a brand of disorder. Sufficient blood and sufficient tears have been shed. My heart recoils at the sole recollection of past catastrophes, and shudders at the sole idea of their recurrence.

"The events of the last years will, no doubt, have left prejudices against me in some minds, and they perhaps suppose me animated with the desire of avenging old wounds. There is no room in my heart for such a sentiment. If, one day, Divine Providence throws open to me the gates of my country, I will know no party, and make no distinction between Spaniards.

"During the different phases of the revolution there have been accomplished serious changes in the political and social organization of Spain. There are some which I have assuredly deplored, as it became a Christian Prince and a Spaniard. They deceive themselves, however, who believe that I am so destitute of knowledge of the real position of affairs as to suppose that I wish to accomplish what is impossible. I am aware that the best mode of avoiding the return of revolutions, is not obstinately to destroy all that has been constructed and to reconstruct all that has been destroyed. Justice without violence, reparation without reaction, a prudent and equitable compromise between all interests, by utilizing and turning to advantage so many good institutions bequeathed to us by our ancestors, without at the same time opposing the spirit of the age as far as those inspirations are salutary—such is my policy.

"A question is attached to my family, which, originating at the conclusion of the reign of my august uncle, Ferdinand the Seventh, (Q. S. G. G.) excited a civil war. I cannot forget what I owe to my personal dignity, nor sacrifice the interests of my august family. But I assure you from this moment, Spaniards, that it shall not depend on me if the dissension I deplore be not for ever extinguished. There is no sacrifice compatible with my honour and my conscience to which I am not disposed, in order to put a conclusion to civil discord, and to hasten the reconciliation of the Royal Family.

"I speak to you, Spaniards, candidly, and from my heart. I desire to present myself among you with words of peace, and not with the war-cry. It would be to me the subject of great grief, if I find myself ever obliged to deviate from that line of conduct. Under every circumstance I depend upon your correct sense of right, upon your love for the Royal Family, and on the assistance of Divine Providence."
"If Heaven grant me the happiness of again treading the soil of my country, I wish only to be surrounded by your loyalty and your affection. I do not wish to feel any desire in my heart but that of consecrating all my life in effacing even the recollection of past discords, and in cementing your union with general prosperity and the happiness of all; which will not be difficult to me, if, as I expect, you will aid my ardent desires with the qualities which are stamped on your national character—with the love and the respect you bear to the holy religion of our ancestors, and that magnanimity which has ever induced you to give your life when it became impossible to preserve it without disgrace.

Charles Louis.

At the same time Don Carlos issued this farewell address to the Spanish nation:—

"Spaniards, my faithful defenders!—Called to the Crown of Spain by inexpressible rights, my sole desire has constantly been the happiness of my beloved country. That happiness now requires my renunciation of my rights to the Crown, in favour of my very dear eldest son Charles Louis, Prince of the Asturias. No sacrifice could be too great to me when the welfare of my native land was at stake. I have willingly made that of the renunciation in behalf of my son, whom you will acknowledge as my lawful successor, and surround with the same affection and same fidelity. He will, on his side, know how to reward, as they deserve to be, your loyalty and constancy in upholding the sound principles which alone can save Spain.

In quitting public life, I feel great satisfaction and consolation in expressing my gratitude for the heroic achievements by which you have astonished the world, and which will ever remain engraven in my heart.

"Farewell, my constant defenders and faithful companions. Pray unto God with me that He may take pity on the miseries of our country, and vouchsafe us quieter and happier days.—Your loving and grateful King,

Carlos."

On the 23rd of May, Queen Isabella, in person, closed the Session of the Cortes by a prorogation.

During the autumn some serious disturbances occurred at Madrid, owing to the new system of taxation introduced by the Minister of Finance. On the night of the 5th of September a portion of the populace rose and some firing took place, but the émeute was promptly quelled by the military, and next morning every thing was restored to a state of tranquillity. At an earlier period the State of Catalonia had caused considerable uneasiness to the Government; for the attempt to enforce there the law of the quinta or conscription of one man out of five for military service had been so unpopular that it was resisted at a great many places simultaneously, and riots ensued, accompanied by loss of life. At Sabadell the insurgents came in contact with the military, and many persons were killed, General Concha commanded the troops, and by his active and energetic measures succeeded finally in putting down the insurrectionary movement. These events happened early in July.

On the 15th of December the new Session of the Cortes was opened by the Queen in person
accompanied by her Royal Mother. General Narvaez, the President of the Council, presented her with the following written speech which her Majesty read to the assembled Chambers.

"Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies:—

"During the short space of time that has elapsed since the termination of the last Session of the Cortes no remarkable alteration has taken place in the relations of my kingdom with the other Powers.

"The negotiations pending with the Holy See continue.

"During that interval the ratifications of the treaty concluded with the Emperor of Morocco have been exchanged, as well as those of the treaty of reconciliation, peace, and friendship with the Republic of Chili. An unexpected accident has prevented the conclusion of the same formality with respect to the treaty recently agreed upon with the Republic of Venezuela. The many bonds which unite Spain with those States cannot but contribute to the establishment of intimate relations between the two countries.

"I desire to protect by all means our navigation and commerce. By giving life and animation to agriculture and industry, a new stimulus will be given to the progress of our navy, which will insure recovery from the state of prostration into which it had fallen, and which will not confer less benefit and advantage upon our foreign provinces, so worthy of all our interest for the fidelity they have always displayed under all circumstances.

"At home, in the Peninsula, order and respect of the laws have been maintained, so that every attempt at treason has been defeated by the vigilance and the firmness of the authorities, as well as by the fidelity of the army, the subordination and discipline of which might serve as a model for the world; and, in fine, by the excellent spirit of the people—tired and worn out by revolt, and anxious to enjoy fully the benefit of peace, under the shade of the Throne, and under the protection of our national institutions.

"In order to consolidate the possession of advantages so precious, we have, by virtue of the authority which you gave to my government, established organic laws. I have to congratulate you on the fact that these measures have fully justified our expectations. The nation now finds itself endowed with laws, the want of which had been felt during so many years, and the establishment of which has been effected without suggesting any difficulty; on the contrary, the establishment of those laws is beginning already to produce their fruits in the good order and government of the State.

"Independently of those reforms—so important and urgent—others of less magnitude have been effected, as well in the department of public instruction, as in the administration of justice, and in various other branches of Government.

"My Government has likewise devoted itself to the carrying into execution the plan of finance voted in the last legislature, and to the removal of all the obstacles which impeded total reform in matters of taxation. I can assure you with satisfaction that that plan has been carried into effect in most of its provisions.

"In the estimates, which will be immediately submitted to you for
examination, you will find all the ameliorations and improvements of which they were susceptible. Time and experience will lead us to discover defects which it is indispensable to correct, which it would have been impossible in so short a space of time to have removed, and which ever accompany the establishment of a new system.

"Some of the evils and injuries arising out of the law of Aranceles, passed in the year 1841, being obvious, the Government proposes a convenient opportunity to submit to you measures for their remedy. My Government proposes also to submit to you measures calculated to increase the public wealth and to strengthen the credit of the nation.

"My Government will also present to you a project of law with the important object of endowing, in a permanent and solid manner, public worship and the clergy.

"Such, gentlemen, senators and deputies, are the principal matters to be submitted to your consideration, relying as I do upon your zeal and good will, of which I have received so many and such unequivocal proofs. The greatest and most difficult portions of this work being accomplished, it now remains only to conclude and place it on a solid basis. During the last session you introduced into the Constitution the reforms indispensable for placing in harmony the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of the nation. You authorized my government to promulgate those organic laws, by means of which the political machine received freedom of action and movement. You decreed, in fine, a new plan of finance, calculated to put an end to the disorder which consumed the resources of the State. At present it devolves on you to examine the results of your former resolutions and to introduce such further improvements and reforms as shall appear to you called for and necessary—a task, which though less brilliant, is not the less useful and glorious. Your zeal and perseverance will be necessary to aid my Government in the laudable task of regulating the finances and administration of the State, which necessarily felt the effects of previous great and fatal disorder.

"I feel convinced that this task, if undertaken, will not be found greater than your capacity. This I hope for at least, confiding in the protection of Divine Providence, and with an ardent desire to add this new service to the many which you have already conferred on the Throne and the country."

At the close of the Speech General Narvaez having received Her Majesty’s commands, said,—

"Her Majesty orders me to announce that from the present moment the Cortes of 1845 are legally opened, in conformity with the constitution of the monarchy."

Next day the Chamber of Deputies, or Congress as it is called, met for the purpose of electing a President. The candidates were Castro y Orozco, supported by the Government; Bravo Murillo, by a fraction of the Moderado party; and Pacheco, by the Moderado Opposition. In the first scrutiny, though the majority was in favour of Senor Castro y Orozco, yet none of the candidates had the number of votes necessary to form the absolute majority; a second voting took place, when it was found that Castro y Orozco had
ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845. [Portugal—Italy.

74 votes; Pacheco 51; and Bravo Murillo 6. Senor Castro y Orozco was consequently declared President of the Congress.

The House then proceeded to the election of the Vice-Presidents. The result was the election of Senor Armero as first Vice-President, who had 58 votes. The other candidates were Peña Aguayo, who had 39 votes; Govantes 4; Pacheco 4; Churruca 2; Sartorius 1; and Salamanca 1.

Senor Govantes was elected second Vice-President, having obtained 55 votes. Senor Salamanca was elected third Vice-President; Senor Churruca fourth Vice-President; Senor Nocedal was elected first Secretary; Senor Vahey, second Secretary; third Secretary, Senor Lasheras; and Senor Rodenas, fourth.

At the close of the year it was very generally believed that a negotiation was going on for a marriage between the young Queen of Spain and Prince Trappani, the brother of the King of Naples. No official communication, however, was made public.

Portugal.—If it be true that “happy are the people whose annals are dull,” the Portuguese nation enjoys felicity. Nothing occurred during the year which requires notice in our pages except the Royal Speech on the 20th of April, on which day the Queen closed the Session of the Chambers. It was as follows:—

“Noble Peers of the Realm, and Gentlemen Deputies of the Portuguese Nation—

“On closing the present session, the last of the Legislature, it gratifies me to give you a public testimony that you have known how to correspond to my con-

fidence and to that of the nation.

“The many and important measures which you have approved for the maintenance of liberal institutions, of peace and of order, and those which you have adopted for the organization of the public finances, and for the development of the different fountains of national wealth, will be a living document of your devotion to the Throne, and of your solicitude for the liberty and the happiness of the people which Divine Providence has confided to my care.

“If your Parliamentary labours are concluded, there is still a sacred duty incumbent on you—that of instructing the people in the fulfilment of their duties, and in obedience to the laws. I confide in your patriotism and fidelity.

“I thank the Chambers for the means which they have voted to my Government to meet the expenses of the public service, and also for the grants to my two beloved sons, Prince Don Pedro and the Infante Don Luis Filipe.

“I have the satisfaction to be able to assure you, that perfect tranquillity reigns throughout the continent and ultramarine possessions. The session is closed.”

Italy.—An unsuccessful attempt at insurrection occurred this year in the Roman States. The reasons which influenced the malcontents appear in the following document, which was extensively circulated by them throughout the Legatine States. It was headed—

“MANIFEST OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ROMAN STATES TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF EUROPE.

“When the Sovereign Pontiff
Pius VII. was restored in the Roman States he announced *motu proprio* his intention to establish a regime analogous to that of the former 'kingdom of Italy,' and adapted to the wants as well as the progress of civilization. In a short space of time, however, the publication of a civil and criminal code founded on principles which had become obsolete, clearly showed that he was anxious to return to the odious past, and was unwilling to fulfil the promises made, and follow the councils which the Congress of Vienna had given to the Court of Rome. The clergy were covered with dignities and privileges, and the laity were deprived of all offices of even the smallest importance. Notwithstanding these cruel deceptions, public discontent did not manifest itself by acts of violence, even in the years 1821 and 1822, when Naples and Turin set up the cry of 'Liberty!'

"After the Austrians had repressed the movement of those two Italian provinces, the Pontifical Court, when it had recovered from its fright, instead of evincing gratitude to the people for the quiet attitude they had preserved during the disturbed state of public feeling, wished to take vengeance upon the thoughts, the sentiments, and the secret wishes of the people for the quiet attitude they had preserved during the disturbed state of public feeling, wished to take vengeance upon the thoughts, the sentiments, and the secret wishes of the people through the instrumentality of a political inquisition, which cast forth the seeds of its party hatred, and of which we may expect at a later period to reap the sanguinary fruits. Pius VII. died in 1823, and he was replaced by Leo XII., who declaimed against the friends of civil liberty, and sent as Governor of Romania one Rivarolo, who, at once accuser and judge, incarcerrated or exiled the people without paying the slightest respect to condition, age, or previous exemplary life. At the same time that the new Pontiff thus persecuted the opinions of the people, he applied the axe to the root of civilization in re-establishing and amplyfying the privileges of mortmain, completing that system by the abolition of the district tribunals, and by putting in active operation the tribunal of the Holy Office. He granted power to the priesthood to try and decide upon the causes of the laymen—he ordered the Latin language to be used in the courts and universities—he entrusted exclusively to the priesthood public instruction and all the civil establishments of beneficence.

"As if Rivarolo had not thus sufficiently compressed and afflicted the provinces, he gave him for assistance an extraordinary commission, composed of priests and officers, who desolated and oppressed the people for many years to such a degree that the sad recollection of it is vivid at the present day. To Leo XII. succeeded Pius VIII., who, following in the footsteps of his predecessor, never dreamed of removing the public grievances. Shortly before his death the French revolution of 1830 took place, followed by similar movements in several of the European States. During the vacancy of the apostolic chair the people of the Roman States thought the occasion propitious to seek an amelioration of the forms of the Government. The arbitrary authority was destroyed from Bologna as far as the capital, and it fell without any efforts or violence on the part of the people. The Government certainly would
not have been able to re-establish it without great modifications, had not Austria instantly come in with her troops to render it a helping hand. Nevertheless this Power, at the same time that it compressed the popular movement, addressed itself to France, England, and Prussia, to concur in persuading the new Pontiff (Gregory XVI.) to improve the form of Government, and secure its tranquillity for the future. To this end the Ambassadors of the Four Powers, on the 21st of May, 1831, presented a diplomatic note, in which, among other reforms, they proposed that laymen should be admissible to all civil administration and judiciary dignities and employments; that certain electors should appoint the municipal councils, and the latter the provincial councils, which, in fine, would elect a Supreme Court, resident at Rome, entrusted with the regulation of the civil and military expenses, as well as the service of the public debt.

"Upon the publication of this important act, the Pontifical subjects allowed hope to germinate in their hearts. The Pontiff himself announced that these ameliorations would prove the commencement of a new era; but the hopes of the people, which had been raised, were very soon dispelled, when the edict of the 5th of July made its appearance, in which no mention was made of the municipal election, nor of the Supreme Council of State, nor of any of the institutions suitable to temporal monarchies. However, the Austrians being yet in Lombardy, the guardianship of the towns and the maintenance of order remained confided to the citizens organized under the ap-probation of the Government, and tranquility reigned everywhere. It was deemed expedient to institute a legal proceeding. The provinces sent to Rome deputations composed of men of great talent and consideration, and the most recommendable, to entreat the Sovereign to grant the institutions which had been promised, and which were calculated to establish harmony between the governors and the governed; but the Court, which detested all innovations, no matter how moderate they might be, paid no attention to their request.

"At that period Cardinal Albani assembled a troop at Rimini, composed of men capable of committing every excess, and with this assistance he was instructed to install despotism in the provinces. This was the reign of those gross and ferocious men who, under the title of Pontifical voluntaries, were ready to murder all persons designated as Liberals.

"For ten years it was neither the Pontiff, nor Rome, nor yet the Cardinals who governed the legations, but this brutal and sanguinary faction. The military commissions (courts-martial) yet continue to exercise their functions, passing sentence without form of procedure, without allowing the assistance of counsel, condemning a vast number of people to prison, exile, death, and confiscation.

"Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that the people have cried out against such grievances? We are reproached for demanding civil reforms having arms in our hands, but we supplicate all the Sovereigns of Europe to consider that imperious necessity has driven us to it; that we have no legal
means of manifesting our wishes, possessing no public representation whatever, nor even the simple right of petition, and are reduced to such a state of servitude, that to make a demand or complaint is regarded as an act of high treason.

"Our wishes are pure. They have for their object the dignity of the apostolic throne, as well as the rights of the country and humanity. We venerate the ecclesiastical hierarchy and all the clergy. We hope that His Holiness will acknowledge the noble essence of civilization which Catholicity implies; and also that our wishes may not be interpreted in a sinister manner by Italy and Europe. We proclaim aloud our respect for the sovereignty of the Pontiff, as head of the universal church, without restriction or condition. As to the obedience which he has a right to expect as temporal Sovereign, the following are the principles which we give him for basis, and the demands which we make known:—

"That he give an amnesty to all political prisoners or accused from the year 1821 up to the present period; that he give a civil and criminal code modelled upon those of other nations of Europe, embracing the publicity of debate, the institution of the jury, the abolition of confiscation, and likewise that of the pain of death for crimes of high treason; that the tribunal of the Holy Office shall exercise no jurisdiction upon laymen, and that the latter no longer submit to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical tribunals; that political offences shall always be judged by the ordinary tribunals and according to the ordinary forms; that the municipal councils be elected freely by the citizens, and the choice approved by the Sovereign; that these councils elect Provincial Councils upon a triple list presented by the Municipal Councils, and that the Supreme Council of State be named by the Sovereign from the lists presented by the Provincial Councils; that the Supreme Council of State, resident at Rome, have the surveillance of the finances and the public debt; that it moreover have a deliberative voice upon the receipts and expenditure of the State, and a consultative voice upon other general subjects; that all civil and military employments be granted to laymen; that public instruction no longer be confined to the bishops and clergy—religious instruction being their exclusive right; that the censure of the press be confined to preventing outrages of the divinity of the Catholic religion, of the Sovereign, and of private individuals; that the foreign troops be dismissed; that a civic and rural guard be instituted, which will be charged with the maintenance of public order, and the observance of the laws.

"Lastly, that the Government enter upon all social ameliorations which the spirit of the age demands, and which are practised by the other European Governments."

The revolt broke out at Rimini on the 23rd of September, when a number of persons, armed with muskets, assembled in the Square del Corso. The garrison was called out, but after a short conflict the soldiers joined the populace, and a provincial junta was appointed. Other towns followed the example of Rimini. A number of emigrants crossed over from
ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

Holland. — On the 20th of October, the King of Holland opened in person the States General, and delivered the following Royal speech.

"Noble and mighty Lords:—

"I am happy to be able to announce to you that the general situation of the country continues to present a favourable appearance.

"The Netherlands have not ceased to maintain amicable relations with Foreign Powers.

"The visit which I have paid to Her Majesty the Queen of England will contribute, I hope, to consolidate the good understanding which exists between the two countries and their Governments. For my part, I shall retain the most agreeable impression of the welcome which I received on that visit.

"Our army and navy continue to merit approbation and commendation for their conduct and good discipline. Our transmarine possessions enjoy the benefit of the most complete tranquillity; they feel at the same time the salutary influence of the high price of their productions.

"The Administration proceeds with order and regularity in the direction of the internal affairs of the country.

"The development and improvement of public instruction is an object of constant solicitude.

"Notwithstanding the dangers with which we were threatened last winter by the sudden thaws, and the extraordinary rise of our rivers, our dikes and hydraulic works have been preserved, by the goodness of Providence, from great disasters.

"Besides the continuance of the works for the usual modes of communication by sea and land, the construction of railways is prosecuted with activity, without any charge on the public revenue.

"A laudable spirit of enterprise manifests itself more than ever in the execution of important works for draining and embanking.

"Commerce and manufactures have given this year satisfactory results.

"To prevent the misfortune..."
arising from the deficient crop of one of the most important articles of food, measures have already been taken, and in concert with you they will soon be extended. By the aid of these measures, in conjunction with the charitable spirit which characterizes the nation, and which has never failed, and by the progressive creation of works for the employment of the indigent classes, we may hope to obtain an alleviation of the fatal consequences of this calamity. The reports which have reached my Government on the crops of some other agricultural productions justify this hope.

"Use has been made, as far as circumstances would permit, of the means agreed to for the restoration of our monetary system. If the legislative measures which the introduction of the new coinage requires, and which will be laid before you with as little delay as possible, should be accepted, they may be carried into effect at the beginning of next year.

"The operation for reducing the interest on the national debt is drawing to a close. The scrupulous punctuality which has been shown in fulfilling the obligation contracted by the voluntary loan has especially contributed to the prompt and favourable issue of this important financial operation. The nation will reap the greatest advantages from the generous sacrifice which it has imposed on itself to fulfil the engagement of the State.

"The constant increase of the public revenue is a great ground of satisfaction.

"Two projects of law finally to regulate the expense of the current year, and to determine the means for doing so, will be another proof that the finances are now not only regulated, but in a favourable situation.

"The attention of my Government is constantly fixed on the improvement of the Excise laws, as you will see from the presentation of some projects of law on this subject.

"The law on the pensions of civil officers, and some others connected with the system adopted on this subject, will be brought forward during the session.

"The grant of a pecuniary indemnity for those who have suffered by the inundations ordered by the military engineers in North Brabant, Zealand, and Limburg, was long desired, but was at the same time of a delicate and difficult nature. I hope that you will be the more ready to assent to the mode which will be proposed to you for regulating this matter, as it appears completely to satisfy those interested without the necessity of employing extraordinary means.

"Several projects of law for the revisal of the first book of the penal code will be presented during the session. In drawing up these projects of law, regard has been had to the observations communicated to the Government in the last session.

"Several other proposals are ready, or soon will be, to be successively laid before you. I hope that this may be the case with a final project of law on the Communal Guard, as well as new regulations respecting charitable institutions and the game laws.

"Projects of law, founded on article six of the fundamental law, will be laid before you as soon as possible.

"Speaking of the fundamental
law, and reflecting on what has passed, I cannot refrain from again expressing my opinion, that the revision of the fundamental law, as prescribed by itself, is essentially subordinate to a deep conviction of its necessity. Hitherto no such conviction has been required; but I repeat the assurance that, as soon as it shall be impressed on my mind, I shall not hesitate to prove it by a proposal to your High Mightinesses.

"There is another point on which I would dwell for a moment. From a circumstance which it is not necessary to recall, the speech with which I opened the last session (contrary to the usage hitherto adopted) was not followed by an address in answer to it.

"I would not consider this silence as a motive for refraining from coming among you; but this event has led me to make reflections, the result of which I think I ought to communicate to you.

"The fundamental law says, that the session shall be opened by the King in person, or by his commissioners. It does not say that the States-General shall return an answer to the speech delivered on this occasion. Custom alone, has hitherto served as a rule.

"I will not examine whether this rule is really in harmony with the principles of our constitution. Neither need I add the assurance that I highly value the expression of the sentiments of the representatives of the nation. But my conviction tells me that it would be better that the speech from the throne should not have an answer.

"The project of an address in answer to the speech is accompanied with difficulties inherent in the nature of the subject itself. The discussion, as experience has proved, may give rise, without necessity, to a diversity of opinion, which it is difficult wholly to efface. At the very beginning of the session the examination of the address leads to debates, which consume much valuable time, and, at the same time, have an unhappy influence on the further course of the session.

"You must, however, fully understand my thoughts. By what I have said I do not mean in any way to restrict or impede the competency or even the expression of the desires of your High Mightinesses. I have no other intention than to communicate to you my way of thinking, and to assure your assembly that your silence will not only meet with no unfavourable interpretation on my part, but, on the contrary, will be fully appreciated by me.

"It now only remains for me, on opening this session of the States-General, to implore the Almighty to be pleased to bestow wisdom on the nation, of which it has given so many proofs, in order that the legislative power, thus seconded in its labours, may find the most effectual means, with the aid of Heaven, to avert all misfortunes from the country, and to increase and consolidate the true prosperity of this kingdom, which is so favoured by the benefits of Providence."
CHAPTER XI.

United States.—Adoption by Congress of "Joint Resolutions" for the annexation of Texas—Termination of the Presidency of Mr. Tyler—Installation of Mr. Polk, the New President—His inaugural Address—Cabinet formed by the New President—Question of the Oregon Territory, and Probabilities of a War with Great Britain—Diplomatic Correspondence on the Subject of the Oregon Question between British and American Plenipotentiaries—Speech delivered by Mr. Webster at Boston.

At the latter end of January, the House of Representa¬tives adopted, by a majority of 120 to 98, a Bill, or "joint resolution" as it was called, for the annexation of Texas. The resolutions were as follow:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa¬tives adopted, by a majority of 120 to 98, a Bill, or "joint resolution" as it was called, for the annexation of Texas. The resolutions were as follow:"—

"Sec. 1. Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments, and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the 1st day of January, 1846.

"Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:—

Vol. LXXXVII.
lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

"3. New States, of convenient size and having sufficient population, may hereafter by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of the said territory lying south of 36° 20' north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire."

These resolutions came before the Senate at the end of February, when Mr. Walter moved as an amendment, that the provisions of the Bill introduced for the annexation of Texas, in the preceding Session of Congress, by Mr. Benton, should be appended to the resolutions. After a lengthened discussion, this amendment was adopted on the 27th of February, and the Bill so amended passed the Senate by a majority of 27 to 25. The following were the provisions of Mr. Benton's Bill or resolutions.

"And be it further enacted, That if the President of the United States shall in his judgment and discretion deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States for admission to negotiate with that republic; then—"

"Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Government of Texas and the United States.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of 100,000 dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the president may direct."

The Bill as it finally passed, was immediately signed by President Tyler, and became law.

The period of the Presidency of Mr. John Tyler terminated on the 3rd of March, and the next day Mr. James K. Polk was inaugurated with much pomp at Washington, as his successor. He took the oaths in the Senate House, and at the same time the oaths were administered to Mr. Dallas, the new Vice President. Mr. Polk afterwards read, from a temporary stage erected at the eastern portico of the Senate House, his inaugural address, from which we select the following extracts:

"Fellow Citizens, — Without
solicitation on my part, I have been chosen, by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen, to the most honourable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honoured with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

"If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our Government? Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and, in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

"In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favoured land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, 'to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.'

"A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the Government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

"The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

"It will be my first care to administer the Government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted or clearly implied in its terms. The Government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers, and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guarantee against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the federal state authorities which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

"This most admirable and wisest system of well-regulated self-government among men ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century, and, if pre-
served from the usurpations of the federal Government on the one hand, and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them, on the other, will, I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire to guard against that most fruitful source of danger to the harmonious action of our system, which consists in substituting the mere discretion and caprice of the Executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the Government, for powers which have been withheld from the federal Government by the constitution. By the theory of our Government, majorities rule, but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution, as a shield against such oppression.

"That the blessings of liberty which our constitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, the Executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature. It is a negative power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation; invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused. When judiciously and properly exercised the constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

"The inestimable value of our federal union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated states our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed the number of the states has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from 3,000,000 to 20,000,000. New communities and states are seeking protection under its aegis, and multitudes from the whole world are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings; beneath its benign sway peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow-being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of pre-
exercise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between Church and State, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds.

"It is a source of deep regret that in some sections of our country misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—insti-
tutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognised and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government, must speedily follow.

"I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heartburnings must be dis-
countenanced; and all should re-
member that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favour monopolies or the peculiar interests of sections or classes must operate to the prejudice of the interest of their fellow-
citizens, and should be avoided. If the compromises of the consti-
tution be preserved—if sectional jealousies and heartburnings be discountenanced—if our laws be just and the Government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power pre-
scribed to it—we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

"With these views of the nature, character, and objects of the Government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions and systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its le-
gitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, classes, and individuals. We need no national banks, or other extrane-
ous institutions, planted around the Government to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

"Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal Government, and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to Congress, and, as far as the Executive is concerned, to enforce, by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expendi-
ture of the public money which may be compatible with the pub-
lic interests.

"A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as an essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose Government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labour of the
many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the end for which our republican Government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off.

"I congratulate my fellow citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the general Government of the Union and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted. Although the Government of the Union is neither in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debt of the States, and it would be a violation of our compact of union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities, and pay off their just debts, at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral, and honourable feeling of the people of the indebted States cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object.

"The republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our union, to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once a part of our country, was unwisely ceded away to a Foreign Power, is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this Government has been given to the reunion; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms to consummate an object so important to both.

"I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent Powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign Powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our Government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our Government. While the chief magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our Government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign Powers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the
conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

"To Texas the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our Government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole south-western frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

"Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is clear and unquestionable; and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi; adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs, and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self-government in valleys, of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately, wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefits of our Republican institutions, should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacrely respected.

"In the management of our foreign relations it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopardize the welfare and honour of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favourable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skilful artizans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

"In taking care that the laws be faithfully executed,' a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially,
who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the monies entrusted to them, at the times and in the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connexion of such defaulting officer with the Government.

"Although, in our country, the chief magistrate must, almost of necessity, be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the Executive department of the Government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

"Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the Government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being, who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people."

The new President formed his Cabinet of the following persons: —James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State; Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury; W. L. Marcy, of New York, Secretary of War; George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, Postmaster-General; John Y. Mason, of Virginia, Attorney-General.

The great question of the year, between Great Britain and the United States, was the boundary line running through the Oregon territory, which still threatens to involve the two nations in a serious quarrel, and may even lead to a declaration of war. But we confess we do not anticipate this result. Mr. Polk has been elevated to his present position by the democratic party, and is obliged, for a time at least, to echo their wishes and demands; but however uncompromising may appear his sentiments, we are well assured that he will carefully count the cost before he involves his country in a war with Great Britain. It was necessary to satisfy his party by laying claim to the Oregon territory; but there are various modes in which he may relieve himself from the peril of an appeal to arms. We believe that the mercantile community in the United States, comprising the great bulk of the middle classes, is decidedly averse to war, and we can hardly doubt that Mr. Polk will avail himself of this feeling to effect an amicable settlement of the question. We think that the claims made to the disputed territory by the two Governments respectively will appear in the most authentic form from extracts from the correspondence which has,
during the last few years, taken place between British and American Ministers on the subject, and which was laid before Congress this year by the President. The correspondence began by a letter dated Nov. 15, 1842, from Mr. Fox, our Minister at Washington, to Mr. Webster, inclosing a despatch from Lord Aberdeen, in which that nobleman announced that the treaty settling the question of the north-western boundary had been ratified, and proposed that the American Minister in London should be provided with instructions to enter on a negotiation respecting the Oregon territory, with a view to adjusting the question "upon the basis of an equitable compromise." To this Mr. Webster replied, "that he concurs in thinking that an immediate negotiation ought to be entered upon," and stated that instructions on the subject should be given to the Minister of the United States in London. Mr. Pakenham su-

* See Vol. lxxxvi. (Chronicle,) p. 25.

† The nature and terms of the offer on the part of Great Britain, here referred to, are shown by the following extracts from the protocols of the conferences which took place at London, in 1824 and in 1826:—

**Protocol of the Twenty-third Conference, July 13, 1824.**

Extract from the British Paper.

"The boundary line between the territories claimed by His Britannic Majesty and those claimed by the United States, to the west, in both cases, of the Rocky Mountains, shall be drawn due west along the 49th parallel of north latitude, to the point where that parallel strikes the great north-easternmost branch of the Oregon or Columbia River—marked in the maps as McGillivray's River—thence down along the middle of the Oregon or Columbia, to its junction with the Pacific Ocean; the navigation of the whole channel being perpetually free to the subjects and citizens of both parties; the said subjects and citizens being also reciprocally at liberty, during the term of ten years from the date hereto, to pass and repass, by land and by water; and to navigate, with their vessels and merchandise, all the rivers, bays, harbours, and creeks, as heretofore, on either side of the above-mentioned line; and to trade with all and any of the nations free of duty or impost of any kind, subject only to such local regulations as, in other respects, either of the two contracting parties may find it necessary to enforce within its own limits, and prohibited from furnishing the natives with fire-arms and other exce-

pensed Mr. Fox as British Minister at Washington, and on the 24th of February, 1844, he addressed Mr. Upshur, who had succeeded Mr. Webster as Secretary of State, and informed him that he was ready to enter upon a discussion of the disputed question. Nothing material, however, appears to have taken place, when Mr. Upshur met with a sudden and violent death, as related in our preceding volume *, and his place was supplied by Mr. Calhoun, with whom Mr. Pakenham had two conferences; at the second of which, on the 26th of August, last year, the following proposal was formally made by the British Minister:—

"Whereas the proposals made on both sides in the course of the last negotiation had been mutually declined, Her Majesty's Government were prepared, in addition to what had already been offered on the part of Great Britain †, and in proof of their earnest desire to
arrive at an arrangement suitable to the interests and wishes of both parties, to undertake to make free to the United States any port or ports which the United States Government might desire either on the mainland, or on Vancouver's Island, south of latitude 49th degree."

On the 2nd of September, 1844, another conference was held, when Mr. Calhoun delivered a written paper of great length, in which he explained his reasons for declining to accept the proposal made on behalf of Great Britain. In this document he stated,—

"The undersigned American Plenipotentiary declines the proposal of the British Plenipotentiary, on the ground that it would have the effect of restricting the possessions of the United States hereby to the other, west of the Rocky Mountains; it being at the same time understood that any settlements already formed by the British to the south and east of the boundary line above described, or by citizens of the United States to the north and west of the same line, shall continue to be occupied and enjoyed at the pleasure of the present proprietors or occupants, without let or hindrance of any kind, until the expiration of the above-mentioned term of years from the date hereof."

"PROTOCOL OF THE THIRD CONFER-ENCE, DEC. 1, 1826."

"The British Plenipotentiaries, in order to evince the earnest desire of their Government to afford every facility to the final adjustment of the question of boundary, submitted the following terms of accommodation, with a view to their reference to the American Government."

"That, considering that the possession of a safe and commodious post on the north-west coast of America, fitted for the reception of large ships, might be an object of great interest and importance to the United States, and that no such port was to be found between the 42nd degree of latitude and the Columbia River, Great Britain, in still adhering to that river as a basis, was willing so far to modify her former proposal as to concede, as far as she was concerned, to the United States the possession of Port Discovery, a most valuable harbour on the southern coast of De Fuca's inlet; and to annex thereto all that tract of country comprised within a line to be drawn from Cape Flattery along the southern shore of De Fuca's Inlet to Point Wilson, at the north-western extremity of Admiralty Inlet; from thence along the western shore of that inlet, across the entrance of Hood's Inlet, to the point of land forming the north-eastern extremity of the said inlet; from thence along the eastern shore of that inlet to the extremity of the same; from thence direct to the southern point of Gray's Harbour; from thence along the shore of the Pacific to Cape Flattery, as before mentioned."

"They were further willing to stipulate that no works should at any time be erected at the entrance of the River Columbia, or upon the banks of the same, that might be calculated to impede or hinder the free navigation thereof by the vessels or boats of either party.'"
“Our claims to the portion of the territory drained by the Columbia river may be divided into those we have in our own proper right, and those we have derived from France and Spain. We ground the former, as against Great Britain, on priority of discovery and priority of exploration and settlement. We rest our claim to discovery, as against her, on that of Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, who, in the ship Columbia, of Boston, passed its bar and anchored in the river ten miles above its mouth, on the 11th of May, 1792, and who afterwards sailed up the river twelve or fifteen miles, and left it on the 20th of the same month, calling it Columbia, after his ship, which name it still retains. "On these facts our claim to the discovery and entrance into the river rests. "Nor is the evidence of the priority of our discovery of the head branches of the river and its exploration less conclusive. Before the treaty was ratified by which we acquired Louisiana, in 1803, an expedition was planned—at the head of which were placed Meriwether Lewis and William Clarke—to explore the river Missouri and its principal branches to their sources, and then to seek and trace to its termination in the Pacific some stream, 'whether the Columbia, the Oregon, the Colorado, or any other which might offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent, for the purpose of commerce.' The party began to ascend the Missouri in May, 1804, and in the summer of 1805 reached the head waters of the Columbia river. After crossing many of the streams falling into it, they reached the Kooskooskee, in latitude 43° 34', descended that to the principal northern branch, which they called Lewis's, followed that to its junction with the great northern branch, which they called Clarke, and thence descended to the mouth of the river, where they landed, and encamped on the north side, on Cape Disappointment, and wintered. The next spring they commenced their return, and continued their exploration up the river, noting its various branches, and tracing some of the principal; and finally arrived at St. Louis, in September, 1806, after an absence of two years and four months. "It was this important expedition which brought to the knowledge of the world this great river—the greatest by far on the western side of this continent—with its numerous branches, and the vast regions through which it flows, above the points to which Gray and Vancouver had ascended. It took place many years before it was visited and explored by any subject of Great Britain, or of any other civilized nation, so far as we are informed. It as clearly entitles us to the claim of priority of discovery as to its head branches, and the exploration of the river and region through which it passes, as the voyages of Captain Gray and the Spanish navigator, Heceta, entitled us to priority in reference to its mouth, and the entrance into its channel. "Nor is our priority of settlement less certain. Establishments were formed by American citizens on the Columbia as early as 1809 and 1810. In the latter year a company was formed in New York, at the head of which was John Jacob Astor, a wealthy merchant of that city, the object
of which was to form a regular chain of establishments on the Columbia river and the contiguous coasts of the Pacific, for commercial purposes. Early in the spring of 1811, they made their first establishment on the south side of the river, a few miles above Point George, where they were visited in July following by Mr. Thompson, a surveyor and astronomer of the North-West Company, and his party. They had been sent out by that Company to forestall the American Company in occupying the mouth of the river, but found themselves defeated in their object. The American Company formed two other connected establishments higher up the river; one at the confluence of Okanegan with the north branch of the Columbia, about 600 miles above its mouth, and the other on the Spokan, a stream falling into the north branch, some fifty miles above.

"These posts passed into the possession of Great Britain during the war which was declared the next year, but it was provided by the first article of the treaty of Ghent, which terminated it, that all territories, places, and possessions whatever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after signing of the treaty, excepting the islands hereafter mentioned (in the Bay of Fundy) shall be restored without delay." Under this provision, which embraces all the establishments of the American Company on the Columbia, Astoria was formally restored, on the 6th of October, 1818, by agents duly authorized on the part of the British Government to restore the possession, and to an agent duly authorized on the part of the Government of the United States to receive it—which placed our possession where it was before it passed into the hands of British subjects.

"Such are the facts on which we rest our claims to priority of discovery and priority of exploration and settlement, as against Great Britain, to the region drained by the Columbia river.

"To these we have added the claims of France and Spain. The former we obtained by the treaty of Louisiana, ratified in 1803; and the latter by the treaty of Florida, ratified in 1819. By the former we acquired all the rights which France had to Louisiana 'to the extent it now has (1803) in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into by Spain and other States.' By the latter, His Catholic Majesty ceded to the United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to the country lying west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of a line drawn on the 42nd parallel of latitude, from a point on the south bank of the Arkansas, in that parallel, to the South Sea—that is, to the whole region claimed by Spain west of those mountains, and north of that line.

"That continuity furnishes a just foundation for a claim of territory, in connexion with those of discovery and occupation, would seem unquestionable. It is admitted by all that neither of them is limited by the precise spot discovered or occupied. It is evident that, in order to make either available, it must extend at least some distance beyond that actually discovered or occupied, but how far, as an abstract question, is a
mature of uncertainty. It is subject in each case to be influenced by a variety of considerations. In the case of an island it has been usually maintained in practice to extend the claim of discovery or occupancy to the whole. So, likewise, in the case of a river, it has been usual to extend them to the entire region drained by it, more especially in cases of a discovery and settlement at the mouth; and emphatically so when accompanied by exploration of the river and region through which it flows.

"How strong she (England) regarded her claim to the region conveyed by these charters, and extending westward of her settlements, the war between her and France, which was terminated by the treaty of Paris, 1763, furnishes a striking illustration. That great contest, which ended so gloriously for England, and effected so great and durable a change on this continent, commenced in a conflict between her claims and those of France, resting on her side on this very right of continuity, extending westward from her settlements to the Pacific Ocean, and on the part of France on the same right, but extending to the region drained by the Mississippi and its waters, on the ground of settlement and exploration. Their respective claims, which led to the war, first clashed on the Ohio river, the waters of which the colonial charters, in their western extension, covered, but which France had been unquestionably the first to settle and explore. If the relative strength of these different claims may be tested by the result of that remarkable contest, that of continuity westward must be pronounced to be the stronger of the two. England has had at least the advantage of the result, and would seem to be foreclosed against contesting the principle—particularly as against us, who contributed so much to that result, and on whom that contest, and her example and her pretensions, from the first settlement of our country, have contributed to impress it so deeply and indelibly.

"But the treaty of 1763, which terminated that memorable and eventful struggle, yielded, as has been stated, the claims and all the chartered rights of the colonies beyond the Mississippi. The seventh article establishes that river as the permanent boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and France on this continent. So much as relates to the subject is in the following words:

—'The confines between the dominions of His Britannic Majesty in that part of the world (the continent of America) shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberville; and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and the lakes Maupas and Pontchartrain, to the sea,' &c.

"This important stipulation, which thus establishes the Mississippi as the line 'fixed irrevocably' between the dominions of the two countries on this continent, in effect extinguishes in favour of France whatever claim Great Britain may have had to the region lying west of the Mississippi. It of course could not affect the rights of Spain—the only other nation which had any pretence of claim west of that river; but it prevented the right of continuity previously claimed
by Great Britain from extending beyond it, and transferred it to France. The treaty of Louisiana restored and vested in the United States all the claims acquired by France and surrendered by Great Britain, under the provisions of that treaty, to the country west of the Mississippi, and, among others, the one in question. Certain it is that France had the same right of continuity, in virtue of her possession of Louisiana, and the extinguishment of the right of England, by the treaty of 1763, to the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains, and lying west of Louisiana, as against Spain, which England had to the country westward of the Alleghany Mountains, as against France—with this difference, that Spain had nothing to oppose to the claim of France at the time but the right of discovery; and even that England has since denied; while France had opposed to the right of England, in her case, that of discovery, exploration, and settlement. It is therefore not at all surprising that France should claim the country west of the Rocky Mountains (as may be inferred from her maps), on the same principle that Great Britain had claimed and dispossessed her of the regions west of the Alleghany; or that the United States, as soon as they had acquired the rights of France, should assert the same claim, and take measures immediately after to explore it, with a view to occupation and settlement. But since then we have strengthened our title, by adding to our own proper claims, and those of France, the claims also of Spain by the treaty of Florida, as has been stated.

"The claims which we have acquired from her between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific rest on her priority of discovery. "It has been objected that we claim under various and conflicting titles, which mutually destroy each other. Such might indeed be the fact while they were held by different parties, but since we have rightfully acquired both those of Spain and France, and concentrated the whole in our hands, they mutually blend with each other, and form one strong and connected chain of title against the opposing claims of all others, including Great Britain.

"The restoration of Astoria took place, under the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, on the 6th day of October, 1818, the effect of which was to put Mr. Prevost, the agent authorized by our Government to receive it, in possession of the establishment, with the right at all times to be reinstated and considered the party in possession, as was explicitly admitted by Lord Castlereagh in the first negotiation between the two Governments in reference to the treaty.

"That negotiation terminated in the convention of the 20th of October, 1818, the third article of which is in the following words:—

"It is agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be
HISTORY.

"After an abortive attempt to adjust the claims of the two parties to the territory in 1824, another negotiation was commenced in 1826, which terminated in renewing, on the 6th of August, 1827, the third article of the convention of 1818, prior to its expiration. It provided for the indefinite extension of all the provisions of the third article of that convention, and also that either party might terminate it at any time it might think fit, by giving one year's notice after the 20th of October, 1828. It took, however, the precaution of providing expressly that 'nothing contained in this convention, or in the third article of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818, hereby continued in force, shall be construed to impair, or in any manner affect, the claims which either of the contracting parties may have to any part of the country westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains.' That convention is now in force, and has continued to be so since the expiration of that of 1818.

"When the first convention was concluded, in 1818, our whole population did not exceed 9,000,000 of people. The portion of it inhabiting the States in the great valley of the Mississippi was probably under 1,700,000, of which not more than 200,000 were on the west side of the river. Now our population may be safely estimated at not less than 19,000,000—of which at least 8,000,000 inhabit the states and territories in the valley of the Mississippi, and of which upwards of 1,000,000 are in the states and territories west of that river. This portion of our population is now increasing far more rapidly than ever, and will, in a short time, fill the whole tier of states on its western bank.

"To this great increase of population, especially in the valley of the Mississippi, may be added the increased facility of reaching the Oregon territory, in consequence by the settlements since made by the subjects of Great Britain.

"Time, indeed, so far from impairing our claims, has greatly strengthened them since that period; for since then the treaty of Florida transferred to us all the rights, claims, and pretensions of Spain to the whole territory, as has been stated. Our well-founded claim, grounded on continuity, has greatly strengthened, during the same period, by the rapid advance of our population towards the territory,—its great increase, especially in the valley of the Mississippi, as well as the greatly increased facility of passing to the territory by more accessible routes, and the far stronger and rapidly swelling tide of population that has recently commenced flowing into it."
of the discovery of the remarkable pass in the Rocky Mountains at the head of the La Platte. The depression is so great, and the pass so smooth, that loaded wagons now travel with facility from Missouri to the navigable waters of the Columbia River. These joint causes have had the effect of turning the current of our population towards the territory, and an emigration estimated at not less than 1000 during the last and 1500 the present year has flowed into it. The current thus commenced will no doubt continue to flow with increased volume hereafter. There can, then, be no doubt now, that the operation of the same causes which impelled our population westward from the shores of the Atlantic across the Alleghany to the valley of the Mississippi, will impel them onward with accumulating force across the Rocky Mountains into the valley of the Columbia, and that the whole region drained by it is destined to be peopled by us.

"Such are our claims to that portion of the territory, and the grounds on which they rest. The undersigned believes them to be well founded, and trusts that the British Plenipotentiary will see in them sufficient reasons why he should decline his proposal.

"J. C. Calhoun."

On the 12th of September a fourth conference was held, and Mr. Pakenham presented a counter statement, from which we omit some passages of minor importance.

"The undersigned British Plenipotentiary has studied, with much interest and attention, the statement presented by the American Plenipotentiary, setting forth the grounds on which he declines the proposal offered by the British Plenipotentiary as a compromise of the difficulties of the Oregon question. The arrangement contemplated by that proposal would, in the estimation of the American Plenipotentiary, have the effect of restricting the possessions of the United States to limits far more circumscribed than their claims clearly entitle them to.

"The claims of the United States to the portion of territory drained by the Columbia river are divided into those adduced by the United States in their own proper right, and those which they have derived from France and Spain.

"The former, as against Great Britain, they ground on priority of discovery and priority of exploration and settlement.

"The claim derived from France originates in the treaty of 1803, by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they had been acquired by the French Republic; and the claim derived from Spain is founded on the treaty concluded with that power in the year 1819, whereby His Catholic Majesty ceded to the United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories lying east and north of a certain line terminating on the Pacific, in the 42nd degree of north latitude.

"Departing from the order in which these three separate claims are presented by the American Plenipotentiary, the British Plenipotentiary will first beg leave to observe, with regard to the claim derived from France, that he has not been able to discover any evi-
tendency tending to establish the belief that Louisiana, as originally possessed by France, afterwards transferred to Spain, then retroceded by Spain to France, and ultimately ceded by the latter Power to the United States, extended in a westerly direction beyond the Rocky Mountains. There is, on the other hand, strong reason to suppose that, at the time when Louisiana was ceded to the United States, its acknowledged western boundary was the Rocky Mountains. Such appears to have been the opinion of President Jefferson, under whose auspices the acquisition of Louisiana was accomplished.

"From the acquisition, then, of Louisiana, as it was received from France, it seems clear that the United States can deduce no claim to territory west of the Rocky Mountains. But, even if it were otherwise, and if France had even possessed or asserted a claim to territory west of the Rocky Mountains, as appertaining to the territory of Louisiana, that claim, whatever it might be, was necessarily transferred to Spain when Louisiana was ceded to that Power in 1762, and of course became subject to the provisions of the treaty between Spain and Great Britain of 1790, which effectually abrogated the claim of Spain to exclusive dominion over the unoccupied parts of the American continent.

"Next comes to be examined the claim derived from Spain. It must, indeed, be acknowledged, that by the treaty of 1819, Spain did convey to the United States all that she had the power to dispose of on the north-west coast of America, north of the 42nd parallel of latitude; but she could not by that transaction annul or invalidate the rights which she had, by a previous transaction, acknowledged to belong to another Power.

"By the treaty of the 28th of October, 1790, Spain acknowledged in Great Britain certain rights with respect to those parts of the western coast of America not already occupied.

"This acknowledgment had reference especially to the territory which forms the subject of the present negotiation. If Spain could not make good her own right to exclusive dominion over those regions, still less could she confer such a right on another Power; and hence Great Britain argues that from nothing deduced from the treaty of 1819, can the United States assert a valid claim to exclusive dominion over any part of the Oregon territory.

"There remains to be considered the claim advanced by the United States on the ground of prior discovery and prior exploration and settlement.

"In that part of the memorandum of the American Plenipotentiary which speaks of the Spanish title, it is stated that the mouth of the river, afterwards called the Columbia River, was first discovered by the Spanish navigator Heceta. The admission of this act would appear to be altogether irreconcilable with a claim to priority of discovery from anything accomplished by Captain Gray. To one, and to one only, of those commanders, can be conceded the merit of first discovery. If Heceta's claim is acknowledged, then Captain Gray is no longer the discoverer of the Columbia River. If, on the other hand, preference is given to the achieve-
ment of Captain Gray, then Heceta’s discovery ceases to be of any value. But it is argued that the United States now represent both titles—the title of Heceta and the title of Gray,—and therefore that, under one or the other, it matters not which, enough can be shown to establish a case of prior discovery as against Great Britain. This may be true, as far as relates to the act of first seeing and first entering the mouth of the Columbia River; but, if the Spanish claim to prior discovery is to prevail, whatever rights may thereon be founded are necessarily restricted by the stipulations of the treaty of 1790, which forbid a claim to exclusive possession.

"If the act of Captain Gray, in passing the bar and actually entering the river, is to supersede the discovery of the entrance—which is all that is attributed to Heceta—then the principle of progressive or gradual discovery being admitted as conveying, in proportion to the extent of discovery or exploration, superior rights, the operations of Vancouver in entering, surveying, and exploring to a considerable distance inland, the river Columbia would, as a necessary consequence, supersede the discovery of Captain Gray, to say nothing of the act of taking possession in the name of his Sovereign, which ceremony was duly performed and authentically recorded by Captain Vancouver.

"It will be admitted, that when the United States became an independent nation they passed no claim, direct or indirect, to the Columbia territory. Their western boundary in those days was defined by the treaty of 1783. Great Britain, on the contrary, had at that time already directed her attention to the north-west coast of America, as is sufficiently shown by the voyage and discoveries of Captain Cook, who, in 1778, visited and explored a great portion of it, from latitude 44° northwards.

"That Great Britain was the first to acquire what may be called a beneficial interest in those regions by commercial intercourse will not either be denied. In proof of this fact we have the voyages of several British subjects, who visited the coast and adjacent islands previously to the dispute with Spain, and that her commerce, actual as well as prospective, in that part of the world was considered a matter of great national importance is shown by the resolute measures which she took for its protection, when Spain manifested a disposition to interfere with it.

"As regards exploration inland, entire justice must be done to the memorable exploit of MM. Lewis and Clarke; but those distinguished travellers were not the first who effected a passage across the Oregon territory from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. As far back as 1783, that feat had been accomplished by Mackenzie, a British subject. In the course of this expedition, Mackenzie explored the upper waters of a river, since called Fraser’s River, which, in process of time was traced to its junction with the sea, near the 49th degree of latitude; thus forming, in point of exploration, a counterpoise to the exploration of that part of the Columbia which was first visited by Lewis and Clarke.

"Priority of settlement is the third plea on which the American claim proper is made to rest.

"In 1811, an establishment for the purposes of trade was formed
at the south side of the Columbia River near to its mouth, by certain American citizens. This establishment passed during the war into the hands of British subjects; but it was restored to the American Government in the year 1818, by an understanding between the two Governments. Since then, it has not, however, been in reality occupied by Americans. This is the case of priority of settlement.

"The American Plenipotentiary lays some stress on the admission attributed to Lord Castlereagh, then principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that "the American Government had the most ample right to be reinstated, and to be considered the party in possession, while treating of the title." The undersigned is not inclined to dispute an assertion resting on such respectable authority; but he must observe, in the first place, that the reservation implied by the words "while treating of the title," exclude any inference which might otherwise be drawn from the preceding words prejudicial to the title of Great Britain; and further, that when the authority of the American Minister is thus admitted for an observation which is pleaded against England, it is but fair that, on the part of the United States, credit should be given to England for the authenticity of a despatch from Lord Castlereagh to the British Minister at Washington, which was communicated verbally to the Government of the United States, when the restoration of the establishment called Astoria, or Fort George, was in contemplation, containing a complete reservation of the rights of England to the territory at the mouth of the Columbia.—(Statement of the British Plenipotentiaries, December, 1826.)

"In fine, the present state of the question between the two Governments appears to be this: Great Britain possesses and exercises in common with the United States a right of joint occupancy in the Oregon territory, of which right she can be divested with respect to any part of that territory, only by an equitable partition of the whole between the two Powers.

"It is, for obvious reasons, desirable that such a partition should take place as soon as possible; and the difficulty appears to be in devising a line of demarcation which shall leave to each party that precise portion of the territory best suited to its interests and convenience.

"The British Government entertained the hope that by the proposal lately submitted for the consideration of the American Government, that object would have been accomplished.

"According to the arrangement therein contemplated, the northern boundary of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains would for a considerable distance be carried along the same parallel of latitude which forms their northern boundary of the eastern side of those mountains, thus uniting the present eastern boundary of the Oregon territory with the western boundary of the United States from the 49th parallel downwards.

"From the point where the 49th degree of latitude intersects the north-eastern branch of the Columbia River, (called in that part of its course, McGillivray's
river, the proposed line of boundary would be along the middle of that river till it joins the Columbia; then along the middle of the Columbia to the ocean, the navigation of the river remaining perpetually free to both parties.

"In addition, Great Britain offers a separate territory on the Pacific, possessing an excellent harbour, with a further understanding that any port or ports, whether on Vancouver's Island or on the continent south of the 49th parallel, to which the United States might desire to have access, shall be made free ports.

"The undersigned believes that he has now noticed all the arguments advanced by the American Plenipotentiary in order to show that the United States are fairly entitled to the entire region drained by the Columbia River. He sincerely regrets that their views on this subject should differ in so many essential respects.

"It remains for him to request that, as the American Plenipotentiary declines the proposal offered on the part of Great Britain, he will have the goodness to state what arrangement he is, on the part of the United States, prepared to propose for an equitable adjustment of the question, and more especially that he will have the goodness to define the nature and extent of the claims which the United States may have to other portions of the territory, to which allusion is made in the concluding part of his statement, as it is obvious that no arrangement can be made with respect to a portion of the territory in dispute, while a claim is reserved to any portion of the remainder.

"R. Pakenham."

At the fifth conference, on September 20, Mr. Calhoun, delivered a counter statement to the last from Mr. Pakenham. Its chief points were the following:

"The Undersigned American Plenipotentiary has read with attention the counter statement of the British Plenipotentiary, but without weakening his confidence in the validity of the title of the United States to the territory, as set forth in his statement. As therein set forth, it rests, in the first place, on priority of discovery, sustained by their own proper claims, and those derived from Spain through the treaty of Florida.

"The two next claims on which the United States rest their title to the territory are founded on their own proper right, and cannot possibly be affected by the assumed claims of Great Britain, derived from the Nootka convention.

"The first of these is priority of discovery and exploration of the head waters, and upper portions of the Columbia River, by Lewis and Clarke; by which that great stream was first brought to the knowledge of the world, with the exception of a small portion near the ocean, including its mouth. This the counter statement admits; but attempts to set off against it the prior discovery of Mackenzie of the head waters of Fraser's River, quite an inferior stream, which drains the northern portion of the territory. It is clear that, whatever right Great Britain may derive from this discovery, it can in no degree affect the right of the United States to the region drained by the Columbia, which may be emphatically called the river of territory."
The next of these, founded on their own proper right, is priority of settlement.

The next claims on which our title to the territory rest are those derived from Spain by the treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States, including those she derived from Great Britain by the treaty of 1763. It established the Mississippi as “the irrevocable boundary between the territories of France and Great Britain;” and thereby the latter surrendered to France all her claims on this continent west of that river, including, of course, all within the chartered limits of her then colonies, which extended to the Pacific Ocean. On these, united with those of France as the possessor of Louisiana, we rest our claim on continuity, as extending to that ocean, without an opposing claim, except that of Spain, which we have since acquired, and consequently removed by the treaty of Florida.

In reply to the request of the British Plenipotentiary, that the undersigned should define the nature and extent of the claims which the United States have to the other portions of the territory, he has the honour to inform him, in general terms, that they are derived from Spain by the Florida treaty, and are founded on the discoveries and explorations of her navigators; and which they must regard as giving them a right to the extent to which they can be established, unless a better can be opposed.

J. C. Calhoun.

The sixth conference was held on the 24th of September, 1844, when the British Plenipotentiary declared, with reference to the concluding part of Mr. Calhoun’s last statement, that he did not feel authorized to enter into any discussion respecting the territory north of the 49th parallel of latitude, which was understood by the British Government to form the basis of negotiation on the side of the United States, as the line of the Columbia formed that on the side of Great Britain. That the proposal which he had presented was offered by Great Britain as an honourable compromise of the claims and pretensions of both parties, and that it would of course be understood as having been made subject to the condition recorded in the protocol of the third conference held between the respective plenipotentiaries in London, in December, 1826; by which it was declared, that all concessions offered were made without prejudice to the complete extent of the British claim.

Subsequently Mr. Pakenham made an offer to submit the question to arbitration, which Mr. Calhoun declined; and on the 16th of July in the present year, a conference was held between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan, and the discussion of the question being resumed, the American Plenipotentiary presented a statement, from which we extract the following:

The undersigned Secretary of State for the United States, now proceeds to resume the negotiation on the Oregon question, at the point where it was left by his predecessor.

The British Plenipotentiary, in his note to Mr. Calhoun, of the 12th of September last, requests that as the American Plenipo-
tentiary declines the proposal offered on the part of Great Britain, he will have the goodness to state what arrangement he is, on the part of the United States, prepared to propose for an amicable adjustment of the question; and more especially that he will have the goodness to define the nature and extent of the claims which the United States may have to other portions of the territory to which allusion is made in the concluding part of his statement, as it is obvious that no arrangement can be made with respect to a part of the territory in dispute, while a claim is reserved to any portion of the remainder.'

"The Secretary of State will now proceed (reversing the order in which these requests have been made, in the first place, to present the title of the United States to the territory north of the valley of the Columbia, and will then propose, on the part of the President, the terms upon which, in his opinion, the long pending controversy may be justly and equitably terminated between the parties."

"The title of the United States to that portion of the Oregon territory, between the valley of the Columbia and the Russian line, in 54° 40' north latitude, is recorded in the Florida treaty. Under this treaty, dated the 22nd day of February, 1814, Spain ceded to the United States all her 'rights, claims, and pretensions' to any territories west of the Rocky Mountains and north of the 42nd parallel of latitude. We contend that, at the date of this cession, Spain had a good title, as against Great Britain, to the whole Oregon territory; and, if this be established, the question is then decided in favour of the United States."

Mr. Buchanan then goes at great length into the question of the effect of the Nootka Sound convention between Great Britain and Spain upon the American title, and then proceeds:

"It is far from the intention of the undersigned to repeat the argument by which his predecessor (Mr. Calhoun) has demonstrated the American title to the entire region drained by the Columbia River and its branches.' He has shown that to the United States belongs the discovery of the Columbia River, and that Captain Gray was the first civilized man who ever entered its mouth, and sailed up its channel, baptizing the river itself with the name of his vessel; that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, under a commission from their Government, first explored the waters of this river almost from its head springs to the Pacific, passing the winter of 1805 and 1806 on its northern shore, near the ocean; that the first settlement upon this river was made by a citizen of the United States at Astoria; and that the British Government solemnly recognised our right to the possession of this settlement, which had been captured during the war, by surrendering it up to the United States on the 6th day of October, 1818, in obedience to the treaty of Ghent. If the discovery of the mouth of a river, followed up within a reasonable time by the first exploration both of its main channel, and its branches, and appropriated by the first settlements on its banks, do not constitute a title to the terri-
HISTORY.

James Buchanan.

tory drained by its waters in the nation performing these acts, then the principles consecrated by the practice of civilized nations ever since the discovery of the New World must have lost their force. Those principles were necessary to preserve the peace of the world. Had they not been enforced in practice, clashing claims to newly-discovered territory, and perpetual strife among the nations, would have been the inevitable result.

"Our own American title, to the extent of the valley of the Columbia, resting as it does on discovery, exploration, and possession, a possession acknowledged by a most solemn act of the British Government itself, is a sufficient assurance against all mankind; whilst our superadded title derived from Spain extends our exclusive rights over the whole territory in dispute, as against Great Britain.

"Such being the opinion of the President in regard to the title of the United States, he would not have consented to yield any portion of the Oregon territory, had he not found himself embarrassed, if not committed, by the acts of his predecessors. They had uniformly proceeded upon the principle of compromise in all their negotiations. Indeed, the first question presented to him, after entering upon the duties of his office, was, whether he should abruptly terminate the negotiation which had been commenced and conducted between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Pakenham on the principle avowed in the first protocol, not of contending for the whole territory in dispute, but of treating of the respective claims of the parties, 'with the view to establish a permanent boundary be-
Mr. Pakenham, in his reply, after recapitulating fully the arguments in favour of the British title, stated as follows:

"It will thus be seen, the undersigned confidently believes, that on the grounds of discovery, exploration, and settlement, Great Britain has nothing to fear from a comparison of her claims to the Oregon territory, taken as a whole, with those of the United States.

"That reduced to the valley drained by the Columbia, the facts on which the United States rest their case are far from being of that complete and exclusive character which would justify a claim to the whole valley of the Columbia; and

"That, especially as relates to Vancouver's Island, taken by itself, the preferable claim of Great Britain, in every point of view, seems to have been clearly demonstrated.

"After this exposition of the views entertained by the British Government respecting the relative value and importance of the British and American claims, the American Plenipotentiary will not be surprised to hear that the undersigned does not feel at liberty to accept the proposal offered by the American Plenipotentiary for the settlement of the question.

"This proposal, in fact, offers less than that tendered by the American Plenipotentiaries in the negotiation of 1826, and declined by the British Government.

"On that occasion it was proposed that the navigation of the Columbia should be made free to both parties.

"On this nothing is said in the proposal to which the undersigned has now the honour to reply; while, with respect to the proposed freedom of the ports on Vancouver's Island south of latitude 49°, the facts which have been appealed to in this paper, as giving to Great Britain the strongest claim to the possession of the whole island, would seem to deprive such a proposal of any value.

"The undersigned, therefore, trusts that the American Plenipotentiary will be prepared to offer some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British Government as defined in the statement which the undersigned had the honour to present to the American Plenipotentiary at the early part of the present negotiation."

P. Pakenham.

Mr. Buchanan answered this communication at very great length, and summed up the case, on the American side, as follows:

"After a careful examination and review of the subject, the undersigned ventures the assertion, that to Spain and the United States belong all the merit of the discovery of the north-east coast of America south of the Russian line; not a spot of which, unless it may have been the shores of some interior bays and inlets, after the entrance to them had been known, was ever beheld by British subjects till after it had been seen or touched by a Spaniard or an American. Spain proceeded in this work of discovery, not as the means of acquiring title, but for the purpose of examining and surveying territory to which she believed she had an incontestable right. This title had been sanctioned for years by the acknowledgement or acquiescence of all
The undersigned will now proceed to show that this title of the United States, at least to the possession of the territory at the mouth of the Columbia, has been acknowledged by the most solemn and unequivocal acts of the British Government.

On the purchase of Louisiana from France, the Government of the United States fitted out an expedition under Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, who, in 1805, first explored the Columbia, from its source to its mouth, preparatory to the occupation of the territory by the United States.

In 1811, the settlement at Astoria was made by the Americans, near the mouth of the river, and several other posts were established in the interior along its banks. The war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States thus found the latter in peaceable possession of that region. Astoria was captured by Great Britain during this war. The treaty of peace concluded at Ghent in December, 1814, provided that 'all territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war,' &c., 'shall be restored without delay.' In obedience to the provisions of this treaty, Great Britain restored Astoria to the United States, and thus admitted in the most solemn manner, not only that it had been an American territory or possession at the commencement of the war, but that it had been captured by British arms during its continuance. It is now too late to gainsay or explain away these facts. Both the treaty of Ghent, and the acts of the British Government under it, disprove the allegations of the British Plenipotentiary, that Astoria passed 'into British hands by the voluntary act of the persons in charge of it,' and 'that it was restored to the United States in 1818, with certain well-authenticated reservations.'

In reply to the first of these allegations, it is true that the agents of the (American) Pacific Fur Company, before the capture of Astoria, on the 16th of October, 1813, had transferred all that they could transfer—the private property of the company—to the (British) North-west Company; but it will scarcely be contended that such an arrangement could impair the sovereign rights of the United States to the territory. Accordingly, the American flag was still kept flying over the fort until the 1st of December, 1813, when it was captured by His Majesty's sloop of war Rakoon, and the British flag was then substituted.

That it was not restored to the United States 'with certain well-authenticated reservations,' fully appears from the act of restoration itself, bearing date 6th of October, 1818. This is as absolute and unconditional as the English language can make it. That this was according to the intention of Lord Castlereagh, clearly appears from his previous ad-
mission to Mr. Rush of the right of the Americans to be reinstated, and to be the party in possession while treating on the title. If British Ministers afterwards, in despatches to their own agents, the contents of which were not communicated to the Government of the United States, thought proper to protest against our title, these were, in effect, but mere mental reservations, which could not affect the validity of their own solemn and unconditional act of restoration.

"But the British Plenipotentiary, notwithstanding the American discovery of the Columbia by Captain Gray, and the exploration by Lewis and Clarke of several of its branches, from their sources in the Rocky Mountains as well as its main channel to the ocean, contends that because Thompson, a British subject, in the employment of the North-west Company, was the first who navigated the northern branch of that river, the British Government thereby acquired certain rights against the United States, the extent of which he does not undertake to specify. In other words, that after one nation had discovered and explored a great river, and several tributaries, and made settlements on its banks, another nation, if it could find a single branch on its head waters which had not been actually explored, might appropriate to itself this branch, together with the adjacent territory. If this could have been done, it would have produced perpetual strife and collision among the nations after the discovery of America. It would have violated the wise principle consecrated by the practice of nations, which gives the valley drained by a river and its branches to the nation which had first discovered and appropriated its mouth.

"But, for another reason, this alleged discovery of Thompson has no merits whatever. His journey was undertaken on behalf of the North-west Company, for the mere purpose of anticipating the United States in the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia—a territory to which no nation, unless it may have been Spain, could, with any show of justice, dispute their right. They had acquired it by discovery and by exploration, and were now in the act of taking possession. It was in an enterprise undertaken for such a purpose, that Mr. Thompson, in hastening from Canada to the mouth of the Columbia, descended the north, arbitrarily assumed by Great Britain to be the main branch of this river. The period was far too late to impair the title of either Spain or the United States by any such proceeding.

"Mr. Thompson, on his return, was accompanied by a party from Astoria, under Mr. David Stuart, who established a post at the confluence of the Okinagan with the north branch of the Columbia, about 600 miles above the mouth of the latter.

"In the next year (1812) a second trading post was established, by a party from Astoria, on the Spokan, about 650 miles from the ocean.

"It thus appears that previous to the capture of Astoria by the British, the Americans had extended their possessions up the Columbia 650 miles. The mere intrusion of the North-west Company into this territory, and the establishment of two or three trading posts in 1811 and 1812 on the head waters of the river, can sure-
United States.]  

**HISTORY.**  

ly not interfere with or impair the Spanish-American title. What this company may have done in the intermediate period until the 20th of October, 1818, the date of the first treaty of joint occupation, is unknown to the undersigned, from the impenetrable mystery in which they have veiled their proceedings. After the date of this treaty, neither Great Britain nor the United States could have performed any act affecting their claims to the disputed territory.

"To sum up the whole, then, Great Britain cannot rest her claims to the north-west coast of America upon discovery. As little will her single claim by settlement at Nootka Sound avail her. Even Belsham, her own historian, forty years ago, declared it to be certain, from the most authentic information, that the Spanish flag flying at Nootka was never struck, and that the territory has been virtually relinquished by Great Britain."

"The agents of the North-west Company, penetrating the continent from Canada, in 1806, established their first trading post west of the Rocky Mountains, at Fraser's Lake, in the 54th degree of latitude; and this, with the trading posts established by Thompson—to which the undersigned has just adverted—and possibly some others afterwards, previous to October, 1818, constitutes the claim of Great Britain by actual settlement.

"Upon the whole, from the most careful and ample examination which the undersigned has been able to bestow upon the subject, he is satisfied that the Spanish-American title now held by the United States, embracing the whole territory between the parallels of 42 deg. and 54 deg. 40 min. is the best title in existence to this entire region; and that the claim of Great Britain to any portion of it has no sufficient foundation. Even British geographers have not doubted our title to the territory in dispute. There is a large and splendid globe now in the department of the State, recently received from London, and published by Maltby and Co., manufacturers and publishers to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," which assigns this territory to the United States.

"Notwithstanding such was, and still is, the opinion of the President, yet, in the spirit of compromise and concession, and in deference to the action of his predecessors, the undersigned, in obedience to his instructions, proposed to the British Plenipotentiary to settle the controversy by dividing the territory in dispute by the 49th parallel of latitude, offering at the same time to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on Vancouver's Island, south of this latitude, which the British Government might desire. The British Plenipotentiary has correctly suggested that the free navigation of the Columbia River was not embraced in this proposal to Great Britain; but, on the other hand, the use of free ports on the southern extremity of this island had not been included in former offers.

"Such a proposition as that which has been made never would have been authorized by the President had this been a new question.

"Upon his accession to office he found the present negotiation pending. It had been instituted
in the spirit and upon the principle of compromise. Its object, as avowed by the negotiators, was not to demand the whole territory in dispute for either country; but, in the language of the first protocol, 'to treat the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory with the view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.'

"Placed in this position, and considering that Presidents Monroe and Adams had on former occasions offered to divide the territory in dispute by the 49th parallel of latitude, he felt it to be his duty not abruptly to arrest the negotiation, but so far to yield his own opinion as once more to make a similar offer.

"Not only respect for the conduct of his predecessors, but a sincere and anxious desire to promote peace and harmony between the two countries, influenced him to pursue this course. The Oregon question presents the only intervening cloud which intercepts the prospect of a long career of mutual friendship and beneficial commerce between the two nations, and this cloud he desired to remove.

"These are the reasons which actuated the President to offer a proposition so liberal to Great Britain.

"And how has this proposition been received by the British Plenipotentiary? It has been rejected without even a reference to his own Government. Nay, more, the British Plenipotentiary, to use his own language, 'trusts that the American Plenipotentiary will be prepared to offer some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British Government.'

"Under such circumstances, the undersigned is instructed by the President to say, that he owes it to his country, and a just appreciation of her title to the Oregon territory, to withdraw the proposition to the British Government which had been made under his direction; and it is hereby accordingly withdrawn.

"In taking this necessary step the President still cherishes the hope that this long-pending controversy may yet be finally adjusted in such a manner as not to disturb the peace, or interrupt the harmony, now so happily subsisting between the two nations."

James Buchanan.

A speech made by Mr. Webster in the early part of November at a public meeting in Boston, in which he vigorously grappled with the Oregon question, excited much attention both in America and this country. In the course of his address the orator said,

"I read with interest the discussion upon this subject in the House of Commons three months ago, resulting in an expression of opinion from the British Premier which received the sanction of that House: and I am willing to avail myself of the language of that minister upon this subject, and apply it to our side of the question as he did to his. I have nothing to complain of as to the temper of that language: I am free to say that it was a temper becoming a large-minded, liberal, and just statesman. But what the British Minister said in the House of Commons, in its sum and substance, was, that England had rights in regard to this question that must be and would be respected. I
adopt the same language on our side, and say also that we have rights that ought to be, must be, and will be respected. Where is Oregon? On the shores of the Pacific, 3,000 miles from us, and twice as far from England. Who is to settle it? Americans mainly; some settlers undoubtedly from England; but all Anglo-Saxons; all men educated in notions of independent government, and all self-dependent. And now let me ask, if there be any sensible man in the whole United States who will say for a moment, that when 50,000 or 100,000 persons of this description shall find themselves on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, that they will long consent to be under the rules either of the American Congress or the British Parliament? They will raise a standard for themselves; and they ought to do it. I look forward to the period when they will do this as not so far distant but that many now present, and those not among the youngest of us, will see a great Pacific Republican nation. I believe that it is in the course of Providence, and of human destiny, that a great state is to arise, of English and American descent, whose power will be established over the country on the shores of the Pacific; and that all those rights of natural and political liberty, all those great principles that both nations have inherited from their fathers, will be transmitted through us to them, so that there will exist at the mouth of the Columbia, or more probably farther south, a great Pacific Republic, a nation where our children may go for a residence, separating themselves from this government, and forming an integral part of a new government, half way between England and China; in the most healthful, fertile, and desirable portion of the globe, and quite too far remote from Europe and from this side of the American continent to be under the governmental influence of either country. This state of things is by no means so far off as we may imagine—by no means so remote from the present time as may be supposed; and, looking to this state of things, this question becomes one upon which intelligent and well disposed men might very readily come to an agreement. But, gentlemen, in this point of view, is this a subject upon which it is proper by popular appeal, or by loud representations of patriotism, or by a sort of stormy defiance of the power of a great nation on our side—is it proper on the other side, by cries about the maritime ascendancy of England, the great wealth, the dignity, the power, the martial prowess of England—is it a question on which, by outcries of this sort on either side of the ocean, these two great communities are to be embroiled and plagued in all their commercial and friendly relations, or to be compelled to run into the horrors of war? No, gentlemen; the spirit of the age is against it.

Without expressing an opinion as to the way in which the question ought to be settled, he would say what appeared to be natural. "It is well known that the 49th degree of north latitude is the boundary-line between the western part of this country and the British provinces as far as the foot of the Rocky Mountains. It seems to be natural enough, if the two Governments contemplate a change, that they should agree to an extension of this
same line westward; that the two should keep on abreast, side by side, with the same line of division till they reach the Pacific Ocean. It is well known, that about where the Columbia river crosses the 49th parallel, it makes a turn and flows nearly southward. Very well. Suppose it made as sudden a sweep to the Northward. England would then naturally say—This river, which has been making westward, sweeps to the northward: instead of making with it a great bend to the north, we will leave it, and go on straight to the Pacific Ocean on this parallel of 49 degrees.' For the same reason, it is not unnatural for the United States to say—'Since it proves that the river makes a circuit to the south, instead of following that circuit we will go straight forward upon the 49th parallel till we met the shore of the Pacific Ocean.' This proposition had thrice been made to the British Government within eighteen years, and as often rejected: he would not say that it was the proper mode of settling the question; but it is an admission that there is something to negotiate and treat for on either side—that it is not a question free from difficulty on either side.

Now, gentlemen, who is the man at the head of either Government who will take upon himself the responsibility of bringing on a war between two nations like Great Britain and America upon a question of this kind, until he is prepared to show that anything and every thing that he could do has been done to avoid such a terrible ultimate result? If a British Minister, under whose administration a war should ensue on the question cannot stand up in Parliament and show that it is not his fault—cannot show that he has done every thing which an honest and sensible man can do to avert the conflict—I undertake to say—no power or popularity cannot uphold his shaking position for an hour. And in the same sense, and spirit I say, that if in this country any party shall, before we are aware of it, plunge us into a war upon this question, it must expect to meet a very severe interrogatory from the American people—must expect to prepare itself to show that it has done all it could, without any bias from the pride of success or the love of war—all that it could do, to keep the nation safe from so great a calamity, with the preservation of its rights and its honour. Gentlemen, it appears to me that any man—Prime Minister of England or President of the United States—who should unnecessarily light up the flames of war upon such a subject—flames, let me add, that will burn over the whole globe—may well consider the genius of his country addressing to him the words which the orator of Rome supposed the genius of his country would address to him if he did not quell the Catiline conspiracy—"An cum bello vestabitur Italia, vexabunter urbes, tecta ardebunt; tum te non existimabit invidia incendio conflagraturum.' No, gentlemen! the man who shall incautiously, or led on by false ambition, or party pride, kindle those fires of wars over the globe on this question, must look out for it—must expect to be himself consumed in a burning conflagration of general reproach." * * *

"Now, gentlemen, I do not propose that on this subject we take any alarm. I propose that we
keep ourselves cool and calm. In some of the southern cities there is now some agitation for fear of a war. I regret this much. I hardly say I regret the feeling—that is natural. But I regret the cause. It is a common mistake of men, not in the most elevated position, that they think they can play the small patriot safely, in a small style. These are those who think that they can talk of a war with England and any other nation, and get credit for their patriotism and lofty love of country, but keep the game in their own hands.

That may not happen. At any rate, that is not the way nor the course which just and lofty and respectable men feel on the great question of peace or war. This constant speculation, this supposition that war may come, is half as bad as war itself. It interferes with all the business and arrangements of life. It confounds and confuses men in regard to their own business plans. What we want is settled peace, and the conviction that peace will remain until there is some just and sensible cause for war."
CHAPTER XII.

Commencement of the first Session of the New Congress—Appointment of Speaker of the House of Representatives—Message of the President—Discussion in the Senate on the Oregon Question—Warlike Speech of General Cass—Speeches of Messrs. Manquin, Allen, Archer, Niles, Crittenden, Webster, and others—Joint resolution proposed by Mr. Allen for termination of Oregon Convention—Bill introduced by Mr. Douglass—Resolutions of Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Douglass, and Mr. Bowlin—Bills relating to the Annexation of Texas adopted by Congress.

On the 1st of December the first session of the new Congress, which was the 29th since the declaration of American Independence, commenced at Washington; and the Hon. J. W. Davis was appointed Speaker of the House of Representatives. Next day Mr. Polk delivered his Presidential Message, which was of enormous length; and from which we give such extracts as may enable our readers fully to understand the prospective policy of the American Government, as developed in this important manifesto of the new President:—

"Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,—

"It is to me a source of unaffected satisfaction to meet the representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled, as it will be to receive the aid of their combined wisdom in the administration of public affairs. In performing, for the first time, the duty imposed upon me by the constitution, of giving to you information of the state of the Union, and recommending to your consideration such measures as in my judgment are necessary and expedient, I am happy that I can congratulate you on the continued prosperity of our country. Under the blessings of Divine Providence and the benign influence of our free institutions, it stands before the world a spectacle of national happiness.

"With our unexampled advancement in all the elements of national greatness, the affection of the people is confirmed for the union of the States, and for the doctrines of popular liberty, which lie at the foundation of our Government.

"It becomes us, in humility, to make our devout acknowledgments to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the inestimable civil and religious blessings with which we are favoured."
"In calling the attention of Congress to our relations with Foreign Powers, I am gratified to be able to state that, though with some of them there have existed since your last session serious causes of irritation and misunderstanding, yet no actual hostilities have taken place. Adopting the maxim in the conduct of our foreign affairs, "to ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," it has been my anxious desire to preserve peace with all nations; but at the same time to be prepared to resist aggression, and to maintain all our just rights.

"In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, 'for annexing Texas to the United States,' my predecessor, on the 3rd day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture, on the part of the United States, for her admission as a State into our Union. This election I approved, and accordingly the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Texas, under instructions of the 10th of March, 1845, presented these sections of the resolution for the acceptance of that republic. The executive Government, the Congress, and the people of Texas in convention, have successively complied with all the terms and conditions of the joint resolution. A constitution for the Government of the State of Texas, formed by a convention of deputies, is herewith laid before Congress. It is well known, also, that the people of Texas, at the polls, have accepted the terms of annexation, and ratified the constitution.

"I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our Chargé d'Affaires in Texas; and also the correspondence of the latter with the authorities of Texas, together with the official documents transmitted by him to his own Government.

"The terms of annexation, which were offered by the United States, having been accepted by Texas, the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the compact of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event but the passage of an Act of Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States. Strong reasons exist why this should be done at an early period of the session. It will be observed that, by the constitution of Texas, the existing Government is only continued temporarily till Congress can act; and that the third Monday of the present month is the day appointed for holding the first general election. On that day a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, and both branches of the Legislature, will be chosen by the people. The President of Texas is required immediately after the receipt of official information that the new State has been admitted in our Union by Congress, to convene the Legislature; and, upon its meeting, the existing Government will be superseded, and the State Government organized. Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States, the extension of our revenue laws and judicial system over her people and territory, as well as measures of a local character, will claim the early attention of Congress; and,
therefore, upon every principle of republican government, she ought to be represented in that body without unnecessary delay. I cannot too earnestly recommend prompt action on this important subject.

"As soon as the Act to admit Texas as a State shall be passed, the union of the two republics will be consummated by their own voluntary consent.

"This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principles of our federal union.

"If we consider the extent of territory involved in the annexation—its prospective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessings of our union—the history of the world may be challenged to furnish a parallel.

"The jurisdiction of the United States, which at the formation of the federal constitution was bounded by St. Mary's, on the Atlantic, has passed the Capes of Florida, and been peacefully extended to the Del Norte. In contemplating the grandeur of this event, it is not to be forgotten that the result was achieved in despite of the diplomatic interference of European monarchies. Even France—the country which had been our ancient ally—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which, by the cession of Louisiana, first opened to us access to the Gulf of Mexico—the country with which we have been every year drawing more and more closely the bonds of successful commerce—most unexpectedly, and to our unfeigned regret, took part in an effort to prevent annexation, and to impose on Texas, as a condition of the recognition of her independence by Mexico, that she would never join herself to the United States. We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a peaceful and effective rebuke. From this example, European Governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent, against that system of self-government which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist foreign interference.

"Towards Texas, I do not doubt that a liberal and generous spirit will actuate Congress in all that concerns her interests and prosperity, and that she will never have cause to regret that she has united her ' lone star' to our glorious constellation."

The message then goes at considerable length into the unsatisfactory state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, and afterwards passes to a subject of moral interest on this side of the Atlantic.

"My attention was early directed to the negotiation, which, on the 4th of March last, I found..."
pending at Washington between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of the Oregon territory. Three several attempts had been previously made to settle the questions in dispute between the two countries, by negotiation, upon the principle of compromise; but each had proved unsuccessful.

"These negotiations took place at London in the years 1818, 1824, and 1826; the two first under the administration of Mr. Monroe, and the last under that of Mr. Adams. The negotiation of 1818 having failed to accomplish its object, resulted in the convention of the 20th of October of that year. By the third article of that convention, it was 'agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbor

ment by compromise, resulted in the convention of August the 6th, 1827, by which it was agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, the provisions of the third article of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818; and it was further provided, that "it shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the 20th of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall in such case be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated after the expiration of the said term of notice." In these attempts to adjust the controversy the parallel of the 49th degree of north latitude had been offered by the United States to Great Britain, and in those of 1818 and 1826 with a further concession of the free navigation of the Columbia River, south of that latitude. The parallel of the 49th degree, from the Rocky Mountains to its intersection with the north-easternmost branch of the Columbia, and thence down the channel of that river to the sea, had been offered by Great Britain, with an addition of a small detached territory north of the Columbia. Each of these propositions had been rejected by the parties respectively.

"In October, 1843, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London was authorized to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and 1826. Thus stood the question, when the negotiation was shortly afterwards transferred to Washington, and, on the 23rd of August, 1844, was formally opened, under the direction of my immediate predecessor. Like all the
previous negotiations, it was based upon principles of 'compromise;' and the avowed purpose of the parties was, 'to treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory, with the view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.' Accordingly, on the 26th of August, 1844, the British Plenipotentiary offered to divide the Oregon territory by the 49th parallel of north latitude from the Rocky Mountains to the point of its intersection with the north-eastermost branch of the Columbia river, and thence down that river to the sea, leaving the free navigation of the river to be enjoyed in common by both parties—the country south of this line to belong to the United States, and that north of it to Great Britain. At the same time he proposed, in addition, to yield to the United States a detached territory, north of the Columbia, extending along the Pacific and the Straits of Fuca, from Bullfinch's Harbour inclusive, to Hood's Canal, and to make free to the United States any port or ports south of latitude 49 degrees, which they might desire, either on the main land or on Quadra and Vancouver's Island. With the exception of the free ports, this was the same offer which had been made by the British, and rejected by the American Government, in the negotiation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American Plenipotentiary on the day it was submitted. This was the only proposition of compromise offered by the British Plenipotentiary. The proposition on the part of Great Britain having been rejected, the British Ple-

nipotentiary requested that a proposal should be made by the United States for 'an equitable adjustment of the question.'

"When I came into office, I found this to be the state of the negotiation. Though entertaining the settled conviction that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognised by nations, yet, in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by two preceding Administrations to adjust the question on the parallel of 49 degrees, and in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off. In consideration, too, that under the conventions of 1818 and 1827, the citizens and subjects of the two Powers held a joint occupancy of the country, I was induced to make another effort to settle this long pending controversy in the spirit of moderation which had given birth to the renewed discussion. A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British Plenipotentiary, who, without submitting any other proposition, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop, expressing his trust that the United States would offer what he saw fit to call 'some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British Government.' The proposition thus offered and rejected,
repeated the offer of the parallel of 49 degrees of north latitude, which had been made by two preceding Administrations, but without proposing to surrender to Great Britain, as they had done, the free navigation of the Columbia river. The right of any Foreign Power to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede. It also embraced a provision to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on the Cape of Quadra and Vancouver's Island, south of this parallel. Had this been a new question, coming under discussion for the first time, this proposition would not have been made. The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British Government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefrangible facts and arguments.

"The civilized world will see in these proceedings a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States; and this Government will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy.

"All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory. In adopting measures for this purpose, care should be taken that nothing be done to violate the stipulations of the convention of 1827, which is still in force. The faith of treaties, in their letter and spirit, has ever been, and, I trust, will ever be, scrupulously observed by the United States. Under that convention, a year's notice is required to be given by either party to the other, before the joint occupancy shall terminate, and before either can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating in this manner the convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

"It will become proper for Congress to determine what legislation they can, in the mean time, adopt without violating this convention. Beyond all question, the protection of our laws and our jurisdiction, civil and criminal, ought to be immediately extended over our citizens in Oregon. They have had just cause to complain of our long neglect in this particular, and have, in consequence, been compelled for their own security and protection to establish a provisional government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance and ardent in their attachment to the United States, they have thus been cast upon their own resources. They are anxious that our laws should be extended over
them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress with as little delay as possible, in the full extent to which the British Parliament have proceeded in regard to British subjects in that territory, by their Act of the 2nd of July, 1821, 'for regulating the fur trade, and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction within certain parts of North America.' By this Act Great Britain extended her laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over her subjects engaged in the fur trade in that territory. By it the courts of the province of Upper Canada were empowered to take cognizance of causes civil and criminal. Justices of the peace and other judicial officers were authorized to be appointed in Oregon, with power to execute all process issuing from the courts of that province, and to 'sit and hold courts of record for the trial of criminal offences and misdemeanors,' not made the subject of capital punishment, and also of civil cases, where the cause of action shall not 'exceed in value the amount or sum of 200.'

"Subsequent to the date of this Act of Parliament a grant was made from the 'British Crown' to the Hudson's Bay Company, of the exclusive trade with the Indian tribes in the Oregon territory, subject to a reservation that it shall not operate to the exclusion of the subjects of any foreign states, who, under or by force of any convention for the time being, between us and such foreign states respectively, may be entitled to, and shall be engaged in, the said trade.'

"It is much to be regretted that, while under this Act the British subjects have enjoyed the protection of British laws and British judicial tribunals throughout the whole of Oregon, American citizens in the same territory have enjoyed no such protection from their Government. At the same time, the result illustrates the character of our people and their institutions. In spite of this neglect, they have multiplied, and their number is rapidly increasing in that territory. They have made no appeal to arms, but have peacefully fortified themselves in their new homes, by the adoption of Republican institutions for themselves; furnishing another example of the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is due to them that they should be embraced and protected by our laws.

"It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains should be extended to such tribes as dwell beyond them.

"The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care and protection which is due from the Government to its citizens in that distant region, make it our duty, as it is our interest, to cultivate amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that territory. For this purpose, I recommend that provision be made for establishing an Indian agency, and such sub-agencies as may be deemed necessary, beyond the Rocky Mountains.

"For the protection of emigrants whilst on their way to Oregon, against the attacks of the Indian tribes occupying the country through which they pass, I recommend that a suitable number of stockades and block-house forts be
erected along the usual route between our frontier settlements on the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, and that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard and protect them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations by Congress will not violate the provisions of the existing treaty. It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have long since done for British subjects in the same territory.

"It requires several months to perform the voyage by sea from the Atlantic States to Oregon; and although we have a large number of whale ships in the Pacific, but few of them afford an opportunity of interchanging intelligence without great delay between our settlements in that distant region and the United States. An overland mail is believed to be entirely practicable; and the importance of establishing such a mail, at least once a month, is submitted to the favourable consideration of Congress.

"It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, at their present session, and until after the expiration of the year's notice, any other measures may be adopted, consistently with the convention of 1827, for the security of our rights, and the government and protection of our citizens in Oregon. That it will ultimately be wise and proper to make liberal grants of land to the patriotic pioneers who, amidst privations and dangers, lead the way through savage tribes inhabiting the vast wilderness intervening between our frontier settlements and Oregon, and who cultivate, and are ever ready to defend the soil, I am fully satisfied. To doubt whether they will obtain such grants as soon as the convention between the United States and Great Britain shall have ceased to exist, would be to doubt the justice of Congress; but, pending the year's notice, it is worthy of consideration whether a stipulation to this effect may be made consistently with the spirit of that convention.

"The recommendations which I have made, as to the best manner of securing our rights in Oregon, are submitted to Congress with great deference. Should they in their wisdom devise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

"At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honour and interest, is too clear to admit of doubt.

"Oregon is a part of the North American continent, to which it is confidently affirmed the title of the United States is the best now in existence. For the grounds on which that title rests, I refer you to the correspondence of the late and present Secretary of State with the British Plenipotentiary during the negotiation. The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of 49 degrees, with a trifling addition of detached territory to the United States north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, including the
free navigation of the Columbia, and all the valuable harbours on the Pacific, can never for a moment be entertained by the United States, without an abandonment of their just and clear territorial rights, their own self-respect and the national honour. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondence which took place between the two Governments during the late negotiation.

"The rapid extension of our settlements over our territories heretofore unoccupied; the addition of new States to our confederacy; the expansion of free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe; and lately the doctrine has been broached in some of them of a 'balance of power' on this continent, to check our advancement. The United States, sincerely desirous of preserving relations of good understanding with all nations, cannot in silence permit any European interference on the North American continent; and should any such interference be attempted, will be ready to resist it at any and all hazards.

"It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this Government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other Governments. We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot therefore, view with indifference attempts of European Powers to interfere with the independent action of the nations on this continent. The American system of government is entirely different from that of Europe. Jealousy among the different sovereigns of Europe, lest any one of them might become too powerful for the rest, has caused them anxiously to desire the establishment of what they term the 'balance of power.' It cannot be permitted to have any application on the North American continent, and especially to the United States. We must ever maintain the principle, that the people of this continent alone have the right to decide their own destiny. Should any portion of them, constituting an independent state, propose to unite themselves with our confederacy, this will be a question for them and us to determine, without any foreign interposition. We can never consent that European Powers shall interfere to prevent such a union, because it might disturb the 'balance of power' which they may desire to maintain upon this continent. Near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that 'the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are
in his annual report to Congress, will communicate a full statement of the condition of our finances. The imports for the fiscal year, ending the 13th of June last, were of the value of 117,254,564 dol., of which the amount exported was 15,346,830 dol., leaving a balance of 101,907,734 dol. for domestic consumption. The exports for the same year were of the value of 114,646,606 dol., of which the amount of domestic articles was 99,299,776 dol. The receipts into the Treasury during the same year were 29,769,133 dol. 56c., of which there were derived from customs, 27,528,112 dol. 7c.; from sales of public lands, 2,077,022 dol. 30c.; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, 163,998 dol. 56c. The expenditures for the same period were 29,968,206 dol. 98c.; of which 8,588,157 dol. 62c. were applied to the payment of the public debt. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of June last, was 7,658,306 dol. 22c.

"The amount of the public debt remaining unpaid on the 1st of October last, was 17,075,445 dol. 52c. Further payments of the public debt would have been made, in anticipation of the period of its reimbursement under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the Acts of the 21st of July, 1841, and of April 15, 1842, and March 3, 1843, had not the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico menaced hostile collision with that Power. In view of such a contingency, it was deemed prudent to retain in the Treasury an amount unusually large for ordinary purposes.

"A few years ago our whole national debt growing out of the revolution, and the war of 1812 with Great Britain, was extin-
ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.  

United States.

guished, and we presented to the world the rare and noble spectacle of a great and growing people who had fully discharged every obligation. Since that time the existing debt has been contracted; and small as it is in comparison with the small burdens of most other nations, it should be extinguished at the earliest practicable period. Should the state of the country permit, and especially if our foreign relations interpose no obstacle, it is contemplated to apply all the moneys in the Treasury as they accrue beyond what is required for the appropriations by Congress, to its liquidation. I cherish the hope of soon being able to congratulate the country on its recovering once more the lofty position which it so recently occupied. Our country, which exhibits to the world the benefits of self-government, in developing all the sources of national prosperity, owes to mankind the permanent example of a nation free from the blighting influence of a public debt.

"The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rates of duty imposed by our present tariff laws. The object of imposing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expenses of Government. Congress may, undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles; but the discrimination should be within the revenue standard, and be made with the view to raise money for the support of Government.

"In recommending to Congress a reduction of the present rates of duty, and a revision and modification of the Act of 1842, I am far from entertaining opinions unfriendly to the manufacturers. On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, as far as they can be so, without imposing unequal burdens on other interests. The advantage, under any system of taxation, even within the revenue standard, must be in favour of the manufacturing interests; and of this no other interest will complain.

"I recommend to Congress the abolition of the minimum principle, or assumed, arbitrary, and false value, and of specific duties, and the substitution in their place of ad valorem duties, as the fairest and most equitable indirect tax which can be imposed. By the ad valorem principle, all articles are taxed according to their cost, or value, and those which are of inferior quality, or of small cost, bear only the just proportion of the tax with those which are of superior quality or greater cost. The articles consumed by all are taxed at the same rate. A system of ad valorem revenue duties, with proper discriminations and proper guards against frauds in collecting them, it is not doubted will afford ample incidental advantages to the manufacturers, and enable them to derive as great profits as can be derived from any other regular business. It is believed that such a system, strictly within the revenue standard, will place the manufacturing interests on a stable footing and inure to their permanent advantage, while it will, as nearly as may be practicable, extend to all the great interests of the country the incidental protection which can be afforded by our revenue laws. Such a system, when once firmly established,
would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints, agitations, and changes which must ever occur when duties are not laid for revenue, but for the 'protection merely' of a favoured interest.

"In the deliberations of Congress on this subject, it is hoped a spirit of mutual concession and compromise between conflicting interests may prevail, and that the result of their labours may be crowned with the happiest success.

"By the constitution of the United States, it is provided that 'no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.' A public Treasury was undoubtedly contemplated and intended to be created, in which the public money should be kept from the period of collection until needed for public use. In the collection and disbursement of the public money no agencies have ever been employed by law, except such as were appointed by the Government, directly responsible to it, and under its control. The safe keeping of public money should be confided to a public Treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the constitution could have intended that a Treasury should be created as a place of deposit and safe keeping of the public money which was irresponsible to the Government. The first Congress under the constitution, by the Act of the 2nd of September, 1789, 'to establish the Treasury Department,' provided for the appointment of a treasurer, and made it his duty 'to receive and keep the moneys of the United States,' and at all times to submit to the secretary of the Treasury and the controller, or either of them, the inspection of the money in his hands.'

"That banks, national or state, could not have been intended to be used as a substitute for the Treasury spoken of in the constitution, as keepers of the public money, is manifest from the fact that at that time there was no national bank, and but three or four state banks of limited capital existed in the country. Their employment as depositories was at first resorted to to a limited extent, but with no avowed intention of continuing them permanently, in place of the Treasury of the constitution. When they were afterwards from time to time employed, it was from motives of supposed convenience.

"Our experience has shown that when banking corporations have been the keepers of the public money, and been thereby made in effect the Treasury, the Government can have no guarantee that it can command the use of its own money for public purposes. The late bank of the United States proved to be faithless. But a few years ago, with millions of money in their keeping, the Government was brought almost to bankruptcy, and the public credit seriously impaired, because of their inability or indisposition to pay, on demand, to the public creditors, in the only currency recognised by the constitution. Their failure occurred in a period of peace, and great inconvenience and loss were suffered by the public from it. Had the country been involved in a foreign war, that inconvenience and loss would have been much greater, and
might have resulted in extreme public calamity. The public money should not be mingled with the private funds of banks or individuals, or be used for private purposes. When it is placed in banks for safe keeping, it is in effect loaned to them without interest, and is loaned by them upon interest to the borrowers from them. The public money is converted into banking capital, and is used and loaned out for the private profit of bank stockholders; and when called for (as was the case in 1837), it may be in the pockets of the borrowers from the banks, instead of being in the public Treasury contemplated by the constitution. The framers of the constitution could never have intended that the money paid into the Treasury should be thus converted to private use, and placed beyond the control of the Government.

"Banks which hold the public money, are often tempted by a desire of gain to exceed their loans, increase their circulation, and thus stimulate, if not produce, a spirit of speculation and extravagance, which sooner or later must result in ruin to thousands. If the public money be not permitted to be thus used, but be kept in the Treasury and paid out to the public creditors in gold and silver, the temptation afforded by its deposit with banks to an undue expansion of their business would be checked, while the amount of the constitutional currency left in circulation, would be enlarged by its employment in the public collections and disbursements, and the banks themselves would, in consequence, be found in a safer and sounder condition.

"At present, State banks are employed as depositories, but without adequate regulation of law, whereby the public money can be secured against the casualties and excesses, revulsions, expansions, and defalcations, to which from over-issues, over-trading, and inordinate desire for gain, or other causes, they are constantly exposed. The Secretary of the Treasury has, in all cases when it was practicable, taken collateral security for the amount which they held by the pledge of stocks to the United States, or such of the States as were in good credit. Some of the deposit banks have given this description of security, and others have declined to do so.

"Entertaining the opinion that the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the funds of the Government and the rights of the people,' I recommend to Congress that provision be made by law for such separation, and that a constitutional Treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money. The constitutional Treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money, without any power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a currency or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a Treasury as was contemplated by the constitution should be independent of all banking corporations. The money of the people should be kept in the Treasury of the people created by law, and be in the custody of agents of the people chosen by themselves, according to the forms of the constitution—agents who are directly responsible to the Government, who are under adequate bonds and oaths, and are subject to severe punishments for any embezzlement, private use or
misapplication of the public funds, or for any failure in other respects to perform their duties. To say that the people or their Government are incompetent, or not to be trusted with the custody of their own money, in their own Treasury, provided by themselves, but must rely on the presidents, cashiers, and stockholders of banking corporations, not appointed by them, nor responsible to them, would be to concede that they are incompetent for self-government.

"In recommending the establishment of a constitutional Treasury, in which the public money shall be kept, I desire that adequate provision be made by law for its safety, and that all executive discretion or control over it shall be removed, except such as may be necessary in directing its disbursements in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

"Our relations with the Indian tribes are of a favourable character. The policy of removing them to a country designed for their permanent residence west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of the organized States and territories, is better appreciated by them than it was a few years ago, while education is now attended to, and the habits of civilized life are gaining ground among them.

"Serious difficulties of long standing continue to distract the several parties into which the Cherokees are unhappily divided. The efforts of the Government to adjust the difficulties between them have heretofore proved unsuccessful; and there remains no probability that this desirable object can be accomplished without the aid of further legislation by Congress. I will, at an early period of your session, present the subject for your consideration, accompanied with an exposition of the complaints and claims of the several parties into which the nation is divided, with a view to the adoption of such measures by Congress as may enable the Executive to do justice to them respectively, and to put an end, if possible, to the dissensions which have long prevailed and still prevail among them.

"I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, for the present condition of that branch of the national defence, and for grave suggestions, having for their object the increase of its efficiency and a greater economy in its management. The orders which have been given have been executed with promptness and fidelity. A larger force than has often formed one squadron under our flag, was readily concentrated in the Gulf of Mexico, and apparently without unusual effort. It is especially to be observed, that, notwithstanding the union of so considerable a force, no act was committed that even the jealousy of an irritated power could construe as an act of aggression; and that the commander of the squadron, and his officers, in strict conformity with their instructions, holding themselves ever ready for the most active duty, have achieved the still purer glory of contributing to the preservation of peace. It is believed, that on all our foreign stations the honour of our flag has been maintained, and that, generally, our ships of war have been distinguished for their good discipline and order. I am happy to add, that the display of maritime force which was required by the events of the summer, has been made wholly within the usual ap-
provisions for the service of the year, so that no additional provisions are required.

"The commerce of the United States, and with it the navigating interest, has steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our Government, until, it is believed, we are now second to but one Power in the world, and at no distant day we shall probably be inferior to none. Exposed as they must be, it has been a wise policy to afford to these important interests protection with our ships of war, distributed in the great highways of trade throughout the world. For more than thirty years appropriations have been made, and annually expended, for the gradual increase of our naval forces. In peace, our navy performs the important duty of protecting our commerce; and, in the event of war, will be, as it has been, a most efficient means of defence.

"The successful use of steam navigation on the ocean has been followed by the introduction of war steamers in great and increasing numbers into the navies of the principal maritime Powers of the world. A due regard to our own safety and to an efficient protection to our large and increasing commerce, demands a corresponding increase on our part. No country has greater facilities for the construction of vessels of this description than ours, or can promise itself greater advantages from their employment. They are admirably adapted to the protection of our commerce, to the rapid transmission of intelligence, and to the coast defence. In pursuance of the wise policy of a gradual increase of our navy, large supplies of live oak timber and other materials for ship building, have been collected, and are now under shelter and in a state of good preservation, while iron steamers can be built with great facility in various parts of the Union. The use of iron as a material, especially in the construction of steamers, which can enter with safety many of the harbours along our coast now inaccessible to vessels of greater draught, and the practicability of constructing them in the interior, strongly recommend that liberal appropriations should be made for this important object. Whatever may have been our policy in the earlier stages of the Government, when the nation was in its infancy, our shipping interests and commerce comparatively small, our resources limited, our population spare, and scarcely extending beyond the limits of the original thirteen States, that policy must be essentially different now that we have grown from 3,000,000 to more than 20,000,000 of people, that our commerce, carried in our own ships, is found on every sea, and that our territorial boundaries and settlements have been so greatly expanded. Neither our commerce, nor our long line of coast on the ocean and on the lake, can be successfully defended against foreign aggression by means of fortifications alone. These are essential at important commercial and military points, but our chief reliance for this object must be on a well organized efficient navy. The benefits resulting from such a navy are not confined to the Atlantic States. The productions of the interior which seek a market abroad, are directly dependent on the safety and freedom of our commerce. The occupation of Belize, below
New Orleans, by a hostile force, would embarrass if not stagnate the whole export trade of the Mississippi, and affect the value of the agricultural products of the entire valley of that mighty river and its tributaries.

"It has never been our policy to maintain large standing armies in time of peace. They are contrary to the genius of our free institutions, would impose heavy burdens on the people, and be dangerous to public liberty. Our reliance for protection and defence on the land must be mainly on our citizen soldiers, who will be ever ready, as they have ever been ready in times past, to rush with alacrity at the call of their country to her defence. This description of force, however, cannot defend our coasts, harbours, and inland seas, nor protect our commerce on the ocean or the lakes. These must be protected by our navy.

"Congress possesses the power of exclusive legislation over the district of Columbia, and I commend the interests of its inhabitants to your favourable consideration. The people of this district have no legislative body of their own, and must confide their local as well as their general interests to the representatives in whose election they have no voice, and over whose official conduct they have no control. Each member of the national legislature should consider himself as their immediate representative, and should be the more ready to give attention to their interests and wants, because he is not responsible to them. I recommend that a liberal and generous spirit may characterize your measures in relation to them. I shall be ever disposed to show a proper regard for their wishes, and within constitutional limits shall at all times cheerfully co-operate with you for the advancement of their welfare.

"I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion for me to dwell for a moment on the memory of the most eminent citizen of our country, who, during the summer that is gone by, has descended to the tomb. The enjoyment of contemplating, at the advanced age of near four-score years, the happy condition of his country, cheered the last hours of Andrew Jackson, who departed this life in the tranquil hope of a blessed immortality. His death was happy, as his life had been eminently useful. He had an unaltering confidence in the virtue and capacity of the people, and in the permanence of that free Government which he had largely contributed to establish and defend. His great deeds had secured to him the affections of his fellow citizens, and it was his happiness to witness the growth and glory of his country, which he loved so well. He departed amidst the benedictions of millions of freemen. The nation paid its tribute to his memory at the tomb. Coming generations will learn from his example the love of country and the rights of man. In his language on a similar occasion to the present, 'I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on His merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony of our counsels.'

"JAMES K. POLK."
The Oregon question was introduced into the discussions of the Senate on the 15th of December, by General Cass, who made a violent speech, the object of which was, if possible, to involve the United States in a war with Great Britain. He began by moving the adoption of certain resolutions to wit, instructions to the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the condition of the navy, and to the military committee to institute a similar inquiry into the condition of the land defences, and to the militia committee respecting its reorganization—all of which inquiries were to be considered with the view of an efficient preparation by land and sea, against the dangers apprehended of a foreign invasion. General Cass said, it was impossible to read the annual message of the President, and the commentaries of the public press, without the apprehension that a crisis was arriving which would demand the cordial co-operation of the whole country. "The President tells us in his message that negotiations are closed—that the claims of the two nations have failed to be settled by arbitration. The influence of England with the European Powers, from which an arbitrator would have had to be chosen, had doubtless decided our authorities against the process—that we had better hold on than submit to a royal arbitrator. Conceding an entire and cordial adhesion to the views of the President, in the present attitude of the two nations, arising from their conflicting claims, what are we to do? Shall we recede, or stand still, or go on? To recede is not to be thought of at this stage of the question. There is nothing to be gained from national pusillanimity; we cannot purchase present peace at the expense of the national honour. It would be 'sowing the wind, and reaping the whirlwind.'" No! he (General Cass) would now repeat what he had expressed heretofore—that it was better to fight for the first inch of Oregon than the last—better to meet the enemy at the threshold, than await his approach to the hearthstone. And, however separated now by party differences, or by space, all parties throughout the Union to its extremities, he knew would be united in defence of the national rights. "Our destiny is onward; its westward movement cannot be resisted—you might as well attempt to stay the waves of the Pacific as the tide of our emigration setting in that direction. We cannot recede—we cannot stand still; our claim must be maintained or abandoned. Our Hardy population of Oregon demands the support of the Government, or they will establish a government of their own. We had an explicit and able memorial upon this very subject, last week, setting forth that the memorialists were tired of waiting for you, and would cast off all diplomatic chicanery and national pusillanimity, and set up for themselves. It is impossible that a people under two distinct Governments at the same time, as are the people of Oregon, can, under the existing state of things, long remain so. This joint Government was not designed for a civilized and growing community, nor adapted to them, and, if continued, cannot fail to lead to bloodshed and intestine war. If we can neither, therefore, retrace our steps nor check them, we must
go on. We must give the twelve months' notice, and prepare for the alternative that awaits their expiration. Peaceful in its character as will be the notice required, if at the termination of the time designated Great Britain persists in her claim, it must amount at once to a declaration of war—it must at once bring on the struggle. It was to be hoped that England would yield, rightfully and honourably, in order to the peaceful settlement of this question. But will she? It is safest to act upon the conclusion that she will not. When did she, in any case where she had fastened upon a claim to territory or power, relinquish it of her own accord? Never. She has exhibited no symptoms of relaxation of her hold upon Oregon.

Here General Cass read extracts from the debate in the British Parliament of the 4th of April, particularly from the speeches of Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel; and dwelt upon the rapacities of England, and congratulated his country that it secured Texas in spite of her attempts to wrest it from us. Recurring to what he esteemed as almost an inevitable alternative of the future, General Cass briefly reviewed, in the aggregate, the power and dominion of Great Britain. This little narrow island, on the western frontiers of Europe, held dominion over 153,000,000 of people, or nearly one-fifth of the population of the globe. She held, subject to her laws, an aggregate territory of 3,812,000 square miles, or nearly one-eighth of the surface of the habitable earth, all of which, from the subjugation of Ireland (saving the acquisition of Scotland, and certain discoveries in the South Seas) she had torn from the original possessors by the sword. It afforded no pleasure to review her ambitious policy; but they could not shut their eyes to the fact that she had been prosecuting, and is now pursuing, a systematic attack upon their institutions: and yet they had been charged as an ambitious and grasping nation. “To this we can reply, that we have made but three acquisitions of territory, (Florida, Louisiana, and Texas,) all of contiguous territory, and all peacefully and with the assent of the possessors and the inhabitants; and our latest acquisition and best (Texas) is a proud example of the moral power of our republican system.” It was our latest acquisition, but he hoped not our last. He would go for all future extensions of our general area where they could be rightfully made. There was nothing to fear from the extension of our borders. The spirit of our institutions, and the temper of our people, were better than fleets and armies to the security of internal concord; and if this Administration could secure the peaceable acquisition of California, it would receive the lasting gratitude of the people. “We must give the twelve months' notice, and if England persists in her claims, war must inevitably follow; and it will be a war in which all the strength and the prejudices of both nations will be brought into force. Let us, then, make adequate preparation. Let us show to the world that we are a united people, anxious for peace, yet prepared for war. The President has discharged his duty ably and fearlessly. Let us co-operate with him, and sustain him, not by words, but by deeds. The only
means of preventing war, is an immediate preparation for prosecuting it with all the means and energies we can command. Vast portions of our country are but sparsely settled, and they are without defences; our navy is not in a condition for active and efficient protection of our coasts. Means and materials are wanted—men are always ready. We have to do with a people who have arsenals, depots, dockyards, &c., filled to repletion, and with a Government better fitted than ours for prompt action. But let us show to our constituents that we are ready for duty; and that we meet the assumptions of England, not in a spirit of depreciation, but in a tone of firmness and self-reliance. Let us show to the world that republics are jealous of their rights, and prepared to defend them as well as monarchies."

Mr. Mangum, in a very energetic and eloquent manner, followed against the adoption of the resolutions. He argued that the resolutions, and the remarks upon them by General Cass, were injudicious. This matter could be more properly confided to the Executive. He could advise the Senate, with closed doors, of the means of defence required; and this would be wiser than inviting the enemy by an exposure of our weakness. Besides, the committees would inquire, of course, into the subjects introduced into the resolutions, without instruction. He was opposed to plunging the country into a war; he prayed to God that this worst of all evils might be averted; but if it did come, then there would not, he believed, be an anti-war man on the continent. He believed, however, there would be no war; but that this dispute would be yet satisfactorily and amicably adjusted. If a war were to break out, it would be, not a war for Oregon but a war between the antagonistic systems of the European monarchies and republican institutions. It would enlist every man on this continent on our side, and half of Europe would revolt against it. He hoped the resolutions would be permitted to lie over.

Mr. Mangum, in a very energetic and eloquent manner, followed against the adoption of the resolutions. He argued that the resolutions, and the remarks upon them by General Cass, were injudicious. This matter could be more properly confided to the Executive. He could advise the Senate, with closed doors, of the means of defence required; and this would be wiser than inviting the enemy by an exposure of our weakness. Besides, the committees would inquire, of course, into the subjects introduced into the resolutions, without instruction. He was opposed to plunging the country into a war; he prayed to God that this worst of all evils might be averted; but if it did come, then there would not, he believed, be an anti-war man on the continent. He believed, however, there would be no war; but that this dispute would be yet satisfactorily and amicably adjusted. If a war were to break out, it would be, not a war for Oregon but a war between the antagonistic systems of the European monarchies and republican institutions. It would enlist every man on this continent on our side, and half of Europe would revolt against it. He hoped the resolutions would be permitted to lie over.

Mr. Mangum, in a very energetic and eloquent manner, followed against the adoption of the resolutions. He argued that the resolutions, and the remarks upon them by General Cass, were injudicious. This matter could be more properly confided to the Executive. He could advise the Senate, with closed doors, of the means of defence required; and this would be wiser than inviting the enemy by an exposure of our weakness. Besides, the committees would inquire, of course, into the subjects introduced into the resolutions, without instruction. He was opposed to plunging the country into a war; he prayed to God that this worst of all evils might be averted; but if it did come, then there would not, he believed, be an anti-war man on the continent. He believed, however, there would be no war; but that this dispute would be yet satisfactorily and amicably adjusted. If a war were to break out, it would be, not a war for Oregon but a war between the antagonistic systems of the European monarchies and republican institutions. It would enlist every man on this continent on our side, and half of Europe would revolt against it. He hoped the resolutions would be permitted to lie over.

Mr. Mangum, in a very energetic and eloquent manner, followed against the adoption of the resolutions. He argued that the resolutions, and the remarks upon them by General Cass, were injudicious. This matter could be more properly confided to the Executive. He could advise the Senate, with closed doors, of the means of defence required; and this would be wiser than inviting the enemy by an exposure of our weakness. Besides, the committees would inquire, of course, into the subjects introduced into the resolutions, without instruction. He was opposed to plunging the country into a war; he prayed to God that this worst of all evils might be averted; but if it did come, then there would not, he believed, be an anti-war man on the continent. He believed, however, there would be no war; but that this dispute would be yet satisfactorily and amicably adjusted. If a war were to break out, it would be, not a war for Oregon but a war between the antagonistic systems of the European monarchies and republican institutions. It would enlist every man on this continent on our side, and half of Europe would revolt against it. He hoped the resolutions would be permitted to lie over.
The discussion on the resolutions moved by General Cass was then resumed.

Mr. Niles said he would vote for the resolutions. After all that had been done by the Executive for the settlement of this controversy by negotiations, the matter had at length passed from his hands, and it was now thrown upon the legislative department. The negotiations had come to a point—to a stand—they were broken off—they were stopped. "We can't recede, we must stand up for our rights. In regard of territory, the President has recommended all proper measures for the support of our claims, consistent with treaty obligations."

Mr. Niles then adverted to the fact of the English Government having extended its judicial jurisdiction over its citizens in Oregon. They were called upon to do the same in behalf of their citizens. The provisions of joint occupation were not adapted to a settled and civilized country, nor intended to be. It was necessary to have but one government over the same people. With this view, the President had recommended the twelve months' notice, with a view to an exclusive jurisdiction over their portion of the territory. This was a peace movement; it was necessary for peace; he advocated these resolutions for the sake of peace. Recurring to the expediency of the resolutions, he said, that as war might follow, as it was within the range of probabilities, the propositions here submitted were absolutely required of the Senate. But he believed there would be peace—that the 49th parallel would yet be agreed upon as the dividing line—that, if negotiations were renewed, Great Britain would reconsider her refusal, reverse it, and fall back upon the 49th degree. She would do so when she found that she could bully us out of no more. Mr. Niles disclaimed the apprehension that war, if it did come, would result from the precipitancy of the proceedings of this body and its co-operate branch of the national Legislature. Nothing of the sort. In reviewing the relative prowess of England and the United States, the learned senator thought if the English were a bold, brave, and courageous nation, it was fair to conclude that his countrymen might be found so in an equal degree, descended as they were from the same stock. Mr. Niles, in conclusion, reiterated his determination to vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Crittenden next followed in the discussion. He saw in the resolutions themselves nothing objectionable, and he should vote for them. The remarks of the honourable senator, however, who had introduced these resolutions, gave to them peculiar significance. Mr. Crittenden then reviewed the remarks of General Cass of yesterday, that they must give the twelve months' notice, and that if Great Britain then persists in her claim, war is inevitable; and said, that if this were so, they had better at once employ themselves to put on the whole harness of war. He read from the reported speech of General Cass the passage upon this point, and asked if this was to be understood as his solemn opinion?

General Cass, after some ge-
general explanation, said that, in his own private opinion, war was almost inevitable.

Mr. Crittenden desired a more explicit understanding of this branch of the senator's remarks, delivered in the Senate.

General Cass replied, that if we gave the twelve months' notice, and if, at the expiration of that period, Great Britain persisted in her claim to the whole of the territory, war was inevitable.

Mr. Webster said that although these resolutions did not charge the committees referred to with any extraordinary inquiries, yet he regretted their introduction then, and the remarks of the senator from Michigan, as calculated to produce unnecessary alarm. Every unnecessary alarm about the state of the public peace was a great evil, and was severely felt upon the business of the country. There were two ways in which a Government might proceed—they might excite a great alarm without any preparation, or they might proceed in that quiet and efficient way of inquiry upon the national defences which would attain the end desired, without disturbing the public tranquillity. Mr. Webster was of opinion that the President did not anticipate war, and that the tone of his message did not exhibit that he apprehended any serious danger to the peace of the country. Mr. Webster recurred to the losses which would affect the commerce and seaboard of America from a war with England, and was far from believing that any such dreadful exigency was seriously to be apprehended.

Mr. Sevier was astonished that nothing could be brought forward upon this floor in regard to Oregon, but that it met invariably the opposition of the other side. He repudiated all the chop-logic about silence, and doing the thing quietly. But if they made a movement of mere inquiry about Oregon, they were told to keep still, or there would be war; that the steamers of Great Britain would ravage the coast, and their crews steal the sucking pigs; while the senator from Massachusetts talked of danger to commerce, and all about a strip of barren country on the coast of the Pacific. This was all very well. It was, perhaps, a small business to go to war about a few boxes of tea, or in defence of the rights of a few scores of ragamuffins of sailors. But Mr. Sevier said that he was not disposed to act so stealthily in this matter, or cower to the bullying of Great Britain. Her bullying was the whole secret of her power—it was by bullying that she had got the nations of Europe under her thumb. Just like some of their Court-house bullies in the West—they contrived to lick some poor fellow and then every fellow in the county considered them bullies, and not to be treated with contempt. But the senator from Massachusetts advised them to "lay low and keep dark." Mr. Webster here explained what he had said.

Mr. Berrien dissented, as one of the representatives of the people on this floor, from the remarks of the senator from Arkansas. He regretted that the regular order of proceedings had been anticipated by these resolutions. He assumed that negotiations were not at an end, from the evidence furnished in Mr. Buchanan's final letter to Mr. Pakenham. He thought that if they should leave this matter of twelve months' notice alone, Great Britain herself
would give it, and dissolve accordingly the joint occupancy of the whole of Oregon, which he thought would be preferable to their giving the notice. The dispute which had existed for thirty years upon this question was not, in fact, a dispute for the territory, but for the navigation of the Columbia; and if two nations so intimately associated as the United States and Great Britain should go to war on so small an object, without having first exhausted all means of an amicable adjustment, they would deserve the execrations of all posterity.

Mr. Allen, with great energy, opposed the recommendations from the other side, to go on quietly, silently, in the inquiries proposed through the resolutions of the senator from Michigan. He defended the resolutions and the speech of the mover upon them in all its parts, notwithstanding the objections and complaints uttered against it. From some general observations upon the exigency of the times—the character of the controversy—the condition of the public mind—the propriety of a public discussion, Mr. Allen proceeded to review the late official diplomatic correspondence on the Oregon question. As to right, neither by negotiations, nor by conventions, nor by the executive, had Great Britain the right to a single inch of Oregon up to 54° 40'. Her claims were another thing—and all this difficulty had arisen from their deference to her claims, and not from any acknowledgment of her rights.

Mr. J. M. Clayton took up the subject of the Atlantic coast defences. The neglect of Congress, for fifteen or twenty years past, to put their seaboard fortifications in any state of efficiency was notorious. He represented the Delaware river and bay as in a defenceless condition. Now, he said, he would go for those resolutions; whether there was peace or war, he would go for those resolutions. He would go for the repair of their defences, assuming that there was to be peace for many years to come. The senator from Connecticut had said that the best mode of preserving peace was to prepare for war, and the senator from Ohio had endorsed the expression, but had also said that the best preparation, after all, was to prepare the hearts of the people for the war which was to follow. He proceeded to examine some discrepancies in the remarks of Mr. Allen, and then argued from the examples in the Senate in 1831 on the north-eastern boundary, and in 1836 on the question of the French indemnities, that there was no danger of war in this instance. He concluded by saying that, independently of any opinion on the subject, and whether there would be peace or war, he should vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Breese advocated the resolutions, and insisted that Oregon, so far from being the barren desert it had been represented, was a delightful and prolific region.

Mr. Woodbridge, in view of the propriety in any event of fitting up the defences, especially along the northern frontiers, said he would vote for the resolutions.

The result was,—Ayes, 42; Noes, none.

The joint resolution of Mr. Allen was afterwards brought forward and read a first time. It was worded as follows:—
"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby advised to give, forthwith, notice to the Government of Great Britain that the Government of the United States will, in virtue of the second article of the convention of the 6th of August, A.D. 1827, between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, and after the expiration of twelve months from the day on which such notice shall have been received by the Government of Great Britain, annul and abrogate that convention."

In the House of Representatives on the 16th of December,—

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, introduced a bill for the extension of the United States Government over Oregon, till the joint occupancy was terminated, which it authorized the President to make. It provided, that it be considered as a part of Wisconsin Territory up to 54° 40', establishing military posts, mail routes, &c., and appropriated 200,000 dollars for these objects.—Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, at the same time, introduced the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, That the differences between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon territory, are still a fit subject for negotiation and compromise, and that satisfactory evidence has not yet been afforded that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected.

"Resolved, That it would be a dishonour to the age in which we live, and in the highest degree dishonorable to both the nations concerned, if they should suffer themselves to be drawn into a war, upon a question of no immediate or practical interest to either of them.

"Resolved, That if no other mode for the amicable adjustment of this question remains, it is due to the principles of civilization and Christianity that a resort to arbitration should be had; and that this Government cannot relieve itself from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy, while this resort is still untried.

"Resolved, That arbitration does not necessarily involve a reference to crowned heads; and that if a jealousy of such a reference is entertained in any quarter, a commission of able and dispassionate citizens, either from the two countries concerned, or from the world at large, offers itself as an obvious and unobjectionable alternative." And,

Mr. Douglass offered the following counter resolutions:—

"Resolved, That the title to any part of the Oregon territory south of 54° 40' of north latitude is not open to compromise, so as to surrender any part of the said territory.

"Resolved, That the question of title to the territory should not be left open to arbitration."

On a subsequent occasion Mr. Bowlin submitted some other resolutions, viz.:—

"1. Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing a portion of the home squadron within our ter-
ritory of Oregon, in exploring the coast, rivers, harbours, bays and straits, and also for the protection of our extensive commerce on the North Pacific Ocean.

"2. Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an exploring expedition by land, to examine the various passes in the Rocky Mountains, and the territories adjacent thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining the most practicable route for connecting the navigable waters of the Mississippi with those of the Oregon territory.

"3. Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing a portion of the troops of the United States as a pioneer corps to aid and protect emigrants by land on their route to Oregon.

"4. Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the laws regulating our Indian intercourse over the territory of Oregon, with provision for the gradual extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in that territory, upon principles of justice and equity, so as to avoid conflicts between the settlers and the Indian tribes, relative to their possessions, and for the purpose of securing lasting peace and friendship between them.

"5. Resolved, That the Committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a system of surveys in Oregon, commensurate with the settlement by American citizens, similar to the system already established in other portions of the territories of the United States.

"6. Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing the militia in the territory of Oregon, and furnishing them with arms and ammunition, to enable them to defend themselves against the encroachments of the hostile Indians in that vicinity.

"7. Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of transporting a monthly mail to Oregon, by means of small detachments of otherwise unemployed soldiers, from Fort Leavenworth, so as to secure the mail facility at little additional cost to the Government, and preserve a line of military patrol along the route."

The decision of the House of Representatives upon these various resolutions, and their ultimate fate in Congress, will be seen in our next volume.

At the close of the year two Bills, which had come down from the Senate, relating to the Annexation of Texas, passed into law. Of these, one was for extending the law of the United States over Texas; and the other for organizing Texas into a collection district.
CHAPTER XIII.

INDIA.—Railroads in India—Despatch relating to the subject transmitted by the Court of Directors to the Governor-General—State of the Punjaub—Threatening aspect of Affairs—Arrival of Sir Henry Hardinge at Umballah—Narrative of subsequent Operations by him until the 13th of December—Passage of the Sutlej on that day by the Sikh Army—Proclamation by the Governor-General—The Sikhs take up a position at Ferozeshah—Advance of Sir Hugh Gough to Moodkee—Battle of Moodkee—Subsequent Operations—Junction effected with Sir John Littler's Troops—Camp of the Sikhs at Ferozeshah attacked and stormed by the Anglo-Indian Army—Loss sustained in the Battle—Brief Narrative of Events by Sir Henry Hardinge—Reflections on the Results of the Battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah.

SCINDE. Campaign of Sir Charles Napier against the Mountain Tribes north of Shikarpoor—Successful Termination of the War.

THE important subject of railroads in India was seriously taken up this year, and various companies were formed in England for the purpose, if possible, of carrying out schemes of railway communication in that country. In order that full preliminary information might be obtained before any project was sanctioned and commenced, the Court of Directors sent the following despatch to the Governor-General, which we quote as a document which will hereafter be interesting, when, as we doubt not will be the case, the peculiar difficulties which India presents to the construction of railroads shall be surmounted, and the system comes into full operation:

"TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

"May 7, 1845.

"I. In consequence of applications from private parties for our co-operation in forming railroads on an extensive scale in different parts of India, we have been led to take into consideration the general principles by which our proceedings on this most important subject ought to be regulated. Copies of the papers received from these parties are transmitted as numbered in the packet.

"II. The advantage of railroads is available only where proportionate large returns can be obtained to meet the great expense first of constructing and then of working them. According to the expe-
rience of this country, by far the largest returns are procured from passengers, the least from the traffic of goods. The condition of India is, in this respect, directly the reverse of that of England. Instead of a dense and wealthy population, the people of India are poor, and in many parts thinly scattered over extensive tracts of country. But, on the other hand, India abounds in valuable products of nature, which are in a great measure deprived of a profitable market by the want of cheap and expeditious means of transport.

"It may therefore be assumed that remuneration for railroads in India must for the present be drawn chiefly from the conveyance of merchandize, and not from passengers. It cannot admit of question that wherever railroad communication can be advantageously introduced and maintained, it is eminently deserving of encouragement and co-operation from the Government.

"III. Independent of the difficulties common to railroads in all countries, there are others peculiar to the climate and circumstances of India, which may render it advisable that the first attempt should be made on a limited scale.

"These peculiar difficulties may be classed under the following heads:—

"1. Periodical rains and inundations.

"2. The continued action of violent winds, and influence of a vertical sun.

"3. The ravages of insects and vermin upon timber and earth-work.

"4. The destructive effects of the spontaneous vegetation of underwood upon earth and brickwork.

"5. The uninclosed and unprotected tracts of country through which railroads would pass.

"6. The difficulty and expense of securing the services of competent and trustworthy engineers.

"IV. Under all the considerations above adverted to, and with reference to the entire want of definite and scientific information relative to the applicability of railway communication to India, we deem it indispensably necessary that the subject in all its bearings should undergo the accurate investigation of competent persons on the spot. We propose for this purpose to depute to India a skilful engineer, fully and practically acquainted with the construction and working of railways in this country, and, if possible, in America likewise, to be associated with two engineer officers in our service, to be selected by you with great care as fully qualified to conduct the investigation required. One object of this committee will be to suggest some feasible line of moderate length as an experiment for railroad communication in India.

"V. In submitting to us the result of the proposed investigation, you will state in what respects the views of the engineers have your concurrence. You will also specify the nature and terms of the charter in your judgment proper to be granted to any railway company in India which may desire to undertake such a railroad, as well as the mode in which a similar charter from the Crown may be best brought into concurrence and harmony with that granted by the Indian Legislature.

"VI. In the applications on the
subject which have been addressed to us, it is contemplated that rail-
roads in India should be con-
structed and managed as they are
in this country, by means of pri-
vate enterprise and capital. In
that view of the subject we are
disposed to concur; but it will be
necessary to make provision, as
Parliament has latterly done, that
the Government should have the
command of railroad communica-
tion for its own purposes, on pay-
ment of a reasonable remunera-
tion; and that at least the great
trunk lines should, on settled
terms, be liable to become, ulti-
mately, the property of Govern-
ment.

"VII. It will be necessary to lay
down the rules under which rail-
road undertakings are to be sanc-
tioned, and with that view we
desire that the following may re-
ceive your consideration, and that
you will submit to us such sug-
gestions as you may have to offer,
viz.—

" 1. That the intended line of
communication in the first in-
stance, and at a subsequent period
the detailed plan and estimates,
be submitted for examination to
the Government.

" 2. That the constitution and
terms of agreement of the pro-
posed company be in like manner
submitted to the Government.

" 3. That the books and ac-
counts of the company be at all
times open to the inspection of
officers, to be appointed by the
Government.

" 4. That the rate of profit shall
not exceed a proportion to be
fixed, and that the Government
shall have power to reduce the
rates of conveyance, so as that
they may not exceed that propor-
tion.

" 5. That, if satisfied on these
points, the Indian Legislature
shall grant a charter of incorpo-
tation, and that the Court of Di-
rectors shall concur in applying
for a grant of a similar charter in
England.

" 6. That the Government
shall, by all proper means, facili-
tate the surveys and other opera-
tions of the company, as well as
the necessary purchase of land,
and generally promote the success
of the undertaking.

" VIII. With regard to a gua-
ranteed return on the capital laid
out, which the parties who have
applied to us request, we consider
that mode of co-operation liable to
many objections, and likely to
prove very unsatisfactory; as,
when the information now called
for shall have been received, we
shall be prepared to take into
consideration the mode and extent
of such pecuniary assistance it
shall be proper for the Govern-
ment of India to afford towards
the execution of at least the first
approved line of railroad in that
country.

" IX. We feel assured that you
will give your best consideration
to the subject now referred to you,
as one in which the interests of
India are deeply concerned, and
that without loss of time you will
carefully endeavour to carry into
effect the views explained in this
letter, and will report the result
for our further instructions."

Until the close of the year un-
interrupted peace pervaded the
vast Peninsula of India, and Sir
Henry Hardinge was actively but
quietly employed in promoting
the interests of the natives, by
giving his attention to the im-
portant question of education,
when the state of our north-
Our knowledge of the interior condition of the Punjaub is so imperfect, and so many conflicting reports have been spread as to the part taken by the nominal Government at Lahore, in the events which we are about to narrate, that it is extremely difficult to pronounce with certainty how far the invasion was countenanced by the Ranee, the Queen Mother, and the other advisers of the boy-king Dhuleep Sing. It is alleged on their behalf, that the Durbar at Lahore was at the mercy of the army, and that the restless and mutinous Sikh soldiers, in defiance of the wishes of the Government, determined to cross the Sutlej, in hopes of finding us unprepared, and carrying off an immense quantity of booty. But we confess we do not take this view of the case; we believe that the Lahore Government stood in terror of the army, and was glad of any pretext for finding it employment otherwise than in kindling the flames of civil war in the heart of the kingdom; and, perhaps, the chance of a defeat by the British forces did not appear so alarming as the prospect of what might ensue, if the army were left to expend its violence within the Punjaub territory. But whatever may have been the true state of things, it is clear that we had no alternative, but to treat the invasion by the Sikh army as a formal declaration of war on the part of the Lahore Government, and to take measures for proceeding against the Punjaub as a hostile state.

On the 2nd of December the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, arrived at Umballah, and we do not think that we can give a better or clearer account of the
various events and movements which took place previous to the passage of the Sutlej by the enemy, than is contained in the following extract from a despatch addressed by Sir Henry Hardinge to the Secret Committee at the India House:

"I had moved with my camp, on the 6th of December, from Umballah towards Loodianah, peaceably making my progress by the route I had announced, with the intention of visiting the Sikh protected States, according to the usual custom of my predecessors.

"In common with the most experienced officers of the Indian Government, I was not of opinion that the Sikh army would cross the Sutlej with its infantry and artillery.

"I considered it probable that some act of aggression would be committed by parties of plunderers, for the purpose of compelling the British Government to interfere, to which course the Sikh chiefs knew I was most averse; but I concurred with the Commander-in-Chief, and the chief Secretary to the Government, as well as my political agent, Major Broadfoot, that offensive operations, on a large scale, would not be resorted to.

"Exclusive of the political reasons which induced me to carry my forbearance as far as it was possible, I was confident, from the opinions given by the Commander-in-Chief and Major-General Sir John Littler, in command of the forces at Ferozepore, that that post would resist any attack from the Sikh army, as long as its provisions lasted; and that I could at any time relieve it, under the ordinary circumstances of an Asiatic army making an irruption into our territories, provided it had not the means of laying siege to the fort and the entrenched camp.

"Up to this period no act of aggression had been committed by the Sikh army. The Lahore Government had as good a right to reinforce their bank of the river Sutlej, as we had to reinforce our posts on that river.

"The Sikh army had, in 1843 and 1844, moved down upon the river from Lahore, and, after remaining there encamped a few weeks, had returned to the capital. These reasons, and above all my extreme anxiety to avoid hostilities, induced me not to make any hasty movement with our army, which, when the two armies came into each other's presence, might bring about a collision.

"The army had, however, been ordered to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice; and, on the 7th and 8th of December, when I heard from Lahore that preparations were making on a large scale for artillery, stores, and all the munitions of war, I wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, directing his Excellency, on the 11th, to move up the force from Umballah, from Meerut, and some other stations in the rear.

"Up to this time no infantry or artillery had been reported to have left Lahore, nor had a single Sikh soldier crossed the Sutlej. Nevertheless, I considered it prudent no longer to delay the forward movement of our troops, having given to the Lahore Government the most ample time for a reply to our remonstrance.

"On the 9th, at night, Captain Nicolson, the assistant political agent at Ferozepore, reported
that a portion of the Sikh army had approached within three miles of the river. On the other hand, the information received by Major Broadfoot on that day from Lahore was not of a character to make it probable that any Sikh movement on a large scale was meditated.

"On the 10th, no intelligence was received from Lahore confirmatory of Captain Nicolson's report, and the usual opinion continued to prevail that the Sikh army would not cross the Sutlej.

"The troops, however, moved on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, in pursuance of the orders given on the 7th and 8th; and the whole of the forces destined to move up to the Sutlej were in full march on the 12th.

"I did not consider the force moving up from Umballah to be sufficient to force its way to relieve Ferozepore, if a large Sikh army, with a numerous and well-served park of artillery, should attempt to intercept it in its approach to Ferozepore, as, in such case, it could with difficulty receive any aid from that garrison. Being some days' march in advance of the Commander-in-Chief, I rode over to Loodianah; and, having inspected the fort, the cantonments and the troops, it appeared to me most advisable that the whole of this force should be moved up with the Umballah force, restricting the defence of Loodianah to the fort, which could be securely garrisoned by the more infirm soldiers of the regiments at that post, unless attacked by heavy artillery, which was a very improbable contingency.

"The risk to be incurred of leaving the town and the cantonments liable to be plundered, was maturely considered, and I had no hesitation in incurring that risk to insure the strength and sufficiency of the force which might separately be brought into action with the whole of the Sikh army. I therefore ordered Brigadier Wheeler to be prepared to march at the shortest notice.

"The Umballah force, in March, was 7,500 men and 36 guns.
"The Loodianah force amounted to 5,000 men and 12 guns.
"The Commander-in-Chief concurred in these views; and this fine body of men, by a rapid march on Busseean, an important point, where the roads leading from Umballah and Kurnaul meet, formed the advanced column of the army, and secured the supplies which had been laid in at Busseean.

"Up to the morning of the 12th, the information from Lahore had not materially varied; but, by the reports received on that day, the general aspect of affairs appeared more warlike. Still no Sikh aggression had been committed, and no artillery had moved down to the river.

"On the 13th, I first received precise information that the Sikh army had crossed the Sutlej, and was concentrating in great force on the left bank of the river."

On that day Sir Henry Hardinge issued the following proclamation:

"The British Government has ever been on terms of friendship with that of the Punjaub.

"In the year 1809, a treaty of amity and concord was concluded between the British Government and the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the conditions of which
have always been faithfully ob-
served by the British Govern-
ment, and were scrupulously ful-
filled by the late Maharajah.

"The same friendly relations
have been maintained with the
successors of Maharajah Runjeet
Singh by the British Government
up to the present time.

"Since the death of the late
Maharajah Shere Singh, the dis-
organized state of the Lahore
Government has made it incum-
ment on the Governor-General in
Council to adopt precautionary
measures for the protection of the
British frontier; the nature of
these measures, and the cause of
their adoption, were at the time
fully explained to the Lahore
Durbar.

"Notwithstanding the disorga-
nized state of the Lahore Govern-
ment during the last two years,
and many most unfriendly pro-
ceedings on the part of the
Durbar, the Governor-General in
Council has continued to evince
his desire to maintain the rela-
tions of amity and concord which
had so long existed between the
two States, for the mutual in-
terests and happiness of both.
He has shown on every occasion
the utmost forbearance, from con-
sideration to the helpless state
of the infant Maharajah Dhuleep
Singh, whom the British Govern-
ment had recognised as the suc-
cessor to the late Maharajah Shere
Singh.

"The Governor-General in
Council sincerely desired to see
a strong Sikh Government re-
established in the Punjaub, able
to control its army and to protect
its subjects. He had not, up to
the present moment, abandoned
the hope of seeing that important
object effected by the patriotic ef-
forts of the Sikhs and people of
that country.

"The Sikh army recently
marched from Lahore towards
the British frontier, as it was
alleged by the orders of the Dur-
bar, for the purpose of invading
the British territory.

"The Governor-General's agent,
by direction of the Governor-Ge-
neral, demanded an explanation of
this movement, and no reply being
returned within a reasonable time,
the demand was repeated. The
Governor-General, unwilling to
believe in the hostile intentions
of the Sikh Government, to which
no provocation had been given, re-
frained from taking any measures
which might have a tendency to
embarrass the Government of the
Maharajah, or to induce collision
between the two States.

"When no reply was given to
the repeated demand for explana-
tion, and while active military
preparations were continued at
Lahore, the Governor-General
considered it necessary to order
the advance of troops towards the
frontier, to reinforce the frontier
posts.

"The Governor-General here-
by declares the possessions of
Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, on
the left or British banks of the
Sutlej, confiscated and annexed
to the British territories.

"The Governor-General will
respect the existing rights of all jagheerdars, zemindars, and tenants in the said possessions, who, by the course they now pursue, evince their fidelity to the British Government.

"The Governor-General hereby calls upon all the chiefs and sirdars in the protected territories to co-operate cordially with the British Government for the punishment of the common enemy, and for the maintenance of order in these States. Those of the chiefs who show alacrity and fidelity in the discharge of this duty, which they owe to the protecting power, will find their interests promoted thereby; and those who take a contrary course will be treated as enemies to the British Government, and will be punished accordingly.

"The inhabitants of all the territories on the left bank of the Sutlej are hereby directed to abide peaceably in their respective villages, where they will receive efficient protection by the British Government. All parties of men found in armed bands, who can give no satisfactory account of their proceedings, will be treated as disturbers of the public peace.

"All subjects of the British Government, and those who possess estates on both sides of the river Sutlej, who by their faithful adherence to the British Government may be liable to sustain loss, shall be indemnified and secured in all their just rights and privileges.

"On the other hand, all subjects of the British Government who shall continue in the service of the Lahore State, and who disobey this proclamation by not immediately returning to their allegiance, will be liable to have their property on this side of the Sutlej confiscated, and declared to be aliens and enemies of the British Government.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

"E. CURRIE,
"Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

"Camp, Lushkuree Khan-ke-Serai, December 13th, 1845."

The Sikh army, under the command of Sirdar Tej Sing, having crossed the Sutlej, invested Ferozepore on one side, and took up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, (called also Ferozeshuhur,) about ten miles in advance of Ferozepore, and nearly the same distance from the village of Moodkee.

On the 11th of December, the head quarters of Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, were at Umballah, which is distant 150 miles from Moodkee; and Ferozepore was garrisoned by a body of rather more than 5,000 troops, with twenty-one guns, under the command of Major-General Sir John Littler. The great object, therefore, was to effect a junction between the separated portions of the Anglo-Indian army before an attack could be made upon them by the Sikhs. For this purpose the orders, mentioned in the despatch before quoted, were issued by the Governor-General to the force at Umballah, with Sir Hugh Gough at their head, to move up towards Ferozepore by rapid marches; and on the 18th of December, these troops had
reached the village of Moodkee, after traversing roads of heavy sand, and suffering severely from want of water as well as fatigue. What followed will be most clearly understood by quoting the despatch of Sir Hugh Gough, in which he narrates the battle that was fought on that day:

"Soon after mid-day, the division under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, a brigade of that under Major-General Sir J. M'Caskill, and another of that under Major-General Gilbert, with five troops of horse artillery, and two light field batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of the horse artillery (brigadier in command of the artillery force), and the cavalry division, consisting of Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, the body-guard, 4th and 5th Light Cavalry, and 9th Irregular Cavalry, took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee."

"The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when, about three p.m. information was received that the Sikh army was advancing; and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained."

"I immediately pushed forward the horse artillery and cavalry, directing the infantry, accompanied by the field batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles, when we found the enemy in position. They were said to consist of from 15,000 to 20,000 infantry, about the same force of cavalry, and forty guns. They evidently had either just taken up this position, or were advancing in order of battle against us."

"To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the infantry; I advanced the cavalry, under Brigadiers White, Gough, and Mactier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position, having the cavalry then on his flanks."

"The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but, in some places, thick jhaw jungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their infantry and artillery behind this jungle and such undulations as the ground afforded; and, whilst our twelve battalions formed from echelon of brigade into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon our advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the battery of horse artillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two light field batteries. The rapid and well-directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to paralyse that of the enemy; and, as it was necessary to complete our infantry dispositions without advancing the artillery too near to the jungle, I directed the cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. With praise-worthy gallantry, the 3rd Light Dragoons, with the 2nd brigade of cavalry, consisting of the body guard and 5th Light Cavalry, with a portion of the 4th Lancers, turned the left of the Sikh army, and, sweeping along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put their numerous cavalry
to flight. Whilst this movement was taking place on the enemy’s left, I directed the remainder of the 4th Lancers, the 9th Irregular Cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, with a light field battery, to threaten their right. This manoeuvre was also successful. Had not the infantry and guns of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilliant charges of the cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

“When the infantry advanced to the attack, Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse artillery close to the jungle, and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The infantry, under Major-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John M’Caskill, attacked in echelon of lines the enemy’s infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had everything at stake, and who had long vaunted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry. The attack of the infantry now commenced, and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.”

This victory, though glorious, was dearly purchased. Major-General Sir Robert Sale, the hero of Jellalabad, was amongst those who fell. His left thigh was shattered by a grape shot, and the wound proved mortal. Sir John M’Caskill was also shot through the chest and immediately expired.*

After remaining encamped for two days in expectation of another attack, Sir Hugh Gough, on the morning of the 21st, advanced with his whole force towards Ferozeshah, where the Sikh army was posted in a strongly entrenched camp defended by a most formidable park of artillery. Orders had been sent, on the preceding evening, by the Governor-General to Sir John Little to move out of Ferozepore with the disposable forces under his command, and effect a junction the next morning with the advancing army. In order to facilitate this manœuvre, the British troops under Sir Hugh Gough did not march directly upon the position taken up by the Sikhs, but defiled to the left, out of cannon shot, between their camp and Ferozepore. A cloud of dust was soon seen on the left of the advancing columns, caused by the march of Sir John Little’s division, which had set out from Ferozepore early that morning, leaving behind a small body of troops to defend the town and cantonments. The desired junction was thus successfully accomplished.

* The following gives the numbers of killed and wounded at the battle of Moodkee: killed, 215; wounded, 657. Total killed and wounded, 872.
ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.  

and the united forces now advanced, about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, to attack the entrenched camp of the Sikhs. Before detailing the action that followed, we ought to mention that Sir Henry Hardinge had offered his services to Sir Hugh Gough as second in command, and in that capacity the Governor-General took an active part in the eventful scenes of this and the following day.

The camp of the enemy was in the form of a parallelogram, of about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferrozeshah; the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferrozepore and the open country. The British troops moved against the last named face, the ground in front of which was, like the Sikh position in Moodkee, covered with low jungle.

Sir Hugh Gough in his despatch thus described the subsequent operations:

"The divisions of Major-General Sir John Littler, Brigadier Wallace (who had succeeded Major-General Sir John M'Caskill), and Major-General Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre our whole force of artillery, with the exception of three troops of horse artillery, one on either flank and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division and our small cavalry force, moved in second line, having a brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

"I should here observe, that I committed the charge and direction of the left wing to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, while I personally conducted the right.

"A very heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of one hundred guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre; these kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous artillery, of much lighter metal, checked in some degree, but could not silence; finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced and carried these formidable entrenchments; they threw themselves upon their guns, and with matchless gallantry wrested them from the enemy; but when the batteries were partially within our grasp, our soldiers had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh infantry, arrayed behind their guns, that, in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion only of the entrenchments could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was everywhere raging.

"Although I now brought up Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and he captured and long retained another point of the position, and Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons charged and took some of the most formidable batteries, yet the enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, whilst our troops, intermingled with theirs, kept possession of the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it, exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night wore away.

"Near the middle of it, one of their heavy guns was advanced and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge immediately
formed Her Majesty's 80th Foot and the 1st European Light Infantry. They were led to the attack by their commanding officers, and animated in their exertions by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood (aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-General), who was wounded in the outset.

"The 80th captured the gun, and the enemy, dismayed by this counter-check, did not venture to press on further. During the whole night, however, they continued to harass our troops by fire of artillery, wherever moonlight discovered our position.

"But with daylight of the 22nd came retribution. Our infantry formed line, supported on both flanks by horse artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces and blowing up our tumbrils. At this moment Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left, whilst I rode at the head of the right wing.

"Our line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshah and their encampment; then, changing front to its left, on its centre, our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manoeuvre, receiving its two leaders, as they rode along its front, with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the Khalsa army. We had taken upwards of seventy-three pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

"The force assumed a position on the ground which it had won, but even here its labours were not to cease. In the course of two hours, Sirdar Tej Sing, who had commanded in the last great battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions and a large field of artillery, supported by 30,000 Ghorepurras, hitherto encamped near the river. He drove in our cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah; this attempt was defeated; but its failure had scarcely become manifest, when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery. He commenced by a combination against our left flank; and when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration against the captured village as compelled us to change our whole front to the right. His guns during this manoeuvre maintained an incessant fire, whilst our artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats, we were unable to answer him with a single shot.

"I now directed our almost exhausted cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire, and to abandon the field."

Such a victory could not be achieved without heavy loss, and amongst those whose death their country has to deplore, were the following distinguished officers.

Major Broadfoot, political agent in the north-western provinces, of whom Sir H. Hardinge said in noticing his death, "He was brave as he was able in every branch of the political and military service,"
Colonel Wallace, Major Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, and Colonel Taylor*. Although we have endeavoured in the foregoing pages to give a clear and full account of the memorable battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, we think that our readers will be interested in the following brief narrative of events by Sir Henry Hardinge, contained in his despatch to the Secret Committee, from which we have before quoted, and which was dated—

"Camp, Ferozepore, 31st, Dec., 1845."

"On the 14th the British forces moved up by double marches on alternate days, and on the 18th reached Moodkee, twenty miles from Ferozepore, after a march of twenty-one miles."

"On this day, and at this place, the whole British force was concentrated, with the exception of two European and two native regiments, expected on the following day."

"The troops were engaged in cooking their meals, when Major Broadfoot received information that the Sikh army was in full march, with the intention to surprise the camp. The troops immediately stood to their arms, and advanced. The result of that short but decisive action was the signal defeat of the enemy at every point, and capture of seventeen guns, the details of which are given in the report of the Commander-in-Chief, herewith sent."

The troops returned to their camp at midnight, and halted the 19th and 20th to refresh the men, to collect the wounded, and bring in the captured guns."

"There was no objection to this delay, as it was evident, from the preparations and movements of the Sikh army, that its commander was intent upon intercepting the relieving force, and had no intention of risking an attack against Ferozepore."

"On the 21st the Commander-in-Chief, having left the baggage of the army, the wounded, and the captured guns at Moodkee, protected by two regiments of native infantry, marched at four o'clock in the morning by his left, keeping about three or four miles from the enemy's entrenched position at Ferozeshah, in which the enemy had placed 108 pieces of cannon, protected by breast-works."

"A communication had been made during the preceding night with Sir John Littler, informing him of the intended line of march, and desiring him to move out with such a part of his force as would not compromise the safety of his troops and the post."

"At half-past one o'clock the Umballah force, having marched across the country disencumbered of every description of baggage, except the reserve ammunition, formed its junction with Sir John Littler's force, who had moved out of Ferozepore with 5,000 men, two regiments of cavalry, and twenty-one field guns."

"This combined operation having been effected, the Commander-in-Chief, with my entire concurrence, made his arrangements for the attack of the enemy's position at Ferozeshah, about four miles..."
Indi.

HISTORY.

distant from the point where our forces had united.

"The British force consisted of 16,700 men, and 69 guns, chiefly horse artillery.

"The Sikh forces varied from 48,000 to 60,000 men, with 108 pieces of cannon of heavy calibre, in fixed batteries.

"You will observe that every soldier who could be brought into our ranks had, by these combinations from Umballah and Loodianah to Ferozepore, been rendered available; that the force was most efficient, and notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground, intersected with jungle, the vast superiority of the enemy's well-served artillery, and the breastworks behind which their infantry fought, that our British force, particularly our infantry, surmounted every obstacle, capturing that evening and the following morning seventy pieces of artillery, and the whole of the enemy's camp-equipage and military stores.

"I refer to the report of the Commander-in-Chief for the details of this brilliant exploit.

"The three attempts of the Sikh army, reinforced by Tej Sing's army, to retake their position in the course of the day, were availing.

"The Sikh army then retreated on the fords of the Sutlej, disheartened by the capture of its artillery, and the severe loss it had sustained in killed and wounded, and has since crossed over to the other side of the river.

"The force thus promptly brought forward from Umballah to the frontier, has proved that it was sufficient for the protective object for which it was prepared, to repulse the treachery of the Maharajah's government, and the arrogance of the Sikh army.

"It has further proved, that the military precautions taken were most necessary. It has driven the invading force from our territories, and punished the mutinous soldiery of a most unscrupulous government."

It is not easy to overrate the importance of these two great victories; and it was not only the disparity of numbers between the combatants, and immense advantage in artillery possessed by the Sikhs which might have caused apprehension for the result—but we were exposed to a more imminent peril. The most active efforts were made by the enemy to corrupt the native soldiers in our army. Emissaries were employed for the purpose, who, there is good reason to believe, gained full access to the Sepoy regiments, and employed every species of temptation to induce them to desert their colours, and go over to the Sikhs. And it must not be forgotten that many of these Sepoys were natives of the same territories whence the enemy had recruited his ranks, so that some of the strongest feelings of which we are susceptible could be appealed to. But it was all in vain. Not a single soldier swerved in his allegiance; and we deem this one of the most gratifying incidents that occurred throughout the memorable campaign.

The conduct of the Governor-General needs no eulogy. We know not whether to admire most his patient forbearance, whereby he put his antagonists completely in the wrong, and armed himself with a "quarrel just," his skilful combinations, or his heroism in
the midst of battle. Brilliant indeed has been his career as a soldier and a statesman, from the battle fields of Spain to the victories on the banks of the Sutlej; and it is a subject of deep thankfulness that the destinies of our Indian empire, during the late critical events, have been, under the blessing of Divine Providence, guided by the able hands of Sir Henry Hardinge.

Scinde.—The chief event this year that deserves notice in connexion with our occupation of Scinde, was the successful prosecution of military operations by Major-General Sir Charles Napier against the mountain desert tribes on the right bank of the Indus north of Shikarpour. This was a most harassing service, and required, to use the words of Sir Henry Hardinge, in a general order announcing the result, "on the part of the General the utmost prudence, skill, and foresight; and on the part of the troops, the greatest fortitude in enduring the fatigues and privations to which they were exposed."

Sir Charles Napier communicated the intelligence to the Governor-General in the following despatch:

"Dated Camp at Truckee, 9th March, 1845.

"Right Honourable Sir,—I have to report to you the conclusion of the war against the mountain and desert tribes, who, driven into their last refuge, the stronghold at Truckee, have this day laid down their arms; the fort of Deyrah is destroyed; and Islam Boogtie, the only chief not a prisoner, is said to be a lonely fugitive in the Ketrau country, far in the north, and ruled by a chief whose daughter Islam married.

"To detail the movements—which led to this result would produce a despatch of greater length than is necessary; nor indeed could it be well understood, as no map exists of this part of Sehwistan and Cutchee; suffice it, therefore, to say, that the mountain tribes occupy a country of extensive deserts and barren mountains, stretching about 140 miles from east to west. On their western side it is about 120 miles in breadth, but has a triangular form, and diminishes towards the east to the breadth of about fifty miles. Into this apex, or smaller part, we succeeded in driving the robber chiefs, but with great difficulty, for this part of the country is full of the most dangerous defiles. To enter them with a regular force, is an operation which threatens it with destruction. The only credit to be acquired in such a war is that which results from patience under privations created by the dearth of water and the difficulty of getting up supplies. These deprivations were borne by this whole force with so much good-humour, as to show that the eager desire of every one to do his duty absorbed all other feelings, and deserves my highest praise. These privations fell especially hard upon those hard-working and much-enduring men called camp-followers.

"The demands of this campaign at times placed Major-Generals Simpson and Hunter in commands which, in point of numbers, were more suited to the rank of captains than to that of general officers; but well aware of the vast import-
ance attaching to each post in so dangerous a country as this, these general officers devoted themselves, with the greatest alacrity, to the duties demanded of them. In short, I must speak in the highest terms of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in this field force, whether belonging to the general staff, my personal staff, or to regiments. Everything has been accomplished by their personal exertions, each in his own sphere. I have also been fortunate in the commanders of all arms, and I therefore give a simple list of their names in the margin, that whatever credit the Supreme Government may deem due to the troops may be theirs.

"This force consists of 4861 men of all arms, including non-commissioned officers,—a small force, when it is considered over what an extensive tract of country our operations have been carried, and the difficult nature of that country.

"The result of this campaign may be divided into two parts—the physical effect, and the moral effect.

"With regard to the first, the results are as follow:—First. The total destruction of the robber tribes; Deyriah Khan, chief of the Jackramies, Dinanah Moon-dramee, Sooliman Ramdanee, and Toork Ali, and their tribes, all surrendered on the 5th, accompanied by Jumal Khan, nephew of Beeja Khan Doomkie, with a large portion of that tribe. These men I pardoned and saved from plunder, but on condition of their being transplanted into the Scinde territory; the great chief Beeja Khan, and the rest of the Doomkies, refused to surrender on the proffered conditions. They held out till this day, when they were forced to submit unconditionally, together with Meer Hussen Notanee, a leading chief of the Boogtie tribe, and his followers; also Mundoo Khan Doomkie, nephew to Beejar Khan, and Wuzeer Doomkie, son of Beejar Khan; Ali Sher Boordie, a minor desert chief, surrendered a week ago, and was the first who broke the coalition. The chiefs and their tribes who held out have been deservedly plundered by the troops which I had despatched in all directions to intercept their retreat with their baggage, cattle, and household furniture; almost everything has been taken, except what was in possession of their women and children, who have been in no way molested, or even approached by the troops.

"The moral effect of this expedition has been—

"1st. To spread a wholesome respect for our arms among the neighbouring nations, who, seeing that tribes so warlike and honoured among them have been broken to pieces without daring to fight a battle even when posted in the celebrated fastness of Truckee, will form a just idea of the British power. Indeed, I have already received within the last few days letters from neighbouring tribes, asking me to attach their territory to Scinde, to be under the British rule, and thus to be protected from the pillage and misery in which they live.

"2nd. The moral effect in Scinde will be to give confidence to the people (especially those bordering on the desert frontier) whose cries against the Government during the last summer, for not affording them protection against the robber tribes, were
both frequent and just; but the great heat at that time rendered it impossible to give them that protection. The example now made of the robber tribes will show the people of Scinde that the Government has both the will and the power to protect them.

"The above results can hardly be denied.

"In conclusion, I have to observe that the war lasted from the 16th of January to the 9th of March, a period of fifty-two days. This was too long, but the robbers had stricken such terror into the camel-owners, that to get sufficient carriage for our supplies was difficult in the extreme; and if we had fallen back one march to meet our provisions, during our operations, the exultation among the robbers and all their allies would assuredly have been so sudden and so great, that I think it very doubtful whether we must not have retreated altogether, for our camel-men would have deserted, and enemies would have risen up in every direction.

"On one occasion, we were so closely pressed by the scarcity of provisions, that I sent off the camel corps under Lieut. Fitzgerald, who reached Shahpoor in one march from the Jummuck Pass, making three marches in one, and then returned the same distance with 43,000 lbs. of provisions, thus doing in two days and a night what a convoy of hired camels would take six days and six nights to perform, besides requiring a guard; whereas the camel corps required no guard, the drivers being well armed with muskets. There could scarcely be a better specimen of the great power of this corps, even in its infancy.

"Had a baggage camel corps been formed, this campaign could easily have been concluded in thirty days. In the above forced march made by the camel corps, not one animal was lost, nor did any of them fail till during the last week, when, being obliged to make a forced march among these tremendous rocks, the corps lost fifteen animals; but this is not marching—it is climbing. To show the nature of the ground over which we have carried on our operations during the last three weeks, I have only to say, that the robbers have been seen pulling their camels up precipices by ropes; and they probably knew the easiest places of access.

"The campaign has convinced me of the necessity of a camel baggage corps being formed on a very extensive scale. Without that the loss of camels will always be immense in the field, and the efficiency of the army liable to be paralyzed at the most critical moment of the campaign."
CHAPTER XIV.

CANADA.—Prorogation of the Provincial Parliament by the Governor-General—His Speech on the occasion—Destructive Fires at Quebec in the months of May and June—Lord Metcalfe is compelled by ill health to return to England—His Farewell Address—Lord Cathcart appointed Governor-General ad interim.—New Zealand. The Sessions of the Legislative Council opened by Governor Fitzroy—His Speech on the occasion—Disturbances by the Natives—The Town of Kororairka taken by them and plundered—Disastrous repulse of British Troops while attempting to carry Heke's Camp—Recall of Captain Fitzroy and appointment of Captain Grey as Governor.—Sydney. Speech of the Governor, Sir George Gipps, on opening the Legislative Session.—Sandwich Islands. Royal Speech at the opening of a Sandwich Parliament.

The political events in Canada, during this year, are destitute of general interest. The Governor-General, Lord Metcalfe, prorogued the Parliament on the 29th of March, and delivered the following speech:

"Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

"I thank you for your indefatigable attention to the laborious duties which you have had to perform during this unusually long session. I trust that the Acts which have been passed will prove beneficial to the province; and I consider myself justified in especially congratulating you on those for improving the administration of justice in Upper Canada, and those relating to education and municipal institutions in Lower Canada, all of which are of the highest value, and promise to render essential service to the community. I regret, at the same time, to notice that several important measures have been unavoidably postponed. On this account I am reluctant to part with you, for I am loath to lose your assistance while anything remains to be done which the good of the country requires. Nevertheless, I am sensible that your presence is much required at your homes, and that it would be unreasonable to expect your longer attendance at the present period. Whatever has been left incomplete will, I hope, be accomplished at our next meeting.

"I have had the satisfaction of assenting, in Her Majesty's name, to nearly all of the enactments which you have passed; and the
few reserved for the decision of Her Majesty's Government have been so dealt with under circumstances which, from positive instructions, or otherwise, have rendered it imperative on me to pursue that course. The Act to amend the Ordinance Act of the last session of the late Parliament, comes necessarily under that description, as it affects the property of the Crown.

"I have received authentic information of the passing of an Act by the Legislature of the United States, which may seriously affect the commercial interests of this province. I will not fail to submit the subject for the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and I am sure that it will receive the most earnest consideration.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

"I return you my hearty thanks for the liberality with which you have provided the requisite means for the due administration of our affairs. I shall anxiously co-operate with you in every measure of economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service. It is satisfactory to observe, that the prosperous condition of our revenue enables us, after providing for a reduction of the public debt by commencing the establishment of a sinking fund for the redemption of the guaranteed loan, to apply a considerable sum to additional public works calculated to produce great advantage.

"Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

"You are about to return to your homes to resume those occupations which in most cases are indispensable for the support of your families, and which are unavoidably interrupted with some degree of injury to yourselves by your attendance on Parliamentary duties. I earnestly hope that you may be successful in your undertakings, and I beg you to convey to your several constituencies the assurances that Her Majesty's Government ardently desires the welfare of this province, and is anxious that the whole of its inhabitants, without distinction and with perfect equality, may enjoy all the rights and privileges of a free people, and experience the prosperity, contentment, and happiness which are naturally derived from unfeathered industry, prudent enterprise, good fellowship, and brotherly love. And now, gentlemen, with the heartfelt wish that you may be partakers in these blessings, I will say farewell until we meet again. I cannot, however, conclude without expressing my warmest thanks for the aid and support which you have afforded to Her Majesty's Government by your loyal, zealous, and patriotic labours."

Two terrific fires occurred in Quebec, of an extent and nature to justify a notice in our pages. The first happened on the 28th of May, when, in the course of the morning a tannery was discovered to be in flames.

"The day was remarkably warm, and the heat and dryness of the few days previous had rendered the roofs of the buildings in the neighbourhood, and those more remote, highly susceptible of ignition. The adjoining and opposite dwellings were soon involved, and in an inconceivably short space of time, the burning flakes, carried afar by the then rising wind, had ignited some buildings in the neighbourhood of the St. Roch's
Church, a considerable distance from the outbreak of the fire. The wind gradually freshened from the west, with a coming storm, and it was soon evident that all human endeavours to arrest the progress of the fire would be useless. Onward swept the flames; street after street fell before them. A species of whirlwind seemed to aid its fatal advances, for, in advance, in the rear, and on every side, the raging element developed itself with increasing fury. From eleven in the morning till midnight did this dreadful fire hold uninterrupted sway, until its career was arrested in St. Charles Street, by pulling down some deal piles and blowing up two houses, nearly one mile from the place of its outbreak.

"Between 1500 and 2000 houses are supposed to have been consumed, and it is calculated that 12,000 persons (one-third of the population) became houseless. Most of them lost their all, the rapid advance and sudden capricious direction taken by the flames, not only rendering it impossible to save any portion of the property in the dwellings, but in a vast number of instances barely allowing the inmates sufficient time to escape.

"One painful incident was the destruction of the Hospital, to which, as being considered entirely out of the reach of the conflagration, numbers of sick persons of all classes were carried, when the building became ignited by the flakes of fire carried from the distance by the wind; the unfortunate inmates, unable to help themselves, perished miserably."

The following extracts, giving an account of the ravages of the fire, are taken from an address by a "Corresponding Committee" appointed in Quebec, to procure aid for those who suffered from the fire.

"One-third part of the extent of the city, and that the most populous, covering a space of a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, now lying in ruins; 1650 dwellings, two churches, an extensive ship-yard, several lumber yards and wharfs, laid in ashes; upwards of 12,000 people left, in the course of a few hours, without house or home, or shelter, or food, or a change of clothing, or a bed to lie on, and without the means of procuring either except by the labour of their hands. No human power was of any avail to arrest the conflagration; so rapid was its advance that but little could be saved from the houses, and often life itself with difficulty; many were overtaken in their flight, by the flames, and perished. Many who rose in the morning in possession of competence, or even of comparative wealth, the fruit of many years of industry and economy, found themselves in a state of destitution before night closed upon them. A million of money will not replace, in several years, the value of the property destroyed, nor can any correct estimate be now formed of the real extent of the calamity. Every class of society has directly or indirectly, but effectually, been reached by the wide-spreading calamity; from the high public functionary to the pauper who walks the streets without a home, all feel its effects. The resources of all to afford relief are impaired, and the case is in truth one beyond the resources of any such community as ours, in its best
circumstances, to relieve. Not one-tenth part of the loss sustained was covered by insurance; and a large portion of that so covered, was insured in a Mutual Insurance Company, in the suburb destroyed, whose whole means have been swept away in one common ruin."

On the 28th of June, another conflagration, more devastating than the former, broke out in the devoted city.

"Beginning," says a public document signed by the Bishops of Montreal and Quebec, and others, "as on the former occasion, at the extreme windward point of the suburbs, and fed by a gale of wind from the eastward, (to which quarter the wind had changed in the evening of that day, after blowing from the westward for nearly a fortnight,) the fire spread with irresistible fury through the length and breadth of both suburbs. The buildings, almost entirely of wood, fell before its rage with even greater rapidity than those on the 28th of May. In eight hours, of more than 1200 dwellings, two places of worship, three school-houses, and numerous stores and outhouses, nothing remained but blackened chimneys, roofless walls, and piles of ruins. The burial ground of the Protestant population has been traversed by the fire, and its wooden and marble memorials of the dead to a great extent injured or destroyed; and in passing through this district, which lately contained the homes of 9000 inhabitants, neither man, woman, nor child is now to be met, except a few stragglers, from curiosity surveying the desolation. Several thousands of those whose dwellings had been destroyed in the last conflagration, had here found shelter by the kindness and hospitality of their charitable fellow citizens, and were thus again driven forth, involved in one common ruin with those who had harboured them. The morning of Sunday, the 29th of June, dawned upon more than 15,000 people whom the flames had left without shelter or food, scattered, with the effects they had been able to save, over the fields and open spaces without the walls, or flying to the neighbouring settlements. As on the former occasion, a third part of the city has fallen a prey to the flames; and Quebec, on the landward side, is reduced to limits not much larger than it possessed when Wolfe fell before its walls."

The increasing ill health of Lord Metcalfe, at last compelled him to resign his high office of Governor-General of Canada. On the 26th of November, he left Montreal on his way to England, amidst the universal regrets of the population whom he had so ably governed. He left behind him the following address, to be published after his departure.

"Monklands, Montreal, Nov. 25, 1845.

"The Governor-General cannot take leave of Canada in the sudden manner which the state of his health renders necessary, without conveying to the inhabitants of the province his fervent wishes for their prosperity and happiness. He does not quit his post in pursuit of a cure for a complaint which is supposed to be incurable, nor for the preservation of a life which could not be better disposed of than in the service of Her Majesty, and in the exercise of honest endeavours to promote the welfare of this splendid province; but
solely because the increasing ravages of his disorder deprive him of the power of performing the duties of his office with requisite efficiency. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty having most graciously signified her acceptance of his resignation, he is under the necessity of proceeding to a port of embarkation without delay, lest the approaching severity of the season should render his removal unsafe in the present state of his health.

"Whether the remaining term of his existence be brief or protracted, he can never cease to regard with extreme interest, the progress of affairs in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

"In retiring from this station, he has the satisfaction of believing that the prosperity of the province is rapidly rewarding the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants, and that political dissensions and animosities have in a great degree subsided. He trusts that these blessings will continue and increase.

"In repeating the anxious desire which he will ever retain for the welfare of Canada, he cannot refrain from expressing his grateful sense of the cordial support which he has received from the loyalty and public spirit of its inhabitants during the period of his administration of the Government.

"Metcalfe."

The Earl of Cathcart, Commander of the Forces, was sworn in to carry on the functions of Government, until a successor to Lord Metcalfe should arrive.

New Zealand. — The session of the Legislative Council commenced at Auckland on the 4th of March, when Governor Fitzroy addressed the members in a speech, from which we give the following passages:—

"Gentlemen, — In addressing you at the opening of this the 5th session of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, I may well be supposed, under the known difficulties of our present circumstances, to feel great anxiety.

"But, difficult and embarrassing as our position is, and for some time to come cannot fail to be in this colony, I believe the most dark and trying period has already passed, and that in due time we shall enjoy prosperity.

"We now know that the Imperial Parliament has voted an annual grant in aid of our finances; and the knowledge of this fact may relieve our minds from a material cause of anxiety, because, assisted by such grant, we may hope to carry on the public business of the colony.

"Our commercial prospects are becoming brighter and more distinct than they were. We are exporting cargoes worth thousands of pounds each, and the number and value of such cargoes will increase yearly.

"Peace, confidence, and capital are alone necessary to ensure the commercial prosperity of New Zealand. Her resources are abundant, and her productiveness is extraordinary.

"There is every reason to feel confident that the just, disinterested, and Christian course, ordered by her most gracious Majesty to be followed by the local Government of this place, has already convinced the majority of the natives of New Zealand of the advantages and security which they may enjoy under the protection of such a monarch, that they entertain the most kindly
and confident feelings towards Her Majesty, towards the local Government, and towards the settlers generally.

"Were it not for the machinations of a few persons, some of whose wicked attempts have been discovered, and may yet bring punishment upon their authors—were it not for such mischievous efforts as these, aided by bad example, this country would be undisturbed, tranquil and prosperous.

"But, even under all the excitement of the last year and a half, our criminal calendar has been remarkably light, as the returns which shall be laid before you will prove. Only two cases of homicide have occurred among the whole white population of New Zealand, in neither of which was the accused pronounced guilty; and no case of murder has been brought before our courts.

"Among the aboriginal population crime is wonderfully rare, considering that they are usually armed, are unaccustomed to restraint, and but a few years ago were amongst the wildest of barbarians. Under such circumstances their forbearance, self-restraint, and general tranquillity are quite wonderful; and I cannot but feel frequently vexed and disappointed by some of my own countrymen, who, heedless of such considerations, expect the New Zealanders to be, even now, without faults, without those failings which are inseparable from our common nature.

"While the natives, with the minds of children but the passions of men, are active according to their own usages, and perhaps unintentionally offend, they are too often insulted and irritated by words which to us may seem trifling, but to them are gall. Sometimes mutual ignorance of each other's language causes serious misunderstandings. Occasionally some of the ruder natives act in a manner which their warmest partisans could not justify. Yet, notwithstanding all this, I think we might challenge the world to show a population of 120,000 souls, taken promiscuously in any country, among whom there has been a less amount of known crime than has occurred in New Zealand."

But these congratulations on the conduct of the natives were somewhat premature, for early on the morning of the 11th of March, the town of Kororarika, in the Bay of Islands, was attacked by a large body of armed New Zealanders, and although gallantly defended by the marines and sailors belonging to H. M. S. Hazard, as well as by some soldiers of the 96th Regiment, in all about 150 in number, these were obliged in consequence of the blowing up of a powder magazine to evacuate the town, which was immediately entered and plundered by the natives.

Nor was this the only unfortunate occurrence which took place this year in New Zealand, for a repulse, attended by much loss, was sustained by our troops while attempting to carry the pah or fortified camp of Heké, an insurgent chief who had taken up arms, and created much alarm in the neighbourhood of Russell. His cause of quarrel was a claim made by him for compensation, on account of a female slave of his who had married an Englishman. The troops had been sent for from Sydney, and were commanded by
Colonel Despard, who, in his dispatch to Governor Fitzroy, thus narrates the disaster which befell him:

"Camp, before Hekē's Pah, July 2. "Sir,—Annexed is a detailed account of the action that took place between the troops under my command, and the rebels, in the early part of the forenoon of yesterday, as also of our assault on the Pah, and our repulse, which took place in the afternoon afterwards." "Finding the guns which I had brought with me from Auckland quite ineffective for breaching, from their very defective carriages, as they frequently upset from their own firing, I requested Captain Johnson, of Her Majesty's ship Hazard, to send me one of his heavy guns, which was accordingly brought up to the camp, a distance of fifteen miles, land carriage, over most execrable roads, with great labour and difficulty, on the 30th; and during that day a platform was erected on the side of a hill on the right of our position, the top of which hill was occupied by our ally, Waka Nene, and his tribe. A sergeant's guard of the 58th Regiment was also there, to protect a six-pounder that had been placed there with a view of raking the enemy's position. The Hazard's gun opened its fire about 10 o'clock, A.M., and while the attention of everybody was occupied in observing its effects, a sudden attack was made on this position from a very thick wood close in its rear, and Waka's people were driven from it. I was in the battery, half-way down the hill, when this attack was made, when I instantly ordered up a party of the 58th Regiment, under Major Bridge, who gallantly charged up the hill so as to turn the enemy's left flank, and regained the position with the loss of only one man. "This attack showed me the necessity of coming to an immediate decision, and I accordingly determined on attacking the Pah by assault in the afternoon, as soon as the few shots brought up by the Hazard (twenty-six in number) were expended; which I expected would soon loosen the stockades, so as to enable the men attacking them to cut and pull them down. In pursuance of this resolution, a storming party was ordered to parade at two o'clock, P.M., for this purpose, and I issued instructions for its guidance, as detailed in the accompanying memorandum. The parties for the attack were enabled to advance within 60 to 100 yards of the point of attack, and there remain unperceived by the enemy, in a ravine under cover. When the advance was sounded, they rushed forward in the most gallant and daring manner, and every endeavour was made to pull the stockade down. They partially succeeded in opening the outer one, but the inward one resisted all their efforts, and being lined with men firing through loopholes on a level with the ground, and from others half-way up, our men were falling so fast that, notwithstanding the most daring acts of bravery and the greatest perseverance, they were obliged to retire. This could not be effected without additional loss in the endeavour to bring off the wounded men, in which they were generally successful. The retreat was covered by the party under Lieutenant-Colonel Halme, of the 96th Regiment; and too much praise cannot be given to that officer for the coolness and stead..."
ness with which he conducted it under a very heavy fire.

"I must here remark that the hatchets and axes, as well as the ropes for pulling down the stockade, and the ladders, were all thrown away or left behind by those appointed to carry them; and to this circumstance I attribute the main cause of the failure.

"I trust that it will not be thought that the character of the British has been tarnished on this occasion. One-third of the men actually engaged fell in the attack, and during the eight days that we have been engaged carrying on operations against this place, one-fourth of the whole strength of the British soldiers under my command (originally not exceeding 490) have been either killed or wounded."

The pah was afterwards taken and destroyed, and Heke retired into the interior.

Before the close of the year Governor Fitzroy was recalled from New Zealand, and Captain Grey, who had distinguished himself by his able government of the colony of South Australia, was appointed Governor in his stead.

Sydney.—On the 29th of July, the Governor, Sir George Gipps, opened the Legislative Session of the Colony with the following address:

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—In meeting you again for the despatch of business, I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the improvement which continues to manifest itself in the condition of the colony. Since the close of your last session, it has been ascertained that in the year 1844, for the first time in the history of New South Wales, the exports of the colony exceeded the imports; a fact which affords the fairest promise of our colonists being able speedily to overcome the difficulties in which great numbers of them became involved during the years when capital was poured into the colony with excessive rapidity; the prices which our exports continue to command in the home market afford us further grounds to hope that the improvement of the colony will be progressive and steady. The state of the public finances, another great test of public prosperity, is also, I am happy to inform you, satisfactory; although the revenue greatly declined during the years 1843 and 1844, I have reason to hope that it has now passed the point of its lowest depression, and look with confidence to an increase in its productiveness. The falling off in the revenue has, moreover, been more than met by a decrease in our expenditure; so that not only is the ordinary revenue of the colony entirely free from debt, but the public monies now in the Treasury, or rather, I should say, deposited in the colonial banks, collectively exceed the amount which has stood to the credit of the Government at any time since the end of the year 1841. The only debt which has been incurred is one for immigration, and it is secured on the revenue of the Crown. Among the measures which I shall bring before you in the present session, will be one for taking, in the year 1846, a census of the population of the colony, as five years will then have elapsed since the last census was taken. The expense of taking a census is undoubtedly considerable; but, on the other hand, few things are more desirable than to obtain accurate statistical records
of the increase of the population in a country like New South Wales, where the state of society is undergoing the most rapid changes. I regret that I am not able to announce to you, that any measures are as yet in progress for the resumption of emigration, though I am sensibly alive to the importance of this subject, especially at a moment when the demand for labour is likely to increase. I look with great anxiety to the measures which may be adopted by Her Majesty’s Government, or by the Imperial Parliament, for encouraging or aiding emigration from the United Kingdom; but, nevertheless, I am persuaded that it is on our own exertions that we must mainly rely, if we desire to secure to the colony the benefit of a constant and salutary influx into it of emigrants from Europe. I shall have occasion, in the early part of the session, again to ask your attention to the evil produced in the colony by the illicit distillation of ardent spirits. I shall also have to propose to you a Bill for enabling the trustees of the Savings Bank to lend a portion of their unemployed funds to the corporation of Sydney. The Act passed during the first session of the Council, placed the affairs of this institution on a secure foundation; but the altered circumstances of the colony render it now desirable that new methods should be devised of employing the funds of the bank in a secure manner, and at a moderate rate of interest. Accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the year 1844, as well as the estimate for 1846, have been prepared, and will be immediately laid before you. I regret that I am not in possession of the replies of Her Majesty’s Government to the addresses forwarded from this Council to Her Majesty on several very important subjects during the latter part of your last session. It was in order to afford time for the arrival of answers to these addresses, answers which may materially affect the financial measures of the session, that I deferred calling you together until this advanced season of the year. I trust, however, that instructions from Her Majesty’s Government on all the subjects alluded to in these addresses will shortly reach me; I shall, when in possession of them, lose no time in communicating them to the Council. Gentlemen, when I first met you, now two years ago, I congratulated you on the introduction of popular representation into the constitution of the colony; and I declared to you my anxious desire to concur with you in the enactment of measures calculated to develope the resources of the colony. It was with entire sincerity and earnestness of purpose that I made to you those declarations; as freely as I then made them, I now renew them; and most anxiously and sincerely do I repeat to you my earnest desire to co-operate with this Council in the enactment of laws calculated to advance and secure the permanent interests of the colony.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—It seems that constitutional forms of Government are destined to prevail over the whole globe. Our representative system and twofold Houses of Parliament are imitated everywhere; and even in the islands of the Pacific, the theory of King, Lords, and Commons appears to be considered indispens-
able to the formation of a Government, no matter how small and insignificant the dominions may be. The Sandwich Islands have a Constitution, and the Legislative Council or Parliament consists of a House of Nobles, and a House of Representatives. On the 20th of May, this Parliament was opened by the King accompanied by the Queen, amidst much Polynesian pomp. His Majesty read the following speech:

"Nobles and Representatives of the People,—We have called you together to deliberate on matters connected with the good of our kingdom. In the exercise of our prerogatives, we have appointed Gerritt P. Judd, Esq., to be our Minister for the interior affairs of our kingdom; Robert C. Wyllie, Esq., to be our Minister for foreign relations; and John Ricord, Esq., to be our law adviser in all matters relating to the administration of justice. We have ordered our Ministers to lay before you reports of their several departments.

"The independence of our kingdom has been most explicitly recognised by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Belgium. From each of these Powers we have received the most friendly assurances.

"It is our wish to cultivate the relations of peace and friendship with all nations, and to treat the subjects of all with equal justice.

"With this view we recommend to your consideration, the better organization of our courts of justice, the division of powers, and a careful revision of the laws.

"The laws regulating licenses, the tenure of lands, the registration of vessels, the harbour regulations, the duties, the fines for the punishment and correction of offences, the laws for the collection of debts and taxes generally, deserve your attention.

"Our Minister for the Interior will lay before you the estimate of the expenses required for the ensuing year, for which it is incumbent on you to provide with a due regard to economy and the means of the people.

"It is our desire that you take measures to ascertain whether the number of our people be diminishing or increasing, and that you devise means for augmenting the comforts and the happiness of the people of our islands.

"We consider it the first of our duties to protect religion, and to promote good morals and general education. It will, therefore, be your duty to consider by what means those blessings can be best promoted and extended among the people of these islands, and also among the foreigners resident in our dominions. We are well aware that the Word of God is the corner stone of our kingdom. Through its influence we have been introduced into the family of the independent nations of the earth. It shall, therefore, be our constant endeavour to govern our subjects in the fear of the Lord, to temper justice with mercy in the punishment of crime, and to reward industry and virtue.

"The Almighty Ruler of nations has dealt kindly with us in our troubles, in restoring our kingdom, together with special guarantees for its existence as an independent nation. May He also aid you in your deliberations, and may He grant His special protection to us, to you, and our people."
This being concluded, one of the nobles (Governor Young) offered resolutions of thanks to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the United States, for recognising the independence of the islands, which passed unanimously. On the next day (the 21st) both Houses replied to the King's address, concluding with, "God preserve the King!" The Ministers presented their reports and estimates on the same day, and the ordinary business of the session commenced.
CHRONICLE.
THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The merchants took possession of their new edifice on this, the first day of the new year, and the muster on Change was very considerable. In consequence of the intended occupation all the avenues were completely opened. The only arrangement which had any novelty about it was, that the advertisements and announcements of the sailing of ships, which used to be affixed generally to the walls of the old Exchange, are now pasted upon neat boards, which are hung up in recesses of the merchants' area. The merchants seemed generally to be perfectly satisfied with their new quarters, and quite ready to join in the general congratulations to Mr. Tite, the architect, on the very successful termination of his labours.

MURDER AT SALT HILL.—A murder of a very shocking character, from the cool deliberation and the mercenary motives from which it was planned, and from the position and creed of the perpetrator, was committed at Salt Hill. It appears that a woman named Sarah Hart, with her two children, a boy and a girl, occupied a cottage in a row of houses near Botham's Hotel. Her means of living were understood to be an allowance from a member of the Society of Friends, with whose son she had made a private marriage, but who after the death of her husband allowed her funds for the maintenance of herself and the issue of her marriage. In the evening of Wednesday, between six and seven o'clock, a Mrs. Ashlee heard a noise resembling stifled screams proceeding from the house of Mrs. Hart, and going towards the house saw a man in the dress of a Quaker come along the path; he seemed greatly confused, and trembled much. On being addressed he made no reply. On entering the room Mrs. Ashlee found Mrs. Hart lying on her back on the floor, her clothes nearly up to her knees, the stocking on her left leg nearly down and torn, and signs of much struggling; she was still making the same noise, and died in about ten minutes. There were on the table a bottle and a tumbler both containing beer, and a jug of water. The neighbours were speedily alarmed, and as the deceased had previously mentioned...
that she expected the father of her husband, a Quaker gentleman, to bring her her allowance, and as the person seen by Mrs. Ashlee tallied with this description, information was instantly forwarded to the Slough station of the Great Western Railway. The electric telegraph was put in action, and on the arrival of the train the police were in waiting; on the appearance of the suspected party an officer kept his eye upon his motions, until his habits were fully known, and he was arrested the instant the inquiries at Slough authorized such a step. The prisoner proved to be John Tawell, a member of the Society of Friends, resident at Berkhamstead, where he was held in the very highest respect, and reported to be a man of large property. The prisoner, though slightly flurried at first, soon regained his composure, and acted throughout the protracted inquiry with the utmost coolness and presence of mind. In the meanwhile the inquiries at Slough threw no light upon the circumstances of the murder. It was clear that death had been caused by some violent poison, but what or how administered could not be discovered. There were no symptoms by which any other cause of death, such as apoplexy or internal injury, could be conjectured; nor did the bottle or tumblers, or their contents, or any of the utensils about the house, present any traces of poison: but upon the contents of the stomach being submitted to Mr. Cooper and other analytical chemists in London, they were enabled to detect, by a very careful analysis, the presence of prussic acid. After a very protracted inquiry the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against John Tawell, and he was committed to Aylesbury Gaol for trial. An abridgment of the trial will be found in our department of Law Cases, and an account of the execution of the murderer and some particulars of his life in a subsequent part of the "Chronicle." The case created the greatest interest and excitement.

Covent Garden Theatre.—The Antigone of Sophocles.—The reproduction of a Greek tragedy, after an interval of 2,500 years, and that that revival should be eminently successful, is a very remarkable event in the history of the stage. Accordingly, the performance of the Antigone of Sophocles, with Mendelssohn's music, at the theatre of Berlin, caused the greatest sensation, not only in the musical and dramatic, but also in the classical world. The fact that it had succeeded so well, both at Berlin and at the Odeon in Paris, argued little for its success here. Berlin being a university town, there was a peculiarly learned public to support such a work, and in Paris, although the drama of Louis XIV. is less classical than the French would have us believe, it has nevertheless accustomed the people to a style of tragedy without visible action. The English, on the other hand, are notorious for their love of "business" on the stage. The general belief was that the tragedy would be a failure upon the English stage, unless indeed it was saved by Mendelssohn's music. Contrary to all expectation the music proved detrimental, whilst the tragedy itself was most triumphantly successful. Far from the chorus saving the tragedy, the tragedy has saved itself, in spite of the chorus.
Although the house was not converted into an imitation of an ancient theatre, the stage was fitted up in a style sufficiently classical. The scena presented a proscenium, the entrances from the palace being from curtains hung in the centre with doors leading to the interior, and country abroad. The pulpitum or part of the stage in which the principal characters stand was elevated above the rest, which formed an orchestra, with a thymele for the chorus. The character of Antigone was sustained by Miss Vandenhoff with great power and much knowledge of the peculiar requirements of classical tragedy. "Declaming," says a dramatic criticism of the day, "with dignity in the early part of the play, where she sets Creon at defiance, completely preserving the stern simplicity of the character, she portrayed the concluding despair of Antigone, when she utters wild lyric effusions in her grief, with a mournfulness, and at the same time with a sculptural elegance of gesture, that produced an effect perfectly electrical, and totally unlike anything that we have seen. Waving her arms in despondency to the chorus, flinging the hair from her forehead, dropping her hands in the last dead calm of grief, and finally leaving the stage with eyes now cast to the ground, now raised to Heaven, as if in hopeless supplication,—she formed a series of really beautiful pictures—or, shall we say, statues? The dignity of Creon was well supported by Vandenhoff in the early part of the play, but his grief at the end, though passionately given, struck us as too conventional. It was more of the modern received tragic style, and did not seem dictated by that classic spirit that animated the lady. There were some fine points in his performance. We may instance the dropping on the ground, when soul-stricken by the news that Eurydice has killed herself. The other performers, who had little to do but to declaim, declaimed as if they had been carefully trained, and delivered their language sensibly and with good judgment.

"In composing the music to the choruses of Antigone, Mendelssohn does not seem to have had any notion of attempting to imitate the music of the ancient Greeks. Perhaps he believed that every attempt of the kind must fail, and that it was useless to make one. Probably he would have acted more judiciously had he completely abandoned the old style, and thrown himself into the completely modern. His music partakes both of the ecclesiastical and the profane, of the severe and the free, without being decidedly one or the other. It is too modern, and at the same time not modern enough. Conceding, however, the point of view which Mendelssohn seems to have taken, it must be confessed that he has thrown all his distinguished genius into the composition of his choruses."

The performance of the music and chorus was as wretched as that of the dialogue was admirable, and prevented that entire satisfaction which would undoubtedly have been experienced had the two portions been equal in merit. The tragedy, however, succeeded most triumphantly in spite of the music, and though the choruses were hissed with great intensity of purpose, the impression left on the whole of the audience at the fall
of the curtain seemed to be that they had witnessed a great work, new to them from its extreme simplicity, and striking by its deep solemnity.

It was curious to watch the growth of interest in the audience as the play progressed. The audience at the descent of the curtain were most clamorous in their applause, and had the musical departments been more efficient, a more striking dramatic success would probably never have been recorded.

The English version of the choruses was translated from Böck's translation of the Greek into German; and, considering the difficulty of adapting the words to the music, yet preserving the spirit of the original, may be considered a respectable performance. The dialogue was Potter's translation, known to be very admirable.

9. DARING BURGLARY. — A daring burglary was committed by five men in the dwelling-house of the Reverend G. Pochin, situate at the end of Glaston Lane, in Rutland, about a quarter of a mile from the village. The reverend gentleman, who is unmarried, and of retired and rather eccentric habits, resided alone, and himself performed all the domestic offices, with the occasional assistance of a charwoman. On the night in question he was awakened by a noise, "as if the house was coming about his ears." The window and the frame of his apartment were demolished, the shutters flew open, and in an instant a man wearing a black mask jumped in and secured him in bed. Two tall fellows, also in masks, promptly followed; and with dreadful imprecations they swore they would murder him if he made the least alarm or resistance. The bedclothes were then pulled over his face, and the man who first entered held him down in the bed, whilst the other two ransacked the house. A fourth man stood outside the window, and repeatedly called out to know if all was right; and a fifth kept watch at the gate near the turnpike-road. The thieves lighted a candle from Mr. Pochin's rushlight, and proceeded to break open the various drawers. On finding a pocket-book, they expressed themselves dissatisfied with the small amount of cash in it (about £131.), and demanded of the reverend gentleman where he had deposited a thousand pounds, which they said they knew he had received a few days before. He denied having any such money in the house, and begged to be allowed to get up to show them where the property was. He was answered by the fellow who held him down, "Lie still, sir, or I'll cut your throat, you old villain." In the same pocket-book were several notes of hand, which the robbers, on discovering that they were of no value to them, threw on the floor. They next entered the parlour, and there broke open the sideboard, and untied and examined several parcels containing deeds and securities, which they threw about in all directions; here, however, they discovered some gold, and also Mr. Pochin's plate, which they took away. They returned into Mr. Pochin's room, and asked for his gold watch and appendages; and on receiving an answer that he had only a silver watch, they exclaimed, "We won't have that." Having completed their work of plunder,
they helped themselves to some brandy, and then proceeded to tie the reverend gentleman's legs and wrists with two pieces of rope; and on taking their departure they swore that if he stirred hand or foot or gave the least alarm, they would return and murder him, and burn down the house. On Mr. Pochin finding himself alone, he commenced gnawing the cord which secured his wrists with his teeth, and, having succeeded in unfastening it, he set his feet at liberty, instantly got up and dressed, and arming himself with a brace of pistols, proceeded to Glaston to arouse his neighbours and give information of the outrage.

—Lady Peel and Miss Frances Brown.—The following letter was sent by the Prime Minister to Miss Frances Brown, the blind poetess of Ulster, on Christmas Eve:


"Madam,—There is a fund applicable, as vacancies may occur, to the grant of annual pensions of very limited amount, which usage has placed at the disposal of the lady of the First Minister. On this fund there is a surplus of £20 per annum.

"Lady Peel has heard of your honourable and successful exertions to mitigate, by literary acquirements, the effects of the misfortune by which you have been visited; and should the grant of this pension for your life be acceptable to you, Lady Peel will have great satisfaction in such an appropriation of it.

"I am, &c.

"Robert Peel."

The Peerage.—In the course of the year 1844 the following peers have died:—one Duke—Grafton, aged 85. Two Marquises—Hastings, aged 36; and Donegal, 75. Six Earls—Bessborough, aged 86; Lonsdale, 86; Athlone, 61; Kintore, 50; Mountmorres, 74 (extinct); and Limerick, 87. Two Viscounts—Sidmouth, aged 87; and Powerscourt, aged 30. And eight Barons—Douglas, aged 71; Wallace (extinct); Abinger, 77; De Blaquiere, 67; Huntingfield, 66; Keane, 63; Western, 77 (extinct); and Saye and Sele, 76. Total 19. During the last year twenty-nine Baronets have also died—namely, Sirs G. H. Crewe, R. A. M. Douglas, F. Burdett, W. Johnston, J. Power, of Kilfane; J. W. Drummond, H. Halford, J. Gibbons, C. J. Goring, C. M. Wentworth (extinct), J. Shelley, J. Lowther, T. Turton, J. Brenton, G. Pigott, J. Srachan, J. Maxwell, N. Menzies, W. Heygate, C. Watson, T. Tancred, P. Maxwell, R. Eden, J. P. Beresford, J. M. Lloyd, T. Kirkpatrick, G. Ouseley, J. Seale, and J. Broun; only one of which baronetcies became extinct—that of Wentworth; and Sir Robert Eden's baronetcy has been inherited by his cousin, Sir W. Eden, Bart.

11. A Mint Case.—A miserable-looking Irishman, named Thomas Skane, was brought before Mr. Rushton, at the Liverpool Police Court, on a charge of having been found in the act of manufacturing counterfeit shillings and sixpences in a cellar in North Street. Evidence having been given of the circumstances of his capture, the prisoner, in his defence, said he was a poor labouring man, and that he had just returned from Manchester. In coming over he met a young man of the name of William M'Donnell, who represented that, by taking a house, and joining in business together,
they might be able to make a subsistence. The cellar in North Street was accordingly taken, and the business of coining was commenced by M'Donnell. The prisoner assured the Court that he was not aware of the purpose for which the cellar was taken, and that he was merely settling the fire when the police arrested him.

Officer 53 gave evidence that he had been directed to the house in which the prisoner was captured by M'Donnell, who addressed him while on duty.

Mr. Commissioner Dowling.—I think it right to state now, sir, for your information, that the evening before last the man spoken of, William M'Donnell, came to me and asked me what I would give him if he would put me up to a Mint case. I told him I was not in the habit of giving money to any one for information given in that way, and that I must know more about the case before I could say anything. He promised to call when the thing was ready, probably the next day; and I gave him distinctly to understand that I would not lend myself to anything in the shape of a dishonourable transaction; in other words, that I would not assist in making a case. I had no knowledge of the man, but I ascertained from him that he had just come out of Kirkdale, where he had been imprisoned on a charge connected with base money. He then said he should be at the place, and that if I would send some officers to meet him at six o'clock in the morning, opposite the Mitre Inn, in Dale Street, he would come out and show them where they would find the man at work. He left me with the understanding that the officers should be sent; but I was so satisfied of the villany of the fellow, that I was determined to have nothing to do with him; and I did not send the officers. He is in court at present.

Mr. Rushton.—Put the fellow into custody at once. You did quite right, Mr. Dowling.

M'Donnell was here taken into custody, and put to the bar alongside the other prisoner.

Mr. Rushton then said that he should be obliged to submit both cases to the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, who, he hoped, would take the same view of it as he did himself. He knew not whether Skane had been implicated in matters of this kind before.

Skane. — Never, your honour; never.
Mr. Rushton.—But if he had been made the victim of McDonnell, of whom it was difficult to speak without using strong language, and whose object appeared to be to get Skane into the traffic in order to make money of him, the one would he prosecuted, and perhaps severely dealt with by the Judge, if found guilty.

The prisoners were then remanded.

15. Queen’s Visit to Stowe.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by a small suite, left Windsor Castle at a quarter to eleven o’clock on Wednesday morning. The route was from Slough to Paddington by the Great Western Railway, and from London to Wolverton by the Birmingham Railway. Having entered carriages at Wolverton, the party set out, under an escort of Yeomanry, for Stowe; passing through triumphal arches of evergreens, and crowds of rustic gazers, elated and loyal, in their holiday best. Approaching Stowe, the scenery becomes more polished; with undulating ground, lawns, old trees, parks, deer—and the mansion in the vista, seen through a handsome arch at the entrance to the grounds, and between two large pavilions that flank the carriage-road. Within the arch were troops of horsemen, many of them tenants of the Duke, who joined the procession; in the park also were stationed labourers in waggons and on foot, some hundreds in number. A grand dinner followed in the evening, and at nightfall the mansion was illuminated. On the following morning, Prince Albert, with his host, Sir Robert Peel, and some others of the gentlemen, sallied forth for a battue. Two covers were entered, and re-sounded with an incessant discharge of fowling pieces: Prince Albert killed 114 hares, twenty-nine pheasants, and one snipe; the whole of the killed was 200 hares, 100 pheasants, and the snipe. The Prince’s shooting was much admired—“he hit almost everything he fired at.” Sir Robert Peel was said not to be so good a shot as he once was. In the afternoon, the whole party of guests, to the number of twenty, walked in the grounds; the weather being beautifully mild and clear. Respectable persons were admitted to loiter about the park; but there was no unseemly intrusion on the visitors. Friday was almost a repetition of Thursday; except that among the incidents was the planting of an oak and a cedar each by the Queen and her Consort, and that at night there was a grand party, at which many of the neighbouring gentry were presented.

The industry exhibited by the servants of the daily press in “checking off” every movement of the Royal party, during this and following visits, was especially remarkable. The private morning amusements of a Prince are not more open to chronicle than those of a subject; but as the following paragraph, and others similar in other journals, became the subject of much comment, there can be no doubt that they gave much strength to the movement against the game laws during the present year, and may, therefore, be properly recorded:—

“The Royal party,” says the Times own Correspondent, “repaired to a battue which took place at Gurnsey Hill and Paper Mill Spinny preserves, near the mansion, which had been rigidly kept
this season for the amusement of his Royal Highness, should he, as was fully expected, honour Stowe with his presence. Beaters to the number of about fifty, under the command of an experienced hand, were made to enter at the extreme end of a thick cover, while the shooting party were stationed in positions from which the game might most conveniently be destroyed as they were driven forth into the open space of the park. Outscouts were appointed to drive back the hares which issued forth before the sportsmen took up their positions. It was barely possible to place his Royal Highness in the most favourable position, although he seemed to have the most fortunate one. So plentiful was the game, that abundant opportunities for displaying his skill were afforded to every gentleman of the party. Immediately that the beaters received the word of command they marched forward, keeping so close together, side by side, that their sticks might have touched. A regular "running fire" instantly commenced upon the devoted hares. Out they rushed from every quarter—so many that it was often impossible to stop more than one out of half a dozen. The ground immediately in front of the shooters became strewn with dead and dying; within a semi-circle of about sixty yards from his Royal Highness the hawks was evidently greatest. The gun was no sooner to his shoulder than the animal was dead. In other cases wounded hares vainly endeavoured to limp away, but every provision had been made to avoid the infliction of prolonged torture. Keepers were in readiness to follow up and kill such as were maimed. It was curious to behold the evident reluctance with which the hares left their retreat, and then their perplexity at finding themselves so beset without. Many actually made for the canal, and swam like dogs across a piece of water nigh 100 yards wide, shaking themselves upon landing, and making off without any apparent distress. The pheasants were still more averse to 'come and be killed.' For some time not one appeared above the trees. The cocks were heard crowing like domestic fowls, as their numerous tribe retreated before the sticks of the advancing army of beaters. Upon arriving, however, at the verge of the wood quite a cloud ascended, and the slaughter was proportionately great. The total amount of game shot by the party was 200 hares, 100 pheasants, and one snipe. Prince Albert shot 144 hares, twenty-nine pheasants, and the only snipe killed."

16. Worship Street.—Richard Smith, Joseph Isaacs, and Henry Gosten, three respectable-looking lads, aged from eight to fourteen years, were charged with having administered powdered cantharides to Mrs. H. Collins, the wife of a salesman in Spitalfields Market, whereby her life had been seriously endangered.

Mr. Joseph Collins, the husband, stated, that on the morning of the 14th inst. his wife, while passing through the market, was stopped by the prisoner Smith, son of a respectable tradesman in the market, who invited her into his parent's counting-house to take breakfast. She declined doing so, and left the market; but on her return, in the course of half an hour, she again saw Smith, in company with the second prisoner, at the door of the counting-house, and was again
pressed by Smith to take a cup of coffee with him. She then consented, and drank a small quantity from a cup he handed to her, but hesitated while drinking it, and on the second prisoner (Isaacs) seeing that, he asked her to put more sugar in it; but she refused, as it was already so sweet she could scarcely swallow it. She then left, but in about half an hour became so seriously ill, that she was obliged to be conveyed home, where she got gradually worse till the evening, when her illness assumed such alarming symptoms, accompanied by a copious discharge of blood, that a surgeon was hastily sent for, who, upon examining her, at once pronounced that she was labouring under the effects of a powerful dose of cantharides, and that her life was in imminent jeopardy. By the judicious treatment of her medical attendant, the dangerous symptoms had now considerably abated; but his wife still continued in such a debilitated condition as wholly to preclude her attendance at the court.

The prisoner Gosten was discharged, the other two were ordered to find bail for their future appearance.

— English Theatricals at the Tuileries.—Their Majesties gave a grand theatrical representation at the Tuileries, the performances being Shakspeare’s tragedy of Hamlet, by Mr. Macready and the English company, followed by the petite comedy of The Day after the Wedding. The beautiful theatre of the palace was fitted up for the occasion, having been but two nights before used as the salon de danse of the grand court ball. It appears capable of accommodating about 600 spectators. The stage is sufficiently capacious for all the purposes of the drama, legitimate or illegitimate, for its size and completeness in machinery, trap-doors, and other accessories, so unlocked for in a theatre of this description, render it suitable for every species of dramatic representation, from “gorgeous tragedy,” down to the mere display of a ballet. A few minutes after eight o’clock their Majesties and the Princes and the Princesses, Marshal Soult, M. Guizot, and the other Cabinet Ministers, with all the great officers of state and the household, took their seats in the spacious gallery immediately opposite the stage, which was entirely occupied by the royal party. The side boxes had been previously filled by the various Ambassadors and Ministers from all the Courts of Europe, with their ladies, the leading members of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, and all the most distinguished foreigners at present residing in Paris. The gentlemen were nearly all in uniform or court costume, and the scene was literally dazzling from the brilliant display of diamonds, flowers, and jewellery, made by the ladies present. The parterre was also glittering with uniforms, and the elegant dresses worn by les dames, presented a wondrous contrast to the sombre appearance of this part of the house at the public theatres in Paris, whence ladies are rigorously excluded. The tragedy went off in the most satisfactory manner. Hamlet, who is here “the observed of all observers,” was never played by Macready with more spirit and power; and Miss Faucit and the entire of the performers acquitted themselves worthily on this remarkable evening—remarkable be-
cause a representation of Shakspeare's tragedy of Hamlet by an English company in the ancient palace of the Tuileries, on the invitation of the monarch, is an event in the history of the two nations, which to have foretold a few years ago would have set the prophet down as the iddest of dreamers.

19. The Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh, destroyed.—A terrific conflagration broke out in the Old Grey Friars Church, about half-past nine o'clock in the morning. The fire brigade was soon on the spot; but before water could be obtained, the whole of the eastern end of the church was enveloped in one huge mass of fire. There are two churches under the same roof, which are known by the names of the Old and New Grey Friars. By half-past ten o'clock the former building had almost wholly fallen a prey to the devouring element. As seen from the eastern gate at this moment, the sight was exceedingly grand and impressive. Looking through the large eastern window, the whole interior was observed to be illuminated by one unbroken blaze of fire, and columns of flame were seen shooting up from various parts of the roof, defying every effort to subdue their rage; while the crackling noise of the burning timbers, the fall of broken glass, and the burning rafters, with the shouts of the firemen rising above the din, rendered the scene altogether appalling. By eleven o'clock the roof had entirely given way, and almost every portion of the woodwork was consumed. The flames had by this time seized upon the roof of the New Grey Friars, and the efforts of the fire brigade, which had previously been divided between the two buildings, were now exclusively directed to the preservation of this part of the structure alone. Their efforts were, however, unavailing, and by one o'clock, the fire had left little but the bare walls. The calamity is supposed to have been caused by the over-heating of the flues of the Old Grey Friars Church. The Old Grey Friars Church was erected in the year 1642. On the 7th of May, 1718, however, part of the building was blown up by gunpowder, belonging to the city, which had been lodged in the steeple. Instead of building it up in its ancient form, it was determined to patch up the old walls in the best way possible, and, as there was a want of church accommodation, to erect another edifice at its west end, which was designated the New Grey Friars. This structure was finished in 1721.
point of doctrine or principle is involved. This morning, the Rev. Mr. Atherley, the Vicar of Heavitree, read prayers, after which, the Rev. Mr. Courtenay ascended the pulpit, immediately after the Communion service, in his surplice, and proceeded, without the slightest change, in those innovations in the service which have excited the universal hostility of his parishioners. About two-thirds of the congregation rose on his ascending the pulpit, and twenty or thirty left the church. On leaving the church, the congregation mingled with a crowd of 700 or 800 people who were assembled outside, and waited for the appearance of Mr. Courtenay. He left the church in the centre of about a dozen gentlemen, headed by the churchwardens, and was received by the crowd with hootings and yellings, which continued as he and his friends rapidly made their way through, protected by policemen. The broad daylight, the day, the fact of most of those present having just left some place of worship, and the intimidation of the police, however, pretty well hushed the hootings, and the crowd en masse accompanied the reverend gentleman to his lodgings. Near his lodgings is a square, with a shrubbery in the centre—round this shrubbery on the other side a large portion of the crowd diverged, and ran, hooting and yelling vociferously, and thus gained the reverend gentleman's lodgings before him. In the afternoon, although it rained in torrents, the church of St. Sidwell's was densely crowded. It was a strange and unbecoming scene of excitement. Again Mr. Atherley read prayers, and Mr. Courtenay preached in his surplice, following all the same objectionable observances as in the morning. On his entering the pulpit, the congregation appeared all to rise from curiosity; many went out; the church porch and lobby were densely crowded, and so great a noise prevailed, that the opening prayer before the sermon was scarcely audible. The churchwarden went out and endeavoured to restore silence, the appearance of the congregation being rather that of an excited public meeting, than that of a devotional assembly. The service ended, the scene outside the church beggars description. It rained in torrents; yet the streets were like a fair. About 2,000 people were assembled to hoot Mr. Courtenay as he left the church. Gibes, and shouts, and laughter rang through the air. It was Sunday—and the Rev. Mr. Courtenay was their spiritual teacher. The reverend gentleman was again surrounded by a party of his friends to protect him as he left the church. A strong body of the police made a lane through the crowd for him, and then formed in close file round him, to keep off the crowd. The dusk of the evening and the immense crowd, prevented the quelling of the hootings this time, and in this kind of procession, persevered in notwithstanding the torrent of rain, amidst hootings and yellings and uproar, was the reverend gentleman again escorted and protected to his door, followed and surrounded by the mob.

20. Queen's Visit to Strathfieldsaye. — The Queen and Prince Albert returned to Windsor to leave it again almost directly. They took leave of the Duke of
Buckingham, at Stowe, on Saturday morning, and proceeded, in the same order as they arrived, under an escort of Yeomanry, to Wolverton; whence they came, in a special train of the Birmingham Railway, to Euston Square; so by Paddington and the Great Western Railway, straight to Windsor; where they arrived about eight o'clock in the evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert again set out at half-past two o'clock on Monday afternoon, for Strathfieldsaye, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington; attended by a small suite, and escorted by a party of the Seventeenth Lancers. The route lay across the country, by Ascot Heath, Bracknell, and other villages, to Wokingham. Although the road passed through such obscure and rustic spots, the inhabitants had learned the usual arts of welcoming the royal travellers—with triumphal arches and other devices of evergreens, loyal inscriptions, banners, flags, displays of charity children, and in short, all the commonplace of a royal progress. Nothing worthy of record marked the royal journey, excepting, perhaps, the fact that the escort of Yeomanry from Swallowfield was commanded by no less a person than the Speaker of the House of Commons, Colonel the Right Honourable John Shaw Lefevre. Strathfieldsaye was reached at five o'clock. The Duke met his visitors at the hall door; conducting them first into the library. The visit was of a much more private kind than those which the Queen had before paid, and the incidents such as would pass unremarked had they occurred in a private family instead of to such illustrious personages.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert breakfasted alone, after which meal the Prince was accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Shaw Lefevre (the Speaker), Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Jersey, and Colonel Bouverie, went out to the Lower Pitham cover to shoot; riding to the ground, which is about a mile and a half from the house. The party had "some fine wild" sport, which the Prince seemed much to enjoy. His Royal Highness killed forty-five head of game, including two woodcocks. The Duke of Wellington walked well through it all. In the afternoon, the Queen and the Prince drove over to Bramshill, Sir John Cope's ancient mansion, and a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture, situated about five miles from Strathfieldsaye.

On Wednesday, the bad weather kept the Queen within doors in the morning. In the afternoon, the principal guests went to the tennis court, to see a match at tennis played by Lord Charles Wellesley and three professional players.

Prince Albert played in the court on Thursday morning, with Lord Charles Wellesley and one of the tennis players; the Queen looking on for some time, and about midday the Royal party took their departure, the Duke of Wellington accompanying them on horseback the first stage.

The pertinacity with which the reporters of the daily press dog the footsteps of royalty, is said to have met with the following reproof from the noble host, on occasion of an application for admission to the mansion to note down the notabilia of this visit:—

"Field Marshal the Duke of Wel-
ington presents his compliments to Mr. —, and begs to say he does not see what his house at Strathfieldsaye has to do with the public press.”

— ACCOUCHEMENT OF H.R.S. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURGH-STRELITZ.—A bulletin issued from Cambridge House, announced that at half-past six o’clock that morning, the Hereditary Grand Duchess had been “safely delivered of a Prince; which survived its birth but a few minutes.” As soon as the event was communicated, the Queen and other members of the Royal Family sent to make inquiries, and a host of diplomatic and other distinguished persons, paid the same respect; a long list of such calls appearing daily. The Queen and Prince Albert called on Wednesday, on their way to Stowe, and remained for half an hour at Cambridge House.

21. THE PENNY POSTAGE.—A magnificent testimonial to public services was presented to Mr. Rowland Hill, the originator and promoter of Post Office reform. This handsome sum was raised by a public subscription, which was not confined to the mercantile community alone, persons of every rank and sex contributing amounts varying from large sums to a few pence. Sir R. Peel, whose supposed aversion to the plan as a financial Minister, and whose dismissal of Mr. Rowland Hill from the post in which he was efficiently carrying out his own plans, excited so much remark, subscribed 10/. The following letters passed upon the occasion of the presentation:—

“Moorgate Street, Jan. 21.

“Sir,—The City of London Mercantile Committee on Postage have great satisfaction in forwarding to you a copy of resolutions passed by them in March last, accompanied by a cheque for 10,000l., part of the amount raised in carrying out the object therein referred to.

“The committee reserve till a future opportunity the pleasure of making a more public presentation of the fruits of their labours, as in many parts of the kingdom the efforts of their friends are yet incomplete, and as they hope to add considerably to the amount already subscribed, by continuing their exertions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

“GEORGE LARPENT,
Chairman.

“Rowland Hill, Esq.”


“Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day’s date, inclosing a copy of resolutions passed by the City of London Mercantile Committee on Postage, in March last, together with a cheque for 10,000l.

“As the committee intimate their intention at some future period of making a public presentation of the fruits of their labours, I would respectfully request permission to defer, till such time, all attempt to express my obligations to themselves (my fellow-labourers in the cause of Post Office improvement), and the feelings of pride and gratitude with which I accept so splendid a proof of the sympathy and approbation of my countrymen.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

“ROWLAND HILL.”

“Sir George Larpent, Bart., &c.

— WONDROUL PERRSERVATION.

—An inquest was held at Coseley, on the body of Benjamin Smith,
a miner, whose death, with that of two other men, was caused by an enormous fall of earth in a mine in which they were working. The accompanying statement was given by one of the survivors. Joseph Parkes said, "I live at Coseley, in this parish, and am a miner. On Friday last I was at work with the deceased, Benjamin Smith (who was about 32 years old, and a miner, living at Coseley), in a coal pit at the Fox Yards, in the parish of Tipton, in this county; and while we were at work there, about half-past nine o'clock that morning, a quantity of clod and earth fell in, to the amount of more than 1,000 tons, and almost every man in the pit was stopped up. Some few of the men were a distance off, and got clear away; but the deceased, myself, and four others, were stopped up in one of the hollows. Great exertions were made to get us out; there was plenty of help, and nearly all the miners from the adjoining collieries came to give their assistance. Several tons of stuff were soon removed, and in about an hour one of the six men was got out very badly hurt, but he is still alive. Another was got out soon after without much injury. As fast as the miners got the stuff away more fell in, but in the course of the day, all the remaining men, except myself, were got out, but I was not got out till about ten o'clock that night. I was not at all hurt, but was very weak through the damp and confinement, and being without food. I had not had anything to eat from the previous night, so that I was more than twenty-four hours without tasting it. I was quite sensible all the time, and conversed with all the men. I talked with Smith as long as he lived, which was about an hour and a half, as near as I can guess, after the stuff fell in. Two other men were killed. One of them lived about an hour, and the other about an hour and a half. I could hear the miners working to get us out. I believe everything was done that could be done. I was afraid to stir, although I saw my suffering companions close to me nearly buried in the earth. It was light a part of the time from a candle, but after it went out, we were in darkness all the time. Some of the men had their arms wedged down, and asked me to remove the clods from their mouths to allow them to breathe, and I did so several times, although it endangered my own life, as the stuff continued falling. The 'butty' was one of those stopped up, and he died. While he was confined his arms were crushed against his body, and his head was kept bent down. He could scarcely breathe; and when I removed the clod from his mouth he breathed so hard, that the candle went out, and we gave ourselves up for lost." The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.—A fire attended with circumstances of a most serious character, broke out upon the premises 149, Whitechapel Road, in the occupation of Mr. Baylis, oil and colourman. It appears that a customer called at the shop shortly before eight o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of procuring a small quantity of naphtha polish, and the shopman and errand boy proceeded with a lighted candle to procure a fresh supply. While the shopman and the lad were engaged in decanting the liquid, the more volatile particles suddenly caught fire; the ignited mass of liquid, which sent forth a bright volume
of flame, instantly spread on every side. The flames extended so rapidly that in a few more minutes the whole of the contents of the shop, consisting of paints, oils, lucifer matches, sulphur, turpentine, and other explosive matter was in a blaze, and the violence of the several explosions, as these bodies severally became ignited, was fearful in the extreme. By the force of one of them, the window was blown into the street, and by another the partition wall was shaken, and the back front razed to the ground. The engines of the fire brigade soon arrived, and the supply of water being very abundant, the blazing pile was soon drenched. Whilst Mackey, the principal engineer of the Wellclose station of the brigade, was holding the branch for the purpose of extinguishing the fire in the front of the premises, an explosion of saltpetre and other combustibles took place, carrying away the back wall, which happily fell into the yard at the back of the dwelling. Not a vestige of the building or contents was saved. Mr. Baylis and his family, his shopmen and customers, in all eight persons, fortunately made their escape, though not without some serious burns.

2d. Arrest and Execution of Zurbano. — Letters from Spain announce the capture of General Zurbano and his immediate execution.

"Bayonne, Jan. 23.

"I informed you briefly yesterday of the arrest of General Zurbano. The rumours which prevailed of his escape into Portugal were spread by his friends, with a view to lull the vigilance of the Government, and enable him to seize a favourable moment of reaching this frontier. Supposing this moment arrived, it appears that, in company of his brother-in-law, Cayo Muro, he left his hiding place, at a country house in the immediate neighbourhood of Logrono, and was immediately seized by the guards stationed on the road to arrest him.

"The Governor of Logrono, warned by the fate of his predecessor, General Oribe, would allow of no delay, but immediately placed his prisoners in capellà, from which, at the end of twenty-four hours, they were led out to the place of execution. I need not add that this renowned partisan met his fate with the same indifference with which he would have inflicted it on his enemies.

"It was asserted that Cayo Muro was arrested and shot at the same time as Zurbano's eldest son, Don Benito. This was a mistake. It was another brother-in-law, named Martinez, who suffered on that occasion."

"Bayonne, Jan. 24.

"Since my last we have received some additional particulars of the fate of Zurbano. He was discovered in a house in the immediate neighbourhood of Logrono, on the road to the Sierra de Camaras, near the spot where his two sons and other partisans had been arrested. The officer who effected his capture was an old comrade known under the sobriquet of El Rayo (the Thunderbolt). The latter had been long in pursuit of him, having sworn to take him alive or dead. His brother-in-law, Cayo Muro, a major of cavalry, on half-pay, was shot dead, in endeavouring to escape by a window. Zurbano was less fortunate; being taken prisoner, he was led to Logrono, where the Governor, Bri-
A MR. Bunny, a carpenter, residing in Special Street, Birmingham, had been subject to fits of insanity, and had at one time been an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Sutton. Being considered cured, he carried on a small business as a carpenter, and on Tuesday the 22nd inst. was married to Sarah Turner. On the two following days he appeared somewhat gloomy and complained of his head. Nothing, however, up to this time, amounting to insanity, appeared in his manner, and he and Mrs. Bunny retired to bed after supper, about twelve o'clock. The house was closed by the domestics, and nothing occurred until about half-past five o'clock in the morning, when the servants in the place and the persons living in the adjoining houses were alarmed by the most awful shrieks and cries of "Murder," issuing from Mr. Bunny's bedroom. The servant man immediately rushed up stairs, and hearing Mrs. Bunny screaming for help, he tried, but in vain, to force open the door. He then ran into the street and made an alarm, and presently Mrs. Bunny was seen at the bedroom window, calling for assistance. A ladder was immediately procured and placed against the window, and Mr. Bunny instantly made his appearance, and descended by the ladder into the street, half dressed, with his throat cut and his person literally covered with blood. Here his appearance and conduct left no doubt of the state of his mind, and he was well secured in his shop by his neighbours. The door of his bedroom being forced in, a scene of the most horrifying description presented itself. Mrs. Bunny was leaning against a side wall in her...
ight dress, which was saturated from top to bottom in blood, flowing from a number of wounds in various parts of her body. The red clothes, curtains, and floor equally presented a most frightful appearance. She was immediately put into bed, and on examining her person were found not less than seven severe wounds, which had been inflicted with a knife. The poor woman's throat was dangerously cut; there was a great splash on her left cheek and a deep wound on her left side, and four other wounds on her arms, back, and legs. In the course of the day Mrs. Bunny was so far recovered as to be able to state some particulars of the unfortunate occurrence. It appears that about five o'clock in the morning her husband got out of bed hastily, and locked the door. In his doing so she was awakened, and presently heard him say, "My dear, we have lived together, we have loved together, and we shall die together." He had no sooner uttered these words than he seized hold of her in the bed, cut her on the throat, and began to stab her with a large clasp pocket-knife in various parts of the body. She jumped out of bed screaming for help, and the impression on her mind is that the unfortunate man came terrified and attempted to strike his own throat. Mr. Bunny was conveyed to the workhouse, where he was secured; it was with great difficulty that the unfortunate man could be prevented from doing himself further injury. — The Great Britain Steamer.—This day being appointed for the sailing of this vessel, whose vast size, novel construction, and peculiar machinery, had created the greatest interest, from Bristol Vol. LXXXVII.

on her voyage to London, she got under way at seven o'clock; and, being kept at a reduced speed, was off the Naas Light about midnight. When she got under way at King's road, it was blowing fresh from the s.s.w., and at three o'clock a.m., on Friday had veered to the n.w., and increased to a gale with a heavy cross sea, with squalls of rain during the night. It is scarcely possible for a vessel to have had a more favourably opportunity of testing her powers and capabilities than the Great Britain had during the continuance of this gale, while on her passage from the Holms to the Land's End, during the whole of which period the gale blew so strongly, with such a heavy sea, that not a single vessel, steam or sailing, was to be seen in the Channel, all having run for shelter. At ten a.m., the Great Britain was off Lundy Island, the gale continuing with the addition of the spring ebb, the wind being n.n.w., the ship steering w. by n., and making five and half knots against the sea, with thirteen revolutions of her engines. From her being very light, she rolled tremendously, but still very easily. When about fifteen miles below the island, at twenty minutes past twelve, she was struck by a tremendous sea upon the starboard bow, and at the same time being met on the larboard bow by another sea, the shock was dreadful, and for a moment brought her to a standstill. She instantly, however, "lifted" from the sea, and on examination it was found that three of her starboard bow's bull's-eyes had been stove in, with their frames: the diagonal bands of the forecastle deck buckled, the woodwork started two inches upwards, a portion of
her carved figure head and the
carpenter’s work of the bulkhead
carried away, and the iron sheathing
of both starboard and larboard
bows above decks ripped in two
places. Notwithstanding this
shock, she, however, still held on
her way, and at twenty minutes
past one p.m. Pentire-point bore s.
half e., distant about four leagues.
At forty-five minutes past one p.m.
she still breasted the gale, and
made eight knots and a half, with
the engines making thirteen and
half revolutions, and having three
spencers and staysails set. At
half-past five p.m. the weather be-
gan to moderate, when she had
four spencers, jib, and square main-
sail set, the engine making fifteen
revolutions, and the log giving
nine knots and three quarters, the
wind being n.n.w., and the ship
steering w., and by s. half s. At
ten minutes past six p.m. the
Longships Light hove in view, and
at forty-five minutes past eight p.m.
it was passed, and she rounded the
Land’s End. At forty minutes
past ten p.m. she was off the
Lizard Lights, her sails (having
become useless) being furled : the
engines were then making fifteen
and three-quarter revolutions, the
vessel going through the water ten
and half knots; and at forty-five
minutes past two A.M. of Saturday
she passed the Eddystone, bearing
n.n.e., half e. At a quarter-past
five a.m. she was off the Start
Point, making ten knots with
fifteen revolutions of the engines.
She continued her voyage up the
Channel at from ten to ten and
half knots, and at forty-five minutes
past nine A.M., when off Portland,
there being a light breeze from
the westward, she set all her fore
and aft sails with her mainsails,
and at forty-five minutes past
twelve p.m., entered the Needles
Channel, and passed Lymington at
twenty minutes past one, making
eleven and a half knots with six-
teen revolutions. When off Cowes,
at a quarter past two p.m., she
stopped for three minutes to land
despatches. She continued on her
way gallantly, and at ten minutes-
past eight p.m., she passed Her
Majesty’s ship Apollo at Spithead,
fired a gun, and was loudly cheer-
ed by both officers and men, who
crowded the decks of the Apollo.
She continued her course, makings
an average speed of twelve statute
miles throughout the day, and
having rounded the South Fore-
land, came to an anchor in the
Downs at forty minutes past one.
A.M., Sunday morning, having per-
formed, in twenty-eight hours and
fifty-five minutes, 320 nautical, or
about 350 statute, miles.

Sunday, at fifty-five minutes-
past seven the ship again got under
way, and passed the Nore at thirty-
minutes past eleven A.M., making
nine and a half miles per hour, with
sixteen revolutions, against a
heavy gale right ahead. The
Great Britain then proceeded up
the river in the teeth of the se-
vere gale, and threaded her way
through the numerous craft that
lay in the different reaches with
the utmost facility. She reached
Woolwich at half-past three o’clock
p.m., and immediately slackened
her speed, after which she pro-
cceeded at a moderate rate to her
moorings at Blackwall. Dur-
ing the entire voyage the engines
made 54,473 revolutions, with
163,419 revolutions of the Archi-
medean screw propeller; and the
greatest rate of speed at which
she went at any one time was
thirteen and two-third knots from
Beachey Head to Dungeness.
The screw propeller answered most admirably, not only in respect to the speed obtained, but in the uniform working of the engines, showing in this respect a vast superiority over the paddle-wheels usually used in steam vessels. This gigantic vessel excited the greatest interest in London, and during her stay at Blackwall was visited by many thousands.

— The Great Britain Steam Ship.—A paper was read at the Institution of Civil Engineers intituled, "A description of the Great Britain steam-ship, with an account of the trial voyages," in which many interesting particulars are given. From this it appears that the dimensions of this leviathan of the deep are as follows:—

The length of keel, 289 feet; length aloft, 322 feet; main breadth, 50 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 32 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 3,444 tons. The weight of iron used in the hull is 1,040 tons; the weight of woodwork in decks, &c., is 370 tons; weight of the engines and boilers, without water, is 520 tons; the total weight is, therefore, 1,930 tons. She will take 1,000 tons of coal, and 1,000 tons of measurement goods, at a draught of 17 feet of water forward, and 17 feet 6 inches aft. She is fitted with water-tight bulk-heads, for the purpose of confining dangers arising from a leak or from fire to the compartment in which it is discovered, and for tying and stiffening the vessel. The action of the screw-propeller is also discussed in this paper, and from the tabulated result of the experiments, on several kind of screws, it appeared that in the Archimedes the greatest velocity of the vessel, which was 8,375 knots, was obtained with a screw 5 feet 9 inches in diameter, the angle of which was 19 3/4 degrees. The slip was 21 per cent., and the ratio of speed of the vessel to that of the screw was as .787 to 1. Subsequently alterations in form gave improved results, and governed the form of the screw made for the Great Britain. It is of wrought iron, with six arms 15 feet 6 inches diameter, with a pitch or helix of 25 feet to one revolution, which equals an angle of 28 degrees; the area of the six palms was 56 1/2 feet, and its weight is 77 cwt. The engines employed to drive this screw consist of four cylinders, each 88 inches in diameter, with 6 feet stroke; working with steam at 4 1/2 lb. pressure, and cutting it off at one-sixth the length of the stroke. The connecting-rods act directly in pairs upon crank pins at either end of the main shaft, 17 feet long by 28 inches in diameter. Upon the main shaft is a toothed drum 16 feet diameter, around which work four pitched chains encircling also a lower drum 6 feet in diameter upon the propeller shaft. The chains work quietly and smoothly, and when the engines are making 18 revolutions per minute, the speed being 2.95 to 1; the screw makes about 53 revolutions per minute. A considerable portion of this shafting is of 30 inches diameter, hollow and formed of two courses of plates 3/4 inch thick riveted together. The slip of the screw was also discussed at length, and it appeared that in one trial, the engine making 18 2-3 revolutions, the speed of the vessel being 12 1-3 knots, the speed of the vessel was .907 to 1 of the screw.

26. Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—During a tremendous
storm, which was severely felt on the coast of Norfolk, several ves-
sels were wrecked on the danger-
ous sands opposite Yarmouth. At
about half-past eight o'clock a.m., a
large brig was observed in a state of distress, all her sails blown
away, apparently having lost her rudder, and driving in the direc-
tion of the Scroby sands. Imme-
diately the alarm was given, a party of thirteen brave fellows pushed
off in a large yawl, about fifty
tons, named the Phoenix, from the
beach, to the rescue of the crew of
the hapless vessel. As the yawl
neared the sands, the vessel could
be seen beating violently, while
the sea was making a clear sweep
over her masts. The yawl was
just being brought alongside, when
a terrible sea caught the boat and
dashed it to pieces against the
bulwarks of the brig. Ten of its
crew contrived to grasp hold of the
brig, as their frail craft sank be-
neath the waves with three of their
companions, who were never seen
more. The brig's crew had taken
to the rigging, and this was the
only place of safety for those who
had escaped from the yawl. The
destruction of the latter having
been observed by those assembled
on the beach, the life-boat belong-
ing to Yarmouth was instantly
launched to render assistance to the
unhappy creatures. Those in the
life-boat used all the energy they
could to reach the vessel in time,
but ere they had passed half the
distance, the foremost, with its
living freight lashed to it, fell
overboard, and every soul with it
perished. Soon after the main-
mast also gave way, and fell over
the ship's side, and several of the
party likewise perished. The life-
boat had by this time got close in,
and, after very great exer-
tion, seven were saved. These
all belong to the yawl; but the
remainder of their crew, six in
number, as well as the whole of
the brig's crew, were drowned.

A melancholy shipwreck also
happened on the Cornish coast.
The unfortunate vessel was a brig
called the William Pitt, belonging
to Sunderland. In attempting to
run into the harbour of Padstow
she struck on the rocks on the
Miners' side, and afterwards on
the Dunbar, where she almost
immediately went to pieces. One
of the crew, named James Hew-
son, was saved by lashing himself
to a spar, which was carried by
the waves ashore. The rest of
his companions, however, ten in
number, including the captain,
met with a watery grave.

28. Murder at Bethnal
Green.—A young woman named
Emma Whiter, twenty one years
of age was shot dead with a pis-
tol, in Bethnal Green by a young
man named James Tapping, who
had for some time past been
paying her his addresses. The
accused, who is a remarkably fine
made young man, about twenty-
two years of age, was brought
before the magistrate at the
Worship Street police court, and
the following evidence was given
in support of the charge:—

Thomas Auvache, a weaver,
living in Manchester Street,
Waterloo Town, Bethnal Green,
staed that at a quarter before one
o'clock that morning he was pass-
ing down a turning leading from
Sebright Street to South Conduit
Street, Bethnal Green, in company
with a friend of his named Harvey,
when he observed a smouldering
fire, resembling lighted tinder, at
the foot of a brick wall belonging
to one of the houses. He in-
stantly proceeded to the spot, when he discovered a young woman lying on her left side with her head resting against the wall. On looking closely at her, he observed that her face and person were deluged with blood, which was flowing copiously from a wound in her neck, and she had every appearance of being lifeless. Witness placed his hands beneath the arms of the young woman to raise her, when he distinctly felt her heart beat, or rather heave, as though she were in convulsions; the heaving ceased, and she dropped her head in a state of insensibility upon the witness's shoulder, and although he thought he saw her once open her eyes, she did not utter a word. A policeman having now arrived and looked at the injured woman, he instantly pronounced her to be dead, and she was as quickly as possible conveyed to the Duke of Gloucester public house adjoining, where a shutter was procured on which she was removed to the London Hospital. In answer to a question from the magistrate, the witness added, that the smouldering fire he observed when his attention was first attracted to the deceased was one of the poor creature's bonnet-strings burning like a slow-match.

Sergeant Backhouse, 37 K, examined the spot where the young woman had been found by the first witness, and discovered a large pool of blood extending three yards in length down the pavement, in the midst of which he found a woman's patten, about eight or nine inches further on another patten, and about twelve inches beyond that a large-sized and well finished pocket-pistol, with percussion lock, the hammer of which was down, and which had evidently been but very recently discharged, as it smelt very strongly of powder. About half-past two in the morning witness first saw the prisoner in the police-station; he had then on, over the dress he now wore, a white apron, upon the right side of which Sergeant Shaw and the witness observed several spots of blood. On being called upon to furnish an explanation of these appearances, the prisoner replied, “Oh, I didn't know that there were any spots of blood upon it, and if there are, I can't account for them.”

Sergeant Shaw stated, that he had that morning been at the London Hospital, where he had seen the dead body of the young woman. On examining the upper portion of her person, he observed in the throat a small hole, which was perfectly black in appearance, and manifestly caused by the perforation of a bullet, which must have been discharged into the deceased's neck from the side, as it had completely cut through the jugular vein. There was no corresponding orifice on the other side of the deceased's throat, and from that circumstance the witness considered it evident that the ball must be still lodged either in the young woman's throat or head.

William Slater, a weaver, living in South Conduit Street, Bethnal Green Road, stated that he had been well acquainted for some time past both with the prisoner and the young woman he was accused of having murdered. At about half-past twelve o'clock on the preceding night, on his return home, he was standing on the door-step of his father's house, where he lodged, when he saw the prisoner and the deceased walking
together towards the upper end of the street. They appeared to be in conversation and the prisoner had one of his arms round the young woman's neck. Witness watched them in the same position as far as the first turning in the street, and then went up stairs to bed. He had not been in his bedroom more than six or seven minutes, and had scarcely undressed himself, when he heard the loud report of a gun or pistol, sounding "close at hand," and of such extreme violence as to shake everything in the place. The report was so alarming that he instantly hastened to both the front and back window of the room, and looked into the street and garden, but was unable to discover anything, and therefore retired to rest, not imagining that such a tragical occurrence had taken place till he saw the pool of blood before spoken of the next morning.

Further evidence was given, distinctly bringing the charge home to the prisoner, who was afterwards tried, and executed on the 24th of March.

--- Fatal Locomotive Boiler Explosion. --- A fatal explosion took place near Manchester, by which three men were killed, and several others severely injured. It seems that the Irk, one of the engines on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, had been undergoing thorough repairs in the working part, but nothing had been done to the fire-box or other part where the explosion occurred. The engine was considered in a fit condition to work on the line, and had, indeed, done its duty on the previous day. About four o'clock on Tuesday morning the fire was made, to get up the steam; for the Irk was to have taken the quarter past seven o'clock morning train from Manchester to Leeds. Just before the explosion two men were in the pit under the engine making preparations for the trip. George Mills, the engineer or driver, was looking at the connecting-rods; and William Alcock, the fireman, was packing one of the glands. William Stone, the night inspector of engines, was somewhere near, and James Nelson was beneath the Mersey engine, in the pit, cleaning it, at the time of the accident. Exactly at six o'clock an explosion took place with a loud report, and a concussion, which shook all the neighbourhood like an earthquake. It was found that the Irk engine had been thrown from its place over the centre pit projected with great force upwards, and apparently turned over in its way. It appeared to have passed quite over the Trent engine, carrying away its dome, chimney, whistle, &c., and to have been forced through the roof. In its descent, it had apparently come in contact with some of the strong beams carried across the shed, and had borne these down with it, reducing the shed to a complete wreck. Upon clearing away the ruins, the body of George Mills, the engine-man, was found beneath the remains of the Irk engine; the body of William Alcock, the foreman, was found crouched in a sitting posture under the engine; and that of William Stone, the night inspector of engines, crushed beneath it. Besides the three killed, several other men were scalded, or burnt, or severely injured by the explosion. The accident appeared to have occurred from a defect in the crown of the fire-box, which had been completely
torn away on three sides. On this crown or roof giving way, the whole contents of the boiler would rush into the fire-place, and blow out the fire-bars, coke, &c., into the engine pit below. The expansive force of the steam has considerably depressed the brick floor of the engine-pit for nearly the length of the engine, the greatest depression being at least four inches from the level of the floor. The engine at the time was attached to the tender, but the strong pieces of iron by which this was effected were snapped in two, and the tender was overturned on its side, but in the place where it stood. It is, however, somewhat extraordinary, that the chimney of the engine was afterwards found beneath the tender. The force of the steam must also have projected the unfortunate men who have lost their lives over the Trent engine into the south pit; and immediately afterwards, the Irk in its descent fell over them.

FEBRUARY.

3. APPALLING CATASPTROPHIC.—An occurrence of an extraordinary and appalling nature, took place in the village of Donnybrook, near Dublin. At an early hour on Monday morning the policeman on duty in the neighbourhood discovered that one of the houses on Flora Villa Row was on fire and nearly destroyed. The cottage was rented by an English gentleman, named Orson, who had been for many years in the East India Company's service; the other inmates consisting of his wife, two children, (aged respectively one and three years,) and a female attendant. On breaking open the hall door the house was found to have been reduced to a mere shell, the inside being half filled with a heap of smouldering rubbish, the roof and floors having fallen in. Some written papers were found nailed to the back of the door, and uninjured by the fire; one was as follows:—

"This house and premises are to be called Wright's Rascality."

Another was to the following effect:—"The name of this place will for the future be called Wright's Wrascality, or Right's Rascality; Wright's Wrobbery, or Right's Robbery; Wright's Wroguery, or Right's Roguery. The police forthwith informed the landlord, Mr. Wright, a respectable solicitor, of Dublin, of the occurrence, and ascertained from him that Captain Orson was considerably in arrear for rent, and for some time past had been holding adverse possession of the premises, the usual legal proceedings having been resorted to for the purpose of dislodging him. This information led to the suspicion that Orson, having set fire to the house, which was uninsured, had absconded. A warrant for his apprehension upon a charge of arson was immediately issued, and a diligent search forthwith instituted, but no traces of him or the other inmates could be discovered. In the course of the day, however, the servant girl who had been employed by the family, made her appearance at the house, and stated that on the Saturday evening previous she had been discharged by Captain Orson, who told her not to call for her discharge until Monday. In the mean time other parties acquainted with the family having come forward, certain circumstances tran-
spired from which it was inferred that the unfortunate occupant of the house had committed the treble crime of arson, murder, and suicide. Workmen were employed to clear away the rubbish, and beneath it were discovered, burned to cinders, the remains of four persons, supposed to be those of Orson, his wife, and two children. A coroner's inquest was held, and notwithstanding many very susci-
icious circumstances, to the great surprise of those present, the jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict to the effect, that the deceased was burned to death by reason of his house having accidentally taken fire.

4. Opening of Parliament.—
This being the day appointed by the Queen for opening the session of Parliament in person, Her Majesty proceeded to the House of Lords in the usual state, accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Albert, and attended by the great officers of state. Her Majesty entered the House of Lords shortly after two o'clock, and being seated, and the Commons being in attendance in obedience to Her Majesty's command, read a most gracious speech. Her Majesty then retired, and returned to Buckingham Palace, attended as before.

The House of Lords, upon this occasion, presented a magnificent spectacle, being literally crammed with a brilliant array of beauty and fashion, of rank and grandeur. The attendance of peeresses and ladies was unusually numerous; and the variety and splendour of the costumes of the corps diplomatique added great magnificence to the scene. The Duke of Wellington bore the Sword of State; the Marquess of Winchester, the Cup of Maintenance; the Duke of Beamfort, the Crown. Her Majesty was received with the greatest demonstration of affection and respect by the crowds of the people who thronged the route by which the royal cortège passed.

— Frightful Coal Pit Accident.—One of those terrific torrents of water which occasionally burst in upon the workmen employed in the coal pits visited those engaged in the mines of Hayeswood, near Tinsbury, Somersetshire. At an early hour of the morning, the workmen and boys, to the number of nearly 100, descended the pit between four and five o'clock. After engaging in their usual vocations for upwards of an hour, an alarm was given by those at the extremity of the pit, (a distance of more than a mile from the mouth,) that the water was rushing in. The alarm of the poor fellows was great in the extreme, for no sooner had the intimation been given than the dread enemy itself came rapidly upon them. The greatest terror now seized upon them; the apparatus for raising the coal (the only means of escape which they possessed) would not hold more than a dozen or fourteen, and therefore those who succeeded in reaching the mouth of the pit had to be drawn up in batches. As many as possibly could entered the box, others clinging to the sides and by the ropes; this was required to be done seven or eight times, and by the time the last parties were extricated from their perilous condition the water reached their shoulders, and in a few minutes more would have drowned them.

When all who had succeeded in gaining the mouth of the pit had been safely handed on the surface, and the excitement had somewhat
subsided, inquiry was instituted as to whether or not any of the party were missing, when it was ascertained that fourteen were not forthcoming, and the conclusion come to was that they had perished. This, however, was not the case, for on search being made, it was discovered that four had made their escape through an air course. The remaining ten perished.

— Ill Treatment of a Lunatic.—The Queen v. Pelham.—Harriet Eleanor Pelham was indicted for the ill treatment of Brent Spencer, her illegitimate son, a lunatic.

From the testimony of the witnesses it appeared that in May last, both day and night, noises were frequently heard to proceed from the house of Mrs. Pelham. The noises were whistlings, bellovings like a cow, a sort of singing, and stifled sounds, as if proceeding from a person who was being beaten. These noises continued in such a manner that the person who heard them made a representation to the rector of the parish, and in consequence of information which had been given to the parish officers, some policemen were sent on the 17th of May to the house, No. 4, Princess Street, Chelsea. They got into the house; the door of a back room on the ground floor was locked; this door, by their desire, was opened by the defendant, who was in the house. Upon the door of the room being opened they were assailed by a most horrible stench, and in a hole in a bed, which was completely worn out and rotted through, lay a human being of the male sex, and a lunatic, who proved to be Brent Spencer. He had on a common day shirt, exceedingly filthy, and the only covering was a something which might be termed a blanket, in a very filthy state; his face was exceedingly pale, and he had an immensely long beard; the hair on his upper lip completely covered his mouth; the hair of his head, which was long, was very considerably matted with the foulest filth. The bed was composed of two straw mattresses, swarming with beetles, woodlice, maggots, and other vermin. Under the bed on the floor was a great collection of human filth; the whole floor of the room was so covered with a cake of filth that it was impossible to discover of what the floor was composed. There were strong iron bars outside of the window, and a strong wire guard within. There was a fire-place in the room, but there did not appear to have been a fire for a length of time. The door was completely lined with sheet iron. The lunatic had been seen ten years ago; he was then confined in a room at the front of the house. One of the witnesses said the only description he could give of the room in which the lunatic was found was that wherein a pig had been confined for seven or eight years without its having been cleaned out. Mrs. Pelham had resided in her present residence about ten or eleven years. When the lunatic was confined in the front room, he made such noises that crowds of persons used to collect, and in consequence, he was removed to the back of the house. The front door was seldom opened, and then a chain was up; generally the provisions were lowered into the area with a string. Ducks, pigeons, and pigs had the run of the house. The kitchen floors were rotted with filth. The back room up stairs had been used for a pigeon-
house for years. The house was in such a state that it did not appear ever to have been cleaned. The defendant was a very eccentric person.

Mr. James then proceeded to address the jury for the defendant, and contended that the case for the prosecution had been much exaggerated. So far from its being proved that she had kept him without food, the surgeon had stated that, when found, this unfortunate man was in good condition, and in such a state that he could not have been had he not been properly fed. As to the charge of imprisonment, it was evident that the unhappy man was decidedly mad, if the whole family was not mad also. The defendant was the mother of a mad child, and was herself so eccentric in habits that it amounted to madness. So far from this man showing a dislike to his mother, although the reason had flitted away, the instinct of the animal remained and knew the hand that fed it, and in his distress he called for his mother. This would not have been the case had she been cruel to him.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," upon the second and third counts, which charged the defendant with an omission to provide proper necessaries for the lunatic.

The father of the lunatic, it appeared, was General Spencer, who had bequeathed a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the defendant and her children.

6. Launch of the Terrible, War Steamer.—This magnificent war steam vessel, the largest hitherto built for the Royal Navy, was launched this day at Deptford. The Terrible was designed by Mr. Oliver Lang, master shipwright, at Woolwich, and has been built on such a principle, that she would swim if launched with her ribs only put together, they are so accurately fitted and well joined to each other. The following are the dimensions of the Terrible:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Ft. in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length from the fore part of</td>
<td>246.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the figure head to the aft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part of the taffrail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length between the perpendiculars</td>
<td>226.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of the keel for</td>
<td>196.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonnage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadth extreme</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadth for tonnage</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadth moulded</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth in hold</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burden in tons</td>
<td>1,847.794</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Wilful Destruction of the Portland Vase.—The well-known specimen of Grecian art, the Portland vase, (formerly the Barberini vase,) which adorned the centre of the ante-room adjoining the apartments containing the collection of Sir W. Hamilton, was wilfully destroyed by a miscreant named William Lloyd. It appears that about a quarter before four o'clock several persons were in the Hamiltonian Room, as well as in the ante-room, viewing the various specimens of ancient art, when a loud crash was heard; and on the attendants hastening to the spot, they found the beautiful vase scattered in fragments about the floor. The doors were immediately closed. Mr. Hawkins, the superintendent, then questioned the persons in the apartments, all of whom gave satisfactory answers until the delinquent himself was taxed, when he at once acknowledged that he had done the mischief. He was immediately given into custody. On
his examination before Mr. Jardine, the police magistrate, he alleged delirium, arising from habitual intemperance. There appears to be no legal provision for the punishment of outrages such as these, the Wilful Damage Act directing a compensation of 5l., or two months' imprisonment, for wilful damage of property under the value of 5l., and therefore not applying to property above that value. The magistrate was therefore driven to the evasion of directing Lloyd to pay 5l., the value of the glass case under which the vase stood; and as some friend paid the fine, the miscreant escaped with a few hours' imprisonment. But in consequence of this loss the Government passed an Act which it is hoped will protect works of art from similar disasters. The vase was nominally valued at 1,000l. It was deposited in the British Museum in the year 1810, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, and is his property. It was found about the middle of the sixteenth century, about two miles and a half from Rome, on the road leading from Frascati. At the time of its discovery it was enclosed in a marble sarcophagus within a sepulchral chamber, under the mount called Monte di Grano. The material of which the vase was formed was glass; the figures, which were in relief, were of a beautiful opaque white, and the ground was in perfect harmony with the figures, and was of a beautiful dark transparent blue. The subject of the figures has hitherto remained in obscurity, but the design and sculpture were truly admirable. Some ingenious artists connected with the British Museum have undertaken to restore this beautiful work, and great hopes are entertained of success, but it can never be of its former beauty and value.

10. Ship Destroyed by Fire. —About three o'clock in the afternoon the greatest alarm was excited among the crews of the numerous colliers and other craft lying off the East India Dock-buoy above Blackwall, by the appearance of a vast volume of smoke and flame bursting suddenly forth from the bark Henry, which was at the time taking in a cargo of coals as ballast for India. The light but steady breeze which prevailed all day fanned the flames into such fierceness, that all the efforts of the astonished crew to check their progress were soon rendered ineffectual; and as the only means of saving the adjacent shipping from the spread of the fire, it was resolved to scuttle and sink her in deep water. The vessel was accordingly cast off from her moorings with all promptitude and attached to a couple of steam-tugs, which proceeded with her down the river below the Folly House, where the warping cables caught fire, and it was then found necessary to tow her aground on the north flats, near Greenwich Point, and leave her to her fate. In less than an hour from the first appearance of the fire, her hull, masts, and rigging were wrapped in sheets of flame, which threw up immense jets of sparks in continuous showers to the leeward, rendering any approach to her impossible. The heat, too, was intense, and for miles up and down both shores of the river the blazing ship was clearly visible, the awful appearance of the fire being increased, and an indescribable effect added to its terrors by a fall of snow, through which it loomed with a lurid glare, like that of a wintry
sun-set. At half-past four o'clock her foremast, which seemed like a smouldering pillar of fire, was alone left standing, the main and mizen having gone over the sides, a mass of embers, some time previously; and shortly afterwards her deck fell in, throwing up a vast fiery column into the air, which descended slowly like the debris of innumerable rockets, sparkling and hissing through the snow shower. Then her hold became visible, glowing with the intensity of a furnace, and spurning out sheets of flame through the ports. As her cargo consisted of coals, of which she had many tons on board, the fire was not completely extinguished until the following day. All attempts to scuttle her proved abortive, owing to the holes broken for the purpose rising suddenly above the water level when the hull was relieved from the weight of the masts and spars.

— Assault by a Monkey.—

May and Wife v. Burdett.—Mr. Watson stated that the plaintiff had brought this action to recover damages for a very serious injury inflicted upon the female plaintiff, for which injury the present defendant was responsible. The plaintiff Mr. May was a market-gardener, residing near Hounslow, and the defendant was a captain in a regiment of light-dragoons (17th Lancers) quartered at Hounslow, and was a gentleman of considerable property. He kept an establishment of horses, &c., and among other things he had a large mischievous brute of a monkey. This monkey was in the habit of getting loose and attacking women. On the 2nd of September Mrs. May went into her bedroom, when she saw this monkey, which stood three feet high, in her bedroom. She was going to throw something at it, when it jumped upon her chest and bit her; she contrived to drive it away. In the afternoon of that day Mrs. May went into the yard, when this brute made an attack upon her of the most horrible description, injuring her in such a manner that she was confined to her bed for six weeks, and in all probability would never quite recover. There could be no doubt the defendant was bound to make compensation for the injury, because if a man indulged in the luxury of keeping a ferocious beast he was liable for its acts, for he must take proper care to prevent it doing any mischief. The neighbours had subsequently taken summary vengeance on the animal, and had committed execution upon it.

Mr. Cockburn submitted that this action was not sustained by the evidence. The declaration alleged that the defendant wrongfully kept a certain ferocious and mischievous monkey, he (the defendant) well knowing that it was of a ferocious nature. He would take it as his learned friend had opened it, that the monkey was fera nature. The animal having escaped from the control and keeping of the defendant, he submitted, resumed again the wildness of its nature and was no longer under the care of the defendant, who was then not answerable for any mischief it might do.

Mr. Justice Wightman, however, was clearly of opinion that the action would lie. If a person would keep an animal fera nature, he ought to take care that it did not escape.

Mr. Cockburn, for the defendant, said the monkey was very good
natured unless teased. There was no evidence that the monkey had hurt the plaintiff, though she certainly had been frightened.

Mr. Justice Wightman summed up the case, directing the jury to find a verdict, not upon the statement of counsel, but upon the evidence which they had heard. First, they must consider whether this animal was of a ferocious nature and apt to bite and attack mankind, because a man had a right to keep such a kind of animal if it was tame and good tempered, and of a mild disposition. The next point was, whether the defendant knew that it was of a dangerous character and apt to bite and attack mankind.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 50l.

— MURDER AT LAMMONBY.—A coroner's inquest, adjourned from the 30th ult. returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Jane, wife of William Crosby, the keeper of a small public house at Lammonby, near Penrith, charged with having caused the death of Sarah Ann Crosby, her own child, aged seven and half years. It appeared from the evidence that Mrs. Crosby is a woman of most dissolute character, passionate, and greatly addicted to drinking spirituous liquors, and taking laudanum in large quantities. The murdered child was the greater favourite of the father, and was in the habit of telling him on Saturday nights what her mother had done during the week; and on that account the mother had, from time to time, manifested a most inveterate and inhuman dislike and hatred to her younger child. She frequently most cruelly beat her, and turned the poor child out of doors at bedtime, and kept her out all night, and on several occasions threatened to put an end to the child's existence. In order to carry this barbarous and unnatural resolve into effect, on Tuesday evening, the 28th Jan., she made up a large fire in the kitchen of her own house, with the determination of sacrificing her child in the flames prepared by her own hands. For reasons only known to this wretched woman herself, she stripped off all the child's clothes and hid them in a hole behind the inner door and in the ashmidding, and having done so took the child by its legs and arms, and literally roasted it to death. One side of the face was much burnt, and the eye nearly out, and its breast, and neck, and back were most shockingly burnt. It appears that the child on being held over the fire had turned its head on one side and thrust it forward, and by doing so one side of the face was more burnt than the other, and that she had thrust her breast against the red hot bar, which accounts for the severe burn on that part of the body. The wretched woman then took the child off the fire, and held her on her knee by the fireside till life was nearly extinct, the little innocent faintly asking her other sister for a drink of water. On calling in the neighbours she said that Sarah Ann (the deceased) had set herself on fire while she (the mother) was absent at a farmhouse about two miles off, and made other incredible excuses. A person was sent to the farmhouse to inquire if Jane Crosby had been there that day or evening, when it was ascertained that the tale was a fabrication. Mr. Carrick, the surgeon, was sent for, but on his arrival he found the child in a
state beyond reach of medical aid, and the poor child died about two o'clock next morning. On examining the child's shift it was found to be burnt about the neck and back, but the burnt places had been made with a red hot poker, and the other articles of dress not being visible, suspicion became stronger, especially when the prisoner's former bad conduct was taken into consideration. On trial, the wretched woman was acquitted, the evidence of the elder child, on account of the tenderness of her age, not being deemed safe for a capital conviction.

11. Fire in Chatham Dockyard.—An extensive building, used as a carpenter's shop, with a dockyard school and other adjoining buildings in Chatham Dockyard, was destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered two hours after midnight, and burnt with such fury that the numerous engines on the spot, manned by soldiers, police, and workmen, and well supplied with water, were of no avail in saving any portion of the pile of buildings; but they prevented the Queen, a ship of 110 guns, which was very dangerously situated, from taking fire. The loss is estimated at £15,000 or £20,000.

13. Degradation of Rev. W. G. Ward.—The members of Convocation poured into Oxford at a very early hour, intent upon the great business of the day; and by one o'clock the Theatre of the University was filled. Many men, titled and untitled, well known in public life, were there; amongst them the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Ashley, Lord Sandon, a few more Lords, several Members of Parliament, and a host of reverend gentlemen—some twelve or thirteen hundred in all. Mr. Ward already occupied the "English" rostrum; the Reverend Mr. Oakeley, of Balliol College, by his side.

Some preliminaries over, the Vice-Chancellor stated the business of the Convocation; and Dr. Bliss read the passages from Mr. Ward's book, *The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered*, which formed the basis of the charge against him, as inconsistent with subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. Called upon by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Ward delivered a long speech, by permission, in English. He enlarged upon the difficulties under which he laboured, in speaking before an audience prejudiced against his doctrines, and ill-suited to form a judicial tribunal; and in being limited as to time, though to do justice to his arguments they needed ample development. He contended, that in some part the formularies of the Church must be accepted by all sections of it in a "non-natural" sense; he pointed to the "High Churchmen" and the "Evangelicals" railing against each other, as two parties dividing the whole Church on such disputed matters; and he referred to the withdrawal of the proposed new test, against which a general outcry was raised, as proving that none will consent to be restricted to the "natural" sense in subscribing the Articles. He concluded by handing in a Latin protest against the legality of the proceedings. The speech occupied an hour in the delivery; it was given rapidly, yet with calmness and self-possession, and with all the marks of sincerity, towards the beginning there was
some applause; but Mr. Ward himself repressed it by an appeal to the judicial character of the assemblage. Dr. Grant, of New College, handed in an amendment to the decree of condemnation; censuring the book, but declining to judge the author or his good faith in subscribing the Articles. The Vice-Chancellor said, that no proposition could be received that had not been sanctioned by the Hebdomadal Board. Mr. Denison handed in a protest against the whole proceedings. The Vice-Chancellor put the decree of censure to the vote: there was a perfect roar of "Placet" and "Non placet;" and on a scrutiny, the numbers appeared to be—for the censure, 777; against it, 586.

The Vice-Chancellor next called upon Mr. Ward to say why he should not be degraded. Mr. Ward made a short speech; reminding his hearers that persons who had even gone over to the Church of Rome had not been deprived of their degrees, and that to degrade him, willing to serve the Church of England, and much attached to it, would be harsh. Mr. Ellison, formerly a Fellow of Balliol, opposed the degradation, in a long Latin speech; on the ground that Mr. Ward had not impugned the principal doctrines of religion, and that his personal character was unimpeachable. The motion of degradation was put and carried, by 569 to 511.

The Vice-Chancellor then offered the third proposition, for the condemnation of the Tract XC. There were loud shouts of "Placet" and "Non placet;" when the senior Proctor rose, and interposed the veto of his body, saying, "Nobis Procuratoribus non placet." The veto, which puts a stop to all further proceedings in respect of that proposition, was received with loud cheers and hisses.

— The Convict Dalmas.—In our Vol. for 1844, p. 52, we notice the respite of the above convict, who was found guilty of the dreadful murder of a woman on Battersea Bridge. While under sentence of death at Horsemonger Lane Gaol, Dalmas exhibited either such real or pretended symptoms of insanity, that the Government at the eleventh hour was induced to grant a reprieve for one week, in order that Drs. Monro and Sutherland should have an opportunity of visiting him, and reporting on his state of mind. These gentlemen had two or three lengthened interviews with the prisoner, they entered into the most familiar conversation with him, and noted down very carefully his answers, behaviour, conduct, &c., and in the result came to the conclusion that the prisoner was insane. Dalmas consequently was reprieved during Her Majesty's pleasure; but was afterwards removed to the Millbank prison, previous to his transportation for life. Orders were given to scrutinize the prisoner's conduct, and he was to remain for a month in the prison, under medical surveillance. The result of this investigation was, that Dalmas remained for about six weeks in the Millbank prison, as a convict for one of the penal settlements; when the medical officers confirming his insanity, he was removed from Millbank prison, to Bethlehem Hospital. Since his admission, however, the medical gentlemen of that institution have doubted his insanity; in fact, they have stated, that since his residence in
that establishment, now about eight or nine months, he has exhibited no symptoms of insanity. This circumstance being duly reported to the Secretary of State, the consequence is, that Sir James Graham has issued an order for his removal from Bethlehem to his old quarters at Millbank prison, previous to his commuted sentence being carried into execution. The prisoner will now, consequently, be transported for life to one of the penal settlements.

21. Murder at Hampstead.—A murder, which from many circumstances, and in particular from the coolness and hardihood of the party afterwards convicted, excited the most painful interest, was perpetrated in the footpath leading from Chalk Farm to Belsize Park, in the hamlet of Hampstead.

It appears that about half-past seven o'clock on Friday evening Mr. Hilton, baker, of West End, was proceeding along the Finchley Road, in the direction of the Swiss Cottage, in his cart, when his attention was suddenly attracted by hearing screams of distress and distinct cries of "Murder" proceeding from the direction of the pathway leading towards Belsize Park. At this moment he observed a gentleman of the name of Kilburn, about to take the path in the direction from which the cries proceeded, and at once told him what he had heard, adding, "If you see about it, I will at once drive to the Swiss Cottage, and follow you." Mr. Kilburn proceeded in the direction of the stile above referred to, which was the direct road to his own residence, and on reaching it was horror-stricken at seeing the body of a man lying on the ground on the other side. In alarm he ran back towards the direction from which he had started, crying at the top of his voice "Murder, murder!" His cries reached the ears of Sergeant Fletcher, of the S division, who was on duty near Haverstock Terrace, and who, accompanied by police constable Abbot, 124 S, hastened in the direction of the cries, and shortly after was joined by several other persons from the Swiss Cottage. The body of a man was then discovered about three yards on the Hampstead side of the stile, lying on his face in a pool of blood. He was quite dead, but still warm, and the blood was pouring from a frightful gash inflicted by some sharp instrument over the right eye and temple, and from the back of the skull. Assistance having been procured, the body was placed upon a stretcher and conveyed by the police to the Yorkshire Gray public house. The body was not recognised until the following Sunday, when it was identified as that of Mr. James Delarue, a professor of music, residing in Whittlebury Street, Euston Square. Some days elapsed before any clue was obtained to the perpetrator of the murder, when a young man named Thomas Henry Hocker was apprehended and brought before Mr. Rawlinson the magistrate, of the Mary-le-bonne Police Court. Circumstantial evidence was adduced tending to inculpate the prisoner, and after several remands he was committed for trial. In the meanwhile a coroner's inquest was held, at which much conflicting testimony was produced, and after several adjournments the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder."

As it would tend to little
good purpose to give in this place any abstract of the evidence, the trial will be found in our department of "Law Cases," in a subsequent part of this volume.

MARCH.

2. Destructive Fire at Greenwich.—Shortly before eight o'clock in the evening, a fire, involving the destruction of property to the amount of from $20,000 to $25,000, occurred on the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. E. H. and G. Henderley, patent rope, twine, and canvass manufacturers, East Greenwich. The fire was first found to be burning in the rope-walk at the rear of the factory. Notwithstanding the secluded situation of the premises, assistance in a very short time arrived. A fire engine was kept on the premises, which was soon got to work; the parish engines, the powerful engine from the Royal Dock Yard, and one from the London Fire Brigade were soon on the spot, and a body of Royal Marines 150 in number, whose exertions were of the greatest service. With this ample assistance it was determined to divide the one end of the covered rope-walk from that which was on fire. This was speedily done, and consequently not only was the fire stopped in its progress towards a warehouse, but a very large quantity of flax was saved from the flames. Besides this fortunate preservation, a great quantity of canvass and twine was rescued from the factory, before the fire gained a great ascendancy in that building; at the whole of the valuable machinery fell a prey to the flames.

Vol. LXXXVII.

5. Explosion at Blackwall.—Another terrible explosion occurred on the premises of Mr. Joseph Samuda, the engineer of Blackwall, whose brother and several workmen were killed by an explosion on board the Gipsy Queen in November last; a steam-boiler burst, with great violence, killing three men on the spot, and scalding and wounding eight others, several of whom subsequently died. The engine-house was, in an instant, reduced to a heap of ruins, and the principal part of the materials hurled to a considerable distance. The premises of the Thames Plate-Glass Company's works, the Crown Tavern, and many tenements adjoining, were damaged, the windows and frames being blown out. Portions of the boiler were found in the Plaistow marshes, on the opposite side of the river Lea, about 150 yards from the factory. In the same place the body of one of the sufferers, which had been blown across the creek, was picked up in a mutilated condition. It is believed that he was on the top of the boiler, and in the act of easing the safety valve, when the explosion took place. Every man in the engine-house was killed or wounded. Pieces of iron and utensils were blown about in every direction, and it is said that 5,000 panes of glass have been shattered in the neighbouring houses. The wounded men were, as soon as possible, conveyed to the London Hospital or the Dreadnought Hospital-ship. A Coroner's Inquest was held, which was several times adjourned; when it appeared that the boiler was made less than two years previous, and was used for a
short time in Waterman steamboat No. 11, but was found not to produce enough steam for the vessel; that Mr. Samuda purchased it about six weeks ago, and that this was the first time it had been connected with the engine; that on the morning of the accident the engine could only be made to work very slowly; and Lowe the foreman caused a pole with a nail driven into the end to be so placed under the lever of the safety valve as almost entirely to prevent its action, thereby creating an enormous pressure of steam within the boiler, and causing the explosion to occur a quarter of an hour after. The boiler was a low pressure one, put to a high pressure use. The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Lowe; who was acquitted on trial.

8. Explosion at Algiers.—The Aekbar of Algiers relates a frightful disaster which occurred in this French conquest on the 8th inst. "About a quarter after ten at night, a loud explosion was heard in the direction of the Marine establishment at Algiers; this was followed by another loud explosion, and by successive detonations, like the firing of a broadside from a ship of war. The inhabitants of Algiers rushed in alarm to the spot; where they found the light of the lighthouse extinguished, and a scene of ruin and desolation. A portion of the casemated rampart between the old Spanish town called Pignon, and the post and the houses built against this rampart, were only a heap of ruins; from which mutilated persons, covered with blood and dust, were extricating themselves. The pavilion, inhabited by Commandant Palard, Sub-Director of the Artillery, and the buildings inhabited by companies of artillery workmen and pontonniers, had been carried away. The explosion, which caused these disasters, had taken place in the two magazines, separated from each other by the ditch at the foot of the old Spanish town, upon which the lighthouse stands. Considerable injury was done in the port, and especially on the Bouberak, by numerous stones thrown to a distance of two hundred metres. In the buildings there are killed forty-three artillery workmen, ten artillerymen, thirty-one pontonniers, and two workmen of the second company; there were, besides, thirty wounded. Serjeant Major Denot, his wife, who was pregnant, and a child, perished. The Controleur d'Armes, Pirom, died after undergoing amputation of the leg. Five other non-commissioned officers were crushed to death in the ruins. The Commandant of Artillery, Palard, was killed under the ruins of his house, which was almost levelled to the ground by the violence of the explosion. Close to the pavilion occupied by M. Palard was the house of M. Segretier, Director of the Port, who had at the time about twenty persons in his drawing-room. Madame Segretier, hearing her child cry, left her guest to go into the room where the child was; and as she was returning to the salle-a-manger to give directions for tea, the explosion took place, and she was buried in the ruins of the house; one roof of which was spared—namely that which she had quitted, and in which the company was assembled.

12. William Austin.—Writ de Lunatico Inquirendo.—A Commission de lunatico inquirendo was opened before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, at the Sheriff's Court.
Red Lion Square, to inquire into the state of mind of William Austin, late of the city of Milan, but now residing at Blacklands House, Chelsea, gentleman.

The subject of the inquiry was Mr. William Austin, a gentleman about forty years of age, but of limited means, his property consisting of about 4,000£ invested in the funds. He had, at one time, excited some interest, being adopted by the late Queen Caroline as her son, and his property was the proceeds of a legacy from her. Mr. Austin, when first attacked with this infirmity, was residing at Milan. The time when he was first afflicted with loss of mind occurred as far back as the year 1830; but at this inquiry it was not deemed necessary to go farther back than the year 1841, at which period Mr. Austin was an inmate of the Hospice de Santé at Milan. The unfortunate gentleman was brought into court. He was attired in a long rifle-green great coat, thickly trimmed with fur, with a cap en suite, red and black cross-bar trousers, and a similar waistcoat. In height he is about five feet six inches, and rather stoutly made. He is a good-looking man, with a most intellectual countenance, and having a remarkably high forehead. In his hand he held a small piece of grape-vine stick, which he kept twirling round, totally unconscious of all that was passing. The Commissioner spoke to him three or four times, but he took not the slightest notice. He, however, on the bidding of the keeper, stood or sat down, but beyond that all with him was a blank. On the Commission giving the order for him to withdraw, he followed the keeper out as docile as a lamb.

The jury immediately returned a verdict "That William Austin was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his affairs, and had been so since the 15th of September, 1841."

13. CORONER’S INQUEST.—Sudden Death of Professor Daniell.—An inquest was held in the Council Chamber of the Royal Society, Somerset House, on the body of Mr. Daniell, Professor of Chemistry, King's College, and Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, aged 55, whose death took place under the following distressing circumstances.

Mr. W. Bowman, assistant surgeon to the King's College Hospital, sworn.—I am a surgeon residing in Golden Square, and was present at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Society this afternoon at twenty minutes past four o'clock. I was seated opposite Professor Daniell, deceased, in this room—the Council Room of the Royal Society. Professor Daniell had given a lecture at the King's College between three and four o'clock. When he came in to the Society he appeared in perfect health; but shortly after, his eyes became fixed, and his breathing deep and laborous. I exclaimed, "Professor Daniell is surely in a fit," and immediately every one got up to render assistance. His neckcloth was untied and he was brought to the window. His breathing became more and more difficult, and there was a great fulness of the vessels of the head. Then, with the concurrence of the medical gentlemen present, I opened the jugular vein. The blood flowed freely. The opening was subsequently closed, as he appeared to be rapidly sinking. He died immediately, in less than five mi-
mutes from the first attack. He never uttered a word, nor was there any convulsion; in my opinion, he died of apoplexy. He was plethoric. In all probability a pre-existing cause was in the system, perhaps in the brain. He had closed his lectures five minutes before his time, because, as he told the students, he had to attend a meeting of the Council of the Royal Society.

Professor Owen fully corroborated the above evidence, adding that deceased's death was caused by a violent stroke of apoplexy. His cravat was not tight. He had a full short neck, which betrayed the usual character of a tendency to apoplexy.

Mr. Bowman.—He was a most temperate man, and, for the last two years, had not tasted wine or alcohol. He also avoided, as much as possible, animal food, in consequence of having had a spitting of blood. He had been, during his whole life, a most temperate person in all his habits.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased died of apoplexy. For a further account of this eminent philosopher, see our Obituary.

14. Coroner's Inquest—Homeopathy.—The inquest on the body of Mr. H. Cordwell, solicitor, aged 29, was resumed at the Blue Boar, Tavistock Street, before Mr. Wakley, M.P.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was strongly impressed with the efficacy of the homoeopathic system, and had put himself under the care of a professor of that science—the following selection from the evidence will show the method of treatment.

Elizabeth Buddrey stated that the deceased would not drink anything but cold spring water. He refused some arrowroot which she offered to him; saying that he was ordered to take nothing but cold water and the medicine prescribed for him. Dr. Curie came to see the deceased on Monday, about the middle of the day. The deceased used to take a teaspoonful of his medicine every four hours. He did not take any food. Dr. Curie sent a powder for the deceased on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The powder was mixed with water, and Dr. Curie desired that it might be administered in teaspoonfuls. The deceased was at that time very weak. He used to complain of violent perspirations. He used also to expectorate blood. Even while witness was with him he appeared to change for the worse, for his eyes assumed a glassy appearance. He did not appear anxious to have any medical gentleman but Dr. Curie to attend him. He did not taste food the whole of that time. Whenever witness spoke to him about taking so much cold water, he said that it was very refreshing, and he was ordered to take nothing else. He said that he would comply with the rules laid down by his medical attendant as his life was at stake. When Dr. Curie was with him in presence of witness he desired the deceased to continue the medicine and the spring water.

Mr. Wakley.—Can you remember the exact words he said?

Witness.—I think I do. He said, "Nurse, continue the medicines for Mr. Cordwell, and also give him the spring water as usual." Witness asked him if the water might have the chill off, or have a piece of toast put into it. Dr. Curie said "No." Witness then said that it was too bad to give a sick man nothing but water. Dr.
Curie then said that she might take the chill off it.

Mary Griffiths stated, that she was a widow, and was engaged as a nurse to Mr. Cordwell. She had not been a nurse before that time. Witness went to nurse deceased at four o'clock on Monday evening, and continued to attend him until the Friday following at half-past eight o'clock. No one else but witness was in attendance on him. He did not take any food during the whole time that witness was in attendance upon him. There was nothing put into the cold spring water that he drank. He got still weaker while witness was there. He always refused to take food, saying that it was against the doctor's orders. Dr. Curie used to visit him, and on the occasion of one of these visits, Mr. Cordwell asked Dr. Curie how long he was to remain in that state. Witness understood this observation to refer to the length of time that he had been kept without food. Dr. Curie said, "About two days longer." No person offered him food while witness was there. Cant say whether Miss Sharpe did so. On Friday morning the deceased was so weak that Dr. Curie ordered him to have some toast in his water. Witness left at half-past eight o'clock on Friday evening.

By a juror.—He did not eat the toast that had been put in the water.

Mrs. Longstaffe said that she gave the deceased, by the desire of Dr. Curie, who came on Sunday, one spoonful of beef-tea.

Mr. Wakley.—What did you say?—One teaspoonful of beef-tea.

Mr. Wakley.—Are you sure you are quite correct?—Yes.

Mr. Mills (to the Deputy-Coro-
pursued by Dr. Roots and Mr. Headland, but took all they ordered him to take. He had brandy, wine, champagne, arrowroot, and chicken broth, in fact everything that could be supposed to stimulate his stomach. He had arrowroot and beef-tea alternately every four hours.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"The jury are of opinion, that Henry Cordwell died from exhaustion, caused by loss of blood from the intestinal canal, produced by natural disease: and in complying with what the jury believe to be their bounden duty, in returning their verdict in strict accordance with the sworn evidence of the medical gentlemen who have been called as witnesses, the jury cannot refrain from expressing the strongest feelings of disgust and indignation, at hearing it proved by the testimony of the nurses, that the afflicted gentleman had been cruelly exposed to a system of starvation, while in a state of the most extreme debility, during, at least, ten days previous to his death; he having, during that long time, been allowed nothing but cold water, by the advice of his medical attendant."

17. Fatal Accident at Exeter.—A serious accident befel several of the inmates of the Female Penitentiary, Holloway Street. A Sub-Committee of Governors sat at the house of the Institution, in order to give the proper directions for repairs. It was requisite that a grate in the laundry should be inspected, and a superintending female being apprized of this, said to the inmates then at work in the laundry, twenty-one in number, "Go in," meaning that they should remove to another part of the house. Thinking it was only for a few minutes, one of them said, "Let us go in here," meaning and pointing to a small room called a closet, in which tubs, &c., when not in use were deposited, and the whole did so accordingly. A short time only had elapsed, when the most appalling cries and appeals for assistance were heard from within, and the gentlemen and tradesmen instantly proceeding to ascertain the cause, found that the floor of the room had given way, and that twenty of the unfortunates were immersed in the pestilential contents of an ancient cess-pit underneath; the other supporting herself on a part of the floor still remaining. By great exertions of those present all were dragged out; but five had perished from injuries and the pestilential effluvia of the place, and the other fifteen suffered greatly. The house was an ancient mansion, and this cesspool had been so long covered in, as to escape discovery, when the house was turned to its present purpose.

A Monster Bell.—The restoration of York Minster is now completed. In the year 1830*, a religious fanatic, named Martin, set fire to the Minster, when nearly the whole of the interior of the choir was destroyed. Shortly after its restoration, a second (accidental) fire in the belfry destroyed the nave. The whole has been again restored to its pristine beauty under Mr. Sidney Smirke, at a cost of nearly 90,000l., which sum was raised by subscription. A separate fund was subscribed for a bell, which was intended to exceed in vastness anything of the

* See our Volume for that year.
kind in this country. The bell was cast by Messrs. Mears, who prepared seventeen tons of metal, and ran it in seven minutes and a half; it took fourteen days' cooling before it could be uncovered, and is a most perfect specimen of gigantic casting. It weighs nearly thirteen tons, and with the stock sixteen tons, and is nine feet six inches in height; the clapper, which is of wrought iron, weighs four hundred weight. It is to be rung with two wheels, fourteen feet diameter each, and will require twelve men to ring it. The committee having consented that it should be exhibited to the public before its removal to its destination, it was removed to the Baker Street, Bazaar, when it took fifteen horses to move "Great Peter of York" from the foundry in Whitechapel Road to the place of exhibition.

20. Destructive Fire at Liverpool.—The valuable and extensive manufactory, or laboratory, in connexion with the Apothecaries' Hall, was destroyed by fire; the Hall itself, a large and handsome building, the public department of which is probably one of the finest in the country, narrowly escaped. From the nature of the property the fire burnt with great fury. The story in which it broke out was filled with an immense quantity of castor oil, almond oil, and balsam of capivi, all highly inflammable substances. In the top story there was a large quantity of empty castor oil packing-cases, whilst the other stories contained a vast variety of chemicals and drugs more or less inflammable. The flames, in consequence, progressed with the greatest rapidity and intensity. The fire first presented the appearance of a column of dense black smoke, and then, as if by a simultaneous movement, the flames burst forth from every window—almost in a second the whole building was in a blaze. The loss is estimated at 50,000£.

21. Diocesan Court of Inquiry.—Case of Rev. F. S. Monckton.—A court of inquiry was held at Doctors' Commons, and continued by adjournment over some period, to investigate charges of gross immorality, preferred against the Reverend Frederick Smith Monckton, perpetual curate of St. Peter's, West Hackney, by Mr. Sheldrick, a parishioner. This was the first court held under the Church Discipline Act. The principal charges against Mr. Monckton consisted in the allegation of undue familiarity with his female servants, indecorous conversation and manners, and intemperance. He had, in 1843, three servants—Sarah Huggins, aged twenty-three, Ann Day, aged twenty-one, and Fanny Froude; Fanny Froude seems afterwards to have been replaced by Susan Huggins, aged twenty-one. The witnesses in support of the charge were Mr. and Mrs. Williams, the master and matron of the National School in the parish; Fanny Froude, the discharged servant; a Mrs. Smith; Mr. William Ivers, a proctor's clerk and one of the school committee; and Mr. Rayson, another member of the committee. According to some of the witnesses, Mr. Monckton was constantly in the kitchen, where he took his meals. Sarah Huggins filled, in many respects, the place of mistress of the house. On Christmas Day, 1843, Mr. and Mrs. Williams were at the Parsonage-house. Mr. Monckton went out to dinner, but told Sarah to
act as mistress of the ceremonies in his absence. She was dressed like a lady; Ann Day was dressed like her, and they quarrelled for the head of the table. When Mr. Monckton came back from dinner, he was violently drunk and boisterous. He tried to throw Mr. Williams on the floor. He sang "The Old English Gentleman;" and to imitate the old gentleman's dying, he threw himself on the ground. Mr. Williams gave some curious evidence. He said that he and his wife were obliged to go to the parsonage-house on business. They had frequently dined in the kitchen with Mr. Monckton and his servants. They all sat at the table together, on a perfect equality. Sarah Huggins seemed Mr. Monckton's favourite. Ribald jests were constantly passing between Mr. Monckton and his servants. His conversation had a general tendency to ribaldry. Mr. Monckton would frequently cry out, in the presence of his maids, "All realities—no formalities—dull you can never be." In April 1844, witness and his wife went together to the parsonage and complained of Mr. Monckton's improper conduct with his servants. He was very angry, and said that no one had a right to interfere with him or his household. After this dispute Mr. Monckton had asked witness and his wife to stay supper, which invitation they had accepted. The maids supped with them, and all joined in the prevailing jocularity. Supper over, rum was introduced, and two glasses were mixed. Witness drank with Mr. Monckton, and the women out of the other glass. Mr. Monckton had proposed a toast, "To their better understanding," which they all drank; and another, "Here's to the waitress's good health,"—meaning thereby one of the girls who had assisted in serving them. Sarah Huggins left Mr. Monckton's house in August last, and went to lodge at Gravesend; there she gave birth to twins, who did not survive. She passed as the wife of a sailor. Mr. Monckton visited her during her confinement, as her brother.

For the defence Mr. Monckton's counsel entirely denied all the charges against his client, treating them as fabrications got up by Williams and his wife. He showed that Mr. Monckton had courted inquiry, which would have been madness had he not been conscious of innocence. It was admitted that sometimes Mr. Monckton remained in the kitchen, when his shoes were dirty with gardening; but he did not dine with the servants. He had kept up a local custom which he learned in Northumberland, of giving merrymakings to his servants on Christmas and New Year's Days. He smoked, but only for a phthisical tendency, to which his family were subject. Evidence in exculpation was adduced. Sarah Huggins was herself sworn and examined. She altogether contradicted the evidence given by Mrs. Williams and her husband as to Mr. Monckton's indecorous behaviour to his servants; totally denying all improper familiarity whatever on her master's part. She accused Mrs. Williams herself of singing indecent songs while Mr. Monckton was away. Fanny Froude was dirty and dishonest, and had been discharged on witness's complaint. Sarah admitted that she had had twins; but she emphatically declared that Mr. Monckton was not
the father; she was bound by an oath not to divulge the real father's name. When Mr. Monckton visited her at Gravesend it was at her repeated and urgent request; he came as a clergyman, and his conversation was entirely spiritual. She never called him her brother.

At a subsequent sitting, further evidence, exculpatory of the reverend gentleman, and inculpatory of the character and motives of the principal witnesses against him, was adduced. Several witnesses of rank and character were also called to give evidence of the general propriety of the behaviour of the accused. After an interval for consideration of the evidence, the Commissioners promulgated the following report to the Bishop:

"That the evidence adduced in support of the charges of fornication, and of taking indecent liberties with divers women, was not sufficiently strong to justify further proceedings; and that any further proceedings would not be warranted by justice, and that for that reason they reported that there was no further occasion for proceeding on those charges. 2. That there was not sufficient grounds for further proceedings on the charge of drunkenness. 3. That the conduct of Mr. Monckton with regard to the females resident in his family, and especially with regard to Sarah Huggins, was degrading to him as a clergyman of the Church of England, and had produced great scandal in the Church; and that conduct and misdemeanor having brought great scandal on the Church, was a sufficient ground for further proceedings against Mr. Monckton."

The Commission was then dissolved.

The promoter and the defendant having both submitted to the decision of the Bishop of London, further proceedings were unnecessary, and the reverend defendant was suspended from performing his clerical functions at St. Peter's for twelve months.

22. Fatal Explosion.—In the afternoon the neighbourhood of Limehouse, Stepney, and Poplar was much alarmed by an explosion of a most fearful character, which took place in the manufactury belonging to Messrs. Robeson and Highams, patent signal light manufacturers, near Poplar. It appears that five or six persons were employed in the shop—a long range of shedding, one story in height—in the manufacture of the signal lights; that one of them by accident fell from a shelf on to a stove used for the purpose of warming the building, and that it exploded with terrific violence. Engines having arrived and put out the fire, the ruins were searched, and the bodies of a fine young girl and a young man, named Henry Jones, were found among the rubbish.

25. Brecon—Trial for Murder.—Thomas Thomas was tried for the murder of David Lewis, a Cardiganshire butter merchant, near Trecastle. The following is an outline of the evidence adduced:—The gatekeeper at Trecastle turnpike deposed to being awakened, on the night of the 6th of December, by the sobbing of a little boy, son of deceased, at the gate with two carts, and gathered from him that he had lost his father; and not perfectly understanding Welch, took him into the house until a waggon with two men came up, who proceeded about a quarter of a mile further, when they found the body of the de-
ceased lying by the side of the road. They detached a horse from the train, and galloped back to Trecastle to give the alarm. It was proved by a surgeon that death had been produced by a pistol bullet, which had entered just behind the left ear, passing through the brain, and lodging against the opposite side of the skull. The pockets of the deceased were untouched, with the exception of an inner money-pocket, which was empty, and his watch was left.

The son of the deceased, a boy about twelve years of age, deposed that on entering the town of Brecon on Friday night, his father called to do business at the barrack canteen; and while he, the boy, stayed with the carts at the gate, the prisoner came up and asked where the owner was. They left town about eight o'clock in the evening, and when about three miles on the Trecastle road, the prisoner got out of a waggon on the road, and bargained with the deceased for a ride to Trecastle in one of his carts. They all walked part of the way to warm themselves, and afterwards the deceased, assisted by prisoner, put the boy into one of the carts, and covered him up with straw and sacking, when he fell asleep, and was only awoke by the cart stopping at the toll-gate. Other evidence, connecting the prisoner with the crime, was given, and the jury found him "Guilty." He was executed at Brecon on the 10th of April.

28. EXECUTION OF JOHN TAWELL. — John Tawell, the particulars of whose crime will be found in an early part of this Chronicle, (Jan. 1.) and whose trial and conviction for the murder of Sarah Hart will be given in our department of Law Cases, this morning suffered death at Aylesbury. The intense interest which had been excited by the mystery in which the deed was enveloped, by the respectability and the profession of the accused, and by his firm and unshrinking bearing, as well before as after his conviction, still existed; but the crowd assembled round the scaffold was very small, owing partly to the distance of Aylesbury from London, and partly to a persuasion that the convict would, after all, not be executed. After the sentence had been passed, the first shock being over, Tawell resumed the firm and quiet deportment which characterizes the sect to which he had attached himself, and applied himself to the exercises of religion with diligence, but without any marks of terror or disturbance; and he still steadily denied his guilt. The arrangement of his affairs occupied much of his time, and were treated with an acuteness and accuracy of memory which seemed sharpened by the circumstances in which he was placed. The chaplain and the governor of the prison sat up with him during the night previous to his execution; he listened to the exhortations of the former with acquiescence, and frequently prayed earnestly. Upon being reminded of a promise he had made to leave some written statement behind, he said he had forgotten it, but if he had he would do so; and he then calmly sat down and wrote, in an undisturbed hand, a statement which, when communicated to the authorities after execution, proved to be, not the denial of a man conscious of perfect innocence, nor the exculpation of one involved in inexplicable circumstances, which convert a fortuitous event into de-
iberate crime, but an open avowal of his guilt, not only of the actual murder, but of a previous unsuccessful attempt. It would seem from this document that he was not actuated to commit this deed by any pecuniary motives, as seemed to be the bearing of the evidence,—that he did not grudge Mrs. Hart the pittance he allowed her,—but that he lived in perpetual dread of his connexion with her becoming known to his wife. He imagined there was but one way to relieve himself from all his apprehensions, viz., by destroying her. The wicked course of his previous life had rendered his conscience callous to the sense of crime, and apparently a conceit of his own cleverness blinded him to all the probabilities of discovery. It is a strange example of human inconsistency, that, conscious of his guilt, and with the confession of it actually in writing, Tawell still maintained the same unmoved appearance of innocence and rectitude, and performed his devotions with the air of a martyr. On the morning appointed for his execution, a mob of from 2,000 to 3,000 people assembled before the Town Hall, before which the gallows had been arranged. Shortly before eight o'clock the wretched criminal was brought forward by the officials; he still maintained the same calm, submissive demeanour, and prayed earnestly. All the preparations being completed, the bolt was withdrawn, and the murderer, after severe sufferings, paid the penalty the law exacts. He wore the usual dress of a member of the Society of Friends.

The life of John Tawell exhibits a course of systematic depravity, sustained by the greatest caution and great acuteness. Having as a youth led a life of concealed profligacy, he was convicted nearly twenty-five years ago of having a forged Bank of England note in his possession, and sentenced to transportation. He owed his escape from the gallows on this occasion to the well-known repugnance of the Society of Friends to the depriving a human being of life under any circumstances; he was therefore permitted to plead guilty to this minor charge, to avoid the possible consequences of a series of forgeries on the Uxbridge Bank. In Australia his intelligence and good conduct induced the authorities to grant him a ticket of leave, and finally emancipation. He took a shop in Sydney, and carried on a lucrative business as a chemist, combining with the sale of drugs the fatal knowledge of their properties and uses. By a series of successful speculations he became rich, and at the end of fifteen years left Sydney, a prosperous man. His outward conduct during this period must have been satisfactory, since he appears not only to have gained the good will of the authorities, but the respect of those who transacted business with him. Since his conviction, however, stories have been circulated, showing that this decent exterior veiled a total deficiency of morality and principle. It has even been rumoured that his partner and his first wife died at Sydney under circumstances strongly suggestive of poison; these rumours, however, have been denied with every appearance of truth. On his return to England he settled in the neighbourhood from which he had been expatriated, and most of the residents, thinking his early crime
had been cancelled by years of rectitude, received him cordially. He also attempted to reconcile himself to the Society of Friends, of which, before his transportation, he had been a member; that cautious body, however, refused to receive one once marked with the brand of infamy. Tawell, however, affected their dress, used their phraseology, subscribed to their schools, and in every external circumstance sought to identify himself with their body. He married for his second wife a lady of that society, of most respectable family and character, who thereon was also expelled from their communion: this unfortunate lady lived to see her husband expiate his crimes on the scaffold; and it is due to Tawell to say that much of his anxiety to conceal his guilt to the last (and, if we believe his confession, even the crime that led to his death) originated from an undeviating desire to retain this lady's faith in his integrity. Tawell during his residence at Berkhamstead built schools, founded savings' banks, and promoted many schemes of benevolence; was a subscriber to the Hall of Commerce, the Jerusalem Coffee-house, and other mercantile establishments. Upon the whole, a respectable garb, sedate demeanour, and outward benevolence, have seldom concealed a more wicked and unprincipled heart.

30. Demolition of the Fleet Prison.—The demolition of the Fleet Prison is now in progress, the materials having been sold by auction. The building now destroyed was erected after the burning of its predecessor in the Gordon riots of 1780, this having succeeded the edifice destroyed in the great conflagration of 1666. About three years ago an Act was passed to abolish imprisonment for debt in the Fleet and Marshalsea prisons, and soon afterwards both were closed, and the prisoners were removed to the Queen's Bench Prison. Among the removals from the Fleet were two men who had been incarcerated upwards of thirty years, and who are still living in the prison on the other side of the water! There are now fewer persons confined for debt in the Queen's Prison, including those formerly sent to the two closed prisons, than some years ago were incarcerated in one—and the late Act abolishing imprisonment on executions for debts not exceeding 20L., has not only thinned the metropolitan prisons, but has, according to a recently issued report of Captain Williams, the prison inspector, been of great practical benefit in the northern division of England. The earliest mention of the Fleet Prison occurs in the reign of Richard I., but up to the sixteenth century nothing is known of its history. The prison was burnt by the followers of Wat Tyler. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the records of the Fleet became suddenly filled with matters of the deepest interest in connexion with the religious martyrs of the reigns of Elizabeth and Mary, and the political prisoners of the Star Chamber in the reign of Charles I. It appears that the prison was used for the confinement of debtors from the thirteenth century.

31. Murder in St. Giles's.—Another murder, which, following close upon those already recorded, kept the metropolis at this time in a state of great excitement, was committed in George Street, St. Giles's. Between ten and eleven
o'clock, a man meanly dressed, accompanied by a female of bad character named Ann Tape, alias Mary Brothers, engaged a bedroom for the night at a miserable lodging-house in George Street; they had not entered the room many minutes before they were heard quarrelling; a servant, entering to interfere, saw the man striking his companion; and he then ran away. The woman fell on the floor, and it was found that she had been stabbed in many places. She died in a few minutes. The murder had been effected with a carving-knife, which was left in the body; and six wounds were discovered in the woman's neck and breast; one passed from the back of the neck completely through to the front, and another was very deep. After some search, James Connor was arrested by the police, committed and tried at the Central Criminal Court; when it appeared that the murder was coolly premeditated, the carving-knife having been purchased at a cutler's on the same evening, and the criminal was heard to threaten some violence to the woman, who was his paramour. Connor appears to have been a mere brute, and perfectly insensible to his crime and his fate.

—Disastrous Encounter with a Slaver.—Letters received from the coast of Africa mention another unsuccessful attempt to capture a notorious slave-vessel:—

"On the 12th of this month, (January,) Lieutenant Lodwick, (the first lieutenant of the war-steamer Growler,) who had been away some time cruising in the pinnace, on the look-out for slavers off this place, (the Growler having left to go down to Gallinas,) which he was guarding during our absence, fell in with a felucca, which, on seeing the pinnace, hove to; and of course Lieutenant Lodwick thought, as she might have got away if she had chosen, she would show no resistance. When the pinnace, however, was within thirty yards, they observed a whole range of muskets fore and aft the felucca; after this Lieutenant Lodwick cheered his men on to get up to her before she discharged this fearful battery; but no sooner was the cheer out, than the felucca opened on the boat. This was a staggerer for the poor boat; but fortunately this time they fired too high (the felucca had now filled, and was going just as fast as the boat could pull). Lieutenant Lodwick now returned this with a round shot, and 180 balls in a bag. In the first volley from the felucca, the rim of Lieutenant Lodwick's hat was shot through; but their second volley told with mortal effect; two men were shot dead, and Lieutenant Lodwick and two men severely wounded — Lieutenant Lodwick having been struck on the left knee and thigh. This left the pinnace with so few men, that having had six of its oars shot away, it was obliged to leave the field. We picked the boat up standing towards the Gallinas. I am happy to say Lieutenant Lodwick is reported out of danger, and that he will also save his leg; the other two men are doing well. Captain Buckle has represented to the Commodore, in glowing terms, the gallantry of Lieutenant Lodwick on this occasion. The boat and gear were literally riddled. There were about seventy men on board this felucca; and the crew of a prize, captured a short time since, say that she is commanded by an Englishman, the
crew consisting of English, French, and Americans. She was here about four months ago, and chased by every vessel on the coast, but always got clear." This felucca was soon after captured by a war steamer, and bore evident marks of the conflict with the pinnace. Lieutenant Lodwick was promoted for his gallantry.

APRIL.

Her Majesty’s Yacht, Fairy. —This beautiful little vessel, built of iron, by Ditchburn and Mare, is 145 feet in length, and 21 feet breadth of beam, and 260 tons burden, fitted with oscillating engines. On her trial on the river this handsome vessel distanced all the other steamers on their progress, and is propelled with an astonishing degree of speed, decidedly far exceeding the greatest ever yet obtained by the screw propeller. When opposite the measured nautical mile in Long Reach, the speed of the Fairy was calculated, and found to be, after ten trials, above thirteen knots on the average reckoning, and against wind and with the tide upwards of fifteen statute miles per hour. The engines, by Messrs. John Penn and Son, are two of 64-horse power each, making 48 strokes per minute, and causing by the aid of the cog wheel attached to them 240 revolutions of the screw propeller in the same period of time. The draught of the Fairy is four feet four inches forward, and five feet four inches aft, and the height of the principal cabin five feet two inches, and altogether very commodious and suitable for the purpose for which she has been built.

Railway Accidents.—The total number of accidents on railways, reported to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, for the quarter ending April 1, 1845, was thirty-nine, being twenty-two deaths and seventeen injuries.

1. Civil War in Switzerland. —A telegraphic despatch announcing a sanguinary battle in Switzerland greatly astonished the English public, who, little interested in the dogmatical squabbles of the Continentals, and not hearing of any muster of opposing armies, or any of the pomp and circumstance of war, were in no way prepared for the bringing a question of theology to such a bloody arbitration. No accounts at all worthy of credit could be obtained, but the following letter from the correspondence of the Times London journal probably gives the most rational summary of the event.

"At Lucerne, I did not fail to visit the scenes of the late events, that is, not only those in the immediate vicinity—such as the Gutsch, which is a considerable height overhanging the city and the Emmen-bridge, (where the first attack was repulsed by a battery of four cannon,) but also the villages of Littau and Malters, the latter about six miles from Lucerne, where the principal action took place, (if it may be called an action,) as the refugees and free corps had thirty-three men killed there, besides nearly all their artillery horses, so that the guns could not be removed further, and the further retreat being then cut off, the whole of that column of about 500 or 500 men was taken by the Lucerne militia, and their allies of the small cantons.

"First of all, as to the numbers of the aggressors: General Sonnenberg, in his report, estimates them at 6,000 men, while other accounts, since published, make them amount to 8,000, but the former appears to me more probable. Out of that number it is supposed there might be from 1,200 to 1,500 Lucerne refugees, enemies to the Jesuits, and to the present government, and the remain-
der were all volunteers from the cantons Argau, Basle-country, Berne, Zurich, Thurgau, and St. Gall; besides, it is said, a number from the neighbouring German states, making up altogether a motley assemblage of men, without organization, discipline, commissariat, or previous knowledge of each other or of their officers. How could such a band expect to succeed against a well organized force, armed in defence of their own country, and commanded by an able and experienced officer? The answer is easy: the refugees deceived themselves, as such men always do, and deceived the volunteers into a belief that the population of Lucerne (town and country) would immediately rise in their favour and assist them in overthrowing the government. But they soon found out their error, and got discouraged when they were first repulsed at the Emmen-bridge, and next morning dislodged from the heights of the Gutsch, where some had penetrated, having crossed the bridge at Littau. Thence a column retreated upon Malter at night, expecting to be able to take some rest and food, having made a long march of about 30 or 36 miles since entering the frontiers, and being completely knocked up; instead of which, they found there two or three companies of riflemen, securely posted in the houses, where they could not be reached, and who were able to kill men and horses, and take the guns, as I stated before.

"You will now understand at once the nature of this short campaign; no regular fighting as between two bodies of men opposed to each other, but only two or three skirmishes, which accounts for the very small loss in killed and wounded, which had been so enormously exaggerated at first. Of the refugees and free corps, not more than fifty or sixty are known to have been killed in action, and their wounded now at Lucerne amount to about the same number. It is said, however, and probably true, that a much larger number was cut off in their retreat, and thrown into the Emme, the Reuss, and other rivers by the Landsturm, or armed peasantry, and the excuse for this is only to be found in the violence of a civil war. As to the troops of Lucerne and its allies, it is positively asserted that their loss was not more than ten killed, and about twenty wounded, which sufficiently confirms what I have said above about the nature of the fighting, and the absence of all serious contest.

"If the loss in killed and wounded in action was but small, even on the part of the vanquished, their loss in prisoners was enormous, and would be shameful to them if they had been taken on the field of battle (had there been a field of battle); but they were mostly picked up in the retreat by the Landsturm; great numbers had thrown away their arms, and all were sinking under fatigue and exhaustion. I was informed at Lucerne that they amount in all to more than 1,200, who are kept in three or four churches, old towers, and other public buildings. The chief magistrate I have previously mentioned told me that the Lucerne government were anxious to send away the greater part of these prisoners as soon as possible, and that they hoped to get rid of 1,200 in the course of a short time. But I believe, from other sources, that they are negotiating with the different cantons, to which the prisoners belong, in order to obtain some indemnity for the heavy expenses incurred by Lucerne, and that they hold the captives as a security, which gives them a better chance in the prosecution of their claim."

The following circular was addressed to the different cantons by the Government of Lucerne:

"Dear and Faithful Confederates,—As we anticipated in the letter which we addressed on March 28th to the federal directory, the enemies of legal order of every kind in our common country have dared to raise afresh the standard of insurrection and anarchy. On the evening of March 30th, armed bands, arriving from different parts of Switzerland, who had assembled under the eyes of the Grand Council of Argau, for the purpose of making a hostile incursion into our canton, passed the frontier in great numbers, and occupied several communes. They got into movement in the early part of the morning of the 31st, turned the positions where troops were assembled, and attempted to obtain possession of the town of Lucerne by a sudden attack. Although they experienced heavy loss near the bridge of the Emme, where they could not force a passage, they succeeded in passing the river near Littau, where our troops were obliged to retire before their superior force; and it was in this way that the column of the insurgents which fought in that direction was able to penetrate into a faubourg of Lucerne, and, by oc-
ocupying the road to Basle, to impede considerably the communications between our troops. The attack on the bridge of the Emmer not having succeeded, the greatest part of the insurgents' artillery remained placed near this point. The bands which had forced the passage near Littau, remained all the night of March 31st at their place in the Basle faubourg. On the morning of April 1st, the contingents of Uri and Zug having entered the towns, the insurgents were attacked on different sides, repulsed beyond Littau, and dispersed. The rest of these hordes, on the night of March 31st, passed the Emmer near Malters, with the greater part of the artillery; but in this commune some companies of regular troops and the Landsturm gave them such a reception, that after a combat of several hours their flight became general. A bridge was occupied, and all the artillery which was to pass that road was taken. A detachment of cavalry succeeded in escaping. The park of artillery which was seized is composed of two 12-pounder howitzers of Argau, two ditto of Basle (country), one 4-pounder gun of Berne, ditto of Argau, one cannon of a bore and origin not possible to be indicated, two caissons of shells of Basle (country), one ditto of Argau, two ditto for 6-pounders, and one waggon of Congreve rockets; in addition, a great quantity of arms, several colours, and a number of troop and artillery horses fell into our power. Some hundreds of prisoners were taken, and several hundred others of those buccaneers paid for their crime with their life either during the combat or the rout. Pursued on all sides by the Landsturm, they fled unceasingly during the whole day of April 1st towards the frontiers of the canton. It is thus that, visibly protected by Divine Providence, and assisted by our faithful confederates, we gained a decisive victory over the enemies of legal order, whom other members of the confederation have seconded with perjury and treason, and who had thus attempted a second time to spread over our canton all the horrors of civil war and anarchy. In informing you of this victorious struggle, dear and faithful Confederates, it is useless to repeat the assurance which we have already given in our letter of March 27th, and according to which we think we can dispose of sufficient troops to maintain in the most complete manner order and tranquillity in our canton; so that the task which is imposed on the federal authority ought to be confined to restore legal order in the cantons, where, as in those of Argau or Basle (country), the governments are evidently either influenced by the anarchists, or by the accomplices and abetters of their culpable proceedings."

3. Colliery Explosion. —
Newcastle-on-Tyne. — One of those fearful explosions of fire damp, so frequent in this district, occurred in the West Moor pit, at Killingworth, about six miles from this town. Ten men and boys fell victims on this occasion; two others, who were in the same district, but nearer the shaft of the mine, were got out alive.

5. Horrible Series of Murders.—Taunton, the Shapwick Murders. Sarah Freeman was indicted for the wilful murder of Charles Dimond the younger, (her brother,) at Shapwick, by administering to him arsenic.

This miserable woman, who had been committed upon four distinct charges of murder, (viz. for administering poison to her husband, her illegitimate son, her mother, and her brother,) was a small-featured woman, with rather prominent eyes, which she kept constantly fixed upon the prosecuting counsel. She was seated in a chair, and during the trial her body was incessantly in a rocking motion, her hands being folded together, and it was observed that she appeared, by the increased rapidity of her rocking motion and convulsive pressure of her hands, to await with intense anxiety the result of the questions which directed the witnesses' attention to the day of the supposed murder. Several times upon the mention of her brother's name she heaved a deep sigh, and when her father was called into the box she turned her face and looked at him. With
these exceptions she betrayed but little emotion.

William Hare: I was an apprentice to Mr. Yardon, a druggist at Bridgewater. Early in the month of December the prisoner came to our shop. She asked for three-pennyworth of arsenic. I said I was not allowed to sell arsenic to a single person. She said I need not be afraid, as she was the sister to Edmund Durs- ton, the postman. I knew him. She said it was for the purpose of destroying rats or mice. I had then no doubt but she was Durs-ton's sister, and I said, "How your brother has grown lately!" I then sold her half an ounce of arsenic. I put it up in two papers, and marked them "poison," and cautioned her as to its use.

John Dimond: I am the brother of the prisoner. My father, mother, brother Charles, and myself, were living together in December last. The prisoner had been married. Her husband died in December, 1843. Soon after his death she came to live with us at Shapwick. She left us in September, and went to live at Bridgewater with her husband's relations. She came back again early in December on a Monday evening about eight o'clock. She made a sort of lamentation, and was crying, and said she was an unlucky wretch or martyr. I said I had heard she was in London. She had a basket on her arm. We said we did not know how to make it convenient for her to stop there; but my mother made up a bed for her. We were all gone to bed before my brother Charles came home. My mother died the following Sunday. On the Wednesday my brother Charles said the prisoner should not stop there, as his master said if she remained there he should no longer work for him. Charles said, sooner than lose his work he would turn her out of doors. She said if we would let her stay till Saturday she would go to Bridgewater, and give herself up to the union. After my mother's death the prisoner stayed, and did the work for us. On the evening of Christmas-dayshe said my brother Charles had been abusing her, and saying she should not stop there, and she said "I dare say I must leave." On the Thursday after Christmas day I said to the prisoner "There is a herring on the table." She said, "It is one Charles has bought, and I dare say he will want me to dress it for him, but I will not do much more for any of you, as I'm not to bide here." On that evening Charles was very ill; he had a basin of peppermint tea by his side. My sister and father were then in the house. I had been home to dinner about four o'clock. My brother died the next Tuesday; he had gruel and other things during his illness, which the prisoner made for him. She left the house the afternoon before my brother died. Charles Dimond the father (a poor looking old man) gave evidence partly to the same effect proving that the deceased ate the whole of the herring and potatoes. Other witnesses deposed to the unwillingness of the family to receive the prisoner after the death of her husband, and to violent quarrelling in consequence; they also deposed to circumstances connected with the illness of the deceased, shewing that it was attended with circumstances indicating an unnatural death.
Jane Thompsey: The deceased came to me on the 18th of November and showed me a letter, which he requested me to answer, and I did so, and directed it to Sarah Freeman, at Bridgewater.

Mary Hobbs: I recollect a letter coming directed to Sarah Freeman, and I gave it to the prisoner. Jane Seaman was present and read the letter aloud.

James Gane: I served two notices on the prisoner to produce the letter. She told me she had burnt it.

Jane Thompsey recalled: The contents of the letter I wrote were, "I am requested by your brother to inform you you are not to come home; if you do it will be of no service, as you are not to remain. Your mother and father don't wish you to come home; if you want relief, you must apply to the union."

Henry Woodland: I saw the prisoner on Christmas day. She said her brother wanted to turn her and Jack out of doors, but she would take care of that; he wanted to take home his wife.

Maria Utter: The prisoner came into my house and asked me if I heard the noise on Christmas eve. I said "No; I wish you'd be quiet and comfortable, considering your poor mother has not been buried very long." She said, "Never mind; there'll be something turn up with my brother Charles,—he'll not have his glee over me."

Cross-examined: The family did not disagree but when the prisoner was at home.

Reuben Walker: I was with Charles Dimond on the evening of Christmas day. I sold him two red herrings. The next day I was in his father's house. The prisoner told me Charles "was going to get married; but she'd be d—d if he should bring a wife there to turn her out of doors; and if he did not look d—d sharp, she'd take d—d good care he should not be there long himself." I went away, for I could not stand to hear it. She told me she was going to dress a herring for her brother's dinner.

The surgeons who attended the deceased, also gave evidence of the symptoms attending the illness of the deceased, clearly indicating death by some mineral poison; they sealed up the stomach and intestines, and sent them to Mr. Herapath, the analytical chemist, who was called, and described the analysis to which he had subjected them, by which arsenic in sufficient quantity to produce death was clearly detected.

Mr. Stock addressed the jury for the defence; but the Jury immediately found the prisoner "Guilty," and the learned Judge, with much solemnity, sentenced the miserable woman to be hanged.

The execution took place at Taunton, on the 23rd, in the presence of thousands. After her condemnation, the prisoner exhibited the utmost indifference — rather courted than avoided allusion to the crimes with which she was charged, but invariably protested her innocence — slept soundly and ate heartily. On Monday she asked permission to dispose of her clothes to the prisoners with whom she had been classed previous to her trial: this being granted, she wrote the names of the articles and the persons to whom she wished them to be given. She slept soundly till six o'clock in the morning, when she got up and ate a hearty breakfast. She
was visited early by the chaplain, 
the under-sheriff, and the govern¬
or, and again strongly protested 
her innocence, saying that she 
bought the poison for herself, and 
that her brother John took it from 
her bag, and gave it to her mother 
and brother. When entreated by 
the under-sheriff about ten o'clock 
this morning to tell the truth, she 
very snappishly told him not to 
press her with any further ques¬
tions on the subject. On the 
scaffold; she joined in the prayers, 
and again protested her inno¬
cence. In fact this wretched wo¬
man, the murderess of half her 
family, exhibited as much compo¬
sure and firmness as would have 
 lent dignity to martyrdom.

8. A Bankrupt tried as a 
Swindler. — A very important 
trial, the first under the Act 5th 
and 6th Vict. took place at the 
Central Criminal Court. Robert 
Banister, aged twenty-eight, and 
described in the calendar as a 
draper, was indicted for that he, 
being a trader within the meaning 
of the statutes in force relating to 
bankrupts, did, within the three 
months before the date of a fiat 
in bankruptcy issued against him, 
wickedly, and unlawfully, and by 
false pretences, obtain certain 
goods of the value of 204l., 
from James Hargreaves and others, 
with intent to cheat and defraud 
them thereof.

Mr. Clarkson stated the case to 
the jury, as one which would ex¬
hibit a series of the most flagrant 
frauds practised by the accused 
upon a number of most respect¬
able manufacturers at Manchester, 
Leeds, and London. It appeared 
that the prisoner had, in partner¬
ship with his brother, carried on 
the trade and business of a draper 
at Derby, from the month of Fe-
bruary, 1840, to the month of 
March, 1844, on which last day 
the partnership was dissolved. At 
that time, it would appear that 
the prisoner was in insolvent cir¬
cumstances; but in the following 
month of April, 1844, he opened 
a draper’s shop at Portsea, in the 
county of Southampton, and from 
that time up to the month of July 
—a period of three months—he 
succeeded in obtaining upon cre-
 dit from various wholesale houses 
goods to the amount in value of 
upwards of 17,000l. On the 8th 
of July last year, a fiat in bank¬
ruptcy was issued against him at 
the instance and suit of Messrs. 
Groucock, Copestake and Moore, 
of London. Antecedent to this, 
however, it would appear in evi¬
dence that soon after he opened 
his establishment at Portsea, 
large quantities of goods were 
 sent by him unpacked and in the 
same state as they had arrived 
from his creditors from Portsea to 
London, and there sold by forced 
sale at the auction-rooms of 
Messrs. Oxenham, Bullock, and 
others. The average loss on the 
wholesale prices amounted to no 
less than fifty-six per cent., and 
during the eleven weeks he kept 
open his shop at Portsea the loss 
was at the rate of about 2,000l. 
per month. On the 24th of June 
the prisoner having obtained gold 
for notes to the amount of 3,000l., 
fled to France with the then in¬
tention of proceeding to the east; 
but on arriving at Orleans he 
came back to London. Thence 
he sailed on the 4th of July for 
Madeira with the design of pro¬
ceeding to the West Indies. At 
Madeira he arrived on the 16th 
of July, and waited there for the 
vessel in which he contemplated 
to pursue his voyage. That ves-
sel, however, brought out as a passenger Mr. Jay, the messenger, who had been despatched by the creditors in pursuit of the prisoner. Mr. Jay succeeded in recovering nearly the whole of the 3,000l. in sovereigns, besides half notes of the Bank of England to the amount of 150l., which were found secreted in a letter behind the looking-glass in the cabin engaged by the prisoner, who was brought back to London by Mr. Jay, and made amenable to the fiat in bankruptcy issued by Messrs. Groucock and Co. on the 8th of July. He was now indicted under the 35th section of the 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 122, for having fraudulently obtained and disposed of goods within three months of his bankruptcy, with intent to defraud the prosecutors Messrs. Hargreaves and Nussey, of Leeds.

Mr. William Quilter gave the following account of the reckless manner in which the bankrupt had carried on his business: I am by profession an accountant, and was employed by the creditors of the prisoner to look over his books and accounts. The 7th of July last I went down to Portsea, and called at the shop of the prisoner, 77, Queen Street, but did not find him there, nor could I ascertain from the shopman where he was to be found. I saw his wife, and proceeded to investigate the affairs, and on comparing his books with his balance sheet I arrived at the conclusion that his liabilities amounted to upwards of 16,000l. I found that the amount in value of goods obtained within six weeks of that day was upwards of 5,000l., the amount of stock upon the premises was (at cost price) about 9,000l., but the amount of debts was very trifling, not more than between 200l. and 300l. On the return of the prisoner from Madeira, I had a good deal of conversation with him respecting the goods he had sent to London to be sold by auction. He told me he had no record of those sales; but he knew they were effected at a great loss—for instance, goods which had cost him 720l. had realized only 30l., leaving a loss upon them of 328l. In another instance he stated that goods which he sent for sale to Mr. Bullock, and which had cost 340l., realized only 128l., being a loss of 212l. Both these lots, it appeared, had been sold in London on the same day. The prisoner was in business at Portsea from the 9th of March to the 10th of July last year. The stock left on the premises realized about 4,000l. On examination of his books I found that the prisoner was insolvent at the time he commenced business at Portsea. While there, I discovered, on inquiry at the carriers, that goods to the extent of five tons in weight had been sent to London, and in the books I found an entry of a sale to Messrs. Moses and Sons of goods, invoiced at 540l. for 200l. The prisoner was brought back from Madeira in a vessel called the Grace Darling, and, on hearing of her arrival at Gravesend, I went on board her, and found there the prisoner, who told me he had given up all he had to Mr. Jay, the messenger, and he hoped it would be all right. I learned that Mr. Jay had secured from the prisoner and brought home from Madeira 2,850l. in gold, and two days after the first examination of the prisoner before the Commissioner, 150l. in half-notes.
were found secreted behind a looking-glass in the cabin on board the *Grace Darling*, which the prisoner had occupied.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" on the first and fourth counts of the indictment, one of the body at the same time expressing his regret that they could not convict the prisoner on all the four counts. The Recorder, in passing sentence, animadverted in strong terms upon the enormity of the offence of which the prisoner had been most satisfactorily convicted—an offence which tended to the ruin of those who were the victims of such arts, and which was pregnant with mischief and evil to the fair honest trader. The present was a most serious and wicked case. The public had been plundered in the short space of eleven or twelve weeks of property to the amount of £1,000, and it was necessary that a severe example should be made, in order not merely to punish the offender, but to deter others from following his dangerous example. The sentence of the Court was, "that the prisoner be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction during the space of eighteen calendar months."

— Sir E. Belcher and the Borneo Pirates. — The Indian newspapers give an account of proceedings which may tend to put a stop to the piracy in the Indian Ocean which has so long interrupted our commerce. The *Samarang*, Sir E. Belcher, arrived at Manilla about the middle of last November. Sir Edward having volunteered to look after a European woman said to be captive at Amboug, in Borneo, the Indian Government placed their steamer *Phlegethon* at his disposal. He called at Sarawak, and having embarked the Rajah Muda Hassim (uncle of the Sultan of Borneo) and his brother, proceeded with them to that Prince's capital. The Sultan's ministers for the time were prepared at first to oppose their entrance, but, after some parley, abandoned the idea. Sir Edward at once took the *Phlegethon* past the batteries, right into the main street of Borneo; anchored her at eight p.m. within pistol shot of the Rajah's house, and within musket shot of the Sultan's palace, and landed the Rajah and suite by torchlight in great state. Next day Sir Edward, accompanied by Mr. Brooke, presented the Rajah to his nephew. The scene was one of considerable excitement. The palace was filled with armed Kaydans (Dyaks) prepared to support the Primo Minister, Pangeran Usop, the promoter of piracy and enemy of the English. Sir Edward's party was armed; the steamer was prepared to play with its long 32 and its 6 in. and 3 in. shell guns, while a long 6 in the bow of his barge looked very inquisitively right into the palace. This array brought the premier and his adherents to their senses, and the *Phlegethon* received a friendly salute of twenty-one guns. After several interviews, the Sultan consented to appoint his uncle prime minister—an office to which he was entitled by birth. Muda Hassim immediately set to work with a high hand. He began by charging his predecessor with degrading himself and his countrymen by calling in a Kadyan force, by acting with reckless disregard of last year's treaty with Great Britain, and many other serious misdemeanors. This harangue
was followed up by ordering the ministers (the ex-premier inclusive) to carry a message forthwith to the Sultan, (who had shammed sick and retired,) requesting the immediate razing of the batteries, in order that they might not again insult their friends. The ex-premier submissively carried the message, and returned with the Sultan's consent; whereupon the Rajah issued his mandate—"Let them be razed before dawn!"

The next business of the new minister was to address a letter to Queen Victoria, praying for her friendship and assistance in suppressing piracy and promoting trade, and offering the island Labuan on such terms as might afterwards be agreed upon. Having thus placed the Government at Borneo on a satisfactory footing, Sir Edward proceeded to survey Pulo Labuan; he found it a delightful island, with seams of good coal, good timber and water, good anchorage, and a port to which he gave the name of Victoria. From Pulo Labuan Sir Edward made the Phlegethon tow him to Amboug, where he could learn nothing of the European female.

12. The Revolution in Mexico.

—The following graphic account of the occurrences in the city of Mexico which attended the overthrow of Santa Anna, is said to have been furnished by an eyewitness:

"Puebla, the second city in Mexico, at length pronounced. The capital could no longer resist the contagion. Thousands, yea, tens of thousands, assembled in the Plaza, the great square in front of the Cathedral, and there sealed for ever the destiny of the late despotic President. Shouts of 'vivas' from twice ten thousand voices rent the air; clenched and uplifted hands and gesticulations of the most determined character indicated the deepest enthusiasm of the vast multitude. It was indeed a tremendous spectacle. I witnessed many men so impressed and affected at the sight that the tears were streaming down their faces. It was a motley scene; the Mexican gentleman, the merchant, the lepero in his many-coloured sarape, the officer in his gorgeous regimentals, soldiers, crowds of young men, women, and boys—all combined to furnish a spectacle which those who witnessed it, and the intense enthusiasm which appeared to burn in every one, will never forget. The next day the plot thickened. As soon as it was fairly light, multitudes assembled from all quarters; the streets of Calle de Plateros and the Calle Monterella, was impassable for the vast crowd, who seemed stimulated to still greater enthusiasm than on the day preceding; they proceeded to destroy every statue, effigy, picture, or memorial of their late chief magistrate, who so long had ruled them with a rod of iron, whose word was law, whose will was inflexible, and controllable by no man in Mexico.

"The populace first addressed itself to the beautiful column bearing Santa Anna on the summit, recently erected in the market place. He was represented in a graceful attitude, with outstretched arm, and his fore-finger pointing towards Texas, as if to animate his countrymen in the reconquest of that country. The statue was soon abased from its lofty eminence, and laid prostrate in the dust, amidst shouts, vivas, jeers, execrations, and laughter. I was present at the completion of this monument about three months before. It was a day and night dedicated to rejoicing, and the populace, in honour of the event, were regaled at the expense of the Government with balls, fire-works, and diversions of various descriptions. Little did I imagine that the very people who assembled in crowds round the beautiful column to admire and to read the encomiastic inscription at its base, would in so short a period be among the foremost to aid and exult in its downfall, to obliterate every trace of the letters bearing the now detested name of the Dictator.

"The theatre bearing the despot's name, 'Gran Teatro de Santa Anna,' next became the object of popular fury. This theatre is among the most splendid in the world; it has been but recently finished. It is understood that Santa
Anna is one of the principal proprietors I have seen no theatre either in London or Paris superior to it in beauty, elegance, or comfort. In the spacious porch leading to it there had been recently erected in honour of its patron, the President, a gigantic statue of himself, composed, I believe, of bronzed plaster of Paris; this the populace seized, tore from its pedestal, dashed it with fury against the stone pavement, and shattering it into a thousand pieces, they ground it to powder beneath their feet. They then exacted from the proprietor that its name should be changed,—that it should no longer be decorated by that of the despot's, and it now rejoices in the more euphony sound of 'Gran Teatro Nacional.'

"I am sorry that the populace should not have confined their demonstration of hatred in which they justly held Santa Anna, to the particulars which I have related; but a dark tale remains to be told—one only paralleled by the French Revolution. They tore open the vault in which the limb he lost (certainly in his country's defence) had been buried, dragged it into the Plaza, and tossing it about amidst the most revolting language and insulting ridicule, finally threw it upon a dunghill. Santa Anna in his defence of the charges brought against him, justly observes that this transaction was more worthy a nation of savages than of civilized beings."

13. CONFLAGRATION IN CANADA.
—The Canadian papers describe a frightful conflagration at London, in Canada West. It broke out at an hotel, about noon; the timber of the houses being dry, while the wind was blowing a gale, the flames were carried with great rapidity; not spending their force until they had destroyed four blocks of houses, and part of three others, covering an area of nearly thirty acres. At least 150 families were rendered homeless. The loss in money is estimated at 200,000l.; but not a single life appears to have been sacrificed.

19. ACCIDENT AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A very disastrous accident occurred at Ashton-under-Lyne, involving the destruction of fourteen lives, the serious injury of two men, and a considerable pecuniary loss. A branch railway had been partly constructed between Ashton and Staleybridge. It passes over a portion of the town of Ashton, and crosses the river Tame and a canal, by a stone viaduct of many arches. The arches had been recently erected, but appeared firm. A considerable number of men were engaged on the top of the viaduct by the river Tame, levelling the line: when, about three o'clock, the arch over the river gave way, and immediately after eight others fell in, burying the workmen in the ruins. A distressing scene of grief and consternation ensued. The crowd collected was so great that the military were called in to aid the police in keeping the ground clear. A number of labourers were at once set to remove the masses of rubbish. Three men were taken out alive, of whom two were dreadfully injured, and one died soon afterwards; and in all fifteen bodies were dug out. The cause of the disaster is not very apparent. An inquest was commenced on the following Monday, and adjourned to Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" but added a strong opinion that the accident was attributable to the bad or insufficient quality of the materials used, the inferior workmanship, and the negligence of the company's servants.

—The remains of the Duke of Sussex, which had been previously left in a vault under the chapel of Kensall Green Cemetery, were transferred to the mausoleum specially erected for their reception in the ground. The Lord Cham-
berlain and the Hereditary Grand Chamberlain, and a few of the Duke's personal friends, witnessed the reinterment. The mausoleum is constructed of grey granite; the vault is about twenty feet deep, and sufficiently broad to contain another coffin of the same width as that of His late Royal Highness. It rises not more than two feet and a half above the ground, and is covered with a solid block of granite, estimated to weigh about two tons and a half, which on one side bears the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of His Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, first Duke of Sussex, sixth son of George the Third. Born April 21st, 1773—Died April 21st, 1843."

22. The Queen's Visit to the "Great Britain."—Her Majesty and Prince Albert paid a visit of inspection to this extraordinary vessel. The day was remarkably fine, and many thousand persons assembled, both at Greenwich and Blackwall, to await the arrival of the royal party. Her Majesty went by land to Greenwich, where She was received by the Lords of the Admiralty, the Lord Mayor, and other official and civic dignitaries, (the Greenwich pensioners not being forgotten in the array). Her Majesty thence embarked in the steam tender, Dwarf, and proceeded to the Great Britain.

Upon Her Majesty's arrival on board the Great Britain, her commander, Lieutenant Hosken, R.N., was presented to Her Majesty by Lord Hawarden, and conducted the royal party through the vessel. Her Majesty appeared quite amazed at the enormous length of the ship, which is one-third longer than any line-of-battle ship in the service, being 322 feet in length, while the Queen, 110, which Her Majesty visited when at Spithead, is not above 210. In order to obtain a full fore and aft view of the length of the ship, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Captain Hosken, went right aft and stood by the wheel, and then, proceeding forward to the bows, viewed the vessel from the raised forecastle. Her Majesty frequently expressed her astonishment at the extraordinary length of the ship. The singular appearance of six masts, so unlike the ordinary rig, also attracted Her Majesty's attention, and formed a subject of comment. From the forecastle the royal party descended into the saloon and state rooms, which having inspected, Her Majesty returned on deck.

A model of the midship part of the ship, and a working model of the engines, with the screw, were then shown to Her Majesty, and Mr. Brunel explained its mode of working and the manner in which the screw propelled the vessel, and how they were enabled to back astern. After having inspected this model, Her Majesty and Prince Albert went down into the engine room to view the engines. These were shown to Her Majesty by Mr. Guppy, the constructor both of the vessel and the engines. Her Majesty expressed her admiration of their workmanship, and inquired their power, and was informed that they were of 1,000 horse power. The immense chain which turns the screw shaft, which was described to her to revolve at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour, seemed particularly to engage Her Majesty's attention. After leaving the engine room Her Majesty next
inspected the after promenade salon and state-room, and expressed his astonishment at the size of the dining-room. At the extremity of this apartment there were three models of different screws, one with six blades, similar to the screw with which the Great Britain is now fitted; another with four blades, which is to be used as a reserve screw for the ship; and third model with only three blades. Whilst the Royal party were inspecting these models, Mr. T. P. Smith, inventor and patentee of the screw propeller, was presented by Lord Hawarden to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, as the inventor. Mr. Smith presented a very beautiful model in gold, in an appropriate case, of the propeller he has recently applied to Her Majesty's new tender yacht Fairy, which has obtained such a rapid speed as to surpass all other steamers on the river. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the model, which was handed over to Lord Hawarden.

Her Majesty, just previous to her departure, addressed Captain Hosken, and said, "I am very much gratified with the sight of your magnificent ship, and I wish you every possible success in your voyages across the Atlantic." The royal party then re-embarked, leaving the good people of the river highly delighted at the interest they had shown in our mercantile progress, as well as much edified by the natural manner in which they gratified their curiosity.

28. Execution of Hooker.—This murderer, the circumstances of whose crime will be found in the Chronicle for February, and his trial in our "Law Cases," since his conviction had exhibited a very extraordinary degree of audacity, and of misdirected talent; by pretended revelations he had several times sent the officers of justice on vain searches, and had even succeeded in raising doubts (coupled with the drunkenness of a fellow named Kiallmark) of the justice of his sentence. He had also written letters containing narratives altogether fictitious, imputing crimes to his victim, intended to make his murder seem almost an act of justice, implicating imaginary females in the cause, and their imaginary brothers in the perpetration of the crime; inventing narratives of his past life and feelings, and nauseous pseudo-metaphysical descriptions of his present sensations. In short, a greater compound of wickedness, falsehood, and conceit, never graced the annals of Newgate. As, however, the fatal hour drew nigh, his assumed hardihood altogether forsook him, and any unexpected incident, for which he had not made himself up, showed his nerves altogether unstrung. A singular circumstance proved how entirely his composure was artificial:—While the preparations for the execution were proceeding, the bell of St. Paul's struck the hour (eight) with solemn distinctness; no sooner had the sound struck upon the ears of the criminal, than he fell back into the arms of one of the jailors, in a fainting state. From that moment his whole frame became prostrated. The murderer was placed in a chair, and carried from his cell into the open air. By the aid of common restoratives and by artificial means the criminal was resuscitated from a state resembling death, to undergo death in its reality. In this state he was led to the scat-
fold, and such was the perfect prostration of all power in the murderer, that he required the support of the assistant executioner while the last preparations were made; these done, the hangman withdrew and the bolt was withdrawn simultaneously.

MAY.

1. The Hungerford Suspension Bridge. — The Hungerford Suspension Bridge was opened to the public. No particular ceremony was observed, but flags were displayed and guns fired from the wharfs in the neighbourhood. The opening to the directors and their friends took place at half-past eleven o'clock; when about 200 persons, amongst whom were many engineers and scientific men, passed through the entrance on the Middlesex side. At twelve o'clock the public were admitted, and then a rush took place, the mob, consisting of many thousands of persons, continuing for six hours to besiege the toll-bars. It is calculated that before dusk nearly 25,000 persons had passed over from one side of the Thames to the other. The mob on the bridge and in Hungerford Market was at one time so dense, that it was with difficulty those on the bridge could get off it, and a perfect struggle for the power of progressing ensued; the police, however, did their duty, and prevented as fast as possible all confusion and all accidents. The view from the middle of the bridge is very fine. Waterloo Bridge is seen to great advantage, and a great part of the eastern district of the metropolis, St. Paul's Cathedral, &c., are seen at good points. The cost of the brickwork is reported to be 63,000l. of the ironwork 17,000l.; the entire cost about 120,000l. The dimensions of this structure are—

| Height of the piers | 80 feet |
| Central span       | 676 feet |
| (Being 110 feet wider than the Menai bridge). |

Length between the abutments | 1352 feet |
Deflections of the chain | 50 feet |
Number of links | 2600 |
Their weight | 715 tons |
Height of platform above high water | 32|\frac{1}{2} feet |

Mr. I. K. Brunel is the engineer.

2. Extraordinary Excise Case.—Regina v. Smith.—The Court of Exchequer was occupied for several days with the trial at bar of Mr. George Smith, an extensive distiller of Whitechapel, for defrauding the Excise. The premises of Mr. Smith, the distiller, and his brother, Mr. James Smith, a rectifier, are contiguous: the construction was elucidated by large models produced on each side. The law forbids the junction of the distilling and rectifying businesses, or any communication between a distillery and a rectifying house; and in the case of the Messrs. Smith it was to be presumed that all spirit would be conveyed from the one to the other by the highway. The main allegations for the prosecution were, that the officers of Excise had discovered a great deficiency in the spirits ostensibly produced by Mr. Smith, as compared with the "wash;" had detected holes in a vast receiver; and the officers had found that they could themselves convey spirits from the distillery to the rectifying house through pipes underground, complicated with the pipes supplied by a water company, and thus disguised. The case for the
Hence was opened by Mr. Fitzroy Jelly, who stated as far back as twenty years ago, the vast space of ground occupied by Messrs. Smith was covered with buildings offering very little from those which now appeared; and then, as now, they consisted of a distillery and rectifying house, the two ranches being carried on upon the same premises. More than forty years ago, the father of the Messrs. Smith became the proprietor of those premises. He was a distiller and rectifier, carrying on both trades on those premises. Until the year 1817, not only were the two businesses carried on together, but there was no separation or division between the premises. For seventy years past the supply of water was exactly what it was at his hour. Both the trades of a distiller and rectifier required a constant supply of water; and, though the position of the pipes was varied as circumstances required, the premises continued to be supplied, as they now were, from large tanks, originally supplied with water from the main of the East London Water Works Company. In 1817, the Excise thought it expedient to prevent the contiguity of distilleries and rectifying houses. It was bought, perhaps properly, that these two trades carried on together created grounds of suspicion, and afforded facilities for fraud. At this time Messrs. Smith's premises were the only premises in Great Britain of any magnitude where the two trades were carried on together. Communication took place between the father of the Messrs. Smith and the Board of Excise, through their solicitor, Mr. Carr. It was first considered desirable to prevent the union of the trades altogether; and it was proposed to purchase Mr. Smith's rectifying business; but, after some negotiation, such was found to be the extent and value of the trade that the Board declined to advise the purchase. Mr. Smith, therefore, continued to carry on the two trades; but, to satisfy the scruples of the Excise, he erected a wall completely separating the distillery and rectifying premises, so that when spirits were to be conveyed from one to the other it was by a public highway. When this separation took place, it was perfectly well known to the Excise that the rectifying house and the distillery were supplied with water from the same source; had it been otherwise, there must have been a new reservoir erected in the rectifying premises. It was then distinctly arranged that nothing should interfere with the ancient and regular supply of water. A clause to be introduced in the act of Parliament was expressly framed for the protection of Mr. Smith; and it was submitted to the present Lord Chief Baron, now presiding at this trial, but then an eminent counsel at the bar, on behalf of Messrs. Smith. In 1836, the rectifying premises were rebuilt, with several improvements, including a fresh supply of water for domestic purposes; in order to which, it was necessary to discontinue the use of the old main water-pipe under the highway, and make a new one: it was, however, not only not intended, but not supposed possible, to use the new pipe for any but its ostensible object; and it was duly described and registered according to act of Parliament. Mr. Kelly accounted for the holes in the receiver; one was originally made to receive the suction-pipe, but being misplaced, it was stopped up; another was a mere enlargement of the hole for
the suction pipe. The explanation of the supposed fraudulent excess of the "drip," or inclination at the bottom of the receiver, was illustrated by reference to a large model exhibited in court. As to the difference in the amount of the wash and the spirits produced, it was said to be 1,500 or 1,800 gallons in 40,000 gallons; while the law actually licenses an error of 6,000 upon every 300,000. The first witness called was Mr. James Scott Smith; who confirmed the historical part of the account. He said, that not only had it never entered his head that the new water-pipe might be used to convey spirits, but it was in fact not proper for the purpose: spirit-pipes should be made of tin, copper, or pewter; whereas this was made of iron, and would corrode; moreover, it was not on a proper level to let the spirits run quite off, so that the water conveyed through it would have been spoiled; as it actually was after the Excise officers used the pipe for spirits.

Among the witnesses examined was Dr. Ure, who corroborated the statement that the system of pipes was not fitted for the conveyance of spirits: he said—"There would be great waste in trying to pass spirits by this pipe; and madness, for detection would be sure to follow on it."

On the eighth day the Chief Baron summed up; directing the jury that the question for them to consider was, not whether a single drop of spirits had been transmitted from the distillery to the rectifying house, but whether there was an opening through which spirits might have been conveyed to the other premises. The jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned this special verdict—"We find for the Crown; but we are anxious to express our opinion that there has not been any evidence adduced before us which shows that the pipe has been fraudulently used by the defendant." The Solicitor General took a verdict on the second count, charging the communication between the premises. Damages to the extent of 76,000 were entered by agreement; the amount claimed by the Crown being upwards of 150,000l. This remarkable case was afterward compromised, by the Governor accepting 10,000l., Messrs. Smith to alter the premises in accordance with the Excise requirements. The loss to Messrs. Smith must be enormous; their business was interrupted for several months, and it is said that, when in operation they paid in duty to the Government 1,000l. a day.

2. Catastrophe at Yarmouth—Many Lives Lost.—An appalling accident happened in the afternoon, by the breaking down of the suspension bridge, with hundreds of people upon it, causing an immense sacrifice of life. The bridge was suspended from two piers, and is said to have been capable of affording standing-room for a much larger number of persons than had gathered upon it. It was the chief means of transit from the railway terminus to the town, and had been widened to admit that increased traffic by a foot path constructed on each side, outside the suspending chains originally employed. Mr. Nelson, a clown at Cooke's Equestrian Circus, had announced that he should ride in a floating tub drawn by four geese from the drawbridge on the quay to the suspension bridge across the North River; and at five o'clock thousands of people had assembled on both sides of the river to see him. Few people
ere then on the bridge; but as Mr. Nelson entered the North Ever, the numbers on it increased till they amounted to some hundreds, "from three to six hundred;" most of whom pressed to the south side of the bridge. A large proportion of the crowd consisted of children. A gentleman who passed over the bridge about this time noticed, that "the crown of the bridge, instead of maintaining its convex form, was completely flattened." The clown's eating car had reached Bessey's Harf, and there was a loud shout announce his coming: in the midst of the shout rose a louder and shriller shriek from the bank of the river—one of the suspension rods was seen to snap, then another, and another; the chains on one side gave way, and the bridge fell on that side like the leaf of a table let down, pouring the crowd upon it into the water. There was a frightful splash and struggle—the water boiled up against the bridge—and then all was still, except that the river was strewed with people striving for life. Great numbers of boats instantly made for the place; the whole town seemed to rush to the shore; and the most strenuous efforts were made to save the victims. It is said, that as the bridge gave way there was no cry from the crowd upon it, not a sound escaped under their sudden fate. As fast as they were taken out of the water, the drowned people were carried to the nearest houses or to their own homes, and every endeavour was made to revive them. At one house, to which sixty-eight persons were carried, only three were revived; and there were at one time fifty corpses lying in the house. The streets wore a strange and hideous aspect, with the carrying about of dead bodies, and the wandering of affrighted people in search of their lost friends. It was soon ascertained that near a hundred had perished. Nets were stretched across the river to intercept the dead bodies floating with the tide, and the water was carefully dragged for some hours. Many bodies were found entangled with the iron work of the bridge; and of those not a few must have suffered a very painful death.

Inquests were held on the sufferers, at one of which Mr. James Walker, the civil engineer, who had been sent down by the Home Secretary to examine into the causes of the disaster was present; and read a long statement to the jury. He narrated the history of the formation of the bridge; which had been widened without any increase of the suspending power. Examination of the iron bars forming the suspending chains proved that parts were of bad construction; being imperfectly welded, and made of iron inferior in quality. A bar was taken for the purpose of testing it as to fibre; and it broke in pieces just in the way a carrot would do, and did not bend like a piece of stout fir timber, which it would have done had it been sound." The immediate cause of the accident was the great concourse of people pressing on one side of the bridge; had the material and workmanship been good, it might have borne the weight, but still at a hazard. Much greater crowds had been collected on the bridge at former periods, but then they had been distributed over it; besides, "when a bridge has been frequently loaded to the utmost which it will bear, it becomes weaker and weaker each
time; and it may ultimately give way, although at first it was sufficiently strong to resist the weight put upon it." Mr. Walker gave the following as the results of his investigation—

"1. I consider the immediate cause of the accident to have been a defect in the joining or welding of the bar which first gave way.

"2. That the quality of the iron and the workmanship, as far as I have been able to examine them, are defective; and I believe that the accident would not have happened had the work been properly examined at the time of construction.

"3. That the widening appears to have been made without sufficient reference to the original strength of the bridge, and the weight which it had to support; and therefore that it acted as an aggravation of the evil.

"4. That in the original construction of the bridge, the casualty of a great load all on one side does not appear to have been contemplated: if it had been, I think that the links on that side would have consisted of more than the two bars; any one of which was unequal to the load which the bridge was likely to carry."

A verdict was given in accordance with Mr. Walker's conclusion.

The number of dead bodies recovered was seventy-seven, some however are supposed to have been carried away by the current. Nearly all the sufferers were children or very young persons.

4. Murder of an Infant by Its Nurse.—A crime of a very distressing character was committed at Greenwich by the murder of Robert Barry Finch, an infant ten months old, son of a respectable solicitor, by his nurse-maid Martha Bricksey, aged 18 years. As the madrress was tried on the 16th of May, the following abstract of the trial will give the best narration of the crime.

Central Criminal Court.—Martha Bricksey, aged 18, was placed at the bar charged with the wilful murder of Robert Barry Finch, at the parish of Greenwich, on the 4th of May inst. Mr. Bodkin stated the case to the jury. He said that the question upon which they had to decide on the present occasion, was not so much whether the prisoner had or had not committed the act with which she was charged, as whether she was at the time of committing the act a responsible person, accountable for her actions, and liable to their consequences; if it was alleged in the prisoner's favour that she was not, then the onus of proving the fact lay with her. He then alluded to the case of MacNaghten, and the answers of the Judges to the question propounded by the House of Peers in that case; and left the question to the jury.

Mr. John Drake Finch said: I am a solicitor, and reside at Greenwich. On the 30th of August last I had a son born—the deceased, Robert Barry Finch. On Sunday morning, the 4th of May, I was sitting in the dining-room, at about a quarter to ten o'clock, with my wife and Mr. Traill, the police magistrate, when the prisoner entered the room in a very excited state, and addressing me said, "Oh, Sir, what have I done? What have I done? Will you forgive me?" I said, "What?" and immediately rose, as, indeed, we all did. The prisoner said, "Oh, Sir, I am a murderer! I have murdered the dear baby! I have
cut the dear baby's throat!" I instantly ran from the room and proceeded to the nursery, and on going into the back or sleeping nursery, I found my child in his cot with his head very nearly cut off. There was an ordinary table-knife laying across the child covered with blood; and I saw that my child was dead. I then left the room, and on the landing I met Mr. Traill. I called his attention to what had happened, and then went down stairs. I saw the prisoner in a room called my room. She then again addressed me, saying, "Oh, Sir, will you forgive me? what have I done? what will become of me?" She attempted to take hold of me, but I thrust her from me, and replied, "You wretch, you have murdered my poor child, who never could have injured you, and you will be hanged for it—that is what will become of you." She then went down on her knees and prayed to God to forgive her. A police constable was sent for, and I gave her into his custody, and he took her away. Before that one of her fellow servants brought her bonnet and shawl, which she put on. I desired the constable to take her away, when she said, "Oh, Sir, let me stop to change my boots." I said "You have no occasion for them;" however, the boots were brought, and she changed them, and then went away. In her general conduct she had always been previously extremely kind in every respect.

Mr. Traill, police magistrate of Southwark Police Court, gave evidence to the same effect.

Sarah May, a fellow servant, deposed to several acts of waywardness and wilfulness on the part of the prisoner, tending to show a disordered condition of mind, but very unnoticeable under any other circumstances.

Elizabeth Middleditch, examined by Mr. Wilde.—I am housemaid in the family of Mr. Finch, and have been so for the last two years. On Sunday morning, the 4th, I remember opening the door to Mr. Traill, the magistrate, at twenty minutes to ten o'clock, and, having done so, I returned back to the kitchen. I saw there the nurse, Mary, who had Elizabeth, one of my master's children, with her. In a short time after I saw the prisoner go into the pantry. I followed her there, and saw her take an ordinary table-knife out of the box. I asked her what she was going to do with it? She replied that she was going to cut a pencil for Miss Mary. I said to her a smaller knife would be better for that purpose. She said she would take the larger one as well, as it would do to cut the children's bread and butter in the afternoon. I saw her try the edge of the large knife with her finger and thumb, and then she went up stairs, taking both knives with her. In a short time after this I heard a scream, and went up stairs. In the hall I saw the prisoner and my master. I said, "Martha, what is the matter?" She exclaimed "Good God! I have cut the dear baby's throat." I had noticed of late a change in the prisoner's appearance. On the Sunday morning, at a quarter-past nine o'clock, I had some conversation with the prisoner while she was washing up the breakfast things. She said to me, "Oh, Elizabeth, I wish I was dead." I told her not to talk so, for both her master and mistress were very kind to her; and she then ap
peared comfortable. She was always a very kind and good-natured girl.

Mr. Burton, the medical attendant of Mr. Ffinch's family, said, by desire of Mrs. Ffinch, I have since the 31st of March sent the prisoner some medicines to remove some constitutional irregularities to which young women are especially subject. Those irregularities had been of some months' standing, and the medicines I gave were intended to counteract them. I have frequently had occasion to attend young women who have been subject to temporary suspensions of the action of nature, and I believe any suspension of that action is calculated very much to derange the general constitution; and in proportion as the suspension is long or short, in the same proportion the general constitution of the patient is in jeopardy. Sometimes the effect assumes an appearance as though the patient was labouring under dropsy, and occasionally, instead of affecting the body, it affects the head. Under the latter circumstances the patient is subject to dull chronic pains in the head and the region of the brain. This is attended with restlessness of manner, moiness, and dullness of appearance. The patient is subject also to fits of irritability and great excitement and passion. These symptoms will present themselves very suddenly. I have known instances where the functions of the mind of a woman so situated have been seriously affected. I have not been watching the prisoner during the whole of the time she has been taking the medicines I sent her. I saw very little of her, and only spoke two or three words to her, when she told me that she was better. I suggested to Mr. Ffinch that the prisoner ought to be sent away, because she had exhibited great violence of temper in burning a dress, which was such an act as unfitted her to be amongst young children. That act was likely to have arisen from the difficulties or disease under which she was labouring, and I thought it would be an act of prudent precaution that she should be sent away. She has been under the influence of the medicine I prescribed for her up to the time of the melancholy catastrophe; I believe up to the very day. The waywardness she exhibited—first saying the air of Greenwich disagreed with her; then, that she would leave; next, that her feelings gave way, and she said she would not leave—these are all symptoms I should expect to find in a person labouring under the disease with which the prisoner was affected.

Re-examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I have no reason from anything I heard or know to suspect the soundness of the prisoner's mind, or to suppose she was labouring under any affection of the head.

By Lord Denman.—From what you have heard now, do you think she was a person of a diseased mind previous to this occurrence.

Witness.—That is a very difficult question to answer.

Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury for the prisoner, commenting on the absence of all motive, and urging strongly in connexion with, that the evidence of the fellow servants as to her behaviour, and of the surgeon of the probable cause of it.

Lord Denman then proceeded to sum up the evidence, which he recapitulated at length with great minuteness, and stated that the
question was one of fact, and entirely for the jury. The question was, whether the prisoner, at the time she committed the fatal act, was not responsible for it, by reason of a deranged state of mind. It was for them to decide that question on the evidence adduced.

The jury returned a verdict,—

That from the derangement of the system, which led to great excitement in the prisoner at the time she committed the act, we are of opinion that she was not responsible for her actions."

Lord Denman.—That is in fact, verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity. Let it be so entered.

The prisoner was ordered by the court to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

4. GRAND SAILING MATCH.—Lord Saye and Sele having presented a very beautiful cup, (called the Belvidere Cup from his lordship's seat on the banks of the Thames,) to be sailed for by yachts owned by members of the Thames Yacht Club, the match was sailed D-day, and, the wind being plentiful, afforded a great treat to seamen, professional and amateur. The following yachts started:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yachts</th>
<th>Tons</th>
<th>Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antagonist</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mr. H. Gunston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prima Donna</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mr. C. R. Tatham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mr. T. P. Wickham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belvidere</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Lord A. Paget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ino</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Capt. T. Meesom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Bell</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Mr. T. Hodges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mystery</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Lord Seaham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widgeon</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mr. Snook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cygnet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mr. B. N. Williams.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Mystery was the first iron yacht built, and under the command of Lord A. Paget had thwarted every thing; his lordship, however, sold her, to build something faster; hence great interest as to the contest between her and his new yacht the Belvidere, also of iron. The Blue Bell is likewise of iron; and all three are by the same builders. The other boats are of wood, some built in the river, others at different ports—hence great interest as to their comparative merits. The distance set was from off Erith to the Chapman-head buoy and back to Greenwich. The Belvidere rounded the buoy first; Mystery second; Blue Bell third; Ino fourth. On the course back they changed places: the Blue Bell passed the winning-flag at Greenwich first; the Belvidere twelve minutes after her; the other boats some time later. The distance was sailed by the winning boat in eight hours and fifty-four minutes. It is noticeable that the three first boats are of iron, a circumstance likely to forward the use of iron in clipper vessels.

5. THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—The exhibition this year, owing to the recent deaths of so many eminent artists, was less interesting than usual. There was a large preponderance of portraits, in canonicals, in uniform, in the study, in silks, feathers, and laces.

The nameless picture by Edwin Landseer (141), was certainly entitled to the first place. It represents a shepherd at his devotions before a large crucifix, which stands on a mass of dark rock, while the rest of the foreground is occupied by the flock, which carried thence to the far distance. The effect of this picture is admirable. The subject is totally unlike those usually selected by Landseer, but the handling—the treatment of the woolly coats of the sheep, so easy and so effective, was “monogram” enough to show the master's hand.

The large painting of the "Kar-
nak Ruins” (34), by D. Roberts, had, perhaps, the next claim to attention. Turner exhibited several pictures in his recent style; “Venice,” “Morning,” and “Whalers,” pictures abounding in merits and eccentricities.

C. Stansfield several delicious sea-pieces. “Capture of a Spanish frigate;” “Dutch boats running into Saardam;” “the Mole at Ancona.”

Lee several good landscapes. Eastlake, Etty, and Redgrave, also sent good specimens of their respective styles.

The sculpture room was poorer even than usual, the best statues being a beautiful “Cupid,” by Macdowell; and “Paul and Virginia,” by Marshall.

7. Fatal Fire at Feversham.

—A fatal fire occurred under very suspicious circumstances, by which a servant-maid, Thomasin Pym Payn, lost her life. A coroner’s inquest was held, when the following evidence was adduced to show that the fire was wilfully caused by Charles Sims.

Superintendent Orpin, of the borough police, deposed that about twenty minutes before eleven o’clock, as he was concluding his round, he heard proceeding from the vicinity of West Street, loud cries of “Fire.” He instantly ran in that direction, and saw flames rushing out of the fan-light of the doors of the shops jointly occupied by Mr. Payn, a baker, and Sims, a grocer. Both premises communicated so closely that one staircase only led to the basement of both houses. Ladders having been procured from the Ship Hotel, and the family roused, Sims made his appearance at the window on the first floor, whence he was looking out. Having been taken down by these means, he stated that he had lost a cash box containing 30L in gold. The fire having been quenched by the united efforts of the firemen, an entrance was effected by witness into the building, as he understood that all the inmates had not escaped. Upon going through the adjoining premises, occupied by Mr. Payn, witness noticed the door leading to the apartments belonging to Sims to be open, and that upon the floor there was a cloth saturated with naphtha. Along the stairs leading to the first-floor, there was a sun-blind also soaked with the same kind of spirit, and the carpets in the room also smelt strongly of the same fluid—indeed, so much so, that when the carpet was held up, the naphtha dripped from it. The whole of the house smelt so strongly of the spirit that it was scarcely possible to breathe, and witness was compelled once or twice to go to the window to obtain the relief of fresh air. The body of the poor girl was removed to the town-hall police station immediately after the discovery; and the result communicated to the magistrates on Wednesday, who caused the prisoner to be apprehended.

Mr. Payn, baker, living next door to the prisoner Sims, stated, that he had not long retired to rest, but that he awoke in consequence of the alarm of fire, and a loud knocking at his shop door. He got up and saw the staircase on fire, so that neither he nor his family could escape by that means. Having aroused all in the house, he ran to the window, and thought all the inmates had escaped in safety. The fire appeared to him to have originated in Sims’s shop, or underneath the staircase belonging
A common to both houses. The fire was burning strongly in the lower part of the premises when he was awakened, and he was not aware that any one was in Sims’s room. There are four rooms abreast f each other upon the premises. He did not hear until after he was out of the premises that deceased had not escaped. Deceased was his niece.

Mr. Sharpe, postmaster of Fesersham, deposed that he was present shortly after the outbreak of the fire, when the lower part of the house was in flames. After the finding of the body of the girl Thomasin Payn, he examined the premises in company with Superintendent Orpin. The fire was a mere surface fire, but there were aid along the stairs and the floor cloths, mats, and carpets, soaked with naphtha. There was also a strong smell of naphtha throughout the building.

Superintendent Orpin recalled. Did not find thirty sovereigns nor any other property upon the premises, except a purse on the mantel-shelf which was burned through, and which contained two sovereigns and a half in gold.

After calling Ashwood the waiter at the Ship Hotel, and Payne, the ostler, both of whom deposed to the outbreak of the fire and the escape of the inmates, and nearly thirty other persons whose evidence chiefly led to the corroboration of the main facts of the case, the solicitor for the prisoner, Mr. De Lasaux, cross-questioned several of the witnesses, but without disturbing the tenor of the evidence; after which,

The coroner summed up, and recapitulated the principal features of the testimony adduced, leaving it for the jury to decide according to the evidence and the law of the case, which he explained to them.

After consulting for some time, the jury returned as their verdict—Wilful murder against Charles Sims.” Sims was afterwards tried and acquitted. (See July 25th.)

8. Free Trade Bazaar at Covent Garden Theatre. — The Anti-Corn-Law League began by turning the stage of Covent Garden theatre into a hustings: they next converted it into a bazaar; and for that purpose completely metamorphosed its interior. If it seem like reversing the usual order of things to be going to a theatre in broad daylight, the scene that met the eye on entering was far more startling. Instead of the horseshoe sweep of boxes with Grecian scrolls terminating at the massive pillars of the proscenium, the long perspective of a Gothic hall stretched across pit and stage; the vista of slender columns and Tudor arches terminating in a mimic painted window. The roof was bright with gay colours, produced by transparent painting; and in lieu of heraldic blazonry, escutcheons charged with a bunch of wheat-ears on an azure field, and inscribed with the motto “Free”—the badge of the League—was seen in every direction.

Gothic lanterns of gay colours shed light upon the moving throng that now filled the gangways, and on the heaps of manufactured articles piled up and hanging down on every side. The coup d’œil was novel and striking: a bazaar held in a baronial hall, Paisley shawls streaming from the walls instead of banners, and the triumphs of manufacturing industry and skill taking the place of trophies of war—and, instead of
ANNUAL REGISTER. [1845

painted beauties, living charms glowing with health and cheerfulness—animated the scene.

The contributions from each town occupied a separate stall; above which its name was described, and occasionally the arms of a civic corporation appeared. Manchester required three stalls; and some of the suburban districts of the metropolis furnished forth a counter.

The multifarious articles exhibited for sale defy any attempt at description; probably such a variety never was got together in a bazaar before. For instance, at the head of the staircase was an enormous mirror in a superb frame, priced at 200l.—while in the lobby were grindstones and sacks of wheat; at one stall an elegant gilt chair, covered with embroidery in needlework, attracted admiration of the lady's taste and industry—while at another a dissection of a horse's head, with the nerves and blood-vessels properly filled, excited attention. Dolls of large size richly dressed, or laid in cots of beautiful workmanship with satin coverlids, were conspicuous in the toy department; embroidered cushions, and smaller fancy articles of female workmanship, also abounded. Manufactured goods of every description, from shoes and neckerchiefs to dresses and table-covers, mostly the best of their kind, formed the staple; books also found a place; but the only pictures were those painted on iron for screens and tea-boards. The lower saloon was appropriated to cutlery and metal-work; and the upper to porcelain and other sorts of hardware.

The prices of admission were on the “sliding scale”—ten shillings and sixpence the first day; five shillings the second; and so on down to one shilling, the minimum duty. Upwards of 100,000 persons visited the bazaar; goods to the value of 20,000l. were presented for sale, and 400 ladies, the wives and daughters of leading free traders presided at the stalls; and a very large sum (25,000l.) was realized to the funds of the Anti-Corn-Law League. The festival terminated in a grand concert and ball to the patrons and patronesses, and rewarded the exertions of the fair counter-servers.

8. Launch of two Men-of-War. —Two ships of war, the Calypso of twenty guns, and the Raleigh, of fifty, were launched at Chatham dockyard; and, notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell during the whole of the morning, there could not have been less than 4,000 persons present to witness so interesting a sight. The Calypso was first consigned to her future element. The Raleigh, fifty guns, then became the object of attraction. This ship was laid down in August 1842, and was constructed by Mr. John Fincham, the late builder at the yard. The figure head, which is considered a good likeness of Sir Walter Raleigh, was sculptured by Mr. Hillier, of Portsmouth. After the ceremony of christening had been performed in the usual manner the signal was given, and in a few minutes this majestic structure was observed to move, and she glided down the sloping plane into the stream amidst the cheers of every beholder. The launch was most beautiful, and as there had been no shed over the vessel a full view was presented to every spectator.

WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE. —
he will and codicil of Mr. Philip John Miles, late of Bristol, banker, as been proved in Doctors' Commissions by Mr. William Miles, Mr. Philip William Skinner Miles, and Mr. John William Miles, the sons and executors, who have worn the personal property alone to be above the value of a million sterling (the highest amount to which duty is payable). The deceased bequeaths to his sons (eight in number) 100,000l. each and to William Miles an additional sum of 50,000l.; to his grandsons 100l. each; to several godsons 200l. each; to nieces and many other relatives legacies varying from 100l. to 3,000l.; to his two solicitors 200l. each, and legacies to three of his confidential clerks; to each of his banking partners legacies varying from 100l. to 300l. He observes that he has provided for his three eldest daughters, on their marriage, and bequeaths them 1,000l. each, and directs his collection of pictures and best service of plate (to go with his mansion, in the nature of heirlooms. He gives to the Herefordshire Infirmary, 200l.; to the Somersetshire Infirmary, 200l.; to the Gloucester Infirmary, 200l.; to the Bristol Infirmary, 500l.; to the Bristol Dispensary, 50l.; to the Lying-in Institution at Bristol, 50l.; and to three Dorcas Societies, 50l. each. He directs sufficient money to be invested to produce the sum of 70l. yearly, which is to be laid out in the purchase of bread and meat, and distributed every 1st of March to the poor of four neighbouring parishes. The residue, after very many legacies, is given to his sons and executors. The will is dated in 1842, and is of great length (70 sheets of paper, or 360 folios). The codicil is dated in 1844. The stamp affixed to the probate is of the value of 15,750l.

— Trophy of the Chinese War.—An immense brass mortar, brought from China by the Cornwallis, has arrived at Woolwich. It weighs eight tons seventeen hundred weight, having a diameter of bore of two feet three inches, and a chamber of twenty inches; the depth of the whole being about five feet. The mortar was found in the bush in China, partly concealed under ground. It is composed of apparently very fine metal; and the trunnions, being corroded to a considerable extent, afford evidence that the mortar is of great age. It appears also as if the part where the vent is, which is very perfect and little worn, had been cast again, and inserted in its present position. Some guns recently made for Mehemet Ali in this country, with a bore of only fifteen inches diameter, carry shot weighing 400 pounds.

9. Misappropriation of Money.—At the adjourned Reading Sessions, Thomas Henry Robinson, late Station Superintendent to the Eastern Counties Railway, and formerly clerk at the Reading station of the Great Western Railway, was tried for stealing 45l., being part of the value of a 50l. note. In February last, Mr. Blanchett, a publican, changed the note at the Reading station of the Great Western Railway, thinking it was a 5l. note, as he had received it from his wife under that impression; and Robinson gave him change as if for a 5l. note. In two days the loss was discovered by Mr. Blanchett; but on his applying to the clerk, he
denied all knowledge of the matter. The note had been changed at the Bank of England. Robinson was arrested. Before the magistrates, he made a voluntary statement that he was guilty; but that he thought he had a right to make use of the note, as he was bound to make good all losses to the Company, which he had before done: he regarded this windfall as a set-off against such losses; and he averred that he had no felonious intent. It appeared that the railway clerks have to make good any deficiencies in receipts arising from their mistakes; and if the balance is in their favour at any time, they make a practice of pocketing the surplus. The prosecutor had received back twenty pounds from the accused. The counsel for the defence raised technical objections to the charge; but they were overruled. The jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

10. Present to Mehemet Ali.—A splendid present for Mehemet Ali, from the East India Company, has been exhibited in the manufactory of Messrs. Smith, of Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is a fountain, ten feet high, richly adorned with fruits and flowers, the whole of silver: it contains 10,400 ounces of the precious metal, and is valued at 10,000L This magnificent gift is in acknowledgement of the assistance the Pacha has invariably given to our countrymen in crossing the desert, and in forwarding the Overland Mail. It will be remembered that while our squadron was blockading Alexandria, and our ships expelling the Pacha's troops from Syria, a mail arrived from India, which Mehemet Ali instantly sent to the fleet under a flag of truce.

10. Reopening of Vauxhall Gardens.—The grand attraction of the Whitsun holidays was Vauxhall; which yet lifts its venerable head, green with fresh-leaved trees and bright with myriads of lamps and a blaze of fireworks; having survived its threatened doom. The hermit sits undisturbed in his cell, Neptune rides triumphant in his shelly car, and a worthy successor to the illustrious Simpson has been found in the immortal Widdicomb. The orchestra is again filled with a band of instrumentalists in cocked hats, and a party of vocalists bareheaded; the concert is followed by a ballet; fireworks from a Chinese temple and an eruption of Etna are succeeded by dancing in a Turkish saloon; and the descent of Madame Saqui on a rope is eclipsed by that of Signor Joel on a wire in the midst of a pyrotechnic halo. Last, not least in the list of improvements, refreshments are announced at "tavern prices," and Vauxhall slices are no longer diaphanous.

14. Death of Colonel Shelton.—An inquest was held upon the remains of Colonel Shelton, (see our Obituary,) at Richmond Barracks, Dublin.

The first witness examined was the groom of Lieutenant Phillips, the Adjutant of the 44th, whose mare Colonel Shelton was riding when the accident occurred which caused his death. The witness stated that he took the mare, pursuant to orders from his master, to the quarters of Colonel Shelton, in Richmond Barracks, on Satur-
day last, about two o'clock in the afternoon. The bridle was that with which his master always rode; but Colonel Shelton objected to it, and desired him to go back to the stables, and put on one belonging to the Colonel himself. Witness obeyed, and having put on the Colonel's bridle, the bit of which was less powerful than that belonging to his master, he brought back the mare. When the Colonel got into the saddle, the mare set off at a gentle canter, but when she had proceeded a few yards he dropped the reins loose on her neck, apparently with the intention of taking a shorter hold of them. Having but one arm, he could not effect this without some difficulty, and in the mean time the mare, finding her head loose, started off at full gallop. The Colonel, in order to retain his seat, pressed his knees and heels into her sides, and after the accident the witness examined her sides, and found that they were severely cut by the spurs. When she started off, she ran through the southern archway of the barracks, where he lost sight of her. The mare was a very quiet animal, and he never knew her to run away before.

Captain Phillips, barrack-master of Richmond Barracks, deposed that he was walking in the barrack square when the accident occurred. He perceived the horse coming through the southern archway of the barracks, where he lost sight of her. The mare was a very quiet animal, and he never knew her to run away before.

Captain Phillips, barrack-master of Richmond Barracks, deposed that he was walking in the barrack square when the accident occurred. He perceived the horse coming through the archway of the southern wing of the barracks, at a furious pace, and Colonel Shelton very firmly seated. The horse galloped in the direction of the barracks wall, and went so close to it that witness thought it was impossible to avoid striking against it. However, when within two or three yards of the wall, the horse attempted to turn, fell down, and slid several yards with Colonel Shelton under her. The animal then struggled to get up, and in doing so trod upon the breast of the Colonel, who lay on the ground as if dead. Having been carried into his room, he was immediately attended by the surgeon of the regiment.

Dr. Rose, the surgeon of the 44th regiment, described the nature and extent of the wounds received by the deceased on the head, and stated his opinion that death was caused by concussion of the brain, which was the effect of injuries received by the deceased in the fall. He remained insensible from the time the accident occurred until his death, which took place at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and levied a deodand of 1s. on the mare.

20. Fatal Duel.—A duel, which proved fatal to one of the combatants, was fought on the sea-shore, near Gosport. The parties were Mr. Seton, late of the Eleventh Hussars, and First Lieutenant H. C. M. Hawkey, of the Royal Marines. It appears, that at a soirée held at the King's Rooms, on Southsea Beach, on Monday evening, Mr. Seton paid somewhat marked attention to the wife of Lieutenant Hawkey; and was afterwards, in the public room, most grossly insulted by Mr. Hawkey, who called him a blackguard and a villain, and told him, if he would not fight him, he would horsewhip him down the High Street at Portsmouth. At the time these words were used, Mr. Seton was endeavouring to
leave the ball room, when Lieutenant Hawkey, who was sitting upon a sofa, rose, and attempted to kick him as he passed. The seconds, Lieutenant Byron G. Rowles, R.N., for Mr. Seton, and Lieutenant Edward L. Pym, R.M., for Lieutenant Hawkey, placed their principals at fifteen paces asunder. The word was given; when Mr. Seton fired, and missed his antagonist. The pistol of Lieutenant Hawkey was placed in his hand by his second at half-cock, and consequently Lieutenant Hawkey did not have his shot. Other pistols were, however, supplied to the combatants; the word was again given, and both fired. Mr. Seton immediately fell. Lieutenant Hawkey, without waiting to see the result of his fire, or going up to his antagonist, immediately fled with his second, saying, "I'm off to France." Mr. Seton was carried on a shutter on board a yacht in waiting, and conveyed to the Quebec Hotel, on the water's edge. Surgical assistance was called in; and it was discovered that the patient had been wounded dangerously on the right side of the abdomen, the ball passing through and coming out on the left side. Mr. Seton, like his opponent, is under thirty years of age, is married, and has one child. Hopes were for some time entertained of Mr. Seton's recovery; but after a lingering illness, fatal symptoms supervened, and the unfortunate gentleman died, after an operation for tying a main artery.

21. The Queen's Visit to Ireland.—The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, to receive on the Throne an Address from the Corporation of Dublin. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was introduced by the Lord Chamberlain. In the Address, which his Lordship presented kneeling, the Corporation declared that the mere rumour that Her Majesty intended to visit Ireland had filled every heart with gladness; and they pledged themselves, that, warmly as She had been greeted elsewhere, Her Irish subjects should not be exceeded in the true and hearty welcome which, with united voice, should hail Her landing on their shores. The Queen replied:—

"I receive with cordial satisfaction this loyal Address from the Corporation of Dublin.

"I have ever been most anxious to consult the feelings and to promote the happiness of my Irish subjects.

"The wish which you express in gratifying terms, that I should visit Ireland, is an acceptable proof of the warm attachment of the citizens of Dublin to my person and government,

"Whenever I may be enabled to receive in Ireland the promised welcome, I shall rely with confidence on the loyalty and affection of my faithful subjects."

The Lord Mayor received the copy of the Reply from the Royal hand; which he and two members of the Corporation had the honour of kissing; and the deputation retired.

— Boiler Explosion in the Old Kent Road.—Shortly before nine o'clock in the morning, the whole neighbourhood near the locality of the Canal Bridge, Old Kent Road, was alarmed by a frightful explosion, arising from the bursting of a boiler belonging to the steam flour mills in the
occupation of Mr. Henry Walter, by which the mill, a circular building of five stories, and about sixty feet high, was thrown down, and the boiler, three tons in weight, projected over the Surrey Canal. The mill, a round building, had on the ground floor a twelve-horse-power steam engine, immediately above which was the store-room, containing two very large grinding stones. Over these were the machine-room, the bin-room, and the stone-room, where the grain was deposited intended for grinding.

Mr. Walter and his cousin, about twenty minutes before nine o'clock in the forenoon, were engaged in shifting a pair of stones, which operation they invariably performed in the engine-room, when, without the least possible warning, the boiler exploded with a terrific crash, tearing away the solid masonry of the mill, and splitting the massive beams of Norway timber into splinters. The boiler, notwithstanding its immense weight, was hurled into the air to a height of about 200 feet, when it fell with terrific noise at a distance from the mill of at least 150 yards, where it lay partially embedded in the earth. The brickwork of the mill was projected to a distance of 400 or 500 yards, several bricks having struck the houses in the Old Kent Road, while others were driven through the factories and the roofs of houses, in the fields and in Maismore Square, Peckham New Town.

When the dust had, in some measure, cleared away, the younger Mr. Walter looked round him, and saw his relative lying on his face close by the fly-wheel of the engine, his legs being doubled under him. The young man, strange to say, was not hurt, nor even wedged in, except by light rubbish, the framework having so fallen that the ponderous weight of the grinding machinery rested upon the large fly-wheel of the engine, which sustained several tons, or both of them must have been crushed to death. The elder Mr. Walter unfortunately was found to be most seriously hurt.

26. CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—Letters recount a very gallant affair in which a large slave-ship was captured, on the 26th of May, about two miles off Lagos, on the western coast of Africa. The Pantaloons, ten gun sloop, had succeeded, after a chase of two days, in coming up to the slaver, while becalmed; and Commander Wilson sent the cutter and two whale-boats, under the command of the first lieutenant, Mr. Lewis D. T. Prevost, with the master, Mr. J. T. Crout, and the boatswain, Mr. Pasco, some marines and seamen, amounting to about thirty altogether, to make a more intimate acquaintance with the stranger. The pirate gave the boats an indication of what they were to expect, as they neared, by opening on them a heavy fire of round-shot, grape, and canister, in such a spirited style, that, after returning the compliment by a volley of musketry, the boats prepared for hard work. Animated by the show of resistance, each boat now emulated the other in reaching the enemy, the pirate continuing a sharp fire as they steadily advanced; the marines as briskly using their muskets. In half an hour from the discharge of the first gun from the pirate, the boats of the Pantaloons were alongside, Lietenant Prevost and Mr. Pasco on the starboard,
and Mr. Crout in the cutter, on the port side. The pirate crew, sheltering themselves as much as possible, nevertheless continued to fire the guns, loading them with all sorts of missiles—bullets, nails, lead, &c.; and amidst a shower of these our brave sailors and marines dashed on board. Lieutenant Prevost and his party in the two boats were soon on the deck of the prize. The master boarded on the port bow; and, despite the formidable resistance and danger, followed by one of his boat's crew, actually attempted to enter the port as they were firing the gun from it. He succeeded in getting through; but his seconder was knocked overboard by the discharge. The gallant fellow, however, nothing daunted, was in an instant up the side again, taking part with the master, who was engaged in a single encounter with one or two of the rascals. Having gained the deck after a most determined resistance, they now encountered the pirates hand to hand, when the cutlass and bayonet did the remainder of the work. Lieutenant Prevost finally succeeded in capturing the vessel; but the pirates fought desperately, and it was not until seven of their number lay dead on the deck, and seven or eight more were severely wounded, that they ran below and yielded. In the encounter two British seamen were killed; the master and boatswain and five others were severely wounded. Lieutenant Prevost received immediate promotion for his gallantry.

27. Fatal Fire.—A fire, attended by a deplorable loss of life, occurred shortly after midnight, at Raggett's Hotel, in Dover Street, Piccadilly. Most of the inmates were in bed when the fire occurred, and the scene which ensued was dreadful: the ladies ran to the windows and the balcony in their night dresses, shrieking for aid, escape by the staircases being cut off by the flames; for the fire had instantly taken possession of a large portion of the building, which was old-fashioned, and principally formed of timber, with lath-and-plaster partitions. The progress of the conflagration was so rapid, that all the inmates of the hotel were in the most fearful position. Fire-escapes were brought to the spot; and several persons were safely lowered into the street, while others got on to a balcony, from which they were taken down by the crowd; but four persons perished in the flames; and Miss Baggett, the hotel keeper's daughter, in attempting to enter a fire-escape too hastily, fell from the third floor window, and was so much injured that she died shortly after. The very extensive building was almost entirely destroyed, despite the exertions of a numerous corps of firemen with twelve engines. The destruction of property is estimated at many thousands. The cause of the fire was understood to be a spark from a candle, which set light to the curtains in the bedroom of Miss King, a young lady whose family were staying at the hotel.

When the ruins were searched, three bodies, shockingly charred and blackened, were found. They were those of Mrs. John Round, the wife of the Member for Maldon; Mr. Raggett, the proprietor of the hotel; and Mrs. Jones, a nurse in the family of Lord Huntingdon. The Earl of Huntingdon saved his infant son by taking it from the nurse, who appears to have been stunned by the danger she was in;
the Earl attempted to rescue the poor woman after he had placed his child in safety, but the flames drove him back. A footman hung out of a third floor window until his hands were burnt, which compelled him to relinquish his hold: he fell upon the balcony, and was saved. Mrs. Raggett was confined to her bed with a broken leg, but her two sons carried her out of the house. Mrs. Round had intended to be present at the Queen's drawing room on Tuesday; she was at supper when the fire broke out; and her daughter, who escaped out of the window, left her in the care of a man who attempted to carry the lady down stairs, but failed. The man is supposed to be Mr. Raggett, whose body was found beside that of Mrs. Round. The Earl of Huntingdon and his lady had just returned from the French theatre when the fire broke out. Mrs. Round and her daughter had also visited the theatre that evening.

The walls were partially shored up on Thursday, and the firemen began the search of the ruins. They found a toilet box containing jewels of some value, belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon; the jewels were but slightly injured. They also found a large chest of plate, the property of Mr. King.

The inquest was commenced on Wednesday evening, on four bodies—those of Mr. Raggett, his daughter, Mrs. Jones, and a female unknown, supposed to be Mrs. Round, but so burnt that it could not be identified. There was no doubt that another person had perished, namely, Mrs. Barnes, a chambermaid; but the body had not been found, the ruins not having yet been thoroughly searched. Miss King, of Bristol, who was lodging at the hotel, described the first discovery of the fire, which broke out in her bedchamber:—

"I was in my bedroom on the first floor, between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday morning. I went into an adjoining room to obtain some water to make liquorice tea, and before returning to my bedroom I heard a crackling noise. I immediately went towards my room to ascertain whence it proceeded; when I perceived a large mass of flames issuing as it were from my bedroom door, and from over the door." She did not leave her candle in the bedroom when she went out for the water. She could not say how the fire originated. Lord Huntingdon described his own escape, and the rescue of his infant; his eyebrows were burnt, and so was his child's hair. He thought the fire escape was employed in a very bungling manner. Mr. F. W. Raggett said that Mrs. Round occupied a sitting room and two bedrooms on the second floor. There was only one door out into the passage from all these three rooms; and one was obliged, to obtain entrance into the two inner rooms, to go through the outer room. He thought the fire escape had been mismanaged, and believed the men who had charge of it were drunk. His family had lost every farthing they possessed by the fire. He had no doubt that the fire originated in Miss King's room. The candle must have come in contact with the curtains. He did not think that a spark would have done it, as the curtains were of quilted dimity.

The inquest was resumed on Friday afternoon. During the day another body had been found in the ruins. It was that of a female,
but so disfigured by burning that recognition was impossible. Mr. Davis, a surgeon, who had known Mrs. Round from her childhood, and had attended her professionally, was of opinion that this was not her body, the bones being larger, and the jawbone and teeth dissimilar; he thought one of the bodies found on Tuesday was Mrs. Round's. Other evidence favoured the supposition that the remains were those of Mrs. Barnes, the chambermaid. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

27. Epsom Races. — Epsom Races commenced on Tuesday, with very inferior sport and a small assemblage of company. The Craven stakes were won by Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, Nat. The Woodcote stakes by Lord George Bentinck's Cherokee.

In spite of a wet opening, Wednesday was upon the whole auspicious. The ground was thronged in every part, presenting that town of white booths, the crowd of carriages, and the immense troops of horsemen, belonging to the best days of Epsom.

The Derby stakes were won by the Merry Monarch, Amandale second, Old England third. Value of the stakes 3,975l. The other races attracted little notice. The racing on Thursday was uninteresting. On Friday the Oaks were won by Refraction, Hope second.

28. Quebec nearly destroyed by Fire.—An appalling fire destroyed great part of the lower town of Quebec. "About half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning," says a letter, "the alarm of fire was given; when the tannery in St. Valliere Street, owned and worked by Mr. Richardson, was discovered to be in flames, origin-
that 12,000 persons (one-third of the population) are this day houseless. Most of these people have lost their all; the rapid advance, and sudden capricious direction taken by the flames, not only rendering it impossible to save any portion of the property in the dwellings, but in a vast number of instances, barely allowing the inmates sufficient time to escape.

"Various rumours are afloat as to the number of lives lost. We have seen seven crisped and mutilated remains. Of these, two were mothers, with their infants clasped to their bosoms. It is feared that many victims, as yet unknown, will be soon discovered.

"In the Upper Town several houses were on fire. The Artillery Barrack was three times in danger, as also several private dwellings.

"One painful incident was, the destruction of the hospital, to which, as being considered entirely out of the reach of the conflagration, numbers of sick persons of all classes were carried; when, melancholy to relate, the building became ignited by the flakes of fire carried from the distance by the wind; the unfortunate inmates, unable to help themselves, perished miserably.

"A meeting was convened yesterday evening, and the bakers ordered to commence the supply necessary for the relief of those distressed. This day relief was extended to about 3,000 persons. At an adjourned meeting of that of last night, we are informed that the extremely handsome sum of upwards of 28,000 dollars was subscribed, the list being still open. We also learn that the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese has issued circulars to his clergy, directing them to collect donations of every description in aid of the sufferers."

The total loss is variously estimated at 400,000l. to 750,000l., of which probably not more than 60,000l. was covered by insurance.

JUNE.

1. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire, attended with loss of life, broke out soon after midnight, at a house in Fenchurch Street, occupied by Messrs. Satchell and Robinson, wholesale hatters. Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Satchell, their daughter, four years old, an infant son, and a female servant, were sleeping in the house. Mr. Robinson was awakened by the rattles of the police; and finding his bedroom gradually filling with smoke, he instantly hastened out of bed and aroused the other inmates. Although but a few minutes elapsed, the fire, which originated in the lower part of the house, ascended the staircase with such rapidity that the only means left to save their lives was by making their way on to the roof, and thence to the adjoining houses. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Satchell, with his daughter in his arms, and the servant, escaped by that way into the next house; but in the confusion and terror of the moment Mrs. Satchell and her baby were left behind in their bedroom on the third floor, while the firemen and the crowd thought all the inmates had been rescued. The fire burnt fiercely; despite the exertions of the firemen the premises were entirely destroyed, and the surrounding buildings were with
difficulty saved. When the flames had been got under, search was made for the bodies of Mrs. Satchell and her infant, which were found close under the window, frightfully mutilated.

Mr. Satchell states, that he was awakened by his wife's shaking him violently by the shoulder, when he heard the breaking of glass and the springing of the policeman's rattle. On lifting up his head, he found the place filled with smoke, and the heat in the space of a second or so was quite overpowering. At that moment his wife appeared more collected than himself, and urged him to make for the top of the house, he taking the eldest child, and she the infant. Having left the room together; he thought she would have followed him; but on reaching the landing he suddenly missed her; and on looking up the ladder he saw a woman at the top, who he imagined was his wife; and he rushed up to overtake her, when he saw her drop on the leads insensible. Having aroused her, they escaped through the adjoining house, and thence to a house across the street. The woman thus saved proved to be, not Mrs. Satchell, but the servant. It is thought that on finding that the smoke was so dense, Mrs. Satchell returned to one of the rooms in the hope of avoiding it; and that she afterwards rushed into the room where the body was found, expecting to get out of the window; but being overcome by the heat, fell backwards, and perished with the child in her arms. Mr. Robinson had great difficulty in escaping, the smoke nearly overcoming him.

2. Execution of Joseph Connor.—Joseph Connor, the young man convicted of the murder of Mary Brothers, in St. Giles's, was hanged in front of Newgate. Being a Roman Catholic, he was attended by a priest of that Church. He conducted himself during his last moments with propriety and self-possession, though in a state of great physical weakness. He made an ample confession of his guilt on the morning after his conviction; and stated, that had the Sheriffs not been so good as to employ counsel for his defence, he should have pleaded guilty. He left another confession in the hands of the priest who attended him.

6. Her Majesty's Bal Costume.—Her Majesty's bal costume, illustrating the period of George the Second, was given at Buckingham Palace this night. The exact period chosen was the ten years from 1740 to 1750. The company numbered about 1,200, comprising the Royal Family and royal visitors to this country, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours among them; the chief of the British aristocracy; the corps diplomatique, and principal foreigners in town; grave statesmen, senators, and judges. The costume was a tolerably exact counterpart of that set down for the guests; but it was humoured, to look as becoming as possible. The outré head dresses were a trying ordeal for the ladies; the uncustomed high shoe-heels for the grace of their gait; but they sacrificed themselves to historical propriety; some even donning the untimely wig, to make their aspect more exact to the model. However, it was discovered that the powder made the complexion show more brilliant; and if the hoop disguised the figure, the stomacher displayed it; while both hoop and stomacher displayed the glowing
jewellery, the rich and elegant lace, the splendid brocades, magnificent velvets, and gorgeous trimmings that were the pride of the evening. The men appeared in coats of velvet—crimson, black, or blue, plastered with gold or silver; and powdered wigs were universal. Many wore the dresses of their own ancestors, copied from family portraits. The Great Officers of the Household reverted to their former outward state. Military officers wore the corresponding uniforms of the period selected for the fête: thus, the Duke of Wellington appeared as the Duke of Cumberland of that day; the Earl of Cardigan, as an officer of the 11th Dragoons at the battle of Culloden; the Marquess of Londonderry, as a cavalry officer of the time; Lord Forester as Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners; the Duke of Rutland, as a Knight of the Garter a century back. The infantry officers wore the peaked grenadier cap and long white gaiters; the cavalry officers, high military boots and the crimson silk sword belt fringed with gold. Some gentlemen wore the Highland garb, modified as it was at the time, by the high-heeled shoe for instance.

The Lady of the Feast wore a magnificent dress of the period, rich with point lace, diamonds, &c., chief part of which was from the hoards of Queen Charlotte.

Prince Albert wore a suit of crimson velvet and gold, the coating and waistcoat of white satin; with the insignia of the Garter.

The dancing took place in the ball room and throne-room; in which were stationed respectively Collinet's and Musard's bands.

The Queen and Prince Albert opened the ball with a polonaise, preceded by the Great Officers of State, and followed by their most distinguished guests; the Duke and Duchess of Nemours coming next to the Queen and Prince Albert. The next dance was a minuet, in the throne room, headed by the Queen and Prince George of Cambridge, with the Duchess of Nemours and Prince Albert, and six other couples. Quadrilles, minuets, strathspeys, and other dances, succeeded. The series was broken at midnight by supper—a banquet in the great dining room. The ball closed with the old country dance of "Sir Roger De Coverley"; the Lady of the Feast dancing with her husband.

A contemporary authority gives the following criticism on the actors in this splendid pageant:—

"To the ladies, as usual, the chief praise must be given. Almost without exception they looked remarkably well; and, what was infinitely more difficult, they very generally fell with a natural ease into the gait and courtly stateliness of the period. With the gentlemen it was often different. They looked well the characters they represented, and their costume was perfect; but they failed to catch the peculiar manners of the time, and therefore did not so completely realize the picture. Perhaps the most amusing part of the scene was to notice the singular effect which the different costume had in changing the character and general appearance of those who would be among the most distinguished in modern society for elegance and grace. Some of those upon whom one would have fixed as being the most likely, from their fine forms
and intellectual countenances, to set off the peculiar dress, so associated in our minds with the greatest names in war, politics, and literature, turned out the most insignificant and disappointing; while others, whom one would have expected only to look at and to laugh at, proved very respectable courtiers or very formidable warriors. It is not often that great warriors and statesmen, in this age of formal plainness, can be caught wandering from the range to which their caution limits them; but if the royal will was potent enough to induce them for the amusement of the hour to don such unwonted habiliments, it is worth while to observe how those who, perhaps, do not entertain the highest opinion of the wisdom of their great-grandfathers acquitted themselves in those ancestors' clothes. The most prominent men were, however, not those who attempted this kind of hereditary personation. And perhaps we need not be so surprised at this when we reflect how rarely great men transmit their talents as well as their titles to their posterity. More interest was felt about the living Sir Robert Peel, or Lord Palmerston, or Lord John Russell, than in the descendants of the Pelhams, the Shelburnes, or any of those who during the last century have guided public affairs. Sir Robert Peel, though in a comparatively plain court dress of the period, looked remarkably stately; he might have stepped out of the frame of a contemporary portrait. Lord Palmerston, strange to say, seemed to shrink under his ample costume; while Lord John Russell looked twice his ordinary size in the full wig and capacious coat.

We pass over a multitude of really excellent specimens of costume which were interesting only because so remarkably striking and correct, to enumerate a few which were interesting on account of their wearers. The Duke of Wellington appeared in a field marshal's uniform of the era. It is said to have been intended for that of the Duke of Cumberland, but there was nothing particular to distinguish it. As if to show how unfavourable the peculiar style of costume was to some of those in whom the most interest was felt, this dress of the Duke so utterly disguised him that, but for his well-known features, recognition would have been impossible. Almost any close-fitting military dress of the period would have been preferable. As it was, the scarlet coat hung loosely about him, and the nether garments were so ample as to give him a much more aged and shrunken appearance than he would have had in a more becoming costume. On the other hand, the Earl of Cardigan excited no little attention. He wore the uniform of the 11th Dragoons at Culloden, and with the costume, which became him extremely, he contrived to assume the portentous bearing and the true jack-boot stride and swagger. The Marquess of Londonderry, also, upon the same principle, looked very dashing and imposing as a cavalry officer of the period. Lord Morpeth presented a very grave burlesque of some ancestral Howard; and Lord Stanley might have been mistaken for the resuscitated spirit of one of his noble forefathers, so complete was the illusion. Lord Lyndhurst came in his Chancellor's dress, and when
the circumstance was remarked upon, his answer was, "Oh! the Lord Chancellor, you know, never dies, he is always the same."

8. Comet.—A magnificent comet was observed in the northern horizon by M. Seays. It was, when discovered, very near the bright star Capella, and was easily perceptible by the naked eye, if the night was favourable. After exciting considerable interest, the erratic visitant gradually increased its distance from the earth.

— Monster Meeting at Cork. Mr. O'Connell had a grand demonstration, a monster procession at Cork. His "progress" from Dublin to that city was a continuous triumph,—immense displays of people, boughs, banners, and triumphal arches, those signs of popular approval multiplying as he approached the scene of action. The procession was formed in Cork itself, betimes in the morning. It comprised the Mayor and Corporation, several of the principal inhabitants, all the trades, each with its band, and an immense concourse of people, some of whom came from places more than sixty miles distant. An idea of the numbers may be formed from a statement in the Cork Examiner, that one body alone, "the glorious gathering from Kinmelea, headed by Luke Shea, Ex-J.P., consisted of about two thousand horsemen, a vast number of men on foot, and more than five hundred women in cars." The total numbers are guessed at half a million. The private carriages are described as "countless." Each trade had a model of its occupation; sometimes, as in the case of the letter-press-printers, at work. The burgesses of Lee Ward had among their pageantry a bard, who was accounted the flower of the show; and is thus described:—"On a high and extensive platform, drawn by four bay horses, and driven by postillions with bright yellow uniforms and green velvet caps, sat a venerable minstrel, under the shade of an ivied and branching oak. His beard hung o'er his bosom, and his gray hairs floated on his shoulders from beneath his lofty conical cap, ornamented with a golden representation of a harp, with band and tassel of similar material; under his long green mantle, which was fastened on his breast by a sceptre-form bodkin or brooch, was visible a long yellow tunic, encircled by a dark belt and silver buckle, the nether garment of a buff colour, with red-taped sandals—presented a tout ensemble of costume at once pleasing and antique. But to complete the picture, he held in his hands the identical harp played before the Liberator at Tara on the memorable 15th of August, 1843; from which ever and anon he elicited the most beautiful strains of his native mountains, which were constantly interrupted by the cheers of thousands." On the same car were pages, an ancient Irish chieftain, two Irish knights, and four members of the Repeal Committee of the ward. The procession left Cork in good order, and marched to Rice's Cross, at Riverstown; where it waited the approach of Mr. O'Connell. He arrived at a quarter before one o'clock, and the trades began to move forward on their return to Cork; yet such was the extent of the line, that it was half-past four o'clock before the triumphal car, on which sat "the Liberator," could proceed! He was set down at the Imperial Hotel about half-past seven o'clock;
and the ancient bard delivered a very highflown address in the vernacular Erse, to "the fearless son of the West, Dan of the hundred bloodless battles." The affair was brought to a close by the approach of night.

10. Ascot Races.—Ascot Races were favoured with most auspicious weather, and crowds of visitors. The chief novelty was the first of a series of magnificent prizes given by the Emperor of Russia to commemorate his visit to this country last year, and to encourage the sport and breed of race-horses.

On Tuesday the 10th, the meeting was honoured by the presence of the Sovereign and Her illustrious visitors, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours and the suite; the Prince of Leiningen, and Count De St. Aulaire. The Trial Stakes were won by Mr. A. W. Hill's Libel; the Ascot Derby Stakes, by Lord Exeter's Wood-pigeon; the Ascot Stakes, by the Duke of Richmond's Lothario. The Queen's Gold Vase, by Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat. Sweepstakes of 200l. each, by Colonel Peel's colt by Slane out of Cob-web. The Welcome Stakes, by Mr. Gully's Weatherbit.

On Wednesday the company was less numerous, but the sport excellent. The Coronation Stakes were won by Lord Chesterfield's Stitch; Sweepstakes of 50l. each by Lord Stradbroke's Idas; the Fern Hill Stakes of 15l., by Lord George Bentinck's Cherokee; Royal Hunt Cup, by Lord Stradbroke's Evenus, (thirty horses started!) Sweepstakes of 50l. each, Sir Gilbert Heathcote's Brother to Valentissimo walked over; Great Ascot Produce Stakes, by Lord George Bentinck's Cowl; the Albany Stakes, by Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair; Town Plate, by Mr. Greville's Deerchase.

Thursday proved a very grand day—good sport. The cortège from Windsor Castle was very numerous. The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas was won by the Duke of Bedford's Minotaur. The New Stakes, by Lord Lonsdale's colt by Bay Middleton. St. James's Palace Stakes, by Lord Stradbroke's Idas. The Emperor of Russia's Plate, valued at 500l., with a sweepstakes of 20l. each, twenty-six [subscribers, was won by Lord Albermarle's Emperor; The Visitors' Plate, was won by Mr. A. W. Hill's Libel.

On Friday also the sport was good, but the interest ended with Thursday.

The Massacre on Board the Felicidade.—An account of this frightful event will be found in our department of Law Cases; but the following narrative of the sufferings of the second prize crew of this fatal vessel will be read with interest. The vessel was recaptured by the Star, and sent to Sierra Leone, in charge of Lieutenant Wilson and nine men. Whilst on the passage, during a heavy squall, the schooner went over, filled and sank, so as only to leave part of her bow rail above water. When the squall passed, the whole of the crew were found clinging to the bow rail. Some expert divers attempted to extract provisions from the vessel, but without success; and nothing but death stared them in the face, as the schooner was gradually sinking. Lieutenant Wilson ascertained that there were three common knives among the party, and it was resolved to make a raft of the mainboom and gaff, and such
other floating materials as remained above water. These they secured by such ropes as could be cut and unrove from the rigging, and a small quantity of cordage was retained to make good any defects they might sustain by the working of the spars; a small top-gallant studding sail was obtained for a sail, and upon this miserable float the ten persons made sail for the coast of Africa, distant 200 miles, without rudder, oar, compass, provisions or water. Being almost naked, and washed by every wave, their sufferings were very great. Famished for food and drink, scorched by a burning sun during the day, and chilled with cold during the night, they thus remained twenty days. Delirium and death relieved the raft of part of its load of misery, two blacks being the first to sink under their sufferings. The question naturally suggests itself—how did the survivors support life? Some persons would be almost afraid either to put the question, or hear the answer. There is nothing, however, to wound our feelings, but much to admire in the admirable conduct of Lieutenant Wilson and his men during these melancholy and miserable twenty days. Showers of rain occasionally fell; they caught some water in their little sail, which they drank, and put some into a small keg that had floated out of the vessel. The sea was almost always breaking over the spars of the raft, which was surrounded by voracious sharks. The famishing sailors actually caught with a bowline knot a shark eight feet in length with their bare hands, and hauled it upon the raft; they killed it, drank the blood and ate part of the flesh, husbanding the remain-der. In this way three other sharks were taken, and upon these sharks the poor fellows managed to prolong their lives till picked up (in sight of the land) in what may be termed the very Zero of living misery. Lieutenant Wilson and four seamen survived and recovered their strength. Order and discipline were maintained upon the raft; fortitude, forethought, a reliance upon divine Providence, and good conduct, enabled these Englishmen to surmount such horrible sufferings, whilst the Kroomen and Portuguese sank under them. As a matter of course, Lieutenant Wilson will be promoted, and we trust the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will not fail to bestow some mark of special favour upon the men, whose conduct appears to have been above all praise.

15. Fatal Accident at Doncaster.—Nine young men met together near the river side about twelve o'clock, and to pass their time away until their dinner hour they all of them crossed the river in a “float” or “flat,” (a sort of raft used for repairing vessels,) for the purpose of walking on the opposite bank. In about half an hour, or rather more, they returned and got upon the flat to recross the river. The float is a very small one, being only about seven feet long by four feet wide, and quite flat-bottomed. When the party had got nearly over the river, one of them named Casseltine, who with his two brothers and Watson was at one end, gave Pinder a push by way of joke; this push threw Pinder off his balance, and in falling he caught hold of Casseltine, which had the effect of sinking one end of the flat in the water, and of precipi-
tating all the persons in it into the stream. Three of them, John and Charles Casseltine and William Watson were drowned; the others were saved with great difficulty.

16. Accident at Derby.—An inquest at the Town Hall, Derby, upon the bodies of Eliza Durdham, of Breadsall Moor, aged 16; Emma Baddeley, of Plumptree Place, Darley Lane, aged 20; George Bradbury, of Willow Row, aged 20; and John Keys, of Brook Street, aged 21; who were drowned while out on a pleasure party on the river Derwent. John Bradbury, father of the deceased George Bradbury, deposed:—I live in Willow Row, and occupy a garden in Darley Lane. I have the care of two boats, which are kept in a place near the bottom of my garden; they belong to two gentlemen connected with the Derby Boat Club. The deceased has frequently gone on the river Derwent in one of these boats. On Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, the deceased, who resided with me, after I had left my house, took the keys of the garden out of my working-jacket pocket and went out, remarking to Keturah Underwood, who has the care of my house, that he was going to take the boat on the water. When I left my house on Tuesday evening I went to the Mechanics’ Institution, whence I returned at about ten o’clock. I did not see my son on my return, but I perceived his working clothes laid out for him for the following morning. I supposed he was in bed, and made no inquiries about him. The following morning I called him to his work as usual, but he did not answer me, and then for the first time I missed him. Supposing that, finding himself locked out, he had gone to Keturah Underwood’s, and slept there, as he had done before, I went to my work at Mr. Fox’s, the engineer, (with whom my son was serving as an apprentice,) expecting to find him there. He was not there, and when I went home to breakfast, at about half-past eight o’clock, I inquired of Keturah Underwood if she had heard or seen anything of him? She said she had not. I then returned to my work, still expecting to find him there, but he was not there, and I continued at Mr. Fox’s until dinner time. On reaching home I was informed by my son Benjamin that deceased and a party had been seen on the river at ten o’clock on the preceding night. I then made further inquiries, and went straight off to the garden to see if the boat was missing. It was gone, the garden-gate on the river-side stood open, and there was a plank placed to enable persons to step into the boats without wetting themselves. I then inquired of the owner of the boat if he had lent it? He replied in the negative. I then borrowed a boat and went up the river, in the direction of Darley, and as I was starting my master’s drag was offered me. I took it and proceeded up the river on the same side as that on which my garden is. When I got up to Mr. Taylor’s boathouse, I found the missing boat, full of water, but not overturned, tied to one of the posts, and I afterwards learned that Mr. Taylor had done that. I went forward in the same direction, until I got within 100 yards of my garden, and where there is a willow tree which stops every thing that the stream on that side may bring down. There I
found an oar and part of the false bottom of the boat. I then went up my garden, and took a long boat-hook from the other boat, and with that and the drag I examined the river, and soon drew out the body of my son. I held him until I got up to the garden bank, when, with the assistance of Samuel Hibbert, Joseph Goodwin, and Joseph Annable, who were waiting in my garden, I got him out of the river. I then renewed my search for the other persons who I heard had been seen with my son in the boat, and in the same place, or as near as possible, I saw two of them, John Keys and Eliza Durdham, taken out of the water and laid in Mr. Hewitt's boat-house, at the bottom of the garden. I then went to the police station for directions, and on my return found that the other body had been found near the same spot; and on looking at her I knew her to be Emma Baddeley. Matthew Cope, who was on the river in a boat, told me that he saw my son and other deceased persons together, they were chatting and behaving as young persons generally do. My son George was in his twenty-first year. The boat did not leak, it having been just repaired; I fancy the accident must have occurred from sufficient care not having been used in getting out of the boat; I think that when the first of the party was in the act of landing, the boat slipped from under him or her, and all of them must have fallen into the water, which in that place is fourteen or fifteen deep. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

17. ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A most alarming accident occurred this morning on the Great Western Railway, about two miles and a half on the London side of the Slough station. The express train left Paddington for Exeter at a quarter to ten o'clock: it consisted of an engine and tender, a four-wheeled luggage van, two first class carriages, and two of the second class, containing altogether about 180 passengers. When the train arrived at a place called Dog-kennel Bridge, near Langley, the passengers experienced an extraordinary undulatory sort of motion, clouds of dust arose, and before more than a few seconds had elapsed the two first class and one of the second class carriages were thrown with fearful violence off the line, down an embankment twelve or fifteen feet in depth, with a dreadful crash. The first of the second class carriages was dragged across both lines of rail, but was not upset. On the engineer's perceiving that something was wrong, he disconnected the engine from the train, and hastened to Slough for assistance. One of the second class carriages, and the hindermost first class carriage, were thrown upon their sides at the bottom of the embankment; while the other first class carriage, which had turned twice over in the course of its descent, was lying upon its roof, with its wheels in the air; the passengers, thirty in number, more dead than alive with fright. As soon as the passengers could be extricated from the carriages, it was found that not one had been killed—a wonderful escape, considering the nature of the accident. Upwards of forty persons, however, were more or less hurt. Sir Richard Vyvyan, the member for
Helston, was much cut about the face; Dr. Strong of Hereford, had his knee dislocated; Mr. Bristow, of Haverfordwest, had a dislocation of the shoulder; Mr. W. C. Boodle, of Connaught Square, injured his spine very seriously; Mr. Holmes had a severe scalp-wound; and many others received internal injuries, or bruises on various parts of their bodies; but none appear to have suffered so that their lives were endangered.

Mr. Seymour Clarke, Chief Superintendent of the locomotive department, states, that "the cause of the accident appears to have been, from what we have been enabled to learn, that the luggage van, which was a four-wheeled vehicle and the lightest in the train, was, from some cause, which cannot at present be ascertained, thrown off the line; the engine and the other carriages remaining in their proper positions on the rails. It proceeded thus until it came to the cast-iron-girders or troughs of a bridge thrown over a road leading from Langley to Iver; when it seems that it struck one of these girders, which threw it off the timbers into the ballast of the line, pulling with it, and against these iron girders, the remainder of the train." The train proceeded for half a mile with the van running off the rail before the catastrophe occurred. Great damage was done to the rails and sleepers, slices of iron being taken off the former by the wheels of the carriages; four of the upright posts of the galvanic telegraph were knocked down by the upsetting of the carriages, and the wires severed; so that all communication by means of the telegraph between Slough and Paddington was cut off. This unfortunately caused considerable time to elapse before any intimation of the accident reached the Paddington terminus.

It is said that the train was going at the rate of seventy miles an hour when the accident occurred. The great strength of the carriages appears to have been the salvation of the passengers; if they had been more fragile, they would, most probably, have been completely crushed to pieces when dashed down the embankment.

The Eureka (a Machine for Making Latin Verses.)—This machine, exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, is one which presents much interest to scientific engineers, although it does not afford much facility to the attainment of elegant Latin composition. Its operation resembles that of Brewster's kaleidoscope, which, by very simple means, produces an endless succession of geometric figures. As in the kaleidoscope, this machine is calculated to manufacture, in never ending series, Latin hexameters "at the rate of about a verse a minute, each verse being perfect in grammar, sense, and prosody." Previous to the manufacture of the verse, the letters are collected together, as a compositor arranges his types, the several letters being placed together in alphabetical order. In the interior of the machine is placed a species of kaleidoscope, which is set in motion by clockwork, its rate of rotation being governed by a flywheel; on this kaleidoscope the letters of the alphabet are represented by figures, 1, 2, 3, &c., corresponding to a, b, c, up to the end of the alphabet; in this, to use the expression of
the exhibitor, the verse is "conceived"—that is, the figures are combined in the same order as that under which the letters of the verse are to appear. In the side of the case certain probes are placed which are made to dart forward and ascertain what are the combinations of the kaleidoscope; as soon as the probes strike on the figures, the corresponding letters are detached, and sent down to the places assigned to each in the verse to be made. The whole number of letters then slowly descends and passes by the aperture at which the verse appears, those only remaining visible which are required to form the verse. After remaining visible for some time, the verse is decomposed, or, as a printer would say, "distributed," and all the letters gathered up again, ready for use in their former alphabetical arrangement. The machine may be stopped at any time, or suffered to go on continually producing new verses, "each of which is original, having never been produced before, and never to be repeated again." The law which governs the operation of this machine is the law of evolution, by which, as in Babbage's machine, endless combinations of a certain form are produced. The form of the verse produced is always the same. The inventor of this machine is a Mr. Clark, a native of Glastonbury, to whom the first idea of this verse-maker was suggested by an old book, the work of one of the monks of Glastonbury Abbey, in which the theory of Mr. Clark's invention was contained. This was, with some labour, reduced to practice by Mr. Clark, and the result is the machine now exhibited.

20. Bow Street.—Robbery at Buckingham Palace.—John Taylor, alias Johnson, of 7, Gillingham Street, Vauxhall, was placed at the bar before Mr. Hall, charged with stealing a quantity of silver plate and other valuable articles from Buckingham Palace, the property of Her Majesty.

On the bench were the Lord Chamberlain and his secretary, Sir W. Martin, who attended to hear the investigation.

From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner, who had been employed several years as a cabinet-maker at the palace, engaged a cab in Eton Street, Pimlico, on Friday evening, the 18th instant, and proceeded to Long Acre, where he got out of the vehicle and desired the driver to wait a few moments until his return. He proceeded to the shop of a Mr. Seymour, of 38 Long Acre, to whom he had often sold broken-up plate, and produced a quantity of silver, for which he demanded 8l. The superiority of the plate induced Mr. Seymour now, for the first time, to ask the name and address of the prisoner, who wrote on a slip of paper "John Johnson, Upper Seymour Street, Somers Town." Mr. Seymour agreed to purchase the silver, and when the prisoner had left the shop a policeman was sent after him furnished with this address, in order that he might set an inquiry on foot re-
specting him. The constable followed him to the shop of a cabinet-maker named Richardson, where he was informed that the name of the person who had just entered was Taylor; he consequently apprised him of his suspicions, and took him into custody. The prisoner, on his way to the police station, expressed his fears that he should get into a bother about the affair, "as the man who gave him the plate had gone abroad, he did not know where." He also admitted that his real name was Taylor. When at the police office, he addressed a letter to his wife, desiring her to say that the property had been left with them by a foreigner, who had been lodging with them, and who gave them permission to dispose of it, if he did not claim it within a period of three months. The letter contained other instructions to his wife which fully implicated himself, and, in conclusion, he requested her to pay the bearer of it 2s. 6d. on delivery. The cabman, meanwhile, had been patiently waiting in St. Martin's Lane for the return of the prisoner, whose non-appearance at the expiration of three hours induced him to drive to Bow Street station, where, to his surprise, he found the prisoner in custody. In the cab was found a bag, containing a valuable china vase, which it was afterwards found had been stolen from the Palace with the other property. Mr. Seymour stated that the prisoner had repeatedly sold plate of considerable value at his shop, but from his apparent respectability he had never suspected him of having obtained it dishonestly. Some few weeks ago he had purchased of him a quantity of silver which had been partially melted down, and which he thought at the time had been a telescope stand, and part of some silver figures.

Mr. Saunders, inspector of the Royal Palaces, examined the plate produced, as well as the vase, and identified both as the property of Her Majesty. The former was part of two equestrian statues, standing about twelve inches high, and representing Louis XIII. and Marshal Saxe; the value of the ornament being 200l. The other portion of the silver was the produce of a microscope and stand, worth 40l. before being melted down, and sold to Mr. Seymour at 4s. 6d. per ounce. The silver articles and the vase (valued at 10l.) had been stolen from a bookcase in a closet adjoining the library of the Palace, to which the prisoner had access when employed there, but from which the property had not been missed until the present transaction became known at the Palace. Some furniture had been also found in the prisoner's house belonging to Her Majesty—the Royal initials being obliterated. The prisoner was remanded.

A remarkable circumstance was disclosed by the above inquiry. About a year ago two women-servants in the Palace, named Lindsey, were brought before Mr. Hall on suspicion of stealing furniture from the royal residence, and acquitted, but were nevertheless discharged from Her Majesty's service. Subsequently, a cabinet-maker, named Fletcher, was accused of the theft, but not taken into custody. Still the imputation affected his mind so deeply, that he soon afterwards committed suicide by hanging himself. The furniture
then missed has been now discovered in the above prisoner's house.

21. Inspection of the Fleet at Spithead by Her Majesty.—

The Queen having intimated Her intention of inspecting the magnificent fleet now assembled for the purpose of trial cruises, Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert and suite embarked on board the royal yacht, and after picking up the Lords of the Admiralty on their way, arrived at Spithead at twelve o'clock, when the whole of the ships composing the fleet manned their yards, “dressed” in colours, and fired a royal salute. Spithead at this time presented a most beautiful and animating appearance, the rigging of every ship being most gaily decorated, and with their crews stretched out upon the yards; while innumerable yachts of the royal and other yacht squadrons, and swarms of crowded steam boats and shore boats, added increased liveliness to a scene already imposing.

As Her Majesty set foot on board the St. Vincent, the flagship of the squadron, the royal standard was run up to the main. Her Majesty was received by Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, Captain Rowley, and the chief officers of the ship, and was conducted over the upper and main decks by Rear-Admiral Parker, who explained the use and nature of the various places and things which came under Her notice. After remaining on board about a quarter of an hour, the royal train re-embarked, and was steered alongside the Trafalgar, 120, where Her Majesty was received by Captain Martin, who had the honour of conducting his royal mistress over the ship. On entering the bread room Her Majesty asked to taste the chocolate, which she pronounced “very good.”

The royal party next visited the Albion, 90. Her Majesty was received at the gangway by Captain Lockyer, C.B., and conducted by him to his cabin, the superb fittings of which elicited the most gratifying eulogiums from Her Majesty. From the cabin Her Majesty was conducted by Captain Lockyer over the main and lower decks, and thence ascended to the quarter-deck, where, by Her Majesty’s command, all the officers had the honour of being presented. Having taken leave of Captain Lockyer and the officers most graciously, Her Majesty again stepped into her barge, and at half-past one o’clock re-embarked on board the yacht, amidst the hearty cheers of the crews of the line-of-battle ships, and of the immense concourse of spectators afloat.

The signal was then made for all the captains of the fleet to repair on board, and at this extempore levee all the captains (Rowley, of the St. Vincent; Martin, of the Trafalgar; Sir B. W. Walker, of the Queen; Lockyer, of the Albion; Collier, of the Rodney; Willes, of the Vanguard; Moresby, of the Canopus; Corry, of the Superb) were presented.

On the following Monday Her Majesty reviewed the squadron. The royal party embarked in the yacht amidst a general salute from all the ships of the fleet, with yards manned. On the smoke clearing away, the scene presented was one of the most enlivening description. Numerous large and small steam boats, crowded with well-dressed company, followed in the wake of the royal yacht, and many beautiful
vessels of the Royal Yacht squadron, Royal Southern, Western, and Thames squadrons, were also present, and added increased brilliancy to a most interesting scene. The surface of the water was also covered with a numerous flotilla of small craft, which, with their gay pennons, heightened the gaiety of the picture.

On the royal yacht becoming stationary at Spithead, the seamen were piped down from the yards, and the process of making sail commenced.

The successive signals were made from the flagship (the St. Vincent) to "loosen sail," "make sail," the Trafalgar first in both; the St. Vincent was first to have her sails "set," the Queen second, Vanguard third, Trafalgar fourth, Albion fifth, Rodney sixth, and Canopus last. (The Superb did not join in the exercise.) They then braced forward on the larboard tack, set jib and flying jib, and braced forward on the starboard tack, in which the Trafalgar was again first. "Shorten sail and reef." "Furl topgallant sails." All of which were obeyed with a smartness and alacrity satisfactory to the most nautical and "stop-watch" critics.

About one o'clock the Superb, 80, Captain Corry, got under way, and made sail out towards St. Helen's, followed by the royal yacht, the Black Eagle, and other of Her Majesty's steamers, and the yacht squadrons and other craft; the whole presenting a most beautiful and animating picture; the beauty of the day increasing the brilliancy of the scene.

The Superb went out in grand style, but the breeze freshening when on the other side the Nab, she was compelled to shorten sail and take in her royals, topgallant-studding-sails and foretopmast-studding-sails. Admiral Parker went out in her with his flag flying from her mizen.

At twenty-one minutes past one o'clock the dinner pennant was hoisted, and the exercise of the squadron at anchor terminated until the return of the royal visitors, at about twenty-five minutes past three o'clock, when the royal yacht passed the Vernon, which manned rigging and cheered as the royal vessel passed. The signal was then made from the flagship to "furl sails, put the lifelines on, and man yards," which was instantly obeyed, and a general royal salute was given, the crews of the various ships cheering most heartily as Her Majesty passed them—not the less heartily for a good dinner. After saluting, the squadron again loosed sails, and at half-past four o'clock furled sails, except the Superb and Vernon.

Her Majesty passed through the squadron on her return to Cowes at a quarter to four, and appeared highly pleased with the day's proceedings.

The Fleet at Spithead.—At this period Spithead presented an appearance which must have recalled the days of war to the mind of many a veteran. Never of late years has the roadstead exhibited upon its surface so great an amount of actual naval strength. The Queen, 110, is of 3099 tons burden; the Hibernia, 100, 2530 tons; the Albion, 90, 3083 tons; the Trafalgar, 120, 2721 tons; the St. Vincent, 120, 2612 tons; the Rodney, 92, 2625 tons; the Vanguard, 80, 2600 tons; the
Superb, 80, 2590 tons; the Canopus, 84, 2357 tons; the Vernon, 50, 2082 tons. Total, 926 guns; 20,208 tons; being 6412 tons more than the fleet amounted to with which we won the battle of the Nile. The above squadron was moored in two lines, the larboard division consisting of the Canopus, Rodney, Superb, and Vanguard; Captain Willes, of the latter ship, as senior officer, hoisting a broad pendant as second in command of the squadron. The starboard division consisted of the Trafalgar, Queen, Albion, and St. Vincent, the latter bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, who had the chief command of the squadron. The crews of the squadron were daily exercised at general quarters, and practised in those essential manual exercises requisite to make good seamen.

The Navy of the United States.—The following list of the naval force of our Transatlantic rivals will prove of some interest as connected with the above.

Ships of the line, ten; viz., one of three decks, five of two decks, and four of two decks building. One razee. Frigates of the first class, twelve, of which four are building. Frigates of the second class, two. Sloops of war, first class, seventeen. Sloops of war, second class, six. Brigs, eight. Steamers, eight; of which some are merely for dockyard service. The force of these vessels is not stated, but the armament of the American ships is known to be very heavy. On the other hand, many of these vessels must be old and unserviceable.

23. Bill Swindling.—Court of Queen's Bench. — Henry Gompertz, William Witham, and Robert Witham, were tried for having conspired to defraud, under false pretences, George Pitt Rose, eldest son of Sir George H. Rose, and late a Captain in the Ninth Lancers, of bills or acceptances to the amount of about 17,000l., for which the prosecutor was either now liable or had been sued. Mr. Rose had been in want of money, and had applied to Gompertz for assistance; bills were obtained from Mr. Rose for the amount mentioned, but he only received 1200l. From the evidence it appeared, that Mr. Rose had cut off the entail to his father's estate on receiving 8000l.; he wished to restore it by repaying the money, and desired to raise some 30,000l. besides on the estate; and for that purpose he applied, in 1841, to Gompertz; the latter represented that he could obtain the money from a Mr. Parker, who appears to have been a merely fictitious person. The Withams are father and son, attorneys in Gray's Inn. The son, Robert, and another son, Francis, since dead, were connected with Gompertz, and engaged in the transaction; Mr. William Witham did not directly interfere in it. Gompertz has been in the Queen's Bench prison three times, for large debts, since 1839. Mr. William Henry Smith, an attorney, was requested by William Witham to act for Parker; he consented, and acted for months without having seen such a person. This conduct Lord Denman strongly condemned. After deliberating for an hour and a half, the jury found Gompertz and Robert Witham guilty; but recommended the latter to mercy, in consequence of his youth and the negligence of his father in the conduct of the business in ques-
tion. William Witham, the father, they found not guilty.

28. SECOND FEARFUL CONFLAGRATION AT QUEBEC. — In this Chronicle (see May 28) an account has been given of the destruction of at least one-third of the city of Quebec by fire on the 28th of May. A second visitation has now destroyed another third — this calamity commenced on the morning of the 28th of June.

"Beginning," says a public document, signed by the bishops of Montreal and Quebec and others, "as on the former occasion, at the extreme windward point of the suburbs, and fed by a gale of wind from the eastward, (to which quarter the wind had changed in the evening of that day, after blowing from the westward for nearly a fortnight,) the fire spread with irresistible fury through the length and breadth of both suburbs. The buildings, almost entirely of wood, fell before its rage with even greater rapidity than those on the 28th of May. In eight hours, of more than 1,200 dwellings, two places of worship, three schoolhouses, and numerous stores and outhouses, nothing remained but blackened chimneys, roofless walls, and piles of ruins. The burial ground of the Protestant population has been traversed by the fire, and its wooden and marble memorials of the dead to a great extent injured and destroyed; and in passing through this district, which lately contained the homes of 9,000 inhabitants, neither man, woman, nor child, is now to be met, except a few stragglers, from curiosity surveying the desolation. Several thousands of those whose dwellings had been destroyed in the last conflagration had here found shelter by the kindness and hospitality of their charitable fellow citizens; and were thus again driven forth, involved in one common ruin with those who had harboured them.

The morning of Sunday, the 29th of June, dawned upon more than 15,000 people whom the flames had left without shelter or food, scattered with the effects they had been able to save over the fields and open spaces without the walls, or flying to the neighbouring settlements. As on the former occasion, a third part of the city has fallen a prey to the flames; and Quebec, on the landward side, is reduced to limits not much larger than it possessed when Wolfe fell before its walls.

One thousand three hundred dwellings were destroyed, rendering houseless at least 6000 persons, and this in addition to the numbers deprived of a home by the previous conflagration. About thirty streets are in ruins; and the amount of insurances effects is thus stated — Canada office, 40,000£; Quebec ditto, 15,200£; Montreal ditto, 3,500£; Phoenix ditto, 1,075£. "The Canada, I am assured," says a private letter, "will redeem its obligations; its capital, I believe, is 100,000£, and by the conflagration of the 28th ultimo it lost 50,000£." The loss inflicted by the two fires is thus stated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Streets</th>
<th>Houses burned</th>
<th>Houses blown up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On 28th May</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On 28th June</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>71</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,932</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total population thus rendered destitute cannot be estimated at less than 20,000 souls.

This period seems destined to be rendered memorable by the destruction of many of the largest
JUNE]

CHRONICLE. 93

cities by this devouring element—
our Chronicle of the year 1842 gave an account of the almost total de-
struction of Hamburgh—that of Quebec has been recorded in our Chronicle of this year. In addi-
tion to these, Smyrna has been subjected to a similar devastation.

— DEFEAT IN MADAGASCAR.—

The following account of the un-
fortunate affair on the coast of
Madagascar was published in the
French colonial paper, "Le Cer-
neen:"

Saturday, June 28.

"Her Majesty's frigate Conway
and his French Majesty's ships
the Zélée and the Berceau met in
Tamatave roads, according to the
arrangement agreed to by the
governors of Bourbon and the
Mauritius. The object of their
voyage was to obtain from Bana-
vula Manjaka less harsh conditions
than those which she had imposed
upon the European traders, whom
she had threatened with imme-
diate expulsion and the confisca-
tion of their property, if they did
not become naturalized Malagash,
that is, slaves. The representa-
tives of the two nations not having
succeeded in their negotiations, an
obstinate combat took place, the
details of which have been brought
by the Conway.

"350 men, of whom 100 were
French soldiers, and the others
belonging to the crews of the
three ships, under the command
of Captain Feiseck and Lieutenant
Heseltine, landed on the afternoon
of the 15th inst., and advanced
across a plain, under a sharp fire
from the fort and battery of grape
and musketry. The enemy was
driven out of the battery and the
guns were spiked. The outwork
or screen, which had been sup-
posed to be the fort itself, was
stormed and taken. They here
discovered the real fort, which is
a circular one, and mounting about
thirty guns, which were casemated
and in a circular gallery. The
wall is about thirty feet high, and
surrounded by a ditch of about
the same width. Possession was
kept of the top of the screen for
upwards of half an hour, and a
constant fire kept up. Having no
means of breaching the wall, and
the men falling fast, they retired,
carrying off the flag, for the pos-
session of which the French and
English sailors disputed for a long
time; but it was finally settled
that it should be equally divided
between the two parties, the one
obtaining a portion with the word
'Ranavala,' and the other with
'Manjaka,' inscribed. They burnt
the guardhouse, customhouse, and
a considerable part of the town.
The firing from the men-of-
war was excellent. They landed
next day and carried off all the
remaining European property.
The wounded were all brought
off, but not the killed, whose
heads were next day exposed on
the beach, stuck on pikes. The
men-of-war and all the merchant
ships sailed from the harbour.

"English.—Killed, four men;
wounded, one officer and eleven
men.

"French.—Killed, three officers
and fourteen men; wounded, one
officer and forty-two men.

"The Zélée and the Berceau
lost each a topmast from the fire
of the enemy; the Conway had
only a few ropes cut. Nearly all
their balls passed over the ships,
which had anchored about 800
yards from the shore."

A private letter gives a sketch of
the action:

"You will also find a sketch of
mine which, with the aid of the letters, may give you some idea of the keep and screen, &c. Don't criticise its execution. I must give you the detail of the flag affair:—The flagstaff was shot through, and it fell inside the circular fort, on the edge of which it had stood; it was then put on a lance, or something of that sort, and stuck again on the wall, in a crevice of the stones. It was shot away again, and this time it fell outwards, hanging down within a few feet of the bottom of the ditch, between the inner fort and the screen. Two English sailors and a midshipman, and two or three Frenchmen, made a rush into the ditch after it, seized it, and neither party being able to get it from the other, after struggling a considerable time for it, in the very hottest of the Malignash fire, they were about to come to cutlass blows with one another, when Lieutenant Kennedy, of the Conway, to prevent mischief, rushed down, and with his knife cut it, giving half to each party. The standard was of pure white, with the Queen's name, 'Ranavala Manjaka,' in large letters; two or three letters remained with the flagstaff; the English got the 'Manjaka,' and the French the major part of the 'Ranavala'; the English the 'by,' and the French the 'luff' of the colour, as the sailors say.

"In returning after this admirable arrangement, Lieutenant Kennedy was getting through one of the embrasures in the screen, when the gun went off, and killed several, but he escaped with a wound from a splinter through both thighs—not dangerous."

— A Good Servant.—In the Court of Common Pleas.—This was an action for the recovery of a sum of 130l. on a promissory note, with interest for seventeen years, and also a sum of 200l. for wages. There were also a count for money lent, and a count on an account stated. The defendant pleaded that he did not make the note; as to the other demands that he was never indebted; and to the whole declaration, the statute of limitations.

The plaintiff is an old woman of more than seventy years. Previously to the year 1827, she had been a nurse in the Manchester Lunatic Asylum, and in that part of it in which the richer patients are confined. Her salary was eleven guineas a year, and the perquisites were such as enabled her to lay by her whole salary. In the year 1827 she left Manchester, and went to live in the house of the defendant, with the family of whose wife she had formerly lived as a servant, and, as the plaintiff contended, for the purpose of attending a lunatic aunt of the defendant's wife, for whom an abiding place with the defendant, at an annual remuneration of 50l., had been provided by her father. The plaintiff had scarcely entered the family of the defendant when the latter borrowed her savings, amounting to 130l., and gave her as an acknowledgment the promissory note on which this action was brought.

The plaintiff remained with the defendant for seventeen years, and then she left. On her leaving, the defendant offered her two sovereigns, but she took only one, and the defendant told her that she could always have money when she wanted it. The plaintiff told the daughter of the defendant that as she found herself of no use
(the lunatic aunt being dead) she thought she had better go. There was not any evidence that the plaintiff had received wages specifically from the defendant, nor that she had ever been heard to speak as if she were entitled to receive wages; the defendant, however, had from time to time given her money to buy clothes. Witnesses were not called for the defendant, but it was contended, principally on the ground that the plaintiff took her meals with the family of the defendant, and that the daughters of the defendant had performed the same household services as the plaintiff, that the plaintiff was not a servant, but a friend to whom food, clothing, and shelter had been given in compensation for the advance of the money for which the note had been given. It was further contended that there was not any evidence of a payment on account of a debt, so as to bar the statute of limitations; or, at all events, there was not such evidence of an appropriation of any such payment on account as relieved the claim on the promissory note from the effect of that statute.

Mr. Justice Erie having directed the jury as to the law of the case, the jury retired for some time, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 34½ £ 12s. 8d.; 234½ £ 12s. 8d. for the promissory note and interest; 77l. for the wages of the first eleven years, at the rate of 7l. per annum; and 30l. for the last six years, at the rate of 5l. per annum.

30. The Church.—Case of the Rev. F. Oakeley.—The proceedings at Oxford against the Rev. W. G. Ward, recorded in a previous page of our Chronicle, (see p. 30,) were not the only steps taken against the holders of opinions similar to those of that gentleman. The Rev. F. Oakeley, a fellow of the same college as Mr. Ward, and Minister of the Margaret Street Chapel, addressed a letter to the Bishop of London, in which he claims to hold, though not to teach, the doctrines of the Church of Rome, in several of which he avowed his concurrence: and he declared that he subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles in the same sense as that adopted by Mr. Ward, who was deprived of his degrees in the University for the avowal of similar opinions and the acceptance of the Articles in a non-natural sense. The letter concluded with a challenge to institute proceedings; which challenge, unexpectedly perhaps, the Bishop accepted, and proceedings were instituted, by letters of request, in the Court of Arches. When matters were ripe for hearing, Mr. Oakeley addressed a second letter to the Bishop in which he declined to defend himself in the Court of Arches. This surrender, however, did not stop the proceedings instituted against him in the Arches Court by the Bishop of London, the Bishop declining to accept the resignation of his license while the suit pended. The case was argued for the promoter before Sir Herbert Jenner Fust on the 10th of June, and on the 30th judgment was pronounced. Sir Herbert elaborately analyzed Mr. Oakeley's letter, and pointed out its inconsistency with the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. The promoters of the suit, he said, had sufficiently proved their case, and Mr. Oakeley had rendered himself liable to ecclesiastical censure. If the
proceeding had been under the statute of Elizabeth, he must, in the first instance, have been called upon to retract his error, and if he refused, be deprived of his preferment; but, as the proceeding was under the general law, the punishment was left to the discretion of the Court, according to the exigency of the offence. The Court would not go beyond the justice of the case by revoking the license to Mr. Oakeley to perform the office of minister in Margaret Chapel, or any ministerial offices in the diocese of London, by prohibiting him from performing such offices elsewhere within the province of Canterbury till he should have determined to retract, and did retract his errors, and by condemning Mr. Oakeley in the costs of the proceeding.

30. Dreadful Affray at Ballinhassig.—A dreadful affray, terminating with the loss of at least six lives, occurred at the village of Ballinhassig, in the neighbourhood of Cork. There is an annual fair held at the village on the 30th of June, which is usually well attended by farmers and others; and a small police force is always employed to keep order. On the present occasion the fair passed off quietly; but in the evening an attempt was made to get up a faction fight, for which the mob appeared to be quite prepared. The challenging party were headed by one Sullivan, a person of known violent character, who rode into the mob flourishing an old hat, and challenging the opposite party to come on. The police, who were nineteen in number, and commanded by Sub-Inspector Kelly, of Kinsale, interfered and arrested Sullivan. The mob called out for a rescue; and in consequence, the police retired with their prisoners into a low slated house, used as a dispensary, on the outskirts of the village; having first, however, been pelted by the people. The crowd continued to throw stones, flinging them at the house; and a number of the country people got into a garden behind the dispensary where they could act with impunity, there being no windows, and threw stones on the roof until they had smashed it in several places. The police, in the mean time, had been ordered to load; and soon after they had got into the dispensary they fired from the window and door, with deadly effect. At the first fire several fell, and the police then came out; some of them fired again, and again returned; and the whole party once again rushed out; and the people having by this time run in all directions, they turned up by the bridge in the direction of their barracks. When they left the dispensary, a body of people followed them, when some of the police turned round, and again fired, with the same aim and effect as before. Six persons were known to have been killed by the fire of the constabulary; and it had been ascertained that twenty-five were wounded, some mortally. Many of the policemen were much hurt, and it is clear were in much danger from the violence of their assailants. This unfortunate affair became the subject of investigation, and the result was, the acquittal of the police of all blame.

Relic of Nelson.—An interesting relic of Nelson has been discovered; and some interest also attaches to the manner in which it has been secured to the nation. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his laborious researches for editing the
hero's despatches, had satisfied himself that the coat and waistcoat which Nelson wore when he fell at Trafalgar were carefully preserved. In pursuance of the Admiral's directions, they were given, with several other things, by Sir Thomas Hardy, his captain, to Lady Hamilton; by her they were transferred, under peculiar circumstances, to a late alderman of London; and they remained in possession of the alderman's widow. The lady is not rich, and she asked 150£ for the relic. The sum being beyond his own means, Sir Harris determined to raise it by subscription, in order that the coat and waistcoat might be deposited, like the coat which Nelson wore at the battle of the Nile, in Greenwich Hospital. With that view, he put the proposition in writing, and had it printed as a circular. Before issuing the circular, however, he sent a copy to Prince Albert; who immediately desired that the purchase might be made for himself, as he should feel "pride and pleasure" in presenting the precious memorials to Greenwich Hospital.

The coat is the undress uniform of a Vice-Admiral, lined with white silk, with lace on the cuffs, and epaulettes. Four stars—of the Orders of the Bath, St. Ferdinand and Merit, the Crescent, and St. Joachim—are sewn on the left breast, as Nelson habitually wore them; which disproves the story, that he purposely adorned himself with his decorations on going into battle. The course of the fatal ball is shown by a hole over the left shoulder, and part of the epaulette is torn away: which agrees with Dr. Sir William Beattie's account of Lord Nelson's death, and with the fact, that pieces

of the bullion and pad of the epaulette adhered to the ball, which is now in Her Majesty's possession. The coat and waistcoat are stained in several places with the hero's blood.

JULY.

3. CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA.
—A fire which destroyed a large part of the city of Smyrna broke out, at half-past six o'clock, in a low cook-shop. Having commenced in one of the closest and most inflammable portions of the town, and being assisted by a strong north wind, it spread with amazing rapidity in all directions. There was no stone building in the vicinity to arrest it. The fire proceeded in one direction, as far as Tabachana, sweeping away in its passage all the Armenia and some small bazaars. Those of the manufacturers of cloth are saved. On that side it reached several large taverns, where an enormous quantity of spirits gave it fresh force. All the Kenouric-Machala, and the streets which abut on it—Moscov, Sokaki, Abraham, Hopitaux, &c., were soon a prey to the flames. Then passing into the Hadigstan, it opened into the Frank quarter, and there united with the other column of fire which ran down the Khan de Madame. Owing to the exertions which were made at the Place Sponty, and to the enormous walls which surround it, the fire was at length mastered, at a moment when Roses Street was in great danger. The remainder of the Frank quarter was saved. Thirty houses in this quarter, with their shops, the hospital of St. Anthony, three-fourths of the establishment of the
Sisters of Charity, the church and school of the Armenians, Muslem taverns, several khans, containing merchandise, furniture, &c., 4,000 houses, and a great number of shops were destroyed. The fire lasted seventeen consecutive hours.

Cuba has also been visited by a conflagration. "A severe calamity," says the Aurora, "has befallen the rich city of Matanzas. At half-past eight o'clock, A.M., the bells of the parish church announced that the richest part of the city was seized by the flames. In fact, the fire had burst out, as we are informed, in a carpenter's shop in the Marina, where a large collection of timber supplied abundance of fuel to the flames. The fire immediately extended to the adjacent buildings, which were all of wood, and of such age as to be highly combustible; so that the conflagration extended rapidly toward the Royal Custom House, on the opposite corner, and to the house of Don Bartolomé de la Mater, which was soon seized by the devouring element, threatening to consume the whole town. It is three o'clock in the afternoon, and we have just left the scene of the catastrophe; and while the ruins of the edifices of the whole Marina are consuming, the principal block and another adjoining it have disappeared. A great part of the contiguous blocks in the west have also been destroyed in part. We may truly say that what has been the general depot of the great part of the commercial wealth of the city has now been made a prey to the flames."

8. Fire at Blackwall.—A fire, of an alarming character, broke out in one of the houses in Folly Row, near the Folly House, Blackwall, and resulted in the destruction of eight houses, the abode of nearly forty persons of the lower ranks, who, by the loss of their furniture and wearing apparel, were reduced to the greatest distress.

—ABINGDON ELECTION.—The election for this borough resulted in the re-election of Her Majesty's recently appointed Attorney-General. The numbers were—

| Thesiger  | 156 |
| Caulfield | 126 |

Majority 30

—EXETER ELECTION.—The election of a new member in the room of the late Sir W. W. Follett, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, resulted in the return of Sir John Duckworth, a baronet of moderate principles, and the defeat of General Briggs an ultra-radical. The state of the poll was—

| Sir J. Duckworth | 1258 |
| General Briggs  | 588 |

Majority 670

—SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—About a quarter past seven o'clock in the morning a singular accident occurred in Sumner Street. During the course of Monday last the mechanics in the employ of Messrs. Horton and Son, boiler-makers, &c., of New Park Street, Southwark, were employed in placing upon a truck a large boiler, weighing about fifteen tons, intended for the Patriot steamer. This having been completed over night, a monster team of twenty-eight horses was affixed, and the huge mass was about to be conveyed to Greenwich, where the boiler was to be fitted in. Just as the load was safely conveyed round the corner of New Park Street into Sumner Street, the axle of the wheel suddenly snapped, about five inches
in the bed of the solid block of wood in which it was sunk. The ponderous mass immediately lurched, and almost instantaneously fell with a terrific crash against the house numbered 8, in Sumner Street, in the occupation of Mr. William Hart, one of the mechanics employed by the firm, the front wall of which it broke completely through, tearing away the key-bricks of the arch over the doorway, the joists of the flooring, and the boards, making a complete hole in the wall several feet square. The inmates and neighbours were of course much alarmed. Not a moment was lost before means were taken to remove all persons on the premises by the hack of the building, and screw-jacks and other mechanical contrivances being resorted to, the boiler was righted by about noon.

9. Installation of the Jewish High Priest.—The installation of the Rev. Dr. N. M. Adler in the office of chief rabbi of the United Congregation of Jews of Great Britain took place at the Great Synagogue, St. James's Place, Aldgate, with unusual pomp and splendour. The interior of the synagogue was richly decorated for the occasion. Before the ark hung a rich white damask satin curtain, embroidered profusely with gold and silver; the reading desk was also covered with the same rich material. The chandeliers and branches were decorated with a profusion of flowers of the choicest description, and lighted with upwards of 500 wax candles, which, together with the galleries filled with ladies, had a very pleasing and brilliant effect. Fifty singers, chiefly boys, assisted in the service.

Soon after five o'clock the Chief Rabbi arrived at the synagogue, and was conducted to the vestry chamber, where he was presented with an address by the elders. After the address, Dr. Adler was conducted to the synagogue, preceded by flower-boys, the passages and lobbies being lined with the children of the different charities under charge of the wardens. On entering the principal door a splendid canopy was in readiness to receive him, constructed of rich blue damask satin embroidered with silver, and carrying one of the scrolls, he was conducted to his seat on the left hand of the Ark; the reader (Rev. Mr. Asher) and choir chanting the following prayer, at the same time the Ark being opened by Sir Moses Montefiore:—“Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord. We bless you out of the house of the Lord,” &c. The Ark being closed, the regular afternoon service was impressively read by the reader. The scrolls of the Law were then taken from the Ark to the reading desk, the choir singing some Hebrew verses. The following prayer for the High Priest was then given:—“May He who blessed our ancestors, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, Moses and Aaron, David and Solomon, bless the Rev. Rabbi Nathan Marcus, the son of the Rabbi Marcus Adler, chief rabbi of the united congregation of Jews of Great Britain. May the Lord God be with him, and grant to him prosperity, and that he may be to us a source of honour and praise; may he behold the coming of the Redeemer speedily in our days. Amen!”

The high priest then mounted the reading desk, and delivered a sermon, which he spoke in high German, and after the chanting of
several psalms, and the usual prayer for the Royal Family, the ceremony concluded.

**Fate of a Pseudo King.**—Monsieur Thiery, who attempted to establish himself as an independent sovereign in New Zealand, having disappointed or given umbrage to his barbarous subjects, was recently killed, cooked, and eaten by them at a solemn public banquet.

9. **Attempt to Murder.**—Central Criminal Court.—William Warren, aged twenty-six, shoemaker, was indicted for cutting and wounding Sarah Warren, on the 18th of June, in the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, with intent to kill and murder her. In a second count the intent was alleged to be with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Sarah Warren, who appeared to be still in a weak state, and was obliged to be assisted into the court and into the witness-box, stated that she had been married to the prisoner about five years, and that they had lived most happily together up to the time the transaction now about to be inquired into took place. Between eleven and twelve o'clock on the morning of the 18th of June last, some words occurred between them on the subject of wearing apparel, and the witness pulled off and threw away a brass ring she had on her finger, and said she would not wear it again until she had her wedding ring out of pawn. She told the prisoner she would leave him, and take the children with her, upon which the prisoner jumped up and seized her by the head which he threw back. The witness, who had made all the remarks in perfect joke, thought the prisoner meant the same, and was only playing with her; but he pulled her head back, and cut her throat with a knife he had in his hand at the time, and had been using in cutting leather in the course of his trade. The act was so suddenly done that she did not feel it at the time. She then got up from the chair in which she had been seated, and saw the prisoner in a very excited state. She screamed out, and on seeing the prisoner in the act of cutting his own throat, she tried to prevent him, but could not. Some neighbours opened the room-door, and she ran into the street. All that she had said to her husband was meant in joke, but it seemed he did not take it so. He charged her with having a ring which another man had given her concealed in her bosom. She had joked with her husband about this fancy of his, for which there was, in fact, no foundation.

Sarah Low, mistress of the house in which the prosecutrix lodged, stated the condition in which she found the latter. She gave both parties a very good character, and described the prisoner as a hard-working, peaceable, and well-conducted young man, and stated that she thought him and his wife the happiest of married couples.

John Low, the husband of the last witness, corroborated her testimony in the leading particulars, and added that on being alarmed by his wife he went to the window of the room in which the transaction occurred, and saw both the prisoner and his wife on the floor struggling. The prisoner appeared to be endeavouring to take something out from his wife's bosom, and the wife had in her hand a common shoemaker's knife, which she held out at arm's length, as if
to avoid an injury to either of them from that weapon.

Mr. Peter Gallon, a surgeon at the London Hospital, proved the admission of the woman there on the 18th of June, when brought by the police constable. There was a cut in her throat about two inches and a half in length, which had penetrated the integuments, and had slightly wounded the trachea or windpipe. The prisoner was wounded in the throat in eight or nine different places.

Mr. Robinson addressed the jury, and urged the absence of any wilful intention on the part of the prisoner. He submitted that it was possible that the wound had been inflicted in the struggle which had taken place from his attempt to get possession of the ring supposed to have been secreted in his wife's bosom, as described by the witness John Low. The affectionate terms on which it was proved the prisoner and his wife lived together negatived the supposition that he had any intention either to deprive her of life or to inflict any injury upon her. The knife had not been seized in a passion, but was accidentally in his hand in use, in the exercise of his occupation as a shoemaker. Of an assault he had, however, been clearly guilty, and it was competent to the jury, by taking a merciful view of the case, to convict him of that minor offence, and to acquit of the more serious charge.

Mr. Justice Williams summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of a common assault.

Mr. Justice Williams sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for the term of three calendar months.

11. Steam-boat Collision in the Black Sea. — 130 Lives lost.—A frightful steam-boat collision occurred in the Black Sea. The Ottoman commercial steamer, Iskudar, was on its way from Constantinople to Trebisonde, and when about forty miles north of the Bosphorus it met the steamer Medjrai Tidjaret, belonging to the same firm. Both were full of goods and passengers, both going at full speed. According to rule, the commander of the Iskudar put his helm to port; but the master of the other steamer put his helm to starboard, and the vessels came together with a fearful shock. The Iskudar proceeded on its course, not deeming the damage serious; but it was speedily perceived that the Medjrai Tidjaret was sinking; the boats were lowered, but the rush of passengers swamped them, and the vessel sank. The Iskudar picked up forty-eight passengers and twenty-five of the crew; 124 passengers and six of the crew perished. The vessels, the masters, and the engineers were all English.

15. Cambridge Election.—The election for this borough, consequent on the appointment of the late member to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, terminated in the re-election of that gentleman by a small majority. The numbers at the close of the poll were—

Fitzroy Kelly, Esq. 746
A. F. Adair, Esq. 729

Majority . . 17

15. The Experimental Squadron.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived at Gosport, and proceeded in the Royal Yacht to witness the sailing of this superb squadron on a trial
cruise. The day was very fine, and the sea was covered with the yachts of the squadron at Cowes, and a prodigious number of other vessels, among which several merchantmen presented an appearance fully equal to the smartest man-of-war. There was scarcely any wind, so that the ocean presented a perfect mass of white canvas, and the smoke from the royal salutes hung over the different ships in magnificent folds. At one p.m. the whole squadron was under sail, and proceeded round the Nab Light. Her Majesty returned to Portsmouth about five o'clock.

17. Shipwreck of the Jan Henrick.—The ship Chance, Captain Roxby, arrived this day from Sidney, reports to Lloyd's a dreadful shipwreck on St. Paul's Island, a group of rocks near the equator, in twenty-nine degrees west longitude. The crew of the Chance wished to ascertain the exact position of these rocks, and the captain stood that way; on coming in sight of them, on the 3rd of June, a Dutch ensign was seen flying on the shore, and afterwards men were discovered. Captain Roxby sent the pinnace to the rock, and it brought off nine men out of twenty, who were found in a famishing state, intending to return for the remainder; but ere the seamen could do so, a breeze sprung up with a tremendous swell, and two boats beat about for five hours in the vain attempt to make the land; they were at last obliged to return to the ship. For ten days the Chance was kept beating about the island, but no landing could be effected; and it being considered that all the men on shore must have perished by that time from heat, thirst and hunger, and the provisions of the Chance running short, that vessel at length continued its voyage to England. From the persons rescued it was learned that a Dutch Indiaman, the John Hendrick, ran on to the rocks on the 29th of May, and soon became a wreck. Four men were drowned in attempting to land in a boat; but the rest of the crew got ashore by means of a rope which the captain succeeded in fastening to a rock, though he was dreadfully injured in doing so. Their condition was wretched: of wearing apparel they had saved none, except the few drenched tattered rags that covered them; and of food, all they could rescue from the wreck was a cask of butter, a cask of flour, a small biscuit, and a small keg of gin. Immediately under the line, exposed to a burning tropical sun, and not having a particle of water to quench their thirst, their sufferings were dreadful: the heat was scorching, and they could only allay it by wading into the sea up to the chin, and thus remaining the whole day. At night the spirit was distributed among them, the single biscuit was broken up and divided equally, and then they commenced scouring the rocks in the hope of finding further food. They succeeded in obtaining a few wild-fowl and eggs, and with the eggs they managed to appease their hunger. On the next morning almost the whole of the wreck had disappeared; and in respect of sustenance, their presence had frightened the wild-fowl away. The heat they felt more severely, and for the want of water they were almost driven to madness. They contrived to cook the fowl they had caught on the previous day, by firing pieces of their shirting under the magnifying-glass of a small telescope exposed
to the rays of the sun; and they endeavoured to make a kind of bread by mixing the flour and butter in the shape of balls. Their thirst, however, as may be imagined, overpowered their hunger. At dusk, a few drops of rain descending, they instantly laid out a kind of sail to catch it, and held their heads up to the heavens with their mouths open. It soon, however, passed over. On the third day, to their great joy, a vessel bearing American colours hove in sight in the offing. They hoisted the signal on the spar, and in order to make doubly sure, the mate, seven seamen, and a passenger, put off in the only boat they had been enabled to save, with a small piece of wood to paddle along, their oars being lost, to the approaching ship. The American passed, and was not seen afterwards. The poor creatures in the boat then strove their utmost to regain the island, but the current was too strong for them, and they were speedily out of sight. That they perished none entertained any doubt; they had not the slightest provision with them, no compass, and no oars; the nearest place being Cape Roque, more than 600 miles distant. By subsequent letters, however, it appeared that, after enduring dreadful sufferings, during which four perished, the boat succeeded in reaching Ceará. A vessel also passed near the island eight days after the Chance was blown off, and took away the eleven men left on the island. The rescue of these unfortunate men may be considered a direct act of Providence, as these islands lie several hundred miles from the track of merchant vessels; and even those who chance to steer that way, give them a wide berth, as they are exceedingly dangerous from their small size.

**SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE AT SEA.**—Letters have been received by the war-ship Rapid, announcing the loss by fire of the Indiaman Uruguay, during her outward passage. On the 19th of June, when off the Cape Verde Islands, fire was discovered in the forecastle store, and, despite the exertions of the seamen, the flames gained such a hold that at length the crew were obliged to abandon the ship. They had hardly left the vessel in their boats before the powder-magazine exploded, and shortly after the wreck sank. The crew, twenty-one in number, were picked up three days after by a brig bound to Africa. The Uruguay was a very fine vessel, only two years old, and her value, including cargo, was nearly 50,000.

19. **CONFLAGRATION AT NEW YORK.**—About three o'clock in the morning, one of the most terrible fires that has ever occurred in that city visited New York. It originated in New Street, and then communicated to the rear of a building in Broad Street, which contained a large quantity of saltpetre. The explosion that took place when this ignited was heard in every part of the city, the flames that issued firing the houses on the other side, at 100 feet distant. At half-past seven a.m., the whole area between Broad Street, Exchange Place, Beaver Street, and Broadway, and up Broadway to the Waverley House was one vast amphitheatre of flame, sweeping along like a hurricane, and bearing before it immense masses of smoke, cinders and flakes of fire falling in all directions. At ten minutes to eight the fire had
swept down Broad Street to Stone Street, and thence to the ferry, down Beaver Street, to within three doors of William Street; on Broadway from Waverley House to No. 4, opposite the Bowling Green, and thence down Whitehall Street, nearly to the Battery. At about one o'clock the fire yielded to the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen, who are described as having acted in a most heroic manner. 302 houses, and property estimated at nearly 10,000,000 dollars, have been utterly destroyed. One of the gallant firemen perished, and several others were more or less seriously injured. Engine No. 22 could not be withdrawn in consequence of being attached to the hose when the explosion took place, and was consequently destroyed. It is said that some persons, who could not escape in time, fell victims to the flames.

It is reported that at least one-half the capital of the largest insurance offices in the States has been swamped by this disastrous fire.

— THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA. —

The civilized world have been greatly startled by the renewal, in the French province of Algeria, of the atrocities which disgraced the warfare of earlier ages, but which, it was fondly hoped, had been banished for ever from the armies of civilized and Christian States. The world has long been aware that Africa has been the lazarette to which all the savage and discontented spirits of the French army are deported, and that the warfare against the Arabs had been carried on on a principle of perfect recklessness of the lives either of the natives or of their own soldiers. The atrocities, however, detailed in the following extracts, excited a degree of horror and execration throughout Europe, which seems not without effect even upon the most callous of the French war party:—

"There has just occurred in the Dahara one of those terrible events which deeply afflict those who witness them, even when convinced of their frightful necessity, and when they are justified in declaring that everything possible was done to prevent the catastrophe. It is known that the corps commanded by Colonels Pelissier, St. Arnaud, and de l'Admirault, have been carrying on combined operations in the west. Colonel Pelissier was busy in pursuing the Ouled Riahs, who have never yet submitted, as they live in immense caverns where it would be madness for the troops to enter. On the 18th of June, finding themselves closely pursued, the Ouled Riahs flew to their usual place of refuge. After having surrounded the caverns, some faggots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrance. After this demonstration, which was made to convince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hiding-place, the colonel threw in letters offering to them life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses. At first they refused, but subsequently they replied that they would consent if the French troops would withdraw. This condition was considered inadmissible, and more burning faggots were thrown. A great tumult now arose, and it was known afterwards that it arose from a discussion as to whether there should be a surrender or not.
The party opposed to a surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority made their escape. Colonel Pelissier, wishing to spare the lives of those who remained in the cavern, sent some Arabs to them to exhort them to surrender. They refused, and some women, who did not partake of the savage fanaticism of the majority, attempted to fly, but their husbands and relations fired upon them to prevent their escape from the martyrdom which they had themselves resolved to suffer. Colonel Pelissier then suspended the throwing of the burning faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the Ouled Riahs, but his messenger was received with a discharge of firearms, and could not perform his mission. This state of things continued till the night of the 19th, when, losing all patience, and no longer having a hope of otherwise subduing these fanatics, who formed a perpetual nucleus of revolt in the country, the fire was renewed and rendered intense. During this time the cries of the unhappy wretches who were being suffocated were dreadful, and then nothing was heard but the cracking of the faggots. This silence spoke volumes. The troops entered and found 500 dead bodies. About 150, who still breathed, were brought into the fresh air, but a portion of them died afterwards.

The following account is given in the Heraldo:

"On the 17th of June some Kabyles advanced along the left bank of one of the small streams falling into the Boudjerah Sea, and kept up a fire, whilst one of our battalions advanced to cut down some fig and other fruit trees, and burn some houses. I advanced, said the Spanish officer, with several others, in order to reconnoitre some caves, where we knew that a great portion of the tribe of Ouled Riah and several chiefs intended to retire and defend themselves. When about a mile from these caves we saw fifty or sixty Kabyles, who instantly took to their heels, doubtless to hide themselves in the caves. Some of them turned and fired upon us at an enormous distance, which, however, caused some of the goum horsemen to abandon us from time to time. By means of our guides, we called one of the Kabyles, and told him that if they did not surrender they would be burnt by our troops, who had fifty-six mules laden with combustibles. The Arabs replied, without concern, that they were determined to defend themselves. The day after, we left early with two battalions and a-half, one piece of mountain artillery, the cavalry, and the body of the goum, to besiege a cavern situated on the borders of the Frechih river, and called Ghar-el-Frechih. After having placed the chasseurs before the openings, the troops commenced cutting wood and collecting straw to light a fire at the western entrance, and thus oblige the Arabs to surrender.

"At ten o'clock A.M. we commenced throwing wood down from the top of El-Kantarra rock, and, the fires being lit, began to burn with vigour about twelve.

"During the evening the marksmen advanced to the entrance of the cave; nevertheless one of the Arabs contrived to escape by the eastern entrance,
and seven others reached the river, and carried away some water in skins.

"About one o'clock we commenced throwing faggots into the eastern entrance, which immediately took fire, and the flames and smoke were conveyed by the wind to the innermost recesses of the cave.

"This day we also lighted fires before two openings upon the other side, and, singular as it may appear, the wind on this side also blew the flames into the interior. The fire was very terrific, the flames rising to the top of Kantara rock, nearly sixty verras high, (180 feet,) and from time to time thick bodies of smoke whirled about before the entrance of the cavern. We continued renewing the fires all night, and only ceased at daylight. Not a sound was heard. At midnight sounds resembling the report of musketry were heard, which caused us to believe that they were fighting in the cave. At half-past four, I advanced towards the cave with two officers of the Engineers, an Artillery officer, and a detachment of fifty or sixty men of those two companies. At the entrance were found some dead animals, already in a state of putrefaction, and covered with blankets which were then burning. When we arrived at the entrance we found cinders at least a foot deep. We then went about thirty steps into the interior, and it is impossible to describe the horrible sight which presented itself to our view. All the corpses were naked, the features dreadfully convulsed, and the blood flowing from the mouth; but that which caused the greatest horror was to see infants lying among the remains of sheep, sacks of beans, &c. There were seen also earthen vessels which had contained water, cases of papers and many other articles. The soldiery, despite the efforts of the officers, commenced stripping the corpses of such valuables as presented themselves. I have bought a collar taken from one of the corpses, which I will keep, as well as two yatagans which the colonel has sent us as souvenirs of these fearful events. It is impossible to say what transpired in the cave, whether the mass of the tribe were voluntary victims, and submitted to be suffocated, or whether their going out was opposed by the chiefs and the fanatic Mahomedan priesthood; but in either case it is a fearful drama, and never was such barbarous courage displayed before, either at Seguntum or Numantia. The number of corpses are between 800 and 1000. The colonel would not believe our report, and sent other parties to count the dead. They brought out of the cave nearly 600, without counting children at the breast. The colonel expressed horror at so terrible a result. He dreaded principally the attacks of the journals, which, no doubt, will catch at the opportunity to criticise such a deplorable act, notwithstanding that it appeared to me inevitable. That which is certain is, that we have produced the submission of the whole of this part of the country. Flags of truce and matchlocks are pouring in from all sides, and the superstitious regard attached to caverns in this country is destroyed for ever. This superstition was extraordinary. The Turks never
ventured to attack them, and this superstition was kept up by religious fanaticism and ancient prophecies, which made it to be believed that these caverns were impenetrable.

"On the 23rd, we removed our camps half a league further off, on account of the infection, and abandoned the place to the crows and vultures which had hovered about the spot for some days."

If this horrible tragedy was intended to terrify the Arabs into submission, never did monsters more grossly miscalculate the advantages to be derived from crime. The Arab tribes, from the frontier of Morocco to Tunis, drew to arms; in October a general insurrection broke out, at the head of which the indomitable Abd-el-Kadr re-appeared, and their first attempt was signalized by the annihilation of a corps of 450 of the most experienced soldiers in Algeria—their second by the surrender of upwards of 200 veterans within a few leagues of one of the strongest of the French garrisons.

20. Destruction of Tulloch Castle by Fire.—Almost the whole of the fine mansion-house of Tulloch Castle, near Dingwall, with a large portion of its rich and valuable furniture, some family portraits and pictures, the library, and other effects, were destroyed by a fire which is supposed to have originated from a candle left in a bedroom by Mr. Davidson the proprietor. The chartulary, containing the title-deeds of the family and property were saved.

22. The Pavilion at Buckingham Palace.—It is known that within the last few years the attention of artists has been directed to the combination of decorative painting with architecture, after the examples of the great Italian masters of the "cinquecento" school, whilst the introduction of fresco painting, towards the accomplishment of that end, was certainly talked of. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort resolved to try the experiment on a small scale, so as to adorn a summer-house in the gardens of the Palace, and at the same time to offer to British artists a high motive and a fair opportunity for the display, or rather trial, of their powers in the old method.

The "Garden Pavilion" is a small-looking edifice, on the summit of an artificial eminence, overlooking the spacious lawn and piece of water in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The external appearance of the Pavilion is picturesque and fantastic, without any regular style of architecture. The interior consists of three rooms and a kitchen.

The central room is an octagon; of the eight sides five are occupied by windows and the glazed entrance; three others by the doors opening on the two side rooms, and by the fireplace, over which is a large mirror, reflecting the whole.

The roof rises into a dome, sustained and divided by eight ribs; and in each compartment is a circular opening, with a sky background. A rich cornice runs round the room, and below the cornice are the eight lunettes, containing the frescos, by eight different painters. Each lunette is six feet by three feet; and over each is a tablet, on which is inscribed, in gilt letters, on a brownish-red ground, the particular passage of the poem which has suggested the subject of the painting below. The subject of all these
The spandrils to each lunette are filled in with an appropriate device. These works are of various degrees of merit, the palm being due to Mr. Landseer, whose rabble rout of brutified creatures who serve the Enchanter—a rich, coarse and voluptuous piece of imagination—are well suited to a pencil unequalled in that line of art. As frescos these paintings show the same degree of proficiency as those exhibited in Westminster Hall—not sufficient experience in the treatment of the material to justify its adoption in any work of importance. Besides these designs, the room is ornamented with a profusion of medallions of mythological figures, or of insects, such as frogs, flies, festoons of flowers, &c., &c., by Pistorucci; bassi relievi, by Timbrell and Bell. The smaller rooms are ornamented, the one with designs from Scott’s novels, by Messrs. Townsend, Stonhouse, James and Robert Doyle and Severn, which, being of less pretension, are much more effective; the other is devoted to Pompeii.

24. Arrival of the King of the Netherlands.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands arrived at Woolwich on board the Cyclops Dutch Government steamer about two o’clock in the afternoon. His Majesty was received by M. Dedel, His Majesty’s Ambassador at the British Court; A. J. L. Stratenus, Secretary of Legation; and General Fugel. The Earl of Morton, Lord-in-Waiting, the Earl of Haddington, and several gentlemen of the Admiralty and of the station, were also in readiness to receive him. The King entered one of the Queen’s carriages, and proceeded to Mivart’s Hotel. The Earl of Aberdeen waited upon His
Majesty, and some other distinguished persons also called. The King visited Lord Fitzroy Somerset and the Duke of Beaufort; and in the evening, dined with the Countess of Jersey.

On the 25th, among those who paid their respects yesterday morning, was the Duke of Wellington. About half-past one o'clock, the King set out for the Isle of Wight. At Gosport he was met by Prince Albert, who had come over in the Fairy steamer to convoy the monarch to Osborne; where they landed, at a quarter past five o'clock.

On the 26th, the King of Holland passed the night at Norris Castle. In the morning, the Queen drove from Osborne House, Prince Albert accompanying her on horseback, to fetch the King; and the whole party, with rather a numerous suite, embarked in the Victoria and Albert yacht. Returning to Osborne House, the King partook of a déjeuner; and then bidding farewell to his hostess, he once more embarked, with Prince Albert, for Gosport. Here the Prince took leave, and returned to the island; while the King went on to town by the South-Western Railway, and resumed his lodging in the state apartment at Mivart's Hotel. On the same afternoon, His Majesty dined with the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and went at night to the Italian Opera, the Queen Dowager having placed her box at his disposal.

On Sunday, His Majesty drove to Bushy Park to visit Queen Adelaide. A déjeuner was prepared for the visit; after which the King returned to town.

In the course of the week His Majesty held a diplomatic levee,—dined with the Duchess of Gloucester and the Dukes of Norfolk and Beaufort,—visited the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskoll, the silversmiths, in Bond Street,—received a deputation from the Consistory of the Dutch Church,—and went down to Goodwood Races, where he remained two days the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. Amongst other pleasurable events not the least satisfactory must have been His Majesty's appointment by the Queen as a Field-Marshall in the British army. The King was previously General in our army, and during the war served on the Duke of Wellington's staff. On Monday the 4th, His Majesty reviewed the household troops in Hyde Park,—on Tuesday he paid his farewell visit to the Queen at Osborne House,—on Wednesday inspected the Houses of Parliament,—and embarked on Friday afternoon on board the Cyclops at Woolwich, to return to Holland.

25. HOME CIRCUIT.—Maidstone.—Charles Sims, twenty-three years of age, a well-dressed young man, was indicted for having wilfully and feloniously set fire to a certain dwelling-house at Faversham, he well knowing that one Thomasin Pymm Payn was therein at the time.

The prisoner was likewise arraigned upon the coroner's inquisition for the murder of Thomas Pymm Payn.

The first indictment was proceeded with.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner carried on the business of a grocer in a house which was jointly occupied by himself and a person named Payn, he living with his family on one
side of the house, and Payn and his family on the other, the passage from the street door being between them. The fire in question took place between eleven and twelve o'clock in the night of the 29th of April. Smoke was first seen issuing from the passage of the house, and very soon afterwards the side of the house occupied by the prisoner and his family were discovered to be in flames. An alarm was speedily given, and the prisoner, and his wife and child, were taken from the house in their night-clothes, and Mr. and Mrs. Payn were also taken out in safety, but the deceased was probably suffocated by the smoke, being found dead in her room, having apparently perished in the act of attempting to open the door of her chamber. It was remarked at the time of the fire that the flames burnt very brightly, very suddenly, and appeared as suddenly to be extinguished. Upon examination of the premises, it appeared that the fire had commenced near the cellar, and from the fact of all the doors being fastened on the inside, it became apparent that if the fire was a wilful one it must have been occasioned by some person within the house. Upon more minute examination it was judged that the fire had been what was called a surface fire; the flames seemed to have spread along the floors and the shelves of the shop, and along the passage the same superficial appearance presented itself so far as the cellar-door. On the rubbish in the passage being removed, a shawl and a piece of linen were found under it, both of which articles were very strongly impregnated with the spirit of camphine. This created greater suspicion, and a more minute examination of the rubbish took place, and under another portion of it was found a new window-blind, that had been sent home to the prisoner a day or two before, and had only been used once, and this was also strongly impregnated with camphine. The mat at the street door was also wet with the same spirit, and the carpet in the prisoner's sitting-room was also wetted nearly all over with it. Two cans that appeared to have contained camphine were found in the shop, and one of them appeared to have been overturned. The fire appeared to have extended as far as the third step leading to the cellar, and the suspicion was that the fire had commenced at that spot, and the shawl and the piece of linen saturated with the spirit being found near that place led to the inference that they had been the means of causing the fire, and that the fierce manner in which it ignited was occasioned by the camphine spirit. It also appeared that a few days before the fire the prisoner had gone to the agent of the Phoenix Fire-office in Faversham, and made a proposal to effect an insurance with that establishment to the amount of 400l., of which 300l. was to be for his stock in trade, and 100l. for furniture, but it appeared that after the fire the goods and stock that were saved, and which it was said constituted the greater portion of them, did not fetch 50l. altogether. These suspicious circumstances led to further inquiry; and the jury who sat upon the body of the unfortunate young woman who lost her life, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner.
On the other hand it was elicited by cross-examination of the witnesses, that when the alarm of fire was given, the prisoner and his wife and child were rescued, by means of a ladder, with great difficulty, and with nothing on but their night clothes: that upon the people going into the house at the time of the fire there was not the slightest appearance of the removal of any property, the prisoner's watch and a purse and money even being found in one of the rooms; and that although the prisoner had made a proposal for the insurance, the policy had not been handed over to him, so that he would have had no legal claim upon the company for any loss he sustained by the fire; and, with regard to the amount at which the stock and furniture were sold after the fire, it was admitted that it was all very much damaged by the fire and water, and that the price fetched at a forced sale by auction under such circumstances was not at all a fair criterion as to its actual value.

After Mr. Bodkin had addressed the jury for the prisoner, Mr. Justice Coleridge summed up the evidence. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

— Series of Railway Accidents.—A frightful series of railway accidents occurred at this period. On the 25th a violent collision on the Eastern Counties railway occurred, caused by the employment of two engines, one in front and another behind, to propel a train. The train was proceeding at a rapid rate between Romford and Brentwood, when the hindermost engine broke away the last carriage from the others, and then run into them with the detached carriage. The passengers were dashed about by the concussion, and several were much injured: one lady was so much hurt that her life was endangered; a surgeon had his knee dislocated, and another gentleman had his knee severely cut.

On the 28th an accident happened on the Dover line. The last carriage in the train, bearing the red tail-lights, was detached at Tunbridge, and the train was, by an unfortunate mischance, allowed to proceed without the lights. The sub-inspector, on making this discovery which he did after the train had left the station, without consulting his principal, and no doubt from the desire to conceal his own unpardonable negligence, sent off the pilot engine with the lamps. The wicked recklessness of the driver of the pilot-engine converted this first mistake into a serious and deplorable accident to some of the unsuspecting passengers. The train, which was a heavy one, and drawn by two engines in front, had arrived at Penshurst, the next station to Tunbridge, where it was drawn up, when the pilot-engine overtook and dashed into it. One gentleman had his leg broken at the ankle-joint, the jawbone of another was dislocated, and several met with serious bruises. The engine-driver was immediately taken into custody by the officers of the railway, and the sub-inspector was likewise given in charge. The train consisted of fourteen carriages, all full of passengers, it being the last up-trainconveying persons who had excursion-tickets. One first class and three second class carriages were broken to pieces, and thirty or forty persons cut and bruised.

On the 29th a fearful collision
took place early in the morning, at the Camden Town terminus of the Birmingham railway. The mail train which leaves Birmingham at five minutes to one o'clock, is due at the London terminus at thirty-two minutes after five. About a quarter-past five in the morning, this train arrived at the Chalk Farm end of the tunnel, and proceeded at full speed onwards towards the platform at the Camden station. The train, which consisted of more than ten carriages, including the trucks and post-office vans, continued its progress to the London side of the Chalk Farm bridge; where the down luggage train, which was some few minutes behind its time, was crossing from the branch curve lines or "siding" which leads to the luggage storehouses on to the main down line. The mist was so thick that it was utterly impossible for any one to see beyond twenty or thirty feet before him; and the result was, that before any measures could be taken to stop the speed of the mail train, then going at a rate of more than thirty miles an hour, it ran into the luggage train, literally dashing three of the luggage vans and three of the carriages in the mail train to atoms. The mail train contained, at the time of the collision, sixty or seventy passengers. An appalling scene of confusion ensued. When the passengers were rescued from the wreck of the carriages, it was found that Mr. Dean, a Birmingham engineer and agent to the Earl of Devon, had his left leg completely crushed. He was removed to the University hospital, where the leg was amputated; he, however, died in a few days. Four other persons were ascertained to have been seriously hurt; but, although many were very much bruised and cut with the glass, their injuries were of a less alarming character.

Two accidents occurred on the Midland railway. A porter was killed at Derby by the swinging round of a truck on a turn-table; the catch did not act, and the truck went further than it should, crushing the man. A stoker had one of his legs broken by the collision of two mineral trains in the Claycross tunnel.

An engine driver on the Birmingham railway had his right leg dreadfully crushed by slipping off an engine, near Cheddington, while he was endeavouring to ascertain the cause of its not working properly. He was brought to London, and the leg amputated.

Yeats, a railway labourer, was killed on the Great Western railway, near Southall. He and other labourers were taking a nap after dinner on the grass a few yards from the rails, when a train came up; it is supposed that Yeats woke in a fright, and starting up ran in front of the engine.

On Monday night, the 28th, a guard was killed at Hanwell, having been knocked off the platform on which he was sitting, by a train, which passed over his body.

Naval Retirement. — The Board of Admiralty have issued a report, approving of a plan of voluntary retirement, intended to effect the long-desired object of bringing officers still in possession of health and vigour nearer to the flag, by providing for the honourable retirement of the senior officers on the lists of Captains. The total number of Captains now on the list is 714; of these, 376 are above 55 years of age; among whom
CHRONICLE.

JULY] 113

50 are above 70, and 205 above 60; 171 are between 55 and 60, and 138 between 50 and 55; and nine only under the age of 45 are to be found of a seniority higher than 1827. The retirement of 100 Captains from the top of the list would remove officers averaging 67 years of age, to bring up others averaging 64. If even 200 were retired, the average age of those advanced to the top of the list would be 60; either of such schemes, therefore, would leave the evil untouched. In the conviction that any scheme of retirement, to be effectual, should be offered to 300 officers, it is now proposed that there should be a retired list of 300 Captains, of 55 years of age and upwards, with increased half-pay, power being given to the Admiralty to allow infirm officers of 50 to retire, if the number required of the age of 55 should not be found willing to do so, and that the officers so retiring should be placed on a separate list between the Flag Officers' and Captains' lists. That this list should be allowed to diminish, by death, to 100, and be hereafter permanently maintained at that number. That general promotions should no longer be resorted to as the means of recruiting the list of Admirals; but be replaced by a system of continuous promotion, as death vacancies arise on the list, and general promotions be reserved for the celebration of important national events. That the Flag Officers' list should be limited to 150, and the Captains' list to 400, to be retained at those numbers by promotion to every vacancy. This limitation is intended to be permanently applied to a state of peace, but it is impossible to say what the exigencies of a war might require. It is recommended that the officers retiring should receive 5s. 6d. a day in addition to their present rates of half-pay, and to those to which they would become subsequently entitled had they remained on the present active list. As the plan will greatly increase the chances of employment, it is thought that the number of officers to receive the highest rate of half-pay should be reduced from 100 to 50; and that those to receive 12s. 6d. should not exceed 100. To the widows of the retired officers it is proposed to allow pensions of 110l. per annum, and to those of the officers entitled to assume the rank of Rear-Admiral the pension of a Rear-Admiral's widow. By a calculation founded on the average tables of mortality, it is assumed that the retired list of 300 Captains, will be reduced to 100 in about seventeen years; consequently, the expense of retirement, which in the first year will amount to about 30,000l., will diminish annually, till in the seventeenth year it will be reduced to a little more than 10,000l., which will be the permanent charge required to be maintained.

29. Goodwood Races.—A very brilliant meeting commenced this day. The King of Holland honoured the course on Tuesday. The results of the principal stakes were—

TUESDAY.

Craven stakes, Lord G. Bentinck's Discord; Ham Stakes, Mr. Gratwicke's f. by Ellis; Drawing-room stakes, Mr. Gully's Old England; Gratwicke stakes, Col. Peel's Hersey.

Vol. LXXXVII.
Wednesday.

Cowdrie Stakes, Lord G. Bentinck's Kilhkrankie; Goodwood stakes, Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Elis; Queen's plate, Duke of Richmond's Red Deer; Steward's cup; Lord Stanley's Psalmsinger.

Thursday.

Sweepstakes, Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice; Sweepstakes, Lord Chesterfield's Arkwright; Mollecomb stakes, Mr. Gill's Sting; the cup, Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Elis; Sussex stakes, Duke of Richmond's Cuckoo.

Friday.

Nassau stakes, Duke of Richmond's Refraction; Chesterfield cup, Mr. Etwall's Ægis.

— Conflicts in New Zealand.

—Ship letters were received from New Zealand containing accounts of the attack by the natives on the British settlement at the Bay of Islands, the official despatches relating to which will be found in another part of this volume.

The following letter was received at Lloyd's:

"Auckland, New Zealand, March 28.

"Sir,—I deem it my duty to apprise you of the calamity which has befallen the oldest settlement, and perhaps the best harbour, in New Zealand. The aborigines about the Bay of Islands have latterly been getting discontented, in consequence of the falling off in trade and considerable decrease in the number of ships visiting that port—a falling off which they cannot account for, except that it be caused through the interference of Government. This notion having got possession of their minds, they have declared war against the British flag, and a chief of the name of Heki, a ring-leader, prior to the 11th instant had twice succeeded in cutting down the flagstaff, which was a third time ordered to be erected by the Government, and fifty soldiers, accompanied by Her Majesty's ship Hazard, of eighteen guns, sent to protect it. These forces were assisted by the inhabitants enrolled as special constables. The town was attacked by the natives at daylight on the morning of the 11th instant, and I am sorry to inform you that the natives succeeded in driving the whole European population from the settlement, and compelling them to take refuge on board the ships in the harbour, making their escape with but little more than what they had on their backs. The town, being now entirely in the hands of the natives, was plundered of everything, and property amounting to 30,000l. has fallen into the hands of the savages. The loss of life on the part of the Europeans was not great—thirty in number killed, and fifteen wounded. Amongst the latter is Captain Robertson, of Her Majesty's ship Hazard, who is dangerously wounded, having four musket balls in his legs and arm. This gallant officer with about thirty men, nobly, and with the most exemplary courage, resisted the combined attack of about 400 well armed savages, and had actually repulsed and beaten them back when he got severely wounded and fell. The fate of the day was just about this time decided against the Europeans by a body of natives, with Heki at their head, having surprised and taken a musket-proof blockhouse which stood close by the flagstaff. The number of..."
natives killed and wounded during the engagement has not been ascertained, but there must have been a considerable number of both.

"The Governor (Captain Fitzroy), anticipating native disturbances, wrote to Sydney for troops about two months ago, but unfortunately they did not arrive here until the 23d instant, per Her Majesty's ship North Star. At present there is not a sufficient force in the colony to retake the settlement at the Bay; but I believe it is the intention of the Government to blockade the port, so that if this is the case the many whale ships who were in the habit of visiting the Bay of Islands will now, in all probability, visit this port.

"It is impossible for any one to say where or when these disturbances will end: that the New Zealanders have been greatly underrated is now apparent. The home Government will now be undeceived, that the peaceable possession of this colony could be maintained by about 100 soldiers against a native population of 120,000! ! To maintain our position even in the towns, not one less than 1000 regular troops can do, and unless this force is sent, the colony is not worth living in.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"Lloyd's Agent.

"To William Dobson, Esq.,

"Secretary to Lloyd's."

The French in Tahiti.—

Our French neighbours do not appear to be much more successful than ourselves in their attempts to reduce the natives of the eastern seas to civilization.

The following is the report to the Governor of Chef-de-bataillon De Brea, Military Commander of the expeditionary troops, dated Papeete, July 2:—

"The column, formed of a company of artillery, with a mountain howitzer, a company sent on shore from the Uranie, and four companies of the marines, making an effective force of 405 men, left Papeete at four in the morning of the 29th for Hapape (Pointe de Venus). At nine we reached the foot of the mountain, which we were obliged to cross before we could enter the valley of Hapape, coming from the village of Papana, where we were joined by some Indian auxiliaries. At this place, the men sent forward from the advanced guard fired a few shots upon the vidette of the enemy, who immediately took to flight. The mountain was climbed with no other difficulty than that presented by its extreme steepness. The Phaeton, which followed the movements of the column, having doubled the small promontory formed by the mountain which ends abruptly at the sea, fired some rounds of grape-shot, to ascertain the depth of the valley. On my side, in conformity with your orders, I fired some shots from the howitzer, with the same object, as soon as the troops arrived at the summit. I afterwards sent M. de Lavoissiere, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, in reconnaissance with the first section of the Marines, in the wooded plain which was extended before us. These dispositions made, I marched on the column advancing along the shore of the bay towards the village of Hapape. The section sent in reconnaissance entered the wood immediately at the foot of the mountain, and fired some shots at the enemy's videttes, who
returned them, and beat a retreat. M. de Lavoissiere conducted this reconnaissance with great discernment. At half-past ten o'clock we were at Hapape, where, according to orders I had received from you, I halted in front of a large building (case), about 100 paces from the shore. Here all our troops found space enough for resting without being obliged to separate. Perfectly tranquil on the side of the coast, which is entirely open, I made my arrangements to prevent any surprise from the opposite direction. To this effect, I posted a line of sentinels along the edge of the wood, after ascertaining that it was clear to the full distance of gunshot. Everything convinced us that the enemy was waiting for us at Papenoo. Consequently I resolved, after a halt of three hours, during which the troops took refreshment, to march forwards to this bay. About two o'clock, we resumed our march, passing in front of the church and the great building of the English missionaries to turn Pointe de Venus. At the moment when the rearguard, formed of the 28th company, came up to the church, the enemy came suddenly forth, and attacked it in rear and in flank. The 28th bravely sustained the shock, which was fatal to one of the missionaries, who was struck by a ball from the insurgents, and instantly laid dead on the balcony in which he was standing. In compliance with your orders, I immediately closed up the columns to meet and repel the enemy. In an instant the last platoons were in line and opened their fire, which was so well kept up that the insurgents at once retired again to the shelter of the woods. They were pursued by our troops to the entrance into the wood, and there the firing was kept up on both sides with great vivacity. According to your instructions, as soon as the position of the Tirailleurs was established, I formed the reserve en masse behind the church and missionary building, and went to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. I soon perceived that there were points at which the fire of the insurgents was better kept up than at the others, and thought that the howitzer might be used against these points with powerful effect. I communicated this idea to you, M. le Gouverneur, and Captain Somsois received orders to plant his howitzer against the points indicated. This officer fully justified the confidence I had in his experience, and accomplished his task with courage and sagacity. His fire, directed against the different points, threw the enemy into complete confusion. One point, however, remained, at which he seemed to concentrate the whole of his efforts. Protected by the nature of the ground, and screened by the foliage of the guava trees, they showed a resolution to brave our fire. The combat had lasted nearly three hours, and it had become necessary to put an end to it by a bold measure. I ordered the company of the 28th to advance and take this position. I ordered a charge to be beat, and the company, led on by its brave captain, rushed on with their bayonets. I shall say nothing of the vigour of this charge, for you were on the spot. The enemy was obliged to fly. Our Tirailleurs, following the movement of the 28th, advanced, and drove the insurgents to the
mountains, pursuing them with a continued fire. During the whole of the battle, the enemy drew off his killed and wounded as they fell, but the last charge was made with such vigour and rapidity that those who were struck could not be carried away, and we therefore found nine bodies left on the ground; but, from the traces of blood, we were satisfied that the loss was very considerable."

Native Americanism. — The riots which occurred a few years ago, showed the existence of two parties in the Great Republic in bitter hostility to each other. The following paper will show how deeply rooted and how well digested are the principles of one of these parties.

"Resolutions adopted by the National Convention of Native Americans, held at Philadelphia, July 5 and 7, 1845:—

"Believing our free institutions, if worth anything, to be worth preserving, and transmitting unimpaired:

"Believing the permanency of those institutions to depend upon the honest and intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage:

"Believing that ruin, if it come, will come through a perversion and abuse of that right:

"Believing such perversion and abuse to have already prevailed, and to be now increasing to an alarming extent:

"Believing that the greatest source of evil in this respect is to be found in the rapid influx of ignorant foreigners, and the facility with which they are converted into citizens:

"Believing that Americans in form should, and of right ought to be, Americans at heart:

"Believing that under any circumstances it is dangerous to commit the ballot-box, the ark of our freedom's covenant, to foreign hands, or submit our destinies to the possible control of them, who may be foreigners in heart, and Americans in form only:

"Believing that from any of the old political organizations, as such, we cannot hope for any radical reform of the evils we deprecate:

"Therefore, 1. Resolved, That we do hereby form ourselves into a national political party, for the radical reform of abuses, and the preservation of our institutions and our liberties, under the name of the 'Native Americans' Party.'

"2. Resolved, That, as native Americans, we cannot consent to give our political suffrages to any other than to those born on our soil and matured among our institutions.

"3. Resolved, That no foreigner hereafter coming to these United States shall be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, until he shall have been a resident here at least twenty-one years.

"4. Resolved, That the Bible, as the only basis of Christianity, lies at the bottom of all true liberty and equality, and thus, as the corner-stone of our free institutions, should be freely read by all men.

"5. Resolved, That removals from important offices under the general government should be made like appointments, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or other approving body, except in the absence of the Senate, when the President may have the power to suspend for cause.

"6. Resolved, That these prin-
principles, lying as they do at the very foundation of our political freedom, and our national existence, involve, and are paramount to all others, however important to our external prosperity.

"7. Resolved, That the interest, the honour of the nation, as well as the real welfare of all parties, require that subordinate party questions should be made to yield to the great principles for which we are contending.

"8. Resolved, That organizations of native American associations should be established in all the townships and wards of cities throughout the United States.

"9. Resolved, That the appointment of two delegates from each congressional district, be recommended to meet in general convention, on the second Tuesday of May, 1847, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and that the place of meeting be Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

"10. Resolved, That we advocate the principle that no alien should be naturalized, except on the production of a Custom-house certificate, to be procured on his landing on these American shores, proving his residence of twenty-one years; such certificate to be given up to be cancelled.

"11. Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all true native Americans to give their suffrages to those only who subscribe heartily to our principles, and will maintain them.

"12. Resolved, That as native Americans we hold it to be our duty to take high moral grounds on all subjects, to grapple with the principles of right, of truth, and of justice, without regard to mere questions of availability, and to contend for them fearlessly against the world.

"13. Resolved, That the several executive committees of the States be requested to appoint, each two proper persons, to constitute a corresponding national committee.

"14. Resolved, That while every constitutional effort should be made to guard against the deleterious consequences of a rapidly increasing immigration, by the enactment of the most efficient laws for the accomplishment of that all-important object, still a generous magnanimity requires that those aliens who are, or may become inhabitants of the United States, should be kindly received, and every privilege extended to them, except that of participating in any of our political administrations, and exercising the right of suffrage, until after a residence of at least twenty-one years.

"15. Resolved, That as native Americans, we will foster and defend all the great interests of our country, its agriculture, its commerce, its mechanics, manufactures, navigation, mining, and science, fine arts, and literature, against the world.

"16. Resolved, That we do advocate the passage of laws imposing upon all foreigners coming hither for purposes of permanent residence a capitation tax sufficiently large to prevent the excessive influx of vicious and pauper immigrants, and that we do this as a matter of self-defence.

"17. Resolved, That we urge the promotion and fostering of all means of moral and intellectual culture, by permanent provisions for general education, believing the intelligence of the people to be necessary to the right use and
the permanence of our liberties, civil and religious.

"18. Resolved, That the native American party do, and will continue to advocate the principle that the naturalization of foreigners be confined exclusively to the courts of the United States, and also that a public registration of all applicants for the elective franchise be made.

"19. Resolved, That we advocate the universal toleration of every religious faith and sect, and the total separation of all sectarianism and politics.

"20. Resolved, That we recommend that no alien be permitted to land in these United States without a certificate of good moral character, and who is able to provide for his own support, which certificate shall be signed by the United States' Consul of the port whence he sailed, and also that a registry be made of the said alien, in conformity with the Act of Congress, passed in 1802, under President Jefferson."

AUGUST.

2. Explosion of Fire-damp.—A dreadful explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal-mine at Crombach, near Merthyr Tydvil. Upwards of 150 men and boys were at work in the colliery at the time, of whom twenty-eight perished. The explosion produced a loud report and violent concussion of the earth, which announced to the neighbourhood the disaster that had happened; and a heart-rending scene ensued—women and children running to the pit's mouth shrieking for their relatives who were in the mine. The Davy-lamp was constantly employed in the pit, which had a very ill repute, the ventilation being bad.

All the bodies having been recovered out of the pit, the inquest began on the following Monday, when the jury viewed the corpses. Many were dreadfully burnt, while others were but slightly scorched by the explosion.

The inquiry concluded on Wednesday. It appeared that naked lights were used in the part of the mine where the explosion occurred; the air having been tested in the morning, and found good. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned; but the jury expressed an opinion that sufficient precaution was not taken for properly ventilating a mine of bad reputation.

—Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., on the body of Mr. Thomas Everitt, formerly a lecturer on chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, and late an inmate of the Lunatic asylum at Southall Park.

From the evidence of the witnesses it appeared, that the deceased was affected with paralysis, and had recently been in so debilitated a state as to render occasional ablutions of his entire body necessary. With this view he was put into a bath of about the temperature of ninety degrees, between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the 26th of July, and while there received an extensive scald from a sudden gush of water through the pipe leading from the boiler, the stop-cock of which (placed in a dark and covered recess at one end of the bath) had not been turned after the bath had been prepared. The cause of the irregular gush of hot water was found to arise.
from a defect in the arrangement of the apparatus. The boiler, placed about twelve feet below the bath, received a tube at either side, through one of which descended cold, and through the other ascended hot water, forced up by the operation of steam, to supply the bath. It was also furnished with escape-tubes; but the pressure by which the water when boiling was caused to ascend not being always equal, the flow from the pipe into the bath was likewise at times unequal. Sometimes it ceased to flow for four or five minutes, and then gushed out with such violence as to reach the opposite side of the bath-room. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

4. Fatal Railway Accident.

Another fatal railway accident followed close upon the disasters of the preceding week. It occurred on the Cambridge line of the Eastern Counties Railway, about one o'clock in the afternoon. From some cause, which could not be clearly ascertained, the engine was thrown off the rails when passing over the embankment near Wendon, about twelve miles below Cambridge. The engine and tender were thrown over upon the up-line of rails, and the trucks, with the passengers' luggage, and some of the carriages, were very much broken. The fireman was thrown under the engine, and killed upon the spot; one of the guards had his leg broken, and subsequently died; and the engine-driver and the superintendent of the engine department were much shaken by the concussion, and several of the passengers were much hurt. The train consisted of two second class and three first class carriages; between which and the tender and engine were the luggage van and a horse-box containing two horses.

At one o'clock the train left Wendon; the line between this station and the next, Chesterford, is slightly on the incline, and the speed here maintained was greater than during the preceding part of the journey, so much so as to produce a violent oscillation of the carriages. Suddenly, on the train's merging into a kind of cutting near a village called Littleborough, half-way between the Wendon and Chesterford stations, the passengers sustained a slight shock, which was immediately succeeded by one more tremendous, accompanied by an explosion. When the affrighted passengers got out of the carriages they found that the engine was turned over, with the stoker lying beneath it, one hand only being visible, the luggage carriage and the horse-box were on fire, and both lines of rail were torn up for a considerable distance. Two hours elapsed before the body of the stoker could be extricated, and it was then found to be a charred and unrecognisable mass. It was many hours before the line could be put in order, and all traffic was at a standstill.

General Pasley, the inspector-general of railways, was sent down to investigate the cause of the accident, which appeared to have arisen from the flange of the engine-wheel cutting into a rail, and being thus thrown off the line. The line had been recently opened, and the speed was thought to have been too great, considering that the earth-works could scarcely have become sufficiently settled.

5. Fire at Toulon Arsenal.
The Mourillon of Toulon, a depot for naval and military stores, was destroyed by fire. The flames burst forth suddenly and simultaneously at different parts, at half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning; they at once seized upon the principal sheds under which the timber for the dockyards was piled, and rose to an immense height. The alarm-gun was discharged, the tocsin was sounded, the troops and civic authorities hastened to the spot, and vigorous exertions were made to check the flames—ineffectually. The conflagration did not abate till about seven o'clock in the evening, when the worst had been done. The suburb of Mourillon was in danger, but was saved. Fifteen persons were carried to the hospital, dangerously wounded; but altogether nearly a hundred were hurt. The origin of the fire is unknown. By some of the French papers it is attributed to the convicts, by others to English gold, while others assert it to have been wilfully caused by some of the officials to conceal extensive defalcations and embezzlements! The depot at Mourillon must not be confounded with the Grand Arsenal of Toulon—a distinct set of works.

New Churches.—The Commissioners for Building New Churches state, in their report for 1845, that, by the aid of grants from their funds, seventeen new churches have been built; they afford accommodation for 12,618 persons, including 8,621 free seats for the poor. This makes on the whole, since the appointment of the commission, 343 churches completed, with accommodation for 402,259 persons, including 235,217 free seats. The number of churches now building is thirty-six. Plans have been approved for twenty-three churches; other plans are under consideration; grants in aid have been made in a great number of places; and considerable progress has been made in the formation of new districts, new burial-grounds, &c.

9. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Queen having appointed this day for the prorogation of Parliament, large crowds assembled between Buckingham Palace and Westminster to see Her Majesty pass. The House of Lords was thrown open at twelve o'clock, and at once began to fill with spectators. It was fitted up as usual with a carpeted platform, on which were the three chairs of State, for the Queen, for the Prince of Wales on the right, and for Prince Albert on the left. The assemblage of ladies, splendidly dressed, was numerous; many Peers were in uniform; and several diplomatic gentlemen were also present in full dress.

About ten minutes to two o'clock martial music and the boom of artillery announced the Sovereign's approach, and presently Her Majesty entered, leaning on Prince Albert's arm, and surrounded by the Officers of State and personal attendants. Beneath the State robes the Queen wore a splendid dress of white satin, with bracelets, stomacher, necklace, and tiara of diamonds. Her Majesty and the Prince took their allotted seats; the Queen desired the Peers to be seated, and the Usher of the Black Rod was sent to summon the Commons. Her Majesty then addressed the
assembled Houses in a most gracious Speech, and the Lord Chancellor announced to the Parliament their prorogation in the usual form.

An untoward accident happened to the crown after the ceremony of the prorogation. It was carried on the velvet cushion by the Duke of Argyll, an elderly man; receding from the Queen's presence without turning, he forgot that he had to descend two steps from the floor of the throne, and he stumbled; the crown — absit omen! — fell off its cushion, and several diamonds were knocked off. The Queen desired the Duke not to be concerned about the accident, and expressed a hope that he had not hurt himself. On Her Majesty's departure steps were taken to secure the fallen jewels from being damaged, the housekeeper appearing in front of the throne, and civilly preventing too near an approach. In the House the disaster was the subject of earnest conversation, the Duke of Wellington seeming to be a busy interlocutor.

13. Fire in Bishopsgate Street.
— In the morning, at a quarter before four o'clock, a very extensive conflagration broke out in the spacious range of premises belonging to Mr. J. V. Tucker, carpenter's plane manufacturer, situate at No. 31, Sun Street, Bishopsgate. With such brilliancy did the fire burn, that it soon became visible at a long distance, causing a general turn-out of the engines, which, together with their firemen, were speedily at the scene of action. Notwithstanding their exertions, the fire reached the premises of Mr. Bateman, cabinet-maker, veneer-merchant, &c. These premises were of great magnitude and contained property valued at many thousand pounds. The fire first laid hold of a timber building filled with Spanish veneers of great value, the whole of which, in less than ten minutes, became one large sheet of flame, which rose to a most fearful height; it then extended to the counting-houses, and passed thence to the range of lofts or galleries at the top of these buildings, which contained many thousand feet of clapboards and wainscoat, with a large pile of Honduras boards. So intense was the heat, and so large the flakes of fire that were wafted about, that very quickly a dwelling-house standing in the yard took fire, and the flames extended over the roofs and outhouses in Brewer's Court and Long Alley, and in Sun Street and Crown Street, many of which were destroyed or damaged before the flames were subdued.

— At the Seine Assizes Eugene Joseph Marie Prince de Berghes, aged twenty-three years, was tried for forgery. The prince is a member of a distinguished and honourable family, possesses a large independent fortune, and not long since married a young lady with considerable property. With a view of affording facilities for its members, the French Jockey Club issues a kind of token, made of ivory coloured red, payable at the office of the society, Rue Grange Batalier, and valued at 100 francs each. On the 28th of May, 1845, M. Achille Seillere, a member of the Jockey Club, sent one of his agents to receive from the cashier the sum of 1,000 francs, the amount of ten checks given to him on the previous evening, for money, by his brother-in-law, the
Prince de Berghes, who was about to start for the country. As he was on the point of counting out the money, M. Grandhomme, the Secretary of the club, was struck with the fact that the greatest part of the checks appeared to be entirely new; and on a closer examination he discovered that nine out of the ten were made of bone, while the checks belonging to the club were made of ivory. In a word, he discovered that the signature was not real except in one of the checks, and that in the other nine it had been forged. The Prince de Berghes arrived in Paris on the morning of the 30th, and was called to account. At first he said that he received the checks at Chantilly races, on Sunday the 18th of May, from a foreigner called "Zerleeti," for whom the police were instructed to search. Instead of him, however, they found M. Lefevre, the maker of the false checks, who said that fifteen of them had been ordered by a gentleman on the 16th of May, and ten more on the 24th, on which latter day the gentleman paid for the checks and took them away. This proving the falsehood of his story, the Prince now gave other versions equally fictitious, and on detection confessed his guilt, and endeavoured to excuse himself on the ground of an unfortunate connexion he had formed: this story proved equally untrue, and on his last examination he stated that he could not account for what he had done, except from childishness and want of reflection. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but under extenuating circumstances; and the sentence was three years' imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs.

For Hudson . . . . 626
— Thompson . . . . 498

Majority . . . . 128

The express which brought the news for the *Times* did the distance (305 miles) in eight hours, notwithstanding that a part of the journey had to be performed by post-horses. Copies of the *Times*, containing the news of the result, were delivered in Sunderland by ten o'clock the following morning.

17. Railway Accidents.—Another series of railway accidents occurred within a few days of each other. On the 17th, the passengers in the Leeds mail train suffered much alarm and injury by the culpable negligence of the railway officers at the Derby station. The train had reached the ticket platform in safety; when the highly reprehensible practice of detaching the engine from the front, and placing it at the back of the train, to propel it into the station, was adopted. The engine not having been stopped in time, or the break not applied, the train was forced into the station-house with great violence, smashing the first carriage and throwing it up on the platform, and breaking the strong iron and wooden balustrades that are placed there to keep off the passengers. All the passengers were thrown from their seats by the violence of the shock. Fortunately no bones were broken; but many persons received severe cuts and contusions; heads and faces were dreadfully disfigured, and
one lady was sadly shaken by the concussion.

On the 18th, the express train from Leeds to Manchester ran off the line, near Methley, while passing an embankment thirty feet high. The engine was dashed down the declivity, dragging after it one or two of the three carriages which composed the train; the first carriage was broken to pieces, and the succeeding one greatly shattered. There were only eight passengers, and none received any fatal injury, though all were more or less cut and bruised by the concussion.

A similar accident happened on the Northern and Eastern Railway, about seven miles beyond Cambridge, on the 19th, when the mail-train ran off the rail near Waterbeach. The line there is perfectly level, and the engine had not travelled more than thirty or forty yards over the ballast before it completely turned over with the tender into a drain partly filled with water. By the sudden jerk the luggage-van became detached, the wheels were perfectly embedded, and thus the remainder of the train was brought to a standstill. The passengers were dreadfully alarmed, but no serious injury was inflicted on them. The engine-driver and stoker, who were pitched into the ditch, escaped with a ducking and a fright.

18. DEATH OF THE HON. G. KNOX.—As the Hon. Granville Knox and Mr. Bryant, pupils of the Rev. B. S. Vallock, of St. Budean, were bathing immediately under the little cottage on the Devonshire side of Saltash Passage, the former, while walking into the water, lost his footing, owing to the sudden shelving of the bank, and got beyond his depth. Mr. Bryant rushed to his assistance, and held him up for some time by the hair of his head; but Mr. Knox having suddenly caught hold of and clung to Mr. Bryant so closely as to endanger his safety, he was obliged to leave the unfortunate young gentleman, who sank immediately and was drowned. The young gentleman, who was a son of Lord Ranfurly, was between fifteen and sixteen years of age.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALDERMANBURY.—About twenty minutes before eight o’clock in the evening, a destructive conflagration broke out on the premises of Messrs. Bradbury, Groatmorex, and Beale, French, Scotch, and Manchester warehousemen, No. 6, Aldermanbury.

The premises in question are considered to be the largest in that line of business in the city of London, extending in the rear from Aldermanbury to the western end of the Guildhall, and abutting on Dyer’s Court, on the northern side of the church of St. Lawrence Jewry.

The fire was first discovered by the porters employed in the basement or cellar of the building, and although an immediate alarm was raised, so rapid, owing to the combustible nature of the stock, were the flames, that before any assistance could arrive, the whole of the lower portion of the premises was on fire; the flames speedily caught the warehouse on the ground-floor, and extended to the upper rooms. In less than a quarter of an hour the entire area of these extensive warehouses was in flames from the basement to the roof, and the light thereby caused was such, that in every part of London fears were entertained that some great public building had fallen a victim to
the “devouring element.” The vivid light thrown over the entire city by the conflagration speedily brought to the spot the engines of the fire brigade, by whose strenuous exertions the fire was subdued, but not before the entire premises above named, with all their contents, were destroyed, and those of Messrs. Coster and Co., and Messrs. Oliver and Co., greatly damaged. The total loss was estimated to exceed 250,000L. Messrs. Greatorex and Co. were insured to the amount of 85,000L, but the value of their stock and premises was calculated to reach 150,000L. Messrs. Coster and Co. were insured for 171,000L., Messrs. Oliver and Co. for 35,000L.

The greatest fears were at one time entertained for the security of the Guildhall. The persons connected with the numerous corporation offices immediately adopted steps for the preservation of the valuable city records, which are kept near the Controller's Office, and they were removed to the Town Clerk's Office, at a more distant part of the hall. The beautiful stained glass of the eastern window was much damaged by the intense heat, which threatened the speedy destruction of the well-known colossal figures, Gog and Magog, that stand on each side. There being an excellent supply of water flowing from the mains in front of the hall, several powerful engines, well manned, were brought to bear on that portion of the fire, and fortunately the edifice was preserved.

The jury having been sworn “to inquire how, and by what means, a certain house in Aldermanbury had been lately burned.”

The coroner observed, that they were met together in the discharge of a very important duty. Although in the present case the fire had happily been unattended by the loss of human life, it appeared that much valuable property had been destroyed. Under an ancient law the coroner was empowered to inquire into all such cases. He was aware that the power to which he alluded had not been commonly exercised for a long time, but he found by reference to several authorities that he was justified in reviving it. Without recourse to some such proceeding there could be no inquiry at all. No investigation could be had before a magistrate, unless some party were in custody; and thus property to a large amount might be destroyed without any means of ascertaining the cause of the fire. Under these circumstances, he had selected the present case as a proper subject of inquiry.

Evidence was then heard, and it being shown that the fire was purely accidental, the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

19. Destructive Whirlwind at Rouen.—The French papers contain accounts of a disastrous whirlwind near Rouen.

“A rather violent storm had broken over Rouen about noon on the 19th; the rain had fallen in abundance, and some claps of thunder were heard.

“At thirty-five minutes after twelve a furious whirlwind arose in the valley beyond Daville, commencing at the Houlme. It first carried away a part of the roof of the factory of M. Rouff, then gain-
ing force as it proceeded, it over¬
threw several small buildings,
broke down trees and hedges,
and destroyed crops. Further off,
buildings were unroofed, and others
were literally crushed in. We
have seen some in which the
ruins, the furniture, and the corn,
hay, &c., were so confounded with
the uprooted trees of the field, or
gardens which surrounded them,
that it is impossible to say where
the buildings stood, or where was
the garden. The scourge, moving
with the speed of lightning, carried
to a distance some parts of the
ruins, then uprooted the highest
and largest trees, and at last struck
three of the principal factories of
the valley. Lightning is in fact
less rapid than was the destruction
of these establishments. The de¬
struction is so complete that the
imagination cannot conceive it, and
no description could give an idea
of it. They have been literally
reduced to crumbs. To crown
the fatality, the event took place
at an hour when the greatest acti¬
vity is going on, and the hands are
most numerous. Of the three
establishments which have been
destroyed, one is in the commune
of Malaunay—viz., that of M.
Bailleul, and which was carried on
by M. Neveu; the two others were
situated near Monville—viz., those
of M. Picquot and M. Mare. At
M. Neveu's 120 persons were at
work, the roof fell in, and the
walls gave way before any person
could escape. At M. Mare's the
number of hands at work were
seventy, the calamity was not less
sudden and complete. At M.
Picquot's the number of persons
at work was not less than 180.
The roof being first carried away,
all those within rushed to the doors,
and they became so crowded that
only a few comparatively could get
out. This factory was finished
scarcely a year ago, and the pro¬
prietor was blamed for erecting it
in a more solid manner than any
of the others of the valley. The
chimney, which was 150 feet high,
fell down to within a few yards of
the ground, and was thrown across
the river. The third floor, cut off
with wonderful precision, was also
carried into the water. The two
other stories next gave way, and at
last the ground-floor was so com¬
pletely demolished, that scarcely
two bricks remained in their
places. All this was accomplishi¬
ed in less than two minutes.
Nothing can equal the scene pre¬
sented at the three principal thea¬
tres of this vast disaster. Machi¬
nery looms, bars of iron, were
fractured, and enormous pieces of
timber were broken as if they
were mere straws, and all lying
together in one confused mass.
Torn fragments of clothing were
seen among flocks of cotton wool
with arms and legs protruding
from the heap; pieces of flesh
were adhering to the irons, and
many parts were dyed with blood.
Now and then deep groans were
heard: some men and children,
preserved as if it were miraculously,
by an overhanging beam, were
taken out uninjured, but more fre¬
quently some severed limb or dead
corpse, or a body so mutilated that
death would have been preferable
to the torture it endured. On the
road nothing was to be seen but
litters or carts, carrying away the
dead or wounded. Temporary hos¬
pitals were promptly established.
Surgeons came from Rouen,
brought by M. Flobert, and be¬
stowed their care and pains upon
all, even those of whom no hope
could be entertained."
Upwards of 200 persons were killed or wounded, and the destruction of property was immense—the whole tract of country through which the whirlwind took its course presented an extraordinary scene of wreck and destruction. This calamitous storm was accompanied by many unprecedented electrical phenomena.

21. Central Criminal Court.
—Robbery at Buckingham Palace.—John Taylor, aged 33, of respectable appearance, described in the calendar as a cabinet-maker, was indicted for stealing on the 13th of June, at the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, he being the servant to Her Majesty the Queen, one silver statue of the value of 40l., and one vase of the value of 10l., the property of Her Majesty the Queen, in her dwelling-house.—(See June 30.)

Mr. James Edward Seymour stated, that he was a silversmith residing in Long Acre, and that on the evening of the 13th of June last, between six and seven o'clock, the prisoner, with whom he had had some previous dealings, came to his shop, bringing a brown paper parcel, which contained a quantity of silver broken up, which he offered for sale. When asked, he gave his name and address, "John Johnson, 54, Seymour Street, Somers Town," and the witness having some suspicions, despatched his foreman for a policeman. In the mean time, he weighed the silver, and found it to consist of about thirty ounces, and that its value as old silver was about 8l. 8s. The witness asked the prisoner if it would be convenient for him to call for the money the following day, but the prisoner replied that he was going out of town, and that he must have part of it, and eventually he was paid a portion, and was handed a memorandum for the balance. He then left the shop.

George Sellick, a police constable who took the prisoner into custody, and for whom the prisoner had worked, proved that he had endeavoured to pass by the name of Johnson.

John Ladd deposed that he was a cab owner and driver, residing at Pimlico, and that on the day in question, he was hailed by the prisoner in the Vauxhall Road. The prisoner had a green bag with him, and got into the cab, directing the witness to drive him to the corner of Long Acre. On arriving there the prisoner got out, and taking a brown paper parcel with him proceeded up Long Acre, desiring the witness to wait for him. The witness did so for upwards of two hours, and as the prisoner did not return he examined the inside of his vehicle, where he found a china vase, which he took, after reporting the circumstances at the Bow Street station house, to the Hackney Carriage Office, in Somerset House, whence he now produced it.

Mr. Collins deposed that he was the foreman of the cabinet-makers, of whom the prisoner had been one employed in the service of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The workshop was on the basement story at the extreme north end of the palace. It was usual for the men to leave at five o'clock, but on the 13th of June, after that hour, the witness saw the prisoner on the principal floor (where he had no business to be) near to the apartment known as "the garter room." He had a green baize bag in his hand, and must have ascended six flights of
steps from the basement to have reached the spot where the witness saw him.

Mr. Henry Saunders deposed that he was the inspector of palaces under the Lord Chamberlain, and that the place where the prisoner was seen by the last witness was close to the presses in which the articles stolen (the silver statue of Louis XIII., and of Marshal Saxe, and the china vase) had been deposited. The witness identified the articles produced as being the property of the Queen. He had not seen them for three years, nor had he missed them until the transaction came to light. The presses were locked and a master key kept in the office. Some time since one of the locks was missing, and by that lock it would have been easy to have had a key made which would have opened all the rest.

George Hurst, a police constable, F 76, acting gaoler at the Bow Street station on the 13th of June last, deposed that the prisoner, who had been placed in his custody, desired to be furnished with pencil and paper. He was supplied with them, and wrote a note to his wife, which he requested witness to get forwarded. The witness said he would endeavour to do so; but, in obedience to order, he gave up the note to Inspector Black.

The note was produced and read. It was to the effect that when called on for his defence he should state that a foreign gentleman had come to lodge with them about two years ago, and had gone away suddenly to France, leaving with them the old silver, which, if he did not return in three months, they were to dispose of under the name of Johnson. The letter desired the wife to say the same thing, and to be particular "to make away with the key." The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

— Explosion of Fire-damp.

An explosion of fire-damp, attended with a fearful loss of life, occurred at Jarrow colliery, about nine miles from Newcastle, in the afternoon, while a great many men were at work in the pit. The first intimation of the disaster was a cloud of smoke ascending the shaft. A viewer and overman immediately descended; and on entering the first working, a few of the men were found alive; the weakest were sent up the shaft, while the others remained to give assistance. One man was in a state of delirium, and in the dark sprang to the rope in the centre of the shaft, and clung to it with the tenacity of despair. Had he missed the rope, he would have fallen a depth of nearly twenty fathoms, and must inevitably have perished. He was fortunate in retaining his hold; and he ascended the shaft in safety, shouting in delirious excitement to be out of the place. The overman, Defty, then descended to a lower seam; and close to the shaft he found three men dead. In his anxiety to render assistance, Defty penetrated the working too far, and was suffocated by the choke-damp. It was found impossible to explore the workings until they had been ventilated; and as all the erections for producing a current of air had been destroyed by the explosion, this was a work which occupied much time: it was not till the twenty-third that the pit could be explored to any extent. In the lower seam one man was found alive, but much exhausted, and around him
were ten corpses; three other bodies were found a little distance from him. The bodies of three more of the pitmen were got out during the day; and the next day fifteen others. Altogether, thirty-nine persons perished. The bodies of many of the men were dreadfully mutilated; all except two were burnt.

Jarrow colliery has gained an unhappy notoriety for accidents, this being the sixth explosion that has occurred during the last twenty-eight years. At the first explosion, in 1817, six lives were lost; at the second, in 1820, two; at the third, which occurred in 1826, in the Bensham seam, 42; at the fourth, in 1828, eight; and at the fifth, which also occurred in the Bensham seam, in 1830, 42; making, with the present occurrence, no fewer than 139 deaths in twenty-eight years!"

22. Murder on the High Seas.
—Liverpool.—George Hill was indicted for the wilful murder of Ben Jonson, a Krooman, on board the brig Challenge, of which the prisoner was captain, on her voyage from the coast of Africa.

William Angus stated, that he was cooper on board of the Challenge. Had joined her on the coast. On Wednesday, the 11th of February, shipped the deceased, Ben Jonson. He was about twenty-eight or thirty years of age. On the night of the 4th of May was in the captain's watch from twelve to four o'clock, with the deceased and others. About half-past two o'clock the deceased was sitting on the combings of the companion ladder. He seemed to be asleep, witness was aft, sitting alongside of the grating where the man at the wheel stands. The deceased nodded and fell down the stairs.

He struck twice, apparently with his head, as he fell. The captain called out from his cabin, "What is that noise?" The second mate went down, and then called to witness to come and help to get Ben Jonson out of that. Witness went to the head of the stairs and found him coming up. Took him by the collar of the jacket and asked him why he had fallen down. He replied, "I be too much sleepy." He was then standing leaning on the companion. Witness told him to lie down alongside the grating. He did so. The second mate came on deck immediately. The prisoner followed him. He said, "Where is this fellow now?" He got a rope which was used for flogging, and struck the deceased with it. (The rope was produced; it was about the thickness of a man's finger.) The deceased tried to get forward, but the prisoner pulled him down on the deck, and began beating and kicking him, witness did not see where he struck him, but he continued beating him for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. Witness could not look on any longer, and went away to the starboard side of the deck.

The prisoner said, "D—n it, that rope is too light," and took a canoe paddle from over the grating, with which he began beating the deceased. The paddle was broken. (The pieces were now produced; they were covered with blood. The paddle appeared to have been about four feet and a half long, with a broad spear-shaped head, and made of heavy mangrove wood.) The prisoner beat him with the paddle for three or four minutes. Witness sat down by the mainmast. He then, by the captain's directions, hauled the deceased from under the round-
house, and poured a bucket of water over him. He was then lying with his face downwards, and blood was running from his head. There was a gurgling noise in his throat. He did not speak after the first blow with the rope. After the beating he made a snoring noise, as if there was something in his nostrils. The captain said, "If you lie snoring there I'll give you more of it." The prisoner then made witness remove the deceased abaft the galley. Witness was relieved at four, and came on deck again at eight o'clock. The deceased was then lying by the windlass. Witness went to the wheel, and remained there till twelve. Ben was then dead. A little after eight the captain and mate came on deck. The captain asked if he had heard the noise in the night? The mate said he had, and the captain asked how Ben was after his beating. The mate said he believed he was dead, and they both went forward. The deceased was thrown overboard about twelve o'clock.

Henry Holmes, the second mate, and William Lyon made similar statements, with additional details of cruelty and callousness. William Riston, chief mate, said he heard the noise, but did not come on deck till four o'clock. In consequence of something said by Hughes, went and found the deceased lying near the galley. Looked at him, but could not see what was the matter, as it was not then daylight. About half-past five went to him again. There was a great deal of blood about him. His nose was cut across in two. One part was half an inch from the other. The upper lip was cut across, and there were two wounds on the throat. One was a round gaping wound which might have been inflicted with the end of a piece of the paddle. Saw him again about eight. The captain came on deck and asked how Ben was after his rope's-ending. Witness said he did not know, he was lying on the forecastle. The captain went forward and looked at him. He came back and said Ben's nose was broken in two. The prisoner sent for some Friar's balsam, which was applied to his nose. Witness fetched it, and then went to bed. About half-past eleven o'clock the prisoner came, and said Ben was dead. Saw the prisoner again about twelve o'clock. He said, "We must bury Ben." Witness said, "We had better examine him first." The prisoner was present when he was examined. Witness said the bone of the neck was a good deal higher than his own, but he did not know whether he was built the same as black fellows or not. The prisoner called the cook, a man of colour, to examine the neck. The cook said, the neck was not broken, and the bone was no bigger than his own. The prisoner said, he wished the neck examined, because some of the people might call him up at Liverpool, and say he had killed Ben. The body was thrown overboard about one o'clock. Witness made an entry in the log. Made it from a copy on a slate written by the captain. Witness had written a statement on the slate, and had copied the first three lines when the captain came, took the slate, and wrote another statement, which witness entered in the log. This statement ascribed the death of the deceased to the fall down stairs.
Mr. Wilkins addressed the jury for the defence, contending that the whole tale was a wicked conspiracy on the part of the witnesses to destroy a man who, having to control a turbulent and mutinous crew, had made them his enemies. The learned counsel went through the evidence with a view to prove that there was nothing inconsistent with the prisoner's statement, that the deceased had been killed by the fall down the stairs; and that the statement of the witnesses was a tale trumped up for the purpose of destroying the prisoner.

The jury, after a consultation of nearly two hours, brought in a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter."

His Lordship in passing sentence on the prisoner, said, that the jury, after a most careful examination of the case, had come to the conclusion that he was guilty of the offence of manslaughter; and, though they were of opinion he did not intend to take away the life of the unfortunate man, it was impossible to look upon the case as other than one of the worst that ever came before a court. It had been said that the whole of the evidence adduced was the result of a conspiracy, and he (the prisoner) had declared he was entirely innocent. The truth of that asseveration was known to God and his own conscience, but, if it were so, there had that day been exhibited a scene of wickedness unparalleled in a court of justice. His Lordship then passed on the prisoner the sentence of transportation for life.

30. Railway Disaster. — A frightful disaster occurred on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, from the culpable negligence or rashness of some of the persons employed. The accident occurred about ten o'clock, near the Defford station, some twenty miles from Gloucester. At the Deford station, which is situated in a deep cutting, a goods truck was placed across the up line at the "points," about fifty yards beyond the station, ready to be shackled to a down train (third class), leaving Birmingham at half-past seven p.m. The stopping or red light signal was turned to stop a luggage train that was expected to arrive about the same time; the trains generally waiting here. When the luggage train drove up, the engine driver, disregarding the signal, went on right ahead, and, not even slackening his speed, passed the station at about thirty miles an hour, and running against the truck, turned it over on to the down rails; the shock causing the engine to spring off the rails across both sets of rails, thrusting the tender up the bank of the cutting. At the same moment, the third class down train arriving at the spot, drove over the luggage train, engine, and truck, dragged a passenger carriage on to the top of the engine, which it set on fire, and smashed to pieces the next carriage. The passengers, mostly of the poorer class, were thrown about in all directions: one, a man of the name of William Mills, a carpenter, going home to his wife and family at Cheltenham, was so much cut, bruised, and scalded, that he did not live more than a few hours. Six or seven others were severely cut and scalded, and all in the train very much shaken. The engine driver of the luggage train, a man of the name of Ward, who it is said has always had the character of being a very reckless driver, was killed;
being literally cut to pieces, and buried among the ruins of the engines, carriages, and trucks. The stoker was very much cut and scalded, but escaped with his right arm broken in two or three places. The engine driver of the passenger train, perceiving some obstruction on the rails at a short distance from the points, shut off his steam, reversed the engine, and both he and the stoker jumped off just as the concussion was about to take place.

— The Operations in the River Plate.—Our gallant fellows seem to have got into rather strange company in the measures of coercion the Governments of France and England have been compelled to adopt against the ferocious Rosas. When the combined forces had relieved the city of Monte Video, they organized for assistance in their succeeding operations, a Monte Videan flotilla, having on board a battalion of foreign settlers, chiefly Italians. The Journal des Debats publishes an account of the bombardment and occupation of Colonia, which presents no features of interest; but the following description of our allies is rather startling:

"But whilst our seamen, obeying their officers and faithful to discipline, were restoring the parapets and other works of defence, our allies, the Condottieri, were searching and plundering the houses. They broke open the gates of the stores spared by the fire, and committed all sorts of havoc in them. When asked why they indulged in such destruction, they replied, 'It is the fortune of war.' The handsome church of Colonia, so neat, with its walls lately painted, as simple in its style as a village chapel, did not escape from outrage. The victorious Condottieri established themselves there. They lay on the marble flags of the choir, they suspended their caps and their cartouche-boxes from the sacred candelabra; the arches echoed the sound of muskets and sabres dragged along the floor, mingled with profane or sacrilegious cries; the altar became the table for orgies where the drunken soldiers wallowed in the midst of stinking streams of rum; and what a strange spectacle was presented by this collection of adventurers! Some covered with a coarse Catalan dress surmounted by a Phrygian cap; others with their features concealed under a Sicilian mantle; others, like the banditti of the Appenines, wore a species of helmet, ornamented with a waving plume, their moustachios drooping, a blue jacket bound round their loins by a leather girdle, whence hung a large sabre, and which, moreover, supported a pair of pistols; deer-skin boots, which reached above the knees, and, in fine, a poniard, as at the period of the Constable de Bourbon. All these men, scattered here and there, eating, drinking, and singing, gambling with dice for their plunder, and often rendered stupid by the vapour of alcohol, recalled to recollection an epoch fortunately long forgotten in Europe. We must say, in praise of our seamen, that none of them mingled in those degrading scenes, and the representations of our Admirals at length arrested the disorder. English and Frenchmen laboured actively to repair the ramparts. In three days they had restored the fortifications, placed seven pieces of artillery, procured from
our ships, in battery, and cleared away every building connected with the glacis of the counterscarp which might assist the enemy in making a surprise. The town having thus been placed in a state of defence, a garrison under the Oriental flag was placed in it, and the English and French returned to Monte Video.

The Queen's Visit to Germany.—Her Majesty embarked on the morning of the 9th, at Woolwich, in the Royal yacht, to proceed to Germany, for the purpose of visiting the family of her illustrious husband in their own States. Daily accounts of the proceedings of the royal party were published in the London journals, with a minuteness which left the gossip-loving public nothing to wish for. It is impossible to give in these pages any thing approaching a full account of the sayings and doings of the kings, princes, and people Her Majesty went to see, or of the multitudes of every class who went to see Her Majesty. We can only be the "abstract and brief chronicle" of the journey. Fuller particulars must be left to the "Royal Progresses of Queen Victoria," if such a work should ever be published.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by a gallant suite of grand officers of the Household, and by the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, embarked in the Royal yacht about half-past four P.M., and anchored for the night in Sea Reach.

On the 10th the royal squadron anchored off Antwerp, about six P.M., and to the great disappointment of the townsfolk, who had assembled in great crowds to receive her, passed the night on board the yacht, and only landed the next day to enter the royal carriages, and drive at once to the railway station.

On the 11th the Royal party made such good use of the chemins-de-fer that they proceeded straight on to Bonn, stopping at Malines to receive the King and Queen of the Belgians, who escorted them through their dominions to Verviers, and at Aix-La-Chapelle, where the King of Prussia was in readiness to receive them. After visiting the chief curiosities of that ancient town they re-entered their carriages, and proceeded to Cologne, and passing through that city to Bonn, were thence conducted to the Royal Palace of Brühl: here they were entertained by a monster concert, consisting of sixty regimental bands.

On the 12th, Tuesday, the king conveyed his guests to Bonn, where they witnessed the inauguration of Beethoven's statue. In the evening there was a great spectacle on the river—Cologne was illuminated, and the Rhine was made one vast feu-de-joie. As darkness closed in, the dim city began to put forth buds of light; lines of twinkling brightness darted like liquid gold or silver from pile to pile, then by the bridge of boats across the river, up the masts of the shipping, and abroad on the opposite bank. Rockets now shot from all parts of the horizon. The royal party embarked in a steamer at St. Tremond, and glided down the river; as they passed the banks blazed with fireworks and musketry; at their approach the bridge glared with redoubled light, and opening, let the ves-
sel pass to Cologne, whose cathedral burst forth a building of light, every detail of the architecture being made out in delicately coloured lamps—pinkish with an underglow of orange. Traversing in carriages the illuminated and vociferous city, the king and his companions returned by the railroad to Brühl.

On the 13th, Wednesday, the travellers were taken to see Cologne Cathedral—the still unfinished work of ages—by day, and entertained in the evening by a banquet and concert of truly regal magnificence.

On the 14th, the party at Brühl broke up, and Her Majesty embarked on the König, a steam yacht belonging to the King of Prussia, and attended by the Fairy and other vessels, steamed up the magnificent Rhine, which from this point presents its most beautiful scenery. Her Majesty seems to have shared the disappointment felt by most of her loving subjects at the first view of these celebrated scenes, and drew a comparison much to their disparagement with the scenery of Scotland; but as each successive castle-crowned crag burst upon the sight, hesitation gave way to the most unqualified delight and approbation. The party landed at Coblentz, under the salute of 2,500 discharges from the 400 cannon of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein; from Coblentz Her Majesty proceeded to the Royal Palace of Stoltzenfels. In the evening followed an illumination and display of fireworks of unexampled magnificence—the whole river Rhine, both its banks, its crags, ravines, and ruins were simultaneously lighted up, showers of rockets and other fireworks besprinkled the firmament, while repeated salvos from the artillery of the fortress added dignity to beauty. But when the moon rose and contributed her all-diffused light, lighting up mountain, river, crags, ravines, and castles, the scene was more beautiful than the wildest imagination had ever conceived.

Friday, the 15th, was very wet; on Saturday the Royal party journeyed to Mayence: Sunday was a day of rest; on Monday they pushed forward to Wurtzburgh, and on the following day (the 19th) entered Cobourg, where they were received with every demonstration of delight and affection by the circle of the Ducal family. Her Majesty and the Prince took up their residence at the Palace of Rosenau, occupying the room in which the prince was born.

The 20th, 21st, and 22nd were occupied in the amenities of family affection, from which even royalty is happily not exempt, in viewing the residences, pictures, gardens, walks, &c., of the Ducal family; the magnificence, beauty, and taste of which are said to have occasioned great surprise to the suite. On the 22nd, the royal party were present at a festival, entitled the "Feast of Gregorius," a species of Carnival, in which the citizens and country people, their wives and children, disguised in fancy dresses, indulge in unrestrained gaiety. In these happy groups the royal and ducal parties freely intermixed. Her Majesty talked to the children, to their great astonishment, "in their own language!" Tired of dancing and processions, and freed from all awe by the ease of their illustrious visitors, the children took
to romps, "thread-my-needle," and other pastimes, and finally, were well pelted by the royal circle with bon-bons, flowers, and cakes! Some following days were occupied in concerts and sights; the 25th (Prince Albert’s birthday) presenting another festival, graced by another fancy ball.

On the 27th, the family group broke up from Rosenau, and went to Rheinartsbränn, a hunting seat of the Cobourgs, and thence to Cobourg, where they were received with great rejoicings; and during their stay, honoured with their presence the festival of the Rifle Society, and on Saturday the 30th witnessed a deer hunt, after the fashion of the country, of which, in consideration of some circumstances attending it, we have given an account in another place. Sunday was a day of rest. The royal party attended divine service, and took a quiet drive. On the 2nd, the family party returned to Gotha, and on Wednesday, the 3rd, the Queen and the Prince took leave of their illustrious relatives, and turned homewards. The journey to Antwerp was accomplished in four days, and was despatched with few interruptions. At Antwerp the Royal party were entertained by the King and Queen of the Belgians, slept on board the Royal yacht, and at seven o’clock on Sunday morning got under weigh.

While the British public were awaiting the news of Her Majesty’s happy return, they learnt, with considerable amusement, that Her Majesty was not so easily tired of pleasure—instead of steering direct for the Thames, the Royal party ran down to Tréport, and paid Louis Philippe a flying visit!

This unexpected proceeding was attended with an unexpected inconvenience. It was low water when the yacht arrived off Tréport, the shore shelves much, there was water over a great extent of sands too shallow for a boat to swim;—affection conquers all difficulties: a happy thought struck the King of the French, (he is the king of expediencies,) and a reigning Queen, a King, a Prince Consort, a Prince of the Blood, a Duke of the Empire, and the Prime Minister of France, made a triumphal debarkation at a royal palace in a bathing machine! Nothing could exceed the pleasure of all the Royal personages at a reunion so frank and affectionate: to show the Queen his additions to his house, his new Victoria gallery, his park, and his fish-ponds, was a labour of love to Louis Philippe. One happy day was all that could be spared to these delights. On Tuesday, the 9th, the Royal party re-embarked, and about midday, on Wednesday, arrived at Osborne House, where the Queen and Prince had the happiness of finding their children in excellent health.
novel one to many of them. It was a specimen, on a very grand scale, of what in this country appears to be considered as sporting, but which is in fact the wholesale destruction of deer driven into a confined space for the purpose, and deprived of all chance of escape. They call it here a deer-hunt; but it has none of the characteristics of that noble sport, and is in fact the same practice to describe which the term battue has latterly been used in England. It is, however, the mode of sporting adopted in the country, and which has in some shape or other existed for centuries; and, however repugnant it may be to English tastes and feelings, those who resort to it do not seem to associate with it any idea of unnecessary cruelty, or to be aware that in thus depriving the object of sport of the power of indulging its instinct of flight, they are losing one, at least, of the great charms of sporting—the excitement of pursuit.

The place chosen for this exhibition of skill in shooting at a living target is distant about three or four miles from Reinhardstbrunn, and fourteen or fifteen from Gotha. Here stretch the skirts of the great Thuringian range, which break into magnificent hills, of very great height, and covered to their summits with the pine. The scenery is exactly the same as that of the mountainous districts of the Highlands of Scotland.

On the top and sloping side of one of the smaller of these hills a space has been cleared for the purpose of this peculiar sort of sporting. As if still further to destroy all the romance of the chase, this plateau was yesterday inclosed on all sides with a sort of wall of white canvas and net-work, sufficiently high to prevent the possibility of any of the deer escaping. In the centre, and for the purpose of the present exhibition, there was erected a sort of pavilion, open at the sides, formed of fir branches and leaves, and decorated with heather, forest flowers, and berries. In the interior of the inclosed space were also the chasseurs, or huntsmen, of the Duke, all clad in brilliant uniforms of green and gold, and looking more like soldiers than sportsmen. And to complete the list of incongruities associated with German sporting, a very fine military band was stationed also immediately by the side of the inclosure, which played all sorts of polkas and other national airs, but very few that were associated with the idea of the chase.

But all idea of contemplating natural beauties was soon driven away by the announcement that the Royal party were coming, and in a few minutes after the carriages were seen winding round a hill facing the place of battue, the band striking up a lively air and then the English anthem. In the first carriage was Queen Victoria. The ladies who accompanied her to witness the battue were the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess Alexandrina of Saxe Coburg, and Lady Canning. Among the gentlemen were Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Leiningen, Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, the Prince of Reuss-Schleitz, Prince Ernest of Wurtemburg, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha-Kohari, the Earl of Aber-
dean, the Earl of Liverpool, and Mr. Anson. Her Majesty the Queen of England and the other ladies were, on alighting, escorted to the pavilion, which has been already described. Easy chairs (another odd association with ‘sport’) had been placed there, on which the Queen, the Queen of the Belgians, and the Duchess Alexandrina, sat during the greater part of the time the work of destruction was going on. They were accompanied to the pavilion by Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Leiningen, and Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg. The other gentlemen took up a station in another part of the inclosure, which was deemed favourable for shooting the deer; and (still another absurdity) a neat-looking wooden table was there let into the ground, from which the sportsmen supplied themselves with powder and shot. What with the gay pavilion, the glittering dresses of the military-looking chasseurs, and the general easy-going air of the whole affair, the place only wanted a good Turkey carpet to make it look quite like a drawing-room. And the polkas played by the band were certainly more fit to dance than to shoot to.

“As soon as the party were all thus arranged, the process of driving in the deer commenced. This business was performed by men whose business it is—not the sort of people we associate with the idea of field sports in England, but tame looking persons in long-skirted coats and white wands. A very little, however, will alarm the timid deer, and after the drivers had applied themselves a short time to their task, small herds of panting frightened creatures might be seen pouring into the inclosure, where they vainly sought a hiding place. There they were allowed to stay for the present, for the work of slaughter had not yet commenced, and the band played more polkas.

“After a little time, and when more deer had been driven in, the shooting commenced. Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Leiningen, and Duke Ferdinand of Coburg shot from the pavilion—the others at some distance from their loading table. It was so contrived that the deer were driven as nearly as possible within the range of these two fires, so that if they escaped the one, (which was pretty often the case,) they were pretty sure to be hit by the other. And yet, sometimes, they contrived to get off shot-free from both, although, from their running in a line, a shot well-aimed at the leader could not very well miss the hinder ones, unless pitched too high or too low. There was one trait in the people who were looking on from the hills that speaks well for the German character, at least among the lower class. Whenever a herd escaped the sort of Scylla and Charybdis we have described, there was a general shout of satisfaction; and once or twice, when a deer by a convulsive bound contrived to clear the inclosure, their delight positively knew no bounds. Of course a little of it might be less at the escape of the deer than at the failure of the princely marksman.

“But it must not be supposed that, with such a very short range, and so very large a mark, the failures of the sportsmen were general. On the contrary, often as a herd bounded by at the full
reckless speed of terror, in a few minutes after the discharge of the guns, one, two, three, or four of the noble animals might be seen suddenly to halt, stagger, and fall, struggling for a brief space in the agonies of death. Soon the field became gradually more and more covered with the slain, as the herd that rushed wildly about the inclosure grew thinner and thinner, till at last there were not enough to justify an aim. It must not be supposed, however, that this shooting was continuous. No; the work of destruction was every now and then allowed to pause, and in the intervals the band struck up merry tunes. And at this part of the display, too, came the crowning act of the sport. The dead or dying deer were either dragged, or carried suspended from poles, across towards the pavilion, where the huntsman plunged his enormous couteau de chasse into their throats.

All sporting must, to a certain extent, be attended with a degree of necessary cruelty, still, its more harsh and revolting features are becoming gradually softened down, or concealed from view. But here there was no such attempt at refining—the whole process of driving, shooting, and slaughtering, was brought at once upon the scene with a sort of dramatic unity. One deer, that had by a sort of miracle escaped many dangers while most of his companions were lying dead around him, after having made in vain the circuit of the inclosure, turned short off towards the centre, and approached the pavilion where the ladies were. When within a few yards of it, he was shot down. Instances of a similar kind were frequent.

"Not to pursue the subject to a wearisome length, this continuous shooting, relieved by music, lasted for upwards of two hours, until either nearly all the deer were killed or the rest were allowed to escape; and then the Royal party prepared to return. But here a new feature presented itself. During a brief interval of preparation, all the deer had been collected and ranged on either side of the pathway from the pavilion to the place of exit from the inclosure; so that the whole party had to pass through these files of what but a little while before were so beautiful in bounding life, but now lay with glassy eyes and stiffened limbs, their bodies disfigured by ghastly wounds. Forty-eight fine animals were stretched in this way, twenty-four of which were stags."

6. Casting of the Wellington Statue.—A number of scientific and literary gentlemen, together with several ladies, witnessed the casting of seventeen tons of metal at the atelier of Mr. Wyatt, Dudley Grove, Paddington. The bronze casting was for the fore part of the colossal horse intended for the Wellington statue at the West End. The hinder part had already been cast, and was in progress of being finished. The immense body of metal was occasionally seen through the iron door of a huge furnace; it was intensely brilliant, and perfectly fluid. A deep "run" led from the door of the furnace, and conveyed the liquid metal to a large pit, wherein the model was deposited. At a given signal an aperture in the front of the furnace was opened, and a hollow noise like that from a volcano was heard. The metal, then in a complete state of fusion, glided...
forth like a stream of lava, hissing and spitting as it went along to the model-pit. A thick whitish smoke, like that from burning arsenic, and nearly as mephitic, entirely filled the atelier to the roof, making it dark—a darkness which might be felt below, while the red burning river of metal continued to send forth an almost insupportable heat. In about half an hour the whole seventeen tons had run into the pit in a continuous even flow, giving indication that all was right below. It was calculated that it would take five weeks before the mass would become sufficiently fixed and cool.

Reverse of Fortune.—Edward Riley, living with his family in Hadley Street, Burton Crescent, having been proved next of kin to Major-General Riley, who recently died at Madras, leaving property to the amount of 50,000l., to the whole of which he has become entitled, has greatly amused the neighbourhood by his conduct. From having been but a workman in the dust-yard in Maiden Lane, he has now become a man of independence. Some days after his sudden acquisition of wealth, he called in his cab on a tailor in Seymour Street, and, taking him to the dust-yard, desired him to measure the whole of the men in the yard for a suit of clothes; which being accomplished, he ordered them to go to a bootmaker, where they were all served. On the following Sunday, he ordered a butcher to supply each of them with a joint of meat. Riley has taken a house in Argyle Square; and upon entering it purposes giving a dinner to all the dustmen in London, and illuminating the front of his house.

Strange Disaster in Italy.—The French papers relate the occurrence of a dreadful event a short time ago, between Belluno and Feltre. Two hundred Italian soldiers were manœuvring under the command of an Austrian officer, who ordered them to cross a ruinous bridge, the passage of which had been forbidden by the local authorities on account of the danger. The bridge gave way, with two hundred men upon it; and they fell into the river and were drowned. The officer being in advance, had reached the other side before the bridge fell in.

11. Southwark Election.—The election of a Member for the Borough of Southwark, consequent upon the death of Mr. B. Wood, took place this day. The candidates were Sir William Molesworth, known for his liberal opinions, but a stranger to the borough, who presented himself as a candidate in acceptance of an invitation from an influential section of the inhabitants; Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher, a resident merchant, rather conservative; and Mr. Miall, editor of the Nonconformist journal, whose supporters were supposed to be as strong in numbers as they had been in the habit of asserting themselves to be. The preceding canvassings were marked by more than usual personalities, on the part of two at least of the candidates; Mr. Miall charging Sir W. Molesworth with being an “infidel,” upon the ground of his having edited and printed at his own expense the works of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, an act which the worthy electors seem to have held in great horror. The baronet retorted by calling his opponent “Reverend,” which gave prodigious offence.
At the commencement of the polling Sir William speedily shot ahead, and increased his majority every hour. The numbers at the close of the poll, as declared by the high bailiff, were—

Molesworth ... 1943
Pilcher ... 1182
Miall ... 352

13. Fire at Mortonhampstead.
—A terrific conflagration occurred at the market-town of Mortonhampstead, Devonshire, which destroyed in its progress fifty dwelling-houses, besides consuming a vast amount of property. Mortonhampstead is situate about twelve miles from the city of Exeter, and contains a population of about 3,000. The fire was discovered, shortly after midnight on Saturday morning, issuing from a baker’s bakehouse at the rear of his dwelling-house, in one of the small thoroughfares, called Cross Street. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the most active and prompt measures were adopted by the authorities to suppress the flames whilst in their infancy, by calling into requisition all the buckets in the neighbourhood, and throwing a copious supply of water on the burning property. The wind, however, which was blowing rather brisk, scattered the fire on to the roof of the dwelling, which, being thatched, like most of the houses in the town, and in an exceedingly dried condition, kindled with astonishing rapidity, extending to the several apartments of the building almost at the same moment. The houses on each side, occupied by small tradespeople, in less than five minutes afterwards ignited, and the flames progressing along the thatched roofs, six contiguous dwellings were fired. The little town being provided with but one small fire-engine, and that useless, no effectual resistance could be opposed to the progress of the flames, and it was not until a late hour, from some oversight, that an express was forwarded to Exeter for the aid of the city engine. In the meanwhile the flames spread in every direction, and at one time there could not have been less than twelve or fourteen burning from their basements to the roof. The authorities, at this juncture, fearing that the whole town would fall a sacrifice, as there was certainly every appearance of it, wisely determined upon pulling some of the buildings down, with a view of stopping the course of the conflagration. A number of labourers were instantly set to effect that object in Cross Street and Fore Street, and engines from Exeter having by that time arrived, the fire was got under about six o’clock in the morning. Some of the buildings were insured, but the stock of the tradesmen and the furniture and effects of the poorer classes of inhabitants were irremediably destroyed.

Great Destruction of Whales.—During the last six weeks the inhabitants of the Faroe Islands captured no fewer than the extraordinary number of 2,800 whales. A whole cargo of whalebone was despatched from that island to England, intended for manure. One hundred and fifty bottle-noses were killed at Sandwick; and on the same day, at West Voe, off Sandburgh, 100 were captured and slain. The blubber was next day sold at 10/- per ton.
very alarming accident occurred on the Midland Railway, caused by the villainous act of some person or persons unknown. Close by the Holmes station, a short branch connects the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway, which now belongs to the Midland, with the main line at Masborough. At half-past seven o'clock in the evening a train, consisting of three passenger-carriages, with sixty or seventy passengers, a parcel-van, and eleven baggage-waggons, left the Sheffield station to join the down train from London, due at Masborough at eight, with which it was to proceed forward to Leeds. The parcel-van and waggons were placed next to the engine and tender, and the passenger-carriages at the tail of the train. When the train arrived at the Holmes station the engine-driver, in conformity with the general orders from the superintendent of the line, slackened his speed, as in passing from the Sheffield and Rotherham line to the branch there is a very sharp curve round the corner of the station. At this place the train was not going at a greater speed than ten or eleven miles an hour, and had not passed the station more than fifty or sixty yards, when it was suddenly stopped by some obstacle, and the engine and tender, with the force of the shock, were lifted off the rails and thrown on their broadsides across the up and down lines; the engine-driver and the fireman were thrown a considerable distance; three of the luggage-waggons and the parcel-van were thrown off the line, and the guard was thrown with great violence upon the roof of the carriage in front of him. Two of the waggons were smashed to pieces, and a third was rendered useless by the concussion. The shock was felt severely by the whole of the passengers. The engine-driver and stoker were found to have received only some contusions. Search was made to ascertain the cause of the accident, when it was discovered that a set of “points,” used for putting waggons on a side-line, had been wedged open with an iron “chair” and a piece of limestone, so that it was impossible for a train to pass over without being thrown off the lines.

Prince George of Cambridge was among the passengers of a train which suffered a violent collision at the Oakenshaw (Wakefield) station, on the Midland Railway, on the 17th, when the train from Hull came into collision with that from Leeds to Derby. The latter was stationary at the moment, and the Hull train had slackened its speed, so that no great disaster occurred. Nevertheless, the shock was severely felt even in the carriages most remote, and many of the passengers were much shaken and bruised. Prince George of Cambridge was in his own carriage, which stood open on a truck, at the extreme end of the Hull train. He did not sustain any particular inconvenience; but, like everybody else, he looked excessively pale.

15. CORONER’S INQUEST.—A coroner’s inquest assembled in the drawing-room of Feltham Lodge, near Hounslow, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Georgiana Charlotte Theobald, aged 29, a widow lady, well known in the sporting
world, who was killed by being thrown from her horse on Friday last.

Thomas Lunn, a labouring man, stated, that about half-past six o'clock on Friday evening last, deceased came up to the gate leading to a field belonging to Mr. Humphries, farmer at Hanworth, about two miles from Eltham, and asked witness, who was in Mr. Humphries' service, if she might ride round the field, saying that the road was so hard she could not exercise her horse. Witness replied, "Yes." A gentleman on horseback was with the deceased, who stopped at the gate and said to her, "Just give a gallop round." Deceased then started off, and was coming back, when, about half way, her horse fell down, and the deceased was pitched about a yard before it, falling on her head. Witness went up and found the pommel of the saddle off, which he picked up. The deceased seemed lifeless. There was no one near the horse when it fell.

Mr. George Henry Brittle, merchant, of No. 119, Wood Street, Cheapside, stated that he went with the deceased to Twickenham on Friday. When she went into the field it was for the purpose of cantering. She always cantered when she could find a bit of turf. Where the horse fell was about 100 yards from witness, and it was at the time going at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. After falling, the animal struggled for about ten yards to regain its footing, but could not. Witness could not account for the accident in any other way than by the horse crossing its legs. On the accident occurring, witness despatched the last witness on his own horse to Hampton for medical aid, and on two surgeons arriving on the ground and seeing deceased, they pronounced the case hopeless. He had seen a horse fall with the deceased lady while hunting, and she always retained her seat, which, no doubt, she would have been able to have done on Friday, but for the breaking of the saddle, as described. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

16. Fire at Blackfriars.—A destructive fire, attended with the loss of at least one life, occurred at midday, on the spacious premises of Sir Charles Price and Company, oil and colour merchants, in William Street, Blackfriars. Between one and two o'clock, while the men were absent at dinner, an ostler discovered that a large brick building, used as a turpentine warehouse, was on fire; and in a few minutes there was a great blaze. Engines soon arrived, and among them the floating engine; but the water seemed to make little impression. For some time the firemen continued to work without encountering any great obstacle, except sundry explosions caused by the bursting of oil and turpentine casks; but towards three o'clock a fearful noise was heard to proceed from the buildings on fire; the contents of one of the turpentine vats having ignited and exploded, with a violent outburst of flames. At that time about thirty men were employed in pumping one of the Fire Brigade engines; and to escape from the flames many of them had no alternative but to jump into the Thames: a general rush was made to the water side, and many persons threw themselves into the river; but the burning turpentine ran in the same direction, and on falling into the water floated along
the surface, setting six or seven barges on fire. It is supposed that there were nearly a hundred persons standing upon the different craft in the river, and to escape from being injured by the flames they also leaped into the river; but even there they were surrounded with fire. A number of small boats quickly put off to render assistance, and several of the swimmers were rescued and conveyed in safety to the shore. The boat belonging to one of the watermen who put off speedily became surrounded with fire and was in a blaze. The engine which the men had abandoned was completely destroyed by the fire, with the exception of the iron work; and near the wreck was found the body of a man, literally burnt to ashes. Some apprehensions were felt of an explosion of the gas in the gasometers at the City Company's works immediately adjoining.

16. DONCASTER RACES.—This great northern meeting commenced this day, and was attended throughout by a most brilliant company. The principal races and their winners were—

TUESDAY.

The Fitzwilliam stakes, Mr. Meiklam's Trueboy; the Queen's plate, Mr. Cook's Shadow; the Cleveland Handicap, Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey; Sweepstakes of 500l. each, (three subscribers,) by Lord George Bentinck's Ennui; the Champagne stakes of 50l. each, for which thirteen horses started, won by Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice.

WEDNESDAY.

The great St. Leger of 50l. each (101 subscribers); fifteen horses started, won by Mr. Watts' the Baron.
in a copper can. The smaller end of the fusee ought to be placed on the chisel; but it appeared that the men were seen to strike both ends of the fusee; which was considered dangerous. The steel chisel was lately introduced at the suggestion of Colonel Dansey; who said that it is not much more dangerous than copper, as the heat evolved by friction is almost as great in one case as in the other. The jury, after deliberating for about three quarters of an hour, returned the following verdict—

“That the deceased came by their death by the explosion of combustible materials; but from what cause the explosion took place, there is no evidence to show.” The jury recommended the discontinuance of the use of the steel chisel.

18. Impersonation.—Central Criminal Court. — Louis John Lemoine, aged 32, cutler, was indicted for feloniously forging, on the 26th of July, in the parish of St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields, a signature to a certain deed and writing obligatory, with intent to defraud Thomas Ewan and Joseph Leman; in another count the intent was alleged to be to defraud William Dethick and others; and Thomas John Hall, aged 28, clerk, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously inciting, aiding, and procuring Lemoine to commit the said felony and forgery.

This case presented an instance of the species of frauds carried on to an enormous extent by persons engaged in taking a fraudulent advantage of the mania for speculating in railways, which at this period afflicted the whole kingdom. It appeared by the evidence, that a person of the name of William Dethick had obtained a letter of allotment of ten shares in the Portbury Pier and Railway Company, and on the 26th of July, the prisoner Lemoine presented himself at the office of the company in London, with the letter of allotment, having at the foot of it the receipt of the company’s bankers for the deposits on the shares, amounting to 25l. He stated that he was the holder, William Dethick, and subscribed the Parliamentary contract in that name, only spelling it without the final letter k. The prisoner was then told that he was not William Dethick, upon which he became very much agitated, and admitted that he was not that individual, but that he had been employed by a person to sign the deed of settlement. That person turned out to be the prisoner Hall, who upon being apprehended stated that he had been employed by a third party to find some person to sign the deed of settlement in the name of Dethick. Upon the person of the prisoner Lemoine there was found a memorandum in writing of the mode of spelling Dethick’s name, his address, the number of shares allotted him, in short, all the requisite information to enable the prisoner to sign and fill up the essential descriptions in the deed.

William Dethick proved that the signature was a forgery, and that he had never authorized the prisoner Lemoine or anybody else to affix his signature to the deed. After the examination of several witnesses to character, Mr. Justice Erle summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of “Guilty” against both prisoners, accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, on the ground that the jury were of opinion they had been the dupes of others.
Mr. Justice Erie adopted the recommendation of the jury, and sentenced the prisoners to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for the space of two years.

—SHIPESWreck of a Steamer.—

Intelligence was received that the steamer Shamrock, of Liverpool, had foundered at sea whilst on her voyage for St. John's, New Brunswick. The Shamrock left Liverpool on the 6th. Everything proceeded favourably at sea until Saturday, the 13th instant, when there was a strong breeze from north-west by west, which breeze gradually increased to a gale. Towards daylight they found the ship making more water than usual, which obliged the crew to keep the pumps on deck as well as the force-pumps attached to the engine at work. The gale increased greatly during the following day, and on Monday the pumps became choked by pieces of coal, and the water gained on them with such rapidity that about mid-day, they were constrained to abandon the vessel, which sunk in a few hours after.

20. PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

A party of gentlemen, so well known to the literary world that the circumstance would of itself command attention, even if the performance were void of theatrical merit, performed Ben Jonson's admirable Comedy of Every Man in his Humour, to the great delight of themselves and their friends. The cast, which is a complete literary curiosity, was as follows:—

Kitely .......... Mr. Forster.
Knowell .......... Mr. Mayhew.
Captain Bobadil ... Mr. Chas. Dickens.
Brainworm .......... Mr. Mark Lemon.
Edward Knowell .... Mr. Fred. Dickens.

To all persons conversant with the current literature of the day, the above names will be perfectly familiar. Mr. Forster is celebrated as a connoisseur of the drama, and as the biographer of the republican statesmen whose lives were published in Lardner's "Cyclopaedia." Mr. Charles Dickens is the immortal "Boz," Mr. Mark Lemon is the writer of several successful pieces, and, if report be trusted, the editor of "Punch;" Mr. Dudley Costello is the author of several popular tales; Mr. Douglas Jerrold is one of the most powerful supporters of "Punch," and the first comic dramatist of the day; Mr. Leech and Mr. Leigh are contributors to the same periodical, the former being, moreover, a successful dramatist, and the latter the author of the "Comic Grammar." The ladies are professionals.

The success was complete: the gentlemen did not play "well for amateurs," but they played well absolutely; and the comedy was sustained with a degree of animation and intelligence not often attained at a regular theatre. Mr. Forster adopted what may be called a Macready view of Kitely, but it would be the height of injustice to ascribe to him the merit only of a successful imitation. The wavering manner of the suspicious hus-

Downright......... Mr. D. Costello.
Master Stephen...... Mr. D. Jerrold.
Master Matthew ... Mr. Lee.
Thomas Cash ...... Mr. A. Dickens.
Oliver Cob .......... Mr. Leigh.
Justice Clement ... Mr. Frank Stone.
Roger Formal ...... Mr. Evans.
William ................ Mr. A'Beckett.
James ............. Mr. W. Jerrold.
Dame Kitely ...... Miss Fortescue.
Mrs. Bridget? ...... Unknown.
Tib

Vol. LXXXVII.
band, the agony of incessant doubt, the feverish retraction of a proposition almost before it is completely uttered, were evidently the result of a profound conception and acute discernment. Bobadil, an excellent though a less difficult part, was played with admirable spirit by Mr. Dickens. He assumed the swagger of the “Paul’s man” with an ease that belonged to a stage veteran rather than to an amateur. The perfect change which he brought over the whole manner and bearing of the character after the beating, the substitution of a sneaking, pitiful-looking wretch for a gallant flattering boaster, was a masterly transformation. He was excellently supported by Mr. Lecch as the empty, frivolous, and foppish Master Matthew. Mr. Jerrold’s Master Stephen was a fine study; the conception of the by-play was perfect. The many-formed Brainworm found a most adequate representative in Mr. Mark Lemon, who, in the disguise of the soldier, assumed an aspect of quiet distress and humility that made us forget that Brainworm only puts on the garb for the nonce, and became really pathetic. To sum up all, never was a play rendered more truly interesting than this comedy was by the gentlemen who sustained it. The success of the performance excited the greatest interest, and the gentlemen were prevailed on to give a second representation, for the benefit of the Sanatorium, which was attended by Prince Albert and a brilliant assemblage of the fashionable and literary world. The invitations were eagerly sought, and were distributed to those who added the merit of liberality to those of rank and learning.

21. THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS.
—The horrible massacre perpetrated by the French in the caves of the Dayhra, recorded in our Chronicle, p. 104, produced the result to be anticipated; the whole of the tribes in Algeria rose in insurrection. The indomitable Abdel-Kader reappeared, and took summary vengeance on the invaders. Besides cutting off small parties of soldiers, and massacring the colonists wherever they could be overpowered, he inflicted a very severe disaster on a body of French troops.

It was known that some of the tribes of the Tlemcen, on the western frontier, had risen in revolt; and Colonel Cavaignac had penetrated with a column of 1,300 infantry into the territory of the Traras. Lieutenant-Colonel Montagnac, of the fifteenth light infantry, commanded a post at Djemma-Ghazaout. A chief of that district came to the Lieutenant-Colonel, and told him that Abdel-Kader was then in the mountains of Trara; that he had but few followers, and that it would be very easy to surprise him. The conduct of this chief, who had made his submission, had been hitherto such that no suspicion was entertained of the truth of his account, or that he sought to draw the troops into a snare. Colonel Montagnac would not, therefore, allow so good an opportunity to escape him, and set out at the head of a column of 400 men, all of his own regiment, with the exception of a few hussars. On arriving at the marabout of Sidi-Brahira, (four leagues from Djemma-Ghazaout,) he was suddenly surrounded by an enormous mass of horsemen and Kabyles of the country and of the frontier of Morocco, whom he
charged resolutely, with the intention of forcing a passage. The mêlée was terrible, for in a moment officers and soldiers were stretched on the earth, with the exception of eighty men of the Chasseurs d'Orléans, at the head of whom was Captain Goreaux, the only officer who had not been killed.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy, these eighty men got possession of a marabout, and shut themselves up in it. Abd-el-Kader in vain attempted to force the place. He was constantly received by a fire of musketry through the loopholes which the soldiers had made in the walls with their swords and bayonets, and the Emir was compelled to raise a siege which cost him so many lives. For two days the men were there pressing against each other, without sleep, economising their ammunition, having neither provisions nor water, and sustaining themselves with a little of the cordial called absynthe, most revoltingly diluted [se soutenant avec un peu d'absinthe mêlée avec de l'urine]. Three times did Abd-el-Kader call on them to surrender, swearing that no harm should come to them; “for,” said he, “you are humane towards Musulman prisoners.” Although reduced to the last extremity, the brave men would not listen to any terms, and under these circumstances Abd-el-Kader retired, leaving, however, a large cavalry force to blockade the marabout.

Scarceiy was the bulk of the besieging army out of sight of the besieged, when they attempted a sortie; and, penetrating with the bayonet the line of natives who surrounded them, they directed their course towards Djemma-Gha-

zaouat. At a league from that place a host of Kabyles fell upon them. The captain was one of the first who fell; and his soldiers, in order that his body might not fall into the hands of the enemy, fell by the side of him. In the mean time the fusilade was heard at Djemma-Ghazaouat, where the alarm had, besides, been given by a hussar, the only one who had escaped from the massacre of the two squadrons. When the garrison of this place reached the scene of combat, only twelve men were standing. They were all easily disengaged, and taken back to Djemma-Ghazaouat; in all, fourteen living out of 450! Among the killed was M. Peyraguez, the Commandant of Zouaves, and an old soldier of the Island of Elba.

In addition to this blow, the French columns suffered several severe checks. Colonel Cavaignac, who had made an inroad into the territories of the Flittas, met with serious resistance; and in an encounter, M. de Peyragui, Chef-de-bataillon of the Zouaves, and many men, were killed General Bourjolly, who had marched with a considerable force on the Tell, met with such a warm reception that he appears to have been glad to retreat, incessantly harassed by the Arabs. Col. Berthier, grandson of Marshal Berthier, was killed, and Col. Cleré severely wounded; and the loss in killed, wounded and sick was formidable. Nearly at the same time, the Arabs surrounded a column of invalids more than 200 strong, proceeding from one of the strongest of the French positions to garrison a town but a

* A subsequent letter states that ninety-six were made prisoners, and were treated by the Emir with great humanity.
few leagues off. The column surrendered without firing a shot!

— Birth of a Hanoverian Prince.—At half-past three, p.m., Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Hanover gave birth to a prince. From the peculiar circumstances attending the succession to the throne of Hanover, this event was hailed with the liveliest joy. The citizens assembled before the palace of the King, and sang the hymn, "Nun danket alle Gott;" after which the most enthusiastic cheers resounded for the welfare of the royal house. The city of Hanover was splendidly illuminated during the evening.

24. Dreadful Explosion.—A very distressing accident happened at the woollen factory belonging to Messrs. Say and Newsome, at Batley Carr, near Dewsbury, by which five individuals came to an untimely end. About ten o'clock, a.m., a terrific explosion alarmed the inhabitants residing in the immediate vicinity of the mill, as well as those employed on and about the premises, which was soon discovered to have proceeded from the boiler-house; and as soon as it was found safe to enter, five of the workmen were found stretched lifeless upon the floor, suffocated, and so disfigured by the steam as to render it impossible to identify any one of them except by their clothing.

— The Borneo Pirates.—Private letters give an account of some naval operations against these pests of the Indian seas, which, if they are not attended with all the glory that accompanies victory over a disciplined and civilized foe, yet have quite as much danger, and serve to "keep our hands in."

"During his stay on the coast of Borneo, the Admiral (Sir Thomas Cochrane) has been very active. After visiting Sarawak, on his arrival at Borneo from this, his Excellency and fleet proceeded to Borneo Proper, where he anchored, and went up to the town with the steamers Pluto, Vixen, and Nemesis, and a body of marines. The surrender of the Pangeran Usuf was demanded from the Sultan on account of his having detained a British subject in slavery. The
Sultan said he had no power to compel his surrender, though he was ready to give every assistance. Usof refused to give himself up, and commenced making defensive preparations. The steamers took up positions, and the Vixen fired a shot over his dwelling-house, to which he replied by firing at her. The steamers then opened their fire, and in ten minutes his house was completely riddled, on which he and his followers made a precipitate retreat into the jungle, and the house was taken possession of. About twenty brass guns were seized, two of which were retained by the Admiral to be sold for the benefit of two men who had been kept in slavery by Usof, and the rest were presented to the Sultan. The populace then plundered the house in a very effectual manner. After the Admiral's departure, Usof, assisted by the Kadayans or country people, made an attempt to re-establish himself in the capital, and seized upon a commanding position near the town; he was, however, met by the Pangeran Badreddeen, who defeated him in an action, and a second time compelled him to flight. The victors followed up their advantage by pursuing him up the river, and came upon the pirates' position about nine o'clock. It was found to consist of three forts, of which two mounted eleven heavy ships' guns, and was, moreover, protected by a most formidable boom bound round with ships' cables, so that altogether the preparations and means of defence were of a most complete and deadly nature. After a short parley which produced no result, the attack was commenced; but so perfect were the defences, and determined the opposition of the enemy, that it was fully fifty minutes before a passage could be forced through the boom. As soon as the pirates saw the British boats coming through the opening they fled in all directions, but with heavy punishment. The forts and town were destroyed and the guns brought away, and an immense quantity of property of all sorts was burned. The loss on the side of the British force was six killed and fifteen wounded, two mortally. Mr. Gibbins, mate of the Wolverine, a young officer of great promise, was the only officer killed. The loss of the enemy was very severe, many leading men being killed. It was reported, from a
source worthy of credit, that Sheriff Osman had received a severe wound, which may, perhaps, rid the coast of a daring and too successful chief. Several Sheriffs and Pangerans from Saluk and Llanoon were found among the slain: these latter pirates are said to have fought with great courage. Among the spoil which was taken possession of was the bell of the Bremen vessel Wilhelm Ludwig, wrecked some years ago on the coast of Borneo, with the cables, boats, and furniture of more than one European vessel." The officers engaged in these gallant affairs were rewarded with promotion.

26. Monster Meeting at Thurles.—Mr. O'Connell held another monster meeting at the town of Thurles, as organized and as numerous as any of those which excited so much apprehension in 1845. "Had a stranger," says the correspondent of a London journal, "been travelling through the fertile and very beautiful country traversed by the coach road to Thurles yesterday, he might have imagined, if ignorant of the real cause, that the silence and death of animated life in the fields was the result of some fearful plague. For miles along the road not a human creature was visible; the whole county seemed one great cultivated desert. On approaching the town, however, the placards on the wall would have informed the stranger that the cause of all this was " O'Connell's welcome to Tipperary," which was to be celebrated by the attendance of the people "without boughs or trees, illuminations or ballad singing." From an early hour the peasantry poured into the streets from all quarters in groups, varying from fifteen to fifty, until the thorough-fares were quite choked up. The men were for the most part—indeed with very few exceptions—very well clad, and presented an appearance of good living, comfort, and content which one would have considered incompatible with very great grievances. The women, who were very numerous, were all decked out in their Sunday best, and an immense mass of stout small farmers, with a sprinkling of squireens mounted on "Tipperary tits" and bits of blood, gave the meeting an appearance of respectability in which many of the monsters of 1843 were sadly deficient. The eternal temperance bands paraded the town from an unseasonably early hour. About twelve o'clock the members of the corporations of Kilkenny, Clonmel, Limerick, the Town Commissioners of Nenagh, &c., began to arrive along with the trades' unions, temperance bodies and bands, and the usual accompaniment of flags and banners. A triumphal arch graced the western entrance, with the following scroll:

"England has given us ignorance, bigotry, starvation, rags, wretchedness, cabins without beds or night clothing. There is no employment, no trade, no commerce—is this good government? The people should be grateful for all these blessings. Does not this call for Repeal?"

About three o'clock Mr. O'Connell entered the town from the Cashel Road, which for three or four miles presented one dense array of horsemen, footmen, flags, and waving banners, moving slowly along the sinuosities of the way, and forming a coup d'œil extremely interesting and picturesque. A great mass of persons, principally
well-mounted farmers, preceded the carriage of the honourable gentleman, then came the various corporations and trades' unions, numbers on horse and foot, cars and carts, which proceeded at a slow rate to Knockroe, a gentle rising ground of great extent, about two miles distant from the town, where a platform had been erected. The speeches delivered contained nothing to distinguish them from those uttered at previous meetings. The immense multitude, which was estimated by the repeal journals at 300,000 persons, and probably did not fall short of 100,000, dispersed without disturbance.

The Russians in the Caucasus.—The Augsburg Gazette gives from a letter dated from "the banks of the Black Sea," and said to have been written by a Russian officer, the following account of the campaign in the Caucasus, respecting which it is to be observed that it is the Russian account, and that the reports from the Black Sea represent the campaign as most murderous, stating the Russian loss at 10,000 killed, besides those who fell victims to the deadly climate.

"Count Woronzow has executed the boldest, but also the most sanguinary, campaign that a Russian army ever made in this country. But it must be confessed, unfortunately, that the successes which have been obtained are not a compensation for the losses. The Russians have lost more than 3,000 men, amongst whom were some very distinguished officers. The bad weather accompanied them as far as Andy. The resistance of the mountaineers during the march upon Andy was not vigorous. They did not attack as usual with the sword and bayonet, and frequently contented themselves with rolling upon our tirailleurs enormous blocks of stone from the rocks. The passage of the chain of the Retchel, which divides Andy and the country of the Gumbet d'Itschery from the grand Tschetchaia, was gained without resistance. Beyond the northern slopes of this wooded mountain was Laul Dargo, the chief object of the expedition. Dargo has become, since the destruction of Akulcho, one of the retreats of Schamyl, who had collected there all his arms, ammunition, and provisions. His army has been increased lately by reinforcements from Kistes de Unguschesp, Avaras, and even from Lesghistan. The march of the Russians upon Andy had set the whole tribes in motion. Dargo is not, like Akusglo, defended by steep rocks, but by immense and thick forests, which render access to it extremely difficult on every side. In 1842, General Grabbe, endeavoured to approach Dargo on the northern side, but failed, and this hazardous enterprise lost him both rank and fame. When the vanguard entered through almost impracticable gorges into the dense forest of Itschery, the enemy attacked him on every side with great fierceness. The Circassians had formed barricades with portions of the rocks and trunks of trees, which considerably impeded the advance of the Russian troops. Under cover of these obstacles all their shots told, and were chiefly aimed at such officers as did not conceal the emblems of their rank by putting on the cloaks belonging to some of their men. The enemy recognised them, without doubt, by their not carrying muskets.
Nothing is to be done with cannon against barricades. They were to be carried by the bayonet. The Georgian companies and the militia of the Caucasus did not exhibit much courage; it was found necessary to replace them by other battalions. As soon as one of our men fell, the enemy carried off his arms and his cartridges. As to our dead, they left them, but they concealed their own dead in the forest. The natural and artificial barricades which opposed the march of our army, the wild shrubs which covered the soil of these virgin forests, and the narrow and steep roads, did more harm than the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Notwithstanding their impetuous courage, our battalions could only advance slowly, at the rate of one verst and a half per hour. Our avant guard, however, reached Dargo before night. This Aul is situated on the slope of a mountain, at the edge of a gorge, and was composed of sixty to seventy small houses built of stones, and a few other more solid buildings, which appeared to be of very ancient date. Schamyl, seeing that the Russian troops were advancing notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of his own soldiers, set fire to every point. Before the setting of the sun the Czashes of Lithuania occupied the abandoned villages. It was already night when the staff arrived at Dargo, and had the tents pitched. The fire of the buildings served for that of the bivouac of our head quarters. On the 19th of July there was a murderous battle. Schamyl occupied, with an army of 5000 Tschietschenzes, on the nearest point to Dargo, a high mountain which commanded our position. He even threw some balls into our camp, and, although the shots did not generally go true, it happened that a ball fell near the tents of the staff. It was a six-pounder, coming probably from one of the cannons which Schamyl had obtained possession of after the taking of Uuzula. According to the report of the natives, these pieces are served by Russian deserters. However, the enemy rarely uses them, either through fear of losing them, or in order to spare powder. The command-in-chief ordered General Labinzoff, with five battalions of infantry and a large body of cavalry, to drive the enemy from their position and seize on the guns. Our sharpshooters climbed up the mountains, but were forced to give way, for the mountaineers defended themselves vigorously. However, the heights were at last taken at the bayonet's point, but the guns had been removed into the forest. Our columns being furnished with provisions for only five days, it was found necessary to order up a convoy. Six battalions were detached under the command of General Pluke de Plugeneau, to serve as the escort to it. This column on its march was surrounded by numerous bodies of mountaineers; but the real attack took place on the return to Dargo. The convoy was half a league in length, and Schamyl directed in person the attack at the head of his determined Murides. Two Russian generals, Wichtoroff and Pasek, were killed in the combat, by a discharge of balls, like General Fox, a few days before, but by the edge of the sword. Seeing the impossibility of defending the convoy, General Pluke had renounced covering the whole line. The enemy had seized on some Rus-
sian trumpeters, whom they forced to sound in the forest, in order to deceive the Russians, and draw them into a snare. Some Russian sharpshooters, led astray by this sound, followed a false direction; and the unfortunate column reached Dargo, in the most deplorable state, after having left 1300 men dead in the forests. The enemy loaded several waggons with the spoil, and upwards of 300 mules and horses laden with baggage fell into their hands. On the 25th of July, we marched on the valley of Axai, and as soon as the troops got into the forest, the combat began afresh. Continual reinforcements were found necessary to prevent the chasseurs from perishing. General Freitag, who had received despatches, succeeded in forcing his way through the enemy, with 6000 infantry and 300 Cossacks. He arrived at last at the bivouac of the army, and the two corps thus united proceeded towards Irselauf. The more the forests were left behind, the greater weakness and irresolution the enemy showed. On the 1st of August the fortress was reached. Numerous bands of the enemy are still within two days' march of the valley of Ances. Schamyl has retired with his cavalry to the interior of Tschietschaia."

On the other side, private accounts from Tiflis give the following statement:—

"Prince Woronzow, General-in-Chief of the army of the Caucasus, arrived in this town on the 16th of September. He was saluted at his entrance by salvoes of cannon and the ringing of joy bells. The Russian, Armenian, and Georgian population went to meet him, and received him with loud acclamations. The General returned thanks with his accustomed grace, but the expression of profound melancholy was to be remarked in his features. The report of the General having received a severe wound was unfounded, but his health has suffered much from the fatigues of the late campaign, and still more from grief at the bad success during the war, and from the death of so many brave warriors and friends attached to his staff. Four of General Woronzow's aides-de-camp were killed during his hardships march through the district of Itchkeri, to the east of the great Tschetchaga. Several of his orderly officers and others attached to his staff were severely wounded; amongst others General Benkendorf, son of the celebrated General of Police, who died last year. The total loss of the several divisions of the Russian army during the campaign of the present year amounted to 8000 soldiers and 200 officers, according to the returns made by General Trasskin, the chief of the staff. The hospitals are filled with more than 2000 wounded soldiers. The campaign is terminated for this year. The rains of autumn are beginning to fall in Georgia, and the great chain of the Caucasus is already covered with snow. The Russian moveable columns are on all sides returning to their winter quarters. The number of sick has increased dreadfully, and never did the intermittent fevers commit such ravages in the ranks of the Russian army, and even of the civilians. The rainy weather during the summer contributed as much to this result as the extreme fatigues of the campaign. The number of Russian soldiers who died of fever during the last six
months may be estimated at 5000 men, and the progress of the malady is far from being checked. Thus the total loss of the Russian army during the last campaign may be estimated at more than 13,000 men, without counting the wounded."

28. Fatal Fever on Board H.M.S. Eclair.—A deep sensation was created by the arrival at Portsmouth of H.M. steam-sloop Eclair, one-half of the officers and crew of which ill-fated ship had died of the fever prevalent on the coast of Africa, and which was still raging on board. The Eclair was detained at the Motherbank, and thence sent round into quarantine to Sheerness. The following official report was issued from the Council Office:

"To C. C. F. Greville, Esq.
October 3, 1845.
Sir,—Agreeably to instructions from the Lords of Her Majesty’s Council, we proceeded to the quarantine station at the Motherbank early on the morning of the 30th, to inquire into the particulars connected with the mortality and the prevalence of a malignant fever on board Her Majesty’s steamer Eclair, which arrived on the evening of the 28th ult. from the coast of Africa. Having gone alongside and interrogated the Commander Harston and Surgeon Bernard, the following is the result of our inquiries. L’Eclair sailed from Devonport in November last, having a crew of 146 officers and men, for the coast of Africa, on which station she remained until the 23rd of July last, up to which period she had lost nine men from the common coast fever. Four days after sailing from Sierra Leone, one man died with fever and black vomit, the first case of the kind which had taken place; this man had been brought on board on the morning of the 23rd, having been the three previous days on shore. During her voyage to Gambia, Goree and Buena Vista, where she arrived on the 21st of August, eighteen were attacked with the same fever, with black vomit, of which number thirteen died. At Buena Vista, the disease continued to spread rapidly amongst the crew, when, permission having been obtained from the Portuguese Governor, it was determined to land the crew, sick and well, and purify the vessel. A fort was appropriated for the accommodation of the seamen and sick, and the officers obtained lodgings in the town. Every measure was taken to purify the ship by washing and whitewashing, fumigation, &c., all the Kroomen remaining on board with the exception of six employed in attendance upon the sick. The disease, however, continued to prevail amongst the officers and men on shore, thirty-one men having died between the 21st of August and the 13th of September.

"Under these circumstances a consultation was held by three naval surgeons, and upon their report and recommendation it was determined that the steamer and crew should proceed to England. The ship’s company were in consequence re-embarked, and sailed on the 13th of September. Captain Escourt, having been taken ill the day before leaving Buena Vista, died on the 16th. At Buena Vista the assistant-surgeon Harte, of the Eclair, died, when Mr. Maclure, a naval surgeon, passenger in the Growler, and Mr. Coffy, assistant-surgeon of the
Growler, volunteered their services on board; here also seven seamen volunteered from the Growler. Dr. Maclure died on the voyage to Madeira, and one of the volunteer seamen was taken ill of the fever and recovered.

"Upon the arrival of the steamer at Madeira, the authorities refused permission to communicate with the shore, as had been previously done by the French at Goree; but at this island Mr. Bernard, a naval surgeon, volunteered his services, and was received on board, with two seamen. From the day of her sailing from Madeira, the 21st of September, up to this date, the 30th, seven deaths have taken place from the fever, and eight new cases have occurred, viz:—

Deaths. Fresh Cases.

2 on the 21st Sept. 1 on the 22nd Sept.
1 — 25th — 1 — 23rd —
1 — 26th — 2 — 25th —
1 — 28th — 3 — 26th —
1 — 29th — 1 — 29th —
1 — 30th

7

"The fever still prevailing on board, the first measure deemed necessary was that the ship should be kept in strict quarantine.

"2. That the healthy should be separated from the sick. The steamer was therefore ordered to the Foul Bill Quarantine Station at Standgate Creek; and an arrangement having been made with the Lords of the Admiralty, by which two ships in ordinary, with a proper supply of bedding, &c., were ordered to be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Quarantine at Standgate, with the view of personally superintending the arrangements, we proceeded to Standgate Creek, and having ascertained the number of officers and men who had hitherto escaped an attack of the fever—viz., forty-one, they were directed to be immediately transferred to the Revenge, having first undergone the operation of ablution, and afterwards supplied with clean clothing and bedding. All those who had recovered from the fever, together with such number of convalescents as were in a state to be moved, were directed to be transferred to the Benbow, leaving only on board the steamer the sick, and such number of officers and men as the commander might think necessary; the Kroomen also to remain on board (not one of whom had been attacked with fever), excepting such number as might be thought necessary to assist on board the Revenge or Benbow.

"Since the 30th ult. three seamen have died, but we are happy to state that no fresh case of fever has occurred since the 29th ult., and that at present there are only two men confined to bed with the fever, and eleven convalescents, under the care of the two medical officers, a surgeon and assistant-surgeon, who have been on board ever since the Eclair sailed from Madeira; and we have a confident hope, from the present state of the crew and the measures adopted, that the progress of the disease is arrested.—We have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servants,

"W. Pym,
Superintendent-General of Quarantine,

"James M. Arnott."

On the arrival of the Eclair at Standgate Creek, it was found that the fatal epidemic still raged. Dr. Barnard, who so nobly volun-
teered to take medical charge of the ill-fated crew at Madeira, was the first victim. Mr. Saunders, the pilot who brought her round from Portsmouth, caught the infection, and died. Lieutenant Isaacson was the next victim, and several men also died. The Government were not slow to acknowledge the devotion shown by their medical servants. Dr. John Grant Stewart, Surgeon R.N., was promoted to the rank of Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals; Dr. William Rogers, Additional Assistant-Surgeon of the Ocean, to the rank of Surgeon in the Navy. Dr. Coffey, late Assistant-Surgeon of the Growler, who volunteered at Madeira, to the rank of Surgeon; a similar reward was forwarded to Dr. Sidney Barnard, but ere its arrival that gentleman had already fallen a victim to the chivalrous discharge of his duty.

— An unfortunate quarrel occurred in Hounslow Barracks, which led to a melancholy result. Near midnight, after an entertainment given to the officers of the Fourth Regiment of LightDragoons, by Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, to celebrate his recent promotion, some wrestling took place, in which Lieutenant Kerwan was repeatedly thrown, and all parties being heated with wine, angry words arose, and Lieutenant Kerwan left the room in a great passion, declaring that he would cross swords with the officer who had offended him. Quartermaster Tarleton followed him to his room, and endeavoured to prevent his leaving it with a drawn sword in his hand; and by some means the Quartermaster was stabbed. Lieutenant Kerwan was immediately arrested. Mr. Tarleton remained some time in great danger, but fortunately recovered. His testimony entirely acquitted Lieutenant Kerwan of all intentional guilt. The occurrence brought forth a stern rebuke from the Commander-in-Chief, who strongly condemned the practice of gymnastic and athletic exercises among officers in private.

30. ROBBERY OF COLLEGE PLATE.

—A large quantity of valuable plate was stolen from the plate-room of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The articles stolen consist of large tankards, pint-stoups, goblets, dishes, covers, waiters, bread-basket—all silver, with the names of the donors on them—besides several dozen of silver forks and spoons of all sizes, soup-ladles, fish-knives, &c., all having the arms of the college on them. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery could be discovered. The value of the plate stolen from St. Peter's is upwards of 1,000£. About two years ago a similar robbery was committed in the butteries of Jesus College, of plate to the amount of about 700£.

OCTOBER.

6. Floods in the North.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne. — The floods in the north of England have done much damage; in the valley of the Tyne the river in many places was completely covered with agricultural produce and floating timber. The loss and damage to shipping in the harbour has been very considerable, a large number of vessels losing spars and rigging, boats stove, and cables and anchors lost, besides serious injury to the hulls;
several mooring-buoys were carried away, and the whole harbour presented a fearful scene of wreck and confusion.

In Cumberland and Westmorland the rain fell incessantly for several days, and the consequence was that all the rivers and streams were so much swollen and overflowed their banks, that greater and more furiously terrific floods have not been known in those counties for many years. The rivers Eden, Lowther, Eamont, Lune, and Petteril overflowed their banks, causing frightful devastations and an immense loss of property. Besides the loss and destruction to agricultural and ornamental property on the banks, the floods, on this occasion, proved destructive to some important works. On the Eden the huge centres and scaffold which were erected for the purpose of repairing the large bridge which spans that river at Appleby were taken down the stream early on Friday morning, and although numbers of workmen were soon at the river side, endeavouring to land the large logs of timber, yet by far the greater portion of them were carried away by the flood. On the river Lune, near Boroughbridge, ten massive centres, on which were erected a stage for the purpose of making a large bridge on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, were all entirely swept away. On the Lowther and Eamont quantities of scaffolding and other materials were washed away from the workings of the monster bridges at Yaw's Cragg and Yanworth Hall, on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. At Armathwaite, where the Eamont, Lowther, Raven, and other tributary streams had joined the Eden, the scene was terrifically grand, a mighty volume of water rushing down to the ocean, its surface covered with sheaves of corn, large logs of timber, boards, posts, rails, trees, and cattle.

Locusts.—Several vessels report having seen large fields of grasshoppers, or locusts, off the Western Islands. By comparing the different accounts it appears that these insects extended over an area of 600 miles square. The ship Hercules, from Odessa, fell in with them in long. 16°, lat. 36°, and sailed in the midst of them, from east to west, for 500 or 600 miles, leaving them only at the distance of 1,000 miles from land. Mr. J. G. Hurd, a passenger on board the ship Sylleus Jenkin, from Trieste, gives the same account to us, and adds that there were great numbers of the locusts in the air, as well as in the water, and that for several days they had many of them on the masts and sails of the ship. They were drifting about upon the water, sometimes in broad fields, and at others in long windrows, as seaweed is often seen on the outside of the Gulf Stream. It is supposed that they had been blown off from the coast of Africa.

11. FIRE.—Coroner's Inquest.

Mr. Payne, the city coroner, held an inquest at the Rose and Crown, Westminster, on the body of Sarah Field, commonly known by the name of Madame Hengler, the celebrated pyrotechnist, who perished in the fire which destroyed her manufactory, on the 7th of October. The body presented a frightful spectacle, the
neck and shoulders being terribly burnt, and the features scarcely to be recognised.

Zacariah Tucker stated, that he was employed on the premises of the deceased, who carried on business, as a firework maker, in the Westminster Road. Shortly before seven o'clock, on the evening of Thursday the 7th, he was in the back parlour, where a lad named Rivers was employed in capping some serpents. There was a lamp in the room, which Rivers went to and turned up, to obtain a stronger light, when a spark fell from it, and at once ignited the fireworks. Witness instantly ran from the room and gave an alarm, and afterwards assisted in getting the children of Mrs. Jones (daughter of the deceased) out of the window.

John Wells, a firework maker, stated, that he was in the employ of the deceased, and had been so for nine years. The business was carried on by Mrs. Jones, the daughter, as the deceased, who was eighty years of age, was very feeble and infirm. She had carried on the business for fifty years in the same house. At the time of the accident witness was in the front room on the first floor, in company with the deceased, Mrs. Jones, and several children. He heard a squib go off, and immediately afterwards several others exploded. He ran to the window and tried to open it, but not being able to do so, he ran down stairs, telling the children to remain where they were. As soon as he got in front the children were dropped from the window, and he caught them in his arms. A short ladder was then placed against the wall, but it did not reach the window; a longer one was then procured, and some neighbours entered but could not get the deceased out. Several persons afterwards tried, but in vain, as she was a remarkably heavy woman. On the arrival of the engines the fire was extinguished, and the deceased was then taken out, but was quite dead. There was not more than eight or ten pounds of powder on the premises, as the deceased was not able to afford more at a time.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

A New City.—The following extract of a letter from a noble Lord gives a graphic account of the progress of the new city now in course of construction by the enterprise of our capitalists.

"I have made a very agreeable trip to Birkenhead, which is a place rising, as if by enchantment, out of the desert, and bidding fair to rival, if not eclipse, the glories of Liverpool. Seven years ago there were not three houses on that side of the Mersey,—there are now about 20,000 inhabitants; and on the spot where within that time Sir W. Stanley's hounds killed a fox in the open field, now stands a square larger than Belgrave Square, every house of which is occupied. At Liverpool there are now ten acres of docks, the charges for which are enormous; at Birkenhead there will be forty-seven acres, with rates two-thirds lower, which will gradually diminish until (supposing trade to continue prosperous) they will almost disappear, and the docks become the property of the public at the end of thirty years. It would have been worth the trouble of the journey to make acquaintance with the projector and
soul of this gigantic enterprise, a certain Mr. Jackson. With his desire to create a great commercial emporium proceeds, pari passu, that of improving and elevating the condition of the labouring classes there, and before his docks are even excavated, he is building houses for 300 families of workpeople, each of which is to have three rooms and necessary conveniences, to be free of all taxes, and plentifully supplied with water and gas, for 2s. 6d. a week for each family. These houses adjoin the warehouses and docks, where the people are to be employed, and thence is to run a railroad to the sea, and every man liking to bathe will be conveyed there for a penny. There are to be wash-houses, where a woman will be able to wash the linen of her family for 2d.; and 180 acres have been devoted to a park, which Paxton has laid out, and nothing at Chatsworth can be more beautiful. At least 20,000 people were congregated there last Sunday, all decently dressed, orderly, and enjoying themselves. Chapels and churches and schools for every sect and denomination abound. Jackson says he is sure he shall create as vigorous a public opinion against the public-house as is to be found in the highest classes. There are now 3,000 workmen on the docks and buildings, and he is about to take on 2,000 more. Turn which way you will, you see only the most judicious application of capital, skill, and experience,—everything good adopted, everything bad eschewed from all other places, and as there is no other country in the world, I am sure, that could exhibit such a sight as this nascent establishment, where the best interests of commerce and philanthropy are so felicitously interwoven, I really felt an additional pride at being an Englishman.”

There are one or two errors in this statement; e.g. Birkenhead contained a considerable number of detached houses before the new city was projected; and the acreage of the docks of Liverpool is much underrated.
on the removal of the first scene, this dense, packed, compressed, conglomerated mass, expanded into a quantity of erect figures, every one of which held a waving hat or handkerchief. The applause was literally stunning. Everybody seemed to be using his feet with even more zeal than his hands and his lungs, so that the house shook under the various forms of welcome. The numbers sent away from the doors equalled those within the walls.

16. Coroner's Inquest. — Deaths by Drowning.—An inquest was held at the Mowbray Arms Inn, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, on the bodies of Robert Speciall, aged 22, an assistant teacher in the highly respectable scholastic establishment of Dr. Cowan, at the Grange; Robert Baird, aged 17, and Archibald Baird, aged 16, sons of Sir David Baird, Bart., Newbyth, East Lothian; and Robert Lennie, aged 10, son of Mr. M'Alpine Lennie, of Dunswinton, Dumfries-shire, pupils in the same establishment, and who were drowned in the afternoon of the 15th under the following melancholy circumstances:—

The weather being exceedingly mild, a number of the pupils, from twenty to thirty, were allowed, in compliance with their own request, to bathe in the sea, near the village of Hendon, about two miles south of Sunderland. According to the rules of the establishment they were attended by four of the teachers, two of whom bathed with the pupils, and the other two remained upon the beach. It was about half flood, and the water was rather rough. At that part of the beach breakwaters are erected to prevent the encroachments of the sea upon the land, and the sides of each are silted up with gravel and sand, sloping towards the sea, the declivity being in some places so great that there is deep water, but a few yards from the edge. The pupils had entered the water on the north side of the breakwater, and had been a few minutes in, when several of them were swept off their feet by a very strong current, which sets outward round the end of the breakwater. Their shouts soon attracted notice, and the two teachers on the beach rushed down to the water and plunged in to render assistance. Mr. Downes, one of the teachers, succeeded in bringing three of them to land in safety, suffering only from the effect of the fright they had received. Mr. Wilson, the other teacher, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in reaching Lennie, and with great difficulty brought him on shore, but not before life was extinct. Means were resorted to for his restoration, and continued for several hours, under the direction of a medical gentleman. The danger of the younger Baird having been observed by his brother Robert, the latter proceeded to render him assistance, and both were carried away by the current and drowned. The teacher (Speciall) also fell a sacrifice to his exertions to save the Bairds.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

— Fatal Accident to Mr. Basevi. — Whilst Mr. Basevi, the eminent architect, who was charged with the repair and restoration of Ely cathedral, was inspecting the alteration in the belfry, in company with the Dean and Mr. Stewart, one of the minor canons, the unfortunate gentleman was
standing upon a large beam, having some rough nails upon the surface; one of his companions cautioned him to be careful of the nails, but no sooner had the warning been given, than the toe of Mr. Basevi caught some of the nails, and he was precipitated through a small hole in the belfry floor to the lower roof of the tower of the cathedral, and falling upon one of the beams, was killed upon the spot.

— Wigan Election. — The election of a member to represent this borough in Parliament, in the place of P. Greenall, Esq., deceased, terminated in the return of the honourable Captain Lindsay, a Conservative, by a considerable majority; the numbers being—

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lindsay</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thicknesse</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Majority</strong></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Fearful Collision on the Midland Railway.—A collision attended with fatal consequences took place near the Masborough station of the Midland Railway early in the morning. It appears that the morning was foggy, that the engine of the London mail train broke down, and that another engine, despatched to its assistance, ran into the train at full speed. The consequence was that the hindermost carriage was driven into the one preceding it, and a general crash took place. In that last named carriage were Mr. Boteler the Commissioner of Bankruptcy at Leeds, Mr. Stubbs an officer of the Leeds detective force, and other passengers of high respectability. A passenger by the train writes:—"I lost no time, you may be sure, in picking myself up and getting out; when a horrible scene presented itself. The compartment immediately behind mine was filled with shrieking and groaning victims, calling for assistance. The guard and I soon opened the door, and dragged one man out, who, the moment he reached the ground, fell. We soon had him up; and I led him to the bank, seated him, felt his leg, and pronounced no bones broken. Returning to the carriage, I saw a horrid sight: an old gentleman with white hair (Mr. Boteler) was sitting with firm determination, his legs being both jammed between the buffer of the second class, which had penetrated into the centre, and his own seat, one leg cut completely off, except a small piece of flesh, and the other dreadfully smashed; and what was worse, so fast were the carriages stuck, that it was nearly an hour before he could be released. A poor man with one leg escaped by a miracle losing that one, and as it is, is much hurt. A lady is much cut; and bruises are like blackberries."

Mr. Boteler was conveyed to his residence at Oulton, where it was found necessary to amputate both legs; Mr. Boteler died shortly after the operation; the learned gentleman was upwards of 70 years of age, and was universally respected. Serjeant Stubbs was carried to the General Infirmary at Leeds, and for some time appeared to be going on well; but he likewise sank under the injuries he had sustained. The other passengers who were severely injured, recovered after some detention at Leeds. At a coroner's inquest held at Oulton on the body of Mr. Commissioner Boteler, an investigation was made into the cause of the disaster; when it appeared to have arisen from indis-
tinctness of the tail lights owing
to the fog, but chiefly from the
gross negligence and recklessness
of the engineer, Wheatley, against
whom the jury returned a verdict
of "Manslaughter." Wheatley
was tried at the York Assizes in
December, and acquitted.

— New Zealand. — Advices
from Auckland to the 17th of May,
announce that a second engage¬
ment had taken place between the
British troops and the natives
under Heki. They state that the
soldiers had been "partially suc¬
cessful," and were on their return
to Auckland. The loss of the
troops was eleven killed and thirty¬
seven wounded; and it is com¬
puted that two hundred of Heki's
men were killed.

24. Shipwreck of a Hull and
Hamburgh Steamer. — Accounts
received by the Neptune, from
Hamburgh, give the particulars of
the total wreck of the Hull and
Hamburgh steamer, the Margaret,
with the loss of at least sixteen of
her passengers, and three of her
crew. The ill-fated vessel, which
was of 250 tons burthen, worked by
a screw propeller, and rigged as a
three-masted schooner, left Hull
on the 16th, with a considerable
number of passengers and a full
cargo of merchandize. A violent
gale was blowing when she left
Cuxhaven, and she appears to
have been driven about for some
days, unable to stem the violence
of the wind, during which period
the crew and passengers suffered
extreme privation by the loss of
their provisions and water. She
at length struck on a dangerous
sand at the entrance of the river
Memm, in which she became em¬
bedded. The passengers were
drowned by the irruption of the sea
into the cabin; the crew retreated
to the mast-head, and when the
gale moderated, seven of them
reached the shore on a raft, but
not before several of their compa¬
nions had perished of cold and
exhaustion. No less than twenty¬
six vessels were driven on shore
between Gorkum and the Weser
in the same storm.

25. Destructive Fires at
Gravesend. — About eight o'clock
in the evening a barn in the farm¬
yard of Mr. Smith, at Northfleet
Green, near Gravesend, was dis¬
covered to be on fire. Before the
engines from Gravesend, Dartford
and Rochester, at which places
the flames were visible, arrived,
the wheat-stacks and range of out¬
ofices in the yard caught fire,
and the barns, stables, and other
out-offices, together with four
large stacks of wheat, and a quan¬
tity of wheat partly thrashed and
partly unthrashed were totally con¬
sumed. Shortly after five o'clock
the following morning, a police¬
man discovered flames issuing
from a first-floor window of the
Black Horse Tavern, in High
Street, Gravesend: an alarm being
immediately given, the inmates of
the house rushed from their re¬
spective bedrooms, some down
stairs, and some into the large par¬
lour on the first floor. It being
fair-time, the house, which was a
public-house of low character, was
crowded with lodgers, who had
great difficulty in making their
escape by the windows, with the
loss of all their clothes and pro¬
perty; but a man named Thomas
Mee, a showman in the employ of
Mr. Wombwell, perished in the
flames. In the meanwhile the fire
spread rapidly to the houses on all
sides, without resistance, the en¬
gines being engaged at the fire at
Northfleet Green; and it was not
until the flames at the latter place had been nearly subdued, that a part of the engines could be detached to oppose the new calamity. The total destruction of property is said to be nearly 10,000£.

—COAL-MINE ACCIDENT.—An accident attended by the sacrifice of five lives occurred at the Upper Soundwell coal pit at the Fishpond, about four miles from Bristol. The workmen employed at the Upper Soundwell pit were leaving their work in the afternoon, and five of their number had entered the basket, or "cart," as it is termed by the coal miners, for the purpose of being drawn up to the mouth of the pit, when the rope suddenly broke when they were more than half-way up, and they were precipitated to the bottom of the pit. In addition to the five who had entered the cart, a sixth man was getting into it, and was also dragged down with it. Four of the unfortunate men were killed instantly, and the fifth expired after lingering in great agony for about three quarters of an hour. The man who had not entered the basket was dreadfully mangled, his arm being so badly fractured as to require immediate amputation.

30. THE NEW HALL AT LINCOLN'S INN.—The Queen having accepted the invitation of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn to open their new Hall and Library, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with a numerous suite, and attended by the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, and others of the Ministers, (Sir Robert Peel being kept away by illness,) entered the Hall about half-past one; and being conducted to the Library and seated in a chair of state, the Treasurer and Benchers, and a deputation of Barristers and Students, presented an Address, to which Her Majesty returned a suitable reply. The Treasurer, Sir John Francis Simpkinson, (who received the honour of knighthood on the occasion,) then conducted the Queen to the Hall, where Her Majesty took her seat under a canopy of state; Prince Albert being seated on her right hand, and the Lord Chancellor, the dignitaries of the Inn, and the principal guests, sitting at the same table, and the barristers at tables down the Hall; and a splendid collation was then served. Prince Albert had been previously admitted as a Bench, and appeared in legal costume. After the collation the Queen departed, but the repast was continued under the chairmanship of Lord Campbell, the senior Bench, present, and graced by the admission of the ladies of the Barristers. This very handsome pile of buildings has been erected from the designs of Mr. Hardwicke, at the expense of 30,000£. The dimensions of the Hall are, length, 120 feet; width, 47 feet; height, 64 feet. The Library is also a noble apartment, being eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and thirty-five feet high. The whole has been completed in little more than two years from the laying of the foundation-stone.

31. MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Another of those deliberate murders which disgrace Ireland was perpetrated near Nenagh. The victim in this case was Mr. Patrick Clarke, a gentleman of extensive property, and a member of the respectable legal firm of Clarke and Vincent, of Merrion Square, Dublin. It appears that Mr. Clarke was riding round his own demesne, and had been visiting ma-
sons and other men who were at work for him, and when on his return to the house, about two o’clock, two men approached him behind a ditch, and shot him through the head; the ball and slugs, entering the very centre of the forehead, scattering his brains in all directions. One of the women servants was in front of the house, and saw the riderless horse at the gate, when, search being made, the lifeless body of the lamented gentleman was discovered in a pool of blood. Upon examining the body it was discovered that the unfortunate gentleman had been also shot in the belly. It is conjectured that this was the first shot, and that when thus brought to the ground, the other gun or pistol was deliberately discharged near his head. Many persons were at work near the spot, heard the discharge and saw the smoke, and also saw two men running; but with that apathy or sympathy which is the most frightful feature of these atrocities, made no attempt to stop the murderers, nor could any information be obtained to track or detect the perpetrators.

— The Overland Mail. —

Very great complaints having been made of the obstacles thrown in the way of the rapid transmission of the overland mail, via Marseilles, by the jealousy or rigid etiquette of the French authorities, some of the London Journals determined to try a new route, viz., by Trieste on the Adriatic; and Lieut. Waghorn, who had distinguished himself by opening and perfecting the overland route to India, undertook the charge. It is needless to say that the Austrian Government gave every possible assistance to an experiment which not only promised them great advantages, but would also place them in advantageous contrast with the French. Every thing was accordingly held in readiness, and the following are the results:—

The regular mail and the express arrived at Suez by the same steamer, on the 19th of October. The express was given to a man on a dromedary, who, stopping nowhere, entered Alexandria on the 20th. The express was delivered to Mr. Waghorn, who started at eleven o’clock. He had been waiting on board an Austrian steamer, which had remained in quarantine; so that he arrived at Trieste in free pratique. He landed, however, at Dwino, twelve miles nearer London than Trieste; and hurried through Austria, Prussia, Baden, and Bavaria, with a passport readily visé by the representatives of those countries: he reached Mannheim in eighty-four hours; proceeded by a steamer to Cologne; thence by special train to Ostend; by boat to Dover; to London by railway; and arrived at half-past four o’clock on the morning of the 31st. The regular mail did not reach Alexandria until half-past eight o’clock on the evening of the 21st, and did not leave it in the Marseilles steamer till ten o’clock on the morning of the 22nd, forty-seven hours later than Mr. Waghorn. The newspaper expresses were received in London at eleven o’clock on Sunday night. The news from India, in the London papers of Friday, had reached Paris before the mail from Marseilles on its way to London.

This defeat put the French Government on their mettle, and arrangements were made for conveying the express of the Morning Herald with the November mail,
which were so successful that it arrived in London nearly forty-eight hours earlier than those of the other newspapers, and the Times was reduced to the humiliation of copying the news from the rival journal. The Times had ample revenge with the December mail. The Austrian Government, desirous of maintaining the advantage of their route, had a powerful steamer in readiness at Alexandria, which carried the Times despatches to Trieste. The British steamer encountered fearful gales in the Mediterranean, from which the Austrian was sheltered in the Adriatic, and in consequence was so delayed that the Times despatches arrived in London nearly a fortnight before the regular mail. The relative advantages of the respective routes, as practical lines, it is clear, are not decided by these trials.

ANATIQUITIES.—CURIOUS DISCOVERIES AT LEWES PRIORY.—An interesting antiquarian discovery, in a part of Lewes Priory grounds, was made by the workmen engaged in excavations for the Brighton, Lewes and Hastings Railroad. In digging close by, in fact amidst, the ruins of the old Priory, the workmen lit upon a hard substance, which on closer inspection proved to be a leaden box, surrounded by a few square Caen stones. Examination led to the discovery that it contained the remains of Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror; the name Gundrada, as it is spelt, being cut upon its lid. The size of the cist is about a yard in length, a foot in width, and nine inches in depth. The lead is ornamented by being cast in beaded compartments of the lozenge form, five inches by three; and the lid fits on or rather laps over the sides. Shortly after this curious relic had been found, the workmen lit upon a second cist, precisely similar in form, shape, character, and material, but slightly longer. On the lid was inscribed the word “Wilhelm,” with an abbreviation for the as, an old but usual way of writing Guelphus. This our antiquarians readily interpret into the name of William de Warren; by this means establishing the fact that these cists contained the remains of Gundreda and her lord, William de Warren, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and founder of the monastery. Ancient records prove that Gundreda died in 1083, and William de Warren in 1083, and that both were interred in the Chapter House of Lewes Priory. There is a tradition that the remains of these illustrious personages were removed and reinterred when the Priory was rebuilt, some 200 years after their decease, which seems to be proved by this discovery; as these cists are, from their size and condition, evidently not the coffins in which the bodies were originally deposited. The relics now discovered were reinterred in Southover Church, to which the tablet which covered the remains of Gundreda, and other fragments, appear to have been removed when Lewes Priory was destroyed. Further excavations brought to light other interesting discoveries.

NOVEMBER.

5. ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE. —The fashionable world, and those who worship it, were thrown into great consternation by the sudden disappearance of Lady Adela Villiers, daughter of the Earl and
Countess of Jersey, (the acknowledged leader of fashion,) from the residence of her noble parents at Brighton. It appeared, upon inquiry, that Lady Adela (who is only seventeen) left the drawing-room, in which her father was seated reading, apparently for the purpose of dressing for dinner, changed her dress for one plainer, and quietly walked out at the street-door. At the railway station she was joined by a tall military gentleman, and started by the next train for town. The young lady's brother, Captain Villiers, immediately started northwards in pursuit; but the fugitives had outstripped him, and were married at Gretna some hours before his arrival. The gallant bridegroom proved to be Captain Ibbetson, of the eleventh hussars, with whom the family had but a very casual acquaintance. The parties were afterwards married according to the forms of the Established Church, at the parish church of St. Pancras.

12. THE SHIP TORY.—FEARFUL ATROCITIES AT SEA.—Application having been made for the arrest of the crew of the ship Tory the moment she should arrive in the river, this morning sixteen seamen were placed at the bar of the Thames Police Office, charged with murder and mutiny on the high seas. The tale of the commander, Captain Johnstone, proving very wild and incoherent, further inquiries were made, when a tale of most fearful suffering on the part of the crew, and of horrible atrocity on that of the captain, was brought to light; the unfortunate men were discharged, and Captain Johnstone was committed for trial on the charge of murdering three of his crew, and the mutilation of several others! The examinations were taken at great length, and excited the most sickening sensation. As the trial will not take place in time to be recorded in this volume, we can only give fragments of the evidence as stated at the police court. The first charge investigated was that of the murder of Mars, the second mate. It seemed that the captain had obtained some wine and brandy from a French ship, from which time he was in a continued state of mad intoxication, during which he treated the crew in so outrageous a manner that some talk took place of securing the madman. This reached the captain's ears, and, says Yelverton in evidence, "I think Curtis and Burton said that Mars hauled them out of their berths to secure the captain. On that the captain had Mars put in irons, and went down every half-hour, and cut an inch off of him." (Frightful sensation.)

Mr. Broderip (with great emotion).—"Do you mean what you say? Do you mind what you say? You are on your oath."

Yelverton.—"Yes, he said that was what he would do to him."

Mr. Broderip.—"But you say he did it. That he cut an inch off of him every half-hour."

Yelverton.—"I can't be exact as to an inch, but he said that he would cut him so."

Mr. Broderip.—"But you did not see him?"

Yelverton.—"Yes, I saw one piece cut off about the size of my hand. It was cut off of the man's head, and all the hair was on it."

This reply, which was made with great apparent sincerity and simplicity, made the whole Court shudder.
took Mars to the inner cabin, which was his bed-room, taking with him a strand and a heaver. I don't know what was done there, but we heard Mars sing out as if he was choking. He brought him back again in the presence of Julian and the other boys, and set him against the cabin-door, whilst he himself sat on the locker-head; and whilst there kept pitching the cutlass at him, sometimes sticking it in his head, and sometimes in his breast.

The further fate of the wretched Mars is given by another witness, Slack:

"An order came on deck for me and Julian (the Italian) to go to the cabin, where we found the captain at dinner. Mars was sitting down, and appeared to be in a very weak state. The captain desired me and Julian to make Mars stand up. We told him to get up, which he did, but instantly sank down again, saying that he was not able to stand. I had the cutlass, which was given to me by the captain. I got hold of the handle of the sword, whilst Julian took it by the other end. We told William Mars to take hold of the back of the sword, which he did, and we raised him up. He said he could not hold on, so he let go and fell. I took a piece of cord, and roved it through a cleat and lifted him up. He said he could not remain in that position, and he groaned and moaned, his head falling on one side. I then let him down, and he seemed to be in a dying state. The captain ordered him out of his sight, saying he had the look of a murderer in his face. Burton and Tucker were ordered down to the cabin, and as the captain told them not to touch Mars with their hands, they got a rope's-end and made it fast round his body, the captain saying, "Take him out of this; squeeze him, squeeze him." (Great sensation.) He was then taken on deck, and I followed. He was taken abreast of the main hatchway, there being a strand of the rope round his loins at the time, and Julian was ordered to call all hands. I saw Johnson and Tucker heave taut the rope round Mars' loins. Others were present, and I was there with a cutlass in my hands. Mars then asked for a drink of water, which was given to him. After he got the water there came a worm out of his mouth, and all hands said it was an evil spirit come out of him. I then went below, and represented these things to the captain, when French followed and said that Mars was dead. The captain asked, 'Are you sure of that?' To which French replied, 'There is no fear I'd come to tell you without he was dead.' Dunn came immediately after and asked for a prayer-book to read the service. In a few minutes after Dunn returned, and said William Mars was buried."

The second charge was for the murder of Thomas Reason. The Captain's method of despatching this victim did not present the same horrors as that of Mars, apparently because it was more summary—he called him into his cabin, and there put him to death by repeated stabs of a bayonet in different parts of his body.

On Tuesday, November the 25th, another examination took place. The witnesses were examined generally, and they reiterated the tale of cruelties inflicted on Reason and Mars. They described the horrible manner in which Mars
was mutilated by the master. The man was cut and mangled all over his body—"there was hardly an inch," said one of the seamen, "but there was a wound." "His hands were cut to pieces; the joints were hanging out, and the bones of the small fingers were sticking out." While Mars' neck was swollen with the wounds, Johnstone ordered the shackle of the bower-anchor to be put round it; and with some difficulty it was forced on; the man suffering greatly. After his death it was observed that his clothes were "such a complete clot of blood that no one could tell what colour they were of." Inspector Evans of the Thames Police had examined the master's cabin: on the larboard quarter there were a great number of deep cuts about the partitions and beams, such as would be produced by a cutlass.

On Wednesday, November the 26th, the charge of murdering Rambert, the chief mate, was gone into. The witnesses, including two women who were passengers, described the cruelty with which the prisoner treated him—according to them, without cause. The man was hacked about the head with a cutlass, put in irons, and otherwise maltreated; and at length, on the 25th of September, when Johnstone, with a cutlass in his hand, was chasing Rambert round the deck, the terrified mate leaped overboard! the ship was "luffed-to" a little, but no boat was lowered, no attempt made to save the man. Incidentally, the men examined described the manner in which they themselves had been persecuted—cut, stabbed, put in irons, sent to the masthead, for no reason whatever.

Many of the crew, whose injuries formed no part of the present charges, were cut and mangled in the most fearful manner. Gair's head was covered with eighteen or twenty strips of plaster, covering so many wounds, and his head presented the appearance of a skull having the phrenological divisions marked upon it. His statement was that French, by the Captain's order, fired a pistol loaded with powder against his head and face several times—that he received eighteen cuts on the head, two stabs in his left shoulder, two in his left breast, two in his left side, one in his left thigh, one in the right arm, and several cuts in different parts of the arms: his face was very much blown with powder, and he lost the sight of his right eye for six or seven days.

Morris, a Frenchman, was called into the cabin, when the Captain called for a pistol and fired at his stomach, but it only burnt the priming: Johnstone primed the pistol again, and fired: the ball passed through his thigh and the calf of his leg whilst he was in a kneeling posture: Morris ran on deck—the cook caught him and brought him down again. There was a good deal of cutting and hacking after that, says one of the witnesses! Burton, who acted as second mate after the death of Mars, was sent on his knees, cut in three places, and a pistol laden with powder put to his ear and fired! He says, "Light was brought, and he began cutting at them (the crew) for his own pleasure." "In what position were they?" "On their knees. He then ordered French to load the pistols and fire on them as quick as he possibly could, or he would have his life." Nelson, who was wounded
in several places, says, "He fired into me on Friday night, after the pilot came on board. He stabbed me that same night and fired into me."

The prisoner, who is a short stout-built man, appeared wholly prostrated in mind and body, and sank into the chair which was placed in the dock, the front of which he seemed to grasp convulsively with both hands, and bent his face down upon it, retaining the same position throughout almost the entire of the lengthened inquiries.

His trial took place on the 5th and 6th of February, at the Central Criminal Court, when the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity.

15. Strange Affair.—A very strange affair took place at Gravesend. On Friday morning, some boys discovered in Cobham Park a pool of blood, near which lay a pair of pistols, one loaded and one discharged, and a pocket-kerchief, saturated with blood; but there was no trace of a dead body. All kinds of rumours of a duel or a murder arose: the ponds were dragged, and the police were on the alert. On the afternoon of Saturday a tall portly gentleman got on board a London steamer at Woolwich. He sat astride the bulwarks, and refused to get off; saying that he liked to sit so because it resembled riding on horseback. While so sitting, he had a glass of spirits and water and a cigar. Soon after he had been spoken to he plunged into the water: though he made no effort to save himself, he floated on the stream. After some little interval he was picked up, and was put ashore at Blackwall, where a policeman took charge of him and conveyed him home. Mr. Smith, the master of the steamer, afterwards found a pocket-book on the deck, with a note addressed "To the captain on board the steam-boat I go in; I believe it will be one of the Watermen's boats, but whether 5 or 5½ I cannot say;" the writer declared that he had attempted to kill himself with a pistol, and meant now to try the water; he desired that three letters addressed to his wife should be delivered after his death; and inclosed half-a-sovereign to pay for the trouble. It seemed from this that the unhappy man was a Mr. Palmer of Beauvoir Terrace; that he had left London on Thursday, and that, after drinking freely, he had gone into Cobham Park, and there attempted to commit suicide by discharging a pistol into his mouth. The interior of his mouth was much shattered, and the bullet lodged in his upper jaw. Notwithstanding this dreadful condition he had strength enough and was sufficiently insensible to pain to pursue the extraordinary course above related. Although still retaining the bullet in his jaw, no mark of suffering seems to have been observed. The captain of the steam-boat, upon finding the above letter, proceeded to Beauvoir Terrace, where he found that the surgeons had just extracted the bullet. Mr. Palmer was declared by the medical attendants to be insane.

16. Fatal Fire.—A fire, attended with the loss of two lives, occurred at the baths of St. Agnes-le-Clair, Tabernacle Square, Finsbury. The flames were discovered soon after midnight, and although an alarm was immediately given, the inmates, who
appear to have been very numerous, had great difficulty in making their escape. The flames rapidly consumed the buildings of the baths, which were of wood and very old, and spread with great fury on all sides, threatening to destroy the extensive spirit vaults of the Anchor and Crown; but they were at length subdued by the exertions of the fire brigade. It was then discovered that Mrs. Moore, daughter-in-law to the owner of the baths, and a lad, her son, were missing, and upon searching the ruins, their burnt and mutilated remains were discovered.

19. A New Dramatist.—The production of the first play of Mr. Richard Brinsley Knowles, son of the highly esteemed dramatist, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, drew a large audience to the Haymarket Theatre. The play, which was called "The Maiden Aunt," was very favourably received, and announced for repetition amidst great applause.

20. New Zealand.—Accounts were received of a third repulse of the British troops and their native allies in an attack upon the fortified post or "pah" of the New Zealand chief Heke, near the Bay of Islands. The attempt failed from no want of gallantry on the part of our troops, but the repulse arose from an unfortunate deficiency in the arrangements, and more than all from the great error of undervaluing their opponents. The following is a summary of the affair:

1. That the troops numbered 490 men, and that the guns which had been taken from Auckland were inefficient—their recoil being so great as to upset the carriages.

2. That in consequence a heavy gun from Her Majesty's ship Hazard was subsequently brought to the camp, over execrable roads, with great labour.

3. That on the 1st of July, at ten in the morning, after this gun had opened its fire, a sudden attack was made on our position from a very thick wood close in its rear, and Waka's people were driven from it. The position and the gun were regained by a party of the 58th, with a loss of only one man.

4. That in the afternoon of the same day, after all the shot (twenty-six in number) had been discharged by the Hazard's gun, the troops were formed in parties for attack and support, and the storming of the pah took place at or soon after three o'clock on the afternoon of the same day.

5. That among the orders issued by Colonel Despard was one, that the storming party should provide themselves with hatchets and axes for cutting away the palisading of the pah, or stockade, about to be attacked, and also with ropes for pulling them down.

6. That this order was not obeyed.

7. That the storming party evinced the same high valour which we have read of in the Peninsula, at Badajos, and Ciudad Rodrigo, &c.; but that for want of the hatchets, axes, &c., the brave assailants could make but little impression on the stockade. They got through the first palisading, but could make no impression on the second, the enemy being ranged inside in pits up to their breasts, and firing through loopholes not higher from the ground than a foot or so, which rendered their fire irresistible;
for while the British were attacking the inner palisading, the enemy inside could coolly take their aim at every advancing soldier. To the palisading they could only present their bayonets."

The loss in this unfortunate affair was very severe, viz., killed: officers, 3; non-commissioned officers, 4; seamen and privates, 34. Wounded: officers, 3; non-commissioned officers, 4; seamen and privates, 61. No statement is given of the loss of our native allies; that of the New Zealanders could not be ascertained.

**Diamond Mine.**—The visions of our youth, Aladdin’s wonderful lamp, and the gardens where priceless gems grew on every bush “plenty as blackberries,” Sinbad’s Valley of Diamonds, the El Dorado of the Buccaneers, seem in this practical age converted into palpable realities. A diamond mine—not one of your ordinary mines where the precious crystals are spread few and far between, or where a week’s washing of tons of gravel and sand produces a few insignificant stones, and perhaps one worth having in a twelvemonth—but a real mine, where every shovelful produces its prize, where crown jewels may be had for picking up, has been revealed in the province of Bahia, in the empire of the Brazils. It was discovered last year by a slave, who in the course of twenty days had picked up 700 carats of diamonds and taken them for sale a considerable distance. Arrested and imprisoned, he obstinately refused to disclose their source; whereupon his escape was connived at, and some intelligent Indians were put upon his trail. They followed him for several days, and surprised him at last, rooting for diamonds at Sincura, not far from Caxoiera, the second city of the province of Bahia. It is difficult to credit all that is related of the prodigious wealth of these new mines, but letters and reports from trustworthy eye-witnesses make statements sufficient to wilder the wildest imagination. — “Gold is abundant and common in every brook, and throughout the entire district; but no man regards it—all are busy in gathering diamonds. The reapers at this diamond harvest will not stoop to lift the gold that lies on the hills and glistens through all the streams.” The extent and prodigious wealth of the district appear to render hopeless any attempt on the part of the Brazilian Government, to obtain the exclusive possession of this source of wealth, as has hitherto been the custom; it has therefore gone to the other extreme, and leaves it open to the common enjoyment of all whom the reputation of this jewel-fountain may draw thither. These were mostly convicts and murderers; but the population rapidly increased from 8000 to 30,000, police regulations were enforced and towns arose. The English packets of May and June brought 220,000 l. worth of diamonds from this mine, and since then, during the months of June and July, it has produced nearly 1450 carats per day! It is estimated to have yielded in the ten months during which it has been worked, nearly 400,000 Portuguese carats, worth about 732,000L., three-fifths of which have been sent to England, the rest to France, or remains at Rio Janeiro. The first consequences of such a mine of wealth has been, what few
would anticipate, ruin! The London diamond-merchants, astounded at the sudden influx of the commodity, so greatly exceeding the demand, and alarmed at the consequences of such a glut, refused to accept the bills drawn on them by their Brazilian correspondents against their consignments, and the strange spectacle was presented of paper, the representative of such inestimable wealth, altogether contemned. The result of such refusal to the Brazilian merchants must be disastrous—they will find themselves in the situation of the possessors of fairy treasure which, when deposited in the money-chest, seems gold and silver fresh from the mint; but when the chest is opened, lo, there is nothing but dried leaves! Unfortunately the evil does not stop here. The effect of such an influx upon the pre-existing stores of diamonds must be most deprecative, and it is understood that many of the most wealthy dealers are placed in a situation of great embarrassment. So difficult is it to tell what is real wealth.

22. Dreadful Shipwreck.—Accounts were received in London of the total wreck of the bark Mary, 368 tons burthen, on Flinders Island, in Bass's Straits, between 300 and 400 miles from Sydney, in the month of May, when of forty-three passengers, seventeen, all females, were drowned. The Mary, it appears was fitted expressly for the conveyance of passengers and emigrants between London and New South Wales, and had sailed from Sydney on her return voyage, with several families as passengers, amounting in all to forty-three persons; among them were Captain J. G. Collins, late Captain of the 13th Light Dragoons, his lady, four daughters, a son, and an attendant, named Sarah Sarson; the wife of the commander, Captain Newby, and three daughters; Mrs Evans and five daughters; Mrs. Heather and three sons: of these perished, Mrs. Heather and two of her daughters, Mrs. Evans and her whole family; the three daughters of the commander Captain Newby; two of the daughters of Captain Collins; and with these, Mrs. Guy, Mrs. Turnbull, and Sarah Folkes. The following is the striking narrative of Captain Collins.

"The Mary sailed from the heads of Port Jackson on Monday morning, the 19th of May, and the wind being unfavourable, Captain Newby coasted to the south, and attempted the passage through Bass's Straits. After doubling Wilson Promontory, the wind veered to the west, and the Captain fearing that at that advanced season of the year the wind would continue for a length of time to the westward, resigned all hope of getting home by the Cape of Good Hope, and putting about ship made for New Zealand. He expressed regret at the disappointment he had met with, as from the leaky state of the ship, which made six inches of water per hour, he wished to keep near the land as long as he possibly could, the rigging being also defective, and there not being a second suit of sails on board. At about a quarter past eleven o'clock on a Saturday night, the alarm of the ship being in danger was given by Captain Newby to the cabin passengers, who were all in bed, and he desired them to dress and hasten upon deck. The cabin passengers were,—Mrs. Newby, her three daughters and servant; Mrs.
Turnbull; Mrs. Collins, four daughters, and one son at the breast, two maid-servants, and myself. We had scarcely left our berths when the ship struck upon the reef, and the crushing noise of the timbers was distinctly heard above the roar of the breakers; and in less than three minutes the water rushed violently into the cabin as high as our knees, when she struck a second time. The mainmast then sank through the bottom of the ship, its maintop and topmasts being supported by the main deck. The same shock that caused such devastation forced the cabin-door, which opened and shut in a slide, to close nearly on us, the ship at the time being so much on her larboard side that it was doubtful whether she would not capsize. Fortunately I perceived the door closing in sufficient time to introduce my hand into the open space, so as to push it back, and with the utmost difficulty I succeeded in getting upon deck all the passengers. This was scarcely effected, when the bottom of the ship separated from the sides, carrying away the lower cabin deck, which we had just left, the tuns of oil and cargo dashing against the reef, and the breakers beating over us with fearful violence. The only boats that were available where the whale-boat on the larboard quarter and the long-boat on the main deck. Some of the passengers were put into each of these boats, and I had just placed Mrs. Collins in the long-boat, when I heard Sarah calling out for me to take the boy from her, as she was unable to hold him any longer. I with great difficulty reached her, and put a rope into her hand, which I desired her to hold by until I had put the child into the boat, when I would return for her and my two girls, Augusta and Kate. I had scarcely left her when a breaker broke over the deck, carrying me with great force against a water-butt. I effected my way to the long-boat, and while I was giving the child to its mother the maintopmast fell on board, crushing the whale-boat, which was lying upon the skids alongside of it, and immediately after the fore and mizzenmast with all their sails set also fell overboard on the starboard side, on which the deck righted, but the rigging of these masts all lying across the deck, intercepted the communication fore and aft. I was searching for my two daughters and their maid, when I met the captain, who informed me that he had just put them with his family a moment before in the whale-boat on the larboard quarter, where they were all safe; that the deck was about breaking up, and if I valued my life I would follow him. He wished to have returned to the whale-boat, but the deck beginning to separate, he made immediately for the longboat, which we managed to reach. The breakers continued to wash over us, and the masts being gone, we had no power to launch the boat, and no visible means then presented themselves to save us from the fearful dangers that thus accumulated round us. At this critical moment, when all hope of preserving life had nearly abandoned us, the deck suddenly parted between the main and foremasts, and the longboat pitched stern foremost into the sea; but, notwithstanding, the quantity of water and people in her, she quickly righted; we found the water gaining on us, and then discovered that both the plugs were
out, on which one of the men tore the sleeve of his shirt, and by its aid partly succeeded in stopping the water. With the aid of boots, shoes, and hats, we contrived to keep the boat afloat, but, having only one oar, we had the greatest difficulty in avoiding the numerous casks and broken wreck which threatened us on every side. From the time the ship struck until the deck broke up only seven minutes had elapsed. While we were surrounded by the floating pieces of the wreck, a huge wave dashed a cask of tallow over my head, against the inside of the starboard side, near the stern, and carried away eighteen inches of the gunwale and upper streaks; a tun of oil followed the course of the cask of tallow, striking off my hat in its passage, but the cask of tallow having already made a breach in the side of the boat, it met with no resistance, and passed into the sea, deluging the boat with oil.

By the most undaunted exertions and great self-possession of the crew, (to whose honour it deserves to be mentioned, that falling in with a cask of brandy they unanimously rejected it, from a sense of the evils it might create.) The survivors managed to reach the desolate shores of Flinders Island, on which the government have a station for the relief of such as may be wrecked in this intricate passage. It was, however, not until after eight days of fearful privation and suffering, that the unhappy castaways succeeded in opening a communication with the settlement, when they immediately received such relief as the resident was able to afford. The ship and cargo, valued at 30,000/. are, of course, a total loss.

25. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The passengers on board the Railway steam boat from Blackwall to Gravesend, as the boat was off Erith, about one o’clock, were startled by the report of a pistol shot from the after-deck cabin on the larboard side; some of them immediately proceeded to it, and found the door closed from the inside, and forcing it open saw a young man with his head resting on the table, with a pistol just discharged in one hand; in the other hand was found a ball of small size, which, together with the pistol, was forced from his grasp. He had discharged the pistol at his head, and the bullet had penetrated his head very nearly between the eyes. After a short time he recovered from the insensibility which the shock had produced, and stated that he had come on board the boat with the intention of putting an end to his existence, having been driven by his friends to a state of desperation. More than that he refused to communicate.

On the boat’s arrival at Gravesend, the master of the workhouse was sent for at the request of the unfortunate young man, who refused to be taken to any other place than the workhouse, and thither he was accordingly borne, and at once attended by Mr. Saunders, surgeon to the establishment, and by another medical gentleman of the town. The result of a close examination by these gentlemen showed that the ball, which was a very small one, the pistol from which it was discharged being one of the smallest bore, had either struck the spine or neck, or being repulsed by it, had passed down the esophagus, as no trace of it could be ascertained by probing. During the
examination, the patient gave occasional directions to the medical gentlemen how to trace the course of the ball, at one time saying that he felt that it was lodged in the neck, and to account for this he added that he had directed the pistol downwards. When urged to give his name, he said it was not his desire that his friends should know anything about him; and he expressed a conviction that there was a reporter present, who would publish it if he gave it. What he had done was done by him deliberately to put an end to his existence, and "that," he said, "was his business, and no other person's; the parish officers would alone be losers by the circumstance," but as he was being undressed he pointed out the name marked on his shirt. The name was "H. J. Colbrooke." The unhappy young man recovered from the effects of this rash act, and when discharged from the workhouse, was taken before a magistrate, who delivered him up to his friends, after a suitable admonition.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GLASGOW THEATRE.—The Scotch newspapers record the destruction of this splendid building on the Public Green, with all its valuable scenery, internal decorations, and other theatrical appurtenances, was entirely destroyed by fire, with the exception of the walls. The fire broke out shortly after twelve o'clock; and although there was a heavy fall of rain at the time, it had no effect in diminishing the awful grandeur of the scene. The fire raged, crackled, and burst forth with uncontrollable fury from all parts of the house, threatening destruction to the surrounding property,—another theatre, the Adelphi, being in great danger. The internal part of the theatre being constructed of wood, the destruction of the building was very rapid. The scenery and properties were entirely destroyed, and the employés, about sixty in number, lost all their dresses and music.

26. FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—SUNDERLAND.—A dreadful boiler explosion occurred in Sunderland, at the Bishopwearmouth Iron Works. Four hundred hands are employed on the establishment: at eight o'clock this morning, the majority of the people went to breakfast; but about fifty, the greater portion of whom were in the rolling mill, near the engine house, remained on the premises. Ten minutes after, the boiler, a large one, exploded with terrific violence; breaking the roof, throwing down part of a large chimney, and carrying portions of the materials to a distance of five hundred yards. The engine house was utterly destroyed, and a space of full an acre was covered with the ruins. Most of the workmen were buried in the ruins; and after a time it was ascertained that five persons had perished, while no fewer than twenty-two persons were more or less injured. The buildings around were much injured; but, fortunately, no one was hurt outside the mill. It appeared from the evidence given before a coroner's inquest that the boiler leaked, the water got low, and the sides became red hot, and explosions similar to this are known to have occurred under similar circumstances.

27. MURDER AT NEWINGTON.—A most cool and deliberate murder was committed this evening at Newington. About a quarter past five o'clock, Daniel Fitzgerald, a
labourer in the employment of Mr. Quennell, a respectable builder in Kennington Lane, and a countryman of his, named Owen M'Carthy, were proceeding home after the labour of the day, and as they had turned into Peacock Street, they were met at rather a dark spot by a person who came in front of them, and who, without the slightest parley or uttering a sentence, deliberately presenting a pistol to the breast of Fitzgerald, discharged its contents into his body. M'Carthy was so affected with the suddenness of the act and the flash of the powder in his face, that he became powerless for the moment, and the assassin would have escaped but for the promptitude of two gentlemen, who witnessed the murder, and instantly pursued and seized the murderer. On examining the body, the surgeon found that the ball had entered the left breast, passed through the heart, and came out at the left side of the back, so that death must have been instantaneous. One of the policemen picked up the ball, it having fallen from the body while the deceased was being moved. The murderer proved to be Samuel Quennell, brother of Mr. Quennell, the builder, and, as well as the deceased, had been employed by him. On inquiry as to the causes which led to so deliberate an act of murder, it appeared that for some cause or other the prisoner had been discharged from his employment by his brother on Saturday last, and, conceiving that Fitzgerald had been the cause of his dismissal, he had been heard during the week to make use of the most violent threats towards the unfortunate man. Quennell was tried and executed.

20. Loss of the Parsee Steamer.—The Parsee, a steamer employed in the India country trade, was totally lost by a collision with the Sir James Carnac, a vessel employed in the same service, but fortunately without loss of life. The Carnac was on her way from Bombay to Tankaria Bunder, and the Parsee was returning by the same route, with a cargo of upwards of 500 chests of opium and a large number of native passengers on board. The collision took place in about twenty degrees north latitude, and ten or twelve miles from the shore, about eleven o'clock at night. It would appear that as both vessels had lights hung out each was aware of the presence of the other, but unfortunately by mistake or ignorance, both altered their course in the same direction, and in consequence the Carnac ran into the Parsee on the starboard side just abaft the foremast, cutting her side completely through. The foremost of the Parsee was carried away by the bowsprit of the Carnac, and immediately fell on the deck among the passengers, but providentially without hurting any one. It was at once perceived that the fate of the Parsee was sealed, and her passengers and crew took advantage of the contact of the vessels to rush on board the Carnac for safety; but even here danger awaited them, for the two vessels had become so entangled with each other that great fears were entertained they could not be separated, and that both would go down together. At length, in about a quarter of an hour after the collision, the head of the Carnac was cut free and the engines backed astern, leaving the Parsee to her fate, she filled rapidly, and in
about five minutes from the time the other vessel was free from her, went down head foremost. The Carnac, although much injured, arrived safe at Bombay. The cargo of opium on board the Parsee, valued at seven lacs of rupees, was not insured.

30. The Railway Mania.—An extraordinary scene occurred at the office of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade on this day (Sunday), being the last day on which the plans of the new projects could be deposited with the Railway Board, in order to enable bills to authorize them to be brought before Parliament, in compliance with the Standing Orders.

Last year the number of projects in respect of which plans were lodged with the Board of Trade was 248; the number this year is stated to be 815. The projectors of the Scotch lines were mostly in advance, and had their plans duly lodged on Saturday. The Irish projectors, too, and the old established companies, seeking powers to construct branches, were among the more punctual. But upwards of 600 plans remained to be deposited. Towards the last the utmost exertions were made to forward them. The efforts of the lithographic draughtsmen and printers in London were excessive; people remained at work night after night, snatching a hasty repose for a couple of hours on lockers, benches, or the floor. Some found it impossible to execute their contracts; others did their work imperfectly. One of the most eminent was compelled to bring over four hundred lithographers from Belgium, and failed, nevertheless, with this reinforcement, in completing some of his plans. Post-horses and express-trains, to bring to town plans prepared in the country, were sought in all parts. Horses were engaged days before, and kept, by persons specially appointed, under lock and key. Some railway companies exercised their power of refusing express-trains for rival projects, and clerks were obliged to make sudden and embarrassing changes of route in order to travel by less hostile ways. A large establishment of clerks were in attendance to register the deposits; and this arrangement went on very well until eleven o'clock, when the delivery grew so rapid that the clerks were quite unable to keep pace with the arrivals. The entrance-hall soon became inconveniently crowded, considerable anxiety being expressed lest twelve o'clock should arrive ere the requisite formalities should have been gone through. This anxiety was allayed by the assurance that admission into the hall before that hour would be sufficient to warrant the reception of the documents. As the clock struck twelve the doors of the office were about to be closed, when a gentleman with the plans of one of the Surrey railways arrived, and with the greatest difficulty succeeded in obtaining admission. A pull of a few minutes here occurred; but just before the expiration of the first quarter of an hour a post-chaise, with reeking horses, drove up in hot haste to the entrance. In a moment its occupants (three gentlemen) alighted, and rushed down the passage towards the office-door, each bearing a plan of Brobdignagian dimensions. On reaching the door, and find-
ing it closed, the countenances of all drooped; but one of them, more valorous than the rest, and prompted by the bystanders, gave a loud pull at the bell. It was answered by Inspector Otway, who informed the ringer it was now too late, and that his plans could not be received. The agents did not wait for the conclusion of the unpleasant communication, but took advantage of the doors being opened and threw in their papers, which broke the passage-lamp in their fall. They were thrown back into the street.

When the door was again opened, again went in the plans, only to meet a similar fate.

In the whole upwards of 600 plans were duly deposited.

The following Analytical Table has been compiled from official sources.

**RAILWAYS COMPLETED,**
On account of which the shareholders have paid up ........................................... £48,043,563
The shareholders have borrowed on debentures, loan-notes, and mortgages ........................................... 22,637,314
47 Companies completed £70,680,877

**RAILWAYS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION,**
And for which Acts of Parliament have been obtained.
On account of these the shareholders have paid up ........................................... £6,432,155
And to complete the same according to the estimates, will have to pay the further subscribed sum of ........................................... 44,927,170
Parliament having in all cases given the power to borrow one-third more, this will probably be further increased by the sum of ........................................... 16,000,000
118 Lines and branches in course of execution £67,359,325

**RAILWAYS PROJECTED.**
Of 218 of these the amount of deposit stated in the prospectus is 5 per cent., and a per centage for expenses. A large proportion of this class received their deposits before the resolution of the Lords was passed, and others since, amounting to ..... £11,171,727
To comply with the resolution of the Lords, a further payment of 5 per cent. must be made, amounting to about 9,595,464
402 A deposit of 10 per cent. is required, which many of them have received—the whole, if paid, will amount to ........... 38,369,109
643 have not registered their prospectuses

1263 Companies.
Total of deposits required £59,136,300
Being 10 per cent. on £563,203,000 and 5 per cent. for Parliamentary expenses.

**CAPITAL.**
Capital actually paid up and invested in railways completed ........................................... £48,043,563
Capital paid up on railways in course of execution and sanctioned by Parliament........... 6,432,155
Capital required to pay the deposits on new projects ........... 59,136,300
Total Capital invested .... £113,612,018

**LIABILITIES.**
Borrowed on the security of railways completed... £22,637,614
Incurred in respect of railways in course of execution ........... 60,927,170
To carry out the new projects, deducting the amount of deposits paid or required to be paid 506,882,706
Total Liabilities........... £590,447,490
DECEMBER.

Stupendous Bridge.—The plans of the Grand Junction Extension Railway, from Aston-grange to Huyton, and those for the bridge in connexion therewith, to cross the river Mersey at Runcorn, exhibit projects of constructions so gigantic as to be without parallel in engineering. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed from the fact, that there are to be five wet arches of 280 feet span, each 100 feet above high-water mark at spring tides, and 168 dry arches of 30 feet span and 51 feet high, making a total of 2,480 yards of arching, which will be, when completed, the greatest work of the kind in the world.

2. Fall of Three Houses.—About eight o'clock in the evening a strange accident occurred in Cavendish Place, Wandsworth Road. Mr. Carroll, a builder, had recently erected four six-roomed houses, with shop-fronts, in Cavendish Place. They had been covered in, and the lathing and flooring had been completed, but there was yet some plastering and other matters to be done. Oliver Carroll, the son of the builder, who was only in his twentieth year, his brother, and a labourer, were at work on one of the basement floors of the houses, laying concrete, when the end wall of the house nearest the Cavendish Arms bulged out, and in less than a minute the three houses separated from the fourth, which was apparently much more strongly built, and fell with a loud crash, burying in the ruins the two brothers, the labourer escaping with a few bruises from the falling bricks. In an instant alarm was given, and in a short time a large body of men assembled, and commenced removing the bricks and timber, with the sanguine hope of preserving the persons buried. In a few minutes one of the Carrolls was discovered and brought out; he was alive, and owed his preservation to two pieces of timber falling crossway, and thus preventing the rubbish from suffocating him; he was, however, severely bruised. In about three-quarters of an hour a sufficient opening was made for a man to creep in, who reported that he saw the deceased, Oliver Carroll, in a sitting position, about three yards distant. An enormous mass of timber and brick, which had fallen on the deceased, was speedily cleared away, and the unfortunate man was dragged out. He was quite dead, and had apparently been killed instantly.

3. Murder at Westminster.—A murder, accompanied by some very singular circumstances, was discovered to have been perpetrated in Westminster. The deceased, an aged woman, named Elizabeth Mundell, was respectably connected, and was supported by an annual allowance from her relatives. In November last the old woman was found dead, with a cord tied tightly round her neck. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body, and the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity." Suspicion, however, subsequently arose that the deceased had been foully dealt with. A young woman, named Martha Browning, to whom the deceased had given shelter, was found in possession
of a sham note, of the "Bank of Elegance," which she evidently considered to be a genuine "Bank of England" note, which was at once recognised as one of two of which the deceased was known to be possessed. Upon question her replies were very unsatisfactory, and she endeavoured to effect her escape, but was detained. The husband of the deceased's daughter insisted upon her accompanying him to the station-house. Upon this her self-possession totally deserted her, and she exclaimed—

"I did it, I did it: Lord have mercy upon me!" She was given into custody, and brought before the magistrate, at the Queen Square police-office, when the following evidence was adduced:—

Anne Gage, of 11, Rochester Street, Rochester Row, daughter of the deceased, sworn.—I have known the prisoner for about six months, and she has lodged with my mother for the last three weeks, at No. 1, Providence Place, Brewer's Green. On Monday evening, at about eight o'clock, the prisoner came to me at my residence, and said my mother was very ill. She stated that she had fallen into a fit at about seven o'clock that morning, and had screamed out, "Murder, what are you at? what are you at?" She wished me to come round and see my mother, which I immediately did. Whilst I was dressing myself, I asked her whether the person in the next room had gone in to her when she screamed "murder," and she replied, "No," that the door was locked, and she was holding my mother's hands and washing her face at the time. I went with the prisoner as soon as I had dressed myself, and, on entering my mother's room, I looked on the bed, but she was not there, and I was turning to come out of the room, when I found her lying on her back on a box, with her head towards the door, and there was a cord about as thick as my finger twice round her neck, the knot being tied on the right side.

Mr. Bond.—Was it what is termed a slip or running knot? Witness.—It was not a slip knot. It was, however, made in a particular way, but I cannot describe it. Mr. Bond.—Did you examine the cord? Witness.—I did. Mr. Bond.—Was it tied tight? Witness.—Very. My mother appeared quite dead.

The inquest was held on Monday. Since the inquest I have had every reason, from the prisoner's manner and behaviour, to suspect her. She has followed me constantly about, saying repeatedly that everybody appeared to look upon her with suspicion. She met me yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, and asked me to accompany her to Bedford Street, Covent Garden, where she said she was going to get some money, and I consented. I waited for her at the corner of that street, and after an absence of ten minutes she returned to me, and said she had got a 5l. note. She had previously told me that she had saved 15l. whilst in service. I understood she was going there (to Bedford Street, it is presumed) to receive it. She did not offer to show me the note which she said she had got, and we then went home together. This morning she informed me that she was going to get a 5l. note changed, and she went over to the Blue-
coat Boy for that purpose, and on her return she spoke to my husband, and informed him that they (the persons from whom she had received the note) had played some trick upon her, and had given her a "Bank of Elegance" note. My husband asked to look at it, but she was not at first willing to show it; he, however, asked her again, and before she gave it to him, he turned round to me, and said, "Your mother had two;" and I then asked her to let me see it for satisfaction. Prisoner then gave it into my husband's hands. One of the two notes that my mother had had two spots of grease upon it, and so had the one the prisoner then showed. I immediately said I thought I knew that note, and I should much like to be satisfied from whom she had it. The prisoner ran down stairs, and attempted to escape, but was detained by her (witness's) husband.

Mary Cheshire was put into the box, and said—I live at No. 1, Providence Place, and occupy the front room on the first floor, which is next to that in which deceased lived. On Monday morning last, at about seven o'clock, I was in bed, and was awakened by the cry of "Murder." It was Mrs. Mundell's voice; I knew it well; and before I could get out of bed, I heard the old lady cry "Murder" again. I went towards my door, but before I could get there, I heard the poor creature cry out "What are you doing to me? what are you doing to me?" I knocked as loud as I could at her room door, and said, "What is the matter?" I knocked louder next time, and prisoner answered in a low tone, and, as I understood, said, "Nothing is the matter."

Edward Gage, said—I am the husband of Anne Gage. On Monday night, after the inquest had sat, I was in the deceased's room when they were about to lay her out. In proceeding to do this some appearances of an unusual nature presented themselves. The woman, on seeing this, refused to lay her out until I fetched a doctor.

Mr. Bond.—Was the prisoner present? Witness.—She was, and shuddered, and ever since the inquest has been afraid of being left alone. On Wednesday I went to deceased's room, accompanied by the prisoner, who actually kissed the corpse, and, putting herself in an attitude of prayer, said, "God knows all." After this, whilst in the room, prisoner said she had a 5l. note, and offered to lend me a sovereign. I then asked her to let me get it changed, as I knew the landlord, but she said she'd go herself. She then went to a public-house close by, and immediately returned, saying, the gentleman had played a trick on her, having given her a "Bank of Elegance" note instead of a "Bank of England." I told her she had better go back immediately. She asked me to go with her, and I asked to look at the note. She hesitated, and at length gave it to me. The moment I saw it, I knew by the grease it was the one I had frequently seen in my mother-in-law's hands. After this I suspected her of the murder, and I insisted upon accompanying her to see where she had obtained the note. As she went along she said she wanted to go and see "Jem," (a comrade of his,) with
whom she is acquainted, which I opposed, and persuaded her to come along with me. On getting through the Horse Guards she fell back on my arm, and said she was so ill she could not go further that day. I told her I must get the assistance of a policeman if she could not go further.

Mr. Bond.—Did you say anything to induce her to suppose that you suspected her of the murder? Witness.—I had my suspicions, but I did not tell her. Witness continued—"Good God," she said, "Do not get a policeman, and I will try and go a little further. I assisted her across the road, and after she got on the pavement she fell back in my arms.

Mr. Bond.—Be particularly careful to say, as well as you can remember, the precise words she used. Witness.—She said, "I can't keep it any longer. I murdered the poor old woman, and deprived your wife of a good mother." She then caught hold of me, asked me to pray for her guilty soul, and to forgive her.

Other evidence was produced as to the conduct of the prisoner in respect of the "Bank of Elegance" note; a surgeon gave testimony as to the condition of the body, and the prisoner was committed. Upon trial the prisoner was found guilty, and before execution made a full confession of her guilt, acknowledging the sole motive to the commission of the crime was to obtain the possession of the two notes, which she fully believed to be genuine.

Robbery and Murder.—On the 14th of November, the local papers (Doncaster) announced the death, on the 8th of November, of Mr. Robert Draper, a respectable inhabitant of Lanesham, near Retford. Mr. Draper having inherited a considerable property, resided in a good house to which a small farm was attached, which he cultivated for health and recreation. In this house he resided, but seldom kept any servants as residents, except a housekeeper. With respect to tastes and habits he was singular; he was a considerable collector of old coins and antique curiosities. He had also a good collection of old swords, pistols, daggers, &c. Besides these, he was partial to curious and valuable rings, two or three of which he generally wore. He was always in possession of several gold watches, repeaters and chronometers, with gold and silver guards, some of them of very considerable value; and it very rarely happened that he was without a large sum of money upon his person. As regarded his habits, he seldom invited any person into his house, and was exceedingly jealous of what he took to eat. He always made his own tea and coffee, and usually got a neighbour to make his bread, not daring to trust to his housekeeper, whoever she might be. His nightly custom was, about eight o'clock, to lock himself up in his sitting-room, on the ground floor, and amuse himself throughout the night by testing his chronometers and by reading; and, if he heard any unusual noise about the premises, he at once fired off a gun through an aperture in the window. Thus he invariably passed his nights, and only went to bed after he found the villagers were up, about six o'clock every morning. On the 2nd of November his only servant attempting to go into his sitting room to light the fire, as usual, was surprised to find the door fastened; having procured
assistance, the door was broken open, when her master was found on his hands and knees near the sofa, very ill; he remained in a comatose state for some days, when he died, and was buried in the parish church; the cause of his death was supposed to be apoplexy. Here the affair would have rested had not Mr. Newton, solicitor, of East Retford, and Mr. John Hudson, wine merchant, of the same place, (the trustees under Mr. Draper’s will,) found that Mr. Draper had been robbed of a considerable sum of money, besides a gold and silver watch, a gold chain, and various other articles. Suspicion then attached to the girl, who had left and gone home, from the fact of her sending away her boxes in a singular manner nearly a week before she herself left. The girl was followed and her boxes searched, in which were found 40l. in bank notes; and upon her person, stitched inside her stays, was found a valuable gold guard chain, all of which she confessed had been the property of Mr. Draper. She likewise confessed that Troop (the labourer) and herself had been the robbers, and had divided the booty between them. Subsequently Troop’s house was searched and a considerable amount in bank notes found secreted in a stocking. It was afterwards suspected, from the observation of a neighbour, who waited upon Mr. Draper the last three days of his life, and who assisted in laying the body out, that something extraordinary was the matter with Mr. Draper’s head. She said that on one side of it “it was soft and boggy.” Upon hearing this the trustees at once determined upon having the body exhumed, in order that a post mortem examination might take place upon it. The body was disinterred and a coroner’s inquest held; the evidence of the surgeons tended to show that very severe injuries had been inflicted upon the head of the deceased, sufficient to have produced death, and so great that they could not possibly have occurred by any accident consequent upon a fit of apoplexy. The jury returned an open verdict. The housekeeper, Trevor, and Troop, both of whom confessed to the robbery, were committed for trial on that charge.

10. Prize Cattle Show.—This annual exhibition of the Smithfield Club, which commenced today, is calculated to attract peculiar attention on the present occasion, owing to the apprehended deficiency of corn and potatoes, and to the probability that under the new system in agitation, the agricultural interest will have to encounter rivalry in the breeding of cattle, and to rely upon that branch of farming in many instances where corn is at present considered the staple. Upon this occasion, the cattle-show presented no cause for despair; for beauty of form and intense obesity, the oxen, sheep, and pigs exhibited in the Baker Street Bazaar, may challenge competition with those produced at any former year. It is also a subject of congratulation that the prizes are no longer carried off by noblemen and gentlemen farmers, who can afford to inflate and distort the bodies of oxen, sheep and pigs far beyond their natural proportions or the hope of any pecuniary return; on the contrary, the prizes were in most instances awarded to real practical farmers and breeders, and for animals which, if a little expanded for exhibitive purposes,
yet presented no such outrageous masses of fat and feeding as, upon former occasions, have called forth ridicule, if not disgust; their amateur competitors, nevertheless, held very high places. On Saturday the 13th, Prince Albert visited the cattle show; and his intention to do so having become known, the show yards were crowded with persons whose excited curiosity proved a source of inconvenience to the Royal agriculturist, almost frustrating the object of the visit. His Royal Highness examined the stock with great interest, and it may be supposed with some judgment; as he has himself obtained a prize of 10l. for a short-horned ox, and has sent a beautiful West Highland ox which was "highly commended by the judges."

— The Ministerial Crisis.— Rumour was of course busy in spreading all sorts of reports, and making all sorts of conjectures as to the negotiations, changes, and intrigues of the "ministerial crisis." Nothing certain will ever be known as to the truth or origin of many of these tales. The following list of the Ministry as arranged by Lord John Russell, previous to the unexpected obstacle which rendered his plans abortive, is generally believed to be correct. First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russell; Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Lord Morpeth; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Grey; Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Charles Buller; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baring; Attorney-General, Sir T. Wilde; Solicitor-General, Mr. Dundas; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Normanby; President of the Council, the Marquis of Lansdowne; Ambassador at Paris, Lord Clarendon. Among other tales, the truth or falsehood of which will never be ascertained, probably because they are not worth inquiry, the following amusing anecdote had currency, significant as showing the unforeseen nature of the emergency. "Lord John Russell was sitting with his wife at Douglass's Hotel (in Edinburgh), reading to her, at ten o'clock in the evening, when the Queen's messenger arrived; and on hearing somebody wished to speak to him, he declined seeing him, unless he mentioned his name and the business he came upon. The messenger sent up his name, which was unknown to Lord John, but declined mentioning his errand. Lord John then refused to see him; and he was obliged to send up by the waiter the Queen's private letter."

— Bequest to Her Majesty.— The funeral of an eccentric but wealthy individual took place with pomp utterly inconsistent with the parsimony of his life. The deceased was Mr. William Akers, aged 87, lately residing in lodgings at No. 17, Dean Street, Fetter Lane. The deceased had begun business in early life as a ladies' fancy fan maker. He was a bachelor, and by assiduity and parsimony had accumulated a fortune of 8000L., on which he retired from business nearly twenty years ago, and had since resided in the aforesaid house, where his mode of living was miserly in the extreme. For the last seven years he had been nearly blind, but otherwise in perfect possession of his faculties. On opening his will,
it was found that to a poor woman, who attended him in his illness, (by a codicil made a day or two before his death,) he bequeathed 200l. He had no relatives living, nor any acquaintance with whom he was on friendly terms, with the exception of Mrs. Sydenham, the landlady of the house, to whom he has left 100l., to her son 100l., and to each of her five grandchildren 100l. There are several other legacies to persons of whom he had only a slight acquaintance. The residue of his property, amounting to about 6000l., he bequeaths to Her Majesty, to be applied towards the liquidation of the national debt. The only ambition he expressed in life was that he should be buried with pomp, and he was interred according to his own request in Wimbledon churchyard, where lie the remains of his sister and her husband; the funeral procession consisted of mutes, plumes of feathers, javelin men, hearse drawn by four horses, decorated with plumes and housings of rich velvet; three mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, similarly decorated.

13. The Socialists.—A singular expose of the schemes and failure of the Socialists or Owenites was made upon occasion of the trial of a case, Jones v. Morgan, Cowper, and others, before the Vice-Chancellor of England. The suit was instituted between different members of a society formed in Scotland in 1825, upon the principles of Socialism promulgated by Mr. Robert Owen, called “the Orbiston Company,” and the object of the suit was to compel some of the members to contribute a rateable proportion toward the excess of the payments of the other members in respect of the liabilities created by the failure of the company. From the statements in the bill, it appeared that the society was projected by one Abraham Coombe, a tanner in Edinburgh, who contracted to purchase from General John Hamilton an estate in Lanark of 280 acres for 20,000l., by means of loans of 12,000l. from the Scottish Union Insurance Company, and 3000l. from Archibald Ainslie, and a bond for the remainder from himself, as the constituted agent and trustee to General Hamilton; and that in 1825, it was agreed to form a company to be called “the Orbiston Company,” with a capital of 50,000l., to be divided into shares of 250l. each. The principles upon which the society was to be founded were set forth in the articles of agreement, which commenced with a declaration of Mr. Owen that “principles as certain as those upon which the science of mathematics is founded may be applied to the forming of any given general character, and that by the influence of other circumstances not a few individuals, but the whole population of the world, may in a few years be rendered a very far superior race of beings to any now upon the face of the earth, or which has been made known to us by history;” crime was to be extirpated by training children from their birth, so that at twelve years of age, they should be superior to the “learned men” of the old system; population to be incalculably increased, and to be mutually supported in wealth, under a better system of political and domestic economy, now discovered; — in short, vice and poverty were to be extinguished, and society to be regenerated. The articles further provided, that if vice and poverty
were found to be inextinguishable, and society refused to be regenerated, then that the property should either be let to individuals acting under the old system, or sold, and the proceeds divided, as the majority should determine. The scheme of the society was carried forward, but a very small number of shares being subscribed for, it soon fell into difficulties. From a letter of Coombe, the trustee, it appeared that buildings were erected at an expense of £12,000, in which no trade was carried on, but an assembly of poor people called together, who occupied them, but paid no rent, and added nothing to the wealth of the proprietors. Nearly 300 acres of land were purchased at a price of £20,000; which was raised by borrowing money at five per cent. The value of the land was about £500 per annum, so that by purchasing the company lost £500 a year. Schools were set up, teachers hired, and a great deal of money expended on children without any return. They also set up a store, and sold provisions, on which much loss arose. The people and the children worked on the land, and received wages from the company, which were placed to their credit in the store; but the labour was entirely unproductive. The soil and climate made horse and plough husbandry superior to spade and hoe; and hence the human labour was lost, and the store effects diminished, without an equivalent existing. The result was, that in the course of the second year the society resolved at a general meeting "that they were unanimously of opinion, that experience had demonstrated that the new system introduced and recommended by Mr. Owen, so far as carried into effect at Orbiston, had not realized the advantage expected from it," and that, therefore, the property should be let or sold in the manner prescribed by the articles, and the affairs of the society wound up. From that time to the present, the different members of the society appeared to have been involved in litigation and disputes among themselves as to the several extents in which they had become subject to the liabilities of the company. Many of the partners were alleged to be insolvent, and the plaintiff having paid more than his share, the object of the present bill was to compel each partner to bear a rateable proportion of the loss.

The Vice-Chancellor expressed an opinion that a sufficient case was shown for the interference of a court of equity. He thought that where there was a certain number of partners in a concern which had totally failed, and circumstances were stated to show that payment by some of the partners was utterly hopeless, and one partner stated that he had contributed more than the only solvent partner, it was a common case for equity. He thought, moreover, that what was stated about the insolvency of some of the absent partners was quite a sufficient reason why they need not be made parties to the suit. The demurrer must therefore be overruled.

14. Fire in Barbican.—In accordance with the power lately resumed by the coroner, a jury assembled at the Fountain Tavern, Redcross Street, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the fire, which broke out on Sunday night last, in Braimes Buildings, Barbican. The jury having inspected the ruins, Mrs. Mary Tyrrell, of No. 2, Braimes Buildings said, that on
the night of Sunday last, about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, whilst lying in bed, she was awoke by hearing a loud knocking at the door, accompanied by a cry of "Fire." She instantly got up and saw flames issuing from the premises belonging to Mr. Ford, a printer. These premises are situated in Braimes Buildings, a narrow court. Witness had been accustomed to take in messages for Mr. Ford, who had been absent for the last three weeks. On Saturday last, about half-past eleven o'clock, witness smelt fire, and then saw a very great light through the windows of Mr. Ford's, similar to when the fire broke out. It was considerably stronger than the light of a candle. It was like pitch burning, and similar to what she had smelt some months ago when Mr. Ford carried on his business. On one occasion witness told Mr. Ford the circumstance, when he replied with a sneer, "You have a mind to take care of my property and your own too."

Miss Julia Allen deposed, that on the 17th of last November she went to her nephew's (Allen's) school room to procure a couple of copy books, and she there saw Mr. Ford, who was waiting for Mr. Allen. Whilst there he (Ford) asked witness whether her nephew was insured? She replied that she believed it was his intention to do so. He then added that he wished he was insured, and witness wondering why he felt so anxious, made known her opinion to him. After speaking very ambiguously, he looked round the building, and said, "If a fire were to take place, it would not go beyond these walls." Witness told him that it was a close court, and that there were a great many small houses in it, and it would be impossible to tell where such an occurrence might stop. He again replied, that it would be confined to the corner, and would not go beyond the walls of the adjoining houses. Witness then asked him whether he intended to set the place on fire, and told him that it would be a dangerous experiment. He laughed, and replied, "No, oh, no; he hoped not, but hoped to carry on business there yet."

Mr. Alfred Victor Allen examined. — I am a schoolmaster, and reside in Bunhill Row. I have had several conversations with Mr. Ford about insuring. On one occasion he said that he had found out a secret, that he could insure the buildings, and also a twelvemonth's rent, in the event of the premises being destroyed.

Mr. H. Mallett, head engineer of Whitecross Street brigade station, deposed that he had attended at the fire, and had since examined the ruins: found some paper saturated with turpentine in the further corner of Mr. Ford's premises. There were also some shavings and a layer of gas tar near the same spot, together with some brimstone. The cap of the gas-pipe was found some distance from the main. (It was here produced, and appeared to have been broken off by force.)

A juror.—Had the turpentine run out of some vessel, do you think it could have saturated the paper in the manner in which it has been found?

Witness.—Certainly not. Every sheet was soaked.

Ford.—The papers and books were down stairs, and the other things were up stairs. It is not
The witness.—If there had been no more than two gallons it would have been all consumed in the fire.

Mr. Green, of 46, Whitecross Street, agent to the Imperial Fire Office, said that Mr. Ford had for some time had the building insured in their office, which he was obliged to do by the terms of the lease. On the 26th of November he called on witness, and told him that he wished to increase his insurance. On his stock, goods in trust, watches, and trinkets, &c., he effected an insurance for 410l., including 150l. which had previously been put on the building. A day or two after he first called on witness he came back, and said he understood he could insure the building for twelve months' rent, which was agreed to. Other evidence was adduced, and the jury, after consulting together, returned a verdict "That the fire was wilfully caused by George John Ford."

The coroner then made out his warrant for his committal. Whether the revival of this form of inquiry be of any utility, remains to be seen. In the present instance, upon trial, Ford was acquitted without hesitation; the charge having originated in the tattle of the old women of the court.

15. Fatal Steam-boiler Explosion.—Bolton.—A most disastrous and fatal boiler explosion took place in this town, by which upwards of fourteen persons lost their lives, and nearly twice that number were severely wounded, several of whom afterwards died. The scene of this disaster is the works of Messrs. Kitts and Rothwell, situate near the terminus of the Bolton and Liverpool Railway. The mill had stopped, as usual, at twelve o'clock at noon, for dinner, and ought to have gone on again at one; but in consequence of some difficulty experienced in starting the engine, several minutes' delay occurred. During this delay the hands were of course waiting at their respective machines in readiness to start, when, at twelve minutes after one, the boiler burst with a tremendous report, resembling that of many cannons, at the same time carrying with it about fourteen yards of a building five stories high. The boiler, as is but too frequently the case in these districts, was placed under a portion of the mill in which a very large number of hands were daily at work. Immediately after the first noise was heard, that part of the building over the boiler was one heap of ruins, in which were buried upwards of twenty persons, ten or twelve of whom were killed on the spot. No sooner had the explosion taken place than the boiler forced its way through the upper part of the mill, carrying with it large quantities of the building materials and several human beings, and alighted on the rails, where three of the carriages were buried; fortunately, they were empty. The bricks and other materials were seen flying in all directions, doing very great mischief to the adjacent houses. The windows of several rows of cottages were completely shattered, and much of the furniture destroyed. As soon as the effects of the first shock had subsided, those who escaped unhurt, joined by a number of labourers, began to clear the ruins away in search of their unfortunate companions. The first body they
found was that of Mr. Edward Rothwell, nephew of the late owner and principal proprietor in the concern, who chanced to be passing along the street in front of the mill at the time the explosion occurred. It was observed by one of the cottagers that he was struck by a brick on the head, and almost at the same moment buried in the ruins. Mr. Peter Greenhaugh, manager of the works, was also missing; as he was known to have been in conversation with a boy in the engine-house at the moment of the explosion, every effort was directed to the spot. In about three-quarters of an hour a voice was heard below the ruins, and appeared to be at a considerable distance. As the men got down the voice became more distinct, and at length so audible that they heard the boy weeping, and Mr. Greenhaugh groaning in the agonies of death. The groans became weaker and less distinct, until they ultimately died away; but the boy was still heard to cry for help. The poor fellow remained in this situation for upwards of an hour, and was ultimately rescued; but Mr. Greenhaugh had breathed his last.

A coroner's inquest was held upon the bodies, when evidence was adduced showing blame to be imputable to the managers of the concern; and the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Thomas Kitts, one of the partners.

A New Planet.—The present era is fertile in celestial discoveries. Besides the numerous comets which have been observed by the astronomers of Europe, some of which were old visitants due according to calculation, and others before unobserved, we have now to record the appearance of a new planet. The announcement was made in the following letters:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES.'

"Sir,—I have this day received from Professor Encke, of Berlin, a letter, of which I subjoin a translation. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that the object to which it relates is a new planet. As it is highly important that observations should be made with the least possible delay, I request that you will have the goodness immediately to publish this in your paper.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"G. B. AIRRY."

"Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Dec. 22."

The contents of this letter are repeated in the following:


"My dear Sir,—Mr. Henke's* new star is a new planet. It is quite like a star of the ninth magnitude, and you may with ease and comfort observe it with your transit.

"Mr. Henke observed it on the 14th at Berlin, and found, at 13h 56m 59.7 mean time at Berlin, its right ascension 04° 0' 23.6; its north declination 12° 39' 53.1.

"Mr. Petersen observed it here at its culmination, at the meridian circle, on December the 17th, and found, at 10h 28m 25.4 mean time at Altona, its right ascension..."

* Mr. Henke, of Dresen, is the discoverer of the new planet, and communicated his discovery to Mr. Encke, Professor of Astronomy at Berlin, who is Professor Airy's correspondent.
63° 23' 8''.3, and its north declination 12° 42' 22''.4. Comparing Encke's and Petersen's observations, the right ascension decreases daily thirteen minutes in arc, and the declination increases daily ten seconds. Yours very truly,

"Schumacher."

"Altona, Dec. 23.

"My dear Sir,—Professor Encke has got an observation on the 20th instant, which has enabled him to calculate the orbit of the new planet,—of course, only a first sketch; but, however, sure enough that there can be no material difference. The planet belongs to the family of the four small planets, and has in its revolution the most likeness to Juno. These are the elements:—

"EPOCH OF MEAN LONGITUDE, 1846.

January 0 O h. 89° 32' 12''.1
Perihelion ... 214 53 7.0
Node ... 119 44 37.5
Inclination ... 7 42 8.4
Eccentricity ... 0.207993
Log. half axis major ... 0.42144
Daily motion ... 827''.65
Revolution ... 1,565 days.

"The discoverer had left the name to be determined by Mr. Encke, and Mr. Encke calls the planet 'Astraea!' Three-times-three for the new member Astrea!

"Yours very truly,

"Schumacher."

20. Central Criminal Court.
—Cruelty on the High Seas.
—Alexander Gordon and Charles Cummins were indicted for assaulting William Scott, an apprentice on board the bark Mathesis, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England.

William Scott deposed that he is an apprentice on board the Mathesis. On the 20th of June the vessel crossed the line. On that day he was ordered to go aloft. He refused, as he had no trousers. He was to tar the rigging. On going up he spilt some tar on one of the sails. The mate on seeing it called out to him and said he would flog him, and then came up with a piece of rope in his hand. Witness, in order to avoid him, ran along the yard and attempted to descend by the "backstay," but missing his hold, he fell into the sea. The vessel was then going at the rate of seven knots per hour. She was put back, and after some delay he was got on board. About an hour after, Captain Gordon ordered him to be lashed to the "mizen," and the mate gave him two dozen lashes. The master then had him released, and ordered him to go upon his knees and beg his (the master's) pardon. Witness did so, and was then again lashed to the "mizen," and the mate wished to give him another dozen, but the captain refused to allow him to do so, and ordered one of the apprentices to do it. The lashes were accordingly given, with such force that the blood flew from his back. In the evening the master called him into the poop, and said, "Scott, I want to speak to you; take off your jacket." The master had at that time a phial in his hand. He said, "I will blister this boy's back as sure as he has hurt my feelings." He then rubbed some of the contents of the phial upon his back. He said that it was vitriol. Witness was standing up at the time. The mate then poured the contents of the phial upon his back. It made him very sore and hot. It was his watch that night.
He walked the poop four hours, with a handspike upon his shoulder. It was not usual to keep watch bearing a handspike. The mate then came, and told him to cry "All's well." He showed him the "cat," and asked him to count the strings.

Philip Morris, a seaman on board the bark Mathesis, deposed to the infliction of the flogging. Witness afterwards saw the boy's back; it was cut across. The skin was broken, and there was blood flowing. The boy was in his (witness's) watch afterwards, and he was called out, and there was some vitriol put on his back. Witness did not see it put on, but he rubbed it off. He went aft, and came to witness afterwards, and showed him his back. His back was smoking like a cup of coffee, and he (witness) rubbed it with a flannel. His back was in a very fiery state, all red and smoking. He could not bear to have it rubbed. He told him, for God's sake, not to rub it hard, for it was so sore. He saw the stripes on Scott's back. There was not so much smoke as to hinder him from seeing the stripes and blood. He did not wipe the back with a flannel jacket, but with a piece of new white flannel.

James Allen corroborated this statement, adding, "At night the captain told witness to call Scott, as he was going to rub 'simple cerate' on his back. Scott went on to the poop, and witness saw the captain and mate passing the bottle from one to another. The captain said, ' he would hurt his back as sore as he had hurt his wife's feelings and his own.' Scott was then laid on his face on the poop, and the captain poured something from the bottle on to his back. The boy ran past him, crying, 'Oh, my back!'"

The witness appeared to understand the use of the words "simple cerate" as a cruel joke.

Other witnesses were called, who deposed generally to the above facts.

Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury for the prisoner, and detailed circumstances of misconduct on the part of the prosecutor, in order to justify the infliction of punishment. As to the rubbing the sore back with vitriol, he denied it altogether, and treated the evidence of the witness Allen respecting the "simple cerate" as a sober fact.

Several witnesses were called, who proved that the captain of the ship was a very humane man, and had not inflicted a more severe punishment than the danger in which the ship had been placed warranted. They all agreed that Morris was a witness who, from his general character, was not to be believed.

Dr. Guy, a lecturer on forensic medicine, was also called. He stated, that he was in court last session. He examined the boy's back, and was sure that no vitriol or any other corrosive substance had been poured upon it, as such a substance would leave indelible marks. There were no marks on the boy's back, either from any corrosive or any beating.

The Commissioner (Bullock) having summed up,

The jury found the captain guilty on the second count of the indictment, which charged the infliction of the dozen lashes after the first two dozen had been given, but acquitted the mate.

—Tithe of First.—The disputed case of the vicar of Lowestoff to
the tithe of fish, was decided before the magistrates of Lowestoff. Mr. Cunningham, the vicar, conducted his own case. Mr. Tillett, of Norwich, appeared for Mr. Roberts, who was made defendant. Mr. Cunningham’s claim was 10s. 3d., the value of a proportion of the mackerel taken during the fishing voyage of the boat Wesley, belonging to Mr. Roberts, which proportion is called the “half-dole.” In support of his claim, Mr. Cunningham called three fish merchants, whose evidence showed that within their knowledge the half-doles had been paid for forty years, and that they themselves had paid them during the whole period that they had been connected with the trade; they considered the claim was just, and paid the demand as they would do any other debt. They had heard at various times opinions stated with regard to the origin of the custom, which were to this effect: that the half-doles were paid at first voluntarily, at a time when the vicar’s income was slender; but they did not think these opinions to be of any authority. They had known these claims to be made under all circumstances, even when there was a positive loss to owners, and showed that the men employed contributed their share to the amount as well as the owner. Mr. Cunningham produced the accounts of his predecessors from 1667, thus carrying back evidence of the fact of payment for 108 years. Mr. Tillett remarked that these entries afforded no proof that the payment was any other than a voluntary one; and upon an examination of the books, he discovered two papers, one a letter written by T. Tanner, a commissary at Norwich, to his brother

John, vicar of Lowestoff. This letter related to a dispute about the tithe of fish, which arose in 1709, and stated that the case must be tried under the provisions of an act of the second of Edward VI., which requires proof that the custom existed forty years before the date of that act (i.e. in 1509.) This Mr. Tillett had insisted upon at the previous hearing. The other paper was entitled, “Thoughts on the Tytle of Fish at Lowestoft,” having special reference to the mackerel fishing. This old document positively stated that the vicar “accepted what the merchants were willing to give.” Mr. Cunningham then read a paper purporting to be a copy of a document in the Rolls Court; but this was not received as evidence because it had not been authenticated. This paper declared that “twenty years before the ninth of Elizabeth,” there was a tithe of fish called “Christ’s dole.” On this Mr. Tillett remarked, that as the document was “upon the decay of the vicarage,” the language used was a fair presumption that, at the date of the document, there was no such custom. This ended the vicar’s case. Mr. Tillett contended that the claim had not been substantiated, and then pressed some technical objections, one of which was to the information, which declared that these tithes were “arising in the parish of Lowestoff,” whereas they clearly arose in the sea, which was not in the parish of Lowestoff. The magistrates overruled the objection, and thought that sufficient evidence had been already given to prove the legality of the custom, and therefore ordered payment.

A great meeting of the League
was held at the Town Hall of Manchester, for the purpose of advancing the resolution of the London Council of the League to raise a fund of 250,000£. for the advancement of the designs of the Association. The zeal of the members having been increased to enthusiasm by the political circumstances of the times, and the apparent near advent of the great object for which the League had been formed, the members came forward with great liberality. When the subscription had advanced to 50,000£. Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting, and adverted to the large sums that had been subscribed on previous occasions, which, it appeared, amounted to no less a sum than 122,508£., he called upon the members not to hang back, when success appeared within reach; and expressed their determination to have "no conditions, no qualifications. Let this matter be settled fairly and justly, without terms or compromise, and the League is dissolved." The subscription in the room speedily rose to 62,000£., and the accounts subsequently sent in from different parts of the country afforded every prospect of the whole quarter of a million being actually realized. Of the enthusiasm prevailing among the members of the League, some idea may be formed, from the statement that among the subscriptions in the room upon this occasion, there were one of 1500£., twenty-two of 1000£. each, one of 700£., and eighteen of 500£. each.

BURSTING OF A TANK.—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.—A frightful disaster recently occurred on the premises of the Liverpool and Harrington Water Works, Rock Street, Liverpool, which resulted in the death of five persons, the injury of several others, and an immense destruction of property. The works are very extensive, comprising various buildings necessary for carrying on the operations of the company, and on the west side was a large iron tank, capable of holding about 250,000 gallons of water, which had been constructed for the Water Works Company, by the proprietors of the Hawarden Foundry in Wales, and had only been finished a few days. For the purpose of filling this tank for the first time the engine belonging to the company was set to work, and in the course of the morning had filled it about two-thirds, when the pressure of the water proved too great for the strength of the sides of the tank, which gave way, and the whole mass of water rushed forth, destroying every thing in its progress; several small houses adjoining the works were thrown down, walls laid flat, and a large area covered with wreck. The water, of course, speedily filled all the cellars and low rooms, destroying all the property therein. Human beings could offer no resistance to the flood, and several persons were swept away, and either drowned or otherwise injured. It has been ascertained that five persons were drowned, or killed by the falling ruins; and eight others were taken to the hospitals maimed or severely injured. The tank was seventy-five feet in length, fifteen in width, and twenty in depth. It was an oblong square box of cast iron, screwed together in plates or castings of from an inch and a half thick at the bottom of the sides to an inch at the top. Along and across the interior there were round tension rods of malleable iron secured to the sides. There was no wall,
work or buttress whatever outside, and no partitions or bulkheads inside, to divide the great area into compartments. The pressure of the fluid in such a vessel would be very great, and the rods appear to have been perfectly inadequate to the retention required. Indeed, compared with the size of the tank, they appeared mere pieces of wire, and before the vessel was filled snapped at the screw-ends, leaving the cast iron sides to be broken up by the pressure of the water. Both sides gave way before the tank was filled; and as it was scarcely two-thirds full before it burst, it is evident that the work was too weak for its purpose.

24. Accident on the Norwich Railway.—A fatal accident occurred on the Norwich Railway at mid-day. A train, consisting of an engine and tender, two luggage waggons, and seven carriages, left Norwich for London at half-past eleven o'clock. About an hour after, when near Thetford, the engine plunged off the rails, broke away from the tender, and rolled down an embankment. The engine-driver was killed instantaneously; the stoker leaped out of the tender, and the carriages ran over him, inflicting such injuries that he died in a few hours. When the engine broke away, the tender was forced across the rails, stopping the progress of the carriages, with a fearful shock, the luggage waggons being dashed to pieces: had the coupling chain of the engine not snapped, the loss of life might have been very great, for the carriages would have been drawn over the embankment into a dyke or river beneath, as it was, none of the passengers were injured. A coroner's inquest was held upon the bodies of the deceased, and an investigation was made into the cause of the accident; nothing, however, could be adduced as the proximate cause of the catastrophe, which probably originated in the extreme speed at which the train was then travelling; a mile had been traversed in fifty-seven seconds.

Heavy Gales.—A series of heavy gales from the north-west and north-east have prevailed for the last ten days, causing a great number of shipwrecks, and the loss of many lives. At Bideford, two vessels were lost with their crews, and a larger bark wrecked, crew saved. In Cardigan Bay, the fragments of a vessel of 600 tons came ashore on St. Mumbles Head, of which the crew, supposed forty persons, perished; and other vessels. In Cargoe Bay, a bark of 400 tons, the Frankland, from Bahia, was totally wrecked within a few miles of her destination, crew saved; value of ship and cargo 20,000l. At the Nore, an Indiaman, the Woodman, valued at 30,000l., was lost on the Kentish Knock, crew saved; likewise two steam vessels, the Tom Bowling and a Havre boat.

On the 26th a Dutch Indiaman, on her voyage from Batavia to Amsterdam, was wrecked off Pevensey Head, shortly after midnight. Eighteen of the crew got on shore in a boat; but the remainder, the captain, the mate, and some thirteen or fourteen of the men, were exposed to the greatest sufferings during the night, and were not rescued till mid-day on Sunday; on that day, the Eastbourne lifeboat took them all off, except one poor fellow who was lashed to the rigging, and apparently dead.

28. A Railway Projector.—Benjamin Brown, who described
himself as a railway projector, was placed at the bar of the Lambeth police office, on a charge of defrauding Mr. Charles Jacobs out of 48l. in cash, and a promissory note for 50l., under the following circumstances, very illustrative of the prevailing mania of the day.

Mr. Jacobs, who it appeared had been a draper in the Isle of Wight, deposed that, about the 24th or 26th of November last, he caused an advertisement to be inserted in *The Times*, of which the following is a copy:

"Douceur of 50l. will be given to any lady or gentleman who can procure for the advertiser a permanent situation, mercantile or railway (legally saleable). Address, post paid, to A. B., post office, East Cowes, Isle of Wight."

This was answered by the prisoner, who stated himself to be the projector of the Prince of Wales' Oxford and London, and London and Windsor Railways. Upon the prisoner’s representations, the prosecutor paid him down 50l. cash, and gave him a bill for 50l., and the prisoner wrote out an agreement, of which the following is a literal copy:

"December Eleventh, 1845.

"To Mr. Charles Jacobs, of East Cowes, Isle of White. You are engaged at a salary of £75 per ann. from the 13 decb. 1845, of a raising salary annuity of £10 till it becomes £180 per ann. Ordered by me, Benjamin Brown, of London, being the projector of the Prince of Wales, Oxford, and London, also London and Windsor, which I do hereby Otherwise the Secretary of the same to be paid into your hands monthly, and also I hold myself responsible to see the same discharged upon your paying me the bonus of £50 down, and to give me a bill of £50 at 18 months date from this day, the 11th of Decr., 1845, and the said Benjamin Brown is to give me, the said Charles Jacobs, a bill of 90l. 10s. to hold as a security.

"Benjamin Brown.

"Received 50l. in gold."

Witness upon this agreement and understanding, paid over to the prisoner 50l. in cash, and his acceptance for 50l. more at three months. The prisoner on receiving the money, remarked that he might require an advance of salary, and on his replying he did, he handed him back 5l., and placed in his hands with the agreement a bill of exchange, of which the following is a copy:

"£95 10s. London, October 24th, 1845.

"Four months after date pay to my order the sum of ninety-five pounds ten shillings for value received.

"Benjamin Brown.

"To Mr. William Mead, Northampton Street, Mile End.

"Accepted, payable 43, Moorgate Street, City of London.

"William Mead."

No employment however was given to the prosecutor, on the excuse that the companies were not yet provided with offices. The bill turned out to be mere waste paper, and the prisoner, who was shown to be a mere railway "stag," (a term of these days,) was given into custody. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said his name was Benjamin Brown, and that he was in the service of Mr. Agula, who had formerly been a Spanish merchant, but was now a civil engineer and projector of railways. His offices were at 94, Cheapside, 4, Charlotte Street, Mansion House Street, and 43, Moorgate Street, the latter being the prin..."
principal office; and he was employed to carry messages to and from the directors. By business he was a carpenter and builder, but had not done any thing at his trade for some time. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Suicide of Colonel Gurwood.—On Monday morning, Mr. Gell, one of the coroners for East Sussex, held an inquest on the body of Colonel John Gurwood, on the unattached list, who, after a short sojourn at Brighton, first at the residence of Sir Henry Webster, in Brunswick Square, and afterwards at lodgings, which he had taken for his family at 120, King's Road, terminated his earthly existence on Saturday, by cutting his throat. The deceased was greatly distinguished in the Peninsula, was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, afterwards private secretary to the Duke of Wellington, and he has lately completed a task on which he had been for many years engaged, as editor of the Wellington Despatches. He wore the Waterloo medal, and another decoration; and filled the office of Deputy Constable of the Tower of London.

Sarah, wife of George Collins, a lodging-house keeper, of 120, King's Road, deposed that last Tuesday morning Colonel and Mrs. Gurwood, and their three daughters, came there to reside. They brought no servants, and in consequence witness waited on them. Last Saturday they took lunch at one o'clock; soon afterwards she went up to clear away, when she saw Mrs. Gurwood dressed as if she were going out for a walk. At a quarter past two o'clock a boy brought a newspaper, as usual, and witness carried it up into the drawing-room. She coughed at the door, and no notice being taken, she went in and stirred the fire, and was then going down stairs, when, as she glanced her eye towards the dressing-room, she thought she saw the Colonel's legs lying on the floor. In consequence of the high wind, the deceased and his wife had slept in this room during the last night or two. Soon afterwards, while at work in the kitchen, she mentioned what she thought she had seen to her husband. It then occurred to her that she might have been mistaken, as she now thought it very strange for a gentleman to be stretched along the floor. She accordingly went up, and no notice being taken when she coughed at the door, she went in and stirred the fire. She then pulled the door of the dressing room open, and saw the deceased on the floor in a pool of blood, arising, as she supposed, from his having broken a blood vessel. She had previously arranged with her husband that if everything was not right she would ring the bell. Accordingly she rang, and her husband came up, and immediately ran out for Mr. Furner, a surgeon, who immediately returned with her husband.

Mr. E. J. Furner, the surgeon, residing in the King's Road, deposed to finding at the house of the last witness, a gentleman who he was afterwards informed was deceased, Colonel Gurwood. He was lying on the floor of the dressing-room in a pool of blood. Witness raised him, and found a razor tightly grasped in his right hand, and a wound on the left side of his throat, four inches long, and from an inch to an inch and half in depth.
Coroner.—In your opinion did that wound cause death.—Yes.

Have you any doubt of it?—No; and I think that the death must have been instantaneous.

Sir Henry Webster was the next witness.—He stated that he is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and resided at 44, Brunswick Square, Brighton. He had known the deceased for nearly thirty years. About a month ago he heard from the medical attendant of deceased that he was ill, and he with the sanction of the medical man suggested that the Colonel should come down to Brighton, and stay at his house as long as he liked. Deceased came accordingly, and remained with him a few days, when (being joined by his wife and three daughters) he took a lodging in the King's Road. While deceased was at witness's house, witness and his family endeavoured to divert the Colonel's mind as much as possible by lively conversation, and by getting him to walk as much as convenient.

Coroner.—Did you form any opinion as to the state of Colonel Gurwood's mind?

Sir H. Webster.—I judged from his general conversation, including politics, that he was in a desponding way.

Did you know any cause for it? I have no doubt that it was caused by the relaxation of the nervous system, in consequence of his great work, The Wellington Despatches, being concluded.

How long had you noticed an alteration?—As long ago as a month.

Dr. George Hall, of Old Steyne, deposed that he was called in some time ago to attend the deceased. He prescribed for him, and the deceased rallied. Since that he had again fallen into a very desponding low way, and witness treated him accordingly, and had great hopes that he would get better. His despondency, however, had again returned.

Do you believe that such despondency was sufficient to cause temporary insanity?—I do.

After a brief summing up from the coroner, the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased destroyed himself while in a state of temporary insanity, caused by mental relaxation."
APPENDIX to CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Meeting of Parliament, Feb. 4th, 1845.

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
Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart.
Earl of Aberdeen
Earl of Stanley
Earl of Ripon
Right Hon. Sidney Herbert
Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset
Earl of Lincoln
Right Hon. Henry Goulburn
Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.

Not of the Cabinet.

Earl of Lonsdale Postmaster-General.
Earl of Dalhousie President of the Board of Trade.
Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart. Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint.
Right Hon. Sir George Murray Master-General of the Ordnance.
Sir Frederick Thesiger Solicitor-General.
IRELAND.

Lord Heytesbury .......... Lord Lieutenant.
Right Hon. Sir Thomas Francis. Chief Secretary.
Fremantle. 
Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith. Attorney-General.
Richard Wilson Greene Solicitor-General.

SCOTLAND.

Duncan McNeil, 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 1845

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Sheriff Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedfordshire</td>
<td>William Bartholomew Higgins, Esq., of Turvey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkshire</td>
<td>John Bligh Monch, Esq., of Coley Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucks</td>
<td>Edmund Frs. Dayrell, Esq., of Lillingstone Dayrell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge and Huntingdon</td>
<td>John Bonfoy Rooper, Esq., of Abbott's Ripton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire</td>
<td>Sir Will. T. Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart., of Hooton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>Francis Rodd, Esq., of Trebartha Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Timothy Fetherstonhough, Esq., of the College, Kirkoswald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire</td>
<td>Thomas Pares, Esq., of Hopwell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonshire</td>
<td>Edward Simeoe Drew, Esq., of the Grange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsetshire</td>
<td>Edward Balston, Esq., of Corfe Hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>John Will. Williamson, Esq., of Wickham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>George Round, Esq., of Colechester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucestershire</td>
<td>Edmund Hopkinson, Esq., of Hedgworth House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herefordshire</td>
<td>James King King, Esq., of Staunton Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertfordshire</td>
<td>Sir Henry Meux, Bart., of Theobald's Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>Sir Moses Montefiore, Knight, of East Cliff, St. Lawrence, Thanet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Hornby Castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicestershire</td>
<td>William Corbett Smith, Esq., of Bitteswell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire</td>
<td>Thomas Coltman, Esq., of Hagnaby Priory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouthshire</td>
<td>William Phillips, Esq., of Whitson House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>Theophilus Russell Buckworth, Esq., of Cockley Cley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northamptonshire</td>
<td>The Hon. Richard Watson, of Rockingham Castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland</td>
<td>Ralph Carr, Esq., of Hedgley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottinghamshire</td>
<td>William Hodgson Barrow, Esq., of Southwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfordshire</td>
<td>John Sidney North, Esq., of Wroxton Abbey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutlandshire</td>
<td>Henry Bennett Pierrepont, Esq., of Ryhall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shropshire</td>
<td>St. John Chiverton Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somersetshire</td>
<td>John Lee Lee, Esq., of Dillington House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southampton</td>
<td>Sir Richard Goden Simson, Bart., of Swainstone, Isle of Wight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffordshire</td>
<td>Charles Smith Foster, Esq., of Hampstead Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>Henry Wilson Esq., of Stolangtoft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td>Richard Fuller, Esq., of the Rookery, Dorking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>James Baril Daubuz, Esq., of Ollington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
<td>James Robert West, Esq., of Alscoete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmoreland</td>
<td>Earl of Thanet, Hereditary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>Wade Browne, Esq., of Monkton Farleigh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcestershire</td>
<td>Thomas Sineox Lea, Esq., of Astley Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td>Sir William Bryan Cooke, Bart., of Wheatley.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

WALES.

Anglesey . . . . Robert Jones Hughes, esq., of Plas Llangoed.
Breconshire . . . . William Williams, esq., of Aberpergwon.
Cardiganshire . . . . John Lloyd Davies, esq., of Alityrudy.
Carmarthenshire . . . . David Jones, esq., of Glanbrane Park, Llandovery.
Flintshire . . . . Ralph Richardson, esq., of Greenfield Hall.
Radnorshire . . . . James Davies, esq., of Colva.

IRELAND.

Antrim . . . . John White, esq., of Whitehall, Broughshane.
Armagh . . . . Thomas Morris Jones, esq., of Jonesborough.
Cavan . . . . Anthony O'Reilly, esq., of Baltrnasla, Oldcastle.
Clare . . . . H. Palliser Hickman, esq., of Fenloe, Newmarketon, Fergus.
Donegal . . . . Lord George A. Hill, of Ballygar, Ramelton.
Down . . . . Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Rosemount, Grey Abbey.
Fermanagh . . . . William Archdall, esq., of Dromard, Enniskillen.
Galway . . . . Dennis Kirwan, esq., of Castlehacket, Tuam.
Kerry . . . . Christopher Galwey, esq., of Killarney.
Kildare . . . . Lord W. Fitzgerald, of Carton, Maynooth.
King's County . . . . Richard Warburton, esq., of Garryhineh, Portarlington.
Leitrim . . . . Edward King Tenisson, esq., of Kilronan Castle, Keade.
Limerick . . . . Edward Crips Villiers, esq., of Kilpeacon, Limerick.
Londonderry . . . . Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, bart., of Downhill, Coleraine.
Longford . . . . George Lefroy, esq., of Carrickglass, Longford.
Louth . . . . Frederick J. Foster, esq., of Castle Ring, Ardee.
Meath . . . . Lord Killeen, of Killeen Castle, Dunboyne.
Monaghan . . . . Andie Allen Murray, esq., of Lough Owna, Clones.
Queen's County . . . . Horace Roehfort, esq., of Crogrenan, Carlow.
Roscommon . . . . Garrett O'Moore, esq., of Cloghan Castle, Banagher.
Sligo . . . . Philip Percieval, esq., of Temple House, Ballymote.
Tyrone . . . . William D'Arey, esq., of Neairn Castle, Lowtherstown.
Wexford . . . . Patrick W. Redmond, esq., of Newtown, Wexford.
BIRTHS.

1845.

JANUARY.

3. At the Rectory, Great Ponton, the lady of the Rev. Brownlow Petchett, a son.
4. At Aseoq Lodge, Bute, Lady Keith Murray, of Ochtertyre, a son.
7. At the Rectory, Shawell, Leicestershire, the lady of the Rev. Edward Elmhirst, a son.
— On board the ship Templar, on her passage from Sidney, the Countess of Limerick, a son.
8. In Berkeley-square, the Countess of Aboyne, a daughter.
10. At Hollingbourne, near Maidstone, the lady of Charles Duppa, esq., a daughter.
11. In Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Capel, a son.
— At Low Lynn, Northumberland, the lady of Henry Gregson, esq., a son.
13. At Cambridge House, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, a prince, who survived his birth a few minutes only.
— At Moreton Rectory, Essex, the lady of the Rev. Robert Beauchamp Tower, a son.
14. The Countess of Shelburne, a son.
— At Pull Court, Worcestershire, the lady of William Dowdeswell, esq., M.P., a son.
— In Portland-place, the lady of Henry Davidson, esq., a daughter.
15. At Hampton Court, Herefordshire, the lady of John Arkwright, esq., a daughter.
— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, a daughter.
16. At Langford-grove, Essex, Lady Raleigh, a daughter.
— At Kingscote, the lady of Colonel Kingscote, a son.
— In Hyde Park-square, Mrs. Paseoe St. Leger Grenfell, a daughter.
17. At the Vicarage, Lutton, the lady of the Rev. Hyde W. Beadon, a son.
18. At Porchester-place, the lady of Captain J. Codrington, Royal Engineers, a son.
— At Downham, the lady of the Rev. S. Houghton Sherard, a son.
19. At Roebrick Hall, Nenagh, the lady of Captain George Daniell, R.N., daughter of the Master of the Rolls for Ireland, a son and heir.
20. At Roehampton, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville, a son.
— At Hamington Hall, Wilts, the lady of Colonel Henry Freke, C.B., a daughter.
— At Saleby Grange, near Alford, the lady of J. S. Lister, esq., a son.
— At Torquay, Mrs. Brodie, of Brodie, a son.
21. At Ickworth Old Hall, Suffolk, Lady Arthur Harvey, a daughter.
22. At Colchester, the lady of the Rev. J. T. Round, a son.
23. In Gordon-square, the lady of John Romilly, esq., a son.
25. In St. George's-place, Lady Ernest Bruce, a son.
— At Cossington, Somerset, Mrs. Sutherland Greeme, a son.
— In Portland-place, the lady of Mons. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, a son.
26. At Talford House, Farnham, the lady of Major Edward Francklin, a son.
— In Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, a son.
27. At Woodcote, Lady Louisa Cotes, a daughter.
29. At Bodhydden, county of Flint, the lady of the Hon. R. T. Rowley, a daughter.
30. At Hull, Yorkshire, the lady of Captain Frederic Cleveland, Royal Artillery, a son.
— The Countess of Clarendon, a son.
— At Darting, county of Monaghan, Lady Cremorne, a son.
— At Glazenwood House, Essex, the lady of Sir John Wood Page, Bart., a daughter.
— The lady of William Orde Powlett, esq., of Bolton Hall, a son and heir.
— At Welford Park, the wife of Charles Eyre, esq., a daughter.
31. At Wallaston House, Dorchester, the lady of Arthur H. Dyke Acland, esq., a son.
— In Hanover-street, the lady of E. D. Thomas, esq., of Welfield House, Radnorshire, a son.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Bitteswell Hall, Lutterworth, the Hon. Mrs. Corbet Smith, of a son and heir.
2. In Lanester-place, Savoy, the lady of C. Eastland Michele, esq., a son.
3. In Belgrave-square, the Viscountess Newport, a son.
   — At the Rectory House, Thurrock, the lady of the Rev. Edward Bowby, twin sons.
5. At Galleon Priory, Lady Armstrong, a son.
7. In Belgrave-square, the Duchess of Montrose, a son and heir.
   — At Stradsett Hall, the lady of William Bagge, esq., M.P., a daughter.
8. In Upper Berkeley-street, the lady of Captain George J. Johnson, Coldstream Guards, a son.
   — At Hackthorn, Lincolnshire, the seat of Colonel Craefott, the lady of W. Craefott, esq., a son and heir.
10. At East Ham, Mrs. Joseph Fry, a daughter.
   — In Curzon-street, May Fair, Viscountess Jocelyn, of a daughter.
11. In Camden-street, Camden Town, the lady of Professor De Morgan, of a daughter.
   — At Winterbourn Basset, Wilts, the lady of F. B. Gritten, esq., Royal Marines, a son.
12. At Morristown Lattin, county of Kildare, the lady of George P. L. Mansfield, esq., a son and heir.
   — At Harwood House, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Carwithen, Rector of Chalcombe, Devon, a daughter.
13. In Eaton-place, the lady of Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., M.P., a son.
   — In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of J. W. Hogg, esq., M.P., a son.
14. At Dinton, Mrs. Wyndham, a son.
   — At Dalton, near Ulverstone, the lady of the Rev. John Baldwin, of a son.
15. At Bona Vista, in the Cape Verde Islands, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Macaulay, a son.
17. At Phillimore Terrace, Kensington, Mrs. Weir, a daughter.
18. At the East India College, the wife of the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.A., a daughter.
   — The Queen of Portugal, a princess.
20. In Grosvenor crescent, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, a daughter.
22. At Kilmore, near Monaghan, the lady of Captain Herbert Schomberg, R.N., a son.
   — At Windlestone, Durham, Lady Eden, a daughter.
23. At Ashbourn, Derbyshire, the lady of H. T. Powell, esq., of Brandelsholme Hall, Lancashire, a son.
24. In Portman-square, Lady Bellingham, a daughter.
   — In Arlington-street, the Lady Mary Stephenson, a daughter.
   — At Little Ormesby, Lady Laeon, a son.
   — At Bournemouth, Hampshire, the lady of Captain Popham, R.N., a son.
25. At Shirfield Rectory, near Romsey, Hants, the lady of the Rev. W. R. Tomlinson, a son.
   — At Cluny Castle, the lady of Cluny Macpherson, a daughter.
   — At Sidney-place, Cork, the lady of Richard O'Donovan, esq., of Drombore Cottage, county of Cork, a son and heir.
   — At Coley Park, the lady of J. Bligh Monek, esq., a son.
26. At Gayton Hall, Ross, Herefordshire, the Hon. Mrs. G. H. Holland, a daughter.
   — At Kingshill, the lady of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq., a daughter.
   — In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the lady of Sir W. St. Lawrence Clarke, Bart., a son.
27. At Hatherop Rectory, the lady Georgiana Bourke, a daughter.
   — At Stoke Hamond, Buckinghamshire, the Lady Julia Bouwens, a daughter.
28. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Ralph A. Anstruther, Bart., a daughter.

MARCH.

2. In Lower Seymour-street, the lady of Gordon Gyll, esq., a son.
3. At Florence, the Hon. Mrs. Ross, a daughter.
   — In Wilton-crescent, the lady of J. Talbot Clifton, esq., M.P., a son and heir.
5. At Southwark-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. H. Manners Sutton, a son.
   — At Carlton Cottage, near Blandford, Dorset, the lady of T. Horlock Bastard, jun., esq., a daughter.
6. At Guernsey, the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez, a son.
   — Mrs. W. Laird, Birkenhead, of a son.
9. At Witherby House, near Atherstone, Leicestershire, the lady of T. Denton, esq., a son.
10. At Clifton, the lady of Edward Adams, esq., of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire, a son.
   — At Wellington, New Zealand, the lady of the Hon. Henry Petre, a son.
BIRTHS.

11. In Park-place, the Hon. Mrs. Seton, a son.
   — At their seat, Trelaske, Cornwall, the lady of Edward Archer, esq., a son.
   — At St. Petersburg, the Grand Duchess of Russia, lady of the heir apparent to the throne, a prince, who has received the name of Alexander.
13. At Brighton, the lady of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart., a son.
14. The Marchioness of Douglases and Clydesdale, (Princess Mary of Baden,) a son and heir.
   — At Devonport, the lady of W. Faber, esq., (late of the 14th Light Dragoons,) a son and heir.
15. At Tartaraghan Rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements, a daughter.
   — At Dresden, the princess Amelia Augusta, consort of His Royal Highness Prince Johan of Saxony, a prince.
17. At Rome, the Princess Doria Pamphilii (daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury), a son.
21. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Primrose, a daughter.
   — In Cumberland-place, Regent's Park, the Hon. Lady Butler, a son and heir.
   — At Red Hall, county of Antrim, the lady of D. S. Ker, esq., M.P., a daughter.
   — At Dover, Mrs. Home Gordon, a son and heir.
22. At Crowe Hall, near Downham Market, Norfolk, the lady of J. R. Fryer, esq., a daughter.
   — At Chicksands Priory, Lady Elizabeth Osborne, a son.
24. In Sloane-street, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Tronson, (late Prince Albert's Light Infantry,) a son.
25. In Portman-square, Viscountess Campden, a daughter.
   — At Bear Wood, the lady of John Walter, junior, esq., a son.
26. At Wilton-crescent, the lady Margaret Marsham, a son.
27. At the Rectory, Shipton Beauchamp, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. J. Stratton Coles, a son.
   — In Conduit-street, Lady Mary Parker, a son.
30. At Little Oakley Rectory, Essex, the lady of the Rev. George Burmester, a daughter.
31. At Monkton Farleigh, the wife of Wade Brown, esq., High Sheriff of Wilts, a son.
   — In Queen Anne-street, the lady of Major J. A. Moore, a daughter.

APRIL.
2. At Eaton-place, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir T. F., Fremantle, Bart., a son.
3. At Pau, the lady of the Hon. B. Carey, a son.
5. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir David Dundas, Bart., at Beechwood, a son.
   — At Cold Rogers Rectory, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev. Henry B. Forster, a daughter.
6. At Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Clinton, a son.
   — At the School House, Shrewsbury, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, a son.
7. At Belmont, Hants, the lady of Captain Sir James Stirling, R.N., a daughter.
   — In Eaton-place, the lady of John J. Pakington, esq., M.P., a daughter, since dead.
8. At the Bishop of Hereford's, Hill-street, the Hon. Mrs. Musgrave, a son, still born.
9. At Newtown House, the lady of G. S. Welby, esq., M.P., a son.
10. At Baldoon, Wigtownshire, Mrs. James Caird, a daughter.
11. At the Nash, near Worcester, the lady of Richard Temple, esq., a daughter.
12. Lady Mordaunt, a son.
13. In Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, the lady of Judge Downie, of Demerara, a son.
15. At Bolton Lodge, Tadcaster, the lady of Colonel G. H. Thompson, a son and heir.
   — At Frittenden Rectory, Lady Harriett Moore, a daughter.
   — At Ditchley, the Duchess of Calabretto, a son.
19. At Southtown House, Devon, Lady Mary Haworth, a son.
   — At Shinfield House, Berks, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, a son.
   — The lady of the Hon. John Jocelyn, a son.
   — At Moor-hill, Harewood, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lascelles, a daughter.
20. At Perey's Cross, Fulham, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a son.
BIRTHS.

21. At High Leigh, Cheshire, the lady of Egerton Leigh, jun., esq., a son.
   — At Seerole, Bengal, the lady of the Rev. Principal Wallis, of the Hon. Company's Sanscrit and English Colleges, Benares, a son.
   — At Fetcham Park, Surrey, the lady of G. B. Hankey, esq., a son.
   — At Cullen, county of Louth, the lady of William Rathbone Supple, esq., a son and heir.
   — At Garrywilliam, Kilpatrick, the lady of the Rev. Frederick Thompson, a son and heir.
23. At Longford Castle, Viscountess Folkestone, a son.
   — At Gibraltar, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, commanding the Royal Regiment, a daughter.
   — In Bolton-row, Lady Louisa Alexander, a daughter.
   — At Rome, Her Excellency the Duchess Sforza Cesarini, a son.
24. Lady Charlotte Chetwynd, a daughter.
   — At Loughton Rectory, Bucks, the lady of the Rev. John Athawes, a son.
26. At Dorfold Hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Wilbraham Tollemache, a daughter.
27. In Guernsey, Mrs. Graeme, of Garvock and Kippen, county of Perth, a daughter.
29. Mrs. Oliver St. John, a daughter.

MAY.

6. At Shirley House, Hants, the lady of G. P. Leyeester, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.
7. In Abercomby-place, Edinburgh, Lady Dalrymple Ferguson, a daughter.
10. At Lea Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of Charles Anderson, esq., a son.
   — At the Parsonage, the lady of the Rev. Thomas James Rowsell, M.A., incumbent of St. Peter's, Stepney, a daughter.
11. In Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. John Plunket, twin sons.
13. At Weldon Rectory, the Lady Louisa Finch Hatton, a daughter.
   — At Sydney, New South Wales, the lady of William Montague Manning, esq., Solicitor-General, a daughter.
14. At Gibraltar, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Louis, second in command of the Royal Artillery in that fortress, a daughter.
16. At Howbury Hall, Beds, Mrs. R. Henley Payne, a son.
18. At Bryngwyn Rectory, the lady of Archdeacon Crawley, a daughter.
19. In Sussex-square, the Hon. Mrs. John Gellibrand Hubbard, a daughter.
   — At Longford-terrace, Monkstown, the Viscountess Bangor, a daughter.
20. In South Audley-street, the Lady Dinorben, a daughter.
21. At Amble, the lady of George Partridge, esq., a son and heir.
22. In Belgrave-street, the Countess of Pomfret, a son.
   — In Eaton-place, the Lady Emma Vesey, a daughter.
   — In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Ramsden, a son.
24. In Norfolk-street, the lady of Octavius Ommannay, esq., a daughter.
25. At Florence, the lady of George Vivian, esq., a son and heir.
26. In Eaton-place, Viscountess Emily, a daughter.
   — At Chilmark Rectory, near Salisbury, the lady of the Rev. Charles Tower, a daughter.
29. At Rouen, the lady of the Rev. H. Hutchinson Swinney, of Impington Hall, Cambridgeshire, a son.
   — At Bosworth Park, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir Wolstan Dixie, a daughter.
30. At Gadebridge, Herts, the lady of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Barta, a son.
   — In Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Charles St. Clair, a son.
   — At Naples, Lady Parish, a daughter.

JUNE.

1. At Hitchin Priory, Mrs. Delme Radcliffe, a son.
   — At Horwell House, near Kingsbridge, Devon, the lady of W. Roope Ilbert, esq., a son.
3. At Weybridge, the lady of Captain Lushington, R.N., a daughter.
   — At Ombersley, Worcestershire, the Hon. Mrs. William Chetwynd Talbot, a son.
   — In Dover-street, the Countess of Mulgrave, a daughter.
   — At Callender House, Stirlingshire, the Right Hon. Lady Louisa A. Forbes, a daughter.
   — At Romford Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Grant, a son.
8. At Ingouville, Havre, in France, the lady of the Rev. William Gurdon Moore, Vicar of Aslackby, Lincolnshire, a daughter.

9. In Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, the Lady Louisa Tenison, a daughter.

10. At Old Ford, the lady of Thomas Wickstead, esq., a daughter.

11. In Eaton-square, the lady of Major Edward Bagot, late 60th Rifles, a son and heir.


13. At Wimbledon, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, a daughter.

14. In Eaton-place, the Countess of Effingham, a son.

15. At Cranford, Lady Robinson, a daughter, since dead.


17. In Clarges-street, Mayfair, the lady of William Frederick Farrer, esq., of Brafield, Bucks, a son and heir.

18. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of the Hon. Wellington Stapleton Cotton, a son and heir.

19. At Lyston Hall, Essex, the lady of John White Cater, esq., a son.

20. At Summertown, Guernsey, the lady of the Rev. William Frederick Farrer, esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, a son.

21. At Summerland, Guernsey, the Hon. Mrs. Evans, a son and heir.

22. At St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, the lady of Captain Daly, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, a son.

23. At Montreal, Canada, the lady of Captain Brownrigg, Military Secretary to the Right Hon. Governor-General, a son.

24. At Brompton, the lady of Captain George Warren, a daughter.

25. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of George Milward, esq., of Oakfield Lodge, Sussex, a daughter.

26. At Madras, the lady of Captain Frederick, C. Vardon, of the Artillery, a son.

27. At Kirkwall, Orkney, the lady of the Rev. G. S. Ebsworth, Vicar of Ilkeston, a son.

28. At Bedfont-square, the lady of Mr. Sorjeant Bellasis, a daughter.

29. At Lambeth Palace, the lady of William Kingsmill, esq., a daughter.

30. At Castle Coole, the Countess of Belmore, a son.

31. At the Manor House, Lechlade, the lady of George Milward, esq., Barrister-at-law, a son.

JULY.

1. At Thurloe-square, Brompton, the lady of Captain George Warren, a daughter.

2. At Glenfeshie, Galloway, Royal Artillery, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Henry, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, a son.

3. At Sandwell, the Countess of Dartmouth, a son.

4. At St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, the lady of Captain Daly, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, a son.

5. At Montreal, Canada, the lady of Captain Brownrigg, Military Secretary to the Right Hon. Governor-General, a son.

6. At Hazelwood, the lady of William Constable Maxwell, esq., of Everingham Park, a daughter.

7. At Lingfield, Surrey, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, C.B., a daughter.

8. At Hambleden Rectory, Buckinghamshire, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Ridley, Rector of Hambleden, a daughter.


10. At Edinburgh, the lady of the Rev. D. Cunningham, a son.

11. At the Parsonage, Stornell, Staffordshire, the lady of the Rev. James Downes, a son.

12. At Dublin Castle, the lady Emily Seymour, a daughter.

13. At Tottenham, Lady Madden, a son.

14. At Muckross Abbey, Mrs. Herbert, a daughter.

15. In George-street, Hanover-square, the lady of George Wombwell, esq., a son.

16. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the lady of Captain H. Mont-
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

BIRTHS.

18. At Aspenden Rectory, Herts, the lady of Lieu¬enant-Colonel Baker, a son.
— At Pall Mall, the Countess of Dunmore, a daughter.
— At Boulge Hall, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev. Francis de Soyres, a daughter.
20. In Eaton-place, the lady of Henry Barkly, esq., M.P., a son.
— At Eastland Villa, the Hon. Mrs. Needham, a son.
21. At Heanton Satchville, Devon, the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, a daughter.
22. At Neemuch, the lady of Captain W. H. Richards, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General, a son and heir.
23. At Compton House, Dorset, the lady of John Goodden, esq., a son and heir.
25. At Shelbourne Hotel, Stephen's Green, Dublin, the Viscountess Massareene and Ferrard, a son.
— In Dublin, the lady of Major Cottingham, a daughter.
26. At Castle Ashby, Lady William Compton, a daughter.
27. At Derwent Bank, near Derby, the lady of Edward Stratte, esq., M.P., a daughter.
28. At Whitehall, the Right Hon. the Lady Carington, a son.
30. In Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh, Lady Carmichael Anstruther, a son.
31. At Noseley Hall, the lady of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bart., a son.

AUGUST.

1. At Kinmaird House, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. H. Drummond, a son.
2. At Stafford House, the Duchess of Sutherland, a son.
— At Bloomsbury Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu Villiers, a son.
— In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Jervis, a son.
3. The lady of Captain R. M. Darnell, of Clifton Grove, near York, a son and heir.
5. On board the ship Alfred, on the passage to Cuttutta, the lady of Captain Deacon, 61st Regiment, a daughter.
6. At Sidney Lodge, Cambridge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Phelps, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, a daughter.
7. At Eyarow House, Denbighshire, the lady of Captain Lacon, R.N., a son.
9. At Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmund's, the Lady Katharine Jermyn, a daughter.
— At Blount's Court, Oxfordshire, the lady of Colonel Knollos, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son, which survived its birth but a few hours.
10. At Smedstätten, near Stockholm, the wife of George J. R. Gordon, esq., junior, of Ellon, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Stockholm, a daughter.
11. At Frankfort-sur-Maine, the Hon. Mrs. King, a son.
12. At Southampton, the lady of Captain W. Yolland, of the Royal Engineers, a daughter.
13. At Moffat House, the Hon. Mrs. William Hope Johnstone, a son.
14. At Sheringham Hall, Norfolk, the lady of H. R. Upcher, esq., a son.
— The lady of the Rev. Michael Gibbs, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street, a son.
15. In Curzon-street, the Lady Beaumont, a daughter.
— At Kingweston, the lady of F. H. Dickinson, esq., M.P., a daughter.
16. The Lady Alicia Conroy, a son.
— In Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Edgell, twins, a son and daughter.
— In Wilton-crescent, the lady of Thomas Milner Gibson, esq., M.P., a son.
— In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. H. Tufnel, a daughter.
19. In Tregoyd, Brecon, the Viscountess Hereford, a daughter.
22. In Eaton-place, the Viscountess Newry, a daughter.
23. At East Farleigh Vicarage, the
lady of the Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, a
dughter.
— At Wyndham-place, the lady of
Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington, of the
Scots Fusilier Guards, a daughter.
24. In Hyde Park-street, the lady of
G. H. Skelton, esq., a daughter.
26. At Kemp Town, Brighton, the
Lady Jane Knox, a daughter.
— At Plymstock, Devon, the lady of
Captain Kuper, R.N., C.B., a son.
27. In Cambridge-square, Hyde Park,
Lady Armytage, a son.
28. At the Grange, Hinxton, Mrs.
Charles Nash, a daughter.
— The lady of the Rev. William J.
Butler, Perpetual Curate of Wareside,
Herts, a daughter.
29. At Wimpole Rectory, the Hon.
Mrs. Yorke, a son.
30. At Foxley House, Lymm, Cheshire,
the lady of W. Brigham, esq., a
daughter.
— The lady of Henry Thompson, esq.,
of Moat Hall, York, a son.
— The lady of the Rev. Charles
Lacy, Reector of Allhallows, London
Wall, a daughter.
— At Rockingham Castle, the Hon.
Mrs. Watson, a daughter.
31. In Berkeley-square, Mrs. Humphray St. John Mildmay, a daughter.
— At Yew Tree, near Liverpool,
Lawrencina, the lady of Richard Potter,
esq., of Hamilton Terrace, St. John's
Wood, London, a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.
1. At Corsham-Court, Wiltshire, the
Hon. Mrs. Methuen, a son and heir.
2. At Sleningford Grange, the lady of
John Dalton, junior, esq., a daughter.
3. At Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire,
the lady of Sir Michael H. Hicks
Beach, Bart., a daughter.
— At Simla, Himalaya, the lady of Richard Potter,
esq., of Hamilton Terrace, St. John's
Wood, London, a daughter.
5. At Benares, the lady of Major
Carpenter, Political Agent to the Gov-
ernor-General of India, a daughter.
9. At Laira, near Plymouth, the lady of
Captain John Sibbald, R.N., a son
and heir.
— In Merrion-square, Dublin, the
lady of Robert Burrowes, esq., of Strad-
done House, county of Cavan, a son.
10. At Gibraltar, the lady of Joseph
London Busch, esq., and daughter of
Colonel Michell, R. A., C.B., a son.
11. At the English Parsonage, Amster-
dam, the lady of the Rev. William
Jamieson, British Chaplain, a son,
— At Aldenham Lodge, Herts, the
lady of the Rev. John Mason, a son.
— At the Castle, Parsonstown, Ire-
land, the Countess of Rosse, a daughter,
since dead.
12. At Swynerton Park, Stafford-
shire, the lady of the Hon. Richard
Cavendish, a daughter.
— At Southsea, the widow of the late
Captain Charles Paget, R. N., a son.
— At Chesterford Vicarage, Essex,
the Lady Harriet Hervey, a daughter.
14. At Newport, Isle of Wight, the
Lady Alexander Russell, a daughter,
still born.
— At Adrianople, the lady of William
Willshire, esq., Her Majesty's Consul, a
daughter.
15. At Stafford House, the lady
Blantyre, a daughter.
— At Brighton, the lady of Charles
Morgan, esq., M.P., a son.
19. At Leamington, the lady of
William Duckett, esq., of Russelstown
Park, county of Carlow, a son and heir.
20. At Baronald, the lady of Lieu-
tenant-Colonel Hall, a son.
— At Gray's Vicarage, Essex, the
lady of the Rev. Henry Selby Hole, a
daughter.
— At Northampton, the Lady Emily
Fitzhardinge Capel, a son.
21. In Stanley-place, Chester, the
lady of Captain T. L. Massie, R.N., a
son.
— At Edinburgh, the lady of the
Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P., a son.
23. In Upper Brook-street, the Hon.
Lady Brooke, a son.
— At Poona, the lady of Captain
Mayers, Her Majesty's 28th Regiment,
a daughter.
— At Nonsuch Park, Surrey, the
lady of W. F. Gamul Farmer, esq., a
daughter.
24. At Hampstead, the lady of Captain
Sir William Edward Parry, R. N., a son.
— At Winchester, the lady of Cap-
tain the Hon. Charles Grantham Scott,
a daughter.
— In Rutland-square, Dublin, the
lady of Dr. White, Inspector-General of
Prisons, &c., a daughter.
25. At Willey Rectory, Warwickshire,
the lady of the Rev. Frederick Morgan,
a son.
27. At Ashburnham House, Chelsea,
the Hon. Mrs. Leicester Stanhope, a son.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

BIRTHS.

In Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin, the Right Hon. Lady Adelaide Webber, a son.

29. At West Monckton, Somerset, Lady Ochterlony, a daughter.

— At Sharavogue, King's County, the Hon. Mrs. Westenra, a son, who survived his birth a short time.

— At Wellingborough, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Codrington, Coldstream Guards, a son.

OCTOBER.

1. At the Vicarage, Almonsbury, the Lady Emilie Gray, a daughter.

— At Ewell, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, Bart., a daughter still born.

2. At New Ormond-street, the lady of Henry Mills, esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, a son.

3. At Wimbledon Common, the lady of Major Oliphant, a son.

— At Bury Lodge, Hants., the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Butler, a son.

4. At Plasgwyn, Isle of Anglesey, the Lady Vivian, a daughter.

— At the Provost's Lodge, Eaton College, the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, a son.

6. At Broadstairs, Kent, the lady of Captain Peake, R.N., a son.

— At Wilderness-park, Kent, the Marchioness Camden, a daughter.

10. At Newhailes, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, a son.

11. In Hume-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. John de Montmorency, a son.

13. At St. John's Wood, the lady of Alfred Parker, esq., a daughter.

14. At Bath, the lady of Colonel Trafford, a son.

15. At Fodhamb Hall, Essex, the lady of Edward Jodrell, esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, a son.

— At Marlborough, the lady of the Rev. Matthew Wilkinson, Master of Marlborough College, a son.

— At Aberdeen, the lady of Professor Gray, of Marischal College, a son.

16. At Terlings-park, Herts, the lady of J. M. Hankin Turvin, esq., a daughter.

17. At Dennist Hill, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev. Henry Seudamore Burr, a son.

18. At Colombo, Ceylon, the lady of the Rev. J. D. Palm, a son.

— At Woolaston House, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, the lady of Major George Darby Griffith, a daughter.

19. In Manchester-square, the lady of Jules Benedict, esq., a daughter.

20. At Crogen House, Corwen, North Wales, the lady of the Hon. Humble Dudley Ward, a daughter.

— At Baddow Court, Essex, the lady of Hunter Rodwell, esq., a daughter.

— In Upper Harley-street, lady Agneta Bevan, a son.

— Lady Rivers, a son.

— At Rochester, the lady of Captain Mould, Royal Engineers, a daughter.

22. At the British Consulate, Freibizon, the lady of Francis Iliff Stevens, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, a son and heir.

23. At Westover, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, M.P., a son.

24. In Gloucester-square, Regent's Park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, a daughter.

— In Cavendish-road, West, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mitchell, a daughter.

26. At Tickhill, the lady of Lieutenant Hill, a daughter.

27. In Charges-street, the Lady Augustus Fitz-Clarence, a daughter.

— In Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the lady of Sir Beresford B. McMahon, Bart., a daughter.

— At Godshill, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Rev. W. L. Girarbot, a daughter.

28. At Hagley-park, Lady Lyttleton, a son.

— In Devonshire-terrace, Mrs. Charles Dickens, a son.

30. In Lowndes-square, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Baillie, a son.

— At Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, the Lady Huntingfield, a son.

Lately.

— At Callah, county Limerick, the Viscountess Guillamorc, a son.

— At Orchehill House, Bucks, Lady Charlotte Blount, a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

3. In Russell-square, the lady of John Tidd Pratt, esq., a daughter.

— At Lockington Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of J. B. Story, esq., a daughter.

4. At the house of her father, Sir Robert Graham, Bart., the lady of Major J. H. Simmonds, Bengal invalids, a son.
BIRTHS.

— In the Close, Exeter, the lady of the Rev. Chancellor Martin, a daughter.
6. In Eaton-sq., Lady Bruce Chichester, a daughter.
10. At Woodley’s Stillorgan, Dublin, the lady of Henry Sugden, esq., a daughter.
— The lady of the Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of Christ’s College, Cambridge, a daughter.
12. At Arniston House, the Lady Clementina Rait, a daughter.
14. At Paris, the lady of Newton Savill Scott, esq., Her Majesty’s Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Confederation, a son.
— At Summer Hill, Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a son.
15. At Avonhurst, Warwickshire, the Hon. Mrs. Woodmas, a son.
19. At Thicket Priory, Warwickshire, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Dunnington Jefferson, a son.
— At the Vicarage, Godaiming, the lady of the Rev. Edward J. Boyce, of Trinity College, Cambridge, a daughter.
— At Orwell Rectory, the lady of the Rev. W. Law, a daughter.
— At Boath House, Nairn, N.B., the lady of J. C. Freebairn, esq., a son.
20. At Florence, the lady of the Rev. George Robbins, M.A., British Chaplain, a daughter.
21. At Doshill Lodge, Fazeley, the lady of John S. R. Shuttleworth, esq., of Heathersage Hall, Derbyshire, a son.
22. At Earl’s Croome Court, Worcestershire, the Hon. Mrs. W. Coventry, a daughter.
— In Piccadilly, the lady of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, a son.
24. At Ucomb-place, Kent, the Lady Frances Fleteher, a son.
25. At Sussex House, Hammersmith, the lady of Dr. Forbes Winslow, a son.
27. At Bowood, Lady Louisa Howard, a son.
— At the Vicarage of Swaton, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. Henry Knapp, a son.
29. At Cove, the lady of Commander De Courcy, a son.
30. At the Vicarage, Guilden Morden, near Royston, Cambridgeshire, the lady of the Rev. Robert Merry, a son.
30. In Great King-street, Edinburgh, the lady of C. J. W. D. Dundas, esq., of Aston Hall, Hawarden, Flintshire.

DECEMBER.

1. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, the lady of Dr. Maclachlan, a son.
3. At Batheaston, the lady of Captain Sydney Dares, R.N., a son.
— In Fleet-street, the lady of Henry Ainslie Hoare, esq., a daughter.
4. In Grosvenor-place, the Lady Mahon, a son.
— In Brunswick-square, Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Headly, a son.
6. At the Vicarage, Wiekham Market, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev. Weeden Butler, twin daughters.
— At Lonsdale-square, Mrs. D. Bogue, a daughter.
8. At Cheltenham, the lady of Colonel Holbrow, a daughter.
10. At Bedegbury Park, the Lady Mildred Hope, a daughter.
11. At Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, a daughter.
— At Ford, Sussex, the lady of the Rev. William Edward Allfree, Rector of Southsease, a daughter.
14. At the Ranger’s Lodge, Wychwood Forest, Oxon, the lady of Charles Sidney Hawkins, esq., a son and heir.
17. At Brighton, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a son.
— At Wollaston House, Dorchester, the lady of Arthur H. Dyke Acland, esq., a daughter.
— At Heligan, the lady of J. S. Trelawny, esq., M.P., a daughter.
— At Corbalton Hall, county of Meath, the Hon. Mrs. Corbally, a daughter.
18. In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Cust, a daughter.
19. At Riccarton, the lady of W. Gibson Craig, esq., M.P., a daughter.
20. At Herring Court, Richmond, the lady of the Rev. W. Hawks, a daughter.
21. At Florence Court, the Countess of Emniskillen, a son.
22. In Whitehall-place, the Countess of Lincoln, a son.
23. At Collesbrooke-park, the lady of Herbert Langham, esq., a daughter.
25. At the Vicarage, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, the lady of the Rev. M.A. Gathereole, Vicar of Chatteris, a son.
25. At Walmer, the lady of Major Wade, C.B., 18th (Prince Albert’s) Light Infantry, a daughter.
26. At Clifton, the Lady Teignmouth, a daughter.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

MARRIAGES.

27. At Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of the Rev. William Lancelot Rolleston, a daughter.
   — In Portland-place, the Countess of March, a son and heir.
29. In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. W. Stenendall Bennett, a son.
30. At Clapham Common, the lady of John Humphery, esq., M.P., a son.

MARRIAGES.

1844.

October 8. At Government House, New Brunswick, Alfred Reade, esq., to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of His Excellency Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K.H.
December 2. At the Cape of Good Hope, Farquhard M. Campbell, esq., Captain of 4th Regiment, to Charlotte Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Major R. L. Dickson, 1st Life Guards.
7. At Agra, Hervey Harris Greathed, esq., Political Agent at Jodhpore, to Eliza Frances, daughter of T. J. Turner, esq., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue at Agra.
12. At Basseterre, St. Christopher's, Robert Murray Rumsey, esq., Colonial Secretary, to Louisa Frances, third daughter of the late Hon. William Wharton Rawlins, Member of Her Majesty's Council in that island.
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 Damms, esq., of the 5th Hanoverian Infantry Regiment, eldest son of His Excellency the late General Damms, to Emily, fourth daughter of Thomas Collins Hounsell, esq., of Wykes-court, Dorset.
   — At Speldhurst, the Rev. George Tyndall, Reector of Lapworth, late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to Jane Powell, daughter of the late Joseph Kaye, esq., of Wandsworth Common.

1845.

JANUARY.

1. At Radborne, John, only son of Sir John Buller Yarde Buller, bart., of Lupton, Devon, to Charlotte, second daughter of E. J. Chandos Pole, esq., of Radborne Hall, Derbyshire.
   — At Madras, the Rev. Robert Kerr Hamilton, A.M., Chaplain to the East India Company, to Susan Anne Sophia Churchill, second daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Spencer, Bishop of Madras.
   — At St. Mary Abbot, Kensington, the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzjarratt, to Sarah Elizabeth Catherine, the eldest daughter of the Lord Henry Gordon.
   — At Cananore, Captain Mathews Beachcroft, 28th Madras Native Infantry, Brigade Major of Malabar and Canara, to Helen Robertson, second daughter of Major-General Allen, C.B.
   — At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. Henry Stoker, M.A., Fellow of the University of Durham, and Second Master of Durham School, to Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. E. Pierce.
MARRIAGES.

— At Camberwell, Walter Horatio, only son of Walter Barton May, esq., of Hadlow Castle, Kent, to Eliza, second daughter of the late John Jackson, esq., of Elm House, East Dulwich.


— At St. Mark's Church, Dublin, the Rev. John Selby Watson, M.A., of Stockwell, Surrey, to Anne, second daughter of the late Thomas Armstrong, esq., of Inchicore, county of Dublin.


— At Donnybrook, John, eldest son of James Jameson, esq., of Mont Rose, Dublin, to Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Jones, Royal Engineers, of Flora Ville, Dublin.

— At Worcester, William Yate, son of Thomas Yate Hunt, esq., of Shrewsbury, to Anna Penelope, eldest daughter of Captain William Pultenev Dana, and grand-niece of the late Lord Kinnaird.

— At Leckhampton, J. Henry Tonge, esq., of Alveston, Gloucestershire, Captain 14th Light Dragoons, to Harriette Catherine, only child of John M. Connell, esq., of Henwick House, near Worcester.

6. At Stoke, next Guildford, William Henry Wood, esq., of Shrewsbury, to Anna Penelope, eldest daughter of Captain William Pulteney Dana, and grand-niece of the late Lord Kinmaird.

— At Heighamton, J. Henry Tonge, esq., of Alveston, Gloucestershire, Captain 14th Light Dragoons, to Harriette Catherine, only child of John M. Connell, esq., of Henwick House, near Worcester.

7. At Heighamton, the Rev. John Davie Eade, Vicar of Aycliffe, Durham, to Augusta Anne, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Aylmer, of Walworth Castle.

— At Chelsea, William Marshall, esq., of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, to Elizabeth, only daughter of John Nugent Barberie, esq., and granddaughter of the late Major Barberie, of Lewes.

8. At Kensington, Major George Chapman, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Charles Hammond, esq.


— At Dover, Francis Henry, only son of the Rev. Francis Laing, of the Mytich, Gloucester, to Isabella Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain Henry Razely, R.N.


— At Bishopstone, the Rev. Walter Ker Hamilton, Canon of Salisbury, eldest son of Archdeacon Hamilton, to Isabella Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Archdeacon Lear.

14. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Major Wright, Commanding Royal Engineers, northern district, and Commandant of the Troops in the Garrison, to Mary Armitage, eldest daughter of the late W. Hazdon, esq., of Morpeth, Northumberland.

16. James Forbes, esq., M.D., Pro-Consul for Santiago de Cuba, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late William James Turquand, esq., Bengal Civil Service, and grand-daughter to the late Captain W. J. Turquand, R.N.

— At Kensington, Thomas Leigh Blundell, esq., of Brighton, eldest son of Dr. Blundell, of Lombard-street, to Louisa, youngest daughter of W. Bennett, esq.


— At Malta, the Hon. Captain George Grey, R.N., to Jane Frances, third daughter of the late Captain G. B. Turquand, R.N., of the Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir P. Stuart, Governor of Malta.

— At Loudon Castle, Ayrshire, the Marquis of Bute, to Lady Sophia Hastings.


APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

MARRIAGES.

— At Sandy Church, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, second son of the Hon. Captain William Waldegrave, R.N., to Jane Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Jane Pym.


— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Burton, to the Hon. Charlotte Belasye Barrington, third daughter of the late Viscount Barrington.

29. At Hanxwell, Major Hamlet Coote Wade, C.B., 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Colonel Wade, C.B., Rifle Brigade, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Coore, of Seinim Hall, and Firby, Yorkshire.

— At Paris, the Comte d'Hedouville, Peer of France, to Fanny, second daughter of the late Henry Sansom, esq., of Bryanstone-square.

— At Shepperton, Dr. John Ward Woodfall, M.D., of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, son of the late George Woodfall, esq. F.S.A., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Colin Douglas, esq., of Mains, Dumbartonshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Gilbert East, eldest son of Sir East Clayton East, Bart., of Hall-place, Berks, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of Sebastian Smith, esq., of Connaught-place, west.

30. At Trebisdon, in Asiatic Turkey, Francis Iliff Stevens, esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, sixth son of Mr. William Stevens, of Malta, to Adelaide, second sister of John Charnaud, esq., of the late William Conyngham, esq., of Upper Gower-street.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Cheltenham, Captain R. Burges Watson, C.B., eldest son of the late Captain Joshua Rowley Watson, R.N., to Helen, second daughter of the late Captain Thomas Burton, R.N.,

esq., Lieutenant R.N., second son of the late Captain Thomas Burton, R.N., to Helen Maria, eldest daughter of Orlando Orlebar, esq., and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Aplin.

— At Bath, the Rev. Frederick Shelley, Rector of Beer Ferrers, Devon, second son of Sir John Shelley, Bart., to Charlotte Martham, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Hippeley, of Lambourn-place, Berks.


— At West Ham, Thomas Fowell Buxton, esq., second son of Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., to Rachel-Jane, fifth daughter of Samuel Gurney, esq., of Upton, Essex.


10. At Derry Hill, Wilts, the Hon. James K. Howard, youngest son of the Earl of Suffolk, to Lady Louisa FitzMaurice, only daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

11. At Exeter, the Rev. G. H. O. Pedlar, A.M., Rector of the Holy Trinity, Exeter to Ann, only child and sole heiress of the late Admiral Shield.

— At Prosse's Plains, Hobart Town, George Birch, esq., of Birch Grove, Van Diemen's Land, to Susanna Clare, second daughter of Captain Sir H. E. Atkinson, R.N.

— At St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, Sir William Cornwallis Harris, Major E. I. C. Bombay Engineers, to Margaret, only daughter of George Sligo, esq., of Seacliff, Haddington.

— At Bathwick Church, the Rev. Alexander Bassett, of Great Cheverel House, to Philippa, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cooke, late Vicar of Westbury, Wilts.

— At Lorton Church, the Rev. Thomas James Clark, A.M., Vicar of Penrith, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Harriet Jopson, of Woodhouse, Buttermere.

12. At Baston, William Charles, only son of G. R. Denshire, esq., of Thetford House, Lincolnshire, to Emma, only child of Henry W. De Chair, esq.
ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

MARRIAGES.

— At Carron Hall, Stirling, N. B. Lieutenant Colonel Armine S. H. Moun¬
tain, C.B. of the Cameramans, to
Charlotte Anna, eldest daughter of
Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, of Carron
Hall.

— At Warwick, John Thomas Ra¬
worth, esq., of Leicester, to Jane, third
daughter of William Collins, esq.,
M.P.

13. At West Haekney, W. Hughes
Hughes, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Ellen,
daughter of Joseph Oldham, esq., of
Stamford Hill.

15. At Woodbury, near Exeter, Cap¬
tain A. R. Wilson, 14th Bengal Native
Infantry, to Anna Saunders, eldest daugh¬
ter of the late Captain W. R. Smith, R.N.

18. At Lewisham, Kent, Thomas
Sanders, esq., M. A., Fellow of King's
College, Cambridge, and of the Inner
Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Mary
Prescott, second daughter of Richard
Paterson, esq., of Eliot-place, Black¬
heath.

— At Honiton, C. F. Thorndike, esq.,
Lieutenant Royal Artillery, only son of
Captain Thorndike, of the same corps, to
Mary Ann, only child of the late William
Vinicombe, esq., and grand-daughter of
the late General Vinicombe, of Ply¬
mouth.

— Andrew Moseley, esq., of Great
Ormond-street, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest
daughter of the Rev. John Stoddard,
D.D., Rector of Lowick, and Islip,
Northamptonshire.

— At Cheltenham, the Rev. Robert
John Rolles, of New College, Oxford,
to Anne Catherine, second daughter of
Percy Thompson, esq., of Cheltenham.

19. At Derby, Edward Salusbury
Rose Trevor, eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Trevor, Llanvaelog, Anglesey, to
Joanna Elizabeth Adelaide, second daugh¬
ter of the late Thomas Lloyd, esq., of Traesgeod, county of Mont¬
gomery.

— At Edinburgh, the Hon. Augustus
George Frederick Joeclyn, Captain in
Her Majesty's Carabiniers, son of the
late and brother of the present Earl of
Roddn, and uncle to the Countess of
Gainsborough, to Cecilia, second daugh¬
ter of Major-General Sir Neil Dougias,
K. C. B., and K. C. H., commanding Her
Majesty's Forces in North Britain.

20. At Hartlebury, Worcestershire,
Richard Tattersall, esq., of Grosvenor¬
place, to Charlotte Mary, youngest
daughter of the late Rev. W. J. Carless,
of Felstead, Essex.

— At Riekinghall Superior, Suffolk,
James Amy's, esq., of Brook House,
Riekinghall, to Harriet, youngest daugh¬
ter of the late Rev. Francis H. Daubeney,
Rector of Bexwell, Norfolk, and of Tydd
St. Giles, Cambridgeshire.

22. At Hammersmith, by the Rev. W.
C. Berkeley, M. A., Thomas Griffiths,
esq., surgeon, of Montague House, Ham¬
mersmith, to Emma Onebye, second daugh¬
ter of J. B. Nichols, esq., F. S. A.,
of Parliament-street, and the Chancellor's,
Hammersmith.

23. At Edinburgh, John Sparks, esq.,
of Crewkerne, Somerset, to Mary, eldest
daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.
Bari of Balmain, Kineardnueshire, and relict
of the Rev. Burges Lambert, of Mister¬
ton, Someret.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square,
John Spencer Ashton Shuttleworth, esq.,
of Hathersage Hall, Derbyshire, to
Emily, eldest daughter of the late Bolton
Peel, esq., of Dosthill Lodge, Stafford¬
shire.

— John Robert Hilton, esq., 11th
Regiment, to Betsy Tanish, youngest
daughter of the late Major Robert
Clarke, R. M.

27. At Manchester, Alexander George
Paterson, esq., son of Lieutenant-General
Sir William Paterson, K. C. H., to Eliza,
eldest daughter of Daniel Broadnurst, esq.

MARCH.

1. At Great Malvern, Willoughby
Wood, esq., eldest son of Charles Thorold
Wood, esq., of South Thorsby, Lincoln¬
shire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the
late John Clervaux Chaytor, esq., of
Spennithorne Hall.

4. At Holbrooke, Sufolk, Captain H.
F. Austen, late of 71st Regiment High¬
land Light Infantry, second son of Sir
H. E. Austen, to Elizabeth Mary, second
daughter of the late John Reade, esq., of
Holbrooke House, near Ipswich.

— At St. James's Church, Padding¬
ton, Jeremiah Giles Pilewer, esq., of
Camberwell, to Anna Clarissa, eldest
daughter of C. P. Bartley, esq., of West¬
bourne-terrace, Hyde-park.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square,
Rear-Admiral Edward Walpole Browne,
of Waimer, Kent, to Hannah, eldest
daughter of the late Robert Ogle, esq.,
of Eglingham Hall, Northumberland.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

MARRIAGES.

10. At Paddington, Henry, son of John Masterman, esq., M.P., to Ellen, second daughter of N. S. Chauncy, esq.
   — At Edinburgh, William Gates, esq., to Mary Cameron, daughter of the Hon. Lord Robertson, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

   — At Edmonstone, Sir James Gardiner Baird, of Saughton Hall, Bart., to Henrietta Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Wauchop, esq., of Edmonstone.

20. At Sunninghill, Berks, Alfred, fourth son of Peter Arkwright, esq., of Willersley, Derbyshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of G. H. Cruteley, esq., of Sunninghill-park.

22. At St. Peter’s, Eaton-square, the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, of the 2nd Life Guards, to Clementina Elphinstone, daughter of the late Sir Charles Farquhar.

24. At St. James’s, Pimlico, Mark William Vane Milbanke, esq., eldest son of Mr. and Lady Augusta Milbanke, to Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Gray, esq., of London.

27. At Worthenbury, W. F. Croome, esq., to Ellen Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir R. Puleston, Bart., of Emsal, Flintshire.

29. At Coker Court, William Phelips, esq., of Montacute, Somersetshire, to Ellen Harriet, second daughter of the late William Helyar, esq., of Coker Court, in the same county.

31. At Paddington, the Rev. William George Ward, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, to Frances Mary Anne, thisd daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Proctor, formerly of Sandhurst.

APRIL.

   — At Kingston, Samuel Frederick Noyes, esq., of Chester-square, youngest son of the late Harry Noyes, esq., of Thruxton, Hants, to Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Gray, esq., Q.C.
   — At Norwich, Henry Curry, esq., of Old Palace Yard, Westminster, to Emily Harriet, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Price, Bart., of Spring Grove, Richmond.
   — At Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, the Rev. R. Gifford, to Frederica Charlotte, eldest daughter of Captain Berkely, R.N.
   — At All Souls, Langham-place, the Hon. Charles Gore, to the Countess of Kerry.

21. At Gosport, Captain Henry Hope Bingham, R.N. grandson of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, Bart., to Isabella Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Gray, esq., surgeon, R.N.
MARRIAGES.


— At Millbrook, Southampton, the Rev. Charles Carey, of Peasmeare, Berks, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir George Hewett, Bart., of Freemantle Cutts, Hants.

At Valparaiso, at the English Church, Robert Waterhouse Cutts, esq., to Harriet, fourth daughter of Grosvenor Bunster, esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

7. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Mary Clothier, eldest daughter of William Broadhurst, esq., of Edwardstone, Suffolk.

8. At the Holy Trinity, Cloudesley-square, the Rev. John Brereton, Vicar of Poddington, Bedfordshire, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Brereton, Head Master of Bedford School, to Eleanor DavL Poole, eldest daughter of the late Captain Parer, formerly on the Staff in Canada, and Private Secretary to the late Duke of Kent.

9. At Harbledown, the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings, Baroness Grey De Ruthyn, to Captain Hastings Registrand Henry, R.N.

10. At Banstead, Captain Stanhope, R.N., to Mary, second daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir E. J. Foote, K.C.B.

— At Raehills, Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart., to Alice, youngest daughter of John James Hope Johnstone, of Ammandale, esq., M.P.

— At Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire, the Marquis of Bute, to Lady Sophia Frederica Christina Hastings.

12. At the Holy Trinity, Cloudesley-square, the Rev. John Brereton, Vicar of Poddington, Bedfordshire, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Brereton, Head Master of Bedford School, to Eleanor Davi-Poole, eldest daughter of the late Captain Parker, formerly on the Staff in Canada, and Private Secretary to the late Duke of Kent.

12. At St. Pancras, Thomas John Inman, second son of Thomas Withy Inman, of Apsley House, Jersey, Captain in the army, to Louisa Maria, second daughter of Charles Fowler, esq., late of Staplegrove, Somersetshire.


— At Bingley, having been previously united according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Commander Crispin, of Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, to Caroline Busfield Ferrand, of St. Ives, Yorkshire, daughter of the late C. P. Busfield, esq., of Cottingham-bridge.

15. At St. James's Church, Colchester, Augustus Montague Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel, 32nd Regiment, M.N.I., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major-General Borthwick, R.A.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. John Jervis White Jervis, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, eldest son of Sir Henry Meredith Jervis White Jervis, of Bally Ellis, Wexford, Bart., to Mary, third daughter of Thomas Massa Alaster, esq., of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. William H. H. White Hedges, second son of the Earl of Bantry, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles John Herbert, esq., of Muchross, Killarney.

17. At All Souls, Langham-place, Frederick Par Phillips, esq., M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and late of Stoke D'Albernon House, Surrey, to Jane Grant, only daughter of Sir James McGrigor, Bart., of K.C.T.S., Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles William Ridley, esq., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, second son of the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., to the Hon. Henrietta Araminta Monck Browne, only surviving daughter of Lord Oranmore.

— At Buckland Monachorum, the Rev. John Williams, Rector of Wrington, Oxon, to Christian, daughter of Thomas Gill, esq., M.P., of Buckland Abbey.

19. At St. Marychurch, Devon, Frederick, son of George Frederick Young, esq., of Limehouse, Middlesex, to Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Drake, esq., of West Hill, Devon.

— At St. Helen's Isle of Wight, N. Goldsmid, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barri-ter-at-Law, to Margaret Ann, youngest daughter of the late John Young, esq., of Westridge, Isle of Wight.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

MARRIAGES.

22. At Ainstable, Cumberland, the Rev. Beilby Porteus, Vicar of Edenhall, near Penrith, nephew of the Bishop of London, to Mary, second daughter of the late Francis Aglionby, esq., of Nunnery, near Carlisle, and M.P.

— At All Saints, West Ham, Essex, Frederick Somes, esq., of Stratford Green, to Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of Thomas William Meeson, esq., of Stratford, Essex, and Meeson, Salop.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Commander George Hope, to Katherine, Frances, the eldest daughter of William Leveson Gower, esq.

— At Brighton, Captain Woodward, of the 2nd Regiment Bengal N.I., to Mary, daughter of the late Major Stewart.


— At Rendcomb-park, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Captain Henry Thomas Howard, second son of the Earl of Suffolk, to Georgiana Maria, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Guise, Bart.


— At Aspall, Henry Horatio Kiteheuer, esq., Captain 29th Regiment, to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chevallier, of Aspall Hall, Suffolk.


— At the Cathedral Church, Spanish Town, Jamaica, William R. Myers, esq., to Helen, second daughter of Hinton Spalding, esq., M.D.

30. At Mereworth, Captain William H. Hall, R.N., to the Hon. Hilary Caroline Byng, third daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Viscount Torrington, and sister of Viscount Torrington.


— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. George A. Browne, son of the late, and brother of the present, Lord Kilmaine, to Anne Hammond, relict of St. John Blacker, esq.

MAY.

6. At Longnor, the Rev. John Limerick, of Crewe, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Archdeacon Corbett, of Longnor Hall, Shropshire.

10. At St. Anne's Church, Dublin, the Rev. Robert Mann, of Saxmundham, to Harriet, the fifth daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden.

— At All Saints Church, Leamington, George Teixeira Dalrymple, third son of Sir Charles Dalrymple, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Salmon Kent, M.D.

12. Christopher Cookson, esq., to Julia Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Heaton Ellis, esq., of Harley-street, and Wyddial Hall, Herts.


— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Algernon Percy Banks St. Maur, youngest son of the Duke of Somerset, to Miss Horatia Isabella Harriet Morier, second daughter of J. P. Morier, esq., formerly Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Dresden.

18. At Shelley, Essex, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibsons, Commanding the
Royal Marine Artillery, to Margaret, third daughter of the late William Crew, esq., of Shelley House.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Walrond Walrond, esq., to the Hon. Frances Caroline Hood, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Bridport.

20. At Croydon, the Rev. R. C. Fell, Curate of Chelsham, Surrey, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Watts, and relict of the late Samuel Brooke, esq., of Oakfield, Croydon.

— At Wootton, Canterbury, Robert Parker Radcliffe, Lieutenant Royal Horse Artillery, to Elizabeth Charlotte Jemima, widow of the late Rev. Charles Keneside, and daughter of the late Sir John and Lady Isabella Bridges.


22. At Cleland House, Lanarkshire, John Dick Lauder, esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, bart., of Fountain Hall, and Grange, to Anne, second daughter of North Dalrymple, esq., of Fordel.

24. At the British Consulate, Cadiz, the Conde de Rio Molino, to Mary, fourth daughter of Sir John M. Brakenbury, late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the province of Andalusia.

26. At Little Portland-street Chapel, Thomas Price, esq., late of the 60th Rifles, to Anna, second daughter of the late Frederick Hayes Maenanara, esq., formerly Lieutenant in the 52nd Regiment of Foot.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Beverley, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry and Lady Harriet Drummond.

27. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. Charles Vansittart, of Markgate-street, Hertfordshire, to Rosalie Frances, daughter of Hans Busk, esq., of Great Cumberland-place.

— In Colebrooke Church, the Rev. P. L'Estrange, Rector and Vicar of Knockbridge, in the county of Cavan, to Harriet Elizabeth Brooke, daughter of the late Sir Henry and sister to the present Sir Arthur B. Brooke, of Colebrooke, M.P., for the county of Fermanagh.

29. At St. Paul's Church, Wilton-place, the Hon. Henry George Howard, youngest son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Mary Wellesley, daughter of John Mactavish, esq., of Montreal, Canada. The ceremony was also performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at the residence of the bride's aunt, the Marchioness of Wellesley.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Robert James D'Arcy, esq., to Anna, Duchess of Palata and Tavenna, in the kingdom of Naples.

30. At the British Embassy, Brussels, W. F. Vesey Walker, esq., B.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Charlotte Branthwaite, second daughter of Captain W. Holt, R.N.

JUNE.

2. At Oporto, Robert Vanzeller, esq., to Dorothea, only daughter of the Baroness De Villar.

3. At Walcot Church, Bath, Donald Mackenzie Dunlop, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Eliza Herculina, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Swinton, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

— At Eling Church, the Rev. W. P. Pigott, Rector of Bermuton and Fawant, Wilts, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord H. Paulett.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain R. Blane, of the 2nd Life Guards, to Margaret Rose, third daughter of L. Ames, esq., of The Hyde, Hertfordshire.


— At Clifton Church, Clifton, Henry Meade Hamilton, esq., 47th Regiment, to Henrietta Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Erasmus Dickson Borrowes, bart., of Larnage, Queen's County, Ireland.

7. At Horsham, Sussex, Lord Paget, to Sophia, second daughter of the late James Eversfield, esq., of Dene-park, in the same county.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

MARRIAGES.

10. At Plumstead, Kent, the Rev. George W. Sandys, to Emily, daughter of Colonel Cleaveland, of the Royal Horse Artillery.


— At St. Mark's, Myddelton-square, Edwin C. Sutter, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late W. Greene, esq., of Melksham, Wilts.


— At St. Mark's, Myddelton-square, Captain Charles Edward Parke Gordon, 75th Regiment, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Edward Day, esq., Treden- nick, Cornwall.


— At Trinity Church, St. Mary-le-bone, Captain Atchison, (late Ceylon Rifles,) of the Ridge, Corsham, Wilts, to Louisa Sophia, third daughter of Francis Richardson, esq., of Upper Portland-place, and the late Lady Elizabeth Richardson.


18. At Twickenham Church, Ed- mund Edward, son of the late Hon. and Rev. E. J. Turnour, and grandson of Edward Garth, Earl of Winterton, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late William Davies, esq., of Little Straw- berry Hill, Middlesex.


— At Hampton Court, Captain George F. Duckett, only son of Sir George Duckett, bart., of Hartham House, Wilts, to Isabella, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Lionel Smith, bart., G. C. B. and G. C. H., and niece to the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lewis Loyd, jun., esq., of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, to Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Admiral Frederick Paul Irby, C.B., of Boyland Hall, Norfolk.

20. At the chapel of the Russian Ambassador, Welbeck-street, and on the 26th, at the parish church, Lewisham, Rear-Admiral Eupheme Poutiatine, of the Russian Imperial Navy, to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the late Edward Knowles, esq., of Somerset House. At the latter church, at the same time, Thomas Arthur Bushby, esq., eldest son of W. Platt Bushby, esq., of Larkfield, near Liverpool, to Harriet, second sur- viving daughter of the late Edward Knowles, esq.

25. At the chapel of the Russian Ambassador, Welbeck-street, and on the 26th, at the parish church, Lewisham, Rear-Admiral Eupheme Poutiatine, of the Russian Imperial Navy, to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the late Edward Knowles, esq., of Somerset House. At the latter church, at the same time, Thomas Arthur Bushby, esq., eldest son of W. Platt Bushby, esq., of Larkfield, near Liverpool, to Harriet, second sur- viving daughter of the late Edward Knowles, esq.

26. At Aston, John Evans, esq., of Treffgarne Hall, Pembrokeshire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of George Miles Mason, esq., of Byfield House, Warwickshire, and of Weston Abbey, Staffordshire.

— At Acton, Cheshire, the Rev. George Edward Lycheh Cotton, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of the Masters of Rugby School, to Sophia Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Tomkinson, of Reaseaeth, in the same county.

— At Hampton, the Rev. Peter Almerie Leheup Wood, of Littleton, Middlesex, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman.

JULY.


— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Hill, R.N., eldest son of Vice-Admiral Hill, to Amelia Jane, eldest daughter of H. P. Boyce, esq., and the late Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce.

— At Allhallows-the-Great, Richard Hudson, esq., of Wick House, Worcestershire, to Utinia Harriette, only daughter of the late Gustavus Baron Nolcken.

— At St. Peter's Church, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Llewellyn Charles Robert Irby, to Margaret Emily, third daughter of J. Bullock, esq., of Faulkbourne Hall, Essex.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Percy Barrington, second son of Viscount Barrington, to Louisa, only surviving child of the late Layley Higgins, esq.

— At Hampton, Henry Glamorgan, Marquis of Worcester, only son of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, to the Lady Georgiana Charlotte Curzon, eldest daughter of Earl Howe.

— At St. John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Walpole, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford, to Cecilia Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late John Macalister, esq., of the East India Company's Civil Service, and sister of Macalister, of Loup and Torrisdale.

3. At All Saints' Church, Fulham, the Rev. Charles Browne Dalton, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to Mary Frances, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of London.

— At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Henry Banncrman Burney, to Charlotte Marianne, daughter of the late Rev. James Dickens.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

MARRIAGES.

— At the Chapel, Perlethorpe, E. C. Egerton, esq., fourth son of Wilbraham Egerton, esq., Tatton-park, Cheshire, to Lady Mary Pierrrepont, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess Manvers, Thersby-park.

22. At All Saints' Church, Southampton, Commander Montagu Thomas, R.N., to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Bowle, of Salisbury.


— At Berrington, near Shrewbury, Captain Francis Mostyn Owen, 63rd Regiment, third son of William Mostyn Owen, esq., of Woodhouse, in Shropshire, to the Hon. Georgiana Louisa Noel Hill, youngest daughter of the Right. Hon. and Rev. Lord Berwick, of Attingham Hall, in the same county.

29. At Stitchill House, Roxburghshire, Archibald Swinton, esq., Advocate, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, to Katherine Margaret, second surviving daughter of Sir John Pringle, bart., of Stitchill.

31. At Matlock, James Richard Wigram, esq., Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Vice-Chancellor Wigram, to Margaret Ellen, fourth daughter of Peter Arkwright, esq., of Willersley, Derbyshire.

— At St. Andrew's Chapel, Aberdeen, the Rev. Philip Carlyon, Incumbent of St. James's, Exeter, to Grace Julia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Keith Young.

AUGUST.

5. At West Ham Church, Ernest, the second son of the Chevalier Bunsen, Minister from the Court of Prussia, in this country, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Gurney, esq., of Upton, Essex.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Oliver Mason, esq., to Mary, daughter of Edmund Turner, esq., Truro.

7. At Bangalore, Madras, Captain Laehlan Macqueen, 3rd Light Cavalry, Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, to Harriet, daughter of the late John Greig, esq.

— At Leamington, Sir Thomas Bernard Going Dancer, bart., of Modreeny House, county of Tipperary, to Helen Jane, the only child of John Johnstone, esq., of York-terrace, Leamington.

— At Widcombe Church, Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Claude M. Wade, C.B., of the East India Company's Bengal Service, to Jane Selina, eldest daughter of the late Captain T. Nicholl, Horse Artillery, Bengal Establishment.

— At Lyndhurst Church, William, the eldest son of George Money, esq., of Whetham, Wilts, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Sir Edward Poore, Bart., of Cuffnalls, Hants.

12. At Christ Church, Cawnpore, Andrew Spottiswoode, esq., Captain 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, to Jane Emily, youngest daughter of Colonel Campbell, C.B. and K.H., Commanding the Queen's Royal Lancers.

13. Sir Thomas Wilde, to Augusta Emma d'Este, daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

14. At Littleham Church, near Exmouth, Captain T. Rosser, late of the 18th Light Dragoons, to Harriet, relict of the late Thomas Carr Brackenbury, esq., of Sansthorpe Hall, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

— At Bentley, in Hampshire, the Rev. Garton Howard, Rector of Bentley, Derbyshire, to Elizabeth Isabella, eldest daughter of Thomas Hall, esq., of Harpsden Court, Oxfordshire.

19. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square. John Horne, esq., to Jane Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Paget.


— At the Parish Church, Cheltenham, Ewen Henry Cameron, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Mary Eugenia, only daughter of the late William Taylor Money, M.P., Knight of the Guelphic Order, and formerly Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Venice.


— Alfred Higgins, esq., to Mary Caroline, second daughter of Thomas Morecroft, esq., of the Manorhouse, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Neeld, esq., M.P., to Harriet Eliza, second daughter of Major-General Dickson, C.B., of Beennam House, Berks.

24. At St. Paul's, Belgravia-square, Captain Henry Roxby Benson, 17th Lancers, to Mary Henrietta, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wrightman.

— At St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, the Rev. Fitz Henry William, to Eliza Ann, third daughter of William J. Ellis, esq., Fulford Field House, Yorkshire.

27. At Cranbury-park, near Winchester, the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P., for Cheltenham, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late General Onslow, of Staughton House, Huntingdonshire, and widow of the late George Newton, esq., of Croston Park, Cambridgeshire.

28. At Wentworth House, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, Savile Foljambe, esq., of Osberton Hall, to Lady Selina Charlotte Viscountess Milton, daughter of the Earl of Liverpool, and relict of the late Viscount Milton.

— At All Souls, Langham-place, the Hon. Colin Lindsay, youngest son of the Earl of Balcarres, to Lady Frances Howard, third daughter of the Earl of Wicklow.

— At Mereworth, Kent, Evelyn Boscawen, esq., to Mary Frances Elizabeth, Baroness Le Despencer.

— At Faringdon, Richard Meredyth Richards, esq., of the Inner Temple, only son of Richard Richards, esq., M.P., of Caerñwch, Merionethshire, to Elizabeth Emma, only daughter of the late William Bennett, esq., of Faringdon House, Berks.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, D. Jones, esq., of Glaubran-park, High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir George Campbell, and niece to Lord Campbell.


SEPTEMBER.

2. At Malta, the Right Hon. Lord Napier, to Anne Jane Charlotte, only daughter of Robert Manners Lockwood, esq., and Lady Julia Lockwood.

— At All Saints, West Ham, Alexander Essex F. Holecombe, esq., Captain 13th Light Infantry, to Louisa, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Squire, commanding the same regiment.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, F. W. Plyeleyd Bouverie, R.N., to Madeleine, daughter of the late Josias Du Pré Alexander, esq., of Stone House, Kent.


— At St. Paul's Church, Southsea, Captain Henry Creed, H.C. Horse Artillery, to Frances Gwyane, youngest daughter of Major-General Sir David Ximenes, K.C.H.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Horace Roehfort, esq., of Clogrenand, in the county of Carlow, to the Hon. Charlotte Hood, daughter of Lord and Lady Bridport.

— At Lamesley Chapel, near Ravensworth Castle, the Hon. John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, only son of Lord Bloomfield, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburgh, to the Hon. Georgiana Liddell, youngest daughter of Lord Ravensworth.

4. At All Saints Catholic Chapel, Barton-upon-Frode, Thomas Riddell, esq., of Felton-park, and Swinburne Castle, Northumberland, to Laura Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas De Trafford, Bart., of Trafford-park, and Croston Hall, Lancashire.

13. At the residence of the British Minister, Berne, Switzerland, Miss Hardinge, eldest daughter to the Governor-General of India, of Major Arthur Cunynghame, son of Sir David Cunynghame.

16. At Aberdeen, John Hadden, esq., of Braincote, to Anne Duncan, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Maegregor, 33rd Regiment.

16. The Rev. Charles Walter Albin Napier, Vicar of Livercreech, Somersetshire, to Marianne Flora, daughter of the
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

MARRIAGES.

Hon. James Talbot, of Evercreech House, in the same county.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Carington Campbell, esq., to Louisa Grace, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Puget, C.B.

18. At All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Ralph Neville, esq., M.P., eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. George Neville Grenville, to Julia Roberta, daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart., of Thirkleby-park, Yorkshire.

At Sherborne Church, Henry William, eldest son of Sir George Dashwood, Bart., of Kirtlington-park, Oxfordshire, to Sophia, only daughter of John Drinkwater, esq., of Sherborne House, Warwickshire.

18. At Doneraile Church, Captain W. St. Leger Alcock, to Charlotte Harrett Esther, only child of the late Jonas Stawell, esq., of Llwyn, Montgomeryshire.

— At Llanfyllin, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Henry Noel Hill, third son of the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, to Harriet Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late John Humtfreys, esq., of Llwyn, Montgomeryshire.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cavendish Townshend Boyle, youngest son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, to Eleanor Vere, youngest daughter of Alexander Gordon, esq., of Ellon in the county of Aberdeen.

— At Halton Chapel, Sir Frederick H. Hervey Bathurst, Bart., of Clarendonpark, Wilts, to Clara Emily, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory, Cheshire.

24. At Guernsey, Gother Frederick Mann, esq., Royal Engineers, to Margaret Macleod Baynes, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes, Royal Artillery.


Lately.—At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Charles Rendell, esq., of Merriott, Somerset, to Helena Florence, youngest daughter of the late Major Worthington, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

OCTOBER.

2. At Oystermouth, near Swansea, the Rev. Charles Maegregor, Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle, and son of Sir Patrick Maegregor, Bart., to Eliza Catherine, daughter of the late John Jeffreys, esq., of Fynons, near Swansea.


6. At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Brevet-Major Edward Green, C.B., 21st Bombay Native Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General to the Scinde Force, to Emma, sixth daughter of the late F. Eaton, esq., R.N.


— At Eccleshall, Edmund Beckett Denison, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Fanny Catharine, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

— At Morning Thorpe, the Rev. Arthur Upcher, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles N. Wodehouse, Canon of Norwich, and Lady Jane Wodehouse.

— At Durham, James R. Bigge, esq., of Bryanstone-square, to Margaret, daughter of Calverley Bewicke, esq., of Coulby Manor, Cleveland.

— At Gibraltar, John H. Drummond Hay, esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for the empire of Morocco, to Annette, second daughter of M. Carstensen, His Danish Majesty's Consul-General for the same empire.


9. At Middleton, George Ure Skinner, esq., to Margaretta Lyon, eldest daughter of the Rev. Oliver Raymond, LL.B.,
Rector of Middleton, and Vicar of Bulmer-cum-Belchamp, Essex.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, Knt., one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, to Laura, youngest daughter of the late Thomas William Carr, esq., of Fregonel.

11. At Woodmansterne Church, Augustus Henry Cooper, esq., to Thirza Emily, second daughter of John Pratt, esq., of Woodmansterne, and of the House of Commons.

12. At Cornwall, Canada, Philip Harris, esq., to Phillippina, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Philip Van Konghnet, of the former place.

14. At Barriefeld, near Kingston, Canada West, Captain Sampson Freeth, Royal Engineers, to Harriet Jane, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Plomer Young, K.H.

— At Bramham, the Hon. Adolphus Liddell, to Miss Frederica Elizabeth Lane Fox.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, George, son of George Lyall, esq., M.P., to Eleanor Harriett, only child of the Rev. John Manly, Rector of Merstham, Surrey.

— At the Parish Church, Preston, Major George Maegregor, C.B., Bengal Artillery, to Harriott, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Plomer Young, K.H.

15. At Highgate, the Rev. William Law, Rector of Marston Trussed, Northamptonshire, to Eliza Williams, third daughter of John Knight, esq., Secretary to the Bank of England.


16. At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Edwin Wodehouse, esq., R.A., eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Philip Wodehouse, to Catherine, only daughter of the late Captain John Street, R.A.

20. At Landour, Bengal, Lieutenant Charles Need, of the seventh Native Infantry, to Maria, daughter of the late T. B. Robinson, esq., of the Bengal Service.

21. At Rackheath, Eustace Arkwright, youngest son of Robert Arkwright, esq., of Sutton, in Derbyshire, to Emma Anne, only daughter of John Stracey, esq., of Sprowston, Norfolk.

— At St. James's, Hyde-park, Linton Hughes, esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir David Charles Roose.

— At Millbank, Arbroath, George Kinloch, esq., of Kinloch, to Margaret, only child of George Cuming, esq., of Arbroath.

22. At Ashprington, Devon, the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D., Student of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Jacob Ley, Rector of Ashprington.

23. At Ashcott, Lieutenant-Colonel Gervas Powell Tuberville, of Llanblethian, Glamorganshire, late 12th Foot, to Sarah Anne, youngest daughter of the late George Wairy, esq., of Shapwick, Somerset.


25. In Taney Church, Dublin, Thomas Rice Henn, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Jane Isabella, second daughter of Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Master of the Rolls for Ireland.

At Port Talbot, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Francis Sands, Travelling Missionary, Alexander McCormick, esq., of Pele Island, in the Western District, eldest son of the late Colonel McCormick, of the said Island, to Miss Mary Burwell, only daughter of Colonel Burwell, of Port Talbot, in the District of London.


30. At St. Paul's, Deptford, R. Henry Poland, esq., of Blackheath, eldest son of Sir William Henry Poland, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Allan, esq., of Loampit Hill, Deptford.

— At the Hotel of the British Embassy, Paris, Captain George Augustus Henry, R.N., to Etheldreda Lucy Emily, only child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Ferris, Treasurer of the Island of Mauritius.


Lately,—At the Chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, and at the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Chevalier
John Sobieski Stuart, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of Edward Kendall, esq., of Cheltenham.

NOVEMBER.

4. At Sible Hedingham Church, Essex, Frederic, eldest son of Peter Arkwright, esq., of Willersley, Derbyshire, to Susan Sabrina, third daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Burney.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. James Lindsay, second son of the Earl of Balcarres, to Lady Sarah Elizabeth Savile, only daughter of the Earl of Mexborough.

— At St. Mary’s Church, Poona, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Harvey, 14th Light Dragoons, to Eliza Matilda, youngest daughter of Captain Henry Wray, Royal Navy.

13. At Clifton, Charles Penrose Coode, esq., R.M., eldest son of Captain Coode, R.N., C.B., to Charlotte Sophia Frances, only daughter of Captain Charles Basden, R.N.

14. At Mill Bank, Dumfries, William McIntosh, esq., to Jane Ann Charlotte, only daughter of the late Colonel Patrick Maxwell, 7th Dragoons Guards.

15. At Rufford Church, Lawrence Palk, esq., eldest son of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., of Haldon House, Devonshire, to Maria Harriet Hesketh, only daughter of the late, and sister of the present Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall.

17. At St. Pancras Church, Captain C. P. Ibbetson, 11th Hussars, to the Lady Adela Villiers, (a marriage had previously taken place at Gretna Green.)


25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Willis Fleming, esq., to Caroline, only child of Peter Hunter, esq.

— At Nottingham, Sir Charles Fellows, of Russell-square, London, to Eliza, only daughter of Francis Hart, esq., of Nottingham.


— At Aynho, Northamptonshire, Matthew Piers Watt Boulton, esq., of Tow Park, Oxfordshire, and Soho, Staffordshire, to Frances Eliza Cartwright, youngest daughter of W. R. Cartwright, esq., M.P., for the county of Northampton.


DECEMBER.

2. At St. George’s, Hanover-square, Charles S. Whitmore, esq., to Elizabeth Katharine, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, and sister of Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart.

— At St. Peter’s, Belgrave-square, John Gordon Rebow, esq., of Wivenhoe-park, Essex, second son of T. T. Gordon, esq., of Letton, Norfolk, to the Lady Georgiana Toler, fourth daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Norbury.

3. At St. George’s, Hanover-square, John Follett, esq., of Exeter, to Agnes, daughter of J. Paddon, esq., of Fareham, Hants.


— At the British Embassy, Brussels, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, of Oxford, to Catherine, third daughter of the late Lieutenant-General G. Johnston, of Norbiton Hall, Surrey.

— At Montreal, Eden Colvile, esq., of Ann, third daughter of Colonel Maxwell.

8. At the Episcopal Church, Aber—
dour, Henry Wells Allfrey, esq., to Adeline Frances, daughter of Colonel Sir Robert Mowbray, of Cockairne, Fifeshire.

9. At Leamington, the Rev. Charles Courtenay Locke, to Blanche, second daughter of the late General the Right Hon. Lord Edward Somerset, G.C.B.

10. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Charles Bladen Carruthers, esq., to Ellen, fourth daughter of John Showell, esq., of Hall Place Lodge, St. John's Wood.


12. At Hampstead, aged 70, Thomas Andrews, esq., Serjeant-at-Law, and a leading member of the Midland Circuit. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, Feb. 4, 1803, and to the rank of a Serjeant-at-Law in Trinity Term, 1827. His death was by suicide, attributed to depression of spirits, occasioned by excessive study.


19. At Tintagel, Cornwall, Charles Robert Brec, esq., to Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Augustus Brydges Hemmiker, Bart., of Plashwood, near Stowmarket.


23. At the chapel of the British Legation, Naples, M. Adolphe Auguste de Sturier, of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, to Henrietta Knox, daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Derry.

27. At Castleknock Church, near Dublin, the Hon. Mr. Daly, eldest son of Lord Dunsandle, to the Hon. Miss A'Court, only daughter of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

30. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Charles Edward Kennaway, second son of the late Sir John Kennaway, Bart., of Escot, Devon, to Olivia, third daughter of the late Rev. Lewis Way, of Stansted-park, Sussex.

23. At Edinburgh, in his 48th year, Thomas Henderson, esq., Professor of Practical Astronomy in that University. He was born at Dundee, on the 28th Dec., 1798, his father being a tradesman.
in respectable circumstances. At the age of fifteen he was placed in the office of Mr. Small, a writer (or solicitor) in Dundee, with whom his brother had entered into partnership. In this situation he remained six years, and during that period he began to devote his leisure hours to the study of astronomy. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Henderson repaired to Edinburgh, where he first obtained a situation in the law office of a writer to the Signet. His intelligence and abilities were remarked by Mr. (now Sir James) Gibson Craig, who became his steady patron and friend, and by whose recommendation he was appointed secretary or advocate's clerk to the celebrated John Clerk, afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland, under the title of Lord Eldin. On Lord Eldin's retirement from the bench, he was for some time private secretary to the Earl of Lauderdale; an office which he relinquished for the more profitable appointment of secretary to the Lord Advocate (Jeffrey). His astronomical acquirements also procured him introductions to Prof. Leslie and Wallace, Capt. Basil Hall, and other distinguished persons. At that time the small observatory on the Calton Hill, belonging to the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, was placed under the charge of Prof. Wallace, who finding in Mr. Henderson a person in whose hands the instruments could be safely entrusted, allowed him free access to them, and thereby gave him an opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of a subject which he had already become familiar with from study and books. Mr. Henderson first brought himself into notice as an astronomer in 1824, by communicating in that year to Dr. Young, then Secretary to the Board of Longitude, a method of computing an observed occultation of a fixed star by the moon, published, under the title of an improvement on his own method, in the Nautical Almanack for 1827, and the four following years accompanied in some of the last of those years by a second method, also proposed by Mr. Henderson. These methods were also published in the London Quarterly Journal of Science, and he received for them the thanks of the Board of Longitude. In 1827, he communicated a paper to the Royal Society of London, "On the Difference of Meridians of the Royal Observatories of London and Paris," which is published in the Philosophical Transactions for that year. His character as an astronomer being fully established, on the death of Mr. Fallows, in 1831, Mr. Henderson was regarded as one of the persons best qualified to undertake the direction and management of the Observatory established by Government, and then recently completed, at the Cape of Good Hope. The warrant of his appointment is dated in October, 1831, and a few months after he embarked for the colony. The results of his own personal exertions while there, comprehended the determination of the latitude and longitude of his station; the positions of stars near the South Pole for determining the polar positions of his instruments; the amount of refraction near the horizon; observations of the moon and stars for determining the moon's horizontal parallax; of Mars for determining the parallax of that planet, and thence that of the sun; of eclipses of Jupiter's satellites; occultations of fixed stars by the moon; a transit of Mercury; places of Encke's and Biela's comets; and, finally, between 5,000 and 6,000 observations of declination. In May, 1833, he resigned the office, and shortly after returned to Europe, and took up his abode in Edinburgh. Being now without official engagements, he began the task of reducing the rich store of observations he had brought with him from the Cape. The first result of this self-imposed labour was the determination of an important astronomical element—the sun's parallax—from a comparison of observations of the declinations of Mars near opposition, made at Greenwich, Cambridge, and Altona, with the corresponding observations at the Cape. Another paper of a more elaborate kind followed soon after, containing an investigation of the anomalies of the 6-foot mural circle in the Cape Observatory. At the request of Mr. Baily, he undertook the reduction of Capt. Foster's observations of the comet of 1830, made at Ascension Island. In 1834, an agreement was concluded between the Government and the members of the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, whereby the latter gave up to the University the use of their observatory on the Calton Hill, which the former undertook to convert into a public establishment, by furnishing it with suitable instruments, and making provision for an observer and assistant. It was then resolved to fill up the office of Professor of Practical Astro-
DEATHS.—Jan.

228 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

nomy, which had remained vacant since 1828, and to combine with it the direction of the Observatory; and the Secretary of State requested that the Council would advise with him respecting the person whom it might be proper to appoint. In consequence of this request, a deputation waited upon Lord Melbourne, and recommended Mr. Henderson, whose appointment accordingly followed. Mr. Henderson’s labours in the Edinburgh Observatory are well known to astronomers from the five volumes of observations which have been published for 1834-1839. A sixth volume is understood to be nearly ready for publication; and the observations for the remaining years will, no doubt, still be rendered available to science. In 1836, he married Miss Adie, eldest daughter of the well-known optician and ingenious inventor of the sympiesometer.

DECEMBER.

21. At his residence in Greenwich Hospital, aged 61, Capt. Thomas Huskisson, R.N., the senior captain of that institution. Capt. Huskisson was a son of the late William Huskisson, esq., of Oxley, Staffordshire, where he was born, July 31, 1784; and half-brother of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson, and of Major-Gen. Samuel Huskisson. He entered the Navy under the patronage of Admiral Mark Milbanke, in 1800, and served in the Romney of 50 guns, Capt. Sir Home Popham, with which he proceeded to the Red Sea, where he was employed with another midshipman, in a small hired brig, surveying the coast of Arabia. In 1803, he served under Capt. George Hope, in the Defence, 74, which bore a very distinguished part at the battle of Trafalgar. Mr. Huskisson next joined the Foudroyant, 80, bearing the flag of Sir John B. Warren, in which he became Lieutenant. After serving in several vessels, in May, 1809, he was made Commander, and appointed to the Pelorus, a fine 18-gun brig, stationed at the Leeward Islands; and in October following assisted at the destruction of a French schooner privateer, in the bight of Point-a-Pitre, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, highly honorable to the parties employed. The Pelorus also formed part of the naval force under Sir Alex. Cochrane, at the reduction of Guadaloupe, in 1810. Capt. Huskisson’s promotion to post rank took place in 1811, and he commanded the Barbadoes, 28, in which he was wrecked with his convoy on Sable Island. His next appointment was, June 7, 1815, to the Euryalus, 42, in which frigate he proceeded to cruise off Havre, where he remained as senior officer of the squadron employed in watching that port and the mouth of the Seine, to prevent the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte, until it was known that the Emperor had surrendered himself to the Belle-épervon. In 1818, Capt. Huskisson was again appointed to the Euryalus, on the Leeward Islands’ station, of which he became the chief in command, from the death of Rear-Adm. Campbell; a similar circumstance happened to him in 1820, from the invaliding of Sir Home Popham on the Jamaica station. In September, 1821, he obtained the command of the Semiramis, 42, fitting for the flag of Lord Colville, with whom he continued on the Irish station until March 16, 1822. In March, 1827, he was appointed Paymaster of the Navy.

24. Aged 26, Mr. William Oakley Burgess, engraver, pupil of Lupton, the well-known mezzotinto engraver. By dint of great application, Mr. Burgess had acquired an exquisite delicacy in his art; of which the best specimens are the large and small plates that he engraved from Sir Thomas Lawrence’s portrait of the Duke of Wellington. The last few months of his life were devoted to three other plates, after Lawrence—portraits of Sir John Moore, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duchess of Northumberland, for a series of the works of that eminent painter.

31. Killed in action, near Sassen-droog, aged 22, Lieut. Alexander P. Campbell, 2nd Bombay Light Inf., only son of Capt. Archibald Campbell, Staff-Officer Perth district, and great-grandson of Col. Robertson, who commanded the Clan Robertson in Prince Charles’s army at Culloden. Lieut. C. had greatly distinguished himself at the storming of Samanbhir and Pulanna.

1845.

JANUARY.

1. At Carmarthen, in his 63rd year, Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B. This distinguished commander was born
at Neath, in Glamorganshire, on the 20th January, 1782, the son of a highly respectable inhabitant of that place. His father removed to Carmarthen, where he kept the Ivy Bush inn, and was also a mail proprietor there. He entered the East India Company's service on the 27th October, 1800, and at a very early period of his career, gave promise of future eminence. In July, 1804, four years after his arrival at Calcutta, Lieutenant Nott sailed in command of a detachment of Bengal Volunteers, despatched with the expedition under Commander Hayes to Muckie, to chastise the natives of that port for their barbarous treatment of the crew of an English ship, the Crescent, and the subsequent attempt made by them to assassinate the deputation sent from Fort Marlborough, to demand satisfaction for the original outrage. Lieutenant Nott was specially mentioned by Captain Hayes, in his despatch announcing the capture of this place. In 1811, he was appointed Superintendent of Family Payments, which office he resigned in the year 1822. In 1826, he returned to Wales with injured health, the rank of Major, and a fortune, which enabled him to buy an estate near Carmarthen, named Job's Well. And here his career might have closed, but for one of those accidents which have from time to time brought forth great men in spite of themselves; the failure of a bank at Calcutta seriously impaired his means, and obliged him to sell Job's Well. He returned to the East, and in 1837 was appointed to the command of the 38th Native Regiment. In 1838, he was appointed a brigadier of the second class, and selected to command the second division of the army of the Indus; and soon after he was highly commended by Sir W. Cotton for the admirable manner in which he had conducted a march of more than 1,000 miles. In the month of March, the enemy once more approached Candahar. General Nott, anxious to bring them to a decided action, marched out, on the 7th of March, and was led in pursuit thirty or forty miles from Candahar. On the 10th of March, a part of the enemy's army, taking advantage of that movement, made a dash on Candahar, and succeeded in getting possession of one of the gates of the city; but the garrison, under Major Lane, though very much reduced in number, successfully withstood the enemy. In that attempt, 500 of the enemy were slain, and our troops were completely successful. About this time Sir William Nott received instructions from the Governor-General of India to retire from Candahar. He was greatly embarrassed on the receipt of those instructions, which, however, it was his duty to obey. He was ordered to withdraw the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and he despatched Colonel Wymer with the greatest portion of his force, to accomplish that object. The enemy, discovering that his forces were weakened, determined to make another desperate attempt to overcome him. Prince Suffer Jung, being joined by a reinforcement of 3,000 men, under Akbar Khan, chief of Zemindawur, on the 29th of May advanced within a mile of the city, confident of success. Sir William Nott, ready for every exigency, marched out and attacked them, and drove them in confusion from the field. Speaking of this action, he thus expresses himself in a letter to Major-General Pollock: —

"Candahar, May 30, 1842.

"Our troops carried the enemy's positions in gallant style; it was the finest thing I ever saw. These 8,000
Affghans, led on by Prince Suffer Jung and many chiefs, could not stand our 1,200 men for one hour; and yet the cry of the press is that our sepoys cannot cope with the Affghans. I would at any time lead 1,000 Bengal sepoys against 5,000 Affghans. I hope you have received some of my letters. My beautiful regiments are in high health and spirits.

It now became a question with him whether it was his duty implicitly to obey the orders which he had received; and he wrote to the Governor-General, suggesting that, although the insurrection which had broken out at Cabool was a most disastrous affair, yet the army under his command was not reduced to that very low ebb which it was supposed to be, and he suggested, in very respectful terms, that with the forces he had he could as easily advance as retire, and that in his opinion the former course would be attended with the least difficulty. He expressed his opinion that the route by Quettah, having no means of carriage, would be most dangerous, and he allowed it to appear that, in his mind, there was much less danger in advancing than in returning. Such was the effect of the wise, prudent, and energetic course he had pursued, that, notwithstanding his previous order, the Governor-General, mindful of what Sir William Nott had done, felt that he was capable of effecting every thing that was necessary for the success of our arms and the vindication of our honour, and left him to pursue his own course. On the 8th of August he set out on his adventurous march from Candahar, being then about 5,000 strong. He proceeded by Khelat-i-Ghilzie against Ghuznee. On the 18th of August, he was met by Khelat-i-Ghilzie against Ghuznee. On the 18th of August, he was met by Shumsoodeen Khan, a cousin of Akbar Khan, which also, after a short and spirited contest, he completely defeated. On the 6th September, General Nott found himself close to the fortress of Ghuznee. To the north-east of that place the enemy had established a camp. The city was full of men,—the neighbouring heights were covered by large bodies of infantry and cavalry,—and the gardens and ravines near the town were occupied by a hostile force, all determined to resist his further progress. The enemy were formidable in numbers, having received a considerable reinforcement under Sultan Jan. Sir W. Nott attacked them, having, as he said, "at once determined on carrying the enemy's mountain positions before encamping my force. The troops ascended the heights in gallant style, driving the enemy before them, until every point was gained." Ghuznee was taken; and liberty was given to 347 of the former garrison, who were supposed to have been destroyed. Ghuznee, with its citadel, and the whole of its works, having been demolished, Sir W. Nott proceeded on his route to Cabool. On the 6th September he was, however, again assailed at the defiles of Mydan. Shumsoodeen had been joined by a large force, commanded by a number of Affghan chiefs, and they made another desperate attempt to intercept his march, but were again defeated. He proceeded, and on the 17th September effected his junction with General Pollock at Cabool. Such was the military career of Sir W. Nott. Whilst at the period in question the fortune of war varied in some parts of the country, the progress of Sir William Nott was one scene of uninterrupted victories and successes—his spirit animated every soldier under his command. On the 2nd December, 1842, General Nott was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. He received the thanks of both houses of Parliament for the "intrepidity, skill, and perseverance," he displayed in the various operations he had conducted; and in September, 1843, the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company voted him an annuity of 1,000L., commencing from the day on which he left India, as a special mark of the sense which the Court entertained of the foresight, judgment, decision, and courage evinced by Sir William Nott throughout the whole period of his command at Candahar, and during his brilliant and successful march from thence by Ghuznee to Cabool, which so greatly contributed to the triumphant vindication of the honour of the British nation, and to the maintenance of its reputation.

From the period of his second year's service in Afghanistan, Sir William Nott's health began to break, and eventually became so impaired that at the conclusion of the war he found it necessary to return to England. He was very debilitated when he arrived in this country, and it is supposed the excitement caused by
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—

Jan.

his public and triumphal reception at Carmarthen (only four months before his death) materially aggravated his disease —enlargement of the heart. Sir William Nott was twice married; firstly, on the 5th October, 1805, to Letitia, daughter of Henry Swinhoe, esq., Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Calcutta; and secondly, on the 26th of June, 1843, to Rosa Wilson, daughter of Captain Dore, of H.M. 3rd Buffs. By his first marriage he had fourteen children, five of whom survive. The body of the deceased General was carried to the grave by the officers and men of the 41st Regiment of Foot and the 13th Light Dragoons, accompanied by the corporation and inhabitants of Carmarthen, and an immense number of gentlemen of the town and country in their carriages.

At Cheltenham, Sir Jacob Adolphus, M. D., Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals, a distinguished officer of the medical department of the Army, who had served in every quarter of the world. He was knighted July 1, 1840.

— At Cheltenham, the Hon. Anne, wife of Lieut.-General John Wardlaw; youngest daughter of the gallant Viscount Lake, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Barker, esq., of St. Julian's, Herts.

— In Osnaburg Terrace, Regent's Park, in his 93rd year, Robert Smirke, esq., R.A. Mr. Smirke was born at Wigton, near Carlisle, in 1752. At the age of nineteen, he entered the Royal Academy as a student. The first works he presented to the public appeared at the Exhibition of the Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain, in 1775, and he was soon after elected a member of that Society. In the year 1786, Mr. Smirke became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy. His pictures for that year were "Narcissus," and "The Lady and Sabrina," from Milton's Comus; but his name does not occur again in the Academy Catalogues before 1791, when he sent for exhibition a picture called "The Widow." In the spring of 1792, the year in which Sir Joshua Reynolds died, he was elected an Associate of the Academy; and in the summer of the same year an Academician. His exhibited pictures for 1792 were "The Lover's Dream," from Thomson's Spring, and "Musidora," from the Summer of the same poet. His diploma picture was "Don Quixote and Sancho." In 1793, he sent a picture of "Lavinia," from Thomson's Autumn, and in 1796, "The Conquest," "Katharine and Petruchio," and "Juliet and her Nurse." The works he exhibited for the year 1797 were, 1. "The Countess Dolorado discovering the cause of her grief to Don Quixote;" 2. "Sancho's Audience of the Duchess;" 3. "The Fortune Tellers;" and 4. "The Discovery," a kind of scandal picture—a walk of art in which his strength peculiarly consisted. In 1798, he exhibited Shakspere's Seven Ages. In 1799, "The Friendly reception of Captain Wilson, at Otaheite," "The Ceremony of Beard-washing performed by Don Quixote at the Table of the Duke," and "Mrs. Peacham painting at the idea of her daughter marrying for love." He began the new century well, and sent six pictures, the greatest number he exhibited at one time. Their titles were, 1. "The Combat between Don Quixote and the Giants interrupted by the Innkeeper;" 2. Don Quixote addressing the Princess Dulcinea;" 3. The Angel justifying Providence, from Parnell's Hermit;" 4. "The Gipsy;" 5. "Musidora;" and 6. "The Plague of the Serpents." Three pictures after this period conclude
DEATHS.—Jan.

the catalogue of his exhibited works. "The Infant Bacchus" in 1801, "Psyche" in 1805, and "Infancy" in 1813. Speaking generally, his pictures may be said to have been of an historical or imaginative character. A few very rare portraits are believed to exist which he painted; but his favourite subjects were from Scripture, Shakspere, English History, Arabian Nights, and Don Quixote. There were several subjects which he often repeated with slight variations—as Parnell's Hermit and the Angel, Hagar in the Desert, the Story of Naboth's Vineyard, &c. Some of the earliest and most popular of his works were scenes of shipwrecks—of which engravings are occasionally met with. Don Quixote was a favourite work. He not only illustrated an edition of it, in four vols., by Cadell, but also superintended the translation made by his daughter for that work, and wrote the preface. The illustrations of "The Hunchback," engraved by Daniell, are in his happiest manner. His latest productions intended for the public eye are believed to be the series of designs for the bas-reliefs in front of the Oxford and Cambridge Club in Pall Mall, of which his sons were the architects. He also designed the bas-reliefs for the Junior United Service Club, in Charles-street, Haymarket. Mr. Smirke's eldest son is Sir Robert Smirke, the architect of the New Post Office, the British Museum, and other important edifices; Mr. E. Smirke, his third son, is Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, and his youngest, Mr. Sydney Smirke, has attained considerable eminence in the profession of his father and eldest brother.

— At Chantilly, near Paris, aged 83, the Polish General-in-Chief, M. Casimir Malachowski. He was one of the most distinguished members of six armies, viz., the army of General Kosciusko; of the Polish Legion in the service of France: he was a General in the army of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, of the French expeditionary army to Russia, in that of the late Viennese Polish kingdom; and lastly, he was a General of the Polish army in 1831. It was he who, by mistake, signed the capitulation of Warsaw. As soon as he found out his fatal error, he ordered a general parade of the despairing army, and in the front of it in the most energetic manner accused himself of the fact, invoking court-martial and death for his unintentional crime; but the gallant patriots, moved to tears by the self-accusation of the grey-headed soldier, would not comply with his request. The General, faithful to the last, emigrated for the third time in his life from his native land, having served 63 years, and fought in 84 pitched battles.


— In Hertford-street, May Fair, in his 79th year, General the Hon. Sir Henry George Grey, G.C.B. and G.C.H. Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, and a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers; only surviving brother of Earl Grey. Sir Henry Grey was born on the 25th October, 1766, the second son of General Sir Charles the first Earl Grey, and K.B., by Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, esq., of Southwick, county of Durham. He entered the army at a very early age, as his commission as Ensign in the 26th Regiment is dated Oct. 17, 1779; whence he removed into the 19th Dragoons. On the 28th July, 1781, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 30th Foot, and thence removed on the 7th March following to the 17th Dragoons. He received a troop in the 18th Dragoons the 31st May, 1787. In 1793, he accompanied his father to the Continent, and was present at the siege of Nieuport. In the autumn of the same year, with the rank of Major, (Oct. 23, 1793,) and the appointment of Deputy Quartermaster-General, he accompanied the expedition to the West Indies, commanded by his father, and, having been present at the reduction of Martinique, brought home the despatches on that event, which procured him the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, dated the 21st April, 1794. He served on the staff as Assistant Quartermaster-General from his return to England, until Sept. 1795, when, having succeeded to a Majority in the 18th Dragoons, he again went to the West Indies in command of that regiment, with the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He served at St. Domingo until April, 1797, when he came
Death.—Jan.

Debrett.

Home with the 17th Dragoons, of which he had been appointed Lieut.-Colonel on the 20th Oct. 1796. He was nominated Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the brevet rank of Colonel, Jan. 11, 1798; and attained the rank of Major-General, Jan. 1, 1805. From the latter date he served on the staff in England, until the 11th July, 1806, when he was appointed Commander of the Forces at the Cape of Good Hope, with the local rank of Lieut.-General. He returned to this country in Nov. 1811, and from that time until the 24th June, 1814, he commanded a district. He received the rank of Lieut.-General in the army, June 4, 1811; and on the 30th December following was appointed to the Coloneley of the 13th Dragoons, which he had ever since retained, (its annual value, according to a late return, being 1083l. 18s.) He attained the full rank of General, May 27, 1825. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1831, not having previously, we believe, been a Knight Commander. He was also a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Sir Henry George Grey married, Aug. 20, 1812, Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Charles Des Voeux, Bart.; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

At Devonport, in his 80th year.

Thomas Roberts, esq., late master shipwright of Devonport Dockyard. Mr. Roberts served a regular apprenticeship in the royal service as a shipwright, and at a very early period he exhibited superior qualifications for a naval architect, which raised him rapidly to a high position. He was associated and was contemporaneous with Sir W. Rule, Sir H. Peake, and Sir R. Seppings. To the former two, when surveyors of the Navy, he was assistant, and while in that capacity designed and made the drafts of the Caledonia, 120, and St. Vincent, 120, the two three-deckers which in the late experimental trials proved so superior to the Queen, the ship of the modern chief of the Navy Office. Mr. Roberts, during the late war, enjoyed the intimacy and confidence of many of the illustrious men who, as captains and admirals fitting their ships for new glories, or repairing the casualties consequent on fresh triumphs, sought his advice and assistance. Among them by none was he more esteemed than by Nelson. With his late Majesty Mr. Roberts was also a great favourite. His Majesty on every occa-

sion openly expressed his admiration of "Builder Roberts's fine ships." He was formerly master shipwright of Devonport Dockyard, afterwards of Pembroke, and returned to Devonport in 1830, and continued builder of the latter establishment until 1837, when, he was displaced to make way for Sir W. Symonds, whose ideas of naval architecture were more in consonance with the fashion then prevailing; but at the express solicitation of the present Admiralty, he was at the meetings of the committee of master shipwrights, at Woolwich, in 1842-43, and assisted in the discussion of naval architecture as an ex officio member. Most of the living master shipwrights and assistants have been his subordinate officers; and he has departed this life revered by all who knew him, from the heads of the Admiralty to the old working shipwright, for his firm integrity in the discharge of his duties, and for his eminent public services.

14. At Itchen Abbas, aged 19, in consequence of a fall from his horse, William Feneus Wickham, Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, eldest son of W. J. Wickham, esq.

15. On his passage home from Calcutta, William Gorton, esq., late Judge and Commissioner of Revenue for Bengal. He was the second son of the late William Gorton, esq., of Windsor, clerk comptroller in the Household of his late Majesty George the Third. He early distinguished himself as an oriental scholar, and after filling many important judicial offices he was appointed commissioner of revenue of Bengal, and political agent to the Governor-General of India at Benares.

16. At Bognor, Sussex, in his 73rd year, Rear-Admiral Samuel Jackson, C.B. He was the son of Charles Jackson, esq., of Tweedmouth, county of Durham; and had seen a great deal of active service. When mate of the Romulus he was present at Toulon and Bastia. At Lord Hotham's actions, in 1795, he was lieutenant of the Egmont, and in 1797, at St. Vincent's, where he was wounded. He commanded a boat of that ship in the gallant affair before Cadiz, under Nelson. In 1801, he was senior Lieutenant on board the Superb, in the action with the Spanish squadron in the Straits. He subsequently held the commands of the Autumn and the Musquito, employed on the coasts of France and Holland, in which duties he ably dis-
DEATHS.—Jan.

234 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

At his seat, Port Eliot, near St. Germains, Cornwall, in his 78th year, the Right Hon. William Eliot, second Earl of St. Germains (1815), and third Baron Eliot, of St. Germains (1784). His Lordship was born April 1, 1767, the third and youngest son of Edward Craggs, first Lord Eliot, by Catharine, only daughter and heir of Edward Elliston, esq., of South Weald, Essex. With both his elder brothers, he was a member of Pembroke College, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1786. Mr. William Eliot directed his attention to the diplomatic branch of the public service, and at the period of his first return to Parliament in 1790 he was Secretary of Legation at the Hague, and Minister Plenipotentiary in the absence of His Majesty’s Ambassador there. He was returned to Parliament in that year for the family borough of St. Germains, and again at the general election of 1796. In Dec. 1796, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine and the Diet of Ratisbon. His Lordship was also for some time Minister at Munich. In 1802, the Hon. William Eliot was returned to Parliament for Liskeard, which borough also was in the patronage of his family, and he continued to sit for it until his accession to the peerage. In April, 1807, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and he continued at that board for some years. On the 17th of Nov. 1823, on the death of his brother John, who had succeeded his father in the peerage as Lord Eliot in 1804, (the eldest brother Edward James, having died in 1797,) and been advanced to the earldom of St. Germains in 1815, he succeeded to both those dignities, the latter having been conferred with remainder to the issue of his father. The Earl was, as a politician, a Conservative, and possessed considerable election interest in Cornwall, having previous to the Reform Bill returned four members to the House of Commons; but of late years his Lordship has not interfered in the opinions of his contented tenantry; nor, indeed, at any time did he exercise his political sentiments in a way oppressive to his dependents. The Earl of St. Germains was four times married. His first marriage took place in Nov. 1797, with Lady Georgiana Augusta Leveson Gower, fourth daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, who died March 24, 1806. He married secondly, Feb.
Deaths.—Jan.

13, 1809, Letitia, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, Bart., and sister to Lord Heytesbury, who died without issue Jan. 20, 1810. Thirdly, March 7, 1812, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-General John Robinson, of Denston-hall, Suffolk, by the Hon. Rebecca Clive, sister to the first Earl of Povis; she died without issue, July 3, 1813. The Earl's fourth wife was Susan, sixth daughter of the late Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., who died without issue on the 5th Feb. 1830. The Earl's issue, by his first lady, were one son and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Edward Granville now Earl of St. Germaine's; 2. Lady Carolina Georgiana Eliot; 3. Lady Susan Caroline, married in 1824 to Colonel the Hon. Henry Lygon, brother and heir-presumptive to Earl Beauchamp, and died in 1833, leaving issue two sons and two daughters; 4. Lady Charlotte Sophia, married in 1825 to the Rev. George Martin, Canon and Chancellor of Exeter, and died in 1839. The present Earl, who at the time of his father's death was Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant and Keeper of the Privy Seal in Ireland, and M. P. for East Cornwall, was born in 1798, and married in 1824 Lady Jemima Cornwallis, third daughter of Charles, second Marquis of Cornwallis, by whom he has issue.


At his seat, Garnons, Herefordshire, aged 87, Sir John Geers Cottered, Bart., formerly M. P. for that county. He was born Sept. 21, 1757, the only son of Sir John Cotterell, who was knighted when Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1761, by Anne, only daughter and heir of John Geers, of Garnons, esq. Sir John Geers Cottered distinguished himself in public life by his exertions in fostering the patriotic spirit of the country when threatened with foreign invasion. He was Colonel of the Herefordshire militia from 1796 to 1803; was appointed a Colonel in the Army in the former year, and he subsequently raised two battalions of volunteers, consisting of 1937 rank and file, of the first of which he was appointed Colonel, 8th Sept. 1803, and of the second the 24th of the following month. In 1802, he was returned to Parliament for the county of Hereford, under circumstances indicating his great popularity, defeating, without preparation, (the candidate backed by the Duke of Norfork, the great landowner of the county; but certain electors in the interest of Mr. Biddulph, the losing candidate, petitioned against his return on the ground of treating, and the result of the inquiry was to unseat the gallant Colonel. At the outbreak of
the rebellion in Ireland in 1798, when it became necessary to accept the assistance of militia regiments in that distracted kingdom, the Herefordshire, under Colonel Cotterell's command, was one of the first to volunteer on the service, and performed it with distinguished credit, and for these services a baronetcy was conferred on him by patent dated Oct. 5, 1803. He was chosen M. P. for Herefordshire without an opponent in 1806, 1807, and 1812; and in 1818 stood another contest, when he was placed at the head of the poll, and was again elected in 1820, 1826, and 1830, and finally retired on the agitation of Parliamentary Reform in 1831. Sir John married, Jan. 4, 1791, Frances Isabella, only daughter and heir of Henry Michael Evans, esq., by Mary, daughter and heir of Benjamin Wellington, of Hereford, esq. By that lady, who died in 1813, he had issue three sons and six daughters. His eldest son, John Henry Cotterell, esq., died on the 3rd Jan., 1834, leaving issue by Pyne-Jessy, eldest daughter of Major-General the Hon. Henry Otway Trevor, C.B., and niece to Lord Dacre, a son, John, now in his fifteenth year, who has succeeded his grandfather in the title. The second son, Henry Cotterell, esq., died in 1826. Thomas Cotterell, esq., the youngest son, yet survives.

28. Her Imperial Highness Elizabeth, Duchess of Nassau, and Archduchess of Russia, shortly after the birth of a female child, still-born. She expired under a severe attack of spasms of the heart. She was daughter of the Archduke Constantine of Russia, was born on the 26th of May, 1826, and married on the 31st of Jan. 1844.

29. Captain M'Leod, R.M., resident near Ballymore, and a police magistrate of the county of Leitrim. He was the means of bringing to justice several of the lawless gang in that district, called "The Molly Maguires," and for this, it is supposed, he was murdered.

— At her hotel at Paris, where she had resided for the last five years, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Aldborough, eldest daughter of the Rev. Frederick Hamilton, Vicar of Wellingborough, county of Northampton (son of Admiral Lord Archibald Hamilton). She was married in 1777, to John, third Earl of Aldborough, who died in 1823, having had issue three daughters.

— At Singapore, aged 45, of brain fever, after twenty-one days' illness, J. R. Scott, esq., Commander of the Hon. Company's war steamer Phlegethon. Captain Scott, in 1809, at the age of eleven years, entered the Royal Navy, and served successively in Her Majesty's ships Swiftsure, 74; Scipion, 74; and Ocean, 98, under Sir Robert Plampton; was wounded three times in one action; was taken and retained for three years as a prisoner of war; from whence he embarked for England, having obtained his release at the general peace in 1814. In the beginning of 1815, through the influence of Mr. J. Bebb, then chairman of the Court of Directors, and Captain Agnew, he was appointed a midshipman to the Hon. Company's ship Carnatic; but being subsequently wrecked in the Antelope, he was persuaded to try his fortune in the South American cause under Lord Cochrane, and afterwards in the Brazilian cause under Commodore Jewitt and Lord Cochrane, till after the capture of Bahia, when he retired from that service. In July, 1824, he again hastened to India, for the purpose of rejoining the Hon. Company's Marine Service on the Burmese expedition, but arrived too late. In 1825, under the patronage of Commodore Hayes, he first joined the Country Merchant Service as chief officer of the Forbes steamer. In 1842, he assumed the command of the Irrawaddy steamer, and in 1844 resigned that vessel to take command of the war steamer Phlegethon, to which he was specially appointed by Lord Ellenborough, who rightfully appreciated Captain Scott's character and talents, and in which he did memorable service in destroying the pirates and their haunts in the Straits.

30. Died at St. Petersburg, his Excellency Admiral Alexis Greig, for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea, and Governor of Sevastopol and Nicholas, Member of the Imperial Council, Senator of Russia, and Knight of all the Russian orders. This distinguished officer was of Scottish extraction, being the eldest son of Admiral Sir Samuel Greig, a native of Scotland, who, after serving in the British navy in almost every action during the Seven Years' War, was induced, at the peace of 1763, to leave the service of his own country, where he had attained the rank of Lieutenant, and to enter the Russian navy, of which he became Commander-in-Chief. After the termination of the Turkish
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—Jan.

[The text continues with a detailed account of Admiral Alexis Greig's life and career, including military engagements, honors received, and diplomatic missions.]

The text describes Admiral Greig's service during various conflicts, his promotion to different ranks, and his accolades. It also mentions his retirement and his return to duties under the new emperor, Alexander. The narrative highlights his role in the Black Sea fleet, his orders from the emperor, and his contributions to the improvement of the Black Sea region.
My dearest Greig,

The powers granted to the Admiral were unlimited, and he communicated directly with the Emperor, from whom alone he received his instructions, and not from the Minister of State:—this mark of Imperial favour and confidence bestowed on a foreigner occasioned much jealousy, and the manner in which the Admiral exercised these great powers for the public good raised him many powerful enemies.

On proceeding to his Government, Admiral Greig established his head quarters at Nicholaef, and found every department in a state of total disorganization. The fleet consisted of some ill-built frigates, scarcely sea-worthy, and manned by sailors, few of whom had ever been out of sight of land; the harbours were neglected and unsafe, the navigation of the Black Sea unknown, as no survey had been made, the arsenals empty, and no funds provided for obtaining the necessary materials, and all the other arrangements were equally bad and inefficient. Under these circumstances he directed his energies in the first instance to the improvement of the fleet, and with very insufficient means he not only completely refitted the vessels which he found on his arrival, but gradually added to them ships of the largest size, and most perfect build, made by foreign workmen, whose services he procured by high wages, for the purpose of instructing the Russians. He introduced a total alteration in the discipline of the sailors, and that they might obtain experience in the working of their vessels, it was his and that they might obtain experience in the working of their vessels, it was his and that they might obtain experience in the working of their vessels, it was his and that they might obtain experience in the working of their vessels, it was his and that they might obtain experience in the working of their vessels, it was his and that they might obtain experience in the working of their vessels, it was his and that they might obtain experience in the working of their vessels, it was his and that they might obtain experience in the working of their vessels, it was his and that they might obtain experience in

—1 thank you once more for all your works, every time I meet you I feel more sorry to part with you, and believe me it is not your monarch but your friend who tells you so; I hope you will come to Taganrog for my birthday." This was the last time they met, for about one month before the arrival of his birthday Alexander died. The present Emperor continued the Admiral in his command, and shortly after his accession sent him the Grand Cross of St. Vladimir, first class, an honour rarely conferred except upon persons of superior rank to that of Vice-Admiral. Upon the breaking out of war with the Turks in 1828, the Black Sea fleet was called into active service, and Admiral Greig, hoisting his flag on board the Paris, a 110 gun ship built by himself, sailed for Anapa with eight ships of the line, five frigates, and various smaller vessels. After a siege of two months Anapa surrendered, and its gates were thrown open to Greig, who thenceupon was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. Meanwhile Varna had for some time held out against the attack of the Russian army, in consequence of the communication by sea being open, whereby supplies of all sorts were thrown in. The fleet being now at liberty, dropped down to Varna and completed the blockade of the place.

The Emperor Nicholas immediately came on board the Admiral's ship, where he continued to live during the remainder of the siege, which lasted six weeks. During this time the besieged town nobly resisted the combined efforts of the naval and military forces. At length the Admiral landed to lead the attack from the coast, and caused batteries manned by seamen to be thrown up from the shore. The troops on the land side redoubled their efforts, and the Pacha who commanded, seeing himself pressed so hotly by the enemy without and by the clamours of the besieged within, who were suffering severely from the bombardment and want of provisions, was compelled to negotiate. Admiral Greig conducted the negotiations on the part of the Emperor, but these were broken off, as the Pacha would not listen to an unconditional surrender, the only terms offered by the Russians. Hostilities were renewed, the operations on shore were recommenced with vigour, the Admiral returned to his ship and led the whole fleet in battle array past the fortress, each vessel pouring in a full broadside as it passed. This produced the
DEATHS.—Jan.

desired effect; the Pacha offered to capitulate, and the terms of the capitulation were signed by the Admiral as plenipotentiary for the Emperor, who, upon the Admiral's return to his ship with the capitulation in his hand, embraced him and fixed upon his collar the Order of St. George, second class, as a reward for his services. The following morning the Emperor landed, and the keys of Varna were delivered to him in the midst of his troops. In 1829, the Admiral again put himself at the head of the fleet and sailed towards the Straits of Constantinople, taking the fortresses of Measembria, Nisda, Midiah, and some others. He was thus engaged until the conclusion of the war, when the Emperor conferred upon him the signal honour of wearing the Imperial Initials upon his Epaulettes—an honour which gave the wearer the privilege of entering the Emperor's presence at all times, and without being announced. With the termination of the Turkish war, the Admiral's military career concluded, and the last years of his government of the Black Sea were chiefly employed in improving the condition of the different civil and military departments under his command. His declining health, for the last two years of it, had induced him to make several applications to the Emperor for permission to resign his appointment, but his Imperial master, who valued his services highly, and entertained for him the most sincere regard and esteem, induced him to retain his command until August 1833, when an Imperial Ukase appeared, removing him from the Black Sea, and appointing him a member of the Imperial Council of Russia. During the seventeen years which Admiral Greig held this command, he effected great improvements in every department of the service. It was with justice that the Emperor Nicholas complimented him after the taking of Varna, by saying that he had created the fleet in the Black Sea. Upon his arrival in 1816, he found only a few wretched frigates, and in 1833, when he resigned, the fleet consisted of twelve ships of the line, ten frigates, six corvettes, and many smaller vessels, all in the best condition and manned with well disciplined crews. He commenced a detailed survey of the Black Sea, and Sea of Azoff, and had the satisfaction a short time before his death of learning that it was completed. He laid the foundation of the dry docks at Sevastopol, which in consequence of his removal are yet unfinished. By him the floating and stationary lighthouses at Sevastopol and elsewhere were erected. He established that beautifully simplified system of day and night signals, which has proved of so much service to the navigation of the Black Sea; and by him all the ports and harbours within his jurisdiction were repaired, enlarged or rebuilt, the channels deepened, and the navigation improved. Amongst the great benefits which he conferred upon those under his command, was the completion of the hospital for sailors at Cherson. These had been commenced upon an enormous scale by one of his predecessors, but had been discontinued, and the unfinished buildings were fast falling into decay. Without funds, without materials, or even workmen, Greig had only his own resources to depend upon, and in the exercise of his sound judgment, he determined to apply a portion of the reserve funds to this charitable purpose. The Hospitals were completed, the welfare of the sailors was secured, but for twenty years afterwards the Admiral was exposed to the jealous attacks of persons in authority, who envied his reputation with the Emperor. The town of Nicholaef, the seat of the admiralty of the Black Sea, is situated on the left bank of the Ingol, near its junction with the Bog, and on account of the bar at the mouth of the river, and other causes, is particularly ill adapted for naval purposes. On the Admiral's arrival, the place contained not more than 700 houses, many of them ruinous, the population was poor and miserable, commerce almost extinct, and the suburbs in the condition of a desert. Under his fostering care, it became a neat and flourishing town, the number of houses increased to upwards of 4,900, exclusive of crown buildings, and some were edifices of great beauty; and the excellent taste of the Admiral gave the place every embellishment of which it was capable. All the houses now have gardens railed off in front, and in many of these shrubs and even trees are flourishing. Along the bank of the river, which had been a receptacle for the filth of the town, the Admiral succeeded in forming a very beautiful public walk, with rows of fine trees planted along it, which were carefully and easily watered from the river—for the cause of the almost total absence of vegetation in the Cimmerian desert, is the great drought...
with which it is afflicted. He further added to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, by thoroughly cleansing the town, and by bringing good and wholesome water within their reach—a blessing which they stood much in want of, as the water of the river, although 75 versts from the Black Sea, is brackish. Among the many institutions established by the Admiral, were an Observatory, filled with the most valuable astronomical instruments, a museum of natural history, town and parish schools, conducted on the Lancastrian system, and an institution for the education of girls. He constructed a wall on the land-side to protect the town from the drifting sand, and since its erection, Nicholaef has never been visited by the plague; and to promote commercial enterprise he expended large sums in improving and enlarging the port. By his management the municipal funds were increased to a very considerable amount, and he left his successor in command a well filled arsenal and 3,000,000 roubles in cash. The last twelve years of the Admiral's life were passed chiefly at St. Petersburg and Sans Ennui, formerly an Imperial residence on the Neva, presented to his mother by the Empress Catherine. From his position as member of the Imperial Council and Senator of Russia, Admiral Greig now took an active part in public affairs, and at different periods presided over the several departments of the Council which related to naval and military affairs, judicature, finance, Polish affairs, and civil matters, and in every branch of the administration he showed talent, judgment, and deep research. The Emperor, who knew and appreciated the sterling honesty of his character, placed the greatest reliance in his opinion upon the various delicate subjects submitted to him, and his reports upon some of the most intricate state transactions, as well as his papers upon many scientific matters, were clear, comprehensive and convincing. In addition to these duties, the erection of the Pal-kowa Observatory was entrusted to him as president of the commission appointed for that purpose. There is a mark of honour peculiar to Russia, called the Buckle of Loyal Service, which consists of a circle of laurel enclosing the number of years passed in the service, beginning with X., and receiving an addition every five years. This can only be claimed by Russian subjects; but Admiral Greig received it by special order of the Emperor. On the 22nd of Aug. 1843, his breast was decorated with the Buckle for fifty years' service, in conformity to an Imperial Edict, which restricts the age of entering the service to sixteen, for, as has already been mentioned, the Admiral was an officer of four months standing at the time of his birth! On the 18th of December, of the same year, (the Emperor's birthday,) he was created Knight of the Imperial Order of St. Andrew, which is the highest in the Empire—the person upon whom this is conferred becomes knight of all the Russian Orders. This last and highest mark of distinction terminated the Admiral's brilliant career. The mental and physical exertions which he had undergone during so many years had produced serious effects upon his constitution; and latterly the decay of his health and strength was the cause of great alarm to his family and friends. In the summer of 1843, he visited Kessingen by order of the Emperor to try the effect of the mineral waters, and after an absence of some months returned to St. Petersburg apparently much improved in health. Shortly afterwards, however, he caught a cold, and in the night of the 11th of Jan. 1844, was seized with a paralytic attack under which he lingered until the 30th of the same month, when he died, feebly but audibly repeating the Lord's Prayer. The honours paid to his memory at his funeral, says a Russian newspaper, have had no parallel in our time. The body lay in state for a week beneath his three flags, surrounded with the insignia of his rank, watched by a guard of honour, and decorated with all the crosses and honours, Russian as well as foreign, which he wore in his lifetime. The funeral procession which consisted of sailors and marines, was attended by all the princes of the Imperial Family, the Russian and foreign Ministers, the members of the Council, the Senate, and all the most distinguished officers, naval and military, then at St. Petersburg. The Emperor himself was on the way to pay the last tribute to his old and faithful servant, when he was stopped by the tidings of the death of his niece the Grand Duchess of Nassau. Thus terminated the career of one who deserved well of his adopted country. In every situation he distinguished himself by ability, judgment, mildness of temper, strict integrity, modesty, and virtue. He won the esteem and con-
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 241

DEATHS.—Feb.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Testwood House, near Southampton, aged 76, the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, Warden of the New Forest. Mr. Sturges Bourne was the only son of the Rev. John Sturges, LL. D. Prebendary of Winchester and Chancellor of that diocese, by his marriage with the daughter of Richard Bourne, esq., of Acton Hall, in the county of Worcester. Several successive generations of the Sturges family had held preferments in the Church, while both his grandmother and great-grandmother were the sisters of bishops. He was born on the 7th Nov. 1769, and his education was commenced at a private school in Winchester, where he became acquainted with Mr. Canning, and there first laid the foundations of that friendship which eventually ripened into steady and devoted adherence. Mr. Canning, as is well known, was shortly afterwards removed to Eton, and Mr. Sturges was placed in Winchester College, where he remained a commoner until 1786, and in the Michaelmas of that year was entered at Christ Church, Oxford. The accident of Mr. Canning proceeding to the same university and the same college, led to a renewal of their acquaintance, and the schoolfellows continued firm friends, until the career of that distinguished statesman was abruptly closed in death. Mr. Sturges was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 23, 1793, and for some time practised in the Court of King's Bench, and on the Western Circuit, where he enjoyed a considerable amount of business. At the age of twenty-nine, in 1798, he entered Parliament, on a vacancy for Hastings. When Mr. Pitt resigned, in the year 1801, the Duke of Portland, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, offered to Mr. Sturges the place of Under-Secretary, without the latter, or any of his immediate friends, having ever intimated a desire to become closely connected with that administration. His Grace was recommended to make the offer to Mr. Sturges by the Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Cyril Jackson; but the devoted partizanship of Mr. Sturges forbade him to do anything independent of Mr. Canning's countenance and cooperation. Towards the close of 1803, his maternal uncle, Francis Bourne, esq., who had assumed the name of Page, and was for many years M.P. for Oxford, bequeathed the bulk of his wealth to Mr. Sturges, on condition that the latter should use the additional name of Bourne, which Mr. Page had relinquished for a long time previous to his death. On Mr. Pitt's last accession to power, he rewarded the self-denial of Mr. Sturges Bourne with the place of Joint Secretary to the Treasury—an office then estimated at upwards of 3,000l. per annum, besides a large amount of patronage. Here he remained till the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, broke up the ministry. In 1807, he accepted a seat at the Treasury Board, his patron, Mr. Canning, taking the seals of the Foreign Office. He resigned with Mr. Canning in 1809, and, although on terms of close friendship with the Duke of Portland's successor, Mr. Percival, he refused the offers of that ill-fated minister. It was only necessary, however, in the year 1814, for Mr. Canning to accept the mission to Lisbon, and Mr. Sturges Bourne once more appears on the field as one of the Commissioners of the Affairs of India, and a member of the Privy Council. His seat at the India Board was at this period without salary, but when Lord Buckinghamshire died, in 1816, Mr. Canning took the Presidency, and Mr. Sturges Bourne became one of the three salaried commissioners, which he continued until 1821. As is well remembered, his friend and patron, in April, 1827, was commissioned to form an administration, and he conferred upon Mr. Sturges Bourne the highest office which that gentleman ever held. He became Secretary of State for the Home Department, and, though his tenure of office endured only till July, he did not wholly
DEATHS.—Feb.

retire from power when Mr. Canning resigned; for, to use his own words, "it was His Majesty's pleasure and Mr. Canning's earnest wish" that he should continue a member of the Cabinet; he therefore succeeded Lord Carlisle as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. On the day of Mr. Canning's death, Mr. Sturges Bourne was summoned to His Majesty's presence, and requested to continue in the situation which he then held, and to retain his seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Sturges Bourne finally retired from office in June 1828, retaining only the appointment of Lord Warden of the New Forest, which he had received from the King in 1827. He was also one of the principal members of the Commission of Poor Law Inquiry, together with the Bishops of London and Chester, and Messrs. Senior and Chadwick. As before mentioned, he first entered Parliament for Hastings, and he afterwards sat for Christ Church, Bandon Bridge, Ashburton, and Milborne Port, and he finally retired from the House of Commons by vacating his seat for the latter constituency on the introduction of the Reform Bill. Mr. Sturges Bourne married, on the 2nd Feb. 1808, Anne, daughter of Oldfield Bowles, esq., of North Aston, Oxfordshire, by whom he leaves an only daughter and heiress, Anna.

— At Florence, Robert Ladbroke, esq., of London, banker. Probate of Mr. Ladbroke's will was granted on the 30th of June, to the nephew, Felix Ladbroke, Edmond Sexten, Pery Calvert, and William Beresford, esqs., the executors. Personal estate in England sworn under £100,000.

2. In Manchester-square, aged 52, after a lingering and painful illness, the Rev. William Fox, of Statham Lodge, in the county of Chester, and of Grisyby-house, Lincolnshire. He was the younger son of William Fox, esq., a solicitor, at Manchester, and afterwards partner in a banking establishment in that town. He married Mary, second daughter of Wal¬ter Wilson, esq., of Lymm, and died 28th Oct., 1833, at the advanced age of 81. The Rev. W. Fox was a graduate of Brasenose College, Oxford, but, although in holy orders, never held any preference in the Church. He married Lucy, youngest daughter of George Uppleby, esq., of Barrow-hall, county of Lincoln, and by that lady, who died in 1833, he has left issue four children.

Mr. Fox was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Chester and Lincoln.

— In Porchester-terrace, aged 59, Lady Mary Charlotte Anne, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., Governor-General of Canada. She was the eldest daughter of the present Earl of Mornington, by Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. John Forbes. She was married to the Hon. Charles Bagot, July 22, 1806, and left his widow May 19, 1843.

4. Colonel Andrew Creagh, C. B., late commanding 81st Foot, and Aid-de-Camp to His Majesty William IV. He served in Spain and Portugal, and received a medal for the battles of Roleia and Vimiera.

5. At the residence of her son, in St. James's Palace, Charlotte Louisa, relict of the celebrated Samuel Wesley.

6. At Kilmore, Roscommon, Surgeon Auchmuty, who amputated Lord Nelson's arm at Santa Cruz. He received a gold medal from the distinguished naval hero.

7. In Upper Wharton-street, Pentonville, having scarcely completed his 43rd year, Henry Josi, esq., Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. He was the son of Mr. Christian Josi, a native of Holland, who came to this country in early life, and studied under Metz and John Raphael Smith, both celebrated engravers, and of the sister of Mr. Chalon, the animal painter. Soon after the battle of Waterloo, Mr. Josi permanently established himself in England, which he did in the house once the abode of Dryden, in Gerrard-street, Soho, bringing with him a large collection of prints and drawings, many of which he placed in the cabinets of our first amateurs. The remainder of the collection was sold, after his death, in four parts, by Christie and Manson, in 1829. About the year 1819, Mr. Henry Josi was sent by his father to the well-known school of Dr. Burney, at Greenwich; on leaving which he assisted his father in business, and subsequently established a shop of his own account, in Newman-street. On the death of Mr. John Thomas Smith, keeper of the prints and drawings in the British Museum, Mr. Henry Josi became a candidate for that office, but unsuccessfully, as it was obtained by Mr. Ottley, who held it, however, but a short time, and on his decease, in 1836. Mr. Josi was elected. The testimonials he presented to the trustees were from the best artists and dilettanti in the country.
DEATHS.—

February 24th.

Mr. Josi set to work most energetically to increase the value and importance of the department under his care. Great additions were made to the national collection of prints and drawings, through his untiring energy. To him alone are attributable the purchases of Mr. Sheepshank's collection of Dutch and Flemish drawings and etchings; of the greater portion of the late Mr. Harding's fine prints; of an invaluable collection of specimens of early mezzotint engravers; of Raphael Morghem's own collection of his works in all their different progressions; and one of the last occupations of his life was the attainment of Mr. Conningham's collection of prints by the early German engravers, the final accomplishment of which he did not live to be acquainted with. Mr. Josi had great skill in cleaning and repairing prints; he painted a little, possessed great general information, and spoke Dutch, French, and German with facility, an accomplishment of much value to him at the Museum, to which foreigners are constantly resorting. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and good-will of his fellow officers, by whom his loss is greatly regretted.

9. Aged 76, the Rev. Arthur Annesley, M.A., Rector of Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire, Perpetual Curate of Chilcompton, Somersetshire, and an hereditary Trustee of the British Museum. Mr. Annesley was the only son of the Rev. Arthur Henry Annesley, D.D., Vicar of Chewton Mendip, county of Somerset (descended from the second marriage of Francis Annesley the first Viscount Valentia, and a nephew of William first Viscount Glerawley, the ancestor of the Earls Annesley), by Alice, daughter of Francis Keyte Dighton, esq., of Clifford Chambers, county of Gloucester. He was a member of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., 1793. He was instituted to the church of Chilcompton in 1802, and to that of Clifford Chambers in the following year; and in 1807, he inherited the manor and estate of Clifford Chambers on the death of his uncle Lister Dighton, esq., of Clifford Chambers, county of Gloucester. He was a member of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., 1793. He was instituted to the church of Chilcompton in 1802, and to that of Clifford Chambers in the following year; and in 1807, he inherited the manor and estate of Clifford Chambers on the death of his uncle Lister Dighton, esq., of Clifford Chambers, county of Gloucester. He was a member of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., 1793. He was instituted to the church of Chilcompton in 1802, and to that of Clifford Chambers in the following year; and in 1807, he inherited the manor and estate of Clifford Chambers on the death of his uncle Lister Dighton, esq., of Clifford Chambers, county of Gloucester. He was a member of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., 1793. He was instituted to the church of Chilcompton in 1802, and to that of Clifford Chambers in the following year; and in 1807, he inherited the manor and estate of Clifford Chambers on the death of his uncle Lister Dighton, esq., of Clifford Chambers, county of Gloucester. He was a member of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., 1793. He was instituted to the church of Chilcompton in 1802, and to that of Clifford Chambers in the following year; and in 1807, he inherited the manor and estate of Clifford Chambers on the death of his uncle Lister Dighton, esq., of Clifford Chambers, county of Gloucester. He was a member of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., 1793. He was instituted to the church of Chilcompton in 1802, and to that of Clifford Chambers in the following year; and in 1807, he inherited the manor and estate of Clifford Chambers on the death of his uncle Lister Dighton, esq., of Clifford Chambers, county of Gloucester. He was a member of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., 1793. He was instituted to the church of Chilcompton in 1802, and to that of Clifford Chambers in the following year; and in 1807, he inherited the manor and estate of Clifford Chambers on the death of his uncle Lister Dighton, esq., of Clifford Chambers, county of Gloucester. He was a member of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., 1793.
Major of Brigade in Ireland. He went in the same capacity with the expedition to Holland, in 1799, and was present in all the actions of that campaign. On the 1st July, 1801, he was deputed to act as Inspector-General of Foreign Corps, during the absence from England of Colonel Sir W. Clinton; and on that officer’s return he was appointed, the 25th Feb. 1802, Deputy Inspector-General of Foreign Corps. On that office being abolished, he was made Commandant of the Foreign Depot. On the 1st Jan. 1803, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel; the 4th Aug. 1808, second Major in his regiment; and the 25th July, 1810, a Major-General. In Jan. 1811, he joined the army in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington. He was appointed to the command of a brigade of the 1st division, and was present with that body at the action of Fuentes d’Onor; was transferred with his brigade to the 2nd division, the command of which he held as senior officer from July 1811 to Aug. 1812. At the action of Arroyo de Molinos he particularly attracted the notice of his commanding officer (Lord Hill) by his gallantry. He commanded on that occasion the right column, principally composed of infantry from the 50th, 71st, and 92nd regiments and a company of the 60th. In his despatch to the Duke of (then Viscount) Wellington, Lord Hill recommends to his notice the bravery of Major-General Howard in the highest terms of admiration and praise; he is represented to have “dismounted and headed his troops up the difficult ascent of the Sierra, and throughout ably conducted his column.” At the storming of the forts of Napoleon and Ragusa, at Almaraz, he ably performed all that could be expected from a brave soldier at the head of a brigade. In Nov. 1812, he was appointed to the command of the 1st brigade of Guards, in the 1st division, and in June in the following year he succeeded to the entire command of that division of the army, which he maintained to the end of the war in 1814. He was at the battle of Vittoria, the attack on Tolosa, at the passage of the Bidassoa, and at Nivelle. He also rendered great service at the Nive, and subsequently at the Adour; for his services at Vittoria and the Nive he received a medal and one clasp. On the 24th Oct. 1816, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 70th Foot; and he was also for some time Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, from which command he was removed on his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General Aug. 12, 1819. His Lordship was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath on the enlargement of that order, Jan. 5, 1815, and he was nominated Grand Cross, March 17, 1820. He received permission to accept the rank of Commander in the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, for his services in the Peninsula, May 15, 1815. In Jan. 1832, he was removed from the Colonelcy of the 70th Foot to that of the 3rd Buffs. He attained the full rank of General Jan. 10, 1837. On the death of Richard fourth Earl of Effingham, whose grandfather, Francis seventh Lord Howard of Effingham, was advanced to the rank of an Earl in 1731, the latter dignity became extinct, and the ancient Barony conferred in 1554 on Lord William Howard, High Admiral of England, a son of Thomas second Duke of Norfolk, devolved on General Howard, the subject of this memoir. By patent dated Jan. 24, 1837, the dignity of Earl was also revived in his favour. He voted in Parliament as a Whig, but at no period took any active part in political affairs. His Lordship married, May 27, 1800, Lady Charlotte Primrose, eldest daughter of Neil third Earl of Rosebery; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are surviving.

— Aged 48, Mr. William Day, of the firm of Day and Hamie, lithographers, to whom the art of lithography is greatly indebted for the wonderful progress it has made of late years.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—Feb.

pens of these and other great dramatists, and his delivery, at a later period, of passages in his favourite authors was highly effective. The occupation with which he began life was that of reader at Cox and Baylis's (now Messrs. Cox's) printing office in Great Queen-street. By the influence of Sir Stamford Raffles, and of Mr. Vigors, the late member for Carlow, with whom he was connected by marriage, he obtained in 1827 the situation of secretary to the Zoological Society, and resided at the Society's Museum in Bruton-street. In 1828, Mr. Blanchard published his first work, a small volume of poetry, entitled "Lyric Offerings." He had, indeed, when quite a boy, sought to embody in verse the high-souled thoughts which even then burned within him, and the volume now produced more than justified the self-reliance with which he had resolved upon devoting his life to literature. Mr. Blanchard, in 1831, gave up the secretarship of the Zoological Society for the more congenial employment of acting editor of the Monthly Magazine, at that time directed by Dr. Croly. This was the commencement of that connexion with the press which he maintained with such honour to himself and such gratification to his readers up to the period of his death. On the establishment of the True Sun newspaper he became its editor, and held that office until the discontinuance of the publication. He was next solicited to edit the Constitutional newspaper, and on this being given up he joined the Courier, which, in conjunction with the Court Journal, he superintended for several years. The Courier, however, resuming its Conservative opinions, Mr. Blanchard at once withdrew from it,—undeviating consistency of political opinion, unmixed altogether with mere party bigotry or prejudice, forming one of the most marked and honourable features of his character. With the commencement of the year 1841, he became connected with the Examiner, which connexion lasted up to the time of his decease. Concurrently with these various engagements he was a constant contributor to the lighter periodicals of the day, as the New Monthly Magazine, Cruickshank's Omnibus (which he edited), Ainsworth's Magazine, the Illustrated Magazine, &c., &c. There was never a writer with a readier pen; a poem, an essay, a sketch, a witty paragraph, seemed to spring spontaneously from his brain; but never, to his honour, was his facile pen dipped in gall, the writer and the man being alike the impersonation of kindliness. The melancholy death of this accomplished writer, by his own hand, was occasioned by circumstances of peculiar interest. About twelve months since his wife was attacked with illness, which, in the end, terminated in insanity and ultimately in death. From the period of the death of Mrs. Blanchard the deceased had been observed to labour under a great depression of spirits, to such an extent that he was afraid to be left alone at night. His youngest child, a lad about eleven years of age, slept with him. From prostration of the nervous system Mr. Blanchard became subjected to fits, and in the course of Friday, Feb. 14, he sustained two attacks, from both of which he recovered, and at the usual hour, which was between nine and ten, he retired to his bedroom, accompanied by his son, and attended by the nurse. The deceased, as was his usual custom, performed his devotions, which he concluded by the Lord's Prayer, and at that time he appeared to be in the full enjoyment of his intellects. The nurse then left the room, and within three minutes afterwards the deceased committed suicide. The deceased has left four children,—one daughter and three sons. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, and the committee, including Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Macready, and Mr. Colburn, guaranteed to the orphans the annual sum of 300l. for three years. The sum of 100l. (double the amount of their largest customary grants) was contributed by the committee of the Literary Fund Society, both from the peculiar interest of the case, and also in consideration of Mr. Blanchard having been for fifteen years an annual subscriber to the fund, and twice a steward at the anniversaries of that excellent institution.

— At Pontefract, aged 62, Henry Taylor, esq., Recorder of that borough, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts for Doncaster. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 11, 1814.


— At Tonbridge, aged 16, Edward Bromhead, only surviving son of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edward Brackenbury, of Skendleby, Lincolnshire.

— The Rev. William Winthrop, B.D., of Sloane-street, Chelsea, formerly Fellow

245
of St. John's College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. 1792 as 12th Wrangler, M.A. 1795, B.D. 1803. He married, Jan. 23, 1827, Frances Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Feachem, Vicar of Dorking. Dr. Winthrop left a large fortune; part of which is devised in trust to lay out 5,000£ in small advowsons for the Platt Foundation at the college of St. John the Evangelist, at the University of Cambridge; besides other sums to a considerable amount to many charitable and benevolent institutions in the metropolis.

17. At Eaton Hall, in his 78th year, the Most Hon. Robert Grosvenor, Marquess of Westminster, second Earl Grosvenor and Viscount Belgrave, in the county of Chester (1784), and Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the same county (1761), and the eighth Baronet of Eaton (1622); K G.; a Privy Councillor; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Flint; Steward of the Lordships of Bromfield and Yale; M.A., F.R.S. The Marquess was born 22nd March, 1767, the second son, but only surviving child, of Sir Richard Grosvenor, (subsequently created Lord Grosvenor, Earl Grosvenor, and Viscount Belgrave,) by Henrietta his wife, daughter of Henry Vernon, esq., of Hilton-park, in the co. Stafford, by the Lady Henrietta Wentworth, youngest daughter of Thomas third Earl of Strafford. His Lordship received his education at Harrow school, then presided over by Dr. Drury; from whence he proceeded to Trinity college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1786, and shortly after commenced his travels with the celebrated William Gifford as tutor or companion. Having spent two years abroad, Lord Belgrave returned home just in time to celebrate his majority in 1788, an event which was observed with every possible demonstration of joy and congratulation by the citizens of Chester and the surrounding neighbourhood of Eaton. Shortly after his coming of age, his lordship was returned to Parliament for the borough of East Looe, and, when only 22 years old, he was appointed to the post of a Lord of the Admiralty, then under the presidency of the Earl of Chatham, which situation he held until the 25th June, 1791. He entered political life under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, and uniformly voted with that minister on all the great measures under debate. In 1793, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, and held that office until the year 1801. At the general election in 1790, Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, the representative for the city of Chester during the five preceding parliaments, having signified his intention of retiring, Lord Belgrave offered himself to the constituency. He was returned without opposition, and from that time until his accession to the Peerage in 1802, when he was succeeded by his cousin General Grosvenor, he continued to sit in Parliament as representative for Chester. During the revolutionary war with France, Lord Westminster raised, at his own expense, a regiment of volunteers in the city of Westminster, of which he had the command for several years. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Pitt's administration; but, on the death of that illustrious statesman, he seceded from the Tory party and joined the Whigs, and to that political body he remained faithful during the remainder of his life, upwards of forty years. Earl Grosvenor was advanced to the rank of a Marquess on the coronation of King William the Fourth, together with the Marquesses of Ailsa and Breadalbane. Those noblemen, as senior Earls, were placed in precedence before him, and his patent was dated Sept. 13, 1831. On this occasion the arms of the city of Westminster were granted to him as a coat of augmentation, quartered in the first quarter with his ancestral arms. The deceased Marquess was a nobleman of refined taste, and has left behind him an extensive library, richly stored with ancient and valuable MSS., and the choicest editions of most printed works, and one of the finest picture galleries in the kingdom, a descriptive catalogue of which was published by Young, in a thick quarto volume in 1800. The noble lord added to his collection, early in the present century, the valuable gallery of the late Mr. Agar, for which he is said to have paid a sum little short of 40,000£. This extensive assortment of paintings he liberally threw open for the inspection of the public, a privilege which all connoisseurs in the art who had the opportunity did not fail to take advantage of. The Marquess was supposed to be the richest subject in the empire. The revenue of the Pimlico estate, on which during his Lordship's life the new squares of Belgrave and Eaton, Wilton-place, Eccleston-street, &c., &c., have been raised, besides their present value, will produce in the lapse of time a revenue of
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—Feb.

unexampled magnitude. The deceased nobleman, like his father, was much attached to the sport of horse racing, and was one of the most distinguished patrons the turf could boast, and at the same time one of the most successful amongst the number of its competitors. The Marquess of Westminster married, April 28, 1794, Lady Eleanor Egerton, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Earl of Wilton, by whom he has left issue three surviving sons: 1: Richard, now second Marquess of Westminster. 2. Thomas, Earl of Wilton, who succeeded to that dignity by special remainder on the death of his maternal grandfather, and married, in 1821, Lady Mary Margaret Stanley, only daughter of Edward twelfth Earl of Derby, by whom he has issue Arthur Edward Holland Grey Viscount Grey de Wilton, and other children; and 3. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., for the city of Chester, which he has represented since the year 1826. He was Comptroller of the Household from 1830 to 1834, and now holds the appointment of Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, and married, in 1831, the Hon. Charlotte Arbuthnot Wellesley, only daughter, of Lord Cowley, and has issue. The funeral of the deceased Marquess took place on the 25th February, when his remains were interred in the family mausoleum in Eccleston Church, near Chester. The day was observed in Chester, and indeed throughout the surrounding neighbourhood, as a general solemnity.

18. At Bath, Joseph Holden Strutt, esq., of Terling-place, Essex, Colonel of the Essex Militia, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. In early life, during the French war, he rendered essential services to the Government, while commanding the Essex Militia, in various parts of the kingdom. He married, Feb. 23, 1789, Lady Charlotte Mary Gertrude Fitzgerald, fifth daughter of James first Duke of Leinster. Her ladyship was created Baroness Rayleigh, of Terling-place, by patent, dated July 9, 1821, and died Sept. 12, 1826, when she was succeeded in the peerage by their only son, John James, now Lord Rayleigh.

19. At his seat, Northrepps, Norfolk, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart. He was born on the 1st of April, 1786, the eldest son of Thomas Fowell Buxton, esq., of Earl's Colne, in Essex, by a daughter of Osgood Hanbury, esq., of Holfield Grange, in the same county. He received his early education at school at Greenwich, under Dr. Burney, the brother of Madame D'Arblay; he proceeded at the usual age to Trinity College, Dublin, where he passed each of the thirteen examinations (excepting only one) with the most distinguished success, and on finishing the usual academic course, received the university gold medal, which is given only to such men as have obtained in succession all the previous prizes; and such was the estimation in which he was held at Trinity College, that before he had attained twenty-one, he was pressed to stand as a candidate for the representation of the University, with assurances of support on which he might have relied with confidence. In 1811, he joined the firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Co., and for several years devoted himself to business with all that energy and perseverance which he afterwards exhibited in more lofty pursuits. His connexion with the locality led him to a personal investigation of the sufferings of his poor neighbours in Spitalfields. His first public effort was made in a speech at the Mansion House in 1816, on the Spitalfields distress, when the power of his appeal not only succeeded in obtaining large pecuniary contributions, but in establishing an extensive and well-organized system of relief. His success on this occasion led him, in connexion with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fry, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hoare, to examine into the state of our prisons. He published the result of his labours in a small volume, entitled “An Inquiry whether Crime and Misery are produced or prevented by our present system of Prison Discipline.” This is an unpretending but a powerfully written work; it immediately excited great attention, and led to the formation of the Prison Discipline Society, and ultimately to those grand improvements in our gaols which modern times have witnessed. Mr. Buxton now became known as a man well qualified for the public service in a higher sphere, and was induced by his friends to avail himself, in 1818, of an opportunity which then offered of standing for the borough of Weymouth. He was returned at the head of the poll, and continued to represent Weymouth until 1837. During this long period he was exposed to frequent contests; but always retained his honourable position at the
head of the poll, until he was defeated by Mr. Villiers, in the year last mentioned. The cause of his defeat on this occasion was, undoubtedly, no diminution of personal attachment, but the gradual increase of an adverse local influence, arising from circumstances over which Mr. Buxton could exercise no control. After this defeat many applications were made to Mr. Buxton to offer himself for other places, and an intimate friend strongly urged upon him the duty of accepting one of them; but he felt himself justified in quitting parliamentary life, and seemed to consider the rupture of his Weymouth connexion as a kind of intimation from above, that it was time to prepare for the close of his public career; he did not, it is true, abandon the great cause to which he had devoted all the latter part of his life, but from this time he ceased to come forward as a public man. It has already been mentioned, that the subject of Prison Discipline was the first to which he gave his attention. It was a natural transition to make from the reform of prisons to the amelioration of our Criminal Code. He proved himself an able ally of Sir James Mackintosh on this important question, and his powerful speech on the 23rd of May, 1821, has generally been regarded as one of the best of the many able speeches which effected the abolition of that Draconic system under which were enumerated 223 distinct capital offences! He bestowed similar attention upon the subject of Indian Suttees; nor would it be easy to mention any question of great moral importance upon which Mr. Buxton was wanting as a zealous advocate upon the side of humanity. It was in 1823 that he first came forward as the recognised successor of Mr. Wilberforce. Mr. Wilberforce's health had been long declining, and he felt that he must throw his mantle over younger shoulders. He selected Buxton for the man, and bequeathed to him the sacred trust with marked solemnity. Mr. Buxton's first proceeding was to bring forward a resolution in 1823, that Slavery, "being repugnant to the Christian Religion and the British Constitution, ought to be abolished at the earliest period compatible with the safety of all concerned." Mr. Canning moved an amendment upon this resolution, by inserting the words "and interest" after the word safety; in this form the resolution was carried, and the first great step made in advance. But further progress was immeasurably slow; even Parliament scarcely understood the question; the country was still less informed, and Buxton and his friends had long to fight an annual battle for information, too often reluctantly supplied, and too generally useless when obtained. Eventually, however, by infinite labour and perseverance, he obtained such evidence of the uniform decrease of the slave population, that when he announced his results in the House of Commons in 1831, in a speech of great power and research, the effect was decisive; the question of emancipation was conceded, and the only remaining problem was how to accomplish it "in a safe and satisfactory manner." Subject to this condition, Lord Althorp announced, on the first day of the Session of 1833, that Government would introduce a measure of emancipation; it was carried triumphantly, and Mr. Buxton had the supreme satisfaction of at once striking off the fetters from 800,000 of his fellow creatures. In his subsequent efforts for the abolition of the apprenticeship, Mr. Buxton persevered until he had accomplished all that the power of the British Legislature could effect. After he quitted Parliament he devoted himself to the task of investigating the foreign slave trade, with a view to ascertain how it could be extinguished; and in 1839 published his work, entitled "The Slave Trade and its Remedy." This work produced an extraordinary sensation; the anti-slavery enthusiasm had been suspended, but was not extinct, and the disclosures now made by Mr. Buxton revived it in all its force. So dreadful were these disclosures, that, but for the authority upon which they were given, and the accuracy with which information had been obtained, they would have appeared incredible. The result was that many noblemen and gentlemen immediately associated for the purpose of providing the remedy, and the Prince Consort himself condescended to make his first appearance before the public as chairman of a meeting to support Mr. Buxton's views. His "Remedy" was the civilization of Africa by commercial, agricultural, and missionary enterprise. It is too well known that the first step that was taken, in the form of an expedition to the Niger, failed, notwithstanding every precaution that science, humanity, and experience could dictate; but
the results, sufficiently disastrous in themselves, were exaggerated and coloured to make them appear ten times worse than the reality; and thus the newly awakened fervour of the nation was suddenly checked, while Buxton and his friends were charged, unfairly, with a responsibility that, in truth, attached to nobody. (See our volume for 1841, p. 547.) There is no doubt that this disappointment materially preyed upon Mr. Buxton's spirits; not that he was distressed by reproaches, which, even if they were just, he could only have shared equally with such men as Lord J. Russell, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir T. D. Acland, Lord Ashley, the Bishop of London, Dr. Lushington, and many others of equal rank and reputation, all of whom heartily concurred in his views, and assisted in promoting them; but because he felt that the physical difficulties in the way of African civilization, by the only means likely to effect it, were infinitely greater even than he had anticipated; while a second experiment, so well arranged and so judiciously provided, seemed hopeless under the general despondency which the enemies of his principles had artfully encouraged. His general health appeared to break from this time. In 1840, he was created a Baronet, a dignity to which his public character and large private fortune well entitled him, but which he accepted rather as an acknowledgment of merit, rendered valuable by the slanderous attacks which had been made upon him, than as an object of personal ambition. No man was more exempt from vanity than Thomas Fowell Buxton; his manners were too plain, and his mind was too elevated for such a puerility. Buxton's great merit as a public man consisted in his industry, his energy, and his straightforward honesty of purpose. He never affected display, for he had the good taste to despise it; yet he was always favourably heard, not only because he was the acknowledged head of the religious party, but because his statements were stamped with authority; they were known and felt to be true, and they were put forward with a manner and perspicuity which essentially belong to truth. It was his principle to address himself to the understanding and not to the passions of his audience, and he rarely failed eventually in producing conviction. He was eminently a religious man, and those who knew him privately can testify to the earnestness and humble faith with which he always submitted the event of his important labours, with pious resignation, to the will of God. He was a faithful and affectionate member of the Church of England; but he was not the man to regard sectarian differences as of importance, where he found hand and heart united in zealous effort for the good of mankind. Although he had selected for himself a peculiar path of charity, he was liberal in his support of all benevolent institutions, and particularly of the Bible and Missionary Societies, and such as had for their objects the education and improvement of the poor. He married, May 13, 1807, Hannah, the fifth daughter of John Gurney, esq., of Earlham Hall, Norfolk, and sister to that distinguished lady Mrs. Fry, by whom he had issue, with others, a son and heir, now Sir Edward North Buxton, who was born in 1821.

21. Hamilton Gyll, esq., aged 59, of Shenley Lodge and Salisbury Hall, county of Herts. — At his residence in Green-street, Hyde-park, in his 77th year, the Rev. Sydney Smith, M. A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Combe Florey, Somersetshire. This very accomplished and clever gentleman was born at Woodford, near London, being the son of a gentleman of Devonshire. He was educated at Winchester College, and thence elected in 1780 to New College, Oxford, where ten years after he obtained a Fellowship. He attained the degree of M. A. in 1796. He was ordained to the curacy of Netheravon, near Amesbury, in Wiltshire, where he resided about two years, and then relinquished the charge in order to travel with the son of Mr. Hicks Beach, M. P. for Cirencester. This circumstance, and the more important occurrence of the establishment of the Edinburgh Review, which resulted from his removal to Edinburgh, are thus humorously noticed in the Preface to the recent edition of his collected writings. "When first I went into the Church, I had a curacy in the middle of Salisbury Plain. The squire of the parish took a fancy to me, and requested me to go with his son to reside at the University of Weimar; before we could get there, Germany became the seat of war, and I was sent back into England, where I remained five years. The principles of the French revolution were then fully afloat, and it is impossible to con-
ceive a more violent and agitated state of society. Among the first persons with whom I became acquainted were, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Murray, (late Lord Advocate for Scotland,) and Lord Brougham; all of them maintaining opinions upon political subjects a little too liberal for the dynasty of Dundas, then exercising supreme power over the northern division of the island. One day we happened to meet in the eighth or ninth story or flat in Buccleuch-place, the elevated residence of the then Mr. Jeffrey. I proposed that we should set up a 'Review;' this was acceded to with acclamation. I was appointed Editor, and remained long enough in Edinburgh to edit the first number of the 'Edinburgh Review.' The motto I proposed for the 'Review' was, "Tenia miisam meditamur avenad."

'We cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal.'

But this was too near the truth to be admitted, and so we took our present grave motto from 'Publius Syrus,' of whom none of us had, I am sure, ever read a single line; and so began what has since turned out to be a very important and able journal. When I left Edinburgh it fell into the stronger hands of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Brougham, and reached the highest point of popularity and success. I contributed from England many articles, which I have been foolish enough to collect and publish with some other tracts written by me.

"To appreciate the value of the 'Edinburgh Review,' the state of England at the period when that journal began should be had in remembrance. The Catholics were not emancipated—the Corporation and Test Acts were unrepealed—the game laws were horribly oppressive—steel traps and spring guns were set all over the country—prisoners tried for their lives could have no counsel—Lord Eldon and the Court of Chancery pressed heavily upon mankind—libel was punished by the most cruel and vindictive imprisonments—the principles of political economy were little understood—the law of debt and of conspiracy were upon the worst possible footing—the enormous wickedness of the slave trade was tolerated—a thousand evils were in existence, which the talents of good and able men have since lessened or removed; and these effects have been not a little assisted by the honest boldness of the 'Edinburgh Re-

view.' I see very little in my reviews to alter or repent of; I always endeavoured to fight against evil; and what I thought evil then I think evil now. I am heartily glad that all our disqualifying laws for religious opinions are abolished, and I see nothing in such measures but unmixed good and real increase of strength to our establishment." After his removal to London, Mr. Smith continued for many years one of the most active contributors to the Edinburgh Review, writing frequently on the subjects of prison discipline, on the abuses and corrupting influence of the game laws, on transportation to Botany Bay, on toleration, on Methodism, on education, on Irish bulls, mad quakers, chimney-sweepers, counselors for prisoners, and a variety of other topics. To the criticism of individual writers, or the estimate of literary character, he gave but little of his time or attention. The only person to whom he has devoted more than a single article was the celebrated Charles James Fox, a man for whom Mr. Smith's admiration was intense; and to whom, in personal appearance at least, he is said to have borne a strong resemblance. It is not unworthy of observation, that the late Lord Holland, the nephew of Fox, warmly patronised Mr. Smith; and when Lord Erskine held the great seal Lord Holland prevailed on that noble and learned person to bestow on Mr. Smith the living of Foston, in Yorkshire, where he resided for some years. It was about this time, or shortly before it, that he attacked the system of education pursued at Oxford with so much ardour as to draw upon him a severe reply from the Provost of Oriel, now Bishop of Llandaff. During the five years of his residence in Edinburgh, Mr. Smith became minister of the Episcopal church there. After settling in London, he became an extremely popular preacher, and enjoyed the full tide of fashionable notoriety at the Foundling Hospital, the Berkeley and the Fitzroy Chapels. The chapels where Mr. Smith preached were crowded with the wealthy, the dignified, and even with the learned inhabitants of this great city, a circumstance which naturally attracted the attention of those gentlemen who manage the affairs of the Royal Institution. It was thought that his wit, acumen, and learning might be displayed to advantage elsewhere than in the pulpit. He therefore became a lecturer on the belles lettres at the Royal Institution, and,
DEATHS.—Feb.

of course, his prolusions were attended, according to the theatrical phrase, by "overflowing and fashionable audiences." It was one of the Whig Ministry of 1806 who conferred upon Sydney Smith the living which he held in Yorkshire; but he was not long settled there when the cry of "No Popery" expelled the government of that day from the councils of the King, and Mr. Percival ruled in their stead. It was then that the most popular of Mr. Smith's works made its appearance. In the celebrated "Letters of Peter Plymley," under which designation it was the pleasure of Mr. Smith then to write, it has been asserted that he did more than any man of the day for the relief of the Roman Catholics; but it must be admitted, that he was only one among many who powerfully contributed to the accomplishment of that fundamental change. These letters, however, are even now amongst the most interesting and amusing publications with which a few leisure hours could be occupied. They are written in the best spirit of controversy; they abound in the happiest illustrations; and though light, lively, and sparkling, these qualities abate nothing of their logical force and downright common sense. They are included in Mr. Smith's collected works, in the Preface to which he remarks—"The Government of that day took pains to find out the author; all that they could find was, that they were brought to Mr. Budd, the publisher, by the Earl of Lauderdale. Somehow or another, it came to be conjectured that I was that author; I have always denied it; but finding that I deny it in vain, I have thought it might be as well to include the 'Letters' in this collection. They had an immense circulation at the time, and I think above 20,000 copies were sold." Throughout his career Mr. Smith devoted his best energies to the service of the Whig party; and when the time came for rewarding his undeviating devotion to the common interest, their ancient fellow-labourer was not altogether forgotten. In the year 1831, during the ministry of Lord Grey, he became one of the Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's. In 1829, he had received the rectory of Combe Florey, in Somersetshire, a living the value of which is about 300£ per annum. Mr. Smith had by this time declined into the vale of years, and the pecuniary advantages derivable from the exercise of his literary powers had ceased to become an object to him; his pen was therefore in some degree laid aside, and he was not induced to resume it till an occurrence took place which he regarded as a downright invasion of his property and of the rights of Deans and Chapters, which, as a member of one of those corporations, he had sworn to defend. Lord John Russell had introduced into Parliament a bill which very materially interfered with the interests of those bodies. Lord John was a Minister of the Crown, and a member of that ducal house to which every Whig looks up with hereditary veneration; but for those things Mr. Smith now cared not a jot. The property of himself and his brethren had been placed in jeopardy by the Government measure, and so, with merciless resolution, he set about the task of making mincemeat of its authors. Letters from the facetious Canon instantly appeared in the daily papers. Many people, even Whigs, began to think he had the right side of the question, but those who thought differently exclaimed, How dreadful that a man professing "liberal" politics, and promoted by the "liberal party," should thus treacherously wound his patrons! These reproaches sat lightly upon his conscience. Every weapon of controversy was pressed into the service: one moment the reverend gladiator was seen prostrating his antagonist with the heavy artillery of his argument, and the next overwhelming him with banter and ridicule—here assailing him with an irresistible fact, there laughing in his face,—now launching the thunderbolts of his indignation, now giving way to irrepressible drollery. In these latter days of his life it has been remarked, rather uncharitably perhaps, that nothing less exciting than private interests and personal feelings induced him to take up his pen; and some colour is given to this complaint by the fact that the most remarkable occasions on which he has recently appeared in print were those when he considered himself injured by Lord John Russell's bill, and when he was really robbed by the repudiating Republicans of Pennsylvania. The losses which he sustained by the American bonds are not believed to have been very considerable; while to those who love agreeable reading, they proved to be a great gain, for nothing can be more ludicrous than the indignation, nothing more amusing than the invectives, which he poured forth in the public journals.
against the drab-coloured swindlers who have disgraced the country of William Penn. They supply the most varied illustrations of knavery, the drollest sarcasms on fraud, the most instructive satire on Republicanism, and at the same time furnish no imperfect specimens of the genius and character of that very facetious person from whose pen they proceeded, and of whose mirthful lucubrations we may now expect no continuance —no fresh eruptions of "those flashes of merriment that set the" world "in a roar." The conversational witticisms of Sydney Smith would fill a jest-book; but his character will be estimated by posterity on far higher grounds. When his "quips and cranks" are lost and forgotten, it will be remembered that he supported the Roman Catholic claims, and that they were conceded; that he strenuously assailed the game laws, and that they underwent great modification; that he compelled a large portion of the public to acknowledge the mischief of our penal settlements: that he became the advocate of the wretched chimney-sweepers, and their miseries were alleviated; that he contended against many of the unjust provisions of the Church Reform Bill, and they were amended; that whereas, before his time, a man accused at the bar of a criminal court might be hanged before he had been half heard, now every prisoner has the benefit of a defence by counsel. It will further be freely acknowledged, that no public writer was more successful than he in denouncing a political humbug, or demolishing a literary pretender; that he was, on the whole, as a sound scholar. While he never celebrated at school for eloquence or Greek composition, like his brother Richard, he was long remembered amongst his contemporaries as a writer of very elegant Latin verses, and, like the rest of his family, the best society in the metropolis; amidst the best society in the metropolis; one of the very highest importance. The generous presentation of the rectory of Edmonton to the Rev. Mr. Tate, when it fell to his own share by the death of that gentleman's father, will be ever remembered as a proof of his real contempt of wealth. Mr. Smith married about the time of his first settlement in London, a daughter of Mr. Pybus the banker. He recently gave the following description of himself in a letter to a correspondent of the New York American: "I am seventy-four years old; and being a canon of St. Paul's in London, and rector of a parish in the country, my time is equally divided between town and country. I am living amidst the best society in the metropolis; am at ease in my circumstances; in tolerable health; a mild Whig; a tolerating churchman; and much given to talking, laughing, and noise. I dine with the rich in London, and physic the poor in the country; passing from the sauces of Dives to the sores of Lazarus. I am upon the whole, a happy man, have found the world an entertaining world, and am heartily thankful to Providence for the part allotted me in it." His body was interred in Kensal Green Cemetery.

DEATHS.—Feb. 22. In Grosvenor-square, in his 82nd year, the Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole, third Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley, of Dangan Castle, county of Meath (1760), and third Baron Mornington, of Mornington, county of Meath (1746), first Lord Maryborough, of Maryborough, Queen's County (in the peerage of the United Kingdom, 1821), G. C. H., a Privy Councillor, Custos Rotulorum of Queen's County, and Constable of Maryborough Castle, younger brother to the late Marquis Wellesley, and elder brother to the Duke of Wellington and Lord Cowley. The Earl was born at Dangan Castle, county of Meath, on the 20th May, 1763, the second son of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, by the Hon. Anne Hill Trevor, eldest daughter of Arthur first Earl of Dunungan. Like the rest of his family, the Hon. William Wellesley (or Wesley) received his early education at Eton; and although never celebrated at school for eloquence or Greek composition, like his brother Richard, he was long remembered amongst his contemporaries as a writer of very elegant Latin verses, and, on the whole, as a sound scholar. While at Eton, an event occurred to him, one of the very highest importance. The family name of the house of Mornington was originally Cowley, or Colley. Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, had several children, the eldest of whom was the paternal grandfather of the noble Earl just deceased; and the only daughter of this Mr. Colley married Mr. Pole, of Ballyfin, in the Queen's County, by whom she had two sons and four daughters. This gentleman was succeeded by his eldest son, Parian, and lie, dying without issue, was succeeded by his only brother, William; but William also died without issue in the year 1778, and bequeathed his ample possessions to the young Mr. Wesley, who, thus becoming the representative of
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—Feb.

that ancient family, assumed the name and arms of Pole in addition to those of Wellesley, which latter name had been assumed by his grandfather, in lieu of Colley or Cowley. Having left Eton, Mr. Wellesley Pole entered the Navy, and three days before attaining the age of twenty-one married one of the daughters of Admiral Forbes. For one-and-twenty years Mr. Wellesley Pole sat in the Imperial Parliament as member for the Queen's County, having been in the Irish Parliament before the Union; and soon after that event he began to take a prominent part in the business of the Legislature. One of his earliest speeches was delivered in 1802, when he seconded a motion made by Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards Earl of Liverpool, for an address to the King, approving the definitive treaty of peace. This speech was followed by his appointment to the office of Clerk of the Ordnance, which situation he held until the 15th February, 1806, and again from March 31 to July 21, 1807. When the financial condition of our East Indian possessions was brought under the consideration of Parliament in the year 1803, he stood forward as the strenuous advocate of his brother's measures; showing a just confidence in the statesmanlike and commanding genius of the Governor-General. He took a part in the defence of Lord Melville; and on the Roman Catholic petition being presented in 1805, he voted against its prayer. In April, 1809, Sir Arthur Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington) resigned the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richmond being then at the head of the Irish Government, and was succeeded in that situation by his brother Mr. Wellesley Pole; the late Duke of Richie...
DEATHS.—

254 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

performed the duties of the employment with credit. In 1838, on the death of the late Lord Carrington, he was appointed by his brother, the Duke of Wellington (the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports), Captain of Deal Castle; but his lordship resigned that honorary appointment in 1843, in favour of the Earl of Dalhousie. On the death of his elder brother, in 1842, the Marquisate of Wellesley became extinct, but the Irish Earldom of Mornington devolved upon his lordship, and has now descended to his only son, who was many years known as Mr. Long Wellesley; and who, since his uncle's death, has borne the courtesy title of Viscount Wellesley. The Earl of Mornington married, May 17, 1784, Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. John Forbes, (second son of George third Earl of Granard,) and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son and three daughters; 1. Lady Mary Charlotte Anne, married in 1806 to the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., and died on the 2nd February, 1844; 2. the Right Hon. William now Earl of Mornington; 3. Lady Emily Harriet, married, in 1814, to Major-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B., and has issue; 4. the Right Hon. Priscilla Anne, Countess of Westmoreland, married, in 1811, to Lieut.-General the Earl of Westmoreland, K.C.B.

— At Dumfries, Elizabeth Harley, widow of Mr. Cunningham, overseer at Dalswinton to the late P. Miller, esq., and mother of Allan Cunningham, the poet and biographer.

24. On his estates of Panker, near Lutgenburg, aged 74, the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse. He was formerly a Field Marshal in the Danish service, and, until lately, filled the post of Governor of the Duchy of Schleswig Holstein.

25. At Woodlawn, county of Galway, aged 34, Harriette, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Ashtown, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Cosby, esq., of Stradbally Hall, Queen's County. She was married in 1831, and has left two sons and two daughters.

26. At Gravesend, aged 79, Mr. Samuel Russell, comedian, and father of the stage. This once celebrated actor was famous for his performance of Jerry Sneak, in the Mayor of Garratt. His name as an actor is associated with the brightest period of the English drama, when John Kemble, Charles Kemble, King, Lewis, Elliston, Fawcett, Dowton, Munden, John Ban-
Graves, and niece to Admiral Thomas first Lord Graves.

— Aged 47, Mr. Louis Schwabe, one of the Council of the Royal Manchester Institution.

MARCH.

1. At his seat, Leasons, Kent, aged 77, the Right Hon. William Draper Best, Baron Wynford, of Wynford Eagle, county of Dorset, a Privy Councillor, and D.C.L.; late Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, and formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Lord Wynford was the son of Thomas Best, esq., and lineally descended in the female line from a common ancestor with the great Earl of Chatham, by a daughter of that Sir William Draper so well known as the opponent of "Junius." He was born at Hasleborough Plucknett, in the county of Somerset, on the 13th of December, 1767, and lost his father when he was only three years old. He was sent to the grammar school at Crewkerne, and is said to have been destined for the Church, and was removed at the age of fifteen to Wadham College with a view to obtain a fellowship; but after he had resided at the University two years, he became entitled, by the death of a first cousin, to the remaining part of a considerable estate, the whole of which had been once in the possession of his branch of the family. He then relinquished all thought of entering into orders, and in his seventeenth year left Oxford. Having determined on adopting the law as his profession, he was entered a member of the Society of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in Michaelmas Term, 1789. The first cause in which Mr. Best attracted notice, was that of Peppin v. Shakespeare. The question to be argued was, "the rights of a lord of a manor in respect to the appropriation of the wastes." Lord Kenyon, then Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, paid many compliments to the "talents and industry" of Mr. Best. This was a sure precursor of future fame. Mr. Best soon got into extensive practice both on the Home Circuit and in Westminster Hall. The case of Sinclair, on the prosecution of De Colonne; that of Captain Ellis for shooting a French prisoner, which he argued before the twelve judges; the King v. Despard; also that of Hatfield for attempting to shoot George III. in Drury Lane Theatre, with other important cases in which Mr. Best was engaged, all show that he was in full practice. Mr. Best, by the advice of his friends, assumed the coif in Hilary Term, 1800, and chose for the motto on his ring, "Libertas in Legibus." At the general election, in 1802, he was returned for Petersfield. In March, 1809, Mr. Serjeant Best was elected Recorder of Guildford, in the place of Lord Grantley, and in the following year was counsel for the Earl of Leicester against the "Morning Herald," for a libel, the odious circumstances of which have been recently revived by proceedings in Parliament, in connexion with the title and estates of the Townshend family. The damages were 1,000.—a result chiefly owing to Mr. Best. In 1818, he became member for Bridport. In 1819, Serjeant Best was raised to the bench as one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and received the honour of knighthood. He remained in this office until 1824, when he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which he held till 1829, when he retired upon his pension, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Wynford. Although fearfully afflicted with gout, his lordship's intellects still were unimpaired, and he was therefore selected to fill the office of Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, and he used to be carried into the House in an arm chair, from which he was permitted not to rise whilst speaking. Although the latter part of Lord Wynford's parliamentary course was more than ordinarily political, the growing infirmities of age at length compelled him gradually to withdraw himself from public life. Lord Wynford married, May 6, 1794, Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Jerome Knapp, esq., and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter alone survive.

— At his residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 76, Sir John Gurney, late a Baron of the Exchequer. He was the son of Joseph Gurney, esq., of Wallword, and his mother was the daughter of William Brodie, esq., formerly of Mansfield. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May 3, 1793. In the early portion of his professional career he devoted himself sedulously and successfully to Old Bailey practice, and, with his vigorous talents and unceasing industry, he soon obtained a considerable reputa-
ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

DEATHS.—March.

In his 60th year, Edward William Auriol Drummond Hay, esq., Consul-General in Morocco, principal clerk in the Lyon Office of Scotland, and F. S. A. Lond. and Scot. Mr. Hay was born April 4, 1785, the eldest son of the Very Rev. Edward Auriol Drummond Hay, D. D., Dean of Cloyne, fifth son of the Right Rev. Robert Lord Archbishop of York, (and uncle of the present Earl of Kinnoul,) by his first wife, Elizabeth Devisme. In the earlier part of his life, Mr. Hay held a commission in the 73rd Regiment, and served as Aide-de-camp to Major-General Robertson, of Lude, who commanded in the Eastern district. He was also at Waterloo. The unexpected death of Mr. Hay was probably owing to great mental excitement and physical exertion in his negotiations for the settlement of political differences between France and the state to which he was accredited. He married, Dec. 11, 1812, Louisa Margaret, only daughter of John Thomson, esq.

— In her 40th year, the Hon. Marianna, wife of the Ven. Walter Bishop Mant, Archdeacon of Down, (eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Down,) aunt to Lord Dufferin and Claneboye. She was the eldest daughter of Hans the late and third Lord.

2. At Packington Hall, the Right Hon. Augusta Sophia Countess of Aylesford, sister to the Earl of Warwick and the Countess Davager of Clonmell. She was the fourth daughter of George 2nd Earl of Warwick, by his second wife, Henrietta, dau. of Richard Vernon, esq., was married in 1821, and has left issue two daughters and two sons.

— At her residence, Belgrave Gate, Leicester, in the 90th year of her age, Miss Linwood. The name of this distinguished lady is too intimately associated with the fine arts to need any elaborate comment. Her works, which for upwards of forty years have formed one of the most interesting exhibitions of the metropolis, consist, as is well known, of copies from the paintings of the best masters, wrought in worsted after so unique and exquisite a manner, that it is absolutely impossible for the eye to detect the fact that it is gazing upon the production of the needle, and not of the pencil. They differ from the famous Gobelins tapestry, inasmuch as the latter is produced by the mechanical operation of the shuttle, the artist working from behind, whilst the pictures of Miss Linwood were worked entirely with the needle; the embroideress standing before the canvas and contemplating the work with the eye of a painter, as each part was gradually brought out and developed in the manner most calculated to produce the required effect. Some idea of the delicacy of the performance may be obtained from the circumstance that in the working of the human eye many thousand stitches were introduced. The entire collection consists of nearly one hundred pictures: the largest of these, "The Judgment upon Cain," was completed in Miss Linwood’s 75th year. The gem of the whole is probably the "Salvator Mundi," worked by her when staying at Burghley, from the original by Carlo Dolce, in the possession of the Marquis of Exeter. For this exquisite picture she refused the offer of 3000 guineas. By her will, she has left it to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Miss Linwood’s exhibition was first opened at the Hanover Square Rooms, in the year 1798. In 1804, her works were exhibited in Edinburgh, and during the five subsequent years at Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Limerick, and Cork. In March, 1809, they were transferred to the rooms in Leicester Square, where they have since continued.

3. At Blackheath, aged 58, the Hon. William Cust, a barrister-at-law, one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Customs; brother to Earl Brownlow. Mr,
DEATHS.—March.

Oust was born Jan. 23, 1787, the fourth son of Brownlow first Lord Brownlow, by his second wife Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Banks, Knt. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May 13, 1814; and subsequently appointed a Commissioner of the Customs. He married, July 8, 1819, Sophia, second daughter of the late Thomas Nevraham, esq., of Southborough, co. Kent, and had issue five sons and three daughters.

At Rome, the Rev. Henry Coddington, F. R.S., Vicar of Ware, with Thundridge, Herts, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, B.A. 1820 as Senior Wrangler, and first Smith’s Prizeman; M.A. 1823. Senior Wrangler at an unusually early age, and a successful competitor for the classical honours of his University, he yet found time to master most of the continental languages, to become an excellent performer on various musical instruments, to be a learned botanist and exquisite draughtsman, and to introduce those improvements into the microscope which bear his name. Although in the enjoyment of fame and high office at Trinity College, Cambridge, he thought it his duty to exchange these for the still more important labours of his profession, and accepted the college living of Ware, in Hertfordshire.

At his residence, Petit Marche, in the island of Guernsey, in the 85th year of his age, General Sir Thomas Saumarez, brother to the late Adm. Lord de Saumarez. He was the third son of Matthew Saumarez, esq., of Guernsey, by his second wife Carteret, daughter of Thomas le Marchant, esq. He purchased a lieutenancy in the 23rd Foot in 1776, and joined the regiment in North America. He was present at the capture of New York and Philadelphia; assisted at the storming of Fort Washington, and the capture of 3300 prisoners. He was afterwards employed in the destruction of the extensive military stores at Danburg. In 1778, he was appointed Lieutenant of the Grenadiers, and joined the brigade (of more than 50 companies) under Lord Cornwallis, and was at the severe action fought at Monmouth. In 1779 (then only 19 years of age) he purchased a company in the Welsh Fusiliers. He served in most of the actions fought in America during the war; and was present at the siege of Charles Town, and of York Town, where he was taken prisoner. He was one of the thirteen captains for whom lots were drawn, when a victim was demanded by General Washington by way of retaliation, and the sentence of death fell upon Sir Charles Asgill. At the peace, in 1783, Capt. Saumarez had the charge of the 1st division (3000 men), which he marched to New York, within the British lines. In 1789, he was removed to a company in the 7th Foot. In 1793, he was appointed Inspector of the Guernsey militia; soon afterwards acted as Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and filled other staff appointments. In 1794, he attained the rank of Major in the army. He received the honour of knighthood (in consideration of his professional services) on presenting an address from Guernsey to George III. July 15, 1795. In 1798, he became a Lieut.-Colonel, Colonel in 1808, and Major-General in 1811. In 1812, he received the rank of Major-General, and was appointed Commandant of the garrison at Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1813, he was President and Commander-in-Chief of New Brunswick, on leaving which province he received an address of thanks. In 1812, was appointed Equerry, and afterwards Groom of the Bedchamber to H. R. H. the Duke of Kent. He conducted the secret correspondence with the enemy’s coast during the war. He attained the full rank of General, June 28, 1838. Sir Thomas Saumarez married, in 1787, Harriet, daughter of William Brock, esq.

At Shenston-park, near Lichfield, in his 76th year, Edward Grove, esq., D.C.L., a Deputy-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, and for many years an active magistrate for the counties of Stafford and Warwick.

Of cholera, while on a visit to Sir H. Hardinge, at Government House, Barrackpore, aged 34, John Edwardes Lyall, esq., Advocate-General of Bengal. Mr. Lyall was the eldest son of George Lyall, esq., M.P. for the city of London, and was educated at Eton. Being originally destined for the civil service of the East India Company, he left Eton for a residence at Haileybury, where he passed some time with distinguished success and credit, and obtained many of the prizes given for proficiency in Oriental languages. But, having relinquished the idea of proceeding out to India as a writer, he entered Balliol College, Oxford. At the University he was much and generally beloved, forming close friend-ships with some of the most distinguished of his
contemporaries, in whose affectionate remembrance his name will long be cherished. Truly may it be said of his untimely death—

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

In him vigour of intellect was united to great sweetness of temper and disposition; and his never-failing kindness endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His aim and delight were to be useful to others in his day and generation. He had, on leaving Oxford, determined to follow the profession of the law, and became a member of the Inner Temple, by which inn of court he was called to the bar in 1837. After practising some years on the Home circuit, in the spring of 1842 he was appointed by the Directors of the East India Company Advocate-General of Bengal. He sailed from this country in the month of May of that year, following by the good wishes and regrets of his arduous office Mr. Lyall distinguished himself by his zeal for the welfare and happiness of the natives of India, and in him they have lost a warm and judicious friend. He omitted no opportunity of advancing the cause of public instruction, not only by his official influence but by his personal labours, and his native friends will long remember with melancholy satisfaction how on every occasion on which the late and present Governor of Bengal made their appearance in the public seminaries Mr. Lyall was invariably to be found at their side. The Calcutta Star, in announcing his death, says, "In him our society loses one of its ablest, most amiable, and distinguished members. The natives have good reason to deplore his loss, for, from his first arrival in the country, he has shown himself a zealous friend of native instruction, not merely as a member of the Council of Education, but by his labours as a gratuitous lecturer for their benefit. He was indeed a public benefactor in every sense of the word; one of those beings who honour humanity, and whose examples are calculated to elevate mankind." He married, in October 1839, Julia, daughter of the late Samuel Davis, esq., M.P. for Lincoln. This gentleman was brother to the late Rev. Sydney Smith, and one year his junior. He survived the Canon exactly one fortnight. (says a contemporary journal, in announcing his death) "These two most remarkable men" had always entertained a strong degree of reciprocal attachment and admiration for each other; but the life of the elder had, especially of late years, been so comparatively withdrawn from the more prominent scenes of business and society, that we have little doubt that we shall surprise the larger proportion of our readers by affirming that, while the younger justly attracted an ample share of the public notice by the more active part he bore in questions and measures affecting the public welfare, and while in a species of inspiration which he imparted to mirth and wit, though by no means his most valuable characteristic, he among the men of his own, and perhaps of any time, may with truth be pro-
nounced inimitable; at the same time, we believe that the most discerning of the contemporaries who were happy enough to enjoy the friendship of both—we are sure that the lamented Sydney himself—would in extent of acquirement, in original force of thought, in mastery of mind, have given the palm to Robert, or to call him by the name he inherited from the happy familiarity of early days, Bobus Smith." At Eton he was the intimate associate of Canning, Frere, and Lord Holland, and a contributor to the *Microcosm.* At Cambridge he materially added to the reputation for scholarship and classical composition which he had established at school. In 1791, he obtained one of Beattie's scholarships, and in the same year gained Sir William Brownne's medal for the best Latin ode; in 1794, he was Senior Member's Prizeman for Middle Bachelors, and in the following year he obtained the first of the same prizes for Senior Bachelors; and if the most fastidious critic of our day would diligently peruse the three Triposes which he composed in Lucretian rhythm, on the three systems of Plato, Descartes, and Newton, he would scarcely find that these compositions in Latin verse have been excelled since Latin was a living language. Mr. Smith proceeded to his M.A. degree in 1797; and on the 4th July in that year he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. He was nine years in Bengal as Advocate-General; and one short extract from Sir James Mackintosh's Diary may show the value entertained for him there;—"I hear frequently of Bobus. His fame among the natives is greater than that of any pundit since the days of Menu:" and again, "I hear from Bobus; always merry and always kind. Long live Bobus!"

After his return from India, Mr. Smith took up his residence in Saville Row, where he remained until his death. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1812, as member for Grantham. His acquaintances were disposed to form brilliant auguries of what he was likely to effect as a speaker in Parliament. His first essay is supposed not to have come up at least to the mark of his own fastidious judgment, and he seldom afterwards addressed the House at any length, or upon subjects which excited the contests and passions of parties. He rendered, however, really eminent services as a most diligent and pains-taking member of committees. At the general election of 1818 he contested the city of Lincoln, but was defeated by Mr. Bernal; but in 1820, making another trial, he was returned for that city in preference to Mr. Davencourt. He finally retired from Parliament at the dissolution of 1826. He married Caroline Vernon, daughter of Richard Vernon, esq., M.P. for Tavistock, and Secretary to John Duke of Bedford when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, by Evelyn Countess Dowager of Upper Ososry, eldest daughter of John Earl Gower. He lost a son and a daughter in their prime of youth, each of most rare promise. His eldest son and only surviving child is the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P. for Northampton, and a Lord of the Treasury under the late Whig administration.

At Brighton, aged 65, the Right Hon. Francis Almeric Spencer, Baron Churchill, of Wyewood, co. Oxford, (Aug. 11, 1815,) Hereditary Ranger of Wyewood Forest, Colonel of the Queen's Own regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanny Cavalry, D.C.L. and F.R.S. His Lordship was born Dec. 26, 1779, the younger son of George fourth Duke of Marlborough, K.G., by Lady Caroline Russell, only daughter of John fourth Earl Gower. He lost a son and a daughter in their prime of youth, each of most rare promise. His eldest son and only surviving child is the Right Hon. Francis George, now Lord Churchill; 2. the Hon. George Augustus Spencer, Captain in the 60th Rifles, who married, in 1834, Charlotte, only daughter of Major-Gen. Munro, of Teaminich, Ross-shire, and has issue; 3. the Right Hon. Caroline Elizabeth, married in 1830 to Lord Clonbrock, and has issue; 4. the Hon. Augustus Almeric Spencer, Major in the 44th Foot, who married, in 1836, Helen Maria, second daughter of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B., and has issue; 5. the Hon. Frances-Elizabeth; 6. the Hon. and Rev. William Henry Spencer, M.A., Vicar of Ureboth, Wills, who married, in 1836, Helen Maria, second daughter of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B., and has issue; 7. the Hon. Henry-George; 8. the Hon. John-Welbore-
DEATHS.—March.

260 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.


11. At Leamington, in his 82nd year, Edward Brabazon Brenton, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

12. At her residence, Little Holland House, Kensington, the Hon. Caroline Fox, niece of Charles James Fox, and sister of the late Lord Holland.

14. At Old Palace-yard, Westminster, William Taddy, esq., Her Majesty's ancient Serjeant-at-law, and Attorney-General to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Feb. 3, 1797; to the degree of Serjeant-at-law in Trinity term 1818; and appointed King's Serjeant in Trinity term 1827.

— At Brighton, aged 38, John Kennedy, esq., Secretary of Her Majesty's Legation at Washington, and for some years Chargé d'Affaires at Naples; nephew to the Marquess of Ailsa, K.T. He was the only son of the Hon. Robert Kennedy, by Miss Malcolm, and married, in 1834, Maria, only daughter of Samuel Briggs, esq., by whom he has left issue.

— In Bulstrode-street, Cavendish-square, in his 73rd year, Major-General George Reeves, C.B., K.H., late Lieut.-Colonel of the 27th Regiment. Major-General Reeves was at the capture of the French West India Islands by the army under Sir Charles Grey, and served in the brigade of Grenadiers commanded by the Duke of Kent. When the Duke's aides-de-camp were wounded, he carried his Royal Highness's orders during the rest of the action of Morne Tortenson, and was subsequently wounded at the storming of Fleur d'Epéé. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Dundas, in Ireland, for three years, and in the rebellion of 1798 was at the battles of Kileullen and Vinegar Hill. Major-General Reeves served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Egyptian campaign of 1801. He was present at the landing at Aboukir Bay on the 8th March, at the action on the 13th, and at the battle of Alexandria on the 21st of March; in that of Rahmaine, on the Nile on the 9th of May; and in command of the 8th Regiment at the investment of Grand Cairo, and at the surrender of that city. He received a medal for his services in Egypt. He was afterwards in the Mediterranean, and when in command of the second battalion of the 27th Regiment in 1809, was present at the capture of the islands of Ischia and Procida. He concluded his active service in the Peninsula, from 1811 to 1813, where he took part in the storming of Alcoy and in the action of Bia. He commanded the light division in the battle of Castalla, and in the action of the advanced posts at Ordal, where he was wounded. His last service was as Lieutenant-Governor of Placentia (Newfoundland) on the 14th June, 1819.

— In Regent-street, London, the Rev. William Hewson, D.D., Chancellor, and one of the Canons of St. David's, and Vicar of Swansea. His body was conveyed for interment to Swansea, and attended to the grave by the corporation, many of the neighbouring clergy, and several hundreds of the inhabitants.

15. At his brother Lord Saltoun's residence, in Great Cumberland-street, aged 53, the Hon. William Fraser, second son of Alexander, 15th Lord Saltoun. He married the 9th April, 1818, Elizabeth Graham, second daughter of Mr. David M'Dowall Grant, by whom he leaves issue a family of eleven children, of whom Alexander, the eldest, now in his 25th year, becomes by his father's death heir presumptive to the ancient Scotch barony.

— At Astley Castle, the Right Hon. Alicia Dowager Viscountess Lifford. She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Oliver, D.D., was married in 1781, to James second Viscount Lifford, and by his Lordship, who died in 1830, she had issue a son, George, who died an infant; James the present and third Viscount, and the Hon. and Rev. John Pratt Hewitt.

16. In Cumberland-street, in the 86th year of his age, James Carpenter, esq., senior Admiral of the White. He entered the Navy in March, 1776, and served in the Foudroyante Diamond 32, and Sultan 74. In these two last named ships he served on the coast of America and the West Indies, and was engaged in many of the actions which took place there, particularly in Byron's action off Grenada, with D'Estaing, in 1779; the Sultan, then commanded by Captain Gardner, being one of the three headmost ships which gallantly began the action. In 1780, he became acting lieutenant of the Intrepid 64, commanded by
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—MARCH.

Captain Molloy, and he was engaged in Graves's action off the Chesapeake, and in the same ship, in 1782, he was engaged as Lieutenant in Lord Hood's action off St. Kitt's. During the peace he served in the Prince 98, and the Bombay Castle. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war in 1793, Sir J. Jervis took Mr. Carpenter as First Lieutenant of the Boyne, his flag-ship; and upon his arrival in the West Indies, promoted him to the command of the Nautilus of 18 guns, and ordered him to serve on shore with a detachment of seamen at the reduction of Martinique. Sir John Jervis had always reposed great confidence in him, and upon this occasion told him that he trusted much to his exertions, and "when," said he, pointing to the enemy's flag upon the fort, "those colours shall be down, I will give you your post rank." Upon the fall of Martinique he received the public thanks of Sir George Grey, the military commander-in-chief, for his active co-operation; and his services were also mentioned with praise by Sir John Jervis in his despatches, and he was immediately posted by Sir John into the Bien Venu, a prize frigate, which received the name of the Undaunted. His commission for that frigate bore date the 25th March, 1794. Early in the following year, 1795, Captain Carpenter co-operated in subduing the insurrection that had broken out among the Caribs and Negroes of St. Vincent, Grenada, and Dominique, at the instigation of the French republicans from Guadaloupe. General Sir John Vaughan, in his public despatches, particularly mentioned the zeal and activity at all times manifested by Captain Carpenter whilst employed on this service. From the Undaunted he was removed into the Veteran, and from that vessel into the Alarm. About the same time the latter, in company with the Bellona, captured the Duras of 20 guns and 70 men, having on board 400 troops; from the Alarm he moved into the Quebec, and came to England. In 1799, when Captain J. T. Duckworth was promoted to be a Rear-Admiral, and was ordered to hoist his flag on board the Leviathan. Captain Carpenter was appointed his flag-captain at his request. On the afternoon of the 5th April, 1800, the Leviathan, while cruizing off the gut of Gibraltar in company with the Swiftsure and Emerald, discovered twelve sail from the mast-head; which proved to be a Lima convoy, consisting of thirteen sail, under the charge of three frigates. The Leviathan and Emerald succeeded in getting among the bulk of the convoy in the middle of the night, and took up a position near two of the Spanish frigates, who evidently supposed them to be part of their convoy. That they might not, by disturbing, disperse the convoy in the dark of the night, they sailed quietly along with them until dawn of day, and then attacked the Spanish frigates the Del Carmen and Fioresilla, which, after displaying great gallantry, struck their colours at half-past five o'clock. Several sail of merchantmen, richly laden, were also captured and conducted in safety to Gibraltar. Sir John Duckworth was now appointed to the command at the Leeward Islands, but, the climate of the West Indies again disagreeing with Captain Carpenter, he was soon invalidated, and took a passage for England in a merchant vessel. This vessel was captured by the French on her way to England, and he was taken to a port in Spain and landed there as a prisoner of war. Lord St. Vincent, who was at that time at the head of the Admiralty, got him exchanged for a colonel and two other officers, and he came to England, but very much reduced in health and strength from what he had undergone in the West Indies and in Spain. However, Lord St. Vincent immediately appointed him to the San Josef of 110 guns, in which ship he remained until she was paid off at Plymouth, upon the peace of Amiens. In 1803, upon the breaking out of the war and apprehended invasion of England, Lord St. Vincent appointed him to the command of the Sea Fencibles on the southern coast. He remained in the command of the Sea Fencibles until that force was disbanded, and Sir John Duckworth having obtained the command at Newfoundland in 1810, Captain Carpenter became the Captain of his flag-ship, the Antelope, in the beginning of 1811, in which ship he remained until he was promoted to be Rear-Admiral on the 12th August, 1812. He was made Vice-Admiral on the 12th August, 1819, and Admiral on the 10th January, 1837. At his death he had been sixty-nine years in his profession. — At his residence at Clifton, near Bristol, in his 80th year, Richard Poulten, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red. This gallant officer entered the Navy, 22nd July, 1776, and was made Lieutenant, 12th February, 1783. He was present in the actions of Admirals Kep-
pel, Hood, Graves, and in the famous actions of the 9th, 12th, and 19th of April, with Lord Rodney, in the war ending 1783. He was next actively engaged in the reducing of Corsica, in cooperation with Sir John Moore, to secure an anchorage for Lord Hood. In Lord Bridport's action off Brest, on the memorable 23rd of June, 1795, the Captain and Master of the Irresistible being wounded, Lieutenant Poulden succeeded in capturing the enemy's ships opposed to him, for which service he was made Commander. Being afterwards engaged, as agent of transports, in the taking of Minorca, he was appointed Superintendent of the arsenal at Port Mahon, by Sir John Duckworth. For his assistance in capturing the French fleet, (escaped from Brest to the Mediterranean,) he was made Post Captain by Lord St. Vincent, 29th April, 1802, and after five years service rendered to the British army at Lisbon, he returned to England. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red, 17th August, 1840.

17. At Iver, the Right Hon. Louisa Lady Gambier, relict of Lord Gambier, Admiral of the Fleet. She was the second daughter of Daniel Matthew, esq., and was married, in 1788, to Lord Gambier, who died without issue, in 1833.

19. At Shelford, Cambridgeshire, aged 82, General Sir Charles Wale, K. C. B., Colonel of the 33rd Foot. Sir Charles Wale was the son of Thomas Wale, esq., of Shelford. He entered the army at the early age of sixteen in 1779, by purchase of an ensigncy in the 88th regiment, and was promoted next year to a lieutenancy in the 97th, with which he proceeded to the relief of Minorca; as that important island, however, had already surrendered to the enemy, the 97th went into garrison duty at Gibraltar, where it continued during the whole of the celebrated siege. In 1783, he obtained, by purchase, a company in the 12th Regiment; in 1786, he exchanged into the 46th, but he retired on half-pay, in consequence of his marriage. He then accepted the office of Adjutant to the Cambridgeshire Militia, in which corps he subsequently held a Majority, which he retained till the year 1797, when he returned to the regular service as Captain in the 20th Foot, and served under the Duke of York in Holland, being present at the battles of the 10th and 19th of September, as well as those of the 2nd and 6th of October, in which his regiment obtained great credit.

In 1798, he returned to England, and was promoted to a majority in the 85th, which corps he left next year for a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 67th, when he was again ordered to Jamaica; from which station he brought home his regiment in 1800-1, but accompanied it in 1805, to the East Indies; the climate of which affecting his health, obliged him to revisit his native shores, where he exchanged into the 66th. On the 25th of April, 1808, he was appointed Colonel by brevet, and in March next year was made Brigadier-General on the West India Staff. Here at length this excellent officer, who had seen so much service in various parts of the world, obtained that opportunity of acquiring distinction in his profession which is so earnestly coveted by all men of spirit and ability. Being ordered with his regiment to the attack on Guadaloupe, in February, 1810, he contributed chiefly by his acuteness, decision, and gallantry, to the speedy capture of the island, and to the consequent saving of numerous lives on each side. For his brilliant conduct and wounds on this occasion he received an important command in the captured island, and subsequently succeeded to the command of all the troops there stationed. In 1812, he was appointed to the government of Martinique, which he held until the restoration of that island to Louis XVIII. On the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, in January, 1813, he was nominated a Knight Commander. In 1821, he attained the rank of Lieut.-General; and in 1831, he the Colonelcy of the 33rd Regiment of Foot, as a final reward for his faithful services; which station he brought home his regiment with great care and attention. In 1833, he died without issue, at Shelford, Cambridgeshire, where he lived full of literary pursuits. Mr. Savage was born at Howden, in Yorkshire, August 30,
DEATHS.—March.

1767. At the age of fifteen or sixteen he became a contributor to the provincial journals of the neighbourhood. In 1790, he commenced business in conjunction with his brother William, as printers and booksellers, in their native town; but William left him, and removed to London in 1797. In 1803, James also migrated to the metropolis, where he vigorously devoted his energies to those antiquarian, topographical, and bibliographical pursuits to which his attention had been early directed, and his attachment to which continued throughout his life. His first literary engagement was with Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Phillips, his connexion with whom subsisted for a long time; industry, zeal, and integrity on the one side, being met with esteem and confidence on the other. Mr. Savage subsequently formed engagements with the firms of Mawman, and Sherwood and Co.; and at one time he was assistant-librarian of the London Institution, Finsbury Circus. At that period, the celebrated Professor Porson (who was the head librarian) was domiciled in Mr. Savage's family. Eventually Mr. Savage was prevailed upon to quit London for Taunton, in order to undertake the management of a newspaper started in that town for the promotion of party purposes. To this undertaking his energies and industry were devoted, but the paper did not succeed; and Mr. Savage, after carrying on business for a short time as a bookseller, was appointed librarian of the Taunton Institution. Shortly after the termination of his connexion with that establishment, he entered into an engagement at Dorchester with the "Dorset County Chronicle and Somersetshire Gazette," which continued nearly fourteen years. Mr. Savage's publications, chiefly topographical and antiquarian, are very numerous.

20. At Ely, aged 75, the Right Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely, Official Visitor of St. John's, Jesus, and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge. Dr. Allen was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, B.A. 1792, as seventh Wrangler, M.A. 1795. He was tutor to the present Earl Spencer, whose father presented him, in 1808, to the vicarage of Battersea, in Surrey. In 1806, he was appointed to a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey; and in 1829, received from the Dean and Chapter of that church the living of St. Bride's in Fleet-street, when he resigned that of Battersea. In 1834, Dr. Allen was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, and in October, 1836, (on which occasion the see of Bristol was united to that of Gloucester,) he was translated to Ely, to the care of which he devoted himself with unremitting zeal and vigilance. His publications were confined to a few Sermons and Charges, of which we can enumerate the following:—"The Dangers to which the Church of England is exposed both from without and within." A Sermon. 1822. 4to. "A Charge." 1835. 4to. "A Sermon at the Anniversary of the Bristol District Societies." 1835. 4to. "An Ordination Sermon." 1836. 4to. "A Charge." 1837. 4to. The body of Bishop Allen was deposited in a vault in the choir of his cathedral, in front of the altar.

— At Burle Hill, near Manchester, aged 71, Sir Thomas Potter, Knight, Justice of the Peace for Lancashire, and Alderman of the borough of Manchester. He was son of John Potter, esq., of Tadcaster, Yorkshire, by the daughter of J. Hartley, esq., and elder brother of the late Richard Potter, esq., M.P. for Wigan. Sir Thomas was the first Mayor of Manchester, after a charter had been granted to that borough, and was re-elected for the second year. He was also a magistrate of Lancashire.

21. At Bath, aged 68, the Right Hon. Frances Countess of Portmore. She was the youngest daughter of William Murrells, esq., and became, in 1828, the second wife of Thomas Charles, 4th and last Earl of Portmore, who died without issue in 1835.

— At Harewood House, aged 16, the Hon. Alfred Daniel Lascelles, fifth son of the Earl of Harewood; and March 27, aged 17, the Hon. Algernon Francis Lascelles, fourth son of the Earl.

— At Edinburgh, aged 38, suddenly, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, Alexander Blackwood, esq., eldest son of the late Wm. Blackwood, of Edinburgh.

24. At Tiverton, aged 92, Miss Blundell. She was the last of the Blundell family, and was, it is believed, great-great-grandchild of the founder of Tiverton school.

— At Leigh Court, near Bristol, in the 72nd year of his age, Philip John Miles, esq., of Bristol, banker. Mr. Miles was the son of William Miles, esq., merchant and banker of Bristol, who acquired great wealth and purchased large estates in Somersetshire. He sat in Par-
liamment for Westbury, from Nov. 1820 to 1826; for Corfe Castle, from 1826 to 1832; and for Bristol, from 1835 to 1837. The will and codicil of Mr. Miles have been proved by his sons and executors, who have sworn the personal property alone to be above the value of a million sterling.

25. In Welbeck-street, aged 76, George Nathaniel Best, esq., senior bencher of the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar by that Society, Jan. 25, 1793.

26. At Lamport Hall, Northamptonshire, in his 72nd year, Sir Justinian Isham, the eighth baronet of that place (1627); born April 24, 1778, the eldest son of Sir Justinian Isham, the fifth baronet, D.C.L., by Susanna, daughter of Henry Barrett, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, April 1, 1818. Sir Justinian married May 12, 1812, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. Close, of Elm-park, county of Armagh, and has left issue, a daughter, Mary Deborah; and two sons, Justinian Vere, who succeeded to the title, born in 1816, and Charles Edmund.

27. In London, aged 54, the Very Rev. and Venerable Sir Herbert Oakeley, the third Baronet (1790), Dean and Rector of Bookning, Archdeacon of Cholchester, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's; fourth son of Sir Charles Oakeley the first Baronet, Governor of Madras. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1813, and was collated by the present Archbishop of Canterbury in 1822, to the vicarage of Ealing, in Middlesex, and in 1825 to the prebend of Wem-lock's Barn, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, and subsequently, when Archbishop, to the deanery and rectory of Bocking, in 1834, when Sir Herbert resigned Ealing. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother Sir Charles Oakeley, without male issue, June 30, 1829. "Sir Herbert Oakeley married June 5, 1826, Atholl Keturah, second daughter of the Rev. Lord Charles Aynsley, (who was also Dean of Bocking,) and grand-daughter of John, third duke of Atholl, K.T.; and by that lady, who died in January 1844, he had issue a numerous family.

28. In Portman-square, aged 59, Colonel Turner Grant, late of the Grenadier Guards. His first commission was dated April 4, 1800, and he attained the rank of Colonel on the 10th of January, 1837. He served in Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain, in 1809, including the battle of Corunna. He was also engaged in the expedition to Walcheren, and the Peninsula campaigns in 1812, 1813, and 1814. — Aged 83, General James Robertson. This veteran officer was the second son of the late distinguished Principal Robertson, Historiographer for Scotland. He was born on the 26th of January, 1762, and entered the army in 1777, as lieutenant in the 73rd Foot, having raised twenty-five men for that commission. He embarked with his regiment for India, in January, 1779, and in 1781, he was present at the sieges of Tripassore and Chittore, and the battles of Porto Novo, Pernambucco, and Shoobiling; in 1782, the battles near Vellore and at Arnes, besides several skirmishes; in 1783, the battle and storming of the French lines, works and redoubts, before Cuddalore; in 1790, the siege of Pollibathury; in 1791, the actions of the 5th and 7th of March, before Bangalore, together with its siege and storm; the siege and storm of Nundy Droog and Savan Droog; in 1792, the battle and storming of Tippoo's lines, works, and redoubts, before Seringapatam, 6th of February, and its siege; the storming of his horse camp, 15th of February; and, in 1793; the siege and capture of Pondicherry. In 1795, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Abercromby. On account of bad health he returned from India in 1803, and was subsequently employed on the Staff, in Scotland and in Ireland. In 1810, he was appointed to the Staff as Brigadier-General, in the Mediterranean; but the day before he was to have left Edinburgh, he had a paralytic stroke, which ever after rendered him incapable of active service. He died in receipt of the pension, as a reward for his active services.

29. At the Mote, near Maidstone, aged 67, the Right Hon. Charles Marsham, second Earl of Romney and Viscount Marsham of the Mote (1801), fourth Baron of Romney (1716), and eighth Baronet (1663), M.A. His Lordship was born Nov. 22, 1777, the eldest child and only son of Charles the first Earl, by Lady Francis Wyndham, second daughter of Charles, second Earl of Egremont. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and first entered Parliament in November, 1798, as Member for the borough of Hythe. In 1802, he lost his election by two votes; but in 1803 was returned for Downton, and sat
for that borough until 1806, at the General Election, in which year he was again returned for Hythe, but of the Parliament of 1807 was not a Member. His Lordship succeeded to a seat in the House of Peers, on the death of his father, March 1, 1811. In politics the Earl was a moderate constitutional Whig. He voted for the impeachment of Lord Melville, in 1805, and in 1832 in favour of the Reform Bill; but of late years rarely interfered with political matters. His lordship's death was the consequence of a paralytic stroke. The Earl was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united on the 9th of September, 1806, was Sophia, daughter of the late William Morton Pitt, esq., of Kingston, county of Dorset, cousin to the first Lord Rivers. Her Ladyship died September 9, 1812, having had issue, one son and four daughters: 1. Lady Sophia, married in 1837, to Peter Richard Hoare, esq.; 2. The Right Hon. Charles, who succeeds him; 3. Lady Frances, married in 1838, to Major Edward Charles Fletcher, of Corsock, county of Galloway; 4. Lady Mary, married in 1836, to Harry Hoare, esq., of Staplehurst, Kent; 5. Lady Charlotte, unmarried. The Earl married secondly, February 9, 1832, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth, widow of George James Cholmondeley, esq., and second daughter of John Thomas second Viscount Sydney, and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue, 6, the Hon. Robert Marsden, born in 1834.

2. At Silverton-park, Devonshire, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. George Francis Wyndham, fourth Earl of Egremont and Baron of Cockermouth (1749), the seventh Baronet, of Orchard Wyndham (1661), a Captain R. N. and F. S. A. This branch of the family of Wyndham, which becomes extinct in

APRIL

2. At Silverton-park, Devonshire, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. George Francis Wyndham, fourth Earl of Egremont and Baron of Cockermouth (1749), the seventh Baronet, of Orchard Wyndham (1661), a Captain R. N. and F. S. A. This branch of the family of Wyndham, which becomes extinct in
DEATHS.—April.

the legitimate male line by the death of this nobleman, attained the dignity of the peerage, in consequence of the marriage of Sir William Wyndham, the celebrated statesman, with Lady Catharine Seymour, second daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset, in 1708. In October, 1749, Algernon, the seventh Duke of Somerset, was created Baron of Cookermouth and Earl of Egremont, with remainder to his nephews, Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart., and Perey O'Brien Wyndham, son of his sister Catharine, wife of Sir William Wyndham. Pursuant to the patent, on the death of the Duke, without issue, on the 7th Feb., 1750, these titles devolved on the first-named nephew, Charles, the second Earl. The Earl now deceased, was born Oct. 1786, the eldest son of the Hon. William Frederick Wyndham, Minister at Florence, (fourth son of Charles second Earl of Egremont,) by Frances Harford, natural daughter of Frederick Calvert, last Lord Baltimore. He entered the Royal Navy in 1799, became a Lieutenant in 1806, Commander in 1810, and Captain in 1812. He was midshipman in His Majesty's ship Caesar, in Sir John Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, February, 1809; confirmed in his rank as Lieutenant on the 26th Dec. 1782, and was made a Commander 12th Nov. 1790. He was appointed to command the Spitfire, in which sloop he captured several French privateers in 1793. He was promoted to the post rank on the 24th of June in that year, and was appointed to the Hind 28, and in this vessel fought with six frigates in 1794. Subsequently he was appointed to the Anson 46, which ship formed part of Sir John B. Warren's expedition against Quiberon in 1795. In this frigate he displayed consummate gallantry, and exercised the soundest judgment, which led to the most glorious results. He assisted at the capture of L'Etoile 80, in March, 1796; at the destruction of La Caliope frigate, July 27, 1797; at the capture of La Flore 98, the same year, and in this vessel fought with Mons. Bonnard, Oct. 12, 1797. In the same month he fought a gallant action with La Loire 46, capturing that frigate, and also at various times several French and Spanish privateers. He afterwards continued his useful services in co-operation with the French Royalist on the coast of La Vendée, in 1799. He captured a large privateer of 18 guns, and intercepted the late Governor of Batavia, in April, 1800; and in the month of June in that year had repeated brushes with the Algeriers. Leaving the Anson, he was appointed to the Eurytides, and captured a privateer of 14 guns on April 13, 1801. The next command was that of the new line-of-battle ship the Defence 74, in which ship he took a most active part in Sir Robert Calder's action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, on the 22nd July, and at the ever memorable battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of Oct., 1805. Subsequently he hosted a broad pennant as Commodore, commanding.
the third division of the Mediterranean fleet, and was present at the destruction of two French line-of-battle ships, near Frongtignan, October 26, 1809. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, 31st July, 1810, and was employed in the North Sea, in 1811. Afterwards he hoisted his flag in the Venerable, having been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Leeward Islands stationed in 1813, and in January of the following year captured the two French 44 gun frigates Alcmene and Iphigenia. He was nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815, and in that year as the naval commander-in-chief assisted Lieut.-General Sir James Leith in reducing Guadaloupe. Thus perhaps no officer in the navy was so continuously engaged from 1780 to 1815, when the last Buonapartean flag that flew in the West Indies was struck to this officer in the August of that year. He received both honorary and pecuniary rewards, and had a medal granted to him for the battle of Trafalgar. He was made Vice-Admiral on the 22d July, 1820; and on the 17th November of that year he was nominated a G.C.B., and was also Commander of the Military Order of Merit of France, conferred for the capture of Guadaloupe in 1815, and was the only British subject, it is believed, who wore the cross of that order. His last service was that of Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, where he struck his flag in November, 1839. Sir Philip Durham was member for Queenborough in the Parliament of 1830, and for Devizes from 1835 to Feb. 1836, having previously unsuccessfully contested the latter town in 1832. He married first, March 28, 1799, Lady Charlotte Bruce, third daughter of Charles Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; she died without issue Feb. 21, 1816; secondly, Oct. 16, 1817, Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Henderson, of Fordel, county of Fife; upon which he assumed the name of Henderson before Durham. Her ladyship died at Fordel House, on the 18th December last.

At Sheerness, aged 75, Sir John Chambers White, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. This officer was made a Lieutenant about 1790; was appointed to the command of the Syphk screw of war in 1795; and captured the Mercury, a Dutch brig of sixteen guns, off the Texel, May 12, 1796. In Sep-
Hood, to the Mediterranean; and on his arrival at Port Mahon removed into the Centaur, 74. After serving for some time with the in-shore squadron off Toulon, he was sent to co-operate in the defence of Tarragona, on which service he continued, under the orders of Captain (now Sir Edward) Codrington, until the fall of that unfortunate city, June 28, 1811. In April, 1814, Captain White witnessed the destruction of a French seventy-four, three brigs of war, and several smaller vessels, in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux. Captain White attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1830, and that of Vice-Admiral in Jan. 1837; and was nominated a K.C.B. on the 29th June, 1841. He was for some time Captain-Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, the duties of which office he performed most ably. He succeeded Sir Edward Brace at Sheerness, in Jan. 1844. His death occurred very suddenly. Sir J. C. White was twice married; first to Cordelia fifth daughter of the present Commissioner Fanshawe, who died about the year 1809; and secondly, May 15, 1816, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple, Bart.

5. In South Audley-street, aged 78, Henry Raper, esq., Admiral of the Blue. He entered the service in 1781: was at the relief of Gibraltar, in H.M.S. Cambridge 74, and afterwards at the action of the Doggerbank, where he was wounded. He was made Lieutenant in 1780, and was Flag Lieutenant to Lord Howe in the action of the 1st June, 1794. He was made Commander the following month, and appointed to the Raccoon 16. He was made Post-Captain Feb. 1, 1799, and commanded the Champion, in the expedition to Ostend. In 1799, he took command of L'Aimable 32, in which ship he served in the West Indies, and also fought a gallant action with the French frigate La Syrène. In 1810, he was appointed to the Mars 74, in the Tagus, and was selected, from his professional skill and intimate knowledge of the French language, to serve on board the flag-ship of the Admiral commanding the Portuguese squadron, under the orders of Lord Howe, and received from the Queen of Portugal a sword mounted in brilliants. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1819, Vice-Admiral, in 1830, and Admiral, in 1841. Admiral Raper was the author of a system of naval signals, which he published in 1828, and which has obtained high commendation for the ability and thorough knowledge of the subject displayed in it.

6. In Tiltney-street, Major-General John Fremantle, C.B. He was the only son of General Stephen Francis Fremantle, Colonel of the 39th Foot, by Albina, daughter of Sir John Jeffereys, of Blarney Castle, county of Cork, Bart. In 1805, he joined the army under Lord Cathcart; he next served as extra Aide-de-Camp to General Whitelock in the expedition of Buenos Ayres, where he volunteered to serve with the Rifle Corps, and was taken prisoner whilst under the command of Major-General R. Craufurd. In 1808, he accompanied Lord Howden to Lisbon, as private secretary, and in the same year joined his battalion, in which he served as Adjutant in most of the actions in the Peninsula, until appointed in 1812, extra Aide-de-Camp; and in 1813 placed on the establishment of the Duke of Wellington as Aide-de-Camp and private secretary. He was the bearer of the dispatches to England announcing the battles of Vittoria and that of Orthes, for which he received a medal, and was promoted to the brevet rank of Major. He served also the campaign in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, having attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, March 21, 1814. Subsequently he served as Deputy Adjutant-General in Jamaica. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel July 22, 1830, and to that of Major-Gen. Nov. 29, 1841. Major-General Fremantle married, Feb. 17, 1829, Agnes, third daughter of the late David Lyon, esq., of Portland-place.

7. At the family residence in Upper Brook-street, aged 72, the Dowager Viscountess Chetwynd. She was the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Cartwright, esq., and was married, in 1791, to Richard Viscount Chetwynd, who died in 1821, leaving issue the present Viscount, the first wife of Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, and two unmarried daughters.

— In York-street, Portman-square, aged 72, the Dowager Viscountess Chetwynd. She was the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Cartwright, esq., and was married, in 1791, to Richard Viscount Chetwynd, who died in 1821, leaving issue the present Viscount, the first wife of Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, and two unmarried daughters.

11. At the house of his daughter, in Mary-street, Hampstead road, aged 86, Matthias von Holst, a celebrated composer of music.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—April.

in his 57th year, the Most Honourable Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull Hill, third Marquis of Downshire (1789), Earl of Hillsborough and Viscount Kilwarlin (1751), fourth Viscount Hillsborough and Baron Hill of Kilwarlin, county of Down (1717), all dignities in the peerage of Ireland; also Earl of Hillsborough and Viscount Fairford, county of Gloucester (1772), and Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich in Essex (1756); K. P.; Lord-Lieutenant of Downshire, Colonel of the South Downshire militia, Hereditary Constable of Hillsborough Fort, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Dublin, and LL.D. His Lordship was born Oct. 8, 1788, the eldest son of Arthur second Marquis of Downshire, by the Right Honourable Mary Baroness Sandys, only daughter of the Honourable Martin Sandys, and niece and heir of Edwyn second Lord Sandys, and succeeded to the peerage whilst still in his minority, Sept. 7, 1801. He was educated at Eton, and subsequently became a member of Magdalene College, Cambridge, when the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1835. The Marquis married, Oct. 25, 1811, Lady Maria Windsor, daughter of Other-Hickman, fifth Earl of Plymouth. The deceased Marquis died suddenly, after a visit to his tenantry, to whom he was ever a most careful and indulgent landlord, and for whose interest and improvement his mind was continually occupied. His corpse was followed to the family vault at Newry by a long procession of private carriages, by his numerous tenantry, and an immense crowd of the people of the country.

— At Eridge Castle, Sussex, aged 55, the Right Hon. and Rev. John Nevill, third Earl of Abergavenny and Viscount Nevill (1784), and Baron of Abergavenny. His Lordship was born on Christmas-day, 1789, the third son of Henry the second Earl, by Mary, only child of John Robinson, esq., for many years Secretary to the Treasury. Being a younger son, his Lordship was destined for the Church, and became a member of Christ's College, Cambridge, and was presented by his father to the rectory of Burgh Apton with Holveston, Norfolk, and to the rectory of Otley, in Suffolk; but his two elder brothers having died without issue, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, March 27, 1843. His Lordship suffered under a very delicate state of health, which precluded his appearing in public, or even to visit or receive visits, and he never sat in the House of Lords but one night after his succession to the peerage. The Earl was never married, and his only surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. William Nevill, Vicar of Frant and Birling, Kent, succeeds to the title and estates.

— At Whittingham House, county of Berwick, James Balfour, esq., of Whittingham and Balgonie, N. B. Mr. Balfour married Jan. 19, 1815, Lady Eleanor Maitland, third daughter of James eighth Earl of Lauderdale; and by her ladyship, who survives him, he had issue James Maitland Balfour, esq., now M.P. for Haddington; Charles Balfour, esq., and daughters. Mr. Balfour died immensely wealthy. The personal estate within the province of Canterbury was sworn under 80,000/.; that in Scotland as exceeding 1,000,000/. 20. In George-street, Hanover-square, in his 75th year, Thomas Phillips, esq., of Hanover-square, in the 18th of Oct. 1770; and his parents being respectable he received a suitable education. He is said to have evinced a love for art at a very early age, and to have become irrecoverably a painter before he had seen a single work of art of value or repute. His inclination was encouraged by his parents, and he was sent to Mr. Eglington of Birmingham, to paint on glass and turn his talent to account. He soon, however, discovered that London was a better mart than Birmingham for the free exercise of his art, and he arrived in London towards the close of the year 1790, and found employment at Windsor—it is said on the glass of St. George's Chapel, under West. In the year 1792 he sent in his first work, a View of Windsor Castle from the North-
270 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

DEATHS.—April.

cast," to the Royal Academy Exhibition. In the year following, he sent for exhibition the "Death of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, at the Battle of Chastillon," and "Ruth and her Mother-in-law;" and in 1794, "Cupid disarmed by Euphrosyne," "Elijah returning (the recovered Child to the Widow)," and "The Portrait of a Young Artist." His success was, perhaps, not altogether equal to his expectations, for his name does not appear in the list of exhibitors in 1795. He soon, however, discovered the peculiar bent of his talent, and, in 1796, he removed to No. 20, Air-street, Pimaddilly, and thenceforward confined his talent to the task of taking portraits. There were rivals in the field already, with whom he was to run a course of honourable competition. Lawrence had the King and ladies of quality on his side, Hoppner the Prince of Wales and the court at Carlton House, while Beechey, Owen, and Shee were rivals of repute, with canvas and colours ready to limn, at a moment's notice, the sitters which Lawrence let pass, or Hoppner was too busy to undertake. It was long, therefore, before gentlemen of rank and ladies of quality applied to Phillips for their portraits. He made his way, however, into the Academy, and in 1804 was elected an Associate of that body, and in 1808 he was made a Royal Academician, in company with his friend Mr. Howard. His diploma picture was the "Venus and Adonis" of that year's Exhibition. Sitters of rank came to him with his new honours. In 1806, he painted the Prince of Wales, the Marchioness of Stafford, and the family of the Marquess and Marchioness of Stafford; and thenceforward a long list of the noblest and most distinguished characters were recorded by his pencil, a catalogue of whom would be useless here. On his election, in 1824, to the Professorship of Painting in the Royal Academy, Mr. Phillips proceeded, with his friend Hilton, across the Alps, to contemplate Raphael and Michael Angelo in the Eternal City; and at Florence the travellers fell in with Wilkie, then an invalid, devoting the whole of his time to the study of the great masters, and on his return delivered ten lectures to the students of the Royal Academy, subsequently printed in 1833. Mr. Phillips also wrote many occasional essays on the fine arts, particularly those in Rees's Cyclopedia, and devoted much of his valuable time to the protection and permanent benefit of the class to which he belonged. Mr. Phillips was married, in the year 1809, to Miss Elizabeth Fraser, of Fairfield, near Inverness.

21. At his residence, Mill Hill, Woolwich Common, in his 60th year, Sir George Charles Hoste, Knt., K.M., and C.B., Colonel of the Royal Engineers, and Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Her Majesty. He was the younger brother of the late Captain Sir William Hoste, K.C.B., being the third son of Dixon Hoste, esq., by Margaret, daughter of Henry Stamforth of Salhouse, in Norfolk, esq. Sir George entered the corps of Royal Engineers in the year 1802, and on the following day was promoted to be first Lieutenant. He was made Captain on the 18th Nov., 1807; brevet Major, March 17, 1814; Lieut.-Colonel, July 29, 1825; brevet Colonel, June 28, 1838; regimental Colonel, Nov. 23, 1841. His services were of a very important character. He served at the battle of Maida, and at the siege of Seylla Castle in 1806; at the attack on Alexandria and Rosetta in Egypt, in 1807; at the taking of the islands of Ischia and Procida, and at the siege of Ischia Castle, in 1809. He was in the action on board Her Majesty's ship Spartan, in the Bay of Naples, May 3, 1810, for which he received the 3rd class of the Neapolitan Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit. He joined the army in Holland in Nov. 1813, and was present at the attack on Antwerp, and led the Guards at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was attached to the Prince of Orange as senior officer of engineers with the first corps at the battle of Waterloo. He was also at the attack and surrender of Peronne, and at the capitulation of Paris, and was one of the commissioners appointed to give over the fortress of Thionville and other strongholds from the French to the Prussians, Sir George Hoste married, July 9, 1812, Mary, only daughter of James Burkin, of Shrewsbury, at the Battle of Chastillon, Mary, with whom he had three sons and two daughters.

22. At Edinburgh, aged 74, the Hon. Lady Sinclair, relict of Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., the celebrated agriculturist. She was Diana, daughter of Alex-
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—APRIL.

23. At the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, Sergeant John Townsend, A.D.C. to the Queen, and Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the 14th Light Dragoons, who served with his distinguished regiment throughout the Peninsula, was buried in the Royal Hospital in the month of April. The words of the Duke of Wellington, "the bravest of the brave", were borne on the coffin as it was lowered into the grave. His valor and service were acknowledged by the nation, and his memory is preserved in the annals of military history.

25. At Glasserton House, Helen, wife of Stair Stewart, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Sinclair, was buried in the month of May. The Stewart family has long been associated with the history and culture of Scotland, and her passing marks a significant loss to the community.

26. At Enville Hall, Staffordshire, in the 80th year, the Right Hon. George Harry Grey, sixth Earl of Stamford, was buried. The Grey family has a long history in English nobility, with connections to the royal court and the aristocracy.

The services of these individuals were marked by their dedication to duty and their contributions to society. Their memories and legacies continue to be celebrated and remembered in the annals of history.


DEATHS.—April.

At Eastbourne, aged 69, Mary Ann, widow of Davies Gilbert, esq., M.P., F.R.S., and for some time President of that society. She was the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Gilbert, esq., of East Bourne, was married in 1808, and her name was taken by her husband in 1817 in lieu of his paternal name of Giddy. Mr. Davies Gilbert died Dec. 24, 1839. The deceased lady, actuated by an earnest desire to improve the condition of the labouring classes, has for several years devoted her energies to agricultural affairs; and was a zealous supporter of the allotment system, which she carried into practical operation to a large extent on her estate in this parish and the neighbourhood.

In Gloucester-place, aged 88, Richard Northey Hopkins, esq., a Lieut.-General in the army. General Northey Hopkins was great-grandson of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney - General to Queen Anne, and grandson through his mother of the Right Hon. Edward Hopkins, M.P. for Coventry, and Secretary of State for Ireland, during the same reign. He was the third son of William Northey, esq., of Ivy House, Wilts, LL.D., F.R.S., a Commissioner for Trade, and Groom of the Chamber to King George the Third; his elder brothers being the late William Northey, esq., M.P. for Newport, and the Rev. Edward Northey, a Canon of Windsor. The late General inherited the estates of the Hopkins family, by bequest of his uncle Richard Hopkins, esq., M.P. for Coventry, and a Lord of the Treasury, who died on the 18th March, 1779. He assumed in consequence the name of Hopkins by royal sign-manual dated the 8th of May in that year. The General was twice married.

At Dunstable, aged 66, the Rev. Solomon Piggott, Rector of Dunstable. He was of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, M.A., 1803; and was presented to the rectory of Dunstable in 1824 by the Lord Chancellor. Author of many religious works.

At Alveston, Gloucestershire, having nearly completed his 78th year, John Leonard Knapp, esq., F.S.A., and F.L.S. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Primatt Knapp, Rector of Shenley, Bucks, by Keturah, third daughter of Nathaniel French, esq., of Antigua, and was born on the 9th May, 1767. He was originally intended for the navy, and went to sea at a very early age. He was present at some engagement with Paul Jones, the pirate; also sailed under Captain Carteret, the circumnavigator, but not in his voyage round the world. He left the navy, however, at an early date, in consequence of ill health. From the earliest period of his life he was attached to the pursuit of natural history, and, in 1804, published the "Gramina Britanniea." In 1818, he published a poem, in 8vo, entitled, "Arthur, or the Pastor of the Village." Between 1820 and 1830 he contributed articles on natural history to the "Time's Telescope," and it is believed the whole of the articles in that work entitled "The Naturalist's Diary," was contributed by him during those ten years. In 1829, he published "The Journal of a Naturalist," which has gone through several editions.
DEATHS.—May.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Smythe, sen., of Methven, the heroine of one of Burns' sweetest lyrics,—"Blythe, blythe, and merry was she." Mrs. Smythe's maiden name was Euphemia Murray, of Lintrose, called in the poetic language of the country, the Flower of Strathmore. She was on a visit to her relative, Sir William Murray, of Ochtertyre, grandfather of the present Baronet, where Burns met her, on one of his northern excursions, when he was the honoured guest at the tables of the nobility and gentry. She accompanied him as one of a small party to Glenturret, on the Ochtertyre estate, near Crieff, and charmed the poet alike by her personal accomplishments and her sympathy with his admiration of the beauties of nature. These suggested the song, with which her name will ever be associated, which he engrafted upon an old ditty, of which only the two first lines of the chorus survive in the modern song.

30. At Hertford, aged 96, Mr. T. F. Luppino, formerly a scene-painter at the Italian Opera. He was employed in fitting up Westminster Abbey for the two first commemorations of Handel.

— At Edinburgh, aged 38, Thomas Duncan, esq., R. A. S. As a painter, Mr. Duncan is best known by his "Sir John Falstaff," "Sweet Anne Page," &c.; the "Entrance of Prince Charles Stuart into Edinburgh," (engraved), the "Cave Scene (of Prince Charles) in Glen Mora-" (which is now engraving by Ryall), &c. These display the powers of a mind highly endowed with pictorial pow¬ers of a very high order.

MAY.

2. At Geneva, Richard Harward, esq., of Maisemore-lodge, county of Glouces¬ter, a Post Captain, R. N. He was a Lieutenant of the Northumberland 74, in Sir John T. Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, February 6, 1806. He obtained the rank of Commander on the 2nd of April following; was appointed to the Delphinen brig, of 18 guns, about April, 1808; and had the misfortune to lose that vessel, near the coast of Hol¬land, on the 4th August following. Captain Harward's next appointment was to the Partian of 10 guns, in which slop he captured, after a chase of thirty-six hours, La Nouvelle Gironde, a celebrated privateer belonging to Bordeaux. He was made post, July 31, 1809; and sub¬sequently commanded the flag-ships of his father-in-law, Sir Edward Pellew, (afterwards Viscount Exmouth,) on the North Sea and Mediterranean stations. Captain Harward married first, January 11, 1810, the Hon. Julia Pellew, second daughter of Admiral Edward first Viscount Exmouth, G.C.B., who died December 20, 1831; and, secondly, in August, 1834, Miss Julia Halsted, niece to his former wife, being a daughter of the late Admiral Sir Lawrence William Halsted, G. C. B., by the Hon. Emma Mary Pellew.

— At Wells, suddenly, the Very Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D.D., Dean of Wells, a Prebendary of York and Carl¬lisle, and F. R. S.; and formerly Master of Westminster School. Dr. Good¬enough was the third and youngest son of Samuel Goodenough, D. C. L., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Ford, M. D., Physi¬cian to the Middlesex Hospital. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he gradu¬ated M. A., 1807, and was Proctor of the University in 1816. He was elected Head Master of Westminster in 1819, and resigned that office in 1828. He was collated to the prebend of War¬hill, in the cathedral church of York, in 1824; he succeeded to the prebend at Carlisle vacated by the death of his bro¬ther the Rev. Robert Philip Goodenough in 1826; and was promoted to the deanery of Wells in September, 1831. Dr. Good¬enough married, May 31, 1821, Frances, daughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, esq., of Westbourne House, Middlesex, and cousin to Mrs. Howley, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and by that lady, who survives him, had a numerous family.

3. At his residence in the Adelphi, London, Mr. Thomas Hood. The fol¬lowing memoir of this favourite writer appeared in the Athenaeum:—Thomas Hood was the son of Mr. Hood, the bookseller, of the firm of Vernor and Hood. He gave to the public an outline of his early life, in the " Literary Re¬miniscences," published in Hood's Own. He was, as he there states, early placed "upon lofty stool, at lofty desk," in a merchan¬t's counting-house; but his com¬mercial career was soon put an end to by his health, which began to fail; and, by the recommendation of the physicians, he was "shipped, as per advice, in a Scotch smack," to his father's relations T.
in Dundee. There he made his first literary venture in the local journals, and subsequently sent a paper to the Dundee Magazine, the editor of which was kind enough, as Winifred Jenkins says, "to wrap my bit of nonsense under his honour's kiver, without charging for its insertion." Literature, however, was then only thought of as an amusement; for, on his return to London, he was apprenticed to an uncle as an engraver, and subsequently transferred to one of the Le Keux. But though he always retained his early love for art, and had much facility in drawing, as the numberless quaint illustrations to his works testify, his tendencies were literary, and when, on the death of Mr. John Scott, the London Magazine passed into the hands of Messrs. Taylo and Hessey, Mr. Hood was installed in a sort of sub-editorship. From that time his career has been open to the public. The following is something like a catalogue of Mr. Hood's works, dating from the period when his "Odes and Addresses," written in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. H. Reynolds, brought him prominently before the public; "Whims and Oddities;" "National Tales;" "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," (a volume full of rich imaginative poetry); "The Comic Annuals;" subsequently reproduced with the addition of new matter as "Hood's Own;" "Tynney Hall;" "Up the Rhine;" and "Whimsicities; a Periodical Gathering." Nor must we forget one year's editorship of "The Gem," since that included "Eugene Aram's Dream," a ballad which we imagine will last as long as the language. Of later imagination could suggest, enabled him from time to time to strike home to the hearts of all who ever was dropped by Faery into man's for ever or a mother searching through St. Giles's for her lost infant, or a Miss Kilmansegg's golden childhood—there was hardly a verse in which some touches of heart or some play of fancy did not beckon the laughing reader away into far other worlds than the jester's. It is true that he was equally prone to vein and streak his noblest poems, on high and awful themes, with familiar allusions and grotesque similes; and this union of what is near and tangible with what soars high and sinks deep, wrought out in every capricious form which a gamesome invention could suggest, enabled him from to grant a pension of 100l. a year to his wife—a subject upon which he dwelt with much earnestness and gratitude. His remains were interred in the cemetery of Kensal Green. He has left a widow, with two children, a son and a daughter.

On board the Clarence steamer, on his way to Scotland, Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Berwick. This officer was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, by a daughter of Mr. Vernor, of Musselburgh, where he was born in May 1763. He entered the navy in 1778, as a midshipman of the Cananda 74, commanded by the Hon. Sir W. Cornwallis, and was present in Rodney's action. During the subsequent peace he was for some time in the service of the East India Company, but in 1793 he re-entered the royal navy, and proceeded in the Boyne 98, to the West Indies, where he was promoted by Sir John Jervis to the rank of Lieutenant. In that rank he served on board the Blanche, when Captain Faulkner brought the French frigate La Pique to action off Guadaloupe, January 5, 1795. In this hard-fought
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—MAY.

275

battle the heroic Faulkner was shot through the heart just after he had lashed the enemy's bowsprit to the capstan with his own hands; and, as the boats of both ships were either completely destroyed or unfit to swim, Mr. Milne, then second Lieutenant, swam to La Pique, after her surrender, with ten men, and took possession. The present Admiral Watkins was first Lieutenant; and so highly was the conduct of both appreciated that they were immediately advanced to the rank of Commander. Captain Milne soon after obtained the command of the Alarm frigate, in which he destroyed the French corvette Liberté, of 20 guns, off Porto Rico, May 30, 1795. His post commission bore date October 2nd, in the same year, and his next appointment was to La Pique, in which he assisted at the reduction of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. About the same period he captured the Lacedemonian, French brig, of 16 guns. On the 29th June, 1798, Captain Milne, being on a cruise off the coast of France, in company with the Jason and Mermaid, gave chase to a French frigate, which, after a running fight of above five hours, was captured, and proved to be La Seine, of 42 guns and 610 men, (including soldiers,) 170 of whom were killed, and 100 wounded. The brunt of the action was borne by La Pique; and previously to the surrender of La Seine the whole of the combatants took the ground near Pointe de la Trenché, where La Pique unfortunately bilged, so that it became necessary to destroy her. Captain Milne therefore removed with his officers and crew into the prize, to the command of which he was afterwards appointed by the Admiralty. He conveyed the outward-bound trade to Africa and the West Indies; and on the 20th August, 1800, being on a cruise off St. Domingo, he discovered a part of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Griffith, (afterwards Colpoys,) in an expedition up the Penobscot; and assisted in taking Castine, and several other places in that river. At the general promotion, June 4, 1814, Captain Milne was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He was afterwards appointed to the command at Halifax, and was preparing to sail, when Lord Exmouth received orders to fit out a squadron for the attack on Algiers. Ever desirous of active service, he immediately solicited leave to join the expedition: he was appointed second in command, and acquitted himself to the admiration of the world. Lord Exmouth, whose despatch is a masterpiece of the kind, pays him the highest compliments, and laments that he was not sooner known to him. The loss on board his ship, the Impregnable, was greater than any British man-of-war, perhaps, ever before sustained, having 210 men killed and wounded; he himself received a slight wound, but did not report it. For his conduct in that tremendous conflict he was nominated a K. C. B., September 21, 1816, and subsequently received the royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Orders of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, and St. Januarius of Naples, conferred upon him by the sovereigns of those countries. He was also presented by the city of London with a sword of 100 guineas value. He soon after proceeded to Halifax in the Leander, of 60 guns, and continued on that station during the customary period of three years. He became Vice-Admiral on the 27th May, 1825, and full Admiral on the 23rd November, 1841. He was advanced to the rank of a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1840. His last command was at Devonport, which he relinquished immediately.
only a few days before his death. Sir David Milne married first, in 1804, Grace, daughter of Sir Alexander Purvis, Bart.; secondly, a daughter of George Stephen, esq., of Grenada.

4. In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, Edward Blanckley, esq., Post Captain R.N.

At his house at Steeple Aston, near Woodstock, in his 62nd year, Thomas Mitchell, esq., M.A. This distinguished scholar was born in London, on the 30th of May, 1783. He was the son of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, a riding-master, in Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, and afterwards in Grosvenor-place. At the age of seven years Thomas Mitchell was admitted into Christ's Hospital, and in October, 1802, proceeded to Pembroke College, Cambridge, on one of the exhibitions of the Hospital. In the year 1806 he took his degree of B.A., as a senior optime and the first classical medallist. In acknowledgment of this eminence the governors of his school presented him with a silver cup, of the value of thirty guineas. He now naturally looked forward to the obtainment of a fellowship from the college, on which he had conferred so much honour; but in this hope he was disappointed by a novel resolution of the master and fellows, that not more than two students, educated at the same school, should be fellows of the college at the same time, which was unfortunately the case at Pembroke at this moment. The unexpectedness of this regulation, which seemed to be made to shut the door against the first classical medallist Pembroke ever produced, was a severe mortification to the first victim of it. As Mr. Mitchell had determined to devote himself to a scholastic life, this disappointment seemed to overset all his future schemes, until in the year 1808 or 1809 he was enabled, by his literary acquirements, to obtain a fellowship at Sidney Sussex College; an acquisition the more honourable, as much as the fellowship was what is termed open, or subject to the rivalry of any competitors. Had he entered in due time into holy orders this fellowship would have provided him with part of those resources which he afterwards lived to need, for Mr. Mitchell never married. But conscientious scruples prevented him from becoming a candidate for holy orders; and after a limited term of years he was obliged, by the statutes of the College, to vacate his fellowship. Under these untoward circumstances Mr. Mitchell devoted his learning to private tuition and to the public press. For the first ten years after taking his bachelor's degree he was tutor successively in the families of Sir George, Henry Rose, Mr. Robert Smith, and Mr. Thomas Hope (author of Anaxatias). In the year 1813 he commenced the series of essays in the Quarterly Review, on Aristophanes and Athenian manners, which led to his translations in verse of the old Comedian, which appeared in two volumes, in the years 1820 and 1822. The following is a list of Mr. Mitchell's contributions to The Quarterly.—No. xvii., Article 9; xlii., 1; xliii., 9; xlv., 12; xlviii., 8; liv., 6; lvii., 2; lxvi., 3; lxxviii., 3. Some of these essays had impressed the patrons of a vacant Greek chair in one of the Scotch universities with so much respect for Mr. Mitchell's classical attainments that they invited him, through a friend, to accept of the situation. It was a lucrative, as well as a most respectable one, and he was a poor man; but he must have signed the Confession of the Scotch Kirk, and to him this was an insurmountable objection. For the last twenty years of his life Mr. Mitchell resided with his relations, in the county of Oxford, and was occasionally employed in superintending the publication of the Greek works which issued from time to time from the Clarendon press. During the years 1834–8 he edited, in separate volumes, five of the plays of Aristophanes, with English notes, for the use of schools and universities; and some useful indices to the Greek orators and Plato. In 1839, he commenced an edition of Sophocles; but this work being suspended, Mr. Mitchell was left without any other employment than what the Clarendon press might casually offer. Under these circumstances not only did his health and spirits begin to fail, but he suffered serious pecuniary inconvenience from private losses, and the cessation of all literary income. Fortunately, through the kind intervention of the late Mr. Morritt, of Rokeby, his condition was made known to Sir Robert Peel, who immediately placed at his disposal the sum of 150l. from the Royal Bounty Fund, and (what to Mr. Mitchell's feelings was more gratifying than pecuniary aid) conveyed to him, in a private letter, the expressions of his respect and sympathy. In 1843, the publication of Sophocles was resumed.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—MAY.

and Mr. Mitchell edited the remaining four plays of that tragedian; and in the year 1844 he devoted himself to the preparation of a minor edition of a Pen- talogia Aristophanica, with brief Latin notes, for the use of schools. He had nearly completed this task when he was found dead in his study by his niece.

5. At Durham, aged 12, Temple, only son of the Rev. Temple Chevallier, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Durham.

8. In Upper Portland-place, aged 69, the Right Honourable Elizabeth Lady Walsingham. She was the fourth daughter of Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester, and sister to the present Earl of Guilford, was married in 1802, and left a widow in 1839, having had issue the present Lord Walsingham, and a numerous family.

10. At the residence of his son near Gloucester, in his 84th year, Robert Bransby Cooper, esq., late M. P. for that city, and the senior magistrate of the county; uncle to Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Cooper, D. D., Rector of Yelverton and Morley, Norfolk, by Maria Susanna, daughter and coheir of James Bransby, esq., of Shottesham in the same county, by Anna Maria, daughter and coheir of James Paston of Harleston, M. D. Mr. Cooper was formerly M. P. for Gloucester, being elected in 1818 after a severe contest. In 1820 and 1826 the former members were rechosen without a contest; but in 1830 Mr. Cooper was successfully opposed by Mr. Phillpotts, who came forward on the Reform interest. He married, May 6, 1784, Anne, only daughter and heiress of William Purnell, of Dursley, county of Gloucester, esq., and by that lady, who died Sept. 20, 1804, he had issue two sons and three daughters.

12. At Castle Freke, county of Cork, in his 80th year, John Evans Freke, sixth Baron Carbery, of Carbery, county of Cork (1715), a representative Peer of Ireland, and a Baronet of that kingdom (1768); and Grand Master of the Freemasons of Munster. His lordship was born Nov. 11, 1765, the eldest son of Sir John Evans Freke, Bart., by Lady Elizabeth Gore, second daughter of Arthur first Earl of Arran. He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his father, March 20, 1777, and sat as Sir John Freke in the Irish House of Commons, and took a deep and active interest in the discussion of the question of the Legislative Union, and its consequences on the Protestant Establishment of Ireland. In 1807, on the death of his cousin John, fifth Lord Carbery, he succeeded to the peerage; and in 1824 he was elected a representative peer for Ireland. His lordship was one of the largest landed proprietors in Ireland, and having constantly resided on his estates, his loss will be deeply lamented by his numerous tenantry, to whom he had endeared himself by his amiable manners, and his constant attention to their wants. Lord Carbery married, Jan. 25, 1783, his cousin Lady Catharine Charlotte Gore, second daughter of Arthur Saunders second Earl of Arran, and dying without issue, is succeeded by his nephew George Patrick Percy Evans Freke, esq.

— At Dublin, aged 67, Elizabeth Catharine Ross of Bladensburg, of Carrig Bahn, Rostrevor, county of Down, relict of the late Major-Gen. Robert Ross, who was killed on the 12th Sept., 1814, when in command of the British army at the advance on Baltimore.

13. At Leamington, aged 90, Priscilla, widow of John Philip Kemble, the great tragedian. Like the widow of Mr. Garrick, she very long survived the celebrated actor to whom she had been united. She was probably the oldest member of the theatrical profession, upon which she entered in very early youth, while Mr. Garrick was yet at its head. She was first married to Mr. Brereton, an actor of fine person and some talent. Not many years after his decease she became the wife of Mr. Kemble, to whom she remained fondly and proudly attached. He died about twenty years ago, at Lausanne, and left her in easy circumstances and without family. Returning to England, she took up her abode at Leamington. The charities and the poor of that place had a liberal friend in her; and her lively conversation, her long knowledge of the world, and her well-stored memory (which, like her other faculties, remained unimpaired by her great age) made her, to the last, a highly agreeable and popular member of society. The remains of this venerable and respected lady were deposited within the vault of the Guy's Cliff family in St. Mary's Church, Warwick.

— At Dublin, in consequence of being thrown from his horse on Saturday the 10th, in the square of Richmond
DEATHS.—May.

Barracks in that city, Colonel John Shelton, Lieut.-Colonel of the 44th regiment. He entered the army on the 21st Nov., 1805; and attained the rank of Colonel, 23rd Nov., 1841. He landed at Mondego Bay in the beginning of August, 1808, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. He served also in the Walcheren expedition, and at the capture of Flushing in 1809, and subsequently in the Peninsula, including the siege and capture of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, retreat from Burgos, battle of Vitoria, and siege and capture of San Sebastian, where he was severely wounded and lost an arm. He served also in the campaign of 1814 in Canada, and subsequently for twenty-one years in the East Indies, and where he was employed in the campaign in Ava and taking of Aracan. He was second in command throughout the disastrous operations in Afghanistan, with the rank of Brigadier-General, under Major-General Elphinstone.

18. At Contin, county of Ross, in his 65th year, Mr. William Laidlaw, the affectionate friend and steward of Sir Walter Scott, well known to all who ever visited Abbotsford, for the respect with which he was treated by Sir Walter,—to all who have read Mr. Lockhart's Life of the great novelist, from the affectionate mention of his name on all occasions,—and widely known to all who take an interest in Scottish song, from his beautiful ballad of "Lucy's Flitting," printed in the "Forest Minstrel" of Hogg, in the year 1810. William Laidlaw was the son of a sheep-farmer at Black-House, Selkirkshire, where William was born, in the month of November 1780. Laidlaw's father was Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd's master. "In my eighteenth year," says Hogg, "I hired myself to Mr. Laidlaw, of Black-House, with whom I served as a shepherd eighteen years. The kindness of this gentleman to me," he adds, "it would be the utmost ingratitude in me ever to forget; for it, indeed, was more like that of a father than a master." At Black-House there were a number of valuable books. Here Hogg became a poet, and here he formed a firm and lasting friendship with William Laidlaw, the son of his master. "My friend, Mr. William Laidlaw," says Hogg, "was the only person who for many years ever pretended to discover the least merit in my essays, either in verse or prose."

"A shepherd boy, he sought no better name." Mr. Laidlaw followed the calling of his father, and took first a farm at Traquair, and a second, some time after, at Libberton, near Edinburgh. But fortune did not follow him to Mid-Lothian; and he was on the look-out for a farm with better soil, and, it is said, at a less rent, when Scott invited him to Abbotsford, in the capacity of a steward. This was in 1817; and Laidlaw at once accepted the offer. His love for Scott was unbounded; and he took greater delight in superintending the little domain of Abbotsford than he would have done in the princely possessions of Buccleuch. "He surveyed," says Mr. Lockhart, "with glistening eyes the humble cottage in which his friend proposed to lodge him, his wife, and his children, and said to himself that he should write no more sad songs on Forest Flittings." "Without affection," says Scott, "I consider myself the obliged party in this matter, or, at any rate, it is a mutual benefit, and you shall have grass for a cow, and so forth, whatever you want. I am sure when you are so near I shall find some literary labour for you that will make ends meet." Scott found full employment for Laidlaw. He wrote and strung things together for the "Edinburgh Annual Register," and, when Sir Walter was too unwell to write, put on paper some of the Waverley Novels, from the lips of Sir Walter. When Scott's affairs became hopelessly involved, Laidlaw was removed from Kaeiside for a time, and at Scott's death altogether, from the estate he had watched over with so much pride and care. He was temporarily employed after this by the noble family of Seaforth, and subsequently became factor on the estate of Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagowan, Ross-shire; but his health failing him, he went to live with his brother James, a sheep-farmer, at Contin, in the county of Ross, where he died.

19. In Leadenhall-street, aged 64, Mr. William John Huggins, Marine Painter to his late Majesty William IV. His early years were passed upon the ocean, having made several voyages to China, in the service of the East India Company. His three large pictures of the battle of Trafalgar, (now at Hampton Court Palace,) painted for the late King, evince a thorough knowledge of nautical affairs, especially the tempest after the engagement. His portraits of ships, to which he was principally confined, were
excellent, and the scenery displayed many a sunny spot of beautiful colouring, particularly in his delineations of Chinese landscape.

— At Great Malvern, aged 32, Edward Bagge, Esq., of Islington Hall, Norfolk. He was the fourth son of the late T. Bagge, Esq., of Lynn, and brother to the present member for Western Norfolk.

— Aged 79, Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland. Mr. Caton was the father of three English Peeresses—the Marchioness of Wellesley, the Duchess of Leeds, and Lady Stafford.

21. At his residence, Malmains, Wadersshare, in Kent, aged 58, Henry Boys, Esq. He was the sixth son of the late John Boys, Esq., of Betshanger. This gentleman, for the last 25 years, has occupied a prominent position in the agricultural world, and was one of the oldest members of the Smithfield Club and the Royal English Agricultural Society.

23. At his villa, Evington, near Cheltenham, aged 66, Sir Arthur Brooke Faulkner, M. D., Physician to the Forces, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He was the youngest son of Hugh Faulkner, Esq., of Castletown, county of Carlow, by a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cole, a relative of the Earl of Enniskillen. He received his education at the Universities of Dublin and Edinburgh, and was also incorporated M. D. at Oxford and Cambridge. He served with the army in Spain, Holland, Sicily, and Malta; and on his return from the latter place was knighted February 23, 1815. The late Duke of Sussex appointed him his Physician in Ordinary. Dr. Faulkner was the author of several Medical Treatises.

27. Perished in the awful conflagration at Raggett's Hotel, Dover-street, aged 56, Susan Constantia, wife of John Round, Esq., M. P. for Maldon. She was the eldest daughter of the late George Caswall, Esq., of Sacombe-park, Herts., and co-heir to her brother the late George Newman Caswall, Esq.; was married in 1815, and has left issue three sons and one surviving daughter. The latter narrowly escaped her mother's fate.

28. In Carlton House-terrace, the Right Hon. Mary Elizabeth, Dowager Lady de Clifford. She was second daughter of the late George Caswall, Esq., of Sacombe-park, Herfs., and co-heir to her brother the late George Newman Caswall, Esq.; was married in 1815, and has left issue three sons and one surviving daughter. The latter narrowly escaped her mother's fate.

first Earl of Clanwilliam. Her ladyship married in February, 1789, Edward Lord de Clifford, who died in 1832; but no issue arising from the marriage, that ancient barony fell into abeyance between the heirs of his lordship's sisters.

30. At Belmont, his seat near Faversham, after a short illness, Lieutenant-General Lord Harris, K. C. H., C. B., K. W. H. His lordship was born in the year 1782; entered the army in 1797, and served as Lieutenant in the 74th Regiment, in the campaign of Seringapatam under his father, the first Lord. He was present at the battle of Mallyvally, and in most of the operations during the siege of Seringapatam—in the storming of which town the 74th was engaged. Lieutenant Harris was one of the first to enter the breach, for which he was commended on the spot by Sir David Baird. Being sent home with Tippoo's captured standards, he had the honour of presenting them to His Majesty King George III., and was promoted to a Company in the 49th, which regiment he accompanied in Sir Hyde Parker's expedition to the Baltic, and was present in the Glatton frigate, at the desperate action of Copenhagen. He then went to Canada with his regiment, where he won the confidence, and had the advantage of being under the tutelage of that distinguished officer the late Sir Isaac Brock, then Colonel of the 49th. Being promoted to a Majority in the 73rd, he was ordered to join that regiment in India. On his way out, he volunteered his services in the expedition of Sir David Baird against the Cape of Good Hope, and assisted at the capture of that place, serving as second in command in the attack led by the late Lord Macdonald. Arriving in India, he found his regiment had sailed for England; but before returning home he took the opportunity of visiting China. When appointed to the command of the second battalion of the 73rd Regiment, as Lieut.-Colonel, he zealously applied himself to perfecting its discipline, and, at great private pecuniary sacrifice, of rendering it in every respect most efficient—so much so, as at various times, when on service, to call forth the high admiration of such men as Mackenzie and Gibbs, Walmoden and Lynedoch, and Picton and Packe; but notwithstanding these efforts, and his own anxious desires, some adverse cause prevented his joining the victorious armies of Wellington in Spain. In 1812, the 79th was
DEATHS.—MAY.

ordered on the expedition under General Gibbs, to join the Crown Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte, at Stralsund. After landing there and assisting in completing the works of that town, Colonel Harris, with the 73rd was detached into the interior of the country, to feel for the enemy, and also get into communication with General Count Walmoden, which dangerous service he successfully effected, though he had, with great care and caution, to creep with his small force between the large corps d'armée of Davoust and other French generals at that time stationed in Pomerania, Mecklenburgh, and Hanover. Having joined Walmoden, the 73rd contributed greatly to the victory that General gained over the French on the plains of Golinde in Hanover, where Colonel Harris, at the head of his regiment, declining any aid, and at the moment when the German Hussars had been routed, charged up a steep hill, took a battery of French artillery, and unfurling the British colours, at once spread terror amongst that gallant enemy, which feared no others; a panic struck them and they fled. In Nov. 1813, the 73rd re-embarked in the gulf of Lubec, for England; but on arriving at Yarmouth, it was ordered, without touching land, to join the army of General Graham, the late Lord Lynedoch, in Holland. During that winter campaign before Antwerp, rendered more difficult from the severity of the weather, Colonel Harris had the honour of carrying the village of Meaxem by storm, under the eye of his late Majesty King William the Fourth. He was employed as Brigadier General, during the rest of the operations. After Antwerp was delivered up, Colonel Harris was quartered in that town, and remained in the Low Countries with his regiment during the rest of the year 1814, and the early part of 1815. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he joined the army of the Duke of Wellington, and his regiment, was appointed to the Brigade commanded by Sir Colin Halkett, and took part in the stubborn contest of the 16th of June, at Quatre Bras, assisted in covering the retreat on the 17th, and on the 18th, in square with the 30th Regiment, withstood, during the whole of that fearful day, the repeated charges of the French cavalry, and the unceasing fire of one of their batteries, till the Regiment was literally cut to pieces, its numbers being reduced, at the end of the day, to about fifty unhurt, out of between five and six hundred men.* Colonel Harris, late in the afternoon, received a shot through the right shoulder, from which severe wound he continued to suffer at times for the rest of his life. On retiring, on half-pay, a testimony of their admiration and regard was presented to him by the officers of his regiment, in the shape of a splendid sword. Lord Harris was employed as Major-General on the staff from the year 1823 to 1828, in Ireland and in Yorkshire, where he contributed materially in quelling the disturbances in the manufacturing districts. From the time he succeeded to the title, he lived in retirement at Belmont, his seat in Kent, beloved by his family, respected by his tenants and neighbours, and has died deeply lamented by them, and wept for by the poor. Lord Harris was Knight Commander of the Guelphic Companion of the Bath; Knight of the Order of William of Holland; and Colonel of the 73rd Regiment. He was married twice—first to Eliza Selina Anne, only daughter of Wm. Dick, esq., M.D., of Tullynnett House, Perthshire; and secondly to Isabella Handcock, only child of the late Robert Handcock Temple, esq., of Waterstown, Westmeath. The only surviving child of the first marriage is the present peer, and there are two sons and a daughter by the second; the eldest of whom is the present possessor of Waterstown.

31. At Bombay, of apoplexy, aged 54, Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Ranald Macdonald, C. B. and K. H., of Her Majesty's 4th (the King's Own) Regiment of Foot, and Deputy Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces on the Bombay Establishment. Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald entered the army as Ensign March 25, 1807. He served on the expedition to Sweden, in 1808, and subsequently in Portugal and Spain, under Sir John Moore, including the battle of Corunna. He served afterwards in Por-

* Once, and once only, during the dreadful carnage at Waterloo, did the stern 73rd hesitate to fill up a gap which the relentless iron had torn in their square—their Colonel at once pushing his horse lengthwise across the space, said with a smile, "Well, my lads, if you wont, I must;" it is almost needless to add, that immediately he was led back to his proper place, and the ranks closed up by men still more devoted than before.
JUNE.

1. At Loughborough, in her 58th year, the Right Hon. Mary Ann, dowager Lady Arundell. She was the only daughter of the first Marquis of Buckingham, and sister to the late Duke and to Lord Nugent. Her ladyship married the late Lord Arundell of Wardour, in 1811; and he died in 1834, without issue.

2. At Banff, Major-General James Ogilvie, C.B. General Ogilvie entered the army as a cornet of dragoons in March, 1800. He served in Hanover in 1805-6, in Upper Canada from March, 1813, to the peace. He commanded the 8th when the American troops were defeated at Gages, where he was severely wounded. He was also wounded in the affair at Black Rock, where the Americans were defeated with great loss. He was subsequently present at Lake Erie and several other affairs.

3. At Tichborne, Hants., from injuries received from falling from his horse, aged 66, Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, the eight Bart, of that place (1620-1). He was born Jan. 5, 1779, the eldest son of Sir Henry, the seventh Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Plowden, of Plowden, county of Salop, esq., and succeeded to the title by the death of his father, June 14, 1821. Sir Henry married, April 23, 1806, Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, of Marble Hill, county of Galway, Bart., and by that lady he had issue seven daughters; 1. the Right Hon. Elizabeth Anna Lady Dormer, married in 1829 to Joseph Thaddeus 11th and present Lord Dormer; 2. the Right Hon. Frances Catharine Lady Arundell of Wardour, who became in 1829 the second wife of Henry Benedict, eleventh and present Lord Arundell, and died in 1836; 3. Julia, married first in 1810 to the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Thomas Talbot, grandson of George tenth Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1838, and secondly in 1830, to Captain Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, county of Warwick; 4. Mary, who died in 1827, aged fifteen; 5. Catharine Caroline; 6. Lucy Ellen; and 7. Emily Blanche. The Baronetcy devolves on Sir Henry's next surviving brother Edward Doughty, csq., of Snarford Hall, Lincolnshire. He was born in 1782; took the name of Doughty in
DEATHS.—June.

6. At his seat, Hallsteads, on the Cumberland shore of Ullswater Lake, John Marshall, esq., of Leeds, late M.P. for Yorkshire. Mr. Marshall began life with very small means, but by his ingenuity and industry, exercised continuously for upwards of half a century, he succeeded in amassing landed and personal property, amounting, it is believed, to at least a million and a half sterling. Mr. Marshall's politics were of that shade termed Whig-Radical, and he nobly supported his party with his purse and personal influence in various parts of Yorkshire, and especially in Leeds. Though no orator, and not much inclined to public life, he engaged in the expensive canvass (there was no poll) for the county of York, in 1826, and sat for it till 1830.


8. In Ceylon, Major Thomas William Rogers, Ceylon rifle regiment, assistant government agent. His death occurred under very awful circumstances. He had taken shelter from a shower in a house not far from his estate near Badulla; and going out to see if the weather was clearing, a vivid flash of lightning struck him dead. Thus terminated in a moment, and in a manner the least expected, the life of an individual who had, besides the usual dangers of his profession, survived innumerable encounters with elephants, a great number of which he had shot in Ceylon.

— At his residence on Woolwich Common, Lieut.-General Spencer Claudius Parry, Colonel-Commandant of the 8th battalion of Royal Artillery. This officer commenced his career as a Cadet in the Military Academy at Woolwich, in 1778. He served the campaigns in North America until the peace in 1783; in Nova Scotia, where he served under the Duke of Kent, until promoted to Second Captain, when he was ordered to New Brunswick, and commanded the troops stationed at St. John's for some time. On promotion he returned to England. As Field-Officer he commanded the Royal Artillery, in North Britain from that period till ordered to Ireland in 1812; after which he was in command in the Bantry Bay district.

9. At Montreal, of apoplexy, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in North America, and Colonel of the 35th Foot. Sir Richard Jackson entered the service in 1794, as Ensign in the 2nd Foot, and served in Ireland during the Rebellion; in the expedition to Germany in 1798; in the expedition to the north of Germany in 1805; and in the siege of Copenhagen in 1807. In March, 1810, he embarked for Cadiz with a detachment of the Coldstream Guards, and was present at the siege of that city, as well as at the battle of Barossa. He served also in the campaigns of 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, as Assistant-Quartermaster-General, during which period he was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, at the battle of Salamanca, at the passage of the Bidassoa, at the battle of Nivelle, at the passage of the Nive, at the battle between the Nive and Adour, at the action at St. Palais, at the battle of Orthes, at the action of Aire, and the battle of Toulouse. Sir Richard had conferred upon him a cross and two clasps for his Peninsular services. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815. In 1820 he was appointed to succeed Sir Beuamian d'Urban as Deputy-Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards. He became a Major-General in 1823, and in 1829 obtained the Colonelscy of the 81st Foot. In 1838 he was advanced to the rank of Lieut-General; in 1839 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in North America; and in 1840 he was removed to the Colonelscy of the 35th Foot.

10. At Lambeth, aged 44, Mr. George Stansbury, composer and vocalist. He was a native of Bristol, where his father
kept a musical repository. His talent in that science was developed at a very early period, and when only ten years of age he exhibited in public as a performer on the piano and violin.

At Grove Lodge, Richmond, Major-General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Knt. and C.B., of the Bengal army, and a Director of the East India Company. He was appointed to the Company's service in 1798, and attained the rank of Lieutenant 29 May, 1800. His first campaign was in Oude. He afterwards served in the Mahratta war, in the force which, under Colonel Powell, entered and subdued Bundelkund. At the battle of Deeg, 13th Nov., 1804, he lost his right arm. In 1811 he became Captain, and in March 1815 was appointed acting Town and Fort Major of Fort William. In the following year he was nominated Second Assistant-Secretary of the Military Board, and First Assistant in the department of Accounts. In 1817 he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and he served in the Deccan war as Major and Judge-Advocate-General of the Grand Army. He was deputed to England in the public service in 1822, and while at home (in July 1823) succeeded to the rank of Major. In Nov. 1824, he was directed to return to his duty as Judge-Advocate-General. In 1826 he served at the siege and storm of Bhurtpore. On the 16th Sept., 1829, he received the honour of knighthood, and afterwards C.B. of the third class. On the 18th June, 1831, he attained the rank of Colonel; and on the 27th June, 1835, was appointed to the command of the 14th Bengal Native Infantry. On the 26th Feb., 1841, he was elected a Director of the East India Company.

At New-street, Spring-gardens, aged 16, the Hon. James Henry Lawrence Scarlett, youngest son of Lord Abinger.

At Brighton, in childbed, the Right Hon. Margaret Countess of Airlie. She was the only child of the late William Bruce, esq., of Cowden; became the second wife of the Earl of Airlie in 1838, and has left four children.

In London, Robert Rushbrooke, esq., M.A., M.P. for the Western Division of Suffolk, and formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the Suffolk Militia. The decease was the eldest son of the late Robert Rushbrooke, esq., of West Stow, in Suffolk, where the family were of very old date. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804. He entered the Suffolk Militia as Captain in the year 1803, and in 1809 was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of Suffolk Local Militia. He was first elected Member for West Suffolk in 1835, (the period of Sir Robert Peel's short-lived cabinet,) in conjunction with Henry Wilson, esq., was again elected in 1837, with Mr. Logan, and at the last election, in 1841, was returned without opposition. As a public man, Colonel Rushbrooke was strongly attached to Conservative principles, and deeply attached to the interests of the agriculturists.

In Amen Corner, aged 56, the Rev. Richard Harris Barham, B.A., Rector of St. Augustine and St. Faith, in the city of London, a Minor Canon and Elder Cardinal of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a Priest of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal. He was appointed a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1821; was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the rectory of St. Mary Magdalen with St. Gregory in 1824, and exchanged that living for that of St. Augustine with St. Faith in 1842. Mr. Barham was better known by his literary name of Thomas Ingoldsby, under which designation he published many tales in prose and verse, of the greatest humour and originality. Mr. Barham's reputation as a man of wit and humour stood very high—he was scarcely esteemed second for his conversational powers to the Rev. Sydney Smith (his intimate friend) and other eminent characters. From his boyhood Mr. Barham was a humourist; in proof of which it may be mentioned that he was chief leader, or president, of a school and juvenile association in his native place, who assumed to themselves the title of the Whig Club, and who, disguised in legal, clerical, and sporting wigs of every sort, from the judge's full bottom to the pedagogue's scratch, besides other masquerade habits, were wont to meet in choice divan, and play such fantastic tricks as more frequently attend the inventions of the cleverest men, when seeking recreation from severe studies and toils, than could be expected from the sallies of youth. But here reigned whimsical debate and ludicrous fancy,—the microcosm of the future. " In these early years an accident, when leaning his arm out of a carriage window, seriously shattered his elbow, and partially crippled it for life. This had a considerable effect upon his future destination and the course
DEATHS.—June.

of his studies; for, as he was restrained from athletic exercises, and exposed to inconvenience, pain, and farther injury, he applied sedulously to reading, and in due time became a ripe scholar, with a mind richly stored with various literature." His education was finished at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he was by a few years the junior of Bishop Copleston; and he subsequently attained to a friendship with that learned prelate, (whose gratuitous almoner he in some measure became,) which lasted to the close of his life. Of another eminent churchman, to whom in many respects he bore a singular similarity, he was also a very cordial friend. By strange coincidences of fortune his college contemporary rose to be the head of St. Paul's cathedral, the facetious Sydney Smith to be Canon Residentiary, and he himself to be a Minor Canon, with the singular addition of being the Elder Cardinal, (the Rev. Mr. Packe being the other,) a preferment the very name of which is little known beyond the precincts of that noble Protestant fane. It is, we believe, a form or relic of the elder Church, with no duties attached to it, and but slight emolument. He occupied the canonry house in Amen Corner, attached to the canonry of the Rev. Sydney Smith, and, within a few months of the death of that very popular writer, there he died. Of the witty canon he was wont to tell the liveliest anecdotes, and repeat his bon-mots with an unctuous pleasantry all his own; so that it would have been difficult to determine whether the original jest or the embellished story was the more pungent and entertaining. Nor did his own jeux d'esprit fall far short of those of his popular coadjutor. His conversation was the happiest mixture of sound wisdom and playfulness. The Rev. Mr. Barham was not less esteemed and beloved as a clergyman. Eloquent in the pulpit, sincerely pious, given to all good works, his decease will be as great a loss to the Church of which he was an ornament, as to his friends and the world. For several months he endured, with calm resignation, a painful malady of the throat; and died of an ulceration of the larynx, which defied all medical skill. He married Caroline, third daughter of Captain Smart, of the Royal Engineers, and by her he had nine children, of whom three survive.

19. Mr. T. Smith, gunmaker, 288, High Holborn, from abscess, caused by a wound received in his back from a pistol ball fired at him by the Hon. Mr. Touchet, July 6, 1844, who was tried for the act, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

22. At Walcote, near Lutterworth, aged 88, the Rev. William Graham. This gentleman was married to the celebrated Catharine Macaulay, the historian, in All Saints' church at Leicester, Nov. 14, 1778.

24. At Kimberley, the Right Hon. Charlotte Laura Lady Wodehouse. She was the only daughter and heiress of John Norris, esq., of Wotton-park, by Charlotte, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edw. Townshend, Dean of Norwich; was married in 1796, and has left a numerous family.

— Mr Andrew Picken, second son of the late well-known author of that name. An early predilection for the Arts induced his father to place him under that accomplished artist Mr. Louis Haghe, to acquire a knowledge of lithographic drawing, then but little noticed in this country; and under Mr. Haghe's able tuition he soon attained considerable proficiency. Unfortunately his constitution was unable to bear the confinement necessary to this business, and the appearance of consumption induced his friends to send him to Madeira, at which place he died on his second voyage. His abilities as an artist were considerable; but from his position were necessarily confined to the execution of such orders as were entrusted to him by his employer. His only original works are the drawings of "Madeira Illustrated."

25. At his residence, Newgrove, Mile-end, after a very brief illness, Joseph Somes, esq., M.P. for Dartmouth. He was the architect of his own fortune, and succeeded in accumulating very considerable wealth. His principal pursuit was that of a ship-builder, but he took a very active part in the affairs of the New Zealand Company, being Governor of that Corporation. On the death of Sir John Seale, he offered himself to the constituency of Dartmouth, and was elected after a very close contest.

— At Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, aged 20, Alan, only son of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Josceline Percy, C.B.

26. By being thrown from his horse in Pimlico, Count Charles de Salis, Captain of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

27. In St. James's-place, aged 81, Lady Elizabeth Araminta Monck, the
second daughter of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran, K. P., and was married 1783 to Henry Monck, esq., son of George Poul Monck, esq., by Lady Araminta Beresford, sixth daughter of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone.

28. At the house of Mr. Pennell, in Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, in his 47th year, Sir William Webb Follett, Knt. Attorney-General to Her Majesty. This distinguished ornament of the legal profession was the eldest surviving son of Benjamin Follett, esq., of Topsham, near Exeter, by his wife, the daughter of John Webb, esq., of Kinsale, in Ireland, and was born at Topsham on the 2nd Dec., 1798. His early education was commenced under Dr. Lempriere, the well-known author of the "Classical Dictionary," who was then at the head of the Exeter Grammar School. He had scarcely entered his sixteenth year when he proceeded to Trinity College Cambridge, where, in 1818, he took an aegrotat degree. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1821. In 1836 he was appointed Standing Counsel to the University. In Michaelmas term, 1818, he became a member of the Inner Temple, and received the earlier part of his professional education under Mr. Robert Bayley and the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes. In 1821, being then in the twenty-third year of his age, he commenced practice as a special pleader.

But the current of every portion of his life was broken by the checks and interruptions of the malady which in the end proved fatal to him. The sedentary occupations and intellectual labours of a pleader's desk, acting upon constitutional predisposition, brought on a severe attack of illness, which compelled him to leave London during the early portion of 1824. In the Trinity Term of that year, however, he was called to the bar, and in the summer of 1825 joined the Western Circuit. With no adventitious aid from birth, or wealth, or connexion, he yet seemed to enter on his career as if at once marked out by nature itself for the certain attainment of the highest honours of his profession. The early promise never for a moment was clouded by disappointment. There never, except during a period of ill health, appeared to be a chance of failure. Sir William's politics were always decidedly Conservative, but his entrance upon political life did not take place until 1832, when he stood candidate for the representation of the city of Exeter, in opposition to Mr. Buller and Mr. Divett, and, though he did not succeed in his immediate object, he laid the foundation of success in 1833, when he was returned at the head of the poll. Contrary to experience of eminent lawyers transferred to the atmosphere of the House of Commons, Sir William Follett's success in Parliament was the most remarkable ever achieved by any one of his profession, at least since Lord Mansfield. His first speech kept the uninterrupted attention of the House, and obtained the warmest applause from friends and opponents; and the position which he thus obtained was never for a moment compromised. In November, 1834, on Sir Robert Peel's first accession to place as Prime Minister, Sir William Follett was appointed Solicitor-General, and resigned that post in April, 1835, when Sir Robert Peel retired from office. In the same year he received the honour of knighthood from the hand of King William the Fourth. At the general election of 1837, Sir W. Follett and Mr. Divett were rechosen for Exeter, without opposition; but in 1841 there was another contest, Lord Lovaine being proposed on the Conservative interest. The former members, however, were re-elected. On Sir Robert Peel's resumption of the office of Prime Minister, in 1841, Sir William was again appointed Solicitor-General. On Sir F. Pollock's elevation as Chief Baron in April, 1844, he succeeded as Attorney-General. Having by this promotion vacated his seat for Exeter, Sir William's re-election was opposed by Major-General Briggs, who, however, was most signally defeated, he having polled only 529 votes to Sir William's 1293. Sir William Webb Follett's eminence as already mentioned was achieved amidst almost continued ill-health. His constitution was unequal to the heavy calls made upon it by his extensive practice. So early as 1824 his health gave way. He then left London awhile for relaxation, and recovered strength so as to be enabled to return to professional duties in the latter part of 1825. In subsequent years he had repeated attacks of illness, and took the advice of his medical attendants to abstain from his exhausting mental and bodily labours; but honourable ambition pointed to the road to fortune, and it was natural that one so young, so highly endowed, so eminently successful, should be desirous of pursuing it. At length, however, consumptive symptoms made
286 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

DEATHS.—June.

their appearance, and he then proceeded, accompanied by Lady Follett, to the Continent. There he remained for some months, and was apparently somewhat restored. He then determined, contrary to the advice of his friends, to return to England, fondly hoping that his insidious disease would be but temporary. To his native country he at length returned, certainly recruited, but a slight devotion to business once more brought forth his old complaint, and he sank by degrees until the fatal termination of his disorder. In Oct. 1830, he married Jane Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Sir Ambrose Harding Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, who survives him, and leaves issue two daughters and four sons. Sir W. Follett was buried with much solemnity in the Temple Church on the 4th July, the procession being attended by the Benchers of the Inner and Middle Temples, of Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, many eminent barristers, by several of the judges, many noblemen and dignitaries, and the pall was borne by William Burge, esq., Treasurer of the Inner Temple; R. B. Crowder, esq., Treasurer of the Middle Temple; the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Peel, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Vice-Chancellor of England.

Lately, In Jersey, aged 70, Major-General James Graves. This officer entered the service as Ensign by purchase in the 14th regiment of Foot, the 21st of Feb. 1791. He went out with the corps to Holland at the commencement of the war with France in March 1793; and was present, and carried the colours of the 14th regiment, at the attack of the entrenched camp of Famars, on the 23rd of May, 1793. He was present and did duty in the trenches during the siege of Valenciennes, and was also in the course of that campaign repeatedly in action, particularly at Dunkirk, where the regiment repulsed vigorous sorties made by the garrison on the 6th and 8th of September. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 14th regiment, by purchase, the 23rd of December, 1793, and was present during the whole of the following campaigns in 1794 and 1795, in the course of which that corps was frequently engaged, and suffered severe loss, particularly on the 18th of May, 1794, near Lannoy, when its steadiness met with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief; and he was of essential service to the army on the 22nd of the same month, in repulsing a general attack on the position of the allies at Tournay, and was thanked in general orders both by the Duke of York and by the Emperor of Austria, as having turned the fortune of the day, by a successful charge made on the enemy at the village of Pontechion; also on the 8th of January, 1795, when he drove the enemy from the village of Gueldermulsen, on which occasion Sir Alexander Hope (the commanding officer) was severely wounded. He returned with the 14th regiment to England in May 1795, when he found himself appointed Adjutant, though but nineteen years of age. Attaining the rank of Captain, he served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie at the reduction of the islands of St. Lucie, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, and at the attack of Porto Rico, in the course of which service, in the campaigns of 1796 and 1797, the corps was frequently engaged, particularly on the occasion of storming the outworks of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, and repulsing a sortie of the garrison of Porto Rico. Captain Graves subsequently served in the expedition to Hanover, again in the West Indies, where he took part in the expedition against the city of San Domingo, which surrendered without resistance in July, 1809. Having passed through the intervening ranks of Major and Lieut.-Colonel, he was included in the brevet of Colonels of the 4th June, 1814; and afterwards attained the rank of Major-General.

— At Pau, Lower Pyrenees, Major-General Christopher Fagan, formerly Judge-Advocate-General in Bengal. He was one of the sons of the late Robert Fagan, esq., of Cork. He entered the service of the East India Company as a Cadet in the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry in 1794. He was appointed, in 1800, Adjutant to his battalion, which situation he voluntarily relinquished to proceed with the expedition to Egypt in 1801, where he was appointed, by Gen. Sir D. Baird, Agent for Transports on the Nile, a situation which he filled in such a manner as to obtain him the most honourable recommendation from the General to the Supreme Government. He was subsequently nominated Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General on the junction of the Indian with the British army at Alexandria. In 1803 he was again in India,
serving with his corps, with which he continued till Sept. 1810, when he relinquished the command of his battalion, a post of advantage as well as honour, in order to proceed as a volunteer on the expedition against the French Islands. After the conquest of the Mauritius he solicited and obtained Major-Gen. Abercromby's permission to return to Bengal, to regain the command of his corps. On his arrival at Calcutta in Feb., 1811, the Governor-General, in concurrence with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. Hewett, appointed him Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General. This appointment he lost on his promotion to a Majority. In July, 1813, Major Fagan was called from the active duties of his profession, and appointed Judge-Advocate-General. In December, 1816, declining health compelled him to quit India for his native country, and on that occasion the Marquis of Hastings recorded his approbation of his official conduct in general orders.

JULY.

3. In Dublin, in his 74th year, General Sir Arthur Richard Dillon, the third Bart., of Lismullen, co., Meath (1801), and a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the third son of Sir John Dillon, the first Bart., M. P. for Blesinton, co., Wicklow, by Millicent, daughter of Roger Drake of Fernhill, co. Berks, esq. Previously to entering the British army he served in the Austrian army as Ensign and Lieutenant, and was in two campaigns under Marshal Loudon. He received a Grenetcy in the 7th Dragoons in 1790; and became Major in the 115th Foot in 1794. That regiment was reduced in 1795; and, during the rebellion in Ireland, Major Dillon served as a volunteer in a regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and was at the battle of Tara; after which he was appointed an Assistant Quartermaster-General, and stationed at Limerick. Passing through the different ranks he attained that of General on the 23rd November, 1841. Sir Arthur succeeded his brother Sir Charles Drake Dillon in the baronetcy June 16, 1840. He married, Oct. 22, 1814, Letitia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William Knox, esq., formerly one of the Under Secretaries of State, but had no issue.

6. At his town residence, 52, Bedford-square, in his 63rd year, David Francis Atherley, esq., F. R. S., F. S. A., Serjeant-at-Law, with a patent of precedence, Attorney-General of the Palatinate counties of Lancaster and Durham, &c. Mr. Atherley was born at Chester 13th June, 1783, and was the only son of David Francis Jones, esq., of that city, an eminent practitioner of the law there, who married, in July, 1782, Jane, daughter of Richard Atherley, esq., of Marton Hall, in the county of Salop, and died 11th December, 1828, leaving issue an only child, the late Serjeant Atherley, who assumed the surname of Atherley in lieu of his patronymic by letters patent 21st March, 1834. This eminent lawyer received his early education at the King's school in Chester, and thence proceeded to the grammar schools of Ludlow and Oswestry. Having determined to adopt the legal profession, he became a member of Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1810. He made choice of the Northern circuit, and, from the opening which his local connexion afforded him, his name soon became familiar with the public. He had devoted his attention from a very early period, particularly to the study of the criminal code, and the extensive and accurate knowledge which he possessed of that branch of our jurisprudence soon introduced him to a very important and considerable share of the business on the circuit. His views on the subject of the criminal laws were brought on several occasions under the notice of the government, and many suggestions which originated with him have since been carried out in the reform of those laws, of which that for allowing counsel to prisoners may be particularly recorded. In 1814, Mr. Atherley was elected Recorder of his native city, on the resignation of Mr. Leycester, King's Counsel, afterwards Chief Justice of the North Wales circuit, an appointment which, on a great increase in his practice, he was compelled to vacate. In 1827 he was advanced to the degree of a Serjeant at Law, and, in the course of a few months, he obtained, next to Sir Thomas Wilde, the largest business in the Court of Common Pleas. He was shortly afterwards honoured with a patent of precedence, and in 1835 was appointed Attorney-General of the county palatine of Durham, as successor to Sir John Cross, then elevated to the bench; and about the same time also the office of Attorney-General of Lancashire was conferred upon him. The distinguished position
which Mr. Atcherley now filled in the profession naturally led to an anticipation at no distant period of his advancement to the bench; and, as a sort of earnest of the judicial honours which were about to devolve upon him, he was solicited by the Government, in the year 1842, to afford his assistance as an auxiliary judge on those circuits where the business was found to be too great to be accomplished within ordinary despatch. He accordingly went the Norfolk, Western, and Oxford circuits in that capacity. His permanent elevation to the bench did not, however, follow as was anticipated. In the course of the year 1844, a vacancy having been occasioned in the Court of Common Pleas, by the retirement of Mr. Justice Erskine, it was naturally expected that Mr. Atcherley would be at once advanced to the position as his successor, but, to the infinite surprise not less of the profession than the public, Mr. Erie, one of the bitterest political opponents of the government, received the honour of that appointment at their hands. The deceased gentleman was, as to his political sentiments, a strong Tory. He never sat, however, in Parliament, though he twice contested the representation of the city of York. Mr. Serjeant Atcherley married, in 1817, Miss Topping, daughter of James Topping, also a distinguished member of the legal profession.

7. At Charlecote-park, Warwickshire, after a long and severe illness, aged 56, George Lucy, esq. Mr. Lucy was the elder son of the Rev. John Hammond, who assumed the name of Lucy in 1787, by Maria, daughter of John Lane, esq., of Bentley Hall, Staffordshire. His father was son of the Rev. John Hammond, by Lucy, daughter of Sir Foulk Lucy, fourth son of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, M. P. for Warwickshire, who died in 1640, and who was grandson of the Sir Thomas Lucy immortalized by his connexion with the history of Shakspere. Mr. Lucy succeeded to Charlecote on the death of his father in 1823. He had previously been elected to Parliament for the borough of Fowey, at the general election of 1820, after a severe contest with Lord Vallelort, now Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. In Parliament he invariably voted with the Tory party. He filled the office of High Sheriff for Warwickshire in the year 1831. Mr. Lucy felt an honourable pride in maintaining the fine Elizabethan mansion of Charlecote in even more than its pristine beauty; and had expended large sums in its repairs and decoration. Mr. Lucy married, Dec. 2, 1823, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan, co. Flint, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and two daughters.

10. At his official residence, Castle-town, Isle of Man, John Ready, esq., a Major-General in the British Army, and Lieutenant-Governor of that Island. He was Secretary to the late Duke of Richmond when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and afterwards accompanied that nobleman to Canada, on his Grace being appointed Governor-General of North America, in the capacity of an Assistant Adjutant-General, which office he held until the Duke's death in 1819. The deceased was appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Isle of Man in 1833 or 1834. The gallant General married a daughter of Sir John Tobin, Knt., an eminent Liverpool merchant and shipowner.

16. At the house of his son, Mr. John Leycester Adolphus, in Montague-street, Russell-square, in his 80th year, John Adolphus, esq., Barrister-at-Law, and F. S. A. Mr. Adolphus was born in London, in the year 1764 or 1765, and commenced life as a factor or mercantile clerk; but in 1788, articulated himself to an attorney, and in 1790, was admitted to practice. Having greatly distinguished himself in election cases, particularly by a ready eloquence, he resolved to quit the subordinate branch of the profession, and to enter on a forensic career. With this view he entered himself of the Inner Temple in 1802 or 1803, and was called to the bar on the 20th Nov., 1807. Though known, however, for years as a ready, adroit, and capable man, it was not until April, 1820, that he came before the public in the character of leading counsel for Arthur Thistleyood, and labouring under every disadvantage of a want of preparation, (Mr. Curwood having been engaged to lead,) aggravated by want of means of the prisoner, and the general horror with which his crime was regarded, he yet, without elaborate preparation, and sinking from bodily fatigue and the want of sleep, made as artful, as acute, and as ingenious a defence for the unhappy man as ever was heard in a court of justice. The speeches in defence of Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd completed the measure of his fame,
DEATHS.—July

and from this moment he was regarded as a man combining all the superior qualities of Bearcroft, Garrow, and Gurney, with excellencies peculiarly his own, and from this period his fame and practice as a criminal lawyer were very great. Mr. Adolphus, in addition to his fame as a lawyer, was an historian of no mean reputation, and his works obtained considerable reputation from their lucid narrative and the general accuracy of their facts. His earliest engagement of this nature was in assisting the historian Coxe in preparing for the press his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, published in three volumes, 4to, 1798. The titles of his own works are as follow:—"Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution." 1799, 2 vols. 8vo. "The British Cabinet, containing Portraits of Illustrious Personages, with Biographical Memoirs." 1799, 2 vols. 4to. 2nd Edit. 1805. "The History of England from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of 1783." 1802, 3 vols. 8vo. "The History of France from 1790 to the Peace of 1802." 1803, 2 vols. 8vo. "The Political State of the British Empire." 1818, 4 vols. 8vo. "Observations on the Vagrant Act, and some other Statutes, and on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace." 1824, 8vo. "Memoirs of John Bannister, Comedian." 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. "The History of the reign of George III." 7 vols. Mr. Adolphus married, in 1793, Miss Leycester, of White-place, Berkshire.

17. At Howick Hall, Northumberland, in his 82nd year, the Right Hon. Charles Grey, second Earl Grey and Viscount Howick (1806), and Baron Grey of Howick (1801), the fourth Baronet (1746); K.G.; a Privy Councillor, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and a Governor of the Charter House, a Vice-President of the Marine Society, &c. &c. This veteran statesman was born at Falloden, near Alnwick, on the 15th March, 1764, the eldest son of Sir Charles Grey, K. B., a distinguished military commander, and the first Earl Grey, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, of Southwick, co. Durham, esq. He received his education first at Eton and subsequently at King's College, Cambridge. At the age of eighteen he visited the Continent, and made the tour of several of the European states. He returned to his native country in 1786, and in the same year he was returned to Parliament for the county of Northumberland; he had not, however, completed his 21st year until two or three days previous to that on which he took his seat. To the surprise of his connexions, whose political principles were on the other side, he immediately joined the Whig party, then in opposition under Charles Fox. His first speech was delivered in the debate on Mr. Pitt's commercial treaty with France, and gave presage of the talent by which his long Parliamentary career was subsequently distinguished. The oratorical ability which he displayed on this occasion secured him a foremost position in the House, and during the same session, which was his first, he was named one of the managers in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and from that time he always took a leading part in the debates. In 1792, Mr. Grey became a member of the Whig Club, and shortly afterwards of the great political confederation known as the "Friends of the People," the avowed object of which was to obtain a reform in the system of Parliamentary representation. At the head of this formidable association stood the names of the principal members of the Whig party, and it included thirty-two members of Parliament. On the 30th of April, Mr. Grey gave notice, in the House of Commons, of a motion which, in the course of the next session he should submit to the consideration of the House, the object of which was a reform in the representation of the people. In 1793, he presented a petition from the Society of the Friends of the People, praying for a thorough reform in and a shorter duration of Parliament; and then moved that this petition, with others presented at the same time, should be referred to a select committee to examine and report thereon. After two long debates, the motion was negatived by a majority of 282 to 41. The session of 1795 was marked by his opposing the grant for the liquidation of the Prince of Wales's debts, and his proposing that the addition should be reduced from 65,000/ to 40,000/. It was, however, negatived by a majority of 169 votes. His motion, also, for an impeachment of Mr. Pitt, and the whole body of ministers, for mis-applying the public money, was lost by a great majority. In 1797, Mr. Grey brought forward his plan of Parliamentary Reform. He proposed to give the county of York four new members; and to divide each county into two districts,
DEATHS.—July.

The right of voting was to be granted to copyholders and leaseholders, as well as freeholders. In cities and boroughs, the elective franchise was to be extended to all householders paying taxes. Lastly, Parliaments were to be triennial. His motion was negatived by 149 votes. Until the death of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grey continued one of his most strenuous opponents. One of his ablest speeches was made on the subject of the union between Ireland and England, to which measure he avowed his hostility in terms of the bitterest denunciation. In January, 1806, Mr. Pitt died, and Mr. Fox was called to the administration of public affairs. Mr. Grey, who, by the elevation of his father to the peerage, had become Lord Howick, was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the cabinet. In October following, the country was deprived of the services of Mr. Fox. Lord Howick then became leader of the House of Commons and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The abolition of the slave trade was proposed by this administration. The Sovereign took alarm at the attempt of the ministers to remove some of the existing disabilities on Roman Catholics, and they were dismissed. Parliament was dissolved; Lord Howick, not choosing to contest the county of Northumberland, took his seat for Appleby. The death of his father, which took place shortly after, removed him to the Upper House of Parliament on the 14th Nov. 1807. For some years after, his time was passed in the retirement and leisure of private life. When the Duke of Portland resigned, in 1810, a negotiation was opened with Lords Grenville and Grey, who, however, declared it to be quite inconsistent with their views to unite with the proposed ministry. Again, in Feb. 1812, the Regent expressed his wish to bring Earl Grey and Lord Grenville into the cabinet, deeming that a union of leading men would give satisfaction and confidence to the country. But the difficulties were insuperable; the Marquess Wellesley, and afterwards Lord Moira, failed in obtaining their co-operation. In May of the same year, after the tragic death of Mr. Perceval, the same noblemen received another overture, which they again declined. The retirement of Lord Liverpool, in 1827, placed Mr. Canning at the helm of affairs. Earl Grey declined to support that statesman. His lordship, after the death of Mr. Canning, in a speech on the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in 1829, justified himself for having declined to extend to the deceased statesman’s administration his active support. Earl Grey took a prominent part in the trial of Queen Caroline before the House of Peers, and distinguished himself in the debates upon that occasion. After this his life was passed principally in the bosom of his family, until the sudden termination of the Wellington administration, in 1830, brought him forth from his retirement to assume the reins of government. During the four years which he continued in office, he carried Parliamentary Reform and the Abolition of Slavery. After his retirement from office, in 1834, he took no part in politics, but resided principally at Howick with his family. In person Earl Grey was tall, slender, and of a singularly dignified bearing. The expression of his face, though the features were small, was rather severe, but intellectual and commanding. Earl Grey married, Nov. 18, 1794, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Ponsonby, only daughter of William Brabazon first Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue ten sons and five daughters, of whom eight sons and four daughters survive him.

— At his seat, Evington, Kent, in his 33rd year, Sir John Edward Honywood, the sixth Baronet of that place (1660). He was born March 16, 1812, the eldest son of Sir John Courtenay Honywood, the fifth Baronet, by Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir William Henry Cooper, Bart., and succeeded to the dignity of Baronet on the death of his father, Sept. 12, 1832. He married, April 17, 1834, Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Hughes Hallett, of Higham, Kent, and Vicar of Patricksbourne, (by Frances Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.,) and has left a son and heir, born in 1835.

21. At the residence of his son in Southwick-erescue, in his 66th year, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Lord Vicecount Canterbury, of the city of Canterbury, and Baron Bottesford of Bottesford, county of Leicester, G.C.B., a Privy Councillor, a Governor of the Charter-house, a Commissioner for building Churches, and a Beuher of Lincoln’s Inn. His lordship was great-grandson of the third Duke of Rutland. His grandfather, Lord George Manners, as-
DEATHS.—July.

sumed the additional surname of Sutton, having inherited the estates of the Sut-
tons, Lords Lexington. He had several
children, of whom his fifth son, Thomas
created Lord Manners, filled the import-
ant office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland
for twenty-one years. His fourth son,
the Most. Rev. Charles Manners Sutton,
who died in 1828, was Archbishop of
Canterbury, and married, in 1788, Mary,
daughter of Thomas Thoroton, esq., by
whom he had several children; of these
Charles, the elder son, the subject of this
memoir, was born on the 20th Jan. 1780.
His early school days were passed at
Eton, and his education was completed
at Trinity College, Cambridge, where
he took the degree of bachelor of arts,
in 1802. Being destined for the profes-
sion of the law, he subsequently entered
as a student at Lincoln's Inn, and was by
that honourable society called to the bar
in 1805. For some years he practised
in the Court of King's Bench, and went
the western circuit. He first sat in par-
liament for the borough of Scarborough,
in the year 1807, which he represented
until elected for the University of Cam-
bridge, at the first general election under
the Reform Act, in 1832, in opposition
to Mr. Lubbock. Mr. Manners Sutton
was appointed Judge Advocate-General
under the administration of Mr. Perceval,
in the year 1809, at which period Mr.
Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester, filled
the chair of Speaker in the House of
Commons, and continued to do so until
Mr. Abbot's elevation to the UpperHouse
of Parliament in the year 1817. The
talent and political integrity of Mr.
Sutton, manifested on all occasions, re-
commended him to his friends as a fit
person to succeed Mr. Abbot as Speaker
of the House of Commons, and, accord-
ingly, in June, 1817, he was elected by
a majority of 160 over Mr. Wynn, and was
found in no way disqualified to endure
a comparison with his accomplished
predecessor, equaling him in many
points, and greatly surpassing him in the
advantage of a commanding presence,
sonorous voice, and imperturbable tem-
per. In the career of Mr. Manners
Sutton, as Speaker of the House of Com-
mons, it is especially worthy of notice,
that he commanded in so high a degree
the respect of the House generally, and
even of his political opponents, that, with-
out the least compromise of principle on
his part, the Whigs proposed him for the
Speakership on two successive occasions,
DEATHS.—JULY.

married Lucy Maria Charlotte, daughter of John Dennison, esq., of Ossington, Nottinghamshire, by whom he had issue, 1. Charles John (the present Viscount), born April 17, 1812, Registrar of Faculties; 2. John Henry Thomas, born May 27, 1814, M.P. for Cambridge, and Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; 3. Charlotte Matilda, married, in 1833, Richard Sanderson, esq., of Belgrave-square, M.P. Having become a widower in December, 1815, the noble lord married secondly, Dec. 6, 1828, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, of Curragheen, county of Waterford, relict of John Home Purvis, esq., of Purvis, N.B., and sister to the Countess of Blessington, by whom also he had issue. His lordship was seized with his fatal attack when travelling on the Great Western Railway, by the night-mail train of Saturday, July 18th. He appeared to have been in perfect health as far as Slough, and kept up a lively and most agreeable conversation. Soon after leaving Slough, however, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired after lingering some days.

22. In Portman-square, aged 65, the Right Hon. William Bateman Hanbury, Baron Bateman of Shobdon, county of Hereford, Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire. His lordship was born June 24, 1780, the eldest son of William Hanbury, esq., of Kelmarsh, by Charlotte, daughter of Charles James Packe, esq., of Prestwould, county of Leicester. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Northampton in Nov. 1810, was reelected in 1812; but retired in 1818. After the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, Mr. Hanbury came forward for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire, but was disappointed; the Tories obtaining one seat in the person of Lord Brudenell (the present Earl of Cardigan). Again in Dec. 1835, on Lord Milton's death, Mr. Hanbury made a final and unsuccessful effort. In 1837, Lord Melborne rewarded the efforts of Mr. Hanbury by elevating him to the Upper House; and he was created Lord Bateman by patent dated the 21st Jan. in that year. On the same occasion he assumed the additional name of Bateman before Hanbury. His claim to this distinction arose from his descent from Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bateman, Lord Mayor of London, in 1717, and sister to John first Viscount Bateman of Ireland. She was the wife of William Western, esq., of Rivenhall, Essex, and mother of the wife of John Hanbury of Kelmarsh, esq. On the death of Mr. Western above-mentioned his estates went to his cousin and heir male, Thomas Western, esq., who was father of the late Lord Western. His lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire on the death of Earl Somers, in 1841. Lord Bateman married, Aug. 16, 1822, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue ten children, of whom three sons and four daughters survive.

— At the House of his youngest son, George Clive, esq., near Croydon, in his 81st year, Edward Bolton Clive, esq., of Whitfield, near Hereford, M.P. for that city. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Archdeacon Robert Clive, Rector of Moreton, county of Salop, and a Prebendary of Westminster, by his cousin Rebecca, sister to the first Lord Clive, and great-aunt to the present Earl of Powis. Mr. E. B. Clive was the sheriff of Herefordshire in 1802, about which period he purchased the Whitfield estate, and rebuilt the mansion. At the outbreak of the French Revolution he espoused ultra-liberal principles, of which he continued a consistent supporter to his death. He was during many years detained as a prisoner in France, and among the few gentlemen who returned to England with an undiminished bias in favour of the democratical party. In 1826, he was elected for the city of Hereford after a severe contest, and was rechosen on six successive occasions, four of which were severely contested elections. Mr. Clive married Henrietta, third daughter and co-heiress of Andrew last Lord Archer, in right of whom (who deceased many years since) he became possessed of valuable estates near Birmingham and in Ireland. By that lady he had three sons and one daughter.

26. At Birmingham, George Edward Male, M.D. He received his early education at Eton College, and was a student in medicine at the University of Edinburgh. He also visited the London schools of medicine, and having taken his degree of Doctor, he settled in Birmingham as a physician, in 1802, and was almost immediately appointed one of the physicians of the Dispensary, which office he held for more than seven years, when he was elected to the more important
DEATHS.—Aug.

The office of physician to the General Hospital, and retained it for the lengthened period of thirty-six years. Dr. Male was the author of "An Epitome of Juridical or Forensic Medicine for the use of Medical Men, Coroners, and Barristers," which passed through two editions (1816 and 1818).

Lately. Aged 74, Bell Lloyd, esq., brother to Lord Mostyn. He was the second son of Bell Lloyd, esq., by Anne, daughter and heir of Edward Pryce, of Bodfach, county of Montgomery. He married, in 1792, the Hon. Anne Anson, aunt to the present Earl of Litchfield, who died in 1822.


AUGUST.

2. At Lincoln, aged 83, the Very Rev. George Gordon, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, Rector of Sedgbrook, and Vicar of Horbling, Lincolnshire. He was a native of Lincoln, his father, Dr. John Gordon, having been Precentor of the Cathedral and Archdeacon of Lincoln; he died Jan. 5, 1793. The Dean was very strongly attached to the place of his birth, as he evinced by declining the Bishopric of Peterborough, when it was offered to him previously to the late Bishop, Dr. Marsh. In early life he greatly distinguished himself at the University of Cambridge, having been 14th Wrangler and 2nd Chancellor's Medallist, in 1784. He was afterwards elected a fellow of St. John's College, and was tutor to the then Marquis of Bath. He was presented to the rectory of Gumley, in Leicestershire, by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, in 1788, to that of Sedgbrook by the Lord Chancellor in 1792, and collated to the vicarage of Horbling in 1807, by Bishop Pretyman. The earliest dignity that he enjoyed was the Precentorship of Exeter: he was afterwards Dean of Exeter, from which he was preferred to Lincoln, in 1810.

In London, Major-General Richard Goodall Elrington, C.B., late of the 47th Regiment. This gallant officer was engaged in the arduous campaigns in Holland, from 1793 to Feb. 1795, including the attack on Famars and the siege of Valenciennes; was in the Caribbean war of 1795 and 1796; at the siege and storming of Monte Video, and the attack on Buenos Ayres; and assisted in the attack on and capture of Mas-el-Kimah, in the Persian Gulf, in 1809. He commanded a field force at the reduction of Palampore, Decca, Kirjah, and Virampore, in 1817, and a brigade during the Pindaree war; commanded a brigade up the Persian Gulf, in 1819; also, from Dec. 1824, throughout the Burmese war. He was shot through the body before Dunkirk, in Sept. 1793, and through the thigh at the Island of St. Vincent in July, 1796.

6. At Brighton, in his 70th year, the Hon. Colonel William Blijh, great-uncle to the Earl of Darnley.

10. At Barrackpore, Brevet Major Ralph Smith, of the 28th N.I., officiating major of brigade at that station, and lately aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He was actively employed in China and at Maharaipore.

13. At his seat, Eltham Lodge, Kent, in his 59th year, Benjamin Wood. This gentleman was the fourth son of Mr. William Wood, a Serge maker, of Tiverton, and younger brother of the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart. Mr. Wood was a partner with his brothers as hop-merchants, and his mercantile career was eminently successful. His efforts to get into Parliament were just as unlucky; for he was defeated at Tiverton in 1832, and again in 1833; he withdrew from Southwark in 1837, and was beaten at Hull; but in 1840 his ambition of a seat in Parliament was gratified; for, on the appointment of Mr. D. W. Harvey, M.P. for Southwark, as Commissioner of the City Police, Mr. Wood was elected by a large majority against John Walter, esq. At the general election in 1841, Mr. Wood was returned with Mr. Alderman Phillips without opposition. Mr. Wood's political opinions were those of a Radical Reformer; he, however, steadily supported the Whig Administration.

23. Off the north-east coast of Bornéo, aged 21, Augustus Henry Clayton East, R.N., Acting Mate on board Her Majesty's ship Agincourt, second son of Sir East Clayton East, Bart., of Hall-place, Berks.

25. At Wortley, near Sheffield, aged 71, the Ven. Stuart Corbett, D.D.,
DEATHS.—Sept.

Archdeacon and Canon of York. He was the second son of Captain Andrew Corbett, by Lady Augusta Stuart, fourth daughter of John third Earl of Bute; and was of Merton College, Oxford, M.A., 1800.

27. At Cheltenham, General Sir William Hutchinson, K. C. H., Colonel of the 75th Foot. This officer entered the Army in 1780, as Ensign in the 46th Foot, whilst serving with the army at St. Lucia as a volunteer; and served as Captain-Lieutenant in the Royals, in St. Domingo. He was at the taking of Jeronomie, Cape St. Nichola Mole, &c., in September, 1793; at the capture of Cape Tiberoun, the 2nd February, 1794; and at the storming of Fort l'Acul, in the vicinity of Leogane, on the 19th, where he was wounded. He served as Major of the 49th Foot in the expedition to the Helder, and was severely wounded at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee. On the 1st of January, 1800, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and he next served in the expedition to Copenhagen. His subsequent appointments were Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteers in North Wales; and in 1807, on the Waterford Recruiting District; 1810, Colonel in the army; Lieut.-Colonel in the 48th Foot, the 24th October, 1811; Major-General, 1813; Lieut.-General in 1825; General in 1841. The 25th of November, 1812, he was appointed to the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal, where he served a short time, and subsequently on the Staff at Malta. He was appointed Governor of the garrison of Carrickfergus in 1830. He received the honour of knighthood May 6, 1820, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1831.

— In Bryanstone-street, aged 88, General Campbell Callender.

Lately. At Edinburgh, in his 83rd year. Sir Robert Crawford Pollock, Bart, of Nova Scotia (1638), a Deputy Lieutenant of Renfrewshire.

SEPTEMBER.

4. Captain Robert Maunsell, C. B., a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. This officer, a son of the Reverend Archdeacon Maunsell, was born at Limerick, in 1785, and entered the Navy in 1799; and while serving in the Maidstone 32, on the Mediterranean station, in July, 1804, received a very severe wound in the hip, while assisting at the destruction of about a dozen French settees, at La Vendour, near Toulon, by the boats of the above named frigate and her consorts, under the orders of Lieutenant John Thompson; and for his gallant conduct on that occasion, he was rewarded with a commission, dated March 7, 1805, the day on which he completed his time. In 1810, Captain Maunsell commanded the Procres brig, on the East India station, where he destroyed the Dutch Company's vessel Wagster, of 8 guns, 4 swivels, and 86 men. At the commencement of the operations against Java, he performed a very gallant exploit, in the capture of five, and the destruction of one, of the enemy's gun-boats, off the mouth of the Indramayo river, in the boats of the Procres; which was immediately rewarded by his appointment to command the Illustrious 74, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Broughton; and during the subsequent operations against Batavia, &c., he bore a very distinguished part on shore, under the orders of Captain Sayer, particularly at the assault of Meester Cornelius, August 26, 1811. On the 10th of the following month, Commodore Broughton joined Rear-Admiral Stopford, off Samarang; and in the course of the ensuing night, several of the enemy's gun-vessels, lying in shore, were attacked and destroyed by the boats of the squadron, under the directions of Captain Maunsell; whose post commission was confirmed by the Admiralty, February 7, 1812. His next appointment was, August 25, in the same year, to the Chatham 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral M. H. Scott, on the North Sea station. In 1831, he commanded the Alfred 50, in the Mediterranean; in 1838, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath; in 1840, he commanded the Rodney 92, in the Mediterranean, and in her voyage to the Cape with a regiment of cavalry; and in 1844, he was appointed a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

5. At Chateaubriant, aged 82, M. Royer Collard, for some years president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Professor of Philosophy in the University.

8. At St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, aged 103, Colonel Cromwell Massey, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service. He was in the sanguinary battle of Perimbancum, in Mysore, on the 10th September, 1780, against the
DEATHS.—Sept.

forces of Hyder Ally, when he, with Colonel Baillie, Captain (afterwards Sir David) Baird, and about 200 British soldiers, were taken prisoners, and were exposed to cruel indignities and ill treatment for three years and nine months, until Hyder’s death.

— At Bristol, Mr. William J. Muller. He was born at that city in 1812, and at a very early age gave indication of a strong passion for art. His father, who was curator of the Bristol Museum, was a native of Germany, and published some scientific works. In his excellent school William Muller was an apt pupil, and acquired a taste for pursuits in science, especially botany and natural history, which was with him during his whole career, and enriched his “sketch-books” beyond those of any of his contemporaries. His primary instruction being complete, Mr. Muller made a professional tour in France, Germany, Italy, Greece, and Egypt, whence he returned greatly improved in his art, and with a very rich portfolio. He then settled in London, and speedily rose in estimation. In 1841, he published his beautiful work, “Picturesque Sketches of the Age of Francis I.” which at once extended his fame beyond his own country. His longing for distinction was, however, by no means satisfied; as soon as he heard of the Government expedition to Lycia, he desired to accompany it; but, in order that his course might be uncontrolled, he resolved to join it at his own expense; and the voyage was made entirely upon his own resources: the money saved out of previous labours was thus greatly expended. The sacrifices he made to accomplish this high purpose were immense; and it is to be feared that the toils he underwent tended to abridge his days. His patience and perseverance were crowned with success; those who have seen his sketches brought thence, have seen things they never can forget. Although the large pictures from these scenes, which he exhibited at the Royal Academy, excited no sensation to distinguish them from the mass of painted canvas there exhibited, his merits were not unperceived. More than one of the discerning and generous friends of British art, gave him commissions. But his career of fame and success was unfortunately brought to a close by disease of the heart.

10. At Boston, United States, aged 66, Joseph Story, L.L.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, one of the most eminent lawyers of this age. He was the senior judge of the highest court of the country, an active professor of law, and a fellow in the corporation of Harvard University. He was in himself a whole triumvirate; and these three distinguished posts, now vacant, will be filled in all probability each by a distinct successor. His written judgments on his own circuit, and his various commentaries, occupy 27 volumes, while his judgments in the Supreme Court of the United States form an important portion of no less than 34 volumes more. Called upon to administer all the different branches of law, which are kept separate in England, he showed a perfect mastery of all,—whether in the ancient and subtle learning of real law, in the criminal law, in the niceties of special pleading, in the more refined doctrines of contracts, in the more rational systems of the commercial and maritime law, in the peculiar and interesting principles and practice of Courts of Admiralty and Prize, in the immense range of Chancery, in the modern but most important jurisdiction over patents, or in that most exalted region, the great themes of public and constitutional law. There are judgments by him in each of these branches which will not yield in value to those of any other judge in England or the United States, even though his studies and duties may have been directed to only one particular department. His judgments are remarkable for their exhaustive treatment of the subjects to which they relate. There is in them a clearness which flings over the subject a perfect day, a severe logic, which, by its closeness and precision, makes us feel the truth of the saying of Leibnitz, that nothing approaches so near the certainty of geometry as the reasoning of the law; a careful attention to the discussions at the bar, that the court may not appear to neglect any of the considerations urged, and a copious and persuasive eloquence which gilds the whole. The reports show a larger number of judicial opinions from Mr. Justice Story, which posterity will not willingly let die, than from any other judge in the history of English and American law. In the history of the English bench there are but two names with combined eminence as a judge and as an author,—Coke and Hale; unless, indeed, the orders in Chancery, from the Verulamian pen, should entitle Lord Bacon to this distinction, and the judgments of Lord Brougham should vind-
DEATHS.—Sept.

...cate the same for him. Blackstone's character as a judge is lost in the fame of the Commentaries. To Mr. Justice Story belongs this double glory. Early in life he compiled an important professional work; but it was only at a comparatively recent period, after his mind had been disciplined by the labours of the bench, that he prepared those elaborate commentaries which have made his name a familiar word in foreign countries. Those who knew him best observed the lively interest which he took in this extension of his well-earned renown, and well he might; for the voice of distant foreign nations seems to come as from a living posterity. His works have been reviewed with praise in the journals of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany. They have been cited as authorities in all the Courts of Westminster Hall; and one of the ablest and most learned lawyers of the age,—Lord Campbell, in the course of a debate in the House of Lords, characterized their author as "the first of living writers on the law." As a teacher of law he had the faculty, which is rare as it is exquisite, of interesting the young and winning their affections. In his lectures and other forms of instruction he was prodigal of explanation and illustration; his manner, according to the classical image of Zeno, was like the open palm; never like the closed hand. His learning was always overflowing as from the horn of abundance. He was earnest and unrelaxing in his efforts, patient and gentle, while he listened with inspiring attention to all that the pupil said. Like Chaucer's Clerk,

"And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."

Above all, he was a living example of love for the law,—supposed by many to be unloveable and repulsive,—which seemed to burn brighter under the snows of advancing years; and such an example could not fail to touch with magnetic power the hearts of the young. The fame of the jurist is enhanced by the various attainments which were superinduced upon his learning in the law. His miscellaneous writings show a thoughtful mind, imbued with elegant literature, glowing with kindly sentiments, commanding a style of rich and varied eloquence. In early life he yielded to the fascinations of the poetic muse. In conversation he dwelt with warmth upon all the topics which interest man; not only upon law, but upon literature, upon history, upon the characters of men, upon the affairs of every day; above all, upon the great duties of life, the relations of men to each other, to their country, to God.

— At Lausanne, Lady Lilius Oswald, relief of Richard Alexander Oswald, esq., of Auchineruive, Ayrshire. She was the second daughter of Hugh 12th Earl of Egmont, and married first, in 1796, Robert Dundas Macqueen, esq., of Braxfield, county of Lanark; and secondly, in 1817, Mr. Oswald, who died in 1841.

— At Naples, aged 54, the Right Hon. Mary dowager Countess of Coventry. She was the only daughter of Aubrey sixth Duke of St. Alban's, by his first wife Mary Moses.

12. At Wiesbaden, the Right Hon. Louisa Honoria Countess Cadogan. She was the fifth daughter of Joseph Blake, esq., of Ardfray, and aunt of the present Lord Wallscourt. She married the Earl Cadogan, 4th April, 1810.

14. In Sussex-square, aged 29, Sir Francis Freeling, Bart, Lieutenant R.N. (1842). He was grandson of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., Secretary to the Post Office; and son of the late Sir George Henry Freeling, Bart., by Jane, daughter of Robert Lang, esq., of Moorpark, Surrey. He succeeded his father November 30, 1842, and is succeeded by his next brother, Henry Hill.

15. At Sierra Leone, aged 52, Sir William Daniell. He was the third son of the late Ralph Allen Daniell, esq., of Cornwall, M.P. for Looe. He was made Lieutenant in 1813, in which rank he served on board the flag-ship, the Queen Charlotte, at the battle of Algiers; and attained the rank of Commander in 1826. He was knighted in Ireland in 1835.

16. At Bath, aged 74, William Ross, esq., formerly Attorney-General of Jamaica. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, February 11, 1795.


— When in command of her Majesty's steam sloop Eclair, off the coast of Africa, aged 38, Commander Walker Grimston Estcourt, fourth son of T. G. Bucknall Estcourt, esq., M.P.

18. At his residence, St. Helen's, Lancashire, in his 50th year, Peter Greenall, esq., M.P. for Wigan, and a magistrate for the county palatine of Lancaster. Mr. Greenall was born in 1796, and was
The second son of Edward Greenall, esq., of Wilderspool near Warrington, and carried on an extensive brewery concern at St. Helen's as well as at Wilderspool, and was also a partner in the well-known banking house of Parr and Co., of Warrington, in which he had acquired a large fortune. He first contested Wigan on Conservative principles, in 1837, but was unsuccessful; but in 1841 he was returned at the head of the poll. Mr. Greenall married, in 1821, the daughter of William Pilkington, esq., of St. Helen's, by whom he has left issue two daughters.

19. At Amsterdam, aged 80, Herr Kinker, a distinguished poet and linguist. He was a Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion, and member of numerous learned societies.

20. At Cowley House, Oxford, aged 61, William Tuckwell, esq., an eminent surgeon. He was a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Abernethy, at whose suggestion he settled in Oxford, nearly forty years since. For thirty years he held the situation of surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary, which he resigned in the year 1836, and was then made honorary surgeon and governor.


22. At Islington, aged 66, William Upcott, esq., formerly Sub-Librarian of the London Institution. Mr. Upcott was a native of Oxfordshire, was born in 1779, and was the godson of Mr. Ozias Humphrey, R.A., the eminent portrait painter. He was bred to the business of a bookseller, and was at first an assistant of Mr. R. H. Evans, of Pall Mall, and subsequently of Mr. Wright, of Piccadilly, with whom he continued many years, and while there, by his assiduity and quickness, attracted the notice of many literary characters, particularly of Dean Ireland and William Gifford, who continued throughout their lives his steady friends. He was appointed Sub-Librarian of the London Institution shortly after its establishment, on the 23rd April, 1806, at the same time that the learned Professor Porson was appointed the first Principal Librarian, and held that office twenty-eight years. On leaving the London Institution, Mr. Upcott removed to an old mansion in the Upper Street at Islington, where he resided for the rest of his life. In 1836 he circulated a brief description of his autograph collections, with the view of recommending them to the purchase of some public library. It was handsomely printed in large quarto, and entitled "Original Letters, Manuscripts, and State Papers. Collected by William Upcott, Islington.

Privately printed MDCCCLXXXVI." The principal features of the collection were the papers and correspondence of Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, J. and S. Dayrolles, Ralph Thoresby of Leeds, and Emanuel da Costa the naturalist. In assembling more modern autographs Mr. Upcott was indefatigable, and for many of these he was indebted to some of the most eminent publishers of London. His collection (in 1836) comprised thirty-two thousand letters, exclusive of manuscripts, illustrated with three thousand portraits.

Some of Mr. Upcott's principal curiosities are engraved in Mr. C. J. Smith's Historical and Literary Curiosities. Perhaps the most valuable part of his stores were the miniatures, pictures in oil and crayons, drawings and engravings which he inherited from his godfather, Ozias Humphrey, who bequeathed to him whatever he died possessed of; among other things a very extensive correspondence with many of the leading men, particularly the artists of the day, and hence the foundation of Mr. Upcott's taste for autographs, and of his collection of them, which never has been and most probably never will be rivalled. It will be remembered that Mr. Upcott was the means of preserving and bringing to light the interesting Diary of John Evelyn, the author of Sylva, at a time when the MSS. of that ancient family were threatened with destruction from the attacks of rats on the one hand and careless servants on the other. In 1828 the Correspondence of Henry Earl of Clarendon, and in 1830 that of Ralph Thoresby, were published from Mr. Upcott's collection.

— At Paignton, aged 71, John Ansley, esq., formerly Lord Mayor of London. He was elected Alderman of Bread-street ward in 1800, at the unusually early age of 26; was Sheriff of London and Middlesex 1805, and Lord Mayor 1807; and retired from public life in 1835. He was many years Vice-President of the Literary Fund.


At Putney, aged 91, Mrs. Longley, relict of John Longley, esq., formerly Recorder of Rochester, and mother of the Lord Bishop of Ripon.
DEATHS,—SEPT.

— At Langton House, county of Berwick, the Most Hon. Mary Turner Marchioness dowager of Breadalbane. She was the eldest daughter and co-heir of David Gavin, esq., of Langton, by Lady Elizabeth Maitland, second daughter of James seventh Earl of Lauderdale; was married, in 1793, to John fourth Earl of Breadalbane, who was created a Marquess in 1831, and died in 1834, leaving issue Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Pringle, Bart., Mary now Duchess of Buckingham, and the present Marquess of Breadalbane.

— At Edinburgh, aged 52, Sir Charles Gordon, of Drimnin. He was Secretary of the Highland Agricultural Society for upwards of twenty years. He received the honour of knighthood from William the Fourth in 1836.

26. Aged 75, Commander John Norton, R.N., of Beauvoir-town, Kingsland. This gallant officer was midshipman of the Alexander, when captured, after a gallant resistance, by a French squadron. He was afterwards in the Topaz, and assisted at the capture of the French frigate L'Elizabeth in 1796; and when commanding the Frisk cutter, assisted at the destruction of a battery at Pointe d'Eguillon. He was made a Lieutenant 1799, and a retired Commander in 1840.

27. At Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, in his 58th year, the Hon. Sir James Dowling, Knt., Chief Justice of that colony. Sir J. Dowling was born in Ireland, and was second son of Vincent Dowling, esq., of the Queen's County. Adopting the legal profession, Sir James became a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1815. He practised on the Home Circuit and at the Middlesex Sessions many years, and was generally looked upon as a leading member of the Common Law Bar. His name is, however, perhaps better known to the public as the original editor and establisher of the New Term Reports, in connexion with Mr. Arthur Ryland, Q.C., which are continued to the present time. In addition to the regular Reports of the Queen's Bench, edited by Messrs. Dowling and Ryland, they published also Reports of Cases exclusively relating to the duty and office of Magistrates, in 4 vols. 8vo. Sir James Dowling was appointed to the office of Puisne Judge in New South Wales, in June, 1827, and, on the retirement of Sir Francis Forbes, in August, 1837, he was elevated to the Chief Justiceship, on which occasion he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him.

— At Walton House, Warwickshire, aged 57, Sir John Mordaunt, the ninth Bart., (1611), and M.P. for the Southern division of that county. Sir John Mordaunt was the only son of Sir Charles Mordaunt, the eighth Baronet, formerly of M.P. for Warwickshire, by Mary Anne, eldest daughter of William Holbeck, esq., of Farnborough, county of Warwick. He succeeded his father on the 30th May, 1832, and was returned to Parliament for the Southern Division of Warwickshire at the general election of 1835. It is stated that four successive generations of the Mordaunts have so represented the county in Parliament. Sir John Mordaunt's death was the result of a very lamentable accident. Being out shooting, he was wounded in the legs by the accidental discharge of a friend's gun, and died of the mortification which ensued. He married, August 7, 1834, Caroline Sophia, second daughter of the Right Rev. George Murray, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester, and sister to the Marchioness Camden. He has left issue four sons and two daughters.

28. Near Rumford, Henry Walter, esq., of the Willows, in the parish of Windsor; and formerly of Holyport, near Bray. Mr. Walter was an eminent land-surveyor, and had been much employed in his profession. He published a valuable plan, on a large scale, of Windsor Forest.

29. In Norris-street, Haymarket, aged 45, John Gooch D'Urban, esq., Commander R.N., son of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He was midshipman of the Desiree, in the operations in the Elbe, including the taking of Cuxhaven, and siege and reduction of Gluckstadt, in 1813 and 1814. He was Lieutenant of the Albion at Navarino, and was wounded in that action.

30. At Darjeeling, aged 61, Major-General Edward H. Simpson, of the Bengal Army. He went out to India in 1798, attained the rank of Colonel in 1829, and was appointed to the command of the 24th Bengal Native Infantry in 1833.

Lately. At Ems, the Countess Paul de Snasin. She was daughter of Joseph Pole Carew, esq., and niece to the dowager Countess of St. Germans.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—OCT.

1. At Florence, James Millingen, esq., F. S.A., a celebrated classical antiquary. Mr. Millingen was the eldest son of Mr. M. Millingen, formerly of Queen's-square, Westminster. It was in that neighbourhood that the celebrated Dr. Cracherode, his father's friend, observed the youth's early disposition to pursue archaeological studies, and he encouraged its growth by frequent gifts of duplicate coins, &c. He had thus from early life distinguished himself amongst archaeologists, and those who cultivated a taste for classic art, as one of the most accomplished of his class; he was a good practical scholar, and particularly well versed in those branches of Greek literature and history which bore on that subject. He had much critical acumen and judgment of the genuineness and origin of works of art, whether medals, sculpture in bronze or in marble, ancient vases or bas-reliefs in terra-cotta, gold ornaments, or other precious remains of the taste and ingenuity of the ancients; and there were few antiquaries on the continent or in this country, who did not bow to his opinion on such matters, or very unwillingly dissent from it. Mr. Millingen, contributed also largely to the literature of the fine arts, having published several works upon vases, coins and other subjects of antiquity proper to a connoisseur. As a collector of objects of fine art, Mr. Millingen was also very happy and judicious: whatever he possessed, was sure to be a gem of its kind. Mr. Millingen enjoyed a pension of 100£ a year from this government, as a person devoted to literary pursuits; and was an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, of which he had formerly been elected an Associate, and to which he contributed some excellent papers. He was also a Foreign Associate of the French Institute, and member of most of the learned academies of Europe.

2. At Petersham, aged 53, Captain John Walter Roberts, R. N. When midshipman of the Revenge, he was present at the capture of four French frigates by part of the squadron of Sir Samuel Hood. He was made a Lieutenant in 1812, and Commander in 1814.

3. At Ipswich, of which town he was a native, aged 80, Benjamin William Page, esq., the junior Admiral of the Blue. He entered the Navy in Nov. 1778, with Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, C. K. B., a personal friend of his father, and was a midshipman on board the Superb, in the actions with Monsieur de Suffren, in the East Indies, in which he was twice wounded by the side of his patron. After serving in several ships with credit, in Jan. 1793, he was appointed first Lieutenant of the Suffolk 74, at the request of Captain Rainier. On the 7th of June, having been on a cruise off Cherbourg and the French coast, the Suffolk safely passed through the Needles passage to Spithead, being the first seventy-four ever taken through the Needles. She continued a favourite ship with Lord Howe till the latter part of May, 1794, when Commodore Rainier was sent with her and others to escort a large convoy to India; and as acting-captain Lieut. Page was paid the batta, and after the capture of Negapatam and Trincomalee was confirmed by the Admiralty as a Commander to the Hobart, of 18 guns, Sept. 12, 1795; and having convoyed the Bombay China ships to their home from China, was made Post Captain into the Orpheus 32, 1796, on Captain Henry Newcomb's demise, and received 500 guineas for his care of the convoy through the Admiral officially. In 1798 and 1799, Captain Page was compelled by bad health to return to England. In Jan. 1800, Earl Spencer appointed him to the Inflexible 64, armed en flûte, and sent him with sealed orders, and fourteen more such ships, to take General Pigot and 5,000 troops to Gibraltar and Minorca, which they did safely and rapidly, and joined at the blockade and capture of General Massena, at Genoa and the Inflexible carried about 600 French troops from thence to Antibes, and a convoy from Minorca, Gibraltar, and Lisbon, to England. Earl Spencer again sent Captain Page with sealed orders to Admiral Lord Keith, who put part of the 42nd Highlanders on board the Inflexible, whence they were landed in Egypt by her boats, March 8, 1801, and that ship was sent to Rhodes, &c., with dispatches for England, and returned to the blockade of Alexandria with Admiral Sir Richard Bickerston and the squadron. On the surrender of Cairo, Captain Page was charged with transporting the 13,556 French troops and followers from Egypt to France. He was soon after appointed to the Caroline 36, for the Irish station. From Cork he was sent with sealed orders in May, 1803,
DEATHS.—Oct.

to the East Indies, from whence he escorted the Company's ships for Europe in safety, and captured the General de Cau, of 26 guns and 200 men, and Les Très Unis, of 18 guns and 140 men, privateers, from Bordeaux, before they had done any mischief; he then took a large convoy of Bombay and European ships to China, and back to India, in safety, in 1804. The merchants of Bengal and of Madras each gave Captain Page 500 guineas for his exertions and success. The Admiral appointed him to his flagship, the Trident, and he brought the present Duke of Wellington to England. In March, 1805, they took a convoy to St. Helena, and saw them all safe into the Downs, Sept. 1805, Captain Page paid off the Trident at Chatham, and received 500 guineas with official thanks, from the Court of Directors, through the Admiral, for the care of convoys. Lord Mulgrave appointed Captain Page to the Sea Fencibles, at Harwich; and on their being disbanded Lord Melville appointed him to the Puissant 74, at Spithead, where he had, with the other duties of the port, to sit upon 167 courts-martial, to go weekly to superintend invaliding men from Haslar Hospital, examine candidates for lieutenancies, and the proper management of the prison ships in Porchester Lake, &c. In Oct. 1815, the Puissant was paid off, and in 1819, Captain Page was promoted to flag rank; he was made a Vice-Admiral in July, 1830, and Admiral, Nov. 23, 1841.

At Tandridge-park, near Godstone, in his 68th year, Sir William Weller Pepys, the second Baronet (1801), elder brother to Lord Cottenham, and the Bishop of Worcester. He was born on the 4th of May, 1778, the eldest son of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., a Master in Chancery, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. William Dovvdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in June, 1825. Having died unmarried, his Baronetcy merges in the peerage of his next brother, Lord Cottenham.

At Clapton, Northamptonshire, in his 85th year, the Rev. Claudius Williams Formereau, for sixty years Rector of that parish, in which he succeeded his grandfather, Dr. Claudius Formereau, in the year 1785, who had then held the living for fifty-eight years. The Rev. C. W. Formereau was the eldest son of the Rev. William Formereau, of Christchurch, Ipswich, by Anne, only daughter, and eventually heiress, of Sir Hutchins Williams, of Clapton, county of Northampton, Bart.

At Ardwick House, near Manchester, aged 82, Sarah, relieft of John Marshall, esq.

At his seat Wivenhoe-park, Essex, in his 76th year, Francis Slater Rebow, esq., a General in the Army, and a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Essex. He was born in 1770, and was son of Richard Slater, esq., of Chesterfield, and assumed the surname of Rebow, on his marriage with Mary Hester, eldest daughter and eventually sole heiress of Isaac Martin Rebow, esq., of Wivenhoe-park. General Rebow entered the army in 1787, and saw much service, being present at the taking of Martinique, and at St. Lucie and Guadaloupe, at which latter place he was severely wounded in both thighs. In 1812, (having by this time attained the rank of Major-General,) he served on the staff in Spain, and he continued also on active service through the greater part of the Peninsular war. General Rebow married, as already stated, the heiress of the Wivenhoe estate, which lady died 23rd July, 1834, having had issue two daughters; both these, however, having predeceased him without issue, the family is extinct.

— At his residence, No. 4, Lower Grosvenor-street, West, of paralysis, in his 77th year, Mr. John Jackson, the celebrated pugilist. Mr. Jackson was born in London, and was the son of an eminent builder, flourishing in the palmy days of "the Ring," when the Prince of Wales, and the foremost nobility and gentry countenanced the art. Mr. Jackson was, notwithstanding his profession, a respectable man. His great pugilistic exploits were the defeats of Fustent and Mendoza. His muscular strength was prodigious; he lifted ten hundred weight and a quarter, and with 84 lbs. on his little finger wrote his own name! Mr. Jackson, soon after defeating Mendoza, established a school at No. 13, Broad-street, for giving lessons to his numerous pupils, among whom were reckoned the very élite of our young nobility. Lord Byron has commemorated his master in the art of boxing in "Don Juan," with high encomiums on his character. Mr. Jackson lived and died in easy circumstances.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 301

DEATHS.—Oct.

8. In the Albany, John Ramsbottom, esq., M.P. for Windsor, and Provincial Grand Master of the St. George's Lodge of Freemasons. He was formerly an officer in the 16th Dragoons; and subsequently a banker and brewer at Windsor, in partnership with Mr. Legh of that town. He was first elected to Parliament, for Windsor, in March, 1810, on a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his uncle, Richard Ramsbottom, esq., and had ever since retained his seat, notwithstanding the frequent contest for the representation of the borough, at which he was always returned at the head of the poll. He had in all represented the town for thirty-five years, and in eleven Parliaments; and was a steady supporter of Whig principles.

9. At Cople, aged 41, Lady Agnes, wife of the Right Hon. George Stevens Byng, M. P., (eldest son of Lord Stafford,) and daughter of the Marquess of Anglesey. She was married in 1829, and has left issue three sons and three daughters.

—At Brighton, in his 69th year, James Johnson, M. D., formerly, Physician Extraordinary to King William IV. Dr. Johnson was an able physician, and amongst the worthiest and most accomplished men in the profession. He was originally a medical officer in the Royal Navy, and attained the rank of Surgeon, Feb. 27, 1800. Besides editing the Medico-Chirurgical Review, he was the author of several important works of a professional character and high reputation, of some books of travel, &c. The Doctor was a lively as well as philosophical writer, and his books of travels are an amusing melange of gossiping anecdote, shrewd observation, and professional dissertation.

10. At Andover, the Rev. William Stanley Goddard, D.D., a Prebendary of St. Paul's and Salisbury, Rector of Bepton, Sussex, and Vicar of Wherwell, in the Isle of Wight, formerly Head Master of Winchester School. Dr. Goddard was born on the 9th of October, 1757, of a respectable family in the county of Middlesex, and was placed on the foundation of Winchester College at the usual age. Being superannuated without succeeding to a Fellowship of New College, he entered at Merton College, Oxford, and graduated there, M.A., 1783, B. and D.D., 1795. His character for ability and scholarship was early established, and, in the year 1784, led to his appointment to the office of Second Master of Winchester College. In this station his indefatigable assiduity in the discharge of his important duties was so conspicuous that, upon the retirement of Dr. Warton in 1793, he was elected to succeed that eminent and accomplished scholar in the Head Mastership, under circumstances that required an extraordinary combination of vigour, firmness, and prudence, to restore the school to the high state of discipline for which it had formerly been celebrated. The choice of the College could not have fallen on a person more admirably qualified for so arduous an undertaking. The sound and accurate scholarship of the new master, his solid sense, correct judgment, and pure taste, inspired his pupils with respect for his teaching; the example of his unwearied diligence, and unvarying precision in the performance of his duties, encouraged them to attempt the formation of similar habits; his even temper furnished no excuse for irritation in the minds of youth; and his impartial justice seldom failed to convince the whole school of the propriety of his decisions. The enforcement of salutary discipline, the repression of false sentiments, and the coercion of evil practices, never languished in his hands. The uniformity of his conduct in all these respects was the result of Christian principles; it was felt to be so, and honoured accordingly. The success of his labours, under the divine blessing, was complete. He left the school at the end of the year 1809—which when he resigned the mastership—overflowing in numbers, high in reputation, and in the best state of internal order and advancement. During the long period that elapsed between his resignation and his death, the respect and love of his old pupils, and the veneration of the Wykehamite Society towards their preceptor and friend, knew no decrease; nor did the love of the old preceptor forget the place of his teaching, of this he has left a memorial in a deed of great munificence. About ten years before his death, he invested in the hands of trustees a sum of 25,000l. three per cent. stock, to provide annual stipends for the Masters of Winchester College, on condition that they should henceforth cease to receive the gratuities that had been offered from time immemorial by the parents of scholars on the foundation; a noble instance of judicious and well-regulated liberality. To the town of Andover, where he resided much upon
leaving Winchester, he was a benefactor at least of equal extent; by the purchase of old houses, in order to widen and improve one of the principal streets; by support and reparation of the National School, which he had been mainly instrumental in first building and establishing; by largely contributing to the restoration of Foxcote Chapel; and lastly, by the rebuilding, at his sole cost, of the parish church. His munificence in first devising this Christian work, and his devoted perseverance in it after the disastrous falling in of the new edifice; the cheerfulness with which he set himself, without hesitation or murmur, to raise the walls anew, and to finish every part of it in a style worthy of its sacred destination, are truly above all praise, yet there never was a man by whom the praise of men for its own sake was less coveted. He was characterized in a peculiar manner by simplicity and dislike of all ostentation. The praise of God, and the good of his fellow creatures, were ever his prevailing motives. Hence his private charities were on a scale commensurate with his public acts. His purse was always open to relieve the distressed, and to assist the deserving poor. The estimation in which this good man was universally held, and particularly by the inhabitants of Andover, was strikingly manifested at his funeral. The shops were wholly or partly closed throughout the whole town. The Wardens of New College and Winchester College, with the Rev. Dr. Hird, and the Rev. Messrs. Dyson, Dodson, Fowle, Green, and Richards, attending as pall-bearers; and, in addition to his family, a numerous body of friends and old pupils followed his remains to the grave, which had been prepared in an appropriate spot at the foot of the chancel steps in the church founded by his piety. The ecclesiastical preferments held by Dr. Goddard were rather honorary distinctions than lucrative appointments.

— At Portstewart, Thomas Pottinger, esq., formerly a Captain in the 8th Royal Irish Dragoons, and aid-de-camp to General Sir G. Nugent, when commander of the forces in India. He was the father of the late Major E. Pottinger, the hero of Herat and liberator of the Cabool captives.

12. At Ramsgate, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Fry, of Upton, Essex. This benevolent lady was the daughter of the late John Gurney, esq., of Earlham Hall, near Norwich, and sister to John Joseph Gurney, esq., now of that place, and Lady Buxton, the widow of Sir Fowell Buxton. Thus closely connected with two individuals whose benevolence is honoured wherever human wretchedness is commiserated, her own exertions in the cause of suffering humanity were such as never perhaps were equalled by an individual of her own sex. When not more than eighteen years of age, she established a school for eighty poor children, in her father's house, and with his entire concurrence; and the useful education of the community to which she belonged rendered her more than commonly competent for the task. In the year 1800, when she had reached the age of twenty, Miss Gurney accepted the hand of Mr. Fry, whose independent fortune and generous mind enabled her to continue those works of charity which had then become almost habitual. The deplorable condition of females and children confined in the prison of Newgate, had in early life, attracted her attention, and, feeling herself now in a position better suited for the bold undertaking, Mrs. Fry resolved on visiting that scene of misery, and endeavouring to alleviate the sorrows of the captives. Fearlessly entering an apartment where one hundred and sixty women and children were congregated and left in the wildest disorder, she obtained almost instant respect, from the nobleness of her appearance, and the pious expression of her countenance. When she spoke to them words of peace, consolation, hope, they listened with astonishment, for they never found such a friend before. "I do not come," said this benevolent lady, "without being commissioned,—this Book (showing them a Bible) has led me to you; I will do for you everything that I can, but you must assist me." Opening the sacred volume, she then read, in a manner the most impressive, the twentieth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which declares suffering to be the portion even of the faithful; and it was afterwards ascertained that many of those unhappy delinquents had then, for the first time, ever heard the Word of God. The establishment of a school within the prison walls was the first blessed consequence of her benevolent labours; and the awakening of maternal affection in the breast of the rudest of her sex, the second. She was the female Howard of the prisons—with this difference, that...
whilst the efforts of John Howard were chiefly directed to the amelioration of the physical state of the unhappy subjects of criminal punishment, Mrs. Fry devoted herself to the higher object of their moral and religious improvement. She was the first person who boldly asserted and acted upon the principle that the most degraded characters were not insensible to the influence of an earnest interest in their moral condition, and the results of her labours were an abundant vindication of her theory. In the year 1819, she succeeded in establishing a Ladies' Committee for the reformation of the female prisoners of Newgate, the Sheriffs and Governor of the prison affording their cordial concurrence in the design. In a short time the beneficial effects of her exertions were apparent. Where riot, licentiousness, and filth, had prevailed, order, sobriety, and neatness supplied their place; and the idleness in which the females had previously passed their time was remedied by the establishment of a manufactory and a school. In Feb. 1818, the Grand Jury of London expressed in their report, "the peculiar gratification they experience in observing the important service rendered by Mrs. Fry and other friends, and the habits of religion, order, industry, and cleanliness, which her humane, benevolent, and praiseworthy exertions have introduced among the prisoners; and that if the principles which govern her regulations were adopted towards the males, as well as the females, it would be the means of converting a prison into a school of reform, and, instead of sending criminals back into the world hardened in vice and depravity, they would be restored to it repentant, and probably become useful members of society." Her visits of mercy were not confined to the prisons of London, but extended to the most distant parts of the kingdom. No plan of benevolence, no scheme for alleviating the miseries of her fellow creatures, either at home or abroad, but met with the most heartfelt sympathy. Great as were the effects of her direct exertions, which she shall tell to what elines her example and precept may not extend her benevolent principles. In the neighbourhood of her residence, near Upton, Essex, her ministrations to the souls as well as bodies of the poor around were unceasing; and her benevolence extended to the whole human race, without distinction of clime or sect. As a preacher amongst the Society of Friends, she was held in high estimation, and was often listened to with delight by many who were not members of that denomination. She was distinguished by an address, combining a rare union of dignity and affability, by a countenance beaming with expression, and a voice of unrivalled sweetness and power. Of her it might emphatically be said, "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and him that had none to help him." Her body was interred on Monday, Oct. 18, in the Friends' burying ground at Barking, Essex. A large number of carriages attended as a mark of respect which it became her friends to pay, although the principles of her sect could not permit such a pageant.

At Exeter, aged 51, Sir Gregory Allnutt Lewin, Knt., M.A., F.S.A., a Queen's Counsel, Recorder of Doncaster, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was the second son of the late Richard Lewin, esq., of Eltham, Kent. He served in the Royal Navy from 1808 to 1818, as Midshipman and Lieutenant; and was knighted by Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, being flag-lieutenant to Sir B. Hallowell, during the viceroy's visit to Cork in 1820. Having become a member of Christ's College, Cambridge, he graduated B.A. in 1821; and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, April 26, 1822. He received the appointment of Deputy Commissary of the University of Cambridge; and having, as a member of the Northern Bar, attained considerable degree of eminence in his profession, was appointed Recorder of the Borough of Doncaster in 1842, on the demise of Francis Maude, esq. Sir Gregory Lewin married, in 1824, Caroline, eldest daughter of William Buller, esq., of Wardwell-hall, Northamptonshire, and Aylesbeare, Devonshire, niece to Lieut.-General Buller, and great-niece to the late Dr. Buller, Bishop of Exeter, by whom he has had issue two sons and three daughters. Sir Gregory Lewin was the author of several able works upon the Poor Laws and their administration.

At Highgate, aged 53, Joseph Ferdinand Taaffe, Count of the Empire, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, great-grandson of Nicholas sixth
Viscount, and cousin of Francis eighth and present Viscount Taaffe, in the peerage of Ireland, Count of the Empire.

13. At Paul's Walden Bury, aged 83, Anne, widow of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq., of Shardeloes, Bucks, M.P. for Amersham. She was the daughter and coheiress of the Rev. William Wickham, of Garsington, county of Oxford.

16. At Ely, by a shocking accident, in his 52nd year, George Basevi, esq., F. R. S. and F. S. A., &c., &c. Mr. Basevi was born on the 1st of April, 1794, and was the younger son of George Basevi, esq., of Brighton, who, and the venerable mother of the deceased, are still living to deplore the awful calamity which bereaved them of a son from whose past and recent achievements they anticipated a brilliant career. Mr. Basevi was educated at the school of the late eminent Greek scholar the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney, at Greenwich; but he evinced no taste for the classics, and neither sought nor attained distinction among his schoolfellows for such acquirements, though no one among them was more distinguished in the play-ground or the cricket-field,—in sports of frolic or in feats of daring. The distaste, however, for study and sedentary occupations had even at this time one remarkable exception. The idle boy under every other master of the school, was the drawing-master's diligent and soon his favourite pupil; and the facility and freedom of his pencilling and tinting vainly excited the emulation of his fellow pupils. What by them was copied with effort, was by him rapidly thrown off as the spontaneous expression of his own preconception. This early predisposition determined his after-life; and fortunate is it for the youth of genius when his early predisposition is observed, and its fresh spring allowed to seek its natural channel. How great has been the sum of public loss and private misery from the opposite course! At the age of sixteen Mr. Basevi was removed from school, and commenced the study of architecture in the office of the late Sir John Soane, a gentleman well versed in the principles and theory of his art, with whom he remained upwards of five years, during which period nothing could exceed the diligence and ardour with which this hitherto unstudious youth applied himself daily to the mastery of his chosen profession; devoting his entire evenings to the science of Perspective and Construction, and to the reading of the best writers on art,—thus deeply and surely laying the foundation of his future eminence. It was among the advantages attending the termination of the long revolutionary war that the Continent was again opened to our artists; and Mr. Basevi was one of the first to avail himself of it. In 1816 he left England for Italy, in which— the adopted, and in Greece— the native land of Art, he spent three years, in the diligent and enthusiastic study of the great wonders in painting, sculpture, and architecture; whence he returned home with a rich portfolio, a mind stored with beautiful conceptions, and a taste highly cultivated. He was a warm admirer of Palladio, and had devoted much time to the study of the principal works of that great architect; but the originality of his own mind preserved him from imitation, and the contemplation of the finest models only assisted him to form a style pre-eminently his own.

In 1819 Mr. Basevi began the practice of his profession, and established himself in chambers in the Albany. A young artist must be contented to become slowly known. But Mr. Basevi had, in 1821, already attracted notice, and on the first formation of the Guardian Assurance Company, in that year, he was chosen its surveyor, in which office he continued up to the time of his death, enjoying the respect of all, and the private friendship of several of the directors. It required no ordinary skill and judgment to convert the inconvenient premises in Lombard-street into the convenient and handsome building now occupied by the company, and his success in this at once established him in their confidence. Such an appointment may appear of small account, but it has a value far beyond its emoluments and the introductions it affords. The ordinary business of it may be done by an experienced clerk, but in all cases of great risk, or where the sum insured is large, the surveyor is expected to give his personal attendance. And Mr. Basevi considered the visits he was thus called upon to make to manufactories, distilleries, sugar-bakeries, breweries, docks, warehouses, &c., for inspecting and reporting upon their construction and interior arrangements as fruitful sources of general and professional instruction. It was in this or the previous year the House of Commons, won by the unexpected repayment by Austria of a loan of
three millions, was coaxed into a vote of one-third of the godsend, as Lord Castle- 
ragh good-humouredly called it, for the building of additional churches, as if to 
prove the low state of architecture in this country. Of the many churches built 
with that million how very few can be poind to as works of high art. But it 
must be allowed that the commissioners appointed for its distribution wanted ex-
perience, and the rules they laid down 
were ill fitted for the purpose. In 1822 
Mr. Basevi was appointed to build a new 
church (St. Thomas's) at Stockport, and in 
the following year another (St. Mary's) 
at Greenwich, both of them in the Greci-
ian style, of elegant design, and admir-
able in their internal arrangements. The 
esteples of whichever satisfied his own mind, 
but he was not responsible for their de-
fects. The commissioners would be 
architects, and marred her original de-
signs. Both these churches had this dis-

inguishing excellence,—that the voice 
could be heard in them without effort. 
Mr. Basevi did not at that time seek for 
fresh appointments under the Commis-

sioners for Building Churches. A new 
field had now opened for him in the me-

ropolis. The Messrs. William and 
George Haldimand, wealthy merchants 
of London and lovers of art, were de-
sirous of investing a portion of their 
ample fortunes in a way which should at 
least be profitable as an investment, and 
gratify their taste. They purchased the 
plains of the ground, now the site of 
Belgrave-square, and applied to Mr. 
Basevi, who furnished the designs and 
superintended their execution. This 
magnificent square, commenced in 1825 
and finally completed in 1840, is without 
equal in the beauty of its architecture, 
its splendour and gracefulness of its 
elevations, and the elegance and com-

doniousness of its spacious interiors. 
Among the first occupants were the late 
Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Essex, 
both so remarkable for their taste and 
love of art. It is right to add that the 
houses in the angles of the square were 
not built from Mr. Basevi's designs or 
under his superintendence. The advan-

tage of employing a gentleman of such 
skill and taste in an undertaking of this 

class did not end with Belgrave-square. 
Time and taste in an undertaking of this 

class did not end with Belgrave-square. 

The fame of this square, then in pro-
gress, obtained for Mr. Basevi in 1829, 
without solicitation, the appointment of 
Surveyor to the Trustees of Mr. Smith's 
Charity at Brompton, and to the adjoin-
ing property of Mr. Alexander. These 
appointments he retained up to the time 
of his decease, with the great respect of 
his employers, and with great benefit to 
the estates, which under his able manage-
ment were most tastefully and commo-

diously laid out. It also led, at subse-
quent periods, to his being employed to 
build two new churches, St. Saviour's in 
Upper Chelsea, and St. Jude's in Chel-
sea, both in the early English style, un-
pretending, but of great merit, their in-
considerable cost considered. In 1826, 
he was invited by the Master and Fellows 
of Balliol College, Oxford, to add to 
their college buildings, which he effected 
in a manner greatly to their satisfaction. 
At a subsequent period he was invited by 
the same body to furnish designs for the 
rebuiding of the front of the college 
towards Broad-street, which had they 
been executed, would have made the 
Balliol Buildings amongst the hand-

somest in the university. But, as is well 
known, a great movement was at that time 
agitating Oxford, and had largely infected 
the majority of the Balliol Fellows, of 
whom Messrs. Oakeley and Ward were 
the most active; these obtained other 
plans from Mr. Pugin, the Roman 
Catholic architect; the adoption of 
which was prevented by the firmness of 
Dr. Jenkyns, the able and excellent 
Master of the college. The chaste de-
signs of Mr. Basevi are deposited in the 
archives of the college. In the years 
1831 and 1833, Mr. Basevi built Dr. 
Fryer's Almshouses and Truesdal Hos-

pital in Stamford. In the latter year he 
was examined before a Committee of the 
House of Commons appointed "to con-
sider the possibility of making the then 
House more commodious and less un-
wholesome," when his evidence and sug-
gestions were very favourably received. 
He was not, however, among the com-
petitors for the building of the New 
Houses of Parliament, from a feeling that 
Sir Robert Smirke, who, as the Head of 
the Board of Works, had on the invita-
tion of the Government already furnished 
designs which had been approved, would 
not be well used by the competition. 
The same delicate feeling induced him, 
at a subsequent period, to decline a com-

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 

DEATHS.—Oct.

have profited by that great exemplar. 
Vol. LXXXVII.
petition to which he was invited by the Directors of the Amicable Assurance Society, in Serjeant's Inn, for the building of their new house,—being reluctant to interfere with what he considered the just claims of their own able surveyor. In 1834, Mr. Basevi was called upon to make extensive alterations and additions to Middlesex Hospital, and they who remember the original unsightly building can appreciate the improvement effected, and the difficulty of the task. In subsequent years he erected for the hospital a new medical school and an operating theatre. But the time was now at hand when he was to be employed upon a work worthy of his genius. In 1835, the University of Cambridge invited a competition of designs for the museum, to be built with the ample funds left by the late Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam for the reception of the collection of pictures which he bequeathed to the University, when Mr. Basevi was declared the successful competitor. Nothing could be fairer than the mode of adjudication adopted. All the designs sent in were exhibited for several months, at the end of which every member of the senate was invited to give in, written on a card, the four designs which he most approved, in order to reduce the whole number to the four which should thus be named on the greatest number of cards, and of which the successful one was to be determined by the votes of the majority of the senate. Mr. Basevi’s design was among the four given in by every member of the senate without, it is believed, a single exception; and it was afterwards chosen out of the reduced list of four by a very large majority of votes. Whilst the several designs were hung up for exhibition, it happened that Mr. Spring Rice, (now Lord Montague,) then a member of the Government, and a candidate to represent the town, was in Cambridge, and being invited to give his judgment upon them, he at once pointed to that of Mr. Basevi as the best, with the observation that it was just the design which, with an increase of scale, they ought to have had for the National Gallery in London. It is believed that the decision of the senate was received with general approbation, and the splendid result has left no doubt of its soundness. While the above splendid structure was in progress, Mr. Basevi built a small but pretty church in the early English style, and some national schools, on Twickenham Common; rebuilt and restored the beautiful Norman church at Hove, near Brighton, and built at Kemp Town, at the other extremity of Brighton, the pretty Elizabethan building known by the name of St. Mary’s Hall, founded for the education of the daughters of poor clergymen by that excellent man the Rev. H. V. Elliot, Incumbent of St. Mary’s Brighton. In 1843 and 1844, Mr. Basevi was employed to make considerable additions and improvements to the gaol at Ely and to build a new house of correction at Wisbech, which did not admit of great architectural effects, but have given great satisfaction by their excellent arrangements. The last of the public works in which Mr. Basevi was engaged was the new Conservative Club-house, of which he was joint architect with Mr. Sidney Smirke. It was commenced in 1842 and completed in the spring of 1845; and, beside its admirable arrangements as a club-house, it is perhaps the most splendid specimen of the florid Italian style in England. Its superb hall and staircase, with the picturesque effects at every turn, so skilfully elaborated yet appearing so fortuitous, were and still remain the theme of general admiration. This brilliant success at the Conservative led to Messrs. Basevi and Smirke being elected, at the close of the last spring, as joint architects, to rebuild the Carlton Club-house, the members of which could not now remain satisfied with their present edifice. They accordingly furnished designs, but the execution of them was postponed on the recommendation of the trustees of the club, on financial grounds. The foregoing were the principal public works erected by Mr. Basevi, to which should be added the picturesque almshouses called Parson’s Charity Almshouses at Ely, commenced in 1844 and recently completed. The list of private mansions built and added to by Mr. Basevi would be too long for insertion here. Among them are the mansions of John Ivatt Briscoe, esq., Foxhills, near Chertsey; the Rev. P. Curtis, Langhills, near Lincoln; Samson Ricardo, esq., Tittesworth, near Windsor; Captain Phillimore, Newberries, Herts; Capel Curteis, Herts; Blake-hall, Essex; Stewart Majoribanks, esq., Watford; William Haldimand, esq., Ashgrove, Kent; William Henry Hyett, esq., Painshill-house, Painshill; Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq., in Piccadilly and at Breton-park, where he added a splendid dining and other rooms.
DEATHS.—Oct.

17. At Prior-park, near Bath, the Right Rev. C. M. Baggs, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of the Western District in England. Upon the appointment of Dr. Wiseman to the Midland District, the deceased became President of the English College at Rome, which office he retained until he was selected as the successor of the late Dr. Baines.

18. At the County Hospital, Winchester, aged 28, Charles Freeman, "the American Giant." He had been in this country about six years, exhibiting his feats of Herculean strength in the metropolis and in the provinces. These extraordinary and repeated efforts of strength, and the habits of life so common with men of his stature and pursuits brought on a disease of the lungs of which he died. Freeman's stature was 6 ft. 10 in. and his weight 21 stone; but a short time before his death he had become almost a skeleton, his weight being reduced to 10 stone 1 lb. and his height to 6 ft. 7½ in. He was remarkably well proportioned, and is said to have lifted, in the zenith of his strength, 20 cwt.


20. On his passage from the Mauritius, aged 50, Sir William Reid, Bart., of Barra, co. Aberdeen. He had only succeeded his brother, Sir John Reid, within the last few months.

23. At Leeds, aged 69, William Fuller Boteler, esq., of Brook-street, Eastry, co. Kent, and of Oulton Green, near Leeds, M.A., a Queen's Counsel, Senior Commissioner of the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy, Recorder of the city of Canterbury, of the towns and ports of Sandwich, Hythe, and New Romney, and of the borough of Deal, High Steward of Fordwich and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Boteler was the only son of the first marriage of William Boteler, esq., F.S.A., of Brook-street, with Sarah, daughter of Thomas Fuller, esq., of Statenborough, Kent, in which county the family are of old standing. He was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman at Cambridge in 1799, when he graduated B.A. as a member of St. John's College; in the same year he was elected a Fellow of Peterhouse, and in 1802, he proceeded M.A. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lin-
cohn's Inn, Nov. 23, 1804, and promoted to the degree of a King's Counsel in Trinity Term, 1831. He devoted himself to the practice of the Equity Bar, and more particularly applied himself to that branch of the law relating to tithes. In all questions of that nature his opinion was held in high repute, and he was, in truth, the leading tithe lawyer of the day. He was appointed Recorder of Canterbury in 1804; and subsequently to that period received the other recorderships already mentioned. He was appointed to preside as Commissioner in the Leeds District Bankruptcy Court in 1844. He was Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn during the year 1843-4. Mr. Boteler's death was the consequence of injuries sustained by him in a collision which occurred on the Midland Railway on Monday, Oct. 20, for particulars of which see our Chronicle of that date. Mr. Boteler married, Nov. 29, 1808, Charlotte, daughter of the late James Leigh Joynes, esq., of Mount Pleasant, near Gravesend, by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters.

26. In Portman-square, the Right Hon. Marianne Lady Strafford. She was the second daughter of Sir Walter James James, Bart., by Lady Jane Pratt, daughter of Earl Camden; became the second wife of Lord Strafford in 1808, and has left issue three daughters and one son.

27. At Heatham Lodge, Twickenham, aged 85, Lieut.-Colonel Henry William Espinasse, late of the 4th, or King's Own Regiment.

— At her seat in Perthshire, aged 81, the Right Hon. Caroline dowager Baroness Nairne. She was the third daughter of Laurence Oliphant, esq., of Gask; was married in 1806, and had an only child, William, sixth Lord Nairne, who died unmarried in 1837.

28. At Cilrhiw, Pembrokeshire, in his 71st year, Lancelot Baugh Allen, esq., late one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, and formerly Master of Dulwich College. Mr. Allen was the younger son of John Bartlett Allen, esq., of Cresselly, Pembrokeshire, by Elizabeth, only child of John Hensleigh, esq., of Penteg. At an early age he was sent to Westminster School, where he remained nearly ten years; he left it head boy in 1794, and being a King's Scholar, was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, the same year. He never took his Bachelor's degree. He entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1809 was called to the bar. While pursuing the study of the law, a friend of his (unknown to him) happened to put down his name as a candidate for the vacant situation of Warden of Dulwich College. This, as it is well known, can only be held by a person of the name of Allen. Out of seven candidates he proved the successful one, and entered into his office in 1805. On the Master's death, Mr. Allen succeeded as a matter of course, and held the situation of Master and Warden together for sixteen years. During this period the College reaped the advantage of his active and energetic mind. The condition of the estates belonging to it was much improved, and the income derived therefrom enlarged. It was to him also that the College owed that splendid acquisition to its other endowments—the Picture Gallery. The circumstances attending this were as follow: Mr. Noel Desenfans was employed by the last King of Poland to procure him a collection of pictures; ere this was completed the King died, and the pictures were left in Mr. Desenfans' hands. On Mr. D.'s death, they became, with a large sum of money, the property of his relation Sir Francis Bourgeois. Sir Francis, being an artist himself, had a great affection for these paintings, and could not bear the idea of their being separated and dispersed. He was anxious that at his death they should be left to the public an entire collection, and that his name should descend to posterity identified with them. To effect this he made every inquiry and every search for a fit place wherein to deposit them, but in vain. He applied to the Royal Academy, of which he was a member, but they could give him no assistance. In this dilemma, and while in full pursuit of his object, he chanced to meet Mr. Allen at dinner at the house of a mutual friend (Mr. C. N. Bayly). It so happened that Dulwich College possessed an old picture gallery, which, having fallen into decay, it was determined to have it restored; and a sum of about 5,000l. was already set apart for that purpose. At the dinner above-mentioned a discussion on this subject took place, and it struck Sir Francis that this would be an excellent situation for his pictures. Before the parties separated, it was agreed upon that Mr. Allen should sound the other members of the college, and, if they concurred in the plan, that a large and handsome gallery should be
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—Oct.

erected, for which Sir Francis said he would advance an additional nine or ten thousand pounds. The members of the college readily acquiesced; Sir Francis only stipulating that his friend Soane, the architect, should build the gallery, and that the remains of Mr. Desenfans, and of himself on his death, should be entombed therein. Never was an arrangement apparently more satisfactorily settled by all parties concerned. The gallery was built, and the pictures were hung. The death of Sir Francis took place soon after. A small mausoleum was affixed to the building, and in this, in two stone sarcophagi, rest the remains of the two founders. During the period of Mr. Allen's mastership, he became attached to Miss Caroline Romilly, daughter of Mr. Romilly of Dulwich, and niece to Sir Samuel Romilly; and, as the statutes of the college forbid the members to marry, he relinquished his office, bade adieu to the society, and was united to the lady in 1820. By her, whose death took place in Feb., 1831, he had two sons, George Baugh and Edward Edmund, both surviving. In 1820 he was appointed a police magistrate at Union Hall, a situation for which he was peculiarly well qualified, and one which he filled for years with equal credit to himself and advantage to the public. In 1825, he received the appointment of one of the Six Clerks of Chancery. In 1841, Mr. Allen again married. The lady was Miss Georgiana Sarah, daughter of Charles Nathaniel Bayly, esq., and of Lady Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Jersey. By this second marriage he has left two sons and a daughter.

— At Bath, aged 64, Sir Stephen Edward May, Knt.; a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the co. Antrim; son of Sir Edward May, Bart., whose daughter Anna is the dowager Marchioness of Donegal. He was returned to Parliament for Belfast on the death of Sir Edward May, in Nov., 1814. He was appointed Collector of Customs at Belfast in April, 1816, and knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on that occasion. Sir Stephen May married in 1820, the daughter of the Rev. Brinsley Nixon, Rector of Clonard, co. Meath.

29. At Plumstead Common, Major-General Bredin, late of the Royal Artillery. He entered the service as Lieutenant in the Irish Artillery, on the 9th September, 1794, and, at the Union, joined the Royal Regiment of Artillery in which he served until promoted to Major-General, on the 23rd Nov., 1841. He was present at the capture of Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and served in the Peninsular war.

— In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, John Hancock Hall, esq., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, and one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy; eldest son of the Rev. John Hancock Hall, of Risley Hall, Derbyshire. He was formerly Fellow and Bursar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1820. He was called to the bar to the Middle Temple, Nov. 11, 1821.

30. In Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, in his 69th year, the Right Hon. Henry James Scott Montagu, second Baron Montagu, of Boughton, co. Northampton (1786); Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire, Ranger of Geddington Chase, D.C.L., &c. His lordship was born on the 16th December, 1776, the second son of Henry third Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., by Lady Elizabeth Brudenell, only surviving child of George Duke of Montagu and fourth Earl of Cardigan, K.G. The Earl of Cardigan his grandfather, having married Mary, daughter and coheir of John second Duke of Montagu, was elevated to the same title in 1766, his only son and heir apparent having been created Baron Montagu of Boughton in 1762; but the latter dying without issue in 1772, the father was, in 1786, created Baron Montagu of Boughton, with remainder (failing his issue male) to his daughter's second son, the nobleman now deceased; who, in pursuance of this patent, succeeded to the peerage on his grandfather's death, May 28, 1790. Lord Montagu was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1797. He was a Tory in politics. In private life he was greatly esteemed. He was the friend and frequent correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, who always spoke of him in strong terms of respect and affection. His lordship married, Nov. 22, 1804, the Hon. Jane Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of Archibald first Lord Douglas, and by that lady he has left issue four daughters. The title is extinct.

30. At the Circus, Bath, in his 77th year, Sir Gabriel Wood, Knt. He was the second son of Gabriel Wood, esq., merchant, of Greenock, by Miss Stuart, descended from the Stuarts, Baronet, of
Castlemilk. From 1796 to 1806 he was Vice-Consul at Maryland. He then proceeded to the West Indies as Commissary-General, and took charge of the department of public accounts. In 1811, he was ordered to the Mediterranean department of public accounts. In 1811, he was the author of some valuable works, the Directors of Public Instruction. He was the eldest daughter of the late General Fan
drew Rebecca, daughter of the late Sir Robert Lawley, Bart., and sister to Lord Wenlock.

NOVEMBER.


3. In Dorset-square, in his 68th year, after a lingering illness of many months, Sir John Cheetham Mortlock, Knight, a Commissioner of Excise. Sir John was the son of the late John Mortlock, esq., of Shudy Camps, a Captain in the army, eldest son and heir of Marmaduke Mortlock, esq., of Cambridge, and an eminent banker at Cambridge, and for many years one of the representatives of that borough in Parliament. He was a member of Queen's College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. in 1800. Being of an influential family in Cambridge, he became Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Cambridge Volunteers, raised when rumours were rife of a threatened invasion by Napoleon Bonaparte. He received the honour of knighthood on occasion of presenting an Address from the Corporation of Cambridge to the Prince Regent, on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, in 1816. Sir John held the office of Commissioner of Excise for nearly thirty years, and previously that of Auditor of the Excise, and Receiver-General of the Post Office.

5. At Warblington, near Havant, aged 61, Captain Buckland Stirling Bluet, K.H. (1812.) He was a Lieutenant in 1800, and when on board the Scorpion, in 1804, was wounded in gallantly cutting out the Dutch brig of war Atalante, from the Vlie passage. For this daring feat he was promoted to the rank of Commander, in that year. Captain Bluet also received an honorary reward from the patriotic fund, and was nominated a K.H. in 1836.

7. At Highcliffe, Hampshire, in his 67th year, the Right Honourable Charles Stuart, Baron Stuart de Rothesay, of the Isle of Bute; Count of Machico and Marquess of Angua, in Portugal; and Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; G.C.B., and a Privy Councillor. His lordship was born on the 2nd of January, 1779, the eldest son of Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stuart, K.B. (fourth son of John, third Earl of Bute, K.G., the prime minister), by Anna Louisa, second daughter and coheiress (with her sister Albinia, Countess of Buckinghamshire) of Lord Vere Bertie, and granddaughter of Robert, first Duke of Anes
ter. He was educated for diplomacy, and, after earlier services of minor importane, was associated with Lord William Bentinck, at Madrid, in the charge of British affairs in Spain, in the eventful year 1808. Mr. Frere arriving there in November that year, as plenipotentiary from Great Britain, of course superseded Lord William and Mr. Stuart, who, it is stated in Moore's Narrative of Sir John Moore's Campaign, "from having resided some time in Spain, and from personal qualifications, had got acquainted with many of the leading men, and had acquired a clear insight into the state of affairs." On the 9th of January, 1810, Mr. Stuart was appointed to reside at the seat of the Provisional Government of Portugal, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He was afterwards for some time Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague; and, subsequently, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, at Paris, which post he vacated on the change of Ministry, in 1830. On the 26th of September, 1812, he was invested with the insignia of a Civil Knight, Grand Cross of the Bath. By patent, dated January 22, 1828, he was raised to
the peerage as Baron Stuart of Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute. In October, 1841, Lord Stuart de Rothesay was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, where he remained for four years. Lord Stuart de Rothesay married February 6, 1816, Lady Elizabeth Margaret Yorke, third daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwick. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue two daughters, the Right Honourable Charlotte Viscountess Canning, and the Most Honourable Louisa Marchioness of Waterford. The title, being limited to heirs male of the body, is extinct.

— At Windsor Barracks, aged 32, Captain the Honourable William Henry Leicester, of the Grenadier Guards, the only brother of Lord de Tabley.

— In Grosvenor-place, aged 55, Sir William Foulis, the eighth Baronet of Ingleby Manor, county of York (1619); eldest son of Sir William Foulis, the second Baronet, by Anne, second daughter of Edmond Turnor, esq., of Panton, Lincolnshire; succeeded to the title on the 11th of November, 1802, on the death of his father. He married May 11, 1825, Mary Jane, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ross, of Balmagowan, county of Ross, Bart., by Lady Mary Fitzgerald, the eldest sister of James, first Duke of Leinster.

— Murdered by brigands, on the road from Macri to Smyrna, Sir Lawrence Jones, the second Baronet, of Cranmer-hall, Norfolk (1831). He was born January 10, 1817, the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir John Thomas Jones, K.C.B., by Catharine Maria, daughter of Effingham Lawrence, of New York, and formerly of London. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, February 26, 1843. The circumstances of the death of Sir Lawrence Jones, were as follows:— "On the 6th of November, at two o'clock in the afternoon, he, with Captain Twopenny, left Macri for Smyrna. They were accompanied by a Greek dragoman of the name of Nicoli, and also three conductors. On the night of the same day they all slept at Karghi, and the next day, at twelve o'clock, they found themselves at the foot of the mountain called Khassils-Bel, where they stopped to breakfast. During this repast one of the conductors observed to the dragoman, that two or three Zhybecks were at a distance in front, but as he in a short time lost sight of them, the travellers were undisturbed, and their route was continued. But they had not proceeded more than six miles on their journey, when they were suddenly assailed by a warm fire of musketry from behind one of the rocks of the mountain. Sir Lawrence Jones fell dead, as well as the Greek, Nicoli, by this fatal discharge; Captain Twopenny was also grievously wounded. The robbers, without the least fear of being recognized, approached and began to take possession of everything which they could lay their hands upon. Captain Twopenny miraculous:ly escaped from being despatched. One of the brigands had already pointed a pistol to his chest, while another turned the aim of the pistol, and it went off in a different direction. Having remained for about an hour-and-a-half upon the field of the murder, the robbers departed. Captain Twopenny, aided by his conductor, with difficulty remounted his horse. It was not until twelve hours' ride of fatigue that he arrived at Macri, weltering in his blood, which was running from his numerous wounds. On his arrival at Macri, his first care was to look after the body of his companion, which was brought to Macri on the 9th, as well as that of Nicoli; both of whom were buried in the Greek chapel." Sir Lawrence Jones is succeeded in the baronetcy by his next brother, Sir Willoughby Jones.

8. At Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Mary Coote, eldest daughter and coheir of Charles, last Earl of Bellamont, by Lady Emily Fitzgerald, second daughter of James, first Duke of Leinster.

9. In London, Charles Badham, M.D. F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow. Having completed his medical education at Edinburgh, he entered a gentleman commissary of Pembroke College, Oxford, in which university he took the degrees of B.A., M.A. and M.D. He commenced his professional career in London, as a medical lecturer, by succeeding Dr., afterwards Sir A. Creighton, when he went to Russia, and was elected Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary. He also became a fellow of the College of Physicians. Dr. Badham attained considerable eminence as a travelling physician, and by the publication of some translations of the classics, several of which evinced much talent. Upon the occasion of the medical chair
becoming vacant in the University of Glasgow, in 1827, Dr. Badham was recommended to the Duke of Montrose, by Sir Henry Haldorf, as one whose talents and accomplishments would tend to increase the fame of a rising University. And, although Scotchmen were not pleased at having an Englishman preferred before them, his lectures displayed so much ability that they soon discovered that they had reason to be proud of the services of so brilliant and remarkable a person. He was a contributor to Blackwood’s Magazine. “Lines written at Warwick Castle,” appeared in the April number of that periodical, in the year 1829. They had been previously privately printed, with notes, in 4to, 1827.

Professor Badham was twice married; in early life to Miss Campbell, first cousin of the poet; secondly, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Foote, K.C.B.

In Richmond-terrace, Westminster, aged 78, John Irving, esq., M.P. for the county of Antrim. Mr. Irving was the elder son of John Irving, Laird of Cushathill and Burnfoot, in Middlebie, one of those industrious small proprietors now fast disappearing from among the agricultural community. After receiving an education at the parish school, he was sent to London at the age of thirteen, to the care of his maternal uncle, Mr. J. Rae, the active partner in an old firm. At an early age he was brought into the counting-house, where his progress in mastering the principles as well as routine of business, soon gained him the confidence of his chief; by whom he was made a partner at the same time with the late Sir T. Reid, who was afterwards twice chairman of the East India Company; and thus in time became one of the head partners of the great firm of Reid, Irving, and Company. His commercial transactions extended to every quarter of the globe, and frequently assumed a character of public and national importance, so extensive and so consequential were the negotiations in which he was engaged. In 1806, he entered Parliament as one of the members for Bramber, that seat having been secured to him by the influence of the Rutland family. The friendship of that distinguished family begun with his uncle Mr. Rae, was continued to him during his whole life. He sat for Bramber until the borough was disfranchised by the Reform Bill, and afterwards contested, though unsuccessfully, Clithero in 1832, and Poole in 1835. At the general election of 1837, he was returned for the county of Antrim, which he represented in the last and present Parliament, until his decease, enjoying the regard of the leading portion of his constituents. In politics he was a steady Conservative.

In Grove-hall, Hammersmith, aged 84, Miss Mary Flaherty, formerly of Baywater-hill. This lady was the only child of a hat-maker, who formerly resided in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden; of Irish extraction, and a Roman Catholic. Upon her father’s death she came into the possession of property which afforded her the means of a very comfortable subsistence. She was well educated, and had read extensively in English literature, especially the poets. She took a lively interest in the question of education, and was especially anxious to see it disconnected with religious party. This sentiment rendered her an ardent admirer of Lord Brougham’s exertions in the same cause, and moved her to place at the disposal of the Council of University College, in 1836, the munificent sum of 5000l. three and a-half per cents. The fund was disposed to the foundation of four scholarships, each of the annual value of 50l., to be given in alternate years for proficients in classical learning, and in mathematical and physical knowledge. Miss Flaherty was a person of very simple and self-denying habits. In illustration of this feature in her character it is related of her, that at the conclusion of her interview with the gentleman to whom she first communicated her intentions in favour of University College, on his proposing to have her carriage called, she said, “You may spare yourself that trouble, sir. If I kept my carriage I should not have 5000l. to present to University College. I am quite content to ride in an omnibus.”

In Stokestown House, county of Roscommon, aged 78, the Right Honourable and Rev. Maurice Mahon, third Baron Hartland, of that place (1800). His lordship was born October 6, 1772, the third and youngest son of Maurice, first Lord Hartland, by the Honourable Catharine Moore, fourth daughter of Stephen, first Viscount Mountcashell; and succeeded to the title on the death of his eldest brother, Lieutenant-General Thomas, second Lord Hartland, in 1835, (the second brother, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Stephen Mahon, having previously died unmarried, in 1828.) His
lordship was a member of St. John’s College, Cambridge, and was in holy orders. He married, November 24, 1813, Isabell Jane, third daughter of William Hume, esq., of Hume Wood, county of Wicklow, but has no issue.

— In Portland-place, aged 73, Samuel Amy Severn, esq., of Thenford, Northamptonshire, Wallop-hall, county of Salop, and Rhos Göch, county of Glamorgan: only surviving son of Samuel Severn, esq., of Enfield, by Elizabeth Mary, daughter of George Gorst, of Chester, gent. In 1829, Mr. Severn served the office of sheriff of the county of Northampton. He married, April 10, 1794, Anne, daughter of Thomas Brayne, of Barton, county of Warwick, gent., and had issue.

13. In Hans-place, Chelsea, in his 62nd year, John Backhouse, esq., formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Receiver-general of Excise. He was a native of Liverpool, and was the son of one of the oldest merchants of that town, and was intended to follow the same respectable profession. His introduction into public life arose out of events attendant upon Mr. Canning’s election as representative for Liverpool in the year 1812. Finding that his official connection with the Government precluded him from rendering that service and attention which the mercantile interest and the rapid increase of the commerce of Liverpool required, Mr. Canning urgently recommended the appointment by the public bodies in that town of a salaried agent in the metropolis, to aid its representatives in the protection of its important commercial and trading privilege. This suggestion was at once adopted, and it was accordingly determined by the different associations formed in Liverpool for the regulation and guardianship of the various branches of its commerce, to establish an office in London, in immediate communication and connexion with the mercantile bodies in the country. To the head of this establishment Mr. Backhouse was unanimously elected; and most ably did he discharge for several years the responsible duties thus confided to him. The frequent communications which took place between him, as the organ of the commercial body in Liverpool and Mr. Canning, soon led to an intimacy which ripened as the acquaintance increased, into the warmest friendship, and, a few years after, resulted in Mr. Canning’s electing him as his private secretary. Through Mr. Canning’s interest, Mr. Backhouse was appointed in 1822, to a clerkship to the India Board; but he held that office only two years, and then resigned it on being made a Commissioner of Excise. On the death of Mr. Cholmondeley, (grandson of George third Earl of Cholmondeley, K.B., and nephew of Viscount Malpas,) the Receiver-General of that department, in 1827, Mr. Backhouse was appointed his successor in that post; and about the same period also he was advanced to the important office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The value of his services in this latter capacity is abundantly attested by the fact that he continued to hold the appointment through the successive administrations of Viscount Goderich, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel, until the year 1842, a period of sixteen years; and his connexion with the Government then only ceased owing to his infirmity of health, which compelled him to tender his resignation. Mr. Backhouse married, in 1810, Catherine, younger daughter of Thomas Nicholson, esq., of Stockport, by whom he has left issue two sons.

— In London, aged 50, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Jevons, esq., of Liverpool, and eldest daughter of the late William Roscoe, esq., of that place.

14. At St. Leonard’s on Sea, Sussex, the Right Hon. William Dundas, a Privy Councillor, Lord Clerk Register, Keeper of the Signet, and Register of Sasines in Scotland: third son of Robert Dundas, esq., of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Sessions, and M.P. for Mid Lothian, half-brother to Henry, first Viscount Melville. He was called to the bar at Lincoln’s Inn, Jan. 31, 1788. He first entered Parliament at the general election of 1796, as member for the burghs of Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain; and he early distinguished himself as an active member and occasional speaker. In Oct. 1797, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, his uncle, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville) being then President of the Board; and held that situation until 1803. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on the 25th June, 1800. At the general election of 1802, he was returned to Parliament for the county of Sutherland, and he was re-elected in 1806. On the 19th May, 1804, he was appointed Secretary of
DEATHS.—Nov.

War, which office he held until Feb. 1806. In 1807, he was first returned to Parliament for Cullen. In 1812, he was elected for the city of Edinburgh. He was re-elected in 1818, 1820, 1830, and 1831, and finally retired on the Reform Act being brought into operation in 1832. As Register of Sasines, and as a compensation for the loss of fees as Keeper of the Signet, his emoluments were little short of 4,000l. per annum.

15. In Wilton-crescent, Harriet, widow of Sir Frederick Francis Baker, Bart., and the third daughter of Sir John Simeon, Bart.

16. In South-street, Grosvenor-square, in her 76th year, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Vassall, dowager Lady Holland. She was the daughter and heir of Richard Vassall, esq., of Jamaica; and was first married June 27, 1786, to Sir Godfrey Webster, of Battle Abbey, county of Sussex, Bart. By which marriage she had issue. Lady Webster's marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in June, 1797, and her ladyship was remarried on the 9th of the following month to the late Henry Richard third Lord Holland, (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster during Lord Grey's administration,) who in consequence assumed the name of Vassall only, but his children bear his former name of Fox. His lordship died on the 22nd Oct. 1840. Her ladyship had issue, before her second marriage, Charles Richard Fox, Colonel in the army, and aide-de-camp to the Queen, who married in 1824, Lady Mary Fitzclarence, second daughter of King William IV. and Mrs. Jordan. After her second marriage her ladyship had issue, Stephen, who died an infant in 1800; the Right Hon. Henry Edward, now Lord Holland, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Tuscany; the Right Hon. Mary Elizabeth, Lady Lilford, married in 1830, to the present Lord Lilford, and has a very numerous family; and the Hon. Georgiana Anne Fox, who died in 1819, in her 10th year. The deceased lady played a very conspicuous part in society, political and literary. Her great attainments, lively wit, her grace and dignity, deservedly placed her at the head of Whig fashion. The charms of the celebrated hospitalities of Holland House, in the time of its late revered owners, have been made known wherever liberal thoughts, literary merit, or eminence in the arts are to be found. For the remarkable position occupied by her ladyship, during many years of those daily festivals in which genius, wit, and patriotic hope were triumphant, she was eminently gifted. While her own remarks were full of fire, practical sense, and nice observation, her influence was chiefly felt in the discourse of those whom she directed and inspired, and which, as she impelled it, startled by the most animated contrasts, or blended in the most graceful harmonies. Beyond any other hostess, and very far beyond any host, she possessed the tact of perceiving and the power of evoking the various capacities which lurked in every part of the brilliant circles she drew around her. To enkindle the enthusiasm of an artist on the theme over which he had achieved the most facile mastery; to set loose the heart of the rustic poet, and inbue his speech with the freedom of his native hills; to draw from the adventurous traveller a breathing picture of his most imminent danger, or to embolden the bashful soldier to disclose his own share in the perils and glories of some famous battle-field; to encourage the generous praise of friendship, when the speaker and the subject reflected interest on each other, or win the secret history of some effort which had astonished the world or shed new lights on science; to conduct those brilliant developments to the height of satisfaction, and then to shift the scene by the magic of a word, were among her daily successes. Habituated to a generous partisanship, by strong sympathy with a great political cause, she carried the fidelity of her devotion to that cause into her social relations, and was ever the truest and fastest of friends. The tendency, often more idle than malicious, to soften down the intellectual claims of the absent, which so insidiously besets literary conversation, and teaches a superficial insincerity even to substantial esteem and regard, found no favour in her presence. Under her auspices, not only all critical, but all personal talk was tinged with kindness; the strong interest which she took in the happiness of her friends, shed a peculiar sunniness over the aspects of life presented to the bashful soldier to disclose his own most imminent danger, or to embolden the bashful soldier to disclose his own share in the perils and glories of some famous battle-field; to encourage the generous praise of friendship, when the speaker and the subject reflected interest on each other, or win the secret history of some effort which had astonished the world or shed new lights on science; to conduct those brilliant developments to the height of satisfaction, and then to shift the scene by the magic of a word, were among her daily successes. Habituated to a generous partisanship, by strong sympathy with a great political cause, she carried the fidelity of her devotion to that cause into her social relations, and was ever the truest and fastest of friends. The tendency, often more idle than malicious, to soften down the intellectual claims of the absent, which so insidiously besets literary conversation, and teaches a superficial insincerity even to substantial esteem and regard, found no favour in her presence. Under her auspices, not only all critical, but all personal talk was tinged with kindness; the strong interest which she took in the happiness of her friends, shed a peculiar sunniness over the aspects of life presented to the common topics of alliances, and marriages, and promotions; and not a promising engagement, or a wedding, or a promotion of a friend's son, or a new intellectual triumph of any youth with whose name and history she was familiar, but became an event on which she expected and required congratulation, as on a part of her own fortune. If to hail and
welcome genius, or even talent which revered and imitated genius, was one of the greatest pleasures of Lord Holland's life, to search it out and bring it within the sphere of his noble sympathy, was the delightful study of hers. How often, during the last half century, has the steep ascent of fame been brightened by the genial appreciation she bestowed and the festal light she cast on its solitude! How often has the assurance of success received its crowning delight amid the genial luxury of her circle, where renown itself has been realized for the first time in all its sweetness! The remains of Lady Holland were interred at Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

— At Clifton, aged 54, the Right Hon. Ellen Dowager Viscountess Canterbury. She was a daughter of Edmund Power, of Curragheen, county of Waterford, and sister to the Countess of Blessington. She was married first to John Home Purvis, esq., of Purvis, N.B., and secondly in 1828, became the second wife of the Right Hon. Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, created Viscount Canterbury in 1835, who died on the 21st July last, and by whom she leaves issue one daughter.

— At his residence, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, the Rev. George Glennie, D.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in Marischal College.

17. At Gorhambury, Hertfordshire, aged 70, the Right Hon. James Walter Grimston, Earl of Verulam and Viscount Grimston (1815), 4th Viscount Grimston and Baron Dunboyne, county of Meath (1719), second Baron Verulam, of Gorhambury, Herts (1790), eighth Baronet Forrester of Corstorphin, in the Peerage of Scotland (1633); the eighth Baronet (1628); Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Hertford, High Steward of St. Alban's, and a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads, M.A. &c. His lordship was born Sept. 26, 1775, the only son of James Bucknall the third Viscount Grimston, by Henrietta, only daughter and heir of Edward Walter, esq., of Stalbridge, county of Dorset, by the Hon. Harriet Forrester, daughter of George fifth Lord Forrester. He was a member of Christchurch, Oxford, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him, Jan. 15, 1796. He was elected to Parliament for the borough of St. Alban's, in 1802, again in 1806, and a third time in 1807. On the 3rd Dec. 1808, he succeeded to the Scottish barony of Forrester on the death of Anna Marie Lady Forrester, his mother's cousin-german; and on the 30th of the same month, by the death of his father, inherited the dignity of a peer both in England and in Ireland. He supported the Conservative party, and voted in the majority of the 7th May, 1832, against the Reform Bill, which temporarily ousted Lord Grey's ministry. He was advanced to the dignity of an Earl by patent dated Sept. 30, 1815. His lordship was a liberal supporter of the turf, and annually patronised races in his park at Gorhambury, which was the occasion for the exercise of princely hospitalities. The Earl of Verulam married, Aug. 11, 1807, Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, only daughter of Charles first Earl of Liverpool, by his second wife Catherine, widow of Sir Charles Cope, and daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart.

— At his residence at Cheltenham, aged 67, Sir Salusbury Devonport, K.C.B. and K.C.H., a retired Rear-Admiral, of Bramall Hall, Cheshire, and Weedon Hall, Buckinghamshire, and a magistrate for the counties of Buckingham, Chester, Lancaster, Derby, and Gloucester. This distinguished officer, who changed his name some years ago on his accession to a considerable property in right of his second wife, was the son of the Rev. E. Humphreys, of Chingerford, Salop, by the eldest daughter and coheir of the Rev. Dr. Salusbury Pryce. He was born in 1778, and married in 1805 the daughter and heiress of John Tyrel Morin, esq. of Weedon Lodge, Bucks. In 1810, some years after the loss of his first wife, Captain Humphreys married the daughter and heiress of William Devonport, esq., of Bramall Hall, Cheshire, whose father's name he took as one of the conditions of inheriting his property. He entered the Navy in July, 1790; received his Lieutenant's commission in Jan. 1797; was made a Commander in April, 1802; a Post Captain in May, 1804; and a Rear-Admiral in August, 1840. In 1797, when Lieutenant of the Fury, he was present at the siege of St. Lucia, as well as at the unsuccessful attack upon Porto Rico. When removed to the Jutus, he commanded a schooner in a gallant and successful attack on a squadron of armed vessels and a battery of six guns, in the island of Schiermonnikog; and in 1799 he took
part in the expedition to the Helder. He assisted, in the Isis, at the capture of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and when in command of the Stagy cutter, in 1800, was present at an attack on four French frigates in Dunkirk Roads. His last and most distinguished exploit was his capture when in command of the **Leopard** 50 gun frigate, of the American frigate **Chesapeake**. This action which took place on the 22nd of June, 1807, originated from the determination of the English Admiral to reclaim English deserters wherever they might be found. Some of these unhappy men were known to be serving on board the **Chesapeake**; these the Captain of the **Leopard** demanded. Captain Barron of the **Chesapeake**, denied that any such men were on board, and refused to allow his crew to be mustered. Captain Humphreys immediately brought the American to action, and she surrendered with a loss of six killed and twenty wounded. The deserters, whose presence was so distinctly denied by the American captain, were found on board, and were punished according to their deserts. Although Admiral Berkeley acted in accordance with the views of the English Government, and Captain Humphreys unquestionably only obeyed the commands of his Admiral, they were both superseded in deference to the feelings of the Americans, and Captain Humphreys was never afterwards employed. In 1831, the tardy compliment was paid him of nominating him a Knight Commander of the Bath; and in 1834 the cross of a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order was conferred upon him.

At a shop in Regent-street, of apoplexy, in his 58th year, the Rev. Arthur Savage Wade, D. D., Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick. Dr. Wade was the younger son of Mr. Charles Gregory Wade, of Warwick, formerly an attorney, who was mayor of that town for several years successively, an active magistrate. He became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810. After he had been ordained, the vicarage of St. Nicholas was given him, through his father's interest with the Warwick corporation. Dr. Wade's time and attention was chiefly occupied in political pursuits, his principles being those of ultra-radicalism, and he was a frequent attendant and speaker at public meetings.

At Duffryn, Glamorganshire, the seat of Bruce Pryce, esq., Major-General Sir Burges Camac, K. Cha. III. He was appointed Lieuten ant in a regiment of infantry, May 29, 1803; Lieut. 25th Dragoons, Dec. 4, 1806; Captain 18th foot, Aug. 18, 1808; brevet Major, June 11, 1811; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 21, 1813; Captain 1st Life Guards, June 10, 1815; Colonel, July 22, 1820; and Major-General, Nov. 28, 1841. He received the royal licence to accept the order of Charles III. of Spain, conferred upon him for his services in the Peninsula, Aug. 3, 1815.

18. At Harlow, aged 47, Captain J. S. Foreman, R. N.

20. In St. George's-place, Hyde-Park-corner, aged 81, James Goding, esq., the eminent brewer. He married in 1828 Lady Jane Emily Coventry, great-aunt to the present Earl.


— Aged 40, Henry Willoughby Legard, esq., only brother of Sir Thomas Digby Legard, Bart., of Ganton.

— At Nice, Major James Badham Thornhill, K. H., late of the 60th Rifles. Major Thornhill served as Adjutant of the 25th at the capture of the islands of Guadaloupe, St. Eustacia, and St. Martin, in 1810.

— Aged 42, John George Hamilton Bourne, esq., late Chief Justice of Newfound land. Mr. Bourne was born at Eastwood, Nottingham, and was educated at Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself by his classical acquirements. He next entered Pembroke College, Oxford, and took his degree of M.A., and was afterwards elected a Fellow of Magdalen College. Upon losing his valuable fellowship, on his marriage, Mr. Bourne entered the Middle Temple, and when called to the bar, he went the Midland Circuit, where he was much esteemed by the most distinguished members of the profession. He was also appointed Visiting Barrister for that circuit. He was called to fill the judicial bench in Newfoundland by Lord Glenelg, the then Colonial Secretary, at the age of 34. No man ever acquired more esteem for humanity, integrity, and amenity. In that colony he entirely discontinued the infliction of the punishment of death, and with the happiest effects. He even declared his resolution to throw up his office.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—Nov.

rather than be the means of depriving any human being of life.

22. At Ravensworth Castle, aged 72, the Right Hon. Maria Susannah Lady Ravensworth. She was the daughter of John Simpson, esq., of Bradley, county of Durham, by Lady Anne Lyon, aunt to the Earl of Strathmore. She was married to the present Lord Ravensworth in 1796, and had issue eight sons and eight daughters, fourteen of whom survive her ladyship.

23. Of apoplexy, while on a visit to Henry Marshall, esq., at Weetwood Hall, near Leeds, Mrs. Gaskell of Thornes House. It would disappoint many a sorrowing heart if some tribute, however inadequate, were not paid to the memory of this excellent person. It may truly be said of her that no one was ever more loved and admired; such were her accomplishments, her taste, her manners, her kind and social disposition, the steadiness of her attachments, the tenderness of her affection, her fine understanding, her benevolence, her Christian piety and resignation, her calm but active fulfilment of every duty which she owed to her Creator and to her fellow creatures.

She expired in her 63rd year, and is interred in the church which she and her devoted husband erected for the benefit of the inhabitants of their neighbouring village of Thornes. The funeral took place on Saturday the 29th of November, and no one who was present at that mournful scene will forget the anguish of her family and friends, or the bitter grief with which all hearts were filled.

Mr. Milnes Gaskell, M.P. for Wenlock, was her only son.

— Near Balbeis, on his route from Syria to Cairo, aged 46, the Right Rev. Solomon Alexander, Bishop of Jerusalem. Dr. Alexander was born of Jewish parents in the grand duchy of Posen, in May, 1799. Very little is known of his youth and education; but, from his Hebraic and Talmudic acquirements, he exercised the functions of Rabbi at a comparatively early period of life. After much meditation, he was baptized a Christian, at Plymouth, by the Rev. John Hatchard, and his ordination by the Archbishop of Dublin, and induction to a curacy in Ireland shortly followed. It is not necessary to enter here into the minute details of the difficulties that beset his mission. It is sufficient to say that permission had been given in the time of the Egyptians to build a Protestant church; but in January, 1843, the sectarian jealousy seeking high protection at Constantinople, an order to suspend operations was obtained. The firman having been at length obtained through the indomitable perseverance and experienced skill of Sir Stratford Canning, the Bishop was enabled to cast his eyes around on the other parts of his diocese. Palestine, Chaldea, Egypt, and Ethiopia were the four component countries of his episcopal charge, and Egypt, being the least distant, claimed his first attention. In consequence of the Anglo-Indian transit and our general trade, Egypt boasts a larger English colony than any other province of the Levant. In Alexandria a Protestant church (for which the funds have been nearly subscribed) is about to arise under the architectural direction of a gentleman eminent in his profession, who has devoted several years to the study of the Saracenic style in the best schools. On Friday, the 7th of November, he left Jerusalem for Cairo, and on the following day arrived at Gaza. After performing the usual quarantine at El Christi he crossed the Desert, and arrived on Saturday evening, the 22nd, at a place called Ras el Wady, close to the remains of the ancient canal of Necho. The tents were pitched, and, although he had been rather poorly on the previous days, he felt much better, and was even in good spirits, and congratulating...
himself on having passed the Desert safely, and drawn near to Cairo. He retired to bed between ten and eleven o'clock, and slept in the tahterwan, the tents having been drenched with rain on the previous days, when about one o'clock a noise was heard like the gurgling of a camel, which excited no attention, but being repeated, a cry arose that the bishop was very ill, and had fainted; he had indeed breathed his last. The corpse of the deceased prelate being put on a camel, was conveyed to Cairo; where, on its being opened by Drs. Abbott and Chedafan, the immediate cause of death was pronounced to have been a rupture of the descending aorta, which caused an effusion of blood into the thoracic cavity. The remains of the deceased bishop are destined to rest at Jerusalem, the scene of his labours, in accordance with wishes expressed in his life.

24. In Lower Bedford-place, Robert Williams, esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Senior Physician of St. Thomas's Hospital.

25. At Ledbury, Herefordshire, aged 78, John Biddulph, esq., a deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for that county, and during many years the senior partner in the well known banking establishment at Charing Cross, with which firm several members of his family had been previously connected. Mr. Biddulph was the younger son of Michael Biddulph, esq., of Ledbury, and of Cofton hall, county of Worcester, who died in 1800. His elder brother, Robert, represented the county of Hereford in the parliament of 1796-1802, and assumed on his marriage with Charlotte, daughter and coheir of Richard Myddelton, esq., of Chirk Castle, the name of Myddelton before his own. Mr. Biddulph succeeded to his paternal estates on his mother's death in 1818, and served as sheriff of Herefordshire in 1821-2. He married, September 9, 1797, Miss Augusta Roberts.

28. In Tuscany, Colonel James Hughes, C. B., brother to Lord Dinorben. He was born November 12, 1778, the third and youngest son of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinnel-park, county of Denbigh. He entered the army in 1800, and served with the 18th Hussars in Spain and Portugal under Sir John Moore, including the cavalry actions at Mayorga, where he was wounded, and at Benevente, and the retreat to and battle of Corunna. He returned to the Penin-
DEATHS.—Dec.

1. In Eaton-square, Lucy, daughter of Sir Bruce Chichester.
2. At the British Museum, aged 2, Charles-James, third son of Sir Frederic Madden, K. H.
   — At Bergamo, John Simon Meyer, or Mayr, the celebrated composer. He was a Bavarian by birth, and was born in 1763. His father was an organist, and taught him the elements of music, for which at an early age he evinced considerable aptitude. At eight years of age Simon Meyer entered the choir, and was soon able to sing music at sight. At ten years he could execute on the harpsichord the most difficult sonatas of Bach and Schobert. He studied at the University of Ingoldstadt, but after he quitted it he resumed the cultivation of music, and soon learnt to perform on several instruments. Forced by various circumstances, he became a music teacher in Switzerland, in 1786. In 1788 he went to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, to study harmony under the chapel-master, Carlo Lenzi, at Bergamo, and thence he went to Venice, and was the pupil of Bertoni, chapel-master of St. Mare. After having written some masses, Meyer composed, in 1791, the oratorio of “Jacob a Labano fugiens,” for the Conservatoire of the Mendicante in Venice. He then produced in succession, “David-Tobiae Matrimonium,” and “Sisera,” “the Passion,” and “Jephtha”—all these sacred works met with great success. By the advice of Piccinni, Meyer wrote for the stage, and his first opera was, “Saffo, o sia d’Apollo Lamecadi.” From that year up to 1814 Meyer’s operas and dramatic cantatas amounted to seventy-seven pieces—the majority of which were favourably received, and his celebrity was European. Meyer’s career may be stated to have ceased from the advent of Rossini, but the veteran composer had his revenge by the triumph of his pupil, the famous Donizetti. Meyer’s operas were essentially dramatic, but when Rossini had accomplished his operatic revolution, the Bavarian diplomatically returned to his earlier style, and composed only for the Church. His attachment for the town of Bergamo led him to refuse several advantageous offers for London and other capitals. He was appointed chapel-master of the church of Sta. Maria Maggiore, and when the Musical Institute of Bergamo was founded, in 1803, he was nominated director, a post he held until his decease.
3. At the College, Salisbury, aged 76, Caroline Frances, wife of John Campbell Wyndham, esq., of that place, and of Dumoon, N. B. She was the only daughter of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, esq., by Caroline, daughter and heiress of Edward Heast, esq., of Salisbury; her husband took the name of Wyndham in 1844, after the death of her brother the late Wadham Wyndham, esq., M. P. for Salisbury.
4. At Twickenham, Barbara, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Durnford, late of the Grenadier Guards, and only daughter and heiress of the late Hon. William Brabazon, of Tara House, Meath.
   — At Paisley, the Very Rev. W. M. Wade, Dean of the diocese of Glasgow, and minister of Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Paisley.
5. At the Lodge, in Hyde-park, aged 10, Mary Cecilia, daughter of Henry Frederick and Lady Mary Stephenson.
   — Aged 82, Letitia Anne, widow of Paul Truby Truby, esq., of Goodamoor, and Plympton, and aunt to Sir William Salusbury Trelawny, Bart. She was the only daughter of Sir William Salusbury Trelawny, the 6th baronet, Governor of Jamaica, by his cousin Letitia, daughter of Sir Harry Trelawny the 5th baronet.
   — At Horseheath Lodge, aged 65, Isabella, wife of Stanlake Batson, esq., and only daughter of the late George Poyntz Ricketts, esq., formerly Governor of Barbadoes.
6. In Argyle-street, Sarah, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir John Maclean, K. C. B. She was the only child of Benjamin Price, esq., of Highgate, and was married in 1819.
   — At Mayfield Hall, the Hon. Henry
Vernon Sedley Venables. He was a son of Henry 3rd Lord Vernon, by his second marriage with Alice Lucy, daughter of Sir John Whiteford, Bart. He married in 1822 Eliza Grace, daughter of Edward Coke, esq., of Longford, county of Derby, brother to the late Earl of Leicester, and had issue Edward and Henrietta.

13. In Eaton-square, aged 61, the Lady Harriett Payne Gallwey, sister to the Earl of Dunraven. She was the daughter of Valentine Richard the 1st Earl by Lady Frances Muriel Fox Strangeways, 6th daughter of Stephen 1st Earl of Chester; was married in 1804 to the late Sir William Payne Gallwey, Bart, and left his widow in 1831.

— Aged 68, at Holdfast, county of Worcester, Lieut.-Colonel William Lewis Herford, C.B., formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He commanded the 23rd Fusiliers at Orthes and Toulouse, and received a medal with one clasp, and the Companionship of the Bath.

14. At Gloddaeth, near Conway, aged 78, Dame Charlotte Margaret Mostyn Champneys, widow of Sir T. S. Champneys, Bart. She was the 2nd daughter and coheir of Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., was married in 1792, and was left a widow in 1839, without issue.


— At Packington, near Lichfield, Wilmot Maria, widow of the Rev. T. Levett, of the same place, eldest daughter of the late Sir N. B. Gresley, Bart., of Drakelow, Derbyshire.

— At his residence at Bognor, Sussex, in his 82nd year, Sir John Chetwode, the fourth Baronet, of Oakeley, Staffordshire (1700), M. P. for Buckingham. He was born May 11, 1764, the only surviving child of Sir John, the third Baronet, by Dorothy, third daughter and coheiress of Thomas Brentland, of Thornecliffe, county of Chester, esq. On the death of his father, May 1779, he succeeded to the baronetcy, and to extensive estates in the counties of Stafford, Chester, and Buckingham. At the general election of 1837, he was supported by the Conservatives, as a candidate for the borough of Buckingham, but was unsuccessful; but at the general election in 1841, he was returned for the same borough, without a contest. Sir John Chetwode married, October 16, 1785, Lady Henrietta Grey, eldest daughter of George Henry, fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and by her ladyship, who died July 12, 1826, he had issue seven sons and seven daughters. After the death of Lady Henrietta, Sir John Chetwode married secondly, in 1827, Elizabeth, daughter of John Bristow, esq.

19. At Wharncliffe House, Curzon-street, aged 69, the Right Honourable James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, Baron Wharncliffe, of Wortley, county of York, Lord President of the Council, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, a Commissioner of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, a Commissioner for building Churches, and an official Trustee of the British Museum. This nobleman was the second but eldest surviving son of the Honourable James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, M. P. for Bute, and Colonel of the 92nd Foot, second son of John, third Earl of Bute, K.G., the Prime Minister, by Mary, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu, esq., created Baroness Mountstuart, in her own right. Colonel Stuart, on his mother’s death, succeeded to her ladyship’s great Yorkshire and Cornwall estates, and assumed, in January, 1795, by sign-manual, the additional surname of Wortley, and subsequently inheriting the extensive landed property in Scotland, of his uncle, the Right Honourable James Stuart Mackenzie, assumed, in 1803, the name and arms of Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh.

Lord Wharncliffe, was born on the 6th of October, 1776, and being a younger son, for his elder brother did not die till the year 1797, was destined for a profession. He received his education at the Charter-house, and in 1791, entered the army, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but quitted the service at the peace of 1801. On the death of his elder brother, in January, 1797, Mr. Stuart Wortley succeeded him in the representation of the borough of Bosseyney, in Cornwall; but it was not until 1812 that he rose to any degree of political fame. In the spring of that year Mr. Pereeaval was assassinated, and the lengthened ministerial negotiations so utterly exhausted the patience of the public, that the opportunity was thought a good one for a rising young man like Mr. Stuart Wortley, to move an address to the Prince Regent, praying that he “would form a strong and efficient Ministry.” This motion was introduced by a speech which was acknowledged to be remarkable for
DEATHS.— Dec.

The tone of honest independence and high public spirit. Mr. S. Wortley continued to represent Bossiney, till 1818. On the 1st of March in that year, Colonel Stuart Wortley Mackenzie ended his days, and his son succeeded to his large inheritance. His large estates in Yorkshire gave him powerful interest in that district, and he was returned for the county, jointly with Lord Milton, now Earl Fitzwilliam, at the general election of 1818. In two years from that period, the demise of George III. led to another election, at which Mr. Stuart Wortley and Lord Milton were again returned, and continued to sit for that important electoral district till the Parliament died almost a natural death, on the 2nd of June, 1826. At that period, however, he had given great offence to a majority of the constituency by his opinions on the Catholic question, and having retired from the contest in preparation, he was elevated to the peerage, by patent dated 12th of July, 1826. On the introduction of the Reform Bill, by Lord Grey, in 1831, Lord Wharncliffe strenuously opposed that measure on various grounds, which he stated with great force and eloquence, and moved an amendment for the purpose of throwing it out, but the Bill was carried by a majority of 41. Nevertheless, his lordship on being consulted by Earl Grey, was induced to negotiate between the friends of that measure on the one hand, and its opponents on the other; but these attempts at reconciliation proved wholly unsuccessful. Lord Wharncliffe continued to be a very efficient member of the Opposition so long as the Whigs remained in power; and when Sir Robert Peel was recalled from Italy, in November, 1834, to form a Conservative Government, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, December 15, 1834, which office he held until April, 1835, when the Conservative party were obliged to retire from the conduct of public affairs. In the general election in 1841, his lordship's great interest enabled him to secure the representation of the West Riding for his eldest son, defeating Lords Milton and Morpeth. This victory, united to the general services of Lord Wharncliffe himself, naturally led to his being received as an eminent member of the new cabinet. He accepted the post of President of the Council, and proved a very powerful and influential representative of the Government in the Upper House. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the death of the Earl of Harwood, in 1841. Although his lordship was suffering severely from gout, it was not supposed that his life was in any jeopardy; it is thought, however, that the anxiety and excitement arising from the ministerial crisis, acted greatly upon his nerves, and produced an attack of suppressed gout, which terminated fatally. Independently of minute attention to public business, the deceased peer was an active magistrate, having for many years acted as Chairman of the West Riding Sessions. He was also Colonel of the South Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, one of the most efficient corps on the roll. To his love for active business he added considerable literary taste, as is evinced by his splendid edition of "Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's Letters." His chief merit lay in his aptitude for the business of active life. As the representative of Yorkshire, he was never exceeded either for knowledge or industry, and his legal acquirements were of a high order. As a public speaker he was rather forcible than eloquent—more argumentative than ornamental. As a minister of state, he combined sound judgment with great practical energy. On the 30th of March, 1799, he married Lady Elizabeth Caroline Mary Creighton, daughter of John, the first Earl of Erne, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters.

— At Kirby Cane Hall, aged 83, the Right Honourable Elizabeth Lady Berney. She was the daughter of Thomas Sumpter, esq., was married in 1788, to the Rev. Henry Wilson, who succeeded his brother as Lord Berney, in 1838.

— At Hastings, aged 68, Jacob Phillips, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar, July 8, 1821, and practised as a conveyancer.

20. In Dublin, in his 64th year, Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond Pelly, C.B., late of the 16th Lancers. He entered the army as Ensign, in the 27th Foot, in May, 1800, and shortly after embarked with that regiment in the expedition to Ferrol, and thence proceeded to the Mediterranean, and joined the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He served with the 27th during the whole of the campaign in Egypt, in 1801; was present at the landing on the 8th of March, and at the battles of the 13th and 21st of that month, as well as most of the other affairs. Exchanging into the 16th Light Dragoons, in 1809 he embarked for the Pe-
DEATHS.—Dec.
ninsula, and served in that country during the campaigns of 1809, 10, 11, and 12, and was present at the battles of Oporto, Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor, and a number of other affairs of less note. On the retreat of the army to Torres Vedras, and the advance from thence to the frontiers of Spain, the 16th Light Dragoons, which this officer commanded during the latter, as well as on many former occasions, were, with the 1st Hussar regiment, almost every day engaged with the enemy; they formed one of the corps of light cavalry composing the advance guard of the army. During this period he had been promoted to the Majority of the 16th Light Dragoons, and on the 23rd of October, 1812, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the same regiment. He commanded the rear-guard of the cavalry in the retreat from Burgos, and his horse being killed under him in one of the charges he made on that day, and himself wounded in two places, he was made prisoner, and remained in France until the peace in 1814.

— At Paris, suddenly, aged 63, Thomas Read Kemp, esq., late of Dale-park, Sussex, M.P. for Lewes, and the founder of Kemp Town, Brighton. Mr. Kemp was the only son of Thomas Kemp, esq., of Lewes Castle and Hurstmonoeux-park, M.P. for Lewes from 1780 to 1802, by Ann, daughter and heir of — Read, esq., of Brookland. His father was lord of one moiety of the manor of Brighthelmstone-Lewes, by bequest of his uncle John Kemp, by whom it had been purchased in 1770 for 300l. Mr. T. R. Kemp became a candidate for the representation of Lewes, at the general election of 1812, and was returned at the head of the poll. He voted in Parliament with the Whig party, but in 1816 retired from the representation. In 1826, he was again returned to Parliament for Lewes, and again in 1830. In 1831 and 1832 he was rechosen without a poll, and in 1833 was second on the poll. Mr. Kemp finally retired from the representation of Lewes, in 1837. The magnificent building speculation, named Kemp Town, was commenced on Mr. Kemp's estate, to the east of Brighton, opposite a part of the cliff called the Black Rock, about the year 1820. It forms one of the most magnificent assemblages of private dwellings in the kingdom. It is composed of a square, a crescent, and two terraces, nearly the whole commanding a southern aspect. The whole extent of the facade exceeds three thousand feet, the fronts of the houses being adorned with columns, pilasters, and entablatures, of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. Mr. Kemp married first, July 12, 1806, Frances, fourth daughter of Sir Francis Baring, Bart., and sister to the present Lord Ashburton; secondly, November 26, 1832, Frances Margarita, only daughter of the late C. W. J. Shakerley, esq., of Somerford, Cheshire, and widow of Vigors Harvey, esq., of Killiane Castle, county of Wexford.

22. At Alfreton, aged 82, John Cressy Hall, esq., barrister-at-law, a Commissioner of Bankrupts, for Derbyshire. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, May 27, 1829.

23. At Leamington, aged 58, Lady Lucy Standish, aunt to the Earl of Limerick, and widow of Rowland Standish, esq., of Farley Hill, Berkshire, and of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland. She was the second daughter of Edmond Henry, first Earl of Limerick, by Mary Alice, only daughter and heir of Henry Ormsby, esq., of Cloghan, in Mayo; was married in 1816, and left a widow in 1843.

24. At Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh, aged 44, the Right Hon. Arthur Lowry Corry, third Earl of Belmore (1797), Viscount Belmore (1789), and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh (1781). His lordship was born on the 23rd December, 1801, and was the elder son of Somerset, second Earl of Belmore, formerly Governor of Jamaica, by his cousin Lady Juliana Butler, second daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick. He succeeded to the peerage at the death of his father, April 18, 1841. His lordship married, May 27, 1834, Emily Louisa, youngest daughter of the late William Shepherd, esq., of Bradbourne, Kent, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and four daughters.

— At Settrington, Yorkshire, in his 83rd year, the Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A., Rector of that place, Archdeacon of Cleveland, a Prebendary of York cathedral, and a Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty. This literary veteran was a member of Hertford College, Oxford, and proceeded M.A. May 4, 1786. Soon after he was ordained he became a Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the vicarage of Milton near that city in the year 1792. His first work was "An Account of the Deans of Canterbury;"
and his other principal publications were—in 1801, "The Poetical Works of John Milton, with a Life of Milton." 6 vols. 8vo., which has gone through several editions; in 1805, "The Works of Edmund Spenser, with Notes, and the Life of the Author," 8 vols. 8vo. In 1814, he undertook the revision of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, and the edition was published in parts, in quarto, forming two volumes, and this work, which he re-edited in the year 1827, is the standard edition of the great Lexicographer's labours. The other literary labours of Mr. Todd, either as editor, compiler, or author, are very numerous. Mr. Todd was formerly Rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street, which living he resigned on being presented to the rectory of Settrington by John Earl of Bridgewater, in 1820; and his necessary withdrawal from the literary society of London was much regretted by his friends. In 1830, he was collated by the Archbishop of York to the prebend of Husthwaite, in that cathedral church; and in 1832 he was appointed Archdeacon of Cleveland.

25. At Brighton, Colonel John Gurwood, C. B., Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London, the editor of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches. Colonel Gurwood entered the Army as an Ensign in the 52nd Foot, on the 30th March 1808; and served in the Peninsula with that regiment from August in that year to June 1812. At Sabugal early in April 1811 he was severely, but not dangerously, wounded. At the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 9th February, he led the forlorn hope at the lesser breach (that of the greater being led by the late Major Mackie, then senior Lieutenant of the 88th,) and received a wound in his skull from a musket ball, which affected him for the remainder of his life. On this occasion he took the governor, General Banier, prisoner, whose sword was presented to him by Lord Viscount Wellington. In February, 1812, he was promoted to a Company in the Royal African Corps, and appointed Aide-de-camp to Lord Edward Somerset. Afterwards, on exchanging to the 9th Light Dragoons, he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Household Cavalry. After the battle of Vittoria, he was removed to Major-General Lambert's Brigade, in the 6th division of Infantry, (Sir Henry Clinton's,) of which particular mention is made in the despatches after the battles of the Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. Capt. Gurwood was next appointed Aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton, second in command of the army under the Prince of Orange in the Netherlands, and was afterwards for a short time Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General at his Royal Highness's head quarters, which situation he resigned to join the 10th Hussars, to which he was removed after the court-martial on Colonel Quentin. He was afterwards in service through the campaign of 1815, and was again severely wounded at Waterloo. He was promoted to the brevet of Major in March, 1817; to that of Lieut.-Colonel in March 1827; and obtained his rank as full Colonel in Nov. 1841. He was placed on the unattached list in July, 1830. Having subsequently filled the highly honourable post of private secretary to F. M. the Duke of Wellington, he was induced to undertake the grateful office of editing the "Wellington Despatches," in connexion with which his name will be handed down to posterity. The Duke rewarded his fidelity by appointing him Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London. It is thought that the conclusion of this laborious undertaking produced a relaxation of the nervous system, and consequent depression of spirits. In a fit of despondency the unfortunate gentleman terminated his life by his own hand. (See our Chronicle.) The remains of Colonel Gurwood were removed for interment in the vault of the Tower Chapel.

— At St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham, Sussex, aged 73, Charles George Beaucler, esq., only son of Topham Beaucler, esq. (son of Lord Sydney Beaucler, fifth son of Charles first Duke of St. Alban's,) by Lady Diana Spencer, (previously Viscountess Bolingbroke,) daughter of Charles third Duke of Marlborough, K.G. Mr. Beaucler married, April 29, 1799, Emily Charlotte, second daughter of William Ogilvie, esq., and Emily Mary, Duchess Dowager of Leinster, daughter of Charles second Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K. G., and by that lady, who died Jan. 22, 1832, he had issue three sons and six daughters.

28. At his lodgings in the Kennington-road, in his 65th year, the Right Hon. John Dawson, second Earl of Portarlington (1785), third Viscount Carlow (1776), and Baron Dawson of Parson Court, Queen's County (1770);
a Colonel in the army. The Earl of Portarlington was born Feb. 26, 1781, the eldest son of John the first Earl, by Lady Caroline Stuart, fifth daughter of John third Earl of Bute, K.G., the Prime Minister. Having entered the army at an early age, he served with his regiment during the disastrous campaign in Holland, when the late Duke of York had the command of the forces there employed against the French Republic. Lord Portarlington also joined the expedition which went to Hanover in 1805, and served throughout the Peninsula campaign of 1809, including the battle of Talavera. His military career was further extended to the campaign of 1815, during which the actions of Quatre-Bras and Waterloo were fought. On the morning of the battle of Waterloo, an unfortunate mistake prevented his lordship from joining his regiment in time to command it in the brilliant exploits it performed on that memorable day: his lordship's mortification on reaching the scene of action may be easily imagined; stung to madness by the disgrace, he joined the 18th Hussars, and served with Sir Hussey Vivian's brigade in the destructive and successful charge made by that corps towards the close of the battle. In this action he exhibited the most devoted gallantry, and his horse was shot under him. The Colonel of the 23rd Dragoons was, however, too well known to the service as a brave soldier to admit for a moment of the slightest imputation on his courage, and his necessary retirement from the army became a matter of general regret. None felt more sympathy for him than the late George IV. He sent for Lord Portarlington, and, telling him that he was still young enough to begin again, conferred on him a cornetcy in his former regiment. His Royal patron at the same time made Lord Portarlington one of his Aides-de-camp, an honour which at once raised him to the rank of Colonel in the army. The Earl remained in the 23rd Dragoons until August, 1821, when he retired on half-pay as Captain. At his decease, therefore, Lord Portarlington was Colonel in the army, holding only the regimental rank of Captain. After his lordship's retirement from the army, a course of dissipation and extravagance exhausted a very considerable fortune; protracted family litigation completed the ruin which disappointment and, perhaps, unmerited obloquy had commenced; and the once handsome, wealthy, and admired Earl of Portarlington died obscurely at an humble lodging in a neglected suburb of London. His lordship having died unmarried, the peerage has devolved on his nephew, Henry John Reuben Dawson Damer, esq.

29. At Leyburn, aged 77, Charles Gregory Fairfax, esq., of Gilling Castle, Yorkshire. Mr. Fairfax was the second son of Nathaniel Pigott, esq., and grandson of Ralph Pigott, esq., of Whittington, county of Middlesex, by the Honourable Althea Fairfax, daughter of William, ninth Viscount Fairfax. On the death of his cousin, the Honourable Ann Fairfax, only surviving daughter and heiress of Charles Gregory, the tenth Viscount, he succeeded to the estates of that family, and in consequence assumed by Act of Parliament, in 1793, the surname of Fairfax only. He married in 1794, Mary, second sister of Sir Henry Goodricke, of Ribston, county of York, Bart.; and by that lady, who died on the 26th of January, last year, he has left issue one son, Charles Gregory, and two daughters.

29. At Calais, in his 72nd year, Colonel Swann Hill, late of the first Foot. Colonel Hill entered the army in 1794, and served at the reduction of the island of St. Martin, St. John, St. Thomas', and St. Croix, Danish settlements. He afterwards formed part of the expedition for the reduction of the colonies of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, which surrendered upon terms of capitulation. In 1808, his regiment was employed in the expedition to Walcheren, where it formed a part of the flank battalion, which landed without opposition, and where they experienced continual skirmishing with the enemy, under a heavy fire from the garrison of Flushing, which occasioned some loss of men; Colonel Hill was present during the whole of the siege, and remained on the island until the last corps was re-embarked, and the island again in possession of the enemy. After being a short time stationed in England, he embarked in April, 1810, for the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Busaco, shortly after which he was recalled to England, and succeeded to the command of the second battalion, with which he embarked for Madras, and soon after his arrival marched with the right wing of the battalion to join the field forces, in the Mahratta country, where he obtained the command of a flank battalion.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—Dec.

31. At Thornton Hall, near Bedale, Yorkshire, aged 67, Sir Edward Dodsword, the second Baronet (1784). He was born August 13, 1784, the eldest son of Sir John Sylvester Smith, the first Baronet, by Henrietta Maria, daughter of John Dodsworth, esq., of Thornton. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, June 15, 1789; and in 1821 assumed by royal sign-manual, the name of Dodsworth instead of Smith, on succeeding to the estate of his maternal grandfather. He received the commission of Captain in the 105th regiment of Foot, February 27, 1793, and was placed on half-pay 1795. He married, September 29, 1804, Susan, youngest daughter of Henry Dawkins, esq., of Standlynch, Wilts., but has left no issue.

— At Chettle, aged 67, the Rev. John West, A.M., Rector of Chettle and of the adjoining parish of Farnham, in the county of Dorset, one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Earl of Besborough.

— At Carmarthen, William Graham, son of Lord Viscount Preston, who was attainted in the last Scottish rebellion, and whose remains lie interred beneath the floor of the vestry-room of St. Peter's church. He was the protegé of Sir James Graham, the Secretary for the Home Department, to whom he was nearly allied, and who allowed him, up to his death, 40/- per annum. It was the foible of the deceased to claim relationship with several of the Scottish nobility: in particular with the Duke of Montrose, who (it is understood) allowed him 35/- per annum. In early life he was a clerk in the banking-house of Henderley, in London, but his erratic and eccentric disposition was found to disqualify him for the sedentary labours of the desk, and he was ultimately rusticated in this part of the country (Carmarthen), where he has spent the greater part of a long and harmless life.


— At St. Clair, near Vire, aged 75, Count de Perey Monchamps, the last representative in Normandy of the noble house, which, after the Conquest, was the stock from which the Pereys, Dukes of Northumberland, sprang.

— At Funchal, Madeira, aged 24, Richard, only son of the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil.

OFFICERS SLAIN IN INDIA.

At the Battle of Moodkee.

Sir Robert Henry Sale, G.C.B., who was killed in the battle of Moodkee, on the 18th December, was the second son of Colonel Sale, of the East India Company's service, by the daughter of Harry Brine, esq., of Buckden, Huntingdonshire. He was born in 1782, and entered the Army as Ensign in the 30th Foot, in 1795, being then but thirteen years of age. He served at the battle of Malla-velly, and siege and storming of Seringapatam, in 1799: for the latter he received a silver medal. He was present throughout the campaign in the Uznaud country, in 1801; at the storming of the Travancore lines, in 1809; at the capture of the Mauritius, in 1816; served throughout the Burmese war, and was present at the capture of Rangoon, in 1824. He particularly distinguished himself at the storming of the stockades near Kemmendez, and in conducting the operations of the 5th, the 8th, and the 15th December, 1824, at which last affair he received a severe wound in the head. He commanded a brigade at the reduction of Bassein, &c., in 1825; and was nominated a C.B. for his services in storming the lines at Prome and at Malown, in 1825-6, when he was again severely wounded. In October, 1838, he was appointed to the command of the 1st Bengal brigade of the army up the Indus, which formed the advance throughout the campaign in Afghanistan. He commanded the storming party at Ghuznee, on the 23rd of July, when he was severely wounded in several places. Shortly afterwards, in 1839, he was nominated a K.C.B., and received the rank of Major-General in Afghanistan; he was also presented with the second-class decoration of the order of the Dooranee empire. He commanded the force sent to subdue the Kohistan country, in September, 1840, and after capturing several strongholds, completely defeated Dost Mahomed Khan at Purwan, and compelled him to surrender himself to the care of Sir William M'Naghten; for these distinguished services he received the first-class order of the Doorance empire. In 1841 he commanded the brigade which stormed the Khoord Cabul pass, drove the enemy from off the heights of Teezen, with eminent
skill forced the Jugdulluck pass, stormed the fort of Mamoo Khail, and finally retreated upon Jelalabad. Here, from the 12th November, 1841, to the 7th April, 1842, he was shut up with the garrison by the besieging forces. After numerous sorties, with varied success, their intrepid commander led the wearied prisoners to a final effort; and on the last mentioned day attacked and utterly routed the besieging army under the notorious Akhbar Khan, capturing their guns, ammunition, and camp. Of these glorious exploits, which raised him to the highest point of military fame, a particular narrative will be found in our history of those years, and in the "Despatches" appended to the volumes. In forcing the Khoord Cabul pass he was shot through the leg, and he was also slightly wounded in storming the heights of Jugdulluck, where he commanded a brigade; but he enjoyed the gratification of contributing to those closing operations which redeemed the British name in Afghanistan. He took a part in the general action of Teezen, and the recapture of Cabul; and was immediately afterwards created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, receiving the thanks of Parliament for the "skill, intrepidity, and perseverance displayed in the military operations in Afghanistan." He was decorated with three medals, viz.—for Ghuznee, Cabool, and Jelalabad. The 13th Foot, which Sir Robert commanded, returned to this country a few months since; but after enjoying a few weeks repose, dignified by the applause of a grateful country and the congratulations of his friends, Sir Robert Sale returned to India to merit fresh laurels. He joined the army of the Sutlej as Quartermaster-General to Her Majesty's Forces in India; and died gloriously of a wound received in action on the 18th of December, his left thigh being shattered by a grape-shot. Sir Robert Peel, in proposing the thanks of the House of Commons to the army in India, remarked, "We have had the misfortune to lose that gallant officer, whom on a former occasion we so much admired,—Sir Robert Sale. He has closed a long career of military glory by that death, which I believe he foresaw and which he even wished for. Felix etiam in opportunitate mortis." And I do hope if, in case Her Majesty should think fit to record her regret for Sir R. Sale's death, and her sense of his eminent services, by recommending the erection of a public monument to his memory, this House will on their part show their readiness to make good the expense of it." Sir Robert Sale married in 1809, Florentia, daughter of the late George Wynch, esq., a lady whose name will be as long remembered as his own, in connexion with the memorable retreat from Afghanistan. Lady Sale was at Loodiana at the time of his glorious death.

Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B. and K.H., Lieut.-Colonel of H.M.'s 9th Foot, entered the service March 10, 1797, as Ensign in the 53rd Regiment. The first six years of his service were in the West Indies, and he was present at the landing at Porto Rico and siege of St. Juan, May, 1797. He commanded the flank companies of his regiment under Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, and Brigadier-General T. Prizler, throughout the Maharatta war, during eight months of which the space marched over by the division amounted to no less than eighteen hundred miles; and in the course of that service he was present at the siege and capture of Ports Sattarah, Singbhor, Warsutah, and a great many others; also at the reduction of the strong fortress of Sholapore, and the attack and dispersion of 5000 of the Peswua's choicest troops, strongly posted with their guns, fifteen of which they captured under the walls of the fort, May 11, 1818. Lieut.-Colonel M'Caskill commanded a brigade in Major-General Pollock's forces in the second Affghan campaign, in which he highly distinguished himself; he was present at the forcing of the Khyber and Teezen passes, and was detached with his brigade to Istaif, where the enemy had collected in force; these he defeated with great loss and took the place. For these gallant services Brigadier-General M'Caskill was made K.C.B., and the local rank of Major-General conferred upon him. The fall of Sir John M'Caskill, at Moodkee, was (in the words of Sir R. Peel) "briefly, but touchingly recorded by Sir Hugh Gough, in a sentence of one of his despatches,"—as follows: "Sir John M'Caskill, at Moodkee, was (in the words of Sir R. Peel) "briefly, but touchingly recorded by Sir Hugh Gough, in a sentence of one of his despatches,"—as follows: "Sir John M'Caskill, an old and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired."

Major William Robert Herries, Captain 3rd Light Dragoons and Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, Major by brevet, was the second son of the
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

DEATHS.—DEC.

Right Hon. S. C. Herries. He entered the Army in 1835, and served throughout the rebellion in Canada; and was nominated by Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, one of his Aides-de-camp. When the war with Gwalior broke out, Captain Herries, who had exchanged into the 3rd Light Dragoons, sought service in the field, and was placed on the personal staff of Major-General Thackwell, commanding the cavalry. His gallantry in the battle of Maharajpore was honourably noticed in the despatches, and procured him the brevet rank of Major. Captain Herries had accompanied a charge of cavalry upon the enemy's batteries, which was arrested by an impassable ravine. As the cavalry retired in perfect order, under a heavy fire, a Mahratta sprung from a hiding place, and cut down General Churchill; the Mahratta was instantly killed by Major Somerset, and Captain Herries dismounted to assist him, and while supporting him on his knee, the gallant General was struck by a cannon shot and mortally wounded. During this interval the devoted party were separated from their force, Major Somerset's horse was struck dead, and Captain Herries rode to recall some troopers to their assistance. On his return he found Major Somerset stretched on the ground, having been dangerously wounded by another Mahratta in his chivalrous defence of his wounded commander. The horses of the troopers were quickly destroyed by the terrific fire of the enemy's batteries; but nevertheless Captain Herries and his gallant companions succeeded in carrying off their wounded officers to a place of safety. Major Herries fell in his 27th year.

In his 25th year, Captain John Munro, of the 10th Bengal light cavalry, and Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General. He was the second son of Major-General John Munro, of Teaninich, county of Ross. He served in the second Cabul campaign, under General Pollock, and held a responsible situation at Gundamuck. He subsequently participated in the battle of Maharajpore, and, in the pursuit of the enemy, was twice singled out by Mahratta chieftains, both of whom he overcame. On Lord Ellenborough's arrival in India he was appointed to his lordship's body-guard, and Sir Henry Hardinge selected him as interpreter to the Governor-General, for the duties of which office his perfect knowledge of eastern languages peculiarly adapted him. He died of his wound two days after the battle.

Captain Jasper Trower, of the Bengal Artillery, second son of the late George Trower, esq., of Russell-square, London. First Lieutenant R. H. Pollock, 4th brigade Horse Artillery, son of Sir George Pollock, and nephew to the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Captain Francis Dashwood, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, youngest son of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Dashwood, K.C.B. He died from his wounds on the 21st December.

Brevet Captain George Newton, H.M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons.

Cornet Edward Worley, of the same regiment. He was second son of the late Thomas Worley, esq., of Brighton, and only brother of Henry T. Worley, esq., of Long Coppice, and Weedon-hall, county of Buckingham.


Captain Henry Davis Von Homrigh, 48th Native Infantry, acting Aide-de-camp on the Brigade staff.

Captain William Gibson Willes, of the same regiment.

Lieutenant John Blenchley, of the same regiment.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Graydan, M.D. of H.M.'s 50th Foot. He died in camp of wounds the day after the battle.

Lieutenant John Spence, of the 42nd Native Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Octavius Carey, of H.M.'s 29th Regiment, eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Octavius Carey, K.C.H.

Lieutenant G. T. Hamilton, Interpreter and Quartermaster of the 24th Bengal Native Infantry, son of J. Hamilton, esq., of Dover.

The Rev. Father Francis, of St. Etienne, a Roman Catholic missionary priest, who attended H.M.'s 50th Regiment into battle. He was a very zealous missionary, and distinguished himself by wonderful exertions, during the cholera, in the hospitals at Kurnaul, Agra, and Meerut.
In the actions at Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22nd December, 1845.

Major George Broadfoot, C.B., the political agent on the north-western frontier of India, was the eldest son of the late Rev. W. Broadfoot, of London. He was an officer on the Madras establishment, and attained the commission of Lieutenant in the 34th Native Infantry, June 31, 1826. In May, 1841, he proceeded to Cabul, in command of the escort which accompanied the families of Shah Soojah and Zamaun Shah, through the Punjab en route to the Shah's territories. In this delicate charge he encountered great difficulties from the treachery of the Sikhs who formed his escort, and the open hostility of the Afghans. By the aid of a small force of Ghorkoas who remained faithful, and a few Europeans, Captain Broadfoot performed his difficult task. Arrived at Cabul, his escort was formed into a corps of Sappers and Miners, in the pay of Shah Soojah, and these being attached to Sir R. Sale's brigade partook in the gallant actions in the defiles, for which Captain Broadfoot's name is mentioned in the despatches. Sir R. Sale's force having thrown itself into Jelalabad, Captain Broadfoot was appointed chief-engineer and fortified the town in spite of the greatest difficulties. He was severely wounded in repelling an assault on the walls, and therefore took no share in the gallant sorties which terminated this celebrated siege. For his gallantry and devotion in these heroic services he received the honour of C.B., and was raised to the rank of Major. Upon the advance of Major-General Pollock's army upon Cabul, Sir R. Sale's garrison became a brigade, and with it Major Broadfoot advanced into Afghanistan for the second time, and took a distinguished part in the actions which occurred in forcing the Khyber and Teezen passes, and especially in the action at Manoo-Khail, and his name is again mentioned in the various despatches detailing these affairs. On the return of the victorious army to India, Major Broadfoot was appointed by the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, to the commissionership of the Tenasserim provinces, where he had some time before been employed in the commissariat department; but a vacancy arising on the north-west frontier, owing to certain political changes consequent upon the departure from Upper India, on account of ill health of some of our principal diplomatic officers, Major Broadfoot was summoned from Moulmien to the very furthest extremity of India, to take charge of the political agency on the Sikh frontier. In this difficult and important office he is said to have evinced great ability, much tact, firmness, and energy, and to have been most assiduous in the discharge of his responsible duties up to the very hour when he fell in action with the Sikh troops. Major Broadfoot's fall in the battle at Ferozeshah was noticed in the report of Lieut.-General Sir H. Hardinge to the Commander-in-chief in the following terms:—"It is now with great pain that I have to record the irreparable loss I have sustained, and more especially the East India Company's service in the death of Major Broadfoot, of Madras army, my political agent. He was thrown from his horse by a shot, and I failed in prevailing upon him to leave the field. He remounted, and shortly afterwards received a mortal wound. He was brave as he was able in every branch of the political and military service." And his loss was mentioned with fitting terms of regret by the Earl of Ripon and Sir R. Peel in Parliament, when proposing the thanks of the country to his surviving companions in arms. Major Broadfoot was the last of three brothers, who have all fallen in the service of their country.

Captain Peter Nicolson, of the 28th Bengal N.I., political assistant to Major Broadfoot, was the son of Dr. Simon Nicolson, one of the oldest and most respected residents in India, and one of the ablest physicians who have ever practised in that country. He attained a Lieutenancy in his regiment June 26, 1833. On the first intention of the British Government to invade Afghanistan, Captain Nicolson who had been previously employed in the political department, was appointed to raise one of Shah Soojah's new regiments of Hindustanis, and, being then only a subaltern, was nominated adjutant of the corps. Soon after the occupation of Afghanistan by the British army, Captain Nicolson was appointed a political assistant (in the Ghilzее country) to the envoy and minister; and on the surrender of Dost Mahomed was selected by Sir William Macnaghten to undertake the delicate duties of custodian to the ex-Ameer. In this capacity, he accompanied the ex-Ameer to the provinces of India, and thence to the capital where the Dost some time resided, under
DEATHS.—Dec.

the surveillance of Captain Nicolson, but more as the guest of the British Government than its prisoner. On the return of the British army at the close of 1842 from its triumphant march to Afghanistan, Dost Mahomed, who was then in the north-west provinces under charge of Captain Nicolson, was released from all restraint and restored to his old dominions. Upon this Captain Nicolson rejoined his regiment, but his services were, ere long, again required in the political department, and he was appointed to assist Major Broadfoot on the north-west frontier. In this capacity he died. He was a gallant officer, and a man of ability—vigorous and courageous. He had very recently married a daughter of Sir George Pollock.

Major Arthur Fitzroy Somerset, of the Grenadier Guards, was the eldest son of Lieut.-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B. by Lady Emily Wellesley, second daughter of the late Earl of Mornington. He was, in his boyhood, page of honour to King George IV., and in his 17th year entered the Grenadier Guards. After having acted for a considerable period on the staff of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., commander-in-chief in Ireland, he proceeded to China with the expedition under Lord Saltoun, on the staff of that distinguished general, and was there severely wounded. In 1841 he was selected by Lord Ellenborough to act as his military secretary. In that capacity he was present at the bloody battle of Maharajpore, (fought on the 29th Dec. 1843,) and the subsequent operations, terminating in the capture of Gwalior. At Maharajpore he distinguished himself by his brilliant courage, and received four severe wounds in a desperate personal encounter with a number of Mahratta soldiers, in which Major-General Churchill and Colonel Saunders were killed. Major Somerset, in the attempt to bring off General Churchill, who had fallen mortally wounded, was disabled in his sword-arm by a musket-shot, and received severe sabre wounds on his remaining arm and both legs, but nevertheless slew one of his opponents, and disarmed a second. For this exploit (which the Commander-in-Chief in his despatch describes as an act of individual heroism exceeded by none of the many performed on that day) he received the brevet promotion of Major. Upon Lord Ellenborough's recall, Major Somerset continued attached to the present Governor-General as military secretary, and accompanied Sir Henry Hardinge to the banks of the Sutlej at the close of last year, where, on the evening of the 21st of December, while cheering the troops to the attack of the batteries thrown up for the defence of the Sikh entrenched camp, he received a shot, which passing through the right arm into the lungs, proved mortal on either the 24th or 25th of the same month, and thus closed his brief and brilliant career. Sir Henry Hardinge writes in his despatch:

"Major Somerset, my Military Secretary, much about the same time as Major Broadfoot, was shot through the body, conducting himself with the hereditary courage of his race. He was always foremost where difficulties required to be overcome. I deeply regret his loss."

Brevet Captain Walter Hore, officiating Deputy Secretary to Government. He was the third son of Walter Hore, esq., of Harperstown, co. Wexford, by the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Thornton Ruthven, sister and presumptive heiress to Lord Ruthven. "Captain Hore, Assistant Military Secretary, and a valuable officer, acting as my Aide-de-camp, was killed about the same time as Major Somerset received his wound." (Sir Henry Hardinge's report.)

Major Elliott D'Arcy Todd, K.L.S., of the Bengal Artillery. He entered the service in 1823; and after an interval of a few years, during which he had rendered himself a proficient in the Oriental languages, was appointed, with the sanction of the Indian government, to a military command in the service of the Shah of Persia, whose battalions he for some years continued to instruct in the exercises of his profession. There he held a high place in the estimation of the diplomatic officers connected with the mission—Mr. Ellis, Sir John M'Neill, and others; and on the declaration of war against the Barukzye chiefs of Cabul and Candahar, in 1838, he was appointed by the then Governor-General, Lord Auckland, to the office of political assistant and military secretary to Mr. (afterwards Sir William) MacNaghten, envoy and minister to the Court of Shah-Soojah-ool-Moolk. In a subsequent Gazette, Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger was appointed minister at Herat; but Lieutenant Pottinger having soon afterwards withdrawn from that place, Lieutenant (Local Major) Todd was appointed to succeed him; and he held the important and responsible office, under most difficult and embarrass-
DEATHS.—Dec.

...ing circumstances, up to the spring of 1841. During this time, the villany of Yar-Mahomed, the wuzeeer and virtual ruler of Herat, was constantly employed to thwart the efforts of the British mission, and Major Todd, unable to counteract his intrigues or to obtain credit with his government, withdrew the mission to Candahar in March, 1841. It so happened that intelligence of this circumstance reached Calcutta at a time when certain political events had involved the government in embarrassments, which the departure of the mission from Herat seemed calculated to increase, and the Governor-General, being in council when the intelligence was received, at once removed Major Todd from political employment, and he was ordered to rejoin his corps. Nothing in this officer's political career "became him like the leaving of it." He descended from the responsible and lucrative office of political agent on the western frontier of Afghanistan to the command of a single company of European artillery, cheerfully resolved to do his duty in whatever situation, high or low, the government might be pleased to employ him. Early in 1844 he left the head quarters of his regiment, to join a horse-field battery, with which he continued to serve until appointed, towards the close of last year, to the command of a troop of horse artillery, at the head of which he went into action, and fell in the performance of his duty, apparently on the 21st of December. His wife expired at Umballah at the early age of 23, only twelve days previous.

Aged 24, First Lieutenant Peter Colnett Lambert, of the same corps; third son of William Lambert, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Brevet Captain John Edward Codd, of H.M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons; son of the late Major Codd, of Kensington, and Rumstead Court, Kent.

Cornet Henry Ellis, of the same regiment.

Cornet George Wyndham Knight Bruce, H.M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons, son of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce.

Lieutenant John Lucas Romulus Pollard, of H.M.'s 31st Foot; sixth son of the late William Dutton Pollard, esq., of Kinturk, Castle Pollard, co. Westmeath. He had been slightly wounded in the previous action of Moodkee.

Lieutenant and Adjutant William Bernard, of the same regiment.

Brevet Major John Griffin, of the 24th Bengal Native Infantry. He served with distinction throughout the campaign in Afghanistan.

Lieutenant James G. Wollen, of the 42nd Bengal Light Infantry.

Captain John Owen Lucas, Major of Brigade.

Captain John Hamilton Burnett, of the 16th Bengal Native Infantry, formerly Adjutant of the Jodhpore Legion.

Captain George Molle, of H.M.'s 29th Foot.

Lieutenant Alfred Angelo Simmons, of the same regiment.

Captain Thomas Box, of the 1st European Light Infantry.

Aged 20, Ensign Philip Moxon, of the same regiment; third son of Thomas Moxon, jun., esq., of Leyton, Essex.

Captain Thomas W. Bolton, of the 2nd Native Infantry Grenadiers. He died of his wound, at Ferozepore, on the 7th Jan. He was severely wounded at Moodkee as well as Ferozeshah.

Ensign George A. Armstrong, of the same corps.

Major Lawrence Nilson Hull, of the 16th Native Infantry Grenadiers.

Lieut.-Colonel Newton Wallace 73rd Regiment of Native Bengal Infantry, Brigadier of the 3rd division of Infantry. Lieut.-Colonel Wallace succeeded to the Brigade of Sir John McCaskill on the death of that gallant officer, and fell like him at his head. "Colonel Wallace fell bravely at the head of his troops." (Sir H. Hardinge's report.)

Lieut.-Colonel Abraham Beresford Taylor, K.H. of H.M.'s 9th Foot.

Captain James Dunne, of the same regiment.

Captain John Frederick Field, of the same regiment.

Captain Abel Dottin William Best, of H.M.'s 80th Foot.

Captain Rinaldo Scheberras, of the same regiment.

Lieutenant Robert Boyle Warren, of the same regiment.

Lieutenant George Charles Glossop Bythesea, of the same regiment; eldest son of the Rev. George Bythesea, of Bath, Rector of Freshford, Somersetshire.

Brevet Captain Simon Fraser, of the same regiment.

Lieutenant George Alfred Croly, 26th Light Infantry. Eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Croly, Rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook, London. On arriving in India, he joined the 26th Regiment, then under orders to march to Afghanistan. In that
memorable campaign, which retrieved the honour of our arms, Ensign Croly carried the colours of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry; was present in all its engagements; and at the storming of the fortified mountain of Istaliff, in Kohistan. The 26th Regiment, on its return from Cabul, was made a light infantry corps, as a mark of distinction for its conduct and intrepidity, and its officers received the medals so nobly won by the army engaged in Afghanistan.

Lieutenant Aug. Cov. Eatwell, of the same regiment.


Lieutenant James C. Harvey, of H.M.'s 39th Foot, aide-de-camp on the staff of the 4th division. Sir John Littler writes in his despatch, “It is with sincere regret that I have to report the death of my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Harvey, of Her Majesty's 39th Foot, a very promising and intelligent young officer, and devoted to his profession. He was shot during the advance, in the act of cheering on the men, when within about 250 yards of the enemy's works. His death will be a loss to the public service, and deplored by his friends and relations.”

Captain George Herbert Clarke, of H.M.'s 62nd Foot.

Captain Henry Wells, of the same regiment.

Lieutenant Thomas Knox Scott, of the same regiment.

Aged 20, Lieutenant William M'Nair, of the same regiment, only son of the late Lieut.-General John M'Nair, C.B. Lieutenant Robert Gubbins, of the same regiment.

Lieutenant Michael Kelly, of the same regiment.

Lieutenant and Adjutant George Sims, of the same regiment.

Aged 53, Lieut.-Colonel Lewis Bruce, of the 12th Bengal Native Infantry. He lost an arm during this action, and died at Ferozepore, on the 31st December.

Dr. Hoffmeister, in attendance on Prince Waldemar of Prussia. He was the author of several interesting papers on zoological subjects, and was residing for some weeks in England just previously to his departure for India.
Colonel H. Colvile to be Major (with the rank of Colonel in the army); Lieutenant and Captain C. J. J. Hamilton to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Captain E. Croker, of the 2nd Dragoons, to be Major in the Army.

1845.

JANUARY.

Gazette Promotions.

8. Thomas Unwins, esq., R.A. to be Surveyor of Pictures in Ordinary to Her Majesty.
10. Major Matthew Richmond to be Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Colony of New Zealand.
14. Lieut.-Colonel George Macdonald to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica.
25. The Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Joseph Hume, Aaron Chapman, Edward Royd Rice, and Thomas Baring, esqrs. Francis Beaufort, esq., Captain, R.N., or the Hydrographer of the Admiralty for the time being; George Biddel Airy, esq., or the Astronomer Royal for the time being; John Washington, esq., Captain R.N.; and Henry John Shepherd, esq., or the Counsel for the Affairs of the Admiralty and Navy for the time being, to be Her Majesty’s Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Harbours, Shores, and Rivers of the United Kingdom.
28. Henry John Shepherd, esq. Q. C., to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Edward Protheroe, jun. esq. M.P. in compliance with the will of Dame Mary Hill of Turnwood, county of Dorset, wife of Major-General Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, and formerly wife of Mark Davis, of Turnwood, esq., to take the name of Davis before Protheroe, and bear the arms of Davis in the second quarter.

The Rev. G. H. O. Pedlar, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, Exeter, and Ann, only child of the late Admiral William Shield, after their intended marriage, to take the name of Shield only.

William Prior Johnson Richardson, of Bridgend-cottage, near Bexley, Kent, esq., eldest son and heir of James Richardson (afterwards James Richardson William Prior Johnson), of Stock House, Essex, gentleman, deceased, and grandson of Thomas Richardson, of Lambeth, gentleman, by Hannah his wife, daughter and coheir of William Prior Johnson, of Stock, aforesaid, esq., to take the name of William Prior Johnson in lieu of Richardson.
29. Edmund Murray Dodd, esq., to be Solicitor General for Nova Scotia, Edmund Gabriel, jun. esq., (in the room of Charles Francis Fynes Clinton, esq., deceased,) to be Arbitrator, on the part of Her Majesty, in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, established at the city of Loanda.
31. John Lewis, gentleman, and William Lewis, gentleman, both of Carmarthen, sons of Jonah Lewis, of Plosdudafach, in Llanboidy, county of Carmarthen, gentleman, in compliance with the will of William Philipps, of Carmarthen, esq., to take the name of Philipps only.

Army Appointments.
22. Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major R. B. Rawnsley to be Lieutenant Colonel.
31. Brevet, Captain G. B. Calcott, of the 36th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Member returned to Parliament.
Dartmouth.—Joseph Somes, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.
Rev. H. Tattam, to be Archdeacon of Bedford.
Rev. W. Gee, to be Archdeacon of West Cornwall.
Rev. J. H. Philpotts to be Archdeacon of Cornwall.
Rev. F. Anson, jun., to be Canon of Windsor.

Civil Preferment.
Francis Hart Dyke, esq., to be Her Majesty’s Procureur General.

FEBRUARY.

Gazette Promotions.
1. The Earl of Aberdeen, K. T., to be Keeper of Greenwich-park.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

PROMOTIONS.

3. The Hon. Sidney Herbert sworn of the Privy Council.

4. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, to be Her Majesty’s Secretary at War.

10. The Hon. Henry Fitzroy, to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.


24. William, Earl of Rosse, elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.


ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

17. Royal Artillery, Major-General Henry Evelegh to be Colonel-Commandant.

23. 72nd Foot, Lieut.-Colonel C. Gascoyne, to be Lieut.-Colonel. — Brevet, Captain E. Methold, of the 4th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

To be Captain.—The Hon. G. F. Hastings.

To be retired Captain of 1840, Commodore George Truscott (1812).

To be Commanders.—John Lunn (1829), George Sprigg (1839), J. T. Caldwell (1834), Edmund Wilson, Henry Chads (1841), John H. Bowker.

On the retired list of 1830: Thomas Crawford, George White, John Orlebar, Sauderson Allen, John Gregory (1808), John Finlayson (1808); Henry Fage Betson (1808); William John Innes (1808); H. Joseph Philip Proby (1808); and Charles Chappel (1808).

Appointments.—Vice Admiral Sir F. W. Austen, K. C. B., to be Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America.

Captains.—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence (1824), reappointed to Victoria and Albert; Michael Seymour (1826), to Vindictive; Edward Collier, C. B. to the Rodney.

Commanders.—John Simpson (1840), to the Rolla, 10, brig, at Chatham, for surveying service; W. Crispin (1844), reappointed to the Victoria and Albert; Balechen F. West (1843), to Vindictive; James A. Gordon (1842), to Wolf; W. W. Hornby to the Styx steam sloop; Lieutenant R. T. J. Levinge, to the Dolphin, 3.

Lieutenant McKenzie (1739), appointed to Greenwich Hospital.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Chapman, to the Bishopric of Ceylon.

Rev. J. B. B. Clarke, to be Prebendary of Wells.

Rev. G. F. Lewis, to be Hon. Canon of Hereford.


CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Francis Hart Dyke, esq., to be Registrar of the Province of Canterbury.

John E. Batty, esq., to be Counsel to the Irish office.

The following gentlemen raised to the rank of Queen’s Counsel:—Messrs. Lee, Parry, and Wood, of the Equity Bar; and Messrs. Humfrey, Hayward, Butt, Russell Gurney, and Montague Chambers, of the Common Law Bar.

MARCH.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Hutchinson Hothersall Browne, esq., to be Registrar of the Court of Requests for New South Wales.


Benjamin Thompson of Spittle-hill, Epsley, and Morpeth, all in Northumberland, banker, only son of Benjamin Thompson, late of Morpeth, gentleman, deceased, in compliance with the will of his uncle, Thomas Bulloch (formerly Thompson), of Spittle Hill, esq., to take the surname of Bulloch only.


17. John Pope, esq., to be Clerk of the Works and Civil Engineer for the Island of Hong Kong.

22. Charles William Warner, esq., to be Attorney-General for Trinidad.

23. John Hay Drummond Hay, esq., to be Agent and Consul General in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco; William Willshire, esq., to be Consul at Adrianople; Robert Gregg, esq., to be Consul at Mobile.

28. George Parham Barfoot, of Southampton, gentleman, eldest son of Robert Senior Barfoot, of Laverstock, Wilts, gentleman, in compliance with the will of George Parham, of Semley, Wilts, gentleman, to take the surname of Parham only.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

14. 5th Dragoons, Captain J. W. King, to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Colonel W. Stavely (Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Mauritius), to be Lieut.-Colonel.

21. 3rd Foot, Major-General Sir Henry King to be Colonel.—15th Foot, Major Thomas A. Drought to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain R. A. Cuthbert to be Major.—80th Foot, Major R. B. Wood to be Major.

24. Royal Engineers, Captain and brevet-Major W. R. Ord, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

28. 10th Foot, Major T. H. Franks, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase; Captain G. Staunton, to be Major.—89th Foot, Major E. Thorp, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain E. Kenny to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

To be Commanders.—Lieutenant R. A. Stewart; Lieutenant Henry John Douglas (1840).

Captain Sir Watkin O. Pell appointed to Greenwich Hospital, and succeeded by Captain Gordon Falcon, as Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard.

Appointments.—Commander Ralph Barton (1838), to the Vanguard; Commander Jeffery W. Noble (1841), to the Vindictive; Commander J. C. Prevost, to the Rodney; Commander Charles Wise (1842), to the Hibernia.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Buckingham.—Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle.

Buckinghamshire.—Christopher Tower, esq.

Cornwall (East).—W. H. Pole Carew, esq.

Kent (East).—William Deeds, esq.

Lewes.—Hon. Henry Fitzroy.

Shaftesbury.—R. B. Sheridan, esq.

Stamford.—Right Hon. Sir George Clerk.

Thetford.—Hon. William Bingham Ering.

Tipperary.—Richard Albert Fitzgerald.

Wilts (South).—Hon. Sidney Herbert.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Higgin, to be Dean of Limerick.

Rev. H. Tattam, to Archdeaconry of Bedford.

Rev. C. Johnstone, to be a Canon Residentiary of York.

Rev. J. E. Tyler, to be a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul’s, London.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Epworth, esq., to be Recorder of Pontefract.

Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart., to be Assistant Solicitor of Excise.

John Locke, esq., to be Common Pledger of London.

Mr. W. H. Carpenter, to be Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum.

APRIL.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. The Hon. George Warren Edwardes to be Auditor of Accounts to the Government of St. Helena.—The Rev. Thomas Eyre Poole, M.A., to be Colonial Chaplain at Sierra Leone: and Jules Virieux, esq., to be Judge de Paix for Mauritius.

2. Henry Aldridge, of Bentinck-street, Middlesex, esq., son of James Aldridge, of Notting-hill, gentleman, by Elizabeth, sister of Edward Bliss, late of Brandonpark, Suffolk, and Berkley-house, Hydepark, esq., to take the name and bear the arms of Bliss only.
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

4. Colonel George Bowles to be Master of Her Majesty’s Household.—Robert Algernon Smith, of Ashlyns, Herts., esq., late Captain of 16th Light Dragoons, and Mary Ann his wife, only child of Thomas Drever, of Haesfoot, Berkhamstead, esq., on their marriage to take the name of Drever, after Smith, and bear the arms of Drever quartered in the first quarter.—Thomas Graham White, of Warwick, gentleman, in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Thomas Graham, of Penquite, Cornwall, esq., to take the surname of Graham only.

5. Mr. Serjeant Henry Alworth Merewether, to be Attorney-General, and the Hon. James Stuart Worthley to be Solicitor-General, to the Queen Dowager.

7. James Hudson, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro; and Henry Francis Howard, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

9. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major R. Harding to be Lieut.-Colonel.

13. Sir James Tuning, Bart., (British Vice-Consul at Rotterdam,) to be Consul at Rotterdam.—Francis Waring, esq., (British Vice-Consul at Alicante,) to be Her Majesty’s Consul at Norfolk, in the United States.

22. Benjamin Bowden Dickinson, of Knightshayes, Tiverton, and Bradfield-house, Uffculme, county of Devon, esq., and Frances his wife, elder of the two daughters and coheirs of William Henry Walrond, late of Bradfield House, esq., to take the surname of Walrond, in lieu of Dickinson, and bear the arms of Walrond.

23. Knighted, William Erle, esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Thomas Joshua Platt, esq., one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

26. William Forbes Mackenzie, esq., to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

29. William Humphrys, esq., to be Immigration Agent General for the colony of British Guiana.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

4. 34th Foot, Captain N. R. Brown, to be Major.—Brevet, Captain W. Fairtough, 28th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.—Captain W. H. Milles, 26th Foot, to be Major.

11. 33rd Foot, Lieut.-General Sir H. S. Keating, K. C. B., to be Colonel.—54th Foot, Major-General Ulysses Lord Downes, K. C. B., to be Colonel.—64th Foot, Captain M. J. Western, to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army in the East Indies, Captain R. Henderson, Madras Eng.; Captain J. Tait, 6th Bombay Nat. Infantry.

16. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major J. Hanwell, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

18. 16th Foot, Major Henry M’Manus, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Captain Robert Luxmore, to be Major. —87th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Magenis, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Major Terence O’Brien to be Major.

25. 1st Foot Guards, Major and Colonel John Home, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Captain and Lieut.-Colonel L. Bolderp, to be Major, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.—Lieut. and Captain Charles Stuart, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—75th Foot, Captain Charles Herbert to be Major.—Brevet, Major J. A. Fullerton, 9th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Captain Thomas Power, 97th Foot, and Captain W. R. Herries, 3rd Light Dragoons, to be Major.

30. Corps of Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Vavasour, to be Colonel; brevet Major R. Kelsall, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain.—R. H. Stopford.

To be retired Captain.—W. P. Roberts.

To be Commanders.—Thomas Chaloner, J. R. Ward, Walter Kendall, John Foote.

To be retired Commanders.—R. L. Connolly, W. Luggr.

Appointments.—Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, to be Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.—Rear-Admiral Sir H. Inglefield, C. B., to be Commander-in-Chief at the Brazils.—Captains, P. Richards, C. B., to the Hibernia; Fairfax Moresby to the Canopus; Sir John Franklin, K. C. H., to the Erebus, and to have the command of an Arctic expedition; Captain F. R. M. Crozier to the Terror, on the same service; J. N. Campbell to the Melampus; Commanders, James Fitz-James, to the Erebus; W. Radefiffe to the Apollo; J. C. Prevost to the Vernon; A. L. Montgomery to the Grecian; J. B. Marsh to the Canopus; W.
S. Cooper to the Rodney; G. D. O'Callaghan to the Vesuvius, steam-sloop.

Members returned to Parliament.

Greenock.—Walter Baine, esq.
Kent (West).—Thomas Austen, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Thomas Turton, D. D. (Dean of Westminster), to be Bishop of Ely.
John Medley, D. D., to be (the first) Bishop of Fredericton, New Brunswick.
James Chapman, D. D., to be (the first) Bishop of Columbo, Ceylon.
Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, to be Dean of Westminster.
Rev. R. Scott, to be a Prebendary of Exeter.
Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, to be a Canon of Lichfield.
Rev. E. Edwards, to be hon. Canon of Norwich.
Rev. W. Havergall, to be hon. Canon of Worcester.
Rev. Edmund Melvill, to be a Canon of St. David's.

Civil Preferments.

Captain Bagot, son of the Bishop of Oxford, appointed Comptroller to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, vice Colonel Bowles.
Mr. Serjeant Channell and Mr. Serjeant Manning, patents of precedence.
The Rev. Joseph Power, to be Librarian of the University of Cambridge.

Civil Preferments.

Captain Bagot, son of the Bishop of Oxford, appointed Comptroller to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, vice Colonel Bowles.
Mr. Serjeant Channell and Mr. Serjeant Manning, patents of precedence.
The Rev. Joseph Power, to be Librarian of the University of Cambridge.

MAY.

Gazette Promotions.

1. George William Culme Soltau, eldest son of George William Soltau, of Plymouth, esq., in compliance with the will of his maternal great-uncle, William Symons, of Chaddlewood, co. Devon, esq., to take the name of Symons after Soltau, and bear the arms of Symons quarterly, in the first quarter, with those of Soltau.
3. William Fergusson, esq., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Sierra Leone.—Abraham Carlton Cumberbatch, esq., (British Vice Consul at Constantinople,) to be Consul-General at Constantinople; Charles Duncan Wake, esq., (British Vice Consul at Copenhagen,) to be Consul at Charleston.
8. Admiral Sir Robert W. Otway; Bart., and Vice-Admiral Sir Edward W. G. R. Owen, to be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, and Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Chetham to be Knight Commander thereof.
10. W. Arrindell, esq., to be Attorney-General of British Guiana.
13. Peter Ralph Shield, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.
17. Daniel Peploe Webb, of Garnstone, co. Hereford, esq., eldest son and heir of Daniel Webb, of Audley-square, co. Middlesex, esq., by Anne, sister of Samuel Peploe, of Garnstone, esq., to take the name of Peploe, and bear these arms of Peploe in the first quarter.
23. Margaret Henrietta Maria Grey, only sister of George Harry now Earl of Stamford, and Warrington, to have the same title and precedence as if her father George Harry Lord Grey of Groby had survived his father George Harry the late Earl.

Army Appointments.

2. 6th Foot, Capt. M. G. Dennis to be Major.—70th Foot, Capt. W. M. Bigge to be Major.—Unattached, Major W. Pottinger, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase.
7. H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge, K. G., (Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons,) to be Major-General in the Army.
9. 37th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. A. Spencer, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. Bradshaw, who exchanges.—Brevet, Capt. G. E. Turner, Royal Artillery, to be Major.
16. 3rd Light Dragoons, Capt. C. W. M. Balders to be Major.—14th Light Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. Harvey to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. H. Archer to be Major.—1st Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. J. H. Hudson to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—46th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. Garrett to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. Campbell to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. Lord A. Paget, from 7th Light Dragoons, to be Major.
23. 38th Foot, Major J. Campbell, from half-pay unattached, to be Major.—44th Foot, Major the Hon. A. A. Spencer to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Capt. A. W.
PROMOTIONS.

Gray, to be Major.—Brevet Capt. E. Wolfe, 77th Foot, and Capt. V. H. Mairis, 7th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

28. Royal Engineers, Capt. and brevet Major H. J. Savage, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

30. 36th Foot, Major C. Ashmore, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. R. King, to be Major.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Denbigh co.—Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.

Leominster—Henry Barkly, esq.

Peebles-shire.—Wm. Forbes Mackenzie, esq.

Tipperary co.—Richard A. Fitzgerald, esq.

Woodstock.—Viscount Loftus.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Dealtry, to be Archdeacon of Surrey.

Rev. Thomas Robinson, D.D., (formerly Archdeacon of Madras,) to be Master of the Temple.

Rev. H. Gipps, to be Prebendary of Carlisle.

Rev. C. B. Dalton, to be Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Rev. R. W. Browne, to be Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Rev. T. G. Hall, to be Prebendary of St. Paul's.


CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Arthur Wellington Wallis, late Boden Sanscrit Scholar, and of Bishop's College, Calcutta, to be Principal of the College of Benares.

Mr. Edward Jolly to be Lecturer on Chemistry at the Military Academy at Addiscombe, vice the late Professor Daniel.

JUNE.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. The Earl of Selkirk, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—Alfred Stephen, esq., to be Chief Justice of the colony of New South Wales.—William Montagu Manning, esq., to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for the colony of New South Wales.—William Henry McCoy, esq., to be Provost Marshal for the island of Dominica.

9. The Rev. Dr. William Muir, to be Dean of the Order of the Thistle, and Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland.—Sir John Campbell, Bart., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

12. The Hon. Frederick Gough Calthorpe, of Perry Hall, co. Stafford, fourth but second surviving son of Henry late Baron Calthorpe, to discontinue the surname of Calthorpe, and take the surname of Gough only, and bear the arms of Gough; in compliance with a proviso contained in the last will and testament of John Gough, of Perry Hall, esq.

13. Percy Augustus Evans Freke, Lieut. and Capt. in the Grenadier Guards, Fenton John Evans Freke, Capt. 2nd Life Guards, William Charles Evans Freke, of Glaston House, co. Rutland, esq., and Jane Grace Dorothea, wife of the Hon. and Rev. C. B. Barnard, brothers and sister of George Patrick, now Baron Carbery, to have the same precedence as if their late father, Percy Evans-Freke, esq., had succeeded to the dignity of Baron Carbery.

23. Rear-Adm. Sir Edw. Chetham, of Forton Lodge, near Gosport, co. Southampton, K. C.B., fourth but now eldest surviving son and heir of Thomas Chetham, formerly of Mellor Hall, co. Derby, and late of Russell-place, in St. Pancras, Middlesex, esq., by Anne, youngest daughter of John Strode, of Southill House, in the parish of West Cranmere, co. Somerset, esq., formerly Lieut.-Col. in the Army, and sister of John Strode, late of Southill-house, esq., Lieut.-Col. in the Somerset Militia, all deceased, in compliance with the last will and testament of his said maternal uncle, John Strode, to take the surname of Strode after that of Chetham, and bear the arms of Strode quarterly with those of Chetham.

28. Peter Stafford Carey, esq., to be Bailiff of Guernsey.

30. The Right Hon. William Bingham Baring and the Right Hon. Henry Lytton Bulwer were sworn of the Privy Council.—Richard Marquis of Westminster, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Chester, and of the city of Chester and county of the same; and Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, Bart., to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Flint.
ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

6. Brevet Capt. G. Paul, of the 41st Foot, to be Major in the Army.
13. 98th Foot, Capt. W. Edie, to be Major.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Major A. Montresor to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major P. B. Reyne, to be Major.
27. 13th Light Dragoons, Major J. Lawrence, from 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel.
17th Light Dragoons, Capt. F. Burdett to be Major.
11th Foot, Major H. K. Bloomfield, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain J. Singleton, to be Major.
Unattached, Captain John O'Grady, from 2nd Foot, to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain.—The Hon. T. S. Carnegie.

To be Commanders.—John Henn Gennys (1838); Frederick Kemble (1841); Edward Collier (1815); John Lodwick (1837), for his gallant service in the boat of the Growler, against a slave felucca.

Appointments.—Admiral Sir John West, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-chief at Devonport.—Vice-Admiral Sir E. D. King, K.C.H., to the command in chief at the Nore.—Capt. John Neale Nott (1842), to be Flag Captain at Sheerness; Sir Henry J. Leeke, K.H. (1826), to be Flag Captain to Sir John West; Manly Hall Dixon, to the Caledonia; Sir Baldwin W. Walker, to the Queen.

Commanders.—J. West, to the Hecate; J. Bower, to the William and Mary; T. Fisher, to the Stromboli.

Members returned to Parliament.

Downshire.—Lord Edwin Hill.
Edinburghshire.—Sir John Hope, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Jenkyns, to be Dean of Wells.

Ven. Dr. C. P. Burney, to be Archdeacon of Colchester.
Rev. J. Haggar, to the Chancellorship of the diocese of Winchester.
Rev. F. Peel, to be hon. Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral.
Rev. T. Woodroffe, to be a Canon in Winchester Cathedral.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. The Hon. Caroline M. Dawson, to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty.
3. John Fennies Crampton, esq., Secretary of Legation in Switzerland, to be Secretary of Legation in the United States.—Newton Saville Scott, esq., (some time paid attaché to Her Majesty's Legation in Spain,) to be Secretary of Legation in Switzerland.
4. The Rev. William John Moore, Vicar of Sarratt, county of Herts, eldest son and heir of John Moore, late of New Lodge, co. Herts, esq., deceased, by Baron, only surviving daughter of the Hon. William Brabazon, a younger son of William, and brother of Anthony, late Earls of Meath, to take the surname of Brabazon after that of Moore, and bear the arms of Brabazon.
5. Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Mark Fred. Smith, late Inspector-General of Railways; G. B. Airy, esq., Astronomical Observer at Greenwich; and Peter Barlow, esq., Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, to be Commissioners for inquiring whether in future private Acts of Parliament for the construction of Railways provision ought to be made for securing a Uniform Gauge, and whether it would be expedient and practicable to take measures to bring the railways already constructed, or in progress of construction, in Great Britain, into uniformity of gauge; and to inquire whether any other mode of obviating or mitigating the serious impediments to the internal traffic of the country, which are represented as likely to arise from the want of a uniform gauge, could be adopted.
9. John Francis Davis, esq. (Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong), created a Baronet.
Governor of New Zealand.—Major F. H. Robe, to be Lieut.—Governor of South Australia.—George Lilly, esq., to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

17. John Simcoe Saunders, esq., to be the Provincial Secretary for the province of New Brunswick.

18. The Hon. Anne Napier, to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

19. Jeremiah Gardiner of Cross Cannonby, Cumberland, yeoman, and Jane his wife, only surviving child of Gustavus Richmond, of Cannonby aforesaid, gent., to use the surname of Richmond only instead of Gardiner.

24. The Earl of Erne chosen a representative Peer of Ireland.

25. Sir Thomas Hastings, Knt., Capt. R. N., to be a Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

29. General His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, G. C. B., to be a Field Marshal in the Army.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

4. 51st Foot, Major E. St. Maur, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. Austin, to be Major.—60th Foot, Major M. G. Dennis, from 6th Foot, to be Major, vice Rumley, who exchanges.—Brevet Capt. G. J. Smart, of the 68th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

11. 13th Light Dragoons, Capt. W. Knox to be Major.—Brevet Capt. Wm. Lyon, 67th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

22. 35th Foot, Major-General Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K. C. B., from 81st Foot, to be Colonel.—40th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. Hibbert, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Fitz Herbert Codington, to be Major.—41st Foot, brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. Browne, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major G. Carpenter, to be Major.—81st Foot, Major-General Sir N. Douglas, K. C. B., to be Colonel.—Brevet Capt. R. Blunt, of 61st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

24. Corps of Royal Engineers, brevet Major Marcus Antonius Waters, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

25. 51st Foot, Capt. A. C. Errington to be Major.—3rd West India Regiment, Capt. W. Maxwell Mills to be Major.—Major Charles Teulon, of 51st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army (dated 10th January, 1837).

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be retired Captains.—T. Swain (Lieut. 1802), Daniel Roberts (1812). To be Commanders.—B. Drury (for services on the coast of China); J. E. Katon; John Cheere, of the St. Vincent, W. T. Fead, of the Trafalgar, Hector Tause, of the Albion (on the Queen's visits to those ships).

Appointments.—Rear-Admiral H. Parker, C. B., to command the Experimental Squadron.—Capt. J. B. Maxwell to the Crocodile.—Commander N. J. C. Dunn to the Royal Sovereign yacht.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Abingdon.—Sir F. Thesiger.
Cambridge.—Fitzroy Kelly, esq.
Dartmouth.—George Moffitt, esq.
Edinburghshire.—Sir John Hope, Bart.
Exeter.—Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bart.
Suffolk (West).—Philip Bennet, jun., esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Sir G. S. Robinson, to be a Canon of Peterborough.
Rev. H. M'Nelle, to be an hon. Canon of Chester.

CIVIL PREFERENCES.

Rev. James Augustus Hessey, B. D., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to be Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.


5. John Ward, esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General in the kingdom of Saxony.

6. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby to be an additional Commissioner for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of
the Houses of Parliament for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts.

7. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Arthur Lennox, to be Clerk of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

8. William Cripps, esq., to be one of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

— Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, K.C.M.G., to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

— Earl Somers to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Hertford.

— Fitzroy Kelly, esq., to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

— The Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, of Farming-woods, county of Northampton, M.P., only surviving child of Robert Percy Smith, late of Cheam, esq., formerly Judge Advocate General in India, and M.P. for the city of Lincoln, by Caroline Maria, second daughter and coheir of Richard Vernon, of Hilton Hall, co. Stafford., esq., M.P., to take the surname of Vernon only, and bear the arms of Vernon quarterly, in the first quarter.

— Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald Stephens, M.A., Vicar of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, from respect to his paternal ancestors, to take the name of Townsend after Stephens, and bear the arms of Townsend in the first quarter.

— William Arnold, of Uttoxeter, gentleman, in compliance with the last will of Thomas Bainbrigge, of Woodseat, in the parish of Rocester, esq., to take the name of Bainbrigge after Arnold, and bear the arms of Bainbrigge only.

9. The Hon. Charles Hope to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man.

12. Andrew Clarke, esq., late a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia.—Sir James Emerson Tennent, knt., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Ceylon.

18. Laurence Graeme, esq., Major in the Army, to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Tobago.

21. William Blamire, esq., and George Darby, esq., to be Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

27. The Hon. Charles Skeffington Clements and Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, esq., to be Assistant Commissioners of the Poor Laws.

30. Sir John MacNeill, G.C.B., to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland; and William Smythe, esq., to be Secretary to the Board.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

1. 3rd West India Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Hunt, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice brevet Colonel Sir R. Doherty, who exchanges.

8. 3rd Regiment of Foot, Capt. A. A.T. Cunynghame, to be Major.—19th Foot, Capt. J. D. Simpson, to be Major.—Brevet Capt. S. Prendergast and Capt. J. Jeffries, of the 92nd Foot, to be Majors in the Army.—Unattached, Major S. J. Hodgson, from 19th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain.—James P. Bower.

To be Commanders.—Berry Haines, Henry R. Foote, Philip de Saumarez, David Robertson, and Henry St. John Georges.

Appointments.—Capt. Sir H.J. Leeke, to the Calliope.—Commanders, C. F. Schomberg to the Queen; J. Crawley to the Resistance; G. H. P. White to the Canopus; J. P. Roepel to the Seaflower; K. F. Gambier to the Sappho.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Chichester.—Lord Arthur Lennox.

Cirencester.—William Cripps, esq.

Kirkcudbright.—Thomas Maitland, esq.

Sunderland.—George Hudson, esq.

Warwick.—Sir C. Douglas.

ECCELSIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Nairne, to be Prebendary of Lincoln.


Rev. R. C. Coxe, to be hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. R. B. Hone, to be hon. Canon of Worcester.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. J. Champneys, to be Head Master of the Collegiate School, Glasgow.

Hon. and Rev. G. Munton, to be Go-
Governor of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham.

Mr. T. Taylor, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Professor of the English Language and Literature to University College, London, in the room of Dr. R. Latham.

SEPTEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

10. The Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Rosse, K.P., the Right Hon. D. R. Pigot, and Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart., to be Visitors of Maynooth College.

12. Mary Georgina Pery, spinster, Emily Caroline, wife of Henry Gray, clerk, Cecilia Annabella, wife of George Herbert Repton, clerk, and Augusta Frederica Pery, spinster, sisters of the Earl of Limerick, to enjoy the same title and precedence as if their late father, Lord Glentworth, had succeeded to the dignity of Earl of Limerick.

18. John Richard Corballis, esq., LL. D., to be one of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, vice the Right Hon. A. R. Blake.

23. William Cayley, esq., to be Inspector-General of Public Accounts for the province of Canada.

24. Henry Home Drummond, esq., and Sir George M‘Pherson Grant, Bart., to be members of the Board of Supervision for the relief of the Poor in Scotland.

Army Appointments.

16. Royal Horse Guards, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Bouvierie, to be Lieutenant-Colonel (with the rank of Colonel in the Army); brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Smith, to be Major.—63rd Foot, Major A. G. Sedley, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain W. M. Carew, to be Major.—84th Foot, Major C. Franklyn, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain D. Russell, to be Major.—91st Foot, Captain C. C. Yarborough, to be Major.—Staff Major A. P. Martin, 79th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Queen's troops serving at Bombay, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.


23. 65th Foot, Captain A. P. W. Wyatt, to be Major.—73rd Foot, Capt. F. G. A. Pinckney, to be Major.—75th Foot, Major-General S. H. Berkeley, to be Colonel.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Vander Meulen, from the 73rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

26. 30th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John Singleton, from 90th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice M. J. Slade, who exchanges.—Unattached, Major Harcourt Master, from 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Naval Preferment.

To be Captains.—F. Warden, Hon. G. Hope, A. Lowe.

To be Commanders.—H. Loring, F. P. Egerton, R. Moorman.

To be retired Commander (1830).—J. G. Davies.

Appointments.—Rear-Admiral J. R. Dacres, to be Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; Captains, W. P. Stanley (1838), to be Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Dacres; E. Stanley (1838), to the Calliope; H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), to the Excellent, vice Capt. Sir T. Hastings, appointed Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

Commanders.—H. M. Denham (1835), to the Avon; W. L. Sherringham (1843), to the Dasher; C. Edmunds (1841), to the Heroine; C. Foreman Brown (1841), to the Kingfisher; J. M. Mottley (1843), to the President.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Belfast.—John Ludford Chichester, esq., Linlithgowshire.—Wm. Baillie, jun., esq., Southwark.—Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. R. Garvey, to be an hon. Preb. of Lincoln.


Rev. G. E. Howman, to be an hon. Canon of Bristol.

Rev. R. A. Irby, to be an hon. Canon of Peterborough.


Rev. T. Mills, to be an hon. Canon of Peterborough.
342 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1845.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. D. G. Whitehead, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

7. J. A. Taschereau, esq., to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Lower Canada.
14. Sir Henry Hart, Knt., Captain R.N., to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.
16. John Church, only son of Lieut.-Colonel William Pearce, of Staverton-house, county of Gloucester, K.H., and Mary Church his wife, only surviving child and heir of William Morrice, late of Cardiff, gent., deceased, by Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of John Church, of Ffrwdgrech, in the county of Brecon, gent., and sister and heir of Samuel Church, of Ffrwdgrech, gent., deceased, to take the surname of Church after Pearce, and bear the arms of Church, quarterly, with Pearce.
24. William Winniett, esq., Commander R.N., to be Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.—Henry Duncan Dodgin, esq., to be Inspector-General of Police for Barbadoes.
27. Elizabeth Lucy Countess of Desart, to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, vice Countess of Dunmore, resigned.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

10. 59th Foot, Captain G. N. Harward, to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Captain H. Capel, to be Major.
17. 84th Foot, Captains D. Russell, and M. B. G. Reed, to be Majors.
24. Brevet Captain T. Cradock, of the 73rd Foot, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Pym, to the command of the Experimental Squadron, vice Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B.
Commodore Sir F. Collier, K.C.B., (Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard,) to be Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital; Captain Sir F. Fellowes, C.B., (Superintendent of Plymouth Hospital and Victualling-yard,) to succeed Sir F. Collier at Woolwich; and Captain Daniel Pring, to be Superintendent of Plymouth Hospital.
To be Commander.—L. de T. Prevost, for his gallantry in the boats of the Pantaloon in the capture of a pirate slaver on the coast of Africa, on the 26th May.
To be Retired Commander.—James Poate.

Appointments.—Captain P. J. Blake (1841), to the Juno; Commander F. P. Egerton (1845), to the Hazard.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Wigan.—Hon. James Lindsay.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. R. Bagot, to be Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Rev. A. Conybeare, to be Dean of Landaff.
Rev. J. G. Ward, to be Dean of Lincoln.
Rev. B. Disney, to be Dean of Elmly. Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Mountmorris, to be Dean of Cloyne.
Rev. S. Creyke, to be Archdeacon of York.
Rev. R. Hankinson, to be an hon. Canon of Norwich.
Rev. C. Nairne, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.

NOVEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, esq., to be the fourth Poor Law Commissioner (to act in Ireland).
12. Lord Farnham elected a Knight of St. Patrick.—Humphrey Smith Dazley, of Little Bardfield, Essex, and of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., in compliance with the will of the late Humphrey Smith, of Little Bardfield, esq., to take and use the surname of Smith, in addition to and after Dazley, and bear the arms of Smith.
13. George Grenville Wandisfort Pigott, of Doddershall, county of Buckingham, esq., to be an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.
20. Viscount Hill, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Salop.
21. William St. Leger Alcock, esq., late a Captain of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Charlotte Esther his wife, only daughter and heir of Jonas Stawell, late of Kilbrittain-castle, county of Cork, esq., deceased, to assume the name of
APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

PROMOTIONS.

Stawell in addition to Alcock, and quarter the arms of Stawell in the first quarter.

25. James Finn, esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem.

26. Wm. George Campbell, of the Inner Temple, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be one of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

11. 55th Foot, Brevet Major A. O'Leary to be Major.—76th Foot, Captain R. Gardiner to be Major.—Brevet Captain G. McGregor, of the Bengal Artillery, to be Major in the army in the East Indies.

25. 10th Foot, Major C. L. Strickland to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain W. H. Goode to be Major.—45th Foot, Captain Henry Cooper to be Major.—55th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles Warren to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Major H. C. B. Daubeney to be Major.

28. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain F. H. G. Seymour to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Staff Major G. C. Mundy, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the troops serving in New South Wales, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Captain R. Younghusband, Grenadier Guards, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—C. H. M. Buckle, John Russell (b).

To be Commanders.—Langton Bowell, R. S. Hewlett, C. H. Beddoes, J. S. Ellman.

To be retired Captain (on list of 1840.)—John Banks.

To be retired Commanders (on list of 1890).—R. H. Rubidge, Richard Thorold, Whitwell Butler, Charles Tulloh, Henry Harris.

Appointments.—Commodore F. Moresby; C. B., pro tem. to command the experimental squadron of two-deckers.—Captains, S. Lushington, to the Retribution; Sir R. Grant (1828), to the St. Vincent; J. N. Not (1824), to the Trafalgar; T. Henderson (1840), to the Endymion.—Captain H. T. Austin, additional to the William and Mary yacht.

—Commander Francis W. Austen, to the Alecto steam sloop; Henry Bagot, to the Excellent, gunnery-ship at Portsmouth; George Broum, to the St. Vincent; John Fulford (1840), to the President (50) at Portsmouth, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Dacres; T. Hope (1841), to the Bittern; C. K. Wilson, to the Pilot; J. M. Mottley, to be Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Hastings.

—Flag Lieutenant Henry Gage Morris, to the St. Vincent, as Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir C. Ogle, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Warwickshire (South).—Lord Brooke. Windsor.—Geo. Alex. Reid, esq.

ECCLÉSIÁSTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Wilberforce (Dean of Westminster), to be Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. Dr. Buckland, to be Dean of Westminster.

Rev. Archdeacon Clarke, to be Canon of Christ Church.

Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine, to be an Hon. Canon of York.

Rev. R. Grant, to be an Hon. Canon of Salisbury.

Rev. the Lord Viscount Hereford, to be an Hon. Canon of Durham.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Alderman John Johnson, to be Lord Mayor of London.

William James Chaplin, esq., and John Laurie, esq., to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

T. Thornton, esq., to be Receiver-General of Excise.

Rev. Henry Phillpott, B. D., to be Master of Catherine-hall, Cambridge.

DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. John Higgins, esq., to be an Assistant Indlosure Commissioner.

8. Lord Polwarth, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Selkirk.

10. James Forbes, esq., British Pro-Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, to be Her Majesty's Consul at that port.—Sir George Jackson, K. C. H., to be Commissioner on the part of Her Majesty in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, at Loanda, in the province of Angola, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

11. Thomas Fisher, of Standfield, near Liverpool, merchant, only son of Wilson Fisher, of Keeklo, Cumberland, merchant, in compliance with a condition in the last will and testament of his maternal uncle, Thomas Brocketbank, to take
PROMOTIONS.

and use the surname of Brocklebank instead of Fisher, and to take the arms of Brocklebank.—The Earl of Liverpool to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

12. William Burge, esq., Q. C., to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, to act in the prosecution of Fias in Bankruptcy in the country.—The Earl of Dalhousie to be Clerk of Her Majesty’s Registers and Rolls in Scotland.—Alexander Pringle, esq., to be Clerk and Keeper of the General Register for Seases in Scotland, and of the particular Register of Reversions and Seases within the shires of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, and Bathgate.

18. Colonel the Hon. Sir E. Cust, K.C.H., to be Her Majesty’s Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.—Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Cornwall, to be Her Majesty’s Marshal of the Ceremonies.

20. The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

23. The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, to be one of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State.

30. Edward Granville, Earl St. Germans, to be Postmaster-General.—Martin West, esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor, Henry Cloete, esq., to be Recorder, and Donald Moodie, esq., to be Secretary to Government for the district of Natal, in South Africa.

Army Appointments.

16. 8th Foot, Major H. W. Hartley to be Lieut.-Colonel.—25th Foot, Major H. F. Strange, from the 26th Foot, to be Major, vice Major W. J. D’Urban, who exchanges.—Brevet Captain A. W. Wynne, of the 2nd Foot, to be Major in the Army.

19. Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain the Hon. P. A. E. Freke, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—48th Foot, Major R. D. Clever, of the 48th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces in New Zealand, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

22. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major W. E. Lock to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Naval Promotions.

To be Commander.—H. C. Harston.

In approbation of the gallant destruction of the Borneo pirates in Malloodoo Bay:—Acting Captain Henry Lyster, of the Agincourt, to be confirmed; Commandant E. G. Fanshawe, of the Cruiser, to be Captain; Lieutenant G. Morriss, of the Vestal, to be Commander; Acting Lieutenant M. Lowther, of the Agincourt, to be confirmed; C. Nolloth, Mate, of the Dedalus, to be Lieutenant; P. W. May, Mate of the Agincourt, to be Lieutenant.


Member returned to Parliament.

Woodstock.—Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Venble. W. R. Lyall, to be Dean of Canterbury.

Rev. John Peel, to be Dean of Worcester.

Rev. B. Harrison, to be Archdeacon of Maidstone.

Rev. A. Grant, to be an hon. Preb. of St. Paul’s.

Rev. R. B. Howe, to be an hon. Canon of Worcester.


Rev. H. Philpott, to be a Canon of Norwich.

Rev. T. Stacy, to be a Canon of Landaff.

Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Thynne, to be a Canon of Canterbury.
TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

ARCHES' COURT.

January 31.

FAULKNER v. LITCHFIELD AND STEARN. — THE STONE ALTAR CASE.

Sir H. Jenner Fust delivered his sentence in this case:—

"This is an appeal from a decree of the Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely, in the Consistorial Court of that diocese, in which Court an application was made on behalf of the churchwardens of the parish of the Holy Sepulchre, in the town of Cambridge, for a faculty to confirm certain alterations, repairs, and restorations which had been made under a former faculty granted for that purpose; and the prayer of the petition also extended to such other alterations and repairs as were not comprised in the former faculty. Now, it was on behalf of the churchwardens and minister that the faculty was prayed in the first instance, and the former faculty was granted to them: but to the second application the minister was not a party; on the contrary, it appears that, after the citation was returned, he appeared to oppose the grant of the faculty, and therefore the question before the Chancellor of the diocese of Ely was between the churchwardens, on the one hand, and Mr. Faulkner, the minister, on the other, whether vicar or perpetual curate of the parish does not appear. The churchwardens to whom the former faculty had been granted, were Mr. Benjamin Jordan and Mr. William Elkin; but when the confirmatory faculty was applied for, Mr. Lichfield and Mr. Stearn were the churchwardens. The faculty was originally granted on the 25th of February, 1842, and by that faculty the minister and churchwardens were authorized "to repair the church, and, as to such parts thereof as had been rendered unsightly by injudicious repairs, to restore the same as near as may be according to the original design, and according to a design and plan deposited in the registry of the court," stated to have been made by a skilful architect. Now, under this original faculty the works were proceeded with, and had nearly arrived at completion, and the church was nearly prepared for being reopened for the performance of divine service, when Mr. Faulkner, the minister of the parish, appears to have received for the first time (as he states) an intimation of the intention to erect in the church the articles which are now the subject of discussion, namely, a stone communion table, and also a credence table; and Mr. Faulkner states, that if he had been aware of the proceeding he would not have allowed them to be erected in the church, but would
have opposed their erection. The works were, however, proceeded with; and on the 29th of February last year a vestry meeting of the parishioners was called, and a report was made of what had been done under the faculty originally granted; and this report contained a detail of all the different items (under twenty-four heads); to which report it will be necessary for the Court more particularly to advert.

At this meeting the minister took the chair, and a resolution was proposed and seconded, which was carried with only the dissentient voice of the minister, to this effect: “That the report be adopted; that the works therein detailed, as done or intended to be done, had the full sanction and approval of the meeting, and that the churchwardens should take such measures, by obtaining a further faculty or otherwise, as might be deemed necessary for the due ratification of the said works and otherwise, in order to carry into effect the former resolutions of the vestry relative to a restoration of the church, and also for selling the three bells, now no longer necessary, and appropriating the proceeds of such sale in aid of the expenses incident to the restoration of the said church.” A further resolution was also proposed and carried, “that the thanks of the meeting and of the parish generally were due to the members of the Camden Society,”—that is, a society established at Cambridge under that title,—“for their assistance in restoring the church, and to the Rev. Archdeacon Thorp especially,” who is the president of that society, “for his courtesy in explaining the various forms necessary for ratifying the former faculty, and applying for another to confirm it.” Now this resolution having been proposed and seconded, the minister declined to put it, and resigned the chair, which was taken by Mr. Litchfield, the senior churchwarden at the time. Now, in pursuance of this resolution, an application was made for a further faculty, to the effect I have stated, on the 26th of March, last year, and a citation issued reciting the former faculty, and stating what had been done, as detailed in the report made to the vestry, and calling upon the minister and churchwardens, and all other persons having any interest, to appear and show cause why a faculty should not be granted ratifying and confirming the before-mentioned faculty, and also (so far as may not be comprised therein) “the restorations, renovations, repairs, alterations, erections, and other works in the said church or chancel, specified in the aforesaid report, and also for selling the bells, no longer necessary, heretofore belonging to the said church.” Upon the return of the citation, Mr. Faulkner, the minister of the parish, appeared to oppose the faculty. The cause came on for hearing on the 25th of July, before the Rev. the Chancellor of Ely, assisted by a learned advocate of this court, as his assessor. The cause was elaborately argued by two of the learned advocates, who have addressed this Court, and the result was that the Chancellor, with the advice of his assessor, decreed the faculty to issue. Mr. Faulkner immediately appealed from this decree, and in the course of the last term the cause was very elaborately and ably argued by all the learned counsel engaged in it; and it now remains for the
Court to pronounce its judgment upon the whole case, which being one of a somewhat novel character, and having excited considerable interest, the Court thought it right to take time to consider the arguments, and to look into the authorities cited in support of them; and many of these not being of very ready access, the Court requested it might be furnished with a list of them, which request was readily complied with by the learned counsel. This request was addressed only to the learned counsel in the cause; but it seems that this intimation was considered by some parties as a general invitation, and I have received various communications, some with signatures attached to them, and others anonymous, to many of whom I have to express my thanks for reference to authorities not mentioned in the argument, and to which I have had recourse. I have also received communications from other persons, to whom I do not think any thanks are due, as their object is to produce an impression upon the mind of the Court in respect to the judgment it has to pronounce in this case. Now, the question I have to decide is between the churchwardens and the minister of the parish. With the Camden Society I have nothing whatever to do, save that they are incidentally mentioned as the persons under whose direction the works for the restoration of the church have been carried on. I can only look at the conduct of the parties before the Court. The motives of the parties have nothing to do with the question, which is simply on the construction of the Rubrics in the Book of Common Prayer, confirmed by the Act of Uniformity, 13 and 14 Charles II., and the Canon of 1603. It is entirely a question of law, in which the motives of the parties ought to have no weight with the Court. The simple question is this:—Is this, or is it not, a communion table within the meaning of the Rubric, within the meaning of the 82nd Canon, and of the general laws, canons, and constitutions ecclesiastical of this realm? If this is a communion table within the provision and meaning of the statute, (as I call it,) the Court cannot hold that it is ‘an authorized innovation,’ and on that ground refuse to confirm the faculty; on the other hand, if it be not a communion table within the meaning of the law, to be collected from the sources to which I have alluded, then the Court would be bound to refuse the faculty prayed for. If the Rubrics have expressly decided that a communion table should be of wood, and not fixed, but moveable, the Court could not authorize the erection of a stone table fixed to the wall or floor of the church; and if, on a consideration of the authorities, it should appear that, according to the construction of the word ‘table’ in the Rubrics and Canons, it should be of wood and moveable, the Court must proceed in precisely the same manner as if it had been expressly so declared. I repeat, therefore, that the question is, whether this is a communion table or not, within the meaning of the Canon and Rubrics? I assume that neither the churchwardens nor the minister of the parish are actuated by any improper motives; that the churchwardens have no covert design of introducing Popish rites or ceremonies, as suggested; and, on the other hand, I give Mr. Faulkner
the credit of being influenced by a conscientious conviction that, in opposing this grant, he is opposing that which is repugnant to the laws and constitutions of the Reformed Church, and that he is not actuated by bigotry and prejudice. The facts of the case, as set forth in the act on petition, are these:—This ancient church, dedicated in the year 1101, having been found to be dilapidated and rendered unsightly by injudicious repairs, it was thought desirable to restore it as near as might be to its original design, and according to a plan prepared by a skilful architect, and with reference to which a faculty was granted. The works were executed under the superintendence of the Cambridge Camden Society, and a committee was formed, consisting of the minister and churchwardens, some of the parishioners, and the president and some of the members of the society. The expense was to be defrayed by voluntary contributions and the assistance of the society. In the progress of the works an individual, whose name is not mentioned, offered to make a free gift to the parish of a stone communion table, and what is called a credence table, also of stone. This offer was accepted, and that which forms the present subject of discussion was accordingly placed in the chancel, without, as is alleged, the privity and consent of the minister, he having been absent from Cambridge. It appears that this stone structure consists of a slab, supported by three upright slabs, all of stone, resting upon a lower slab, also of stone, and that the weight is about two tons; that the lower part is embedded in mortar or concrete, about an inch below the floor of the chancel, which is built up to the table and covered with encaustic tiles; and that the table was also made to adhere to the east wall of the chancel. There is some dispute as to this last act, but it is sworn on one side, and not contradicted on oath. If the fact were material in the view which the Court is disposed to take of this case, it must be taken to be as stated in the affidavit. But the Court is satisfied to give the churchwardens the benefit of any alteration which has been made since the first erection. This structure, Mr. Faulkner contends, is a stone altar, or altar table, such as is erected and used with the credence table for idolatrous and heretical purposes in Popish countries; that the Rubrics and Canons require that the communion table should be of wood and moveable. On the other hand, the churchwardens deny that it is an altar, or such as is used in Popish countries for idolatrous and heretical purposes; and assert that it is essential to the preservation of uniformity in the internal arrangements of the church. They also deny that Mr. Faulkner was ignorant of the intention to place the communion table and credence table in the chancel; or if he was ignorant, they say he was wilfully so, for that he was a member of the committee, and had due notice of its meetings. To this it is rejoined, that Mr. Faulkner had no reason to suppose that the tenour of the faculty originally granted would be departed from, and that therefore he did not think his attendance necessary; that the substitution of the stone altar for the communion table formed no part of the original plan; and, looking at the
part of the plan where the credence table stands, there appear three pencil lines, describing where it should be placed, so that in the original specification it does not appear that a credence table was originally contemplated; this, therefore, would appear to have been an after-thought, in consequence of the offer made by the liberal individual to make a free gift to the parish. The churchwardens then annex a list of churches in which communion tables of stone, fixed, are to be found. I do not find any reference to either of the other three churches in the number of those in which stone tables have been used. I do not find that when the Temple Church was repaired the old communion table was replaced by one made of stone. Now, the question is, what is the real meaning of the word 'table' in the Canons and the Rubrics of the Church? In the first place, it is contended properly and truly that the present question must be determined by the Act of Uniformity and the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, which are incorporated with and made part of it. But in order to arrive at the true meaning of the expression in the present Act of Uniformity, and in the present Rubrics, it may not be immaterial to refer to the alterations made in the Rubrics at the time of the Reformation, and from that time down to the passing of the present Act of Uniformity in 1662, when we shall find that the word 'altar' has been changed to 'table.' We all know that after the Reformation one of the doctrines of the church of Rome which was renounced by the Church of England was the doctrine of transubstantiation; and it will be found that the material and the form of the altar in the Romish church are connected with this doctrine of transubstantiation, and with the eucharist as a sacrifice. It was contended that by the Rubrics of the Roman Catholic Church altars must be built of stone, and must be immoveable, and various canons from the body of the canon law were cited to show that the altar must be of stone, and fixed; and, if not, it must be re-consecrated. The Court does not think it necessary to go through all these authorities on this part of the case, because it is not incumbent upon the Court to pronounce whether this is or is not an altar. At the same time, it may not be inexpedient to consider what was the origin of the altars as used in the Roman Catholic churches, of what material they were constructed, and of what form, in order to arrive more readily at the meaning and intention of those who directed the removal of stone altars and the substitution of tables. From the authorities cited by Cardinal Bona, in his work De Rebus Liturgicis, we learn that the altars used in the early ages of Christianity were made of wood, and in the form of a table; that about the year 509 they began to be of stone, although the wooden tables were not altogether abolished. The form altered with the material. Sometimes the altar or table was supported by one pillar, sometimes by four or two, and latterly they assumed the form of a tomb, as of the Sepulchre of the Martyrs, whence they derive their name; and there is no doubt that at the time of the Reformation the altars in the English churches were of stone, fixed and immoveable. At the
time of the separation of the Church of England from that of Rome, amongst the many points of difference between them, one of the most important was that respecting the doctrine of transubstantiation in the Supper of the Lord, which, as is declared by the twenty-eighth article of our Church, "cannot be proved by holy writ, but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture." In the reign of Henry VIII., the feeling against this doctrine was not so decided as it afterwards became; nor did any material change take place in the early part of the reign of Edward VI., for we find in his first Prayer-book, 1549, that the mass was still to be celebrated in the order for the Supper of the Lord, "commonly called the Mass;" and the word "altar" was used in different parts of the service as set forth in that book. But in his second Prayer-book, 1552, the terms "mass" and "altar" were altogether omitted. The order was for the administration of "the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion." The table was to stand in the body of the church, or in the chancel, where morning and evening service were appointed to be read; and the priest, instead of standing in the midst of the altar, was to stand at the north side of the "table," and so on through the service. But in the interval between the publication of the first Prayer-book in 1549 and the publication of the second in 1552, certain events had taken place, and certain orders and injunctions had been issued, to which it is necessary to refer. In 1547 an order had been issued to take away and destroy all tables, images, and other monuments of feigned miracles, pilgrimages, idolatries, and superstitions; and in 1550, Ridley, Bishop of London, issued an injunction to the same effect. Bishop Ridley's injunctions are to the following effect:—

"Whereas some of us use the Lord's board after the form of a table, and some as an altar, whereby dissension is perceived to arise among the unlearned, therefore, wishing a godly unity to be observed in all our dioceses, and for that the form of a table may more move and turn the simple from the old superstitious opinions of the Popish mass, and to the right use of the Lord's Supper, we exhort the curates, churchwardens, and quest men here present to erect and set up the Lord's board after the form of an honest table, decently covered, in such place of the choir or chancel as shall be thought most meet by their discretion, so that the ministers with the communicants may have their place separated from the rest of the people; and to take down and abolish all other by-altars or tables." These injunctions were of course confined in the first instance to the diocese of London and to the form of an exhortation. But there was an Order in Council issued to Bishop Ridley, strictly charging and commanding him, for avoiding strife and contention, to take down altars and place communion tables in their stead:—"We especially charge and command you, for the avoiding of all strife and contention about the standing or taking away of the said altars, to give order throughout all your diocese, that with all diligence all the altars in every church or chapel be taken down, and instead of
them a table be set up in some convenient part of the chancel, to serve for the ministration of the blessed communion;” and it appears from Burnet’s History of the Reformation, that on the 19th of November, 1550, letters were sent to every bishop throughout England to “pluck down altars.” This “plucking down and removing of altars,” and the substitution of “honest tables” in their place, was for the avowed purpose of “moving and turning the simple from the old superstitions of the Popish mass.” The change intended, therefore, must have been something more than nominal; it must have been substantial. If a change of name only had been intended, there could have been no necessity for removing the altars, since they could have served the office of tables. The alterations, therefore, in the short reign of Edward VI. are very important for the consideration of the Court. In the short reign of Mary, which followed, one of her first acts was the repeal of all the statutes passed in that of Edward VI. respecting religion, and things reverted to the same state as they were at the end of Henry VIII.’s reign; altars were to be re-erected in the churches, and penalties were imposed upon those who, of their own accord, pulled down or destroyed them, and mass was again celebrated. But in the year 1558 Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, and when she repealed the statutes of Queen Mary, the statutes of Edward VI. were revived. In 1559 orders were issued by Queen Elizabeth for substituting the communion of the sacrament for the high mass, and for placing tables in the churches to the same effect as those issued by Edward VI.:—“Whereas Her Majesty understandeth that in many and sundry parts of the realm the altars of the churches be removed, and tables placed for the administration of the holy sacrament according to the form of the law therefore provided; and in some places the altars be not yet removed, upon opinion conceived of some other order to be taken by Her Majesty’s visitors, in the order whereof, saving for uniformity, there seemeth no matter of great moment so that the sacrament be duly and reverendly administered, yet for the observation of the one uniformity through the whole realm, and for the better imitation of the law in that behalf, it is ordered that no altar be taken down but by oversight of the curate of the church and the churchwardens, or one of them at the least; and that the holy table in every church be decently made and set in the place where the altar stood, and there commonly covered, as thereto belongeth, and as shall be appointed by the visitors, and so to stand, saving when the communion of the sacrament is to be distributed, at which time the same shall be so placed in good sort within the chancel as whereby the minister may be more conveniently heard of the communicants in his prayer and ministration, and the communicants also more conveniently and in more number communicate with the minister; and after the communion done from time to time the same holy table to be placed where it stood before.” From this order it is manifest that the tables here meant were something very different from the altars, and that they were moveable; for the
direction that it was to be placed where it stood before could not apply to an immovable stone altar. In 1564, it appears that Queen Elizabeth issued advertisements, directing, amongst other things, that parishes should provide "a decent table standing on a frame" for the communion; an expression applicable rather to a wooden table than one made of stone. In 1569, Archbishop Parker's visitation inquiries go to the same fact as to the communion tables and taking down of altars. In 1571, Archbishop Grindall's injunctions are remarkable for their expressions:—"All altars to be pulled down to the ground and the altar stones defaced, and bestowed to some common use; the prayers and other service appointed for the ministration of the holy communion to be said and done at the communion table." Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the determined manner in which the measures for the utter subversion of the superstitions connected with the Popish mass were carried on than these orders and injunctions, the great object being the annihilation of the fixed, immovable stone altars, and the substitution of wood moveable tables in their place. It has been said that these injunctions, and orders, and advertisements were of no legal or binding authority, not being sanctioned by Act of Parliament. This is by no means clear; but they are referred to and relied upon without being impugned by Mr. Sherfield on his trial for breaking a painted window in a church at New Sarum, and again by Archbishop Laud on his impeachment; but, whether they were of binding authority or not, the fact is that they were acted upon, that they were carried into full execution. The altars were destroyed, and tables of wood set up in their stead; and it is this fact which is alone materially for the purpose of the present question. We now approach an important period, when this contest raged between high and low church in the reign of Charles I. Its origin may be found in Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. It has been shown that the stone altars were removed and tables of wood set up; the questions then agitated were as to the place in which the table should stand, and its position. The Puritans contended that the proper place for the table, when the communion was administered was in the body of the church before the chancel door; and afterwards in the chancel, but placed tablewise, and not altarwise; that is, that one of the ends of the table was to be placed towards the east, so that one of the larger sides might be to the north, the priest being directed to stand at the north side and not at the north end of the table. The high churchmen, on the contrary, contended that as the injunctions ordered that the tables when not in use should stand where the altar used to stand, it should consequently be placed as the altar was. These apparently unimportant matters were the source of violent contentions. Tracts were published neither remarkable for courtesy of language, nor for accurate statements of facts. (The learned Judge then referred to the following tracts:—A Coal from the Altar, 1636-7, written by Dr. Heyling; The Holy Table, Name and Thing, &c.) There is some ground for surmising that
the last-named work was written by Williams, Bishop of Lincoln. It appears that a dispute had arisen between the Vicar of Grantham and his parishioners respecting the proper place for the table. The vicar insisted that it ought to stand at the upper end of the chancel, against the east wall. The parishioners contended that it should stand in the body of the church. The vicar removed it from that situation and placed it in the chancel. The alderman of the borough replaced it in its former situation, and a formal complaint was made to the bishop, and it was stated that the vicar had threatened to "build a stone altar." The bishop delivered his opinion in writing, in the strongest and most decided terms, to the effect that such an erection would be illegal. This seems to settle the question as to stone altars at this time, and being an admonition from a bishop to one of his clergy, is entitled to considerable weight; and the grounds upon which he founds his opinion are the orders, injunctions, and canons. (The learned Judge then proceeded to consider the case of Archbishop Laud, who became involved in these unfortunate disputes, by introducing many of what were at that time called "innovations," an unfortunate term, as Lord Clarendon called it, and which formed part of the articles of impeachment against him.) We now come to the time of the Restoration, when the present Prayer-book and rubric were framed, when the term "table" was introduced, and the communion table remained in the same situation as from the time of Elizabeth; that is, that it was of wood, not stone; and moveable, not fixed. The next question is, has any alteration been since made? In the rubrics of the present Book of Common Prayer the term "table" is repeatedly introduced, and in several places consistent only with the idea of an ordinary table of wood, which is moveable. Looking to the meaning and interpretation of the word "table" itself, what would be the ordinary construction which a person would naturally put upon the word? Would he consider that it was an article similar to that represented by the model now on the table of the Court? Would that be the natural and proper sense which he would attach to the word? It might be possible by ingenuity to show that such an article is a table, as any flat surface raised from the ground, and supported by pillars, may be called a table. But that would not be the meaning which would suggest itself to the mind of any person who read the rubric in its ordinary and popular sense; no one would suppose the term "table" to mean an article formed of slabs of stone, fixed, and imbedded in mortar or concrete. My opinion therefore is, that according to the true construction of the rubric this is not a communion-table within the intent and meaning of the rubric, which meant a wooden table, capable of being removed, and not an immovable stone table. But it has been argued that as the sacraments of the Church and of the minister were to be the same as in the second year of Edward VI., and as stone altars were then in existence in the churches, they ought to remain so at this day; if
this argument were to be carried out, it would go to show that all communion tables ought to be removed and altars erected in their stead; and this would be conclusive against the grant of this faculty, which is not for a stone altar but a communion table. But, in fact, the altar was not considered as an ornament, but as a parcel of the building itself. Durandus says, "Porro ornamenata ecclesia in tribus consistunt; id est, in ornatu ecclesiae chori et altarus;" not the altar itself. I am therefore of opinion that on this part of the case I must reverse the sentence pronounced by the Chancellor of the diocese of Ely, and overrule the petition for the faculty in its present form. These observations are applicable to the stone table or altar. A few words will dispose of the other point as to the credence table. I do not find any sufficient information to enable me to judge when this article was first introduced into the Roman Church or into our English churches. It is clear that they were in use at the time of Archbishop Laud and before his time. It is admitted by the learned counsel on both sides that the term is derived from the Italian language; but in Adelung's German Dictionary we have the following definition of the word:— "Credenzen, verb reg. act., from the Italian 'credenzare,' to taste beforehand the meats and drink before they were offered to be enjoyed by another: an ancient Court practice, which was performed by the cupbearers and carvers, who for this reason were also called 'credenzer.' Hence, also, the credenz teller—credence plate—on which the cupbearers credenced the wine; and, in general, a plate on which a person offers anything to another: credenz tische, credence table, a side-board, an artificial cupboard, with a table for the purpose of arranging in order and keeping the drinking apparatus therein." In the Greek and Latin churches something of the same kind was in use under another name, as I find from two of the tracts to which I before alluded. The word used to describe it is "προθυσιας," that is, table, or preparation, or proposition, as on it were placed the elements before they were placed on the high altar for consecration. I am of opinion, therefore, that the credence table must fall under the same principle as the other, as it is immediately connected with the other structure, and does not appear to be required or sanctioned by any law, canon, or constitution. I shall, therefore, not include that in the faculty. The other items seem proper subjects, and I should not be justified in refusing to grant a faculty for them; and perhaps the Court may direct the faculty to pass, if so prayed. But I am clearly of opinion that, in its present state, I am bound to refuse the confirmation of this faculty. With respect to the question of costs, as Mr. Faulkner was obliged to come here as an appellant, and has succeeded in his appeal, I should not do full justice to him if I were not to condemn the respondents in the costs of the proceedings on the appeal.
WESTERN CIRCUIT.
July 24.
(Before Mr. Baron Platt.)

TRIAL OF THE SPANISH PIRATES.

Janus Majaval, Francisco Ferreira de Santo Serva, Manuel Jose Alves, Florenzo Ribiero, Juan Francisco, Jose Maria Martinos, Antonio Joaquim, Sebastian dos Santos, Manuel Antonio, and Jose Antonio, were indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Palmer on the high seas, on board a vessel called the Felicidade, on the 2nd of March last, by Janus Majaval striking and stabbing him with a knife, giving him a mortal wound upon the belly, of which he died, the other prisoners being present at the time of the murder, aiding him and assisting him. There was another count in the indictment, charging the prisoners with having thrown Thomas Palmer out of the vessel and drowning him. The prisoners were all dark-looking men, and appeared to be well fitted for the trade in which they were engaged.

Mr. Bellamy, of Plymouth, was sworn as interpreter. He was directed to explain to the prisoners, who were chiefly Portuguese, the different proceedings as they went on.

Mr. Godson, counsel for the Admiralty, was specially retained; and Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Haywood, and Mr. Poulden were counsel for the Crown.

Mr. Serjeant Manning appeared for Ribiero, Francisco, Martinos, Joaquim, Manuel Antonio, and Jose Antonio, and Mr. Collier appeared for Majaval, Serva, Alves, and Santos.

The prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty," and a jury de medietate (or half English, half foreigners) was sworn.

Mr. Godson addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution, noticing the importance of the case, and laying before them a narrative of the transactions it involved—the capture of the Felicidade by the Wasp, and the transfer of the crew, excepting Cerquiera and Majaval, to the latter vessel; the chase of the Echo by the Felicidade, her capture, with upwards of 400 slaves on board, the transfer of the captain and part of her crew to the Felicidade, the division of the English crew, of one part of which Lieutenant Stupart took the command in the Echo, leaving Mr. Palmer, a midshipman, in command of the other party, on board the Felicidade. The learned counsel then proceeded to narrate the horrible massacre of the latter party by Serva, (the captain of the Echo,) and his followers and Majaval, which will be found in a more striking form in the evidence given subsequently. Of the witnesses, it seemed well agreed that Cerquiera was not a consenting party to the transaction; he not only refused to accede to Serva's proposal, but threatened to reveal the design if it were persevered in; and during the acting of the tragedy he relieved the Englishman at the helm to enable him to go to the assistance of his comrades; and he moreover revealed the transaction to the commanding officer of the Star at an early opportunity. Another witness was a negro slave, who was in a boat towed at the stern of the vessel, and who therefore took no share in the transaction;
there was also another negro on board the *Felicidade*, who, although threatened, refused to go on deck, and was therefore a competent witness. The other witnesses were officers and seamen in Her Majesty's service. After the *Felicidade* had been thus taken possession of, she sailed up to and fired upon the *Echo*, which was in sight the whole time, in the hope of compelling her to surrender, or of enabling Serva's brother-in-law and his men to rise and overpower Lieutenant Stupart and party. This failing, the *Felicidade* bore away, and three days after was chased and captured by Her Majesty's ship *Star*. Numerous wounds on the persons of the Brazilian crew, which were very awkwardly accounted for; the discovery of a book, *Herschel's Astronomy*, with Lieutenant Stupart's name on the cover, some bass, serge, shirts, &c., such as are used in the navy, marks of blood upon the deck, gave rise to suspicion. At length Cerquiera and the blacks, encouraged by the kind manner of the English officers, revealed the tragedy which had occurred. The prisoners were put in irons, and sent to England for trial. The *Felicidade* after this, her second capture, was sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication, under the command of Lieutenant Wilson; on her way thither she was capsized by a sudden squall, and her commander and the survivors of her crew, after enduring the most horrible sufferings for twenty days on a raft, managed to reach land. This being the end of the *Felicidade*, no legal condemnation had taken place with respect to that vessel. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the legal points of the case. The learned counsel said—Gentlemen, these are the facts upon which the charge will be made that these men committed murder, according to the English law. You will observe, that an Englishman, Thomas Palmer, has lost his life by violence. The law of England is, that he who commits that violence is guilty of murder, unless he can show some reason why it should be reduced to some lower offence, or why the act itself should be justified. The fact of their having killed Mr. Palmer is proved by the prisoners themselves; the proof must come from them, for not one of his companions was left alive to tell the tale. Would it be sufficient for them to say that it was their vessel? I will not anticipate that defence: but they were not in the *Echo*. Would it be sufficient for them to say, that they were in custody illegally? and that being in custody illegally, they had a right to attempt their rescue, to attack and murder the captors in cold blood, when they were wholly unprepared for the assault, and had no right to anticipate it? for being subjects of a country at peace and amity with us, no war going on at the time, the prisoners had no right to take any private vengeance, if they had received a public wrong. And suppose, for a moment, that they were illegally in custody, I shall contend that they were not even in that case justified. But I will not rest my case on that. Gentlemen: between us and Brazil and Portugal there is a treaty, which was duly ratified, and afterwards embodied in an Act of Parliament; 7th and 8th of Geo. IV.
LAW CASES, &c. 357

It is intitled "An Act to carry into execution a Convention between His Majesty and the Emperor of the Brazils, for the Regulation and final Abolition of the African Slave Trade." The learned counsel read the preamble of the Act, in the convention referred to, which was signed at Rio Janeiro, November 23rd, 1836. By this convention, the Brazilian Government specially stipulated that it should not be lawful for its subjects to be engaged in or carry on the African slave trade, and that the carrying of it on should be deemed to be, and be treated as piracy. Here, then, we have an Act of Parliament, which, in a British court of jurisprudence, I hold to be the best evidence of a convention. When you have the testimony of Parliament, consisting of Her Majesty and Lords and Commons, that there is such a convention, I hold that no other evidence of the existence of the convention is required. (The learned counsel then recited the clause of the Act, which set forth the ratification of the convention; three years after that time, long since passed, it became piracy in any Brazilian subject to be engaged in or concerned in the carrying on of the African slave trade under any pretext.) However, that there may be no question about it, I have the original treaty signed by Don Pedro. I have the means of proving the seal to the treaty. Having thus fortified myself; having the proof in the Act of Parliament, but, for better caution, having the original treaty here, let us now see how these men can be excused in any manner whatever. They were committing piracy, and the man who commits piracy is, in familiar language, a robber of the sea, to be taken up as much upon the sea as any robber upon the land. Now these persons, taken from the Echo and put on board the Felicidade, having come from the Brazils, their adopted country, were therefore to be treated as its subjects; and, therefore, being engaged in the slave trade, they were committing an act of piracy. And with respect to those on board the Echo, there can be no doubt about it, for slaves were found on board the vessel; and with respect to the Felicidade, the proof is sufficiently strong, for there they had the slave deck, and all the means for carrying on the slave trade, in some way or other, or in some manner or other. Therefore, there can be no doubt that the crew of the Felicidade was just as liable to be seized as that of the Echo itself. It is due to you, that I should bring before you this treaty. The prisoners must have known that they were doing wrong, and that they were taken properly into custody. The very violence which they resorted to proves this, in attacking every Englishman on board, who were merely taking them to have their offences adjudicated. If they had not done wrong, they would have been discharged upon their arrival; but feeling that they had, they rose upon the Englishmen in the manner I have said.

Lieut. R. D. Stupart.—I am a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. I served in February last in the Wasp, under Captain Usherwood, in the Bight of Benin, near Lagos. On the 27th of February a strange sail was seen, and I was ordered in pursuit. About eight o'clock at night we came up with the vessel, which was a Brazilian
schooner fitted for the slave trade, with a slave deck over the cargo, made of loose planks. She had more water than was necessary for her crew, and farina and flour. She had twenty-eight men, and Cerquiera was captain. When the Wasp came up, the crew of this schooner, which was called the Felicidade, were sent aboard the Wasp, and the schooner was manned by fifteen English seamen. Six of the crew were sent back that night, but eventually Cerquiera, and Majaval (the latter one of the prisoners), were only left on board. Next day I went on board with sixteen men, and Mr. Palmer; we had five cutlasses and two pistols, we then parted from the Wasp. On the 1st of March I saw a brigantine to windward, which I chased, and came up with her next day. I went on board, and found her to be a Brazilian schooner, the Echo, with 430 slaves on board. All but Serva, the captain, knew me. Serva's nephew, Dos Santos, was acting as her commander when I boarded her at various previous times. She had a crew of twenty-eight men. I had sixteen men when I had the two vessels. I put Mr. Palmer on board the Felicidade, where each of his men had an iron bar, and one had a cutlass. I went on board the Echo. I left James Mullings, Edward Marshall, James Mitchell, Thomas Barfoot, James Beynon, Gould, and two Kroomen; these were afterwards joined by Golding, with Mr. Palmer. I commenced feeding the slaves in the Echo; they were very much in want, of water particularly; and while doing so, I saw the Felicidade come towards us with Brazilian colours flying. I saw Serva and Cerquiera on board. She hailed to heave to, but I did not, and she fired twice into us with grape, but no one was hurt. She then sheered off, and sailed away. I left my uniform, which was wet, my sextant, two or three books, and other things in the Felicidade, but I only saw one book afterwards, Herschel's Astronomy, which was sent to me by Commodore Jones. Four prisoners from the Echo were sent on board the Felicidade with Mr. Palmer.

Cross-examined.—If I had taken the crews to Sierra Leone, they would have been landed and examined, but they would not have been punished. The expenses even would have been paid of their living at Sierra Leone.

Joaquim Antonio Cerquiera was next called. This witness was a most forbidding-looking man; short, slight, and very dark-coloured. His evidence was taken through an interpreter. He said, I am an inhabitant of Bahia. I had the command of the Felicidade. She was fitted out for smuggling (contrabando). I had no cargo out but water and provisions, and was to bring back slaves. She was fitted out to take in slaves; and had a crew of thirty. Majaval was cook. The witness then stated, that on arriving on the African coast they perceived the Wasp, and stood off several times, until they were at length captured by the boats, and the crews transferred as stated by Lieutenant Stupart. When we parted from the Wasp, this officer in court (Lieutenant Stupart) came on board with the officer who is dead, and several Englishmen. A day or two after he saw a brigantine (the Echo), which was captured the next day by Mr. Palmer in the
boats. The young officer came back next day, and brought twelve of the crew of the brigantine with him. All the prisoners now present, except Majaval, were then brought on board the Felicidade from the Echo. They were put down into the forecastle, with a man as sentry over them, except Serva and his brother-in-law, who were allowed to remain on deck. That night I had no conversation with the prisoners. Next morning Serva and his brother-in-law bade me good morning. Serva said, "Is there any coffee on board?" I said to him, "No, but I have tea." A boy was then sent by Serva for some coffee. I, Serva, Serva’s brother-in-law, and Lieutenant Stupart sat down to coffee. When the officer went away from the after part of the deck, where coffee was served, he went below, and I, Serva, and Serva’s brother-in-law, remained. Serva said to me, "We have something here to do. I have four men I can put confidence in, to kill all the Englishmen, throw them overboard, and then to take the brigantine with the schooner." I answered to him, "Don’t you recollect, you are here among English cruisers, crossing to and fro; that a steamer is cruising, and also the Star?" Serva said, "You are a man in want, and void of sense." Serva said to me, "I have four men I can put confidence in; part of the English are drunk." I then said, "Do you know you are among the cruisers, the Star, the steamer, and others?" Serva then again said, "You are a man wanting spirit." I said to him, "If you do not give over those words I shall make it known to the officers." Serva replied, "He would not do anything of the kind, or speak of it." The lieutenant then went into the boat, and Serva’s brother-in-law went with him, and they went on board the Echo. Three Englishmen, two Kroomen, and the quartermaster were now on deck. The officer, who is now here, came back with one Englishman and seven other people in the boat. The officer who is dead is the one who came on board; I heard him called Mr. Palmer. The officer went and bathed himself, and let the boat with the seven men in her drop astern of the schooner by which she was towed. The young officer then sat down abaft, and was wiping himself. One Englishman was at the helm; I do not know his name; another was stationed forward, another was lying down forward, another was in midships, and one was sentry alongside the hatchway. Three were asleep, and one of these was very tipsy. The sentry by the hatchway was one of those asleep. The quartermaster was talking to Mr. Palmer. There were two Kroomen on deck belonging to the Wasp. At that time Serva went to the hatchway, and called the men to come up to commit murder. I caught Serva by the hand; I went from aft over to him, when I saw him at the hatchway, and said to him "Don’t you be foolish." Serva was still calling the men to come up. Serva said, "Come up here, men; come up." When I saw them coming up, I made a sign to the quartermaster and officer. The quartermaster then caught a bar of iron, struck the prisoner Alves on the head, caught him up, and threw him overboard. Alves fell on the starboard side of the deck. The quartermaster struck at him as
he was coming up the hatchway with a knife in his hand; it was a knife with a white handle and long blade. All of them had knives. They could only come up the hatchway two at a time, and Alves was first. Alves had got on deck when he was struck down. The quartermaster caught hold of a handspike after this, and began to defend himself from the prisoners, who came on deck, except two or three who said they were poorly. Antonio Joaquim, Sebastian de Santos, and Jose Antonio were on deck when Alves was struck. De Santos and Jose Antonio had no knives in their hands when the prisoner Alves was struck, but they had knives in their belts. These two did not come up from the hatchway, they were lying on the deck. Antonio Joaquim was also on deck. The other two complained of being poorly, but he did not. The other men then came up with their knives, and set upon the quartermaster. Four or five came up, but Majaval was not one of them. Majaval ran up when called by Serva. The men who came from the hatchway were Alves, Florenzo Ribiero, Juan Francisco, and Jose Maria Martinos. All these three had knives. As soon as they came up they fell aboard of the quartermaster. He defended himself with a handspike. He struck Ribiero, Francisco, and Martinos with the handspike while they were sticking and stabbing him with their knives. The boatswain wounded Alves with a bar of iron, but he threw that away, and wounded the other three with a handspike. All the while they were sticking and cutting them with their knives. At this time Serva called the people out of the boat astern. Majaval now came out of the cabin, where he had been making bread, with a long cooking knife in his hand, and went and run the young officer through the side. He then caught hold of his feet and threw him overboard. After that Majaval went to assist the others who were forward. One of the sailors who was asleep was killed by one of the crew, who stabbed him in the breast. This man killed himself after he was captured by the Star. Majaval then went forward, and all were cutting and slaying together. One of the Englishmen was thrown partly overboard, and hung by the side of the vessel — this was the sentry; he had caught hold of the fore-sheet and held to it. Antonio Joaquim then went to him and cut his fingers off, and he sank into the water and disappeared. Others of the crew had beaten him over the head. The quartermaster was killed and thrown overboard. The two Kroo-men jumped overboard, and I cannot tell what became of them. Serva was standing on deck, saying "Kill 'em, kill 'em, throw 'em overboard!" After all were killed and thrown overboard, Serva gave orders to lower the peak of the mainsail, as a signal to his brother-in-law to rise and kill all the English on board the brigantine. Serva took command of the Felicidade, and gave orders to hoist the Brazilian flag, which was done, and to chase the brigantine. We came up with the brigantine, the guns having been shifted ready to fire, and all hands stood behind me, and Serva ordered me to fire. I elevated the gun, but another fired it. Serva ordered me to elevate the gun. Serva then ordered me to hail the brigantine
to heave to, and he called to his brother-in-law, that all the English were dead. I hailed by his order in Portuguese, and told them all the English were dead. I saw Lieutenant Stupart and Serva's brother-in-law on board the Echo. The schooner then sailed on, and fired another gun into the bows of the brigantine. Serva gave the order. When Serva found the brigantine did not heave to, he ordered the schooner to be put about, and sailed away. Serva said, that as he had taken the Felicidade from the Englishmen she was his. The witness then proceeded to narrate their capture by the Star, and the information he gave to her commander.

Emanuel Francois Rosaigre, a black, servant to Serva, corroborated the evidence of Cerquiera in most particulars. He said that the noise of the scuffle on deck lasted half an hour good, or three quarters of an hour. He testified to the presence of all the prisoners, except Dos Santos and the two Antonios.

The examination of the witness Cerquiera lasted five hours and a half.

The trial was resumed on Friday; the first witness examined was Sobrino da Costa, a black slave; he said—I was born in the interior of Africa, and was free there, but I was taken and sold as a slave when a little lad, and sent to Bahia, where I was a slave to Juan da Costa. In the beginning of this year I went in a ship to the African coast, in a French bark, with a French captain. In Africa I went on board the vessel that was taken. I was in a brigantine where the prisoners were; I was a barber on board. When the vessel was taken I was in the forecastle, and as there were slaves on board, I got in among them when the boats boarded us. I myself afterwards came on deck from among the slaves. I was taken in the night to the Felicidade. In the morning all the prisoners, except Majaval and Serva, were in the forecastle with me in the Felicidade. They were Jose Alves, Ribiero, Francisco, Martinos, Joaquim, dos Santos, and the two Antonios. I did not see Cerquiera till all the noise was over. While we were in the forecastle, Majaval came three times to the hatchway. He called down, "Get ready to kill the English sailors," each time that he came. I heard Alves and Francisco speak to each other in the forecastle. They said, "Let us rise." They were getting ready their knives. They said to me, "Get ready, or we will kill you as well." Ribiero said "No." I said, "Leave those things alone, for we shall be taken by the English cruisers." Ribiero said, "Listen to the black man, hear what he says, it is a sad case." The others said, "You are a fearful person and a coward," to Ribiero. They kept talking to Ribiero; at last he said, "When you are ready, I will go." Francisco spoke, and said to me, "If you don't go, I will kill you with a knife." He then gave me a knife. I said then, "If this is the case, when you go I will go too." All the sailors had knives. They put their knives in their belts, and then took their shirts out and dropped them over their knives, to hide them away. Serva came to the hatchway, and said, "Get ready." He came a second time, and said, "Come up." They went up, all of them, the instant Serva called to them. I remained below while they went up, because
I was afraid of being killed. After they had gone up I heard their feet, a sound of feet on deck. I saw Ribiero come down with his head broken. He gave me a bag to take a shirt from to tie round his head. I went on deck a while, and I saw blood there. All the prisoners were on deck except Ribiero. There was not one Englishman on deck. There were Englishmen on board when I was brought on board the night before. Englishmen put us below, and put a sentry over the main hatchway. I saw the sentry at the hatchway in the morning, and the prisoners were asking him to let them come up one by one to smoke; and he allowed them to come one by one and light their cigars. There was blood on the deck when I came up. The crew were heaving—the Englishmen's clothes overboard. Alves, Martinos, and Francisco were wounded in the head. Serva was walking the deck, and I heard him say, "Fire upon the brigantine." He said, also, "Heave all the clothes overboard." Clothes, hats, buttons, and thread were thrown overboard. After firing, we sailed away, I heard them say, "to Rio Janeiro." A flag was hoisted; it appeared like a Brazilian flag. When we were sailing, Captain Serva gave orders. He had a book, and said, "I do not understand how to steer by this book." The vessel was taken by the Star on the first day after the murder.

Thomas Lethbridge.—I am corporal of the marines, and in March was aboard the Star. On the 6th, we were returning from Prince's Island to Lagos, and fell in with a vessel, which we chased. We came up at four o'clock in the morning, and I went aboard with Lieutenant Etheridge and some men; she was the Felicidade. When we went on board there was no one on deck; the crew were concealed below. All the prisoners were on board, and Cerquiera, Rosaigre, and Sobrino. There were others on board. The crew called the vessel the Virginia. I searched for papers, and found in the after-cabin a volume of the Cabinet Cyclopædia on astronomy, with the name "R. D. Stupart." The book produced is the same. I found some duck bags, such as are used in Her Majesty's service, containing flannel, duck, and serge, such as are used in the service. I found also a pair of hammock clews, and a fishing line with the Government mark on it, a blue serge shirt marked 40, a ship's number. On going below, I found several stains of blood on the slave deck. There was a boat's anchor there marked with the broad arrow, and also a boat's awning stanchion, and a hand-lead and line (he produced the clews, fishing line, one of the bags, and the shirt). I showed the anchor to Thomas Wood. Prisoners were removed on board the Star. Ribiero, Francisco, Alves, and Martinos were wounded on the forehead; their heads were tied up. They said a spar had fallen, and wounded them.

Cross-examined.—The wounds appeared to have been the "seventh cut" of a sabre. The wounds were nearly all alike. They all seemed to have been made by a sharp cutting instrument.

By Mr. Collier.—There were eight other men; six were discharged by the Commander, after evidence.

By the Judge.—I saw no bruise on their heads. The hair was not cut off, and there did not seem to
be any swelling. They appeared to be clean cut by some sharp instrument.

Lieutenant John Wilson, R.N.
—in the month of March I belonged to the *Star*, Commander Dunlop, which was employed in the suppression of the slave trade. We were cruising on the African coast. On the 6th, we chased a vessel, which proved to be the *Felicidade*. I boarded her to take her to Sierra Leone. She was fitted for the slave trade. The crew gave the name *Virginia*. I went towards Sierra Leone. On the 16th, we encountered a squall, and the vessel was capsized. We made a raft, and remained on it twenty days, during which five died. The *Cygnet* picked us up, and took us to the *Wasp*, from which we were brought home by the *Rapid*. There were doubloons and other foreign money on board, in belts, one of which was saturated with blood. There was some English money loose.

Cross-examined. — The belts were in my possession till the vessel went down.

The convention between this country and the Emperor of the Brazils was put in, whereby it was declared, that any subject of that country carrying on the slave trade should be considered a pirate.

Mr. Manning then submitted there was no case to go to the jury. In the first place this Court had no jurisdiction, as the transaction took place in a foreign ship, and the parties were not within the peace of our Lady the Queen. An offence of this kind committed by a foreigner in a foreign ship on the high seas was not cognizable in our courts. The *Felicidade* was not legally taken, and the men were not in legal custody, as they were not carrying on the slave trade, the *Felicidade* having no slaves on board, and therefore the prisoners had a right to endeavour to escape, and were justified in any act they might have committed. These men were not bound by the laws of any country of which laws they were not cognizant.

Mr. Collier followed in the same line of argument.

Mr. Godson, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Hayward, and Mr. Poulden, were heard against the objection.

Mr. Sergeant Manning and Mr. Collier having replied,

Mr. Baron Platt said that he laid under very great obligation to the learned counsel who had brought so much learning to bear upon the two points which had been raised, and which had been greater than he had ever before known. It had enlightened his mind, and had given him great satisfaction in being able to come to a conclusion. He had no doubt at all as to the jurisdiction of the Court. It was said that the *Felicidade* was not legally taken. The sea was the highway of nations, and all rovers, and thieves, and pirates who infested that highway were liable to punishment, as much as highway robbers were on land. They were the enemies of all nations; they might be hunted down by any nation whose flag might have power to overcome and take them, for the highway of the sea received a concurrent dominion from every country on the earth. Every country's ship might seize an enemy of this character. Who had taken this vessel? Her Majesty the Queen of England, through the instrumentality of her officers:—if those officers had done wrong, the Government was responsible. It
appeared to him that the objections taken by his learned brother could not prevail. He had no doubt with regard to the jurisdiction, nor of the legality of the taking and detention; and if it had been illegal, it would not reduce the offence below the crime of murder.

Mr. Serjeant Manning trusted his lordship would think the objection of sufficient moment to obtain for the prisoners the united opinion of the Judges of the land.

Mr. Baron Platt did not think it right to allow the public to suppose there was any doubt upon the subject.

Mr. Serjeant Manning and Mr. Collier then addressed the jury at considerable length on behalf of the prisoners.

Mr. Godson having replied on the part of the Crown,

Mr. Baron Platt summed up, stating it to be his opinion that the Felicidade was in the legal custody of the Queen's officers, and that the prisoners were also in legal custody; and any persons killing the officer or his men were guilty of murder. If they were satisfied that these prisoners conspired together to slay the Englishmen on board, they being then beyond all question in the peace of the Queen,—if they conspired together to carry out that wicked design, and any one of them gave a mortal wound, all those who conspired together and joined in assisting him, every one of those were undoubtedly guilty, although his hand might not have inflicted the blow. The scales of justice were placed in their hands. their duty would be to balance them, to look at the evidence dispassionately, without favour or fear, and if they found that the scale in which the measure of guilt was placed was so heavy as to make the beam preponderate, it would be their duty to return a verdict of guilty against those who had been proved to have been engaged in the affray; if the scales were even, they would give the prisoners the benefit of it; if the balance were the other way, of course the prisoners would be entitled to an acquittal. It was said that the lives of the prisoners depended on their breath; let them not forget those who had been sacrificed. They would weigh the evidence as it regarded each individual prisoner, and pronounce that verdict which their consciences dictated.

The Jury retired for an hour, and then re-entered the Court amidst the most profound silence, and returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Majaval, Serva, Alves, Biberio, Francisco, Martinos, and Joaquim; and "Not Guilty" as regarded Dos Santos, Manuel and Jose Antonio.

His Lordship then, in the most impressive manner, passed sentence of death upon the seven prisoners who had been convicted.

Mr. Serjeant Manning again pressed that his objections might be reserved for the opinion of the Judges.

Mr. Baron Platt said, he would consult his brother Erie, but he would not pledge himself further, as his opinion was very strong upon the point.

Upon consultation with Mr. Justice Erie, Mr. Baron Platt reserved the points urged by Mr Serjeant Manning for the prisoners for consideration by the Judges.

The case was argued with great solemnity before the Judges, thirteen of whom were present, in the
LAW CASES, &c. 365

Court of Exchequer, on the 15th of November. For the prisoners, Mr. Serjeant Manning protested, that Mr. Baron Platt, the judge who presided at the trial, had excluded important evidence from his notes; but the Judges declined to entertain that question. Mr. Manning and Mr. Collier then proceeded to argue, that the Felicidade was wrongfully taken, as she had no slaves on board; that the treaty with Brazil, declaring slave trading to be piracy, (under which the prisoners were tried,) had no power to alter the laws of Brazil, to which the prisoners were amenable, and which did not make slave trading a crime; that the Echo was wrongfully taken, because she was boarded by Mr. Palmer, who had not the rank of Lieutenant, required by the treaty for the capturing officer; and that, having been wrongfully taken, the crews of the foreign vessels had a right to resort to violence in order to recapture them. For the Crown, Mr. Godson in effect contended, that the treaty constituting the crime piracy exonerated this country from responsibility as to the internal laws of Brazil; and that where persons accused of a crime were captured by the proper authorities, they were not justified in committing murder to escape, even if there were irregularities; but he insisted that the two schooners were rightly captured, since the evidence of the Felicidade's traffic was sufficient, and Lieutenant Stupart actually commanded the party that captured the Echo, though Mr. Palmer boarded it.

The learned Judges having thus heard the case argued by the Common Law Bar, desired to hear a further argument by learned Civilians, and met on the 3rd of December in Serjeant's Inn Hall for that purpose; when Dr. Adams and Dr. Harding appeared for the prisoners, and Sir John Dodson for the Crown. The drift of the argument varied but little from the points urged by the members of the Common Law Bar.

Finally, the Judges declared the conviction invalid on two grounds —first, that it is not piracy for the Brazilians to carry on the slave trade until they have made it to be so by Brazilian municipal law; and, secondly, that the Felicidade was wrongfully taken, not having any slaves on board, and, therefore, that she did not become a British ship, and was not accordingly justified in capturing the Echo. The prisoners were therefore liberated, and sent to Brazil at the expense of the British Government.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

AYLESBURY, March, 1846.
(Before Mr. Barou Parke.)

THE SALT HILL MURDER.

John Tawell was indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Hart, at Salt Hill, on the 1st of January last. The prisoner, who was dressed in the garb of a Quaker, pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Court House was crowded to excess, and the greatest interest was taken in the proceedings, not only in the neighbourhood, but in the metropolis.

Mr. Serjeant Byles stated the case for the prosecution. He began by making the jury aware that in a case of this kind they were not to expect direct evidence. No man (he said) who meditates
the crime of assassination by poison fails to take some precaution, so that, at all events, demonstrative evidence shall be inaccessible. No eye sees death poured into the cup, save that which is All-seeing and in every place. All that a human tribunal can do is to gather the circumstances of the case, and from them to form as conscientious a judgment as fallible mortals can do. The learned counsel proceeded to state, that the prisoner was formerly a chemist and druggist. Soon after the death of his first wife, Sarah Hart, then a young woman of about thirty, entered into his service, and when she left it she was in the family way. After quitting his service she lived in Crawford Street, London, where he was in the habit of visiting her. She afterwards lived successively at Paddington Green, and Bath Place, Slough, on the Great Western Road, a quarter of a mile beyond the Windmill public-house. She had two children with her, and depended for support on the prisoner, who was in the habit of supplying her with money. He himself had married a second wife, and lived at Berkhamstead in apparent affluence. But this was not his real situation, as would appear from the evidence of his banker’s clerk, who would show that he had overdrawn his account. On the 1st of January last, the prisoner was at the Jerusalem Coffee House, in Cornhill, and told the waiter he was going to dine at the west end of the town, desiring that his great coat should be left for him till his return. He did not go there, but to the station of the Great Western Railway, and proceeded by the four o’clock train to Slough. He went to Sarah Hart’s house, and it would appear by the evidence, that in a short time afterwards she went by his direction to the Windmill public-house for a bottle of porter. She was then well and in good spirits. She borrowed a corkscrew, and returned with it and the porter to Bath Place. Very shortly after her return, Mrs. Ashley, who resided in the next house, heard a noise in Sarah Hart’s room; these cottages consisting of two very small rooms on the ground floor. Mrs. Ashley hearing a moan, or stifled screams, became alarmed, and, taking up her candle, went down the path leading from the cottage to the road; but before she reached the gate she saw the prisoner approaching the gate which terminated a similar path from Sarah Hart’s cottage. Mrs. Ashley would state that at this time the moans of the deceased were distinctly audible. The prisoner went to the gate; he trembled, appeared greatly agitated, and had much difficulty in opening the gate. Mrs. Ashley said, “What is the matter with my neighbour? I am afraid she is ill.” The prisoner made no answer, but passed out of the gate and went towards Slough. Mrs. Ashley then went into the house, and observed in Sarah Hart’s room, just before the fire-place, a small table, and on it a bottle of porter open and partly drunk, also two tumblers, in one of which was some froth, and in the other porter or porter and water, it was not certain which. Sarah Hart was lying on the floor; her cap was off, and her hair hanging down; her clothes were up to her knees; one stocking down and one shoe off. She was still continuing the sound of moaning.
Mrs. Ashley raised her, and asked what ailed her, but she could not speak. Mrs. Ashley called in two neighbours, and a Mr. Champneys, surgeon, who felt her pulse, and said he could discover one or two beats. He put his hand under her clothes to feel her heart, but could discover no pulsation; she was dead. In the mean time, it would be shown that the prisoner was going on quickly to the railway station. He had come that day from London, and was about to return; but instead of going to the station, he got into an omnibus to go to Eton, and desired to be set down at Herschel House, which is in Slough, a few hundred yards from the station. He was set down at Herschel House, where it appeared he had no business, for, on getting up to the door, he walked on towards Eton. What became of him in the interim did not appear; but he certainly went back to the station, and took a place in a first-class carriage for London. At that time suspicion became attached to the prisoner. Another gentleman of the name of Champneys, the Rev. Mr. Champneys, was there, and suffered him to depart. But as soon as he was gone, Mr. Champneys communicated his suspicions to the person who conducts the electric telegraph. A signal was made to the station in London, that a person who ought to be watched. Long before the arrival of the train at the London terminus, a policeman was on the platform, and as soon as the prisoner got out of the carriage, the policeman saw him get into an omnibus, and putting on a plain coat over his police dress, he stepped up behind the omnibus with the conductor. The omnibus proceeded to the Bank, where the prisoner got out, the policeman taking sixpence from him. He went forward to the Wellington statue, turned round, looked back, and then went to the Jerusalem Coffee House, in Cornhill, and inquired for the great coat already mentioned. The waiter gave him the coat, and he then went from Cornhill down Gracechurch Street to London Bridge, and over that to another coffee house in the Borough, the policeman still watching him, and taking care, of course, that he should not be observed. The prisoner stayed there about half an hour. He then came out, and retraced his steps over London Bridge, and went down Cannon Street, to a lodging house in Scott's Yard, kept by a person of the name of Hughes, a member of the Society of Friends. The policeman having waited half an hour, and finding the prisoner did not come out of the lodging house, went away. The next morning further intelligence was received from Slough, and the policeman, taking another officer with him, proceeded to the house in Scott's Yard. He found that the prisoner had left the house; and he then went to the Jerusalem Coffee House, in Cornhill, where he found the prisoner; and said to him, “I believe you were down at Slough yesterday?” He denied it. He said he knew nobody at Slough, and had not been there. “You must be mistaken,” said he, “in the identity; my station in life places me above suspicion.” The officer, however, took the prisoner into custody, and took him down to Salt Hill, where he was handed over to the custody of Perkins, the superintendent of the Eton police. He slept that night
in Perkins's house. On the next day, at dinner, some conversation took place about Sarah Hart. The prisoner said, "That wretched and unfortunate woman once lived in my service for nearly two years and a half. I suppose you did not know that, Perkins?" Mr. Perkins said he had heard so, but was not certain about it. The prisoner added, "She left me about five years ago. She was a good servant when she lived with me. She has often sent to me for money." The prisoner was cautioned to mind what he said, as it would be taken down and used against him as evidence. He replied, that he had no objection to that. He was asked if he had the deceased's letters. He said he did not keep letters of that sort. "I was pestered," he said, "with letters from her when I was in London, and I determined to give her no more money. She was a bad woman, a very bad woman. She sent me a letter threatening to do something. She said she would make away with herself if I did not give her any money. I went down to her house and told her I would not give her any more money. She then asked me to give her a drop of porter. She had a glass, and I had a glass. She held in her hand over the glass of stout a very small phial, not bigger than her finger, and said 'I will, I will!' She poured something out of the phial into the stout, and drank part of it, and did so"—and then the prisoner described her manner by signs. He continued, "She then lay down on the rug, and I walked out. I should not have gone out, if I thought she had been in earnest; I certainly should not have left her." Now, gentle-

men, (said the learned counsel,) you will observe, that in this conversation the prisoner expressly states, that she took something out of a small phial at that time in his presence. The learned Serjeant then reverted to the scene at Salt Hill. By direction of the Coroner a post mortem examination took place the day after the woman's death. The surgeons could discover no external injury to account for death. They found no such appearance in the brain, lungs, heart or intestines. In opening the body one of the surgeons thought he smelt prussic acid; the other did not. The contents of the stomach were taken to Mr. Cooper, a scientific chemist in London, and chemically examined. Tests were applied for oxalic acid, for sulphuric acid, for opium, for various mineral poisons, and for prussic acid. Prussic acid was found in the stomach, and it produced what was an infallible test of its presence—"Prussian blue." At this time it was not known that the prisoner had had any prussic acid at all, and there was no reason at that time to attribute death to prussic acid, except from what had been found in the stomach. Subsequently the remainder of the stomach was taken to Mr. Cooper, and it was tried by sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, and cyanide of silver, and prussic acid was clearly proved to exist. Mr. Cooper was now able to say, observing the contents of the two portions of the stomach, that in the stomach there were not fewer than fifty grains of prussic acid, according to the strength of the prussic acid of the London Pharmacopeia. Owing to the publicity which things of this kind naturally obtain, it was discovered that, on
the Wednesday when the alleged murder was committed, the prisoner had been to the shop of a chemist in Bishopsgate Street, and asked for two drachms of Scheele's prussic acid. He said he wanted it for an external injury. He brought a bottle with him with a glass stopper, but the shopman gave him another bottle, which was labelled for him, and he took it away with him on the day he left London. It would be shown that he was again at the chemist's shop on the Thursday, the day after he slept at the lodging house; and that he then said he had lost the bottle he had before, and obtained the bottle which he had originally brought and left there. These, the learned counsel said, were the material circumstances of this attempt on the life of the deceased. But there was other evidence which would lead to the belief that this was not the first attempt which had been made by the prisoner upon her life.

The learned counsel then detailed a supposed attempt to destroy the deceased woman by poison in September last; and then proceeded to comment upon the inconsistencies of the prisoner's statements, and upon the improbability of the deceased having destroyed herself, there being no trace of the purchase of the poison or of the vessel which contained it; while, on the other hand, the prisoner would be proved to have been in possession of the very poison detected, and well acquainted with its properties. The prisoner had a right to have the benefit of any well-founded doubt, and the public had a right to expect, if the jury had no reasonable doubt, that they would protect them from crimes of this nature, so that they might sit down to their daily meals in peace and safety.

Mary Ann Ashley detailed the circumstances above stated as to the death of Sarah Hart, and the behaviour of the prisoner. On her cross-examination by Mr. Kelly, she said that she had never seen the prisoner before the day in question. Before she heard the stifled scream, she had heard the deceased's voice in rather a loud tone, but did not hear enough to make her think they were quarrelling. Sarah Hart was not hysterical or violent. Witness believed the deceased was dead before she was bled by the surgeon. She was aware that the deceased had received a present of a box of apples some time before her death. Her two children were in bed at the time of her death. The eldest, a boy, is nearly five years old.

Mrs. Barret, a neighbour, who had been called in by Mrs. Ashley, corroborated her account of the state in which the deceased was found.

A number of witnesses deposed to the prisoner's leaving and returning to the Jerusalem Coffee House; his railway journey to Slough and back to London; his being set down at Herschel House; and the other circumstances above stated, down to his being placed in the custody of Perkins, the Eton police officer; and Perkins gave an account of the statement which had been made to him by the prisoner.

Henry William Champneys, surgeon, deposed to his being called in to see the deceased; the examination of the body, the analysis of the contents of the stomach, and the discovery of the prussic acid. He described the effects of prussic acid on the animal system in the same manner as stated by the counsel for the prosecution.
In his cross-examination, Mr. Champneys said that he had never examined the body of a person killed by prussic acid. He had tried its effect on the inferior animals, but only in four cases. He had no experience in detecting the odour of prussic acid in the human subject; he should expect something in the mouth or breath to indicate the presence of prussic acid, if enough is taken to cause death, but there might be exceptions. He did not smell prussic acid after opening the stomach, though it is the property of that acid, as it volatilizes, to emit a very peculiar odour. Prussic acid is found in apples, and in a great number of other substances. He had read a case in one of the hospitals, where a dose of 7-10ths of a grain was given to each of seven patients, and they all died in from thirty minutes to three quarters of an hour. The deceased's lungs were slightly congested, which was not a perfectly healthy state.

William Hill, constable at Slough, deposed to his going to Mrs. Hart's house on the evening of her death, when he found a little phial in the cupboard, which he gave to Mr. Champneys. He saw Superintendent Larkins find two bottles in a jug in the cupboard next day; they appeared to have been there for some time, and one appeared to have contained hartshorn.

John Larkins deposed to finding these two phials, and produced them, but did not think there was hartshorn in either.

William Hill said further, that on a subsequent day he removed the cinders from beneath the grate, when he found a piece of paper which had covered a bottle.

The Rev. Mr. Champneys said he remembered the last witness giving him the piece of paper, which was very dirty. It was handed in.

Mr. John Thomas Cooper, chemist, examined. He detailed the examination of the contents of the deceased's stomach along with Messrs. Champneys, Pickering, and Norblad, and also of the porter, and the application of the tests to discover different poisons, as stated by the counsel for the prosecution. He stated that he observed in the stomach pieces of undigested apple. Prussic acid might be obtained from apple-pips. He took the pips of fifteen apples to obtain prussic acid from; the result was the production of Prussian blue, (showing an ounce bottle with a pale blue fluid,) but the quantity of prussic acid contained in it was inappreciable. From his experiment, she was satisfied there must have been a grain of prussic acid in the stomach.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Kelly, Mr. Cooper said, that, until this case, he had never examined the contents of a human stomach when a person had been killed, or of a human stomach containing prussic acid. His knowledge on the subject was theoretical. Prussic acid had a peculiar smell, and affected persons differently. When he smelt it, it affected spasmodically the back of his throat. But it lost its smell in combinations. He did not know what quantity destroyed life, having no practical knowledge on the subject. He recognised the odour of beer more strongly in the contents of the stomach than anything else. He did not trace the smell of prussic acid in them, nor feel any spasmodic affection in his throat. He found in the stomach,
besides porter, undigested flesh meat, some portions of apple, and a pulpy mass, of which he could make nothing. He did not observe with the apple any pips. In his opinion many substances contain the elements of prussic acid; but he did not think, strictly speaking, that prussic acid existed in any substance, not even in bitter almonds. It is a “product,” not an “educt,” that is, in consequence of its great volatility, it cannot exist by itself. It is liberated by combination or change. Its elements, on taking new arrangements, may produce prussic acid, but it could not exist in any substance in a free state, because, if it did, it must constantly evaporate. In answer to questions by the judge, he said that he had no doubt as to the existence of prussic acid in the contents of the stomach; that he had no doubt that prussic acid might exist without being smelt; that the absence of smell might arise from dilution, or from being covered by the smell of other substances; and that he did not think that prussic acid would be formed by the putrefaction of the contents of the stomach.

Charlotte Howard deposed to the circumstances stated by the counsel for the prosecution respecting the alleged attempts by the prisoner on Sarah Hart’s life in September last. She added, that after Sarah Hart drank the porter, she (the witness) drank some of the remaining porter, and gave some of it to the children, (Mrs. Hart’s two children and one of witness’s,) and it did not sicken either herself or them in the least.

Mr. Norblad and Mr. Pickering, the surgeons who assisted in the examination of the body, and the subsequent examination of the contents of the stomach, were examined touching their knowledge of the nature and effects of prussic acid.

Mr. Norblad described some experiments he had made upon dogs. To one dog he gave twelve grains of the concentrated essence; to another three grains. The one was dead in five minutes, the other in ten. He found no smell of prussic acid in their stomachs, nor when he smelt their mouths before they died. On his cross-examination he said that prussic acid was sometimes a useful remedy in small doses. Death from prussic acid was often denoted by an involuntary scream; he could not say that he had heard of a succession of screams in any case of this kind. He had read most of the authorities, Christison, Taylor, Thompson, and others. There was nothing in the stifled screams described by the witness Ashley at all inconsistent with poisoning by prussic acid, on the contrary, the catching breathing is the last symptom. Less than one grain of prussic acid would kill a healthy person.

Henry Thomas deposed, that he was shopman to Mr. Hughes, chemist, in Bishopsgate Street, since dead. On the 1st of January the prisoner asked for two drachms of Scheele’s prussic acid, and brought a half-ounce phial to put it in, labelled “Scheele’s prussic acid.” It had a glass stopper, which witness could not get out; so he gave the prisoner another bottle. He came again next day, between ten and twelve in the morning, and asked for two drachms more, saying he had had the misfortune to break the other bottle; and he took the prussic acid in the bottle he had originally
brought. On being cross-examined, the witness said, that, if he covered the bottle at all, it would be with leather, and not with paper. The prisoner told witness he was suffering from varicose veins; and witness judged that he was, from the medicines he sold him. The witness added, that apple-pips contain prussic acid, and that from fifteen apple-pips he had extracted half-a-grain of pure hydrocyanic acid. On the piece of paper, or leather, supposed to be the covering of a small phial, found in the deceased's house, being shown to the witness, he declared it to be paper, and said it was altogether too small, had it been leather, to use as described.

Henry Smyth, clerk to Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., bankers, deposed to the prisoner having drawn a cheque when his account was overdrawn. When cross-examined by Mr. Kelly, he said the house had discounted a bill on the Australian bank for the prisoner on the 10th of January; the amount was 682/., which was placed to his credit. The account was overdrawn on the 13th of December, when he drew a cheque of 100/. He said he had permission from one of the partners to overdraw; there was no objection, or witness would not have paid his cheques.

Mary Ann Moss and Sarah Bateman, acquaintances of the deceased in former days, deposed to the intimate connexion subsisting between her and the prisoner at that time; and that she had been removed by the prisoner from the knowledge even of her own mother.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. F. Kelly then commenced his defence of the prisoner. He expressed with deep feeling his sense of the responsibility under which he laboured; and urged upon the jury the solemnity and importance of the duty they had to perform. He would not vindicate the faults of the unfortunate man at the bar, but he implored the jury not to confound former facts, however blameable, with an charge far exceeding them in horror and guilt, and from which he trusted they would acquit him. The jury must have learned from the public newspapers that he had committed in early life an offence against the laws; but since that he had atoned for his offence by a life of industry, kindness, and bounty. That fact was the key to many of the subterfuges and evasions which had marked his conduct in connexion with this charge. Having been banished from his country for his early offence, he had recovered his standing in society, and down to the present moment enjoyed the respect and esteem of many friends, while he had acquired some amount of worldly wealth. He would show that the alleged motive for committing the crime of murder, that of embarrassed circumstances and inability to continue a pecuniary payment, did not exist. He would show, also, that witnesses for the prosecution came prepared to support mere matters of theory, speculation, and opinion, and that their evidence, although given under the sanction of an oath, was not of any weight. He quite agreed with his learned friend that direct evidence could not always be expected to prove a charge of murder; but, upon the question
that the woman died of poison, the jury were bound to demand positive and direct evidence. In the case of murder by strangling or wounding, circumstantial evidence might suffice; but not in a case of poison. It was the duty of the prosecution not only to prove the death, but the cause of the death, in a case of this kind; and upon that principle he called upon the jury to have, before they sent the prisoner to a horrid and ignominious death, evidence that the woman died of taking prussic acid. The learned counsel proceeded to comment on the evidence of Mr. Champneys, Mr. Norblad, and Mr. Pickering, three young men of little practice, whose opinions did not agree with each other, and who never saw man, woman, or child, who had been poisoned by prussic acid. It appeared from their evidence that there were doubts, only doubts, as to the quantity of prussic acid necessary to cause death, and as to all the effects and operation of the poison; the opinions of the witnesses not being derived from experience, but being founded on books, containing conflicting opinions and partially reported experiments. There was no positive evidence of the quantity of poison in the stomach of the deceased, nor of the source whence it was derived. What was the quantity sufficient to cause death? That was a question upon which the jury had to make up their minds at the very outset. According to the published statistics, the number of sudden deaths was one in ninety-nine; so that there were about 3000 sudden deaths in the course of a year. Here was a woman died suddenly, and it was said of prussic acid. How much was there in the stomach? Witnesses could prove the quantity of arsenic or opium sufficient to cause death; but science was in the dark with regard to prussic acid. Would that jury be the first to decide such a question in the absence of positive evidence, and resting only upon the opinions of persons who had formed them from reading books, and knew no more than the jury might learn in half an hour by reading? Those books were written by persons now living; why were they, or some of them not called to give positive evidence? The witnesses had said at least a grain of prussic acid existed in the woman’s stomach; but they had not proved upon their own knowledge and experience that a grain was sufficient to cause death. After commenting on the opinions given by authors whose authority had been quoted by the witnesses, the learned counsel said that the jury had no sworn evidence whatever to clear up the doubts which existed upon the question of what quantity of prussic acid would cause death; they had nothing but a reference to these books, which contained nothing but speculative opinions. If he had the authors of them on the table to examine, he might, perhaps, be able to arrive at some more definite conclusion; but without that, he maintained that the whole bias of the medical evidence fell to the ground. Having remarked upon the discrepancies in the evidence of the above witnesses on the point of smell, the learned counsel adverted to the evidence of Mr. Cooper, particularly respecting his analysis of apple-pips, which he admitted to be incomplete, as he was not able to say
how much prussic acid he obtained from fifteen pips. The learned counsel wished to impress upon the jury this, that, next to bitter almonds, there was no substance which contained more prussic acid than the pips of apples, the quantity differing according to the nature of the apple; some descriptions of apples containing it in a great quantity, and in such a form as, in the human stomach particularly, if swallowed whole, or but slightly masticated, would render its smell perceptible. In opposition to Mr. Cooper's evidence, the learned gentleman relied on that given by Mr. Thomas, in which that witness admitted that he had extracted half a grain of prussic acid from the pips of fifteen apples, and on the possibility of accounting for the presence of prussic acid in the contents of deceased's stomach by the fact of apple and other substances containing prussic acid having been found in those contents. But it was said her screams indicated death by prussic acid. Where was there ever any evidence to prove that such a death was attended by a succession of screams, instead of a single one called the "death scream," after a convulsion or two? Had the heart been paralyzed by prussic acid or otherwise, the blood could not be received back from the lungs into the heart; it must remain in the lungs and gorge them. But the witnesses had declared that there was no congestion of the lungs. Mr. Champneys, however, after a reference to the books, admitted that the lungs were slightly congested. Was that evidence upon which to decide a case of life and death? to was far too doubtful to justify the adverse verdict for which the jury were asked by the Crown. Again, there was the fact that the woman was in a state of syncope, and that she was choked by her neighbour pouring water down her throat. Again, how many causes of sudden death were there? The late Serjeant Andrews, in a moment of aberration of mind, cut his throat. The wound was sewn up, but a few days afterwards the wound burst out afresh, and he died. Who could doubt that the cause of his death was the cutting of his throat? But, on investigation, it turned out that the cause of death was the rupture of a blood-vessel. Suppose a person had been tried for inflicting that wound, and the coincident fact had not been revealed, would not the person have been in danger of being convicted of murder? Therefore the jury should be cautious, and take into consideration all the coincidences of this case. The learned counsel then adverted to the circumstances of the prisoner's former life. He would not deny that by the deceased woman the prisoner had two children, and that he had allowed her 1l. a week. Would the saving of such a sum be a sufficient motive to commit murder? The evidence of the banker's clerk showed that he was not embarrassed. That he was still a man of kindly disposition his wife could prove, but she could not be called as a witness. The learned counsel read a letter from her to her husband, written on the very day it was supposed he was about to commit murder, and in the most tender and affectionate language. The learned counsel shed tears while he read it, and observed that no man could re-
ceive such a letter, and do an act which would make his affectionate wife a widow, and his children fatherless. The learned gentleman then proceeded to contend that the prisoner had supposed the deceased to be acting when he left, and that to alarm him she might have pretended to put something in the stout, camphor, for instance, of which one of the phials found in the house smelt.

But the covering of a bottle had been produced which, instead of fitting the bottle of prussic acid obtained by the prisoner from the chemist in Bishopsgate Street, was proved by that witness to be neither of the same size nor substance as the coverings he was in the habit of using. That was a great failure in the chain of evidence against the prisoner. The cover produced was calcined, and who could tell that some bottle procured by the woman for the purpose of acting might not have been thrown in the fire by her and burnt? Not that he meant to imply that the woman had poisoned herself; for he did not believe she had died of poison at all; but from some one of the many causes of sudden death. As to other circumstances, his running, for instance; why it was a cold night. His going to Herschel House was a circumstance of no consequence; and though tracked about he was found to have gone to public places only, and in a dress which could be easily recognised. True, he evaded, and when he did not evade he told a direct untruth. But was that evidence against him of having committed murder? He had an affectionate wife at Berkhamstead, with whom and his children he was living happily, when the police officer challenged him, and he, for the first time, heard of the death of the woman; and it was natural for him, coupling the recollection of his former life with it,—a life upon which he could not fall back,—to deny any knowledge of the deceased. In common justice, while they could not justify his departure from truth, it would be uncharitable to conclude on that account that he was guilty of murder. True, he bought Scheele's acid. Why? He suffered from varicose veins in the leg, and it was prescribed for him. Besides, he had been in the habit of purchasing it at the same shop for more than a year. There was no proof that he had that prussic acid at Slough. He informed the chemist that he had lost the bottle. Was that false? The prosecution had not proved it to be so. After commenting upon the open manner in which the prisoner had gone about from place to place, the learned counsel complained of a previous incident, the sickness of the deceased woman on the 30th of September last, having been brought against the prisoner to his prejudice upon this occasion. But the jury would remember that a witness, while he swore that the symptoms were such as would be produced by prussic acid, admitted that he had never seen such a case. But, had that been the case, it was very unlikely that the prisoner would repeat the same experiment of poisoning by prussic acid in porter three months afterwards. As to the real cause of the death of the woman, that, like many other things, might perhaps ever remain a mystery. If the prisoner had evaded and departed from the truth, he hoped the jury would
not on that ground conclude that he had committed murder. A man might commit an offence in early life and retrieve himself—he might under painful circumstances be guilty of subterfuge; but he rested the defence of the prisoner mainly upon these confident grounds, that there was neither motive nor temptation to so horrible a crime, and that the jury would not be the first to break through that great and blessed principle of justice, that where there was a doubt the accused should always have the benefit of it. The learned gentleman concluded by again urging upon the jury the consideration of their responsibility if they erred, if upon subjects so difficult to those accustomed to them they did an act which one day they might wish, almost to the cost of their own lives, they had not committed.

Several witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner a good character for kindness and humanity.

Mr. Baron Parke proceeded to charge the jury. He cautioned them to dismiss any impressions received from without, and to guard against the effect of the able speech of the prisoner's counsel. In consequence of the alteration of the law, which allowed a prisoner's counsel to address the jury, the judge had an additional and difficult duty thrown on him; and it was his duty to warn them against observations calculated to influence their fears and passions. He dissented from the learned counsel's opinion that circumstantial evidence was insufficient in cases of this kind; and after some further observations on the principles of law applicable to it, proceeded to the facts. He analyzed minutely the evidence as to the presence of prussic acid in the stomach of the deceased. In regard to the smell, he thought they could come to no other conclusion, after the evidence they had heard, than this—that smell was a proof of its presence, but that the absence of smell was no proof of its absence. He adverted particularly to the evidence of Mr. Cooper, who had found, from his experiments, that the stomach contained at least a grain of pure prussic acid. Adding to this evidence the fact which they all knew from persons who had tried experiments, that a very small portion indeed of prussic acid was sufficient to destroy the life of animals, and suddenly; then coupling with that fact the circumstance of prussic acid having been taken by the deceased before seven o'clock on the evening of the 1st of January; then adding to all, the entire conduct of the prisoner throughout the transaction, it would be for the jury to say whether they had any doubt upon their minds that the poison had been administered by him, or whether they believed that it had been taken by the deceased herself. The learned judge adverted to the prisoner's admission to Perkins (in contradiction to his previous denial that he had been at Slough), that he had been at the deceased's house immediately before her death, and even said he had seen her pour something from a small phial into her glass, as if she intended to poison herself. It was to be observed, that he mentioned nothing of this extraordinary statement until after he had been brought to Slough, and had a consultation with his coun-
If the story were true, one would suppose that, instead of walking away from the house, and denying he had been there at all, he would have waited to see if the deceased really had taken poison, and be the first to call for assistance. It had been said that he was in the habit of purchasing prussic acid from Mr. Thomas, the chemist, for varicose veins in the leg, and that his having purchased it on the 1st of January was no evidence of his having administered it to the deceased. True it was that he might have varicose veins in the leg, although they had received no evidence of the fact, and that prussic acid might, as stated by Mr. Thomas, allay the irritation produced by varicose veins, although it was no remedy for the disease itself; but from the evidence it appeared that on the day the deceased was poisoned, poison was in the possession of the prisoner, and that on the next day he had none. With regard to motives, no motive could justify or palliate such a crime as that with which the prisoner was charged, nor was it necessary for a jury to discover the motive which might have led to its commission. The jury, however, might consider how far such motives as were alleged in this case could have influenced the mind of the prisoner. The learned judge entered into the circumstances of the prisoner’s previous connexion with the deceased, and thought it not improbable that the prisoner, on the 1st of January, when he went to Bath Place, might have gone there with the mixed feeling partly of being prepared to pay the money, and partly, if the opportunity occurred, to commit the crime, and not pay the money. On the 1st of January he might even have gone down with the intention of paying the deceased her quarter’s allowance; and they knew that when taken into custody he had 12s. 10s. in his pocket, besides some silver. Upon the evidence of the witness Thomas, as to the experiments he made to obtain prussic acid from apple-pips, the learned judge remarked that it was of no weight, inasmuch as prussic acid was proved to be in the stomach before it could have been created by apple-pips, if there were any such present. The sudden death of the woman put that point out of the question. As to the suggestion of the deceased having died from a sudden emotion of the mind, or from any other cause of sudden death, surely the jury could not entertain it while there was evidence before them of an agent sufficient of itself to cause death. Regarding the evidence as to the prisoner’s benevolent character, the learned judge remarked that this was evidence to be considered in a case of this kind, because it showed the impression which the habits of a man had made upon the minds of those about him as to his disposition. The learned judge concluded by solemnly leaving the case to the conscientious consideration of the jury.

The jury then retired, and were absent about half an hour, during which time the prisoner evinced intense anxiety, frequently changing colour. On their return, on being asked, in the usual form, if they found the prisoner guilty or not guilty, the foreman, in a loud and emphatic tone, said, “Guilty.” The prisoner being asked by the Clerk of the Arraigns what he had
to say that the Court should not pass judgment according to law, held down his head and made no reply.

The learned judge then, after a most solemn address to the prisoner, passed upon him the sentence of death. The prisoner was perfectly unmoved. The trial occupied three days. (See Chronicle, p. 42.)

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

April 11.

(Before Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Coleman.)

THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.

Thomas Henry Hocker, aged 23, was indicted for the wilful murder of James Delarue, in the parish of St. John, Hampstead, on the 21st of February.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. M. Chambers conducted the prosecution. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Ballantine defended the prisoner.

Mr. Bodkin stated the case on behalf of the Crown, calling upon the jury to discharge from their mind all prepossessions that might have been created by the statements with which the newspapers had been full, and of which they must have heard so much in common with the rest of the community, and to form their judgment upon what should transpire in Court upon the trial, and upon nothing else. The learned counsel then proceeded to lay before the Court an outline of the case as contained in the following abridged evidence, calling their particular attention to such inferences as might be made from it; and in particular to the strange circum-

stance of the prisoner's return to the body of his victim, actuated by some of those inexplicable motives which so frequently influence the conduct of persons guilty of great crimes. There was, however, one point to which he must call their attention, and which, he believed, had created a very considerable sensation. He believed there was no money or property of any value found upon the person of the deceased at the time it was found, but there had been found in the coat-pocket a letter of a most extraordinary character, which it was his duty to lay before them, because he should prove it beyond doubt to be in the handwriting of the prisoner at the bar. One witness, who knew his handwriting, would speak positively to it, though his brother had some doubt upon the subject; but the jury would have very little doubt left them, because, in addition to the belief of the witness, there was the further evidence that there had been found in the lodgings of the prisoner the same coloured ink as that in which the letter was written—blue ink—as well as some paper of the same size and quality, besides a quantity of medallion seals with the letter "F" upon them, the same as the one by which the letter had been originally secured. The letter was addressed to "James Cooper, Hampstead Road," and he (Mr. Bodkin) might here stop to say that it would be shown the prisoner had been in the habit of corresponding with the deceased Mr. Delarue by the name of Mr. Cooper, and that he was in the habit of so addressing letters intended for the deceased. The letter was in these terms:—
"My dearest James,—I have so often resigned myself to your will and embrace, that I find myself in the situation which makes it necessary for me to leave home shortly. I would rather die than doubt either your love or your honour; yet do not, oh do not be ashamed to own me. If you cannot at present give me the title of wife, conceal me from the cruel finger of scorn. Heaven has been my witness that I have loved you but too dearly. Let me be happy in the conviction that you will one day restore me to your arms for ever. Ease my suspense by meeting me to-morrow at the place where, alas! you have always made me happy. Yet not so, if you will put one smile of hope and comfort on my countenance. You can render me for ever light-hearted and happy, or for ever heart-broken and conscience-stricken. Oh, that a bended knee might procure me the former lot!

"Ever yours,
"Caroline."

The address on the envelope containing this note was,—

"By Miss E.
"James Cooper, Esq.,
"Hampstead Road."

He (Mr. Bodkin) should lay that letter (as it was) in evidence before the jury, for it formed no part of his duty to enter into any speculation as to what had been the object or motive which actuated the writer. He could only say, that no such person as Caroline had been made out or discovered. He made no comment on this letter, but left the jury to draw any inference or satisfactory hypothesis from it they could.

The following witnesses were then called on behalf of the Crown:

Edward Hilton, examined.—I am a baker, living at West End, Hampstead. I was delivering bread on Haverstock Terrace at ten minutes after seven o'clock on the night of Friday, the 21st of February. I got out of my cart, and heard cries of "murder" coming across the fields from the dead wall at Belsize Lane. I afterwards saw the spot where the body was found, and the cries of "murder" seemed to come from that spot. I heard the cries six or eight times. The cries from the beginning to the end might have been heard for four minutes. I went into the field and cried "Halloo, halloo," several times, but I heard no answer. I then told the policeman what I had heard, and afterwards drove away.

John Baldock, police-constable 304 S, examined.—I saw Mr. Hilton at ten minutes past seven o'clock on Friday, the 21st of February. In consequence of what he told me I walked over the Haverstock field, but I saw nothing. I then went down the narrow passage leading to Belsize Lane, and I afterwards turned back by the "George" public-house. I met Sergeant Fletcher, and with him turned back to the dead wall round Belsize House, and we found the dead body. The body was afterwards taken to the station. The deceased was lying on his back, with his great coat and body coat open. I found a glove and hat lying on the ground, near the body. I also found a pocket-handkerchief. The body was quite dead, but warm. The
injuries were all on the head, and I saw a pool of blood where the body was lying. I searched the body afterwards. There was no watch on the deceased, and he had no money. I found a letter in the pocket of his coat, which I gave into the custody of Inspector Grey. After the body was discovered Fletcher went for the stretcher, and I was left alone with the body. In about a quarter of an hour a man came up and joined me, while the sergeant was away. The person who joined me came from the direction of the Avenue Road. There are two paths by which persons might come towards Hampstead. My attention was called to the person by his singing. The prisoner came up, and said, "Halloo, policeman." I said, "I have a serious case here." He said, "What is that, policeman?" I said, "I think it is a person who has cut his throat." He said, "It is a nasty job, policeman," and he stooped down and felt the deceased's pulse, to ascertain if there was life left. He did not kneel down, but stooped. He then told me that he had been in the habit of travelling that way from town some years, and had never met with anything, though he had always property about him. He said his parents had told him he should not walk that way at night. He said I had a cold job, and he offered me some brandy. I said, "I had rather not, if you please." He said it was very cold, and I would be the better of something to drink, and I at last took a shilling from him. When the stretcher came there was a light brought, and the lamp was turned upon the body. The man then was standing there.

When the body was taken on the stretcher, the man followed as far as Belsize Lane. He had on a dark coat or macintosh, and was a young man, about five feet eight inches in height.

By Mr. Justice Coleridge.—The man was muffled up with something over his face. I think it was the collar of his macintosh, or a handkerchief.

Cross-examined.—I knew the hour from having seen the clock at the "George" public-house a few minutes before. The man who joined me went up to the body, and took hold of the hand. The man said, he would stay with me till the stretcher came, as I was left alone. He said, that he felt rather queer at the sight. He did not shed tears. He said he felt very much shocked at seeing such a sight. He remained with me till the stretcher came. It might be a quarter of an hour till then.

Thomas Fletcher, 24 S, corroborated the statement of Baldock, with the addition of his finding a stick, which was produced, lying near the body.

James Gray, an inspector of police, stationed at Hampstead at the time the murder occurred, deposed to the same facts, and stated that he had thoroughly searched the field that night but without finding anything, and produced a letter which was handed to him by Mr. Perry, the surgeon, who received it from Baldock, the police-constable, when the latter was searching the body after it had been brought to the "Yorkshire Grey" public-house. On the following morning, between six and seven o'clock, he went again to the spot where the body had been found, together with
police-constable Thomas, and he produced the button of a coat found and delivered by him to me on that spot. He knew the brother of the deceased, Daniel Delarue, and showed him the body of the deceased on the Monday previous to the inquest, and by him it was identified.

William Satterthwaite.—I live in Heath Street, Hampstead. On the night of Friday, the 21st of February, I went with the police to the field where the body of the deceased was lying. I ran forward in advance of the police, who were bringing the stretcher from the station-house. I found the policeman Baldock, and another person, standing with the body.

Mr. Chambers.—Should you know that person again, if you were to see him? Witness.—I should, certainly.

Mr. Chambers.—Turn round, and state if you see him here today.

Witness, after looking towards the dock, pointed to the prisoner, and said, That is the man. There were several other persons came up with the stretcher besides the police. The prisoner was standing at the feet of the deceased, who lay upon the ground. I said to the prisoner, "Is he quite dead?" The prisoner replied, "He is quite dead. I have felt his pulse, and it has ceased beating." I then asked him if he was not frightened. The prisoner answered, "I was getting over the style when the policeman put his hand upon my shoulder, and said, 'Here is a man lying dead,' and I staggered back, and said to the policeman, 'What, what?'" The prisoner added, that the constable was very much agitated. The corpse was then put on to the stretcher, and we all proceeded along the field in the direction of the station-house. As we were going along, I said to a young man who was near me, and in the prisoner's hearing, "Do you know who the deceased puts me in mind of?" The young man asked, "Who?" and I replied, "George Ward." The young man said, "I thought so myself, but it is not him." The prisoner said, "Who is George Ward?" I replied, that he was a boot and shoemaker, and very like the deceased in his dress. The prisoner then said, "It is not him; he is quite a gentleman; he has a beautiful white hand, and his dress is that of a gentleman." Before I had made the observation about the deceased being like George Ward, I had seen the face of the deceased by the light which was thrown upon it by the lantern of one of the policemen, before the corpse was placed upon the stretcher. This gave me a clear view of the deceased's face. The prisoner was standing at the feet at the time the light was thrown on, and he must have seen the face as clearly as I did. He had every opportunity of doing so. As we were going along, I said to the prisoner, "I beg pardon, sir, but what caused you to come such a lonesome way?" The prisoner said, "If you must know, I was coming from St. John's Wood to Hampstead, it was the nighest way." He said also, that he had very important business at Hampstead, and ought to have been there by eight o'clock, but under these circumstances he could not help it. When we arrived at the gate leading into Belsize Lane, I took a
lantern from one of the policemen. In Belsize Lane the prisoner asked me to give him a light. I could not open the lantern, and the prisoner showed me the way. I then held open the lantern for him to light his cigar, and during that time the light was full on his face. After that I lost sight of him, and I went away home.

Cross-examined.—Baldock was present when the conversation took place between me and the prisoner, but he could not have heard it. I never conversed with the prisoner before that night, and the conversation only occupied the time it took us to walk fifty or sixty yards. He seemed disposed to be very communicative. I believe the inquest was held on the body on the Wednesday after the murder, but I did not attend it, though my house is not more than 150 yards from where it was held. I did not attend any of the examinations before the magistrates. On the 27th of March I was taken to Newgate by Inspector Gray to see the prisoner. The prisoner was not alone, but among ten or eleven others, when I saw him in Newgate. I recognised him immediately.

Mr. Richard Rogers Perry.—I am a surgeon, residing at Hampstead, and handed to Inspector Gray the letter produced, which was found in my presence in the deceased's great coat pocket. I examined the body of the deceased. I found a large wound, about four inches long, in the upper and back part of the head, on the left side. There was a smaller wound in the front of it. There was a bruise on the left, and a wound over the right eye, from which the blood was oozing. This was all I discovered at that time. By the coroner's order I examined the body afterwards, and after the head had been shaved, I discovered two or three scalp wounds, but the skull was not fractured. On examining the inside of the head, I found a good deal of blood effused, which corresponded with the injuries I had observed on the outside; the chief wound in the scalp was about four inches and a half long, into which three or four fingers could be introduced.

Mr. Bodkin.—To what, in your judgment, is the death to be attributed? Witness.—To concussion of the brain, in consequence of the external violence to the head.

Mr. Bodkin.—Could you, from the examination of the injuries, after the head was shaved, form any opinion as to how they were inflicted? Witness.—I should imagine by some heavy instrument—a large stick, a life-preserver, or any heavy instrument of a blunt kind. The wounds I observed must have undoubtedly proceeded from more blows than one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson.—The brain did not present any diseased or unhealthy appearances, but that is by no means uncommon in cases of concussion. I saw sufficient cause to attribute the death to concussion of the brain from the appearance of repeated blows, which must have been inflicted with very considerable violence.

Mr. Clarkson.—Should you think they were inflicted with a metal instrument—a hammer, for instance? Witness.—No; that is not at all likely: A poker might have done it, or a club, or a heavy knotted stick.
Mr. Clarkson.—Did the appearances present to you any reason to conclude that it must have taken some time to produce such effects? Witness.—No; it need not have taken some time, the blows might have been repeated very quickly. I would not draw the conclusion, from the appearance of the clothes or anything else, that any great struggle or resistance had taken place. I have seen three or four sticks, one of which, a large yellow stick, might have produced the wounds. This is the stick I mean. (The stick was a thick one, with a large, round, heavy hook or knob.) It is a very likely weapon to have caused the death. The skull was not fractured, because the blows were inflicted in a slanting direction on the ridge of the bones of the skull, which are very strong.

James Thomas, a policeman, deposed to having found a button on the field, which he delivered to Inspector Gray, and which he now identified.

Richard Grinham, examined by Mr. Chambers.—I am the waiter and potman at the Swiss Cottage. I remember, on the night of the murder, a gentleman coming into the parlour, at about half-past seven o'clock. He asked me for a glass of rum and water, which I brought him. He gave me a shilling, and he told me to give him a fourpenny piece, which was twopence for myself. I was examined before the magistrate, when I stated that I did not believe the prisoner to be the gentleman who had the rum and water.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson. — There was another gentleman in the parlour at the time. When I said the prisoner was not the man, he at once said that he was.
chair and a glass of water by one of the criers of the court who stood beside her, and repeated aloud the answers, which she gave in a very tremulous and feeble tone, to the questions put by Mr. Chambers. She said, "I knew the prisoner about ten or eleven weeks upon the 21st of February. He represented to me that he held a situation of clerk at the Stock Exchange. He was in the habit of coming to see me at No. 6, Bath Place. I slept at No. 17, Portland Place on the 21st of February. I saw the prisoner there on the evening of that day: he came there about nine o'clock. I had no reason to expect him. I thought he might come. Maria Edwards was there at the time. I did not notice his dress, but I recollect that he carried a macintosh. He remarked that there was a little blood on the front of his shirt. I do not remember that I or Maria Williams made any remark about his dress. He said he had come from Grafton Street. I observed some dirt on his coat, and I asked him if he had fallen down, and he said that he had. He gave me to understand that he had been tipsy, and I thought that was what had caused him to fall. He said that he had had a game with his governor, who had made his nose bleed. I understood him to mean by his 'governor' his employer in the city. While with me, on that occasion, he showed me a silver watch and a ring. I had never seen him with a watch before. I cannot recollect what pocket he took it out of. It had a chain to it—one that passed round the neck. (The watch and ring were here identified by the witness.) He told me he had purchased the watch that day. I think he said he paid eight guineas for it. He mentioned where he bought it, but I do not remember where. He took the ring out of his waistcoat-pocket. He said it was the ring he had told me of. Before that he told me he had a ring. I cannot remember how long before. I think it was more than a few days before. I asked him why he did not wear it, and he said it was too large. I have never seen the prisoner write. I have received letters from him, and spoken to him afterwards about those letters. He used to write sometimes in blue and sometimes in black ink. Those letters have made me acquainted with his handwriting. The note now handed to me I believe to be in his handwriting." (This was the note signed "Caroline.") Maria Edwards corroborated this statement.

James Hocker was examined by Mr. Chambers.—I am brother to the prisoner. He and I used to sleep together, at No. 11, Victoria Terrace, Portland Town. My father resides at 17, Charles Street, Portland Town. He is a ladies' shoemaker. His residence is about twenty minutes' walk from Haverstock Terrace. I was there on the 21st of February. My brother was there also on the evening of the same day, but left shortly before seven o'clock, stating that he was going to Bath Place, to Mrs. Edwards, from whom he was to receive ten or twelve sovereigns, which he was expecting for five or six months before. He said it was to be lent to him by Mrs. Edwards. He returned to Victoria Terrace to sleep about eleven o'clock. On coming he showed me twelve sovereigns, saying that he had got rather more than he had expected. He did not count.
them, but said there were twelve. On taking off his coat, he showed me the right arm of his shirt, the wristband of which was torn off. Without my asking him, he said he had been with Sarah Cox and her brother, and that it had been torn in romping. I got up next morning before my brother, and went at half-past seven o'clock to my father's, which is only across the road. I saw my brother the same morning at breakfast, at my father's. He gave my father and mother a sovereign each, and paid me 10s., in silver, that he owed me for four or five months. I recollect on the Saturday night following, William Watson, our landlord, and my brother being present, Watson spoke of the murder, and I said I had heard several persons talking about it. When Mr. Watson alluded to it, my brother said it was rather a gloomy subject to talk of when we had met to enjoy ourselves; I joined in that assertion, and the conversation dropped. I afterwards read an account of the murder in the newspaper, and saw that a letter had been found in the pocket of the deceased. I knew that my brother knew Delarue by the name of Cooper. On the Sunday night he came home about half-past eleven o'clock. The next morning I asked him if he knew who had been murdered at Hampstead. He said he did not. I then said, "It is poor Delarue." He seemed very much agitated, and exclaimed, "Poor Delarue!" He sent me over to my father for his boots, and on my return I had good reason to believe that he had been crying. I threw down the boots, and went over to breakfast. My father said to him that it was a very shocking thing, and he thought as he was so intimate with him he ought to go and own him. He said he would, but he did not go, and I went. He said he was much obliged to me for going, for had he seen the body he thought he should have fainted. On the Saturday night, after leaving Charles Street, and going to Victoria Terrace, my brother showed me a silver watch. About four months before he had a watch, which he pawned for 3l. He told me that Mr. Delarue wanted the money. When he showed me the watch on Saturday night, he showed it to me as the watch which had been in pledge, and I regarded it as such. It was going at the time, and I was surprised to see it so, knowing that the watch which he had pledged did not go. The watch now shown me is the watch my brother showed me. When the policeman, Scotney, came on the following Wednesday, he asked me if I had a watch, and I said I had not. My brother attempted to reply, and stammered. I desired him to tell the policeman all about it. He then went to his pillow and took from under it the watch. He then went to the sideboard, and took from a morocco case three duplicates, one for a watch, the other for a ring, and the third for a chain. I expressed my surprise at seeing the duplicate, thinking it was in the hands of the pawnbroker. My brother said, "No, that watch is still in pledge; this watch was given to me by Delarue on Friday morning." When my brother left my father's house on Friday evening he had no watch to my knowledge. The watch he pledged was the last I knew him to have. My brother, who addressed letters to Delarue in the name of Cooper,
was in the habit of meeting Delarue four days in a week on an average. From the conversations I had with my brother, I have reason to believe that my brother and Delarue were on very intimate terms. A few months before the murder, my brother showed me some money—four sovereigns, I think—which he said he had got from Mr. Delarue. My brother was educated for a schoolmaster. He wrote very well. The letter produced is not like his handwriting. I never saw him forge a female hand, although I know he could write three or four different hands. About twelve months ago, I believe my brother was paying attention to a young lady at Hampstead. I never knew that she had been introduced to Delarue. My brother's intimacy with that lady ceased about, I think, the month of June last. I never pressed my brother for the money he owed me. I do not think I asked him for it twice. The ring I understood Mr. Delarue to have given my brother was a diamond ring.

Thomas Hooker, (the father of the prisoner,) who was very much affected, made a similar statement.

William Watson.—I am landlord of the house where the prisoner's father lives. I was there on the 22nd of February. I spoke about the murder, and said it was a shocking thing, and wondered that no one knew who the murdered man was. The prisoner was there, and heard the conversation. His father replied, "A murder at Hampstead! I wonder who has done it." The father then asked the particulars, and I told him the rumours afloat, stating that three soldiers had been seen in the neighbourhood about the time, and said that the deceased's head had been smashed, and that the brain protruded through the skull. The father replied, "Oh, the cold-blooded rascal! I wonder who has done it." The prisoner said, with a sort of emphasis, "Don't let's talk about that, let's talk about something else." Whilst we were talking the prisoner's brother came in, and, joining in the conversation, he said that a love-letter had been found in the deceased's pocket. The prisoner then said he would sing us a song. The two brothers then sang, and after that I said I was glad to see the whole of the family so happy and comfortable together. They again sang; but before this second song the prisoner showed me the wristband of his shirt, and he held up his right arm at the same time. I saw that his coat was torn under the armpit, and that the wristband was all torn away. I said that he had been in some rough work. The father said also that he had been at some rough usage, he didn't know what; and the prisoner replied that he had only been romping with a parcel of girls. He showed me a new pair of boots that he had bought for a guinea, and fitted one of them on to show how well it fitted. Soon after that I gave information to Scotney, the policeman.

Edward Scotney, police-serjeant, T division, deposed to his taking the prisoner into custody, and to the search of his room, in which he found the watch, and duplicates of other property, said to have been pledged by the prisoner for Delarue.

Inspector Partridge, of the A division.—On the 25th of February I went to the prisoner's father's house. I told the prisoner what he was apprehended
for. He made no reply. After that I went back with the prisoner to 11, Victoria Terrace. I found some clothes on the bed. A coat was outside the bed, and I found a pair of trousers between the sacking and the bed. The trousers were not connected with this affair, and I left them there. On the 26th of February I went there again. In a cupboard in the prisoner's room I found a shirt wristband with a portion of the shirt-sleeve attached. This is it (produced). There are marks of blood upon it. At Charles Street, in the father's house, I got a pair of trousers and the waistcoat produced. There was a small mark of blood on the waistcoat, but it is now worn out. There is a large stain on one of the knees of the trousers, which had soaked through, and there are marks of blood on the bottom of them. On the 27th I found a small bottle of blue ink and some note paper at the father's, and some paper wafers with the letter "F" on them. The wafer on the note produced I compared with those I found at the father's, and they corresponded. (This was the note signed "Caroline.") I took the note out of the envelope, and it appeared to be written on the half of one of such a sheet as I found at the father's. I received a sovereign from the father, and a sovereign and a half from the mother of the prisoner—money which the prisoner had given to them.

Inspector Shackell, of the detective force, produced the macintosh before referred to, which he had received from the prisoner's father. There were some spots of blood on it. He also produced a shirt, which he had received from the prisoner's mother, and he found that the wristband produced by the preceding witness belonged to it. There were stains of blood upon it, and upon the other wristband. He produced also a pair of stockings given to him by the mother, the knees of which were stained with blood. He found the bill, which he produced, of a watch, at the prisoner's lodgings. It gave the number of the watch which had been produced.

Inspector Haines produced a coat-button found at the prisoner's house, and the prisoner's body-coat. He deposed that on the right-hand lappel there was a considerable patch of blood, and there were spots on other parts of it. The coat also was torn, and three buttons were missing, two from the front of the coat and one from the tail. The button that he produced corresponded with the remaining button behind, and the button found near the place of the murder corresponded with those on the other part of the coat.

By Mr. Justice Coleridge.—The button is a very common kind of button.

Examination continued.—The prisoner wore two pairs of trousers and a pair of drawers. The blood had saturated through all these at the left knee, and there appears to have been an attempt to wash it out. I examined the prisoner's knee to see if he had any wound, and he had none there nor on any part of his body. The under trousers were gambroon.

Cross-examined.—The button is an exceedingly common kind of button. The drawers were found upon the prisoner's person. The under trousers also were found upon his person; but the outer trousers that he had on when I made him strip were not the
Inspector Shackell was recalled, and stated, in answer to Mr. Justice Coleridge, that one stocking was saturated with blood. The parts of the dress had been put together, and the same stain was found on all.

Daniel Delarue, examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I live at 25, Whittlebury-street, Euston-square. I am a compositor. I had a brother a teacher of music, who lived at the same place. His name was James. I saw his body at the inquest. I saw him last previous to that on the Sunday before the murder. He wore a watch usually about his neck with a gold chain. The watch produced is the one he used to wear. The ring produced was the property of my brother. I saw both the watch and the ring in his possession on the Sunday on which I last saw him. The outer coat he had on when he was murdered was a drab or brown great-coat; he wore also a black body-coat. The button produced is like the one he had on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark¬son.—Do you know where your brother got this watch?—I do not. The bill is made out in the name of James Curtis.

Did you know that he ever went in the name of Curtis?—I did not.

Did you know that he sometimes passed as James Cooper?—I did.

Susan Kitchener, examined by Mr. Chambers.—I live at 17, Whittlebury-street, Euston-square, where the deceased Mr. Delarue lodged. I saw him last on Friday, the 21st of February, about five o'clock, when he went out. He said he should be back in about an hour or an hour and a half. He never came back. He wore a watch, and I saw that he had it on that morning. At two o'clock I saw the chain outside his waistcoat, and I saw the shape of the watch in his waistcoat-pocket.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark¬son.—I am fifteen years of age. I never had any thing to do with watches, nor do I know how many watches the poor deceased man had.

Police-constable James Euston examined.—I was appointed by the magistrate to remain in the cell with the prisoner after he had been charged at Marylebone police-office. After he had been in the cell about an hour, and had had some toast and coffee, he jumped up and kicked at the door, and said he could throw some light upon it, and that he wanted to see the wailer at the Swiss Cottage. I told him he could see the gaoler, and he did see the gaoler, and said something to him. After the gaoler had left him he said to me that a quarter of an hour after the murder he went to the Swiss Cottage and had a glass of rum-and-water and paid for it; and he added, "There was that Baldock, he didn't know me, and I was five-and-twenty minutes in the field."

Sarah Anne Cox, examined by Mr. Chambers.—I knew the prisoner. I had known him seven months before that. I did not see him on the night of the 21st of February at all, nor for a month before that. He was not romping with me, nor with any girls in my company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark¬son.—There never was any romping at all.

Mrs. Eleanor Edwards exam¬ined.—I have known the pri-
soner about ten weeks. He never made application to me to lend him any money—never once. I never did lend him any in my life.

By Mr. Justice Coleridge.—I did not know his father, mother, brother, or any other member of his family.

Mr. Bodkin announced that that concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Clarkson then said, My lord, my learned friend, Mr. Ballantine, and myself, have been requested by the worthy sheriffs to attend and watch the interests of the prisoner in this case. We believe that the prisoner has expressed his wish to make his own statement to the jury, and he prays that your lordship will allow him to do so.

Mr. Justice Coleridge.—By all means. His lordship then said, "Hocker, the case for the prosecution is now completed. If you wish to address the jury, do so. If you are not quite prepared you can have a short time to consider."

The prisoner said, "Thank you, my lord, I should like just five minutes;" and so saying he turned away and stepped lightly down stairs into the passage that communicates between the prison and the dock. On his reappearance he maintained the same unconcerned and flighty manner that had marked his conduct up to this point throughout the whole of the trial. He advanced to the centre of the dock, holding in his hands three or four sheets of manuscript. He then folded his arms and stood for nearly a minute perfectly cool and impassable, as if waiting for silence to be restored. The prisoner then read two of the most extraordinary papers ever produced by a person in his situation. The first of these impudent attempts to mystify the Court and the public is too long to be given here; the second is added. It may be necessary to remind the reader, that the whole (the place, the persons, the seduction, the brother) is altogether imaginary.

"I wish to explain to you, as nearly as my feelings will suffer me, the nature of my present trial, and to show you, that to attempt an extrication out of my misery, by a full disclosure of everything connected with this sad affair, would be futile and fiendish. About a year ago I courted a young lady at Hampstead, whose parents were highly genteel and respectable. I felt a great attachment to her; we met, and loved in secret. I introduced myself to her parents shortly after my acquaintance with her. She was a beautiful girl, and I felt that I should be proud to introduce her to the man whom I looked upon as my very best friend. At length I found an opportunity of doing so. The parents of the girl, finding that I had such a friend as Delarue, invited us both to see them. I had represented Delarue as a man of property, and in every sense of the word a gentleman. We frequently afterwards visited the family together. What he lacked in manner and address was compensated by his condition in life, which was so much more favourable than mine. Delarue betrayed me, and at length, after a long interview with the father, he refused me as a suitor to his daughter. Henceforth Delarue was the acknowledged lover, though discouraged by the girl's indifference towards him. But time and assi-
duity accomplish everything; he won her affections at last, and proved the genuineness of his heart to me and the girl by seducing her! Yes, such a villain was the man who, though dead, I abhor; and now comes the catastrophe. A short period elapsed, and the parents suspected, by the girl's tears and Delarue's rude withdrawal, that all was not right, and subsequently the secret was divulged. Oh, picture to yourself the distraction of the parents of an only daughter in such a condition, and the thirsty revenge of an only brother who had been married honourably but five weeks. Revenge was the theme alone that had any charms for him, and we all determined to have it, for I was dishonoured with the rest. They knew I could forge a lady's handwriting. I penned the note which was found on deceased's person, and sent it by a young woman whom Delarue knew. He attended to the assignation, and was on the spot where he had effected the ruin of an innocent creature, and where he met his fate. I and the brother accompanied each other till we came to Haverstock field, when we separated, he to the fatal spot, and I to the Swiss Tavern, which we appointed our rendezvous, but not until I had waited about for some time. I myself distinctly heard the cry of 'Murder.' I then knew the scene had commenced, but neither the brother nor I had any presage or thought of the issue. After waiting some time for him at the tavern, I hastened to Haverstock field. This is the explanation of my anxiety to feel the pulse of the deceased, and my shedding tears when I witnessed the result of that revenge, which had not death for its object, but serious mutilation. I hurried to the house of the perpetrator, who had flown there for refuge. I then took the whole upon myself, as I had been the principal cause of the tragedy. I immediately rushed from the house and sought a slaughter-house in Hampstead, and disfigured my clothes in a pool of blood which I found handy. You see, gentlemen, I cannot account for the bloody state of my clothes without giving a reason for making them so—here is the difficulty. Oh, God! I could pass through the impending ordeal in unison with my wishes. I have mentioned no names to you; and oh, did you but see the state of my mind! I cannot prove that I was not on the spot at the time of action, unless I, to save myself, who am innocent, bring to justice those who, as far as intention was concerned, are equally so. Am I sure that by such a course I should be free from imputation? And if they should turn their backs upon me—which it is in their power to do—what then would become of me? See how I am surrounded by difficulties? I will not say anything to acquit myself—that is at the best only dubious, and which is calculated to involve others in addition to myself. I cannot say more—my mind is almost bewildered.”

The reading of this extraordinary statement caused the greatest astonishment in the Court.

Mr. Justice Coleridge summed up, recapitulating the evidence, and explaining the bearing of the law upon some points of the case.

The Jury retired for about ten minutes, when they returned a verdict of “Guilty.”
soner, who had become rather pale in the interval, smiled and bowed, and instantly resumed the bold attitude and imperturbable expression of countenance which had characterized him throughout; nor did his firmness fail him when the learned judge pronounced upon him the awful sentence of the law.

For an account of the execution of Hocker, see our Chronicle, p. 57.
## Finance Accounts

### Class I. Public Income

### II. Public Expenditure

### III. Disposition of Grants

### I.—Public Income of the United Kingdom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heads of Revenue</th>
<th>Gross Receipt</th>
<th>Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks; and Allowances for Paper and Parchment to stamp on.</th>
<th>Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Revenues.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>£ 22,067,577 14 2</td>
<td>£ 301,380 14 6</td>
<td>£ 21,766,196 19 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise</td>
<td>£ 15,463,822 15 0</td>
<td>£ 850,660 15 1</td>
<td>£ 14,632,952 19 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamps (including Hackney Coach and Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licences)</td>
<td>£ 3,097,032 4 3½</td>
<td>£ 225,604 4 11</td>
<td>£ 7,971,967 19 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes, Land and Assessed</td>
<td>£ 4,446,285 3 5½</td>
<td>£ 4,438 15 3</td>
<td>£ 4,441,746 8 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Income and Property</td>
<td>£ 1,506,436 15 5¾</td>
<td>£ 123,600 5 8½</td>
<td>£ 5,182,649 9 9½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office</td>
<td>£ 1,927,906 4 5½</td>
<td>£ 52,480 9 7½</td>
<td>£ 1,675,436 14 9½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Shilling in the Pound and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions</td>
<td>£ 4,729 5 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 4,729 5 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Lands</td>
<td>£ 447,407 16 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 447,407 16 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue</td>
<td>£ 56,104 16 0</td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 56,104 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices</td>
<td>£ 41,639 10 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 41,639 10 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals of Ordinary Revenues</strong></td>
<td>£ 57,799,084 5 7</td>
<td>£ 1,538,052 5 14</td>
<td>£ 56,261,032 0 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

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.

Imprest Monies, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public.

Money received from China under the Treaty of Peace concluded in August 1842.

**Totals of the Public Income of the United Kingdom**
OR THE YEAR 1845.

CLASS IV. UNFUNDED DEBT.

V. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

OR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1846.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.</th>
<th>TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.</th>
<th>PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.</th>
<th>BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th January, 1846.</th>
<th>TOTAL Discharge of the Income.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,277,142 15 8½</td>
<td>1,665,062 2 3</td>
<td>20,196,856 2 2</td>
<td>425,234 11 3½</td>
<td>22,227,142 15 8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,016,818 10 10</td>
<td>1,063,135 15 5½</td>
<td>13,985,582 17 1</td>
<td>368,094 6 3½</td>
<td>15,016,812 18 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,659,788 15 7</td>
<td>165,346 17 1½</td>
<td>7,710,082 19 9</td>
<td>163,758 18 8½</td>
<td>8,659,788 15 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,905,291 11 4½</td>
<td>370,432 11 7½</td>
<td>(4,233,842 2 10</td>
<td>74,436 16 9</td>
<td>9,905,291 11 4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,172,150 11 0½</td>
<td>1,125,594 5 0</td>
<td>733,000 0 0</td>
<td>293,502 6 0½</td>
<td>2,172,156 11 0½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,729 5 10</td>
<td>89 10 2</td>
<td>4,639 15 8</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4,729 5 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512,027 15 10</td>
<td>300,689 1 6</td>
<td>120,000 0 0</td>
<td>91,338 14 4</td>
<td>512,027 15 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56,104 16 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>56,104 16 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>56,104 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41,839 10 8</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>41,839 10 8</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>41,839 10 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,785,884 0 11</td>
<td>4,630,350 3 1</td>
<td>51,719,118 4 4</td>
<td>1,436,415 13 5½</td>
<td>7,785,884 0 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,060 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>60,060 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>60,060 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36,000 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>36,000 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>36,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102,311 14 8</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>102,311 14 8</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>102,311 14 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,142,293 18 9</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,142,293 18 9</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,142,293 18 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the National Debt within the same period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges of Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Funded Debt.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payments</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt</td>
<td>23,847,242 19 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminable Annuities</td>
<td>3,280,022 11 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests</td>
<td>27,827,265 10 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unfunded Debt.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payments</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Exchequer Bills</td>
<td>426,606 16 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil List</td>
<td>392,165 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund</td>
<td>544,408 8 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and Allowances</td>
<td>249,644 10 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions</td>
<td>175,192 8 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts of Justice</td>
<td>769,433 1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund</td>
<td>286,379 13 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>6,744,589 7 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>6,809,872 10 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance</td>
<td>2,109,707 7 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous: chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament</td>
<td>2,726,147 3 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money paid to the Bank of England to supply Deficiencies on the Balance reserved for Unclaimed Dividends, per Act 56 Geo. III. c. 97</td>
<td>18,300,816 9 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Excess of Income over Expenditure.**

£ 57,690,704 0 10
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 1845 have been disposed of; distinguished under the several Heads; to the 5th January, 1846.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICES</th>
<th>SUMS Voted or Granted</th>
<th>SUMS Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>£ 6,943,720 0 0</td>
<td>£ 5,099,065 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>£ 5,534,699 0 0</td>
<td>£ 4,135,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance</td>
<td>£ 2,142,122 0 0</td>
<td>£ 1,313,200 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To defray the Charge of Civil Contingencies; to the 31st day of March, 1846.

Class 1.—Public Works and Buildings:

To defray, to the 31st of March, 1846, the Expenses 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£ 112,217 0 0</th>
<th>£ 60,000 0 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1846, the Expense of erecting the centre compartment of a Palm House in the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew</td>
<td>£ 6,500 0 0</td>
<td>... ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 of March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 8,395 0 0</td>
<td>£ 8,395 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray, to the 31st of March, 1846, the Expense of the Works at the New Houses of Parliament</td>
<td>£ 85,000 0 0</td>
<td>£ 42,500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray, to the 31st of March, 1846, the Expense of taking down and rebuilding the Home Office, and for altering and...</td>
<td>£ 85,000 0 0</td>
<td>£ 42,500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICE</td>
<td>SUMS Voted or Granted</td>
<td>SUMS Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enlarging the Board of Trade and Council Office</td>
<td>£14,000 0 0</td>
<td>£14,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the Services of the Holyhead Harbour and Shrewsbury and Holyhead Roads; to the 31st of March, 1846</td>
<td>£3,896 0 0</td>
<td>... ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On account of the Works carrying on at the Caledonian Canal</td>
<td>£50,000 0 0</td>
<td>£50,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 of March, 1846</td>
<td>£24,061 0 0</td>
<td>£5,979 15 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at the Harbour of Kingstown; to the 31st of March, 1846</td>
<td>£9,000 0 0</td>
<td>£6,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray, in the year 1845, the Expense of constructing Harbours of Refuge, and an enlarged Packet Harbour at Holyhead</td>
<td>£150,000 0 0</td>
<td>... ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In aid of the Expense of repairing St. Margaret's Church, Westminster</td>
<td>£1,200 0 0</td>
<td>£1,200 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class 2.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments:

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, 1846 | £39,350 0 0 | ... ... |

To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st March, 1846 | £55,900 0 0 | £30,887 8 1 |

To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the 31st March, 1846 | £17,450 0 0 | £12,139 19 7 |

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, 1846 | £74,000 0 0 | £28,994 2 9 |

To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; to the 31st March, 1846 | £21,000 0 0 | £8,290 4 11 |

To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Departments of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and the Committee of Privy Council for Trade; to the 31st March, 1846 | £39,000 0 0 | £27,540 1 4 |

To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal; to the 31st March, 1846 | £2,000 0 0 | £1,000 0 0 |

To defray the Charge of the Office of Her...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICES—continued.</th>
<th>SUMS Voted or Granted.</th>
<th>SUMS Paid.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Majesty’s Paymaster-General; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 34,056 0 0</td>
<td>£ 25,500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Departments of the Comptroller-General of</td>
<td>£ 15,919 0 0</td>
<td>£ 8,229 5 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Exchequer, the Paymasters of Exchequer Bills, and the Paymaster of Civil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the State Paper Office; to the 31st March,</td>
<td>£ 2,630 0 0</td>
<td>£ 738 2 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards the Expense of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; to the 31st</td>
<td>£ 3,240 0 0</td>
<td>£ 2,430 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for carrying into execution</td>
<td>£ 52,770 0 0</td>
<td>£ 38,847 4 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and for the Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expenditure of the Mint; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 52,383 0 0</td>
<td>£ 52,383 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries of Persons employed in the Care and Arrangement of the Public</td>
<td>£ 13,400 0 0</td>
<td>£ 4,743 6 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records, and Expenses connected therewith; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Jewel Office in the Tower of London; to</td>
<td>£ 2,612 0 0</td>
<td>£ 2,273 4 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Factories,</td>
<td>£ 10,967 0 0</td>
<td>£ 5,486 2 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines, &amp;c.; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the Chief Secretary to the Lord</td>
<td>£ 22,471 0 0</td>
<td>£ 9,409 10 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant of Ireland, and of Her Majesty’s Privy Council Office in Ireland; to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries in the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland;</td>
<td>£ 5,018 0 0</td>
<td>£ 2,509 16 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; to the</td>
<td>£ 3,157 0 0</td>
<td>£ 2,256 2 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expenses of providing Stationery, Printing and Binding for the</td>
<td>£ 221,588 0 0</td>
<td>£ 103,677 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>several Departments of Government, and for providing Stationery, Binding, Printing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Paper for Printing, for the Two Houses of Parliament, including the Expense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the Stationery Office; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the charge for Printing, &amp;c., executed by the Queen’s Printers in Ireland;</td>
<td>£ 4,950 0 0</td>
<td>£ 1,495 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries of certain Officers in Scotland, and other Charges formerly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SERVICES—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sums Voted or Granted</th>
<th>Sums Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paid from Hereditary Revenues; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 1,815 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 311 s. 7 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries of the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 6,464 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 2,226 s. 2 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 39,000 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 11,361 s. 8 d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class 3.—Law and Justice:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sums Voted or Granted</th>
<th>Sums Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To defray Law Charges and the Salaries, Allowances and Incidental Expenses in the Office of the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 32,000 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 18,000 s. 0 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay Expenses connected with the Prosecution of Offenders against the Laws relating to Gold and Silver Coin; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 11,720 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 7,520 s. 0 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray, in the Year 1845, certain Charges formerly paid out of the County Rates</td>
<td>£ 130,000 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 48,125 s. 0 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray, to the 31st March, 1846, the Expenses incurred by Sheriffs to make good the deficiencies 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 certain Expenses of the Queen's Prison</td>
<td>£ 15,100 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 11,561 s. 9 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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, 1846; also the Expenses attendant upon the Circuit</td>
<td>£ 13,368 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 8,400 s. 0 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expenses of the Prison for Juvenile Offenders in the Isle of Wight; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 18,361 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 11,000 s. 0 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expenses of the Pentonville Prison; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 16,218 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 15,000 s. 0 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expenses of the Millbank Prison; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 28,118 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 17,522 s. 10 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expenses of confining and maintaining Criminal Lunatics in Bethlem Hospital; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 4,025 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors of Prisons, and of the Prison Board in Scotland; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 8,172 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray Law Expenses in Scotland; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 67,810 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 23,803 s. 14 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions, and other Law Charges in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 69,109 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 35,666 s. 16 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICES—continued.</td>
<td>SUMS Voted or Granted</td>
<td>SUMS Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying the Charge of the Metropolitan Police of Dublin; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 33,000 0 0</td>
<td>£ 24,600 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of the Convict Depot in Dublin, and the Constabulary Barrack in the Phoenix Park; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 7,267 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying the Expense of erecting a Prison for Criminal Lunatics in Dublin</td>
<td>£ 6,000 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expenses of the Convict Hulk Establishment at Home, at Bermuda, and at Gibraltar; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 62,350 0 0</td>
<td>£ 2,552 13 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of Maintenance, Custody, Superintendence, and Management of Convicts at New South Wales and Van Diemen’s Land; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 250,000 0 0</td>
<td>£ 15,290 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class 4.—Education, Science and Art:

To pay the Salaries and Allowances granted to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the 31st March, 1846 | £ 2,006 0 0          | £ 2,006 0 0 |
| To defray the Expenses of the University of London; to the 31st March, 1846 | £ 4,540 0 0          | £ 1,064 0 8  |
| Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Irish Academy; to the 31st March, 1846 | £ 300 0 0            | £ 300 0 0  |
| Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Hibernian Academy; to the 31st March, 1846 | £ 300 0 0            | £ 300 0 0  |
| Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Dublin Society; to the 31st March, 1846 | £ 5,910 0 0          | £ 4,200 0 0  |
| To defray the Expenses of the New Buildings and Fittings at the British Museum; to the 31st March, 1846 | £ 52,020 0 0         | £ 26,010 0 0 |
| To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase certain Collections, and to defray Expenses incurred in procuring Antiquities for the Museum | £ 6,217 0 0          | £ 6,217 0 0  |
| To defray the Expenses of the National Gallery; to the 31st March, 1846 | £ 1,500 0 0          | £ 1,150 0 0  |
| To defray the Expenses of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland and the Museum of Economic Geology in London and Dublin; to the 31st March, 1846 | £ 8,850 0 0          | £ 8,850 0 0  |
| To defray the Expense of Magnetic Observatories at Toronto, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope and Van Diemen’s Land; also for Observations and Services carrying on under the direction of the Astronomer Royal, and other Scientific Works and Publications; to the 31st March, 1846 | £ 5,839 0 0          | ...       |
## SERVICES—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Sums Voted or Granted</th>
<th>Sums Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To defray, in the Year 1845, the Cost of the Monuments to be erected to the Memory of Sir Sydney Smith, Lord Exmouth and Lord De Saumarez</td>
<td>£1,500 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase, in the Year 1845, certain Collections for that Museum</td>
<td>£4,875 0 0</td>
<td>£4,875 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying, in the Year 1845, the Expense of Statues of Hampden, Lord Falkland and Lord Clarendon</td>
<td>£2,000 0 0</td>
<td>£1,200 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Public Education in Great Britain, in the Year 1845</td>
<td>£75,000 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to issue Money for the Advancement of Education in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£75,000 0 0</td>
<td>£25,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of the School of Design, and for Aid to Provincial Schools; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£4,911 0 0</td>
<td>£1,270 8 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay, to the 31st March, 1846, Grants to Scottish Universities formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown</td>
<td>£7,380 0 0</td>
<td>£1,939 8 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£2,100 0 0</td>
<td>£1,575 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the British Museum; for the Year ending on the 25th March, 1846</td>
<td>£42,040 0 0</td>
<td>£32,224 7 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Class 5.—Colonial and Consular Services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Sums Voted or Granted</th>
<th>Sums Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands; to the 31st March, 1846; and of the Lighthouses there</td>
<td>£3,410 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£4,049 0 0</td>
<td>£34 19 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Prince Edward's Island; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£3,070 0 0</td>
<td>£1,535 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of the Establishment at Sable Island for the Relief of Shipwrecked Persons; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£400 0 0</td>
<td>£400 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of Africa; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£13,680 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of St. 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, 1846</td>
<td>£12,000 0 0</td>
<td>£6,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICES—continued.</td>
<td>SUMS Voted or Granted.</td>
<td>SUMS Paid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of the Settlement of Western Australia; to the 31st March, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 7,219 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ ... s. ... d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray Expenses incurred in South Australia.</td>
<td>£ 3,171 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 3,171 s. 0 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In aid of the Charge of the Settlement at Port Essington.</td>
<td>£ 5,829 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 5,440 s. 12 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Government of the Falkland Islands; to the 31st March, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 7,486 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 1,451 s. 1 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Heligoland; to the 31st March, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 1,023 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ ... s. ... d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and others in the West India Colonies; to the 31st March, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 18,394 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 6,000 s. 0 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces; to the 31st March, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 11,353 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ ... s. ... d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st March, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 18,895 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ ... s. ... d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, and other Expenses connected with Emigration; to the 31st March, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 10,495 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 4,806 s. 9 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of 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, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 48,800 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ ... s. ... d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray such Expenses as Her Majesty may incur in the year 1845, in aiding the Local Legislatures in providing for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Emancipated Negro Population.</td>
<td>£ 6,000 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 6,000 s. 0 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 35,000 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ ... s. ... d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay, to the 31st March, 1846, the Salaries and Incidental Expenses of the Commissioners established on the part of Her Majesty, under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves.</td>
<td>£ 24,000 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 5,000 s. 0 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the Consular Establishment Abroad; to the 31st March, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 110,750 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ 78,000 s. 2 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of the British Establishment at Hong Kong, and of the Consular Establishments at the Five Ports open to British Trade in China; to the 31st March, 1846.</td>
<td>£ 80,000 s. 0 d.</td>
<td>£ ... s. ... d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray Extraordinary Expenses incurred during the year 1845.</td>
<td>£ ... s. ... d.</td>
<td>£ 2 d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Services—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICES</th>
<th>SUMS Voted or Granted</th>
<th>SUMS Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>by Her Majesty's Ministers at Foreign Courts; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£18,000 0 0</td>
<td>£11,800 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray, in the year 1845, the Charge of the Colony of New Zealand</td>
<td>£22,565 0 0</td>
<td>£5,922 17 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 6. Superannuations and Charities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances and Compensations to Persons formerly employed in the Public Offices or Departments, or in the Public Service; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£80,300 0 0</td>
<td>£31,128 14 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enable Her Majesty to grant Relief, to the 31st March, 1846, to Toulouse and Corsican Emigrants, Dutch Naval Officers’ Widows, St. Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others who have heretofore received Allowances from Her Majesty</td>
<td>£5,700 0 0</td>
<td>£1,100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Institution; for the year 1845</td>
<td>£1,850 0 0</td>
<td>£1,850 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards the support of the Refuge for the Destitute; for the year 1845</td>
<td>£3,000 0 0</td>
<td>£3,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For payment of the Subsistence of the Polish Refugees, and Allowances to distressed Spaniards; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£11,800 0 0</td>
<td>£4,682 17 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay, to the 31st March, 1846, sundry Allowances formerly defrayed from the Civil List, the Hereditary Revenue, &amp;c., for which no permanent Provision has been made by Parliament</td>
<td>£4,932 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay, to the 31st March, 1846, Charities, Bounties, and other Charges in Scotland, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenue</td>
<td>£2,146 0 0</td>
<td>£500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of the House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£13,029 0 0</td>
<td>£1,859 12 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan Houses, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£1,000 0 0</td>
<td>£700 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£2,500 0 0</td>
<td>£1,842 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying the Expense of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£1,000 0 0</td>
<td>£1,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying the Expense of Doctor Stevens’ Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£1,500 0 0</td>
<td>£1,165 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£3,500 0 0</td>
<td>£3,500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying the Expense of the ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICES—continued.</td>
<td>SUMS Voted or Granted.</td>
<td>SUMS Paid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital for Incurables; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£ 500 0 0</td>
<td>£ 500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of Non-conforming,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seceding and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£35,630 0 0</td>
<td>£26,905 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay, to the 31st March, 1846, Charitable Allowances charged on the Concordat-</td>
<td>£7,340 0 0</td>
<td>£6,236 5 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>um Fund, and other Allowances and Bounties in Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 7.—Special and Temporary Objects:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of the Health of Towns Inquiry Commission to its final</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close</td>
<td>£1,500 0 0</td>
<td>£848 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray, for One Year, the Expenses of the Commission for digesting the several Statutes relating to the Criminal Law</td>
<td>£3,400 0 0</td>
<td>£325 1 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of the Townland Survey of Ireland; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£6,000 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the River Shannon; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£2,597 0 0</td>
<td>£1,184 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at the British Ambassador’s House at Paris</td>
<td>£782 0 0</td>
<td>£782 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying the Expense of Rebuilding the British Ambassador’s House at Constantinople</td>
<td>£13,000 0 0</td>
<td>£13,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards defraying the Expense of Steam Communication to India by way of the Red Sea, to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£50,000 0 0</td>
<td>£25,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To defray the Expense incurred in Canada, for Militia and Volunteers; to the 31st March, 1846</td>
<td>£16,600 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£18,736,591 0 0</td>
<td>£11,318,522 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay off and discharge any Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the Year 1845</td>
<td>£18,404,500 0 0</td>
<td>£9,293,900 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£37,141,091 0 0</td>
<td>£21,112,422 4 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,

NOT BEING PART OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Paid</th>
<th>Estimated further Payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for Building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45</td>
<td>3,000 0 0</td>
<td>207,660 8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Interest on Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies</td>
<td>210,000 0 0</td>
<td>207,660 8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>213,000 0 0</td>
<td>213,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Services not voted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Sums voted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## WAYS AND MEANS

FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sums to be brought from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 8 Vict. c. 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, per Act 8 &amp; 9 Vict. c. 130.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,869,239</td>
<td>1 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus of Ways and Means, per Act 8 &amp; 9 Vict. c. 130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>289,931</td>
<td>18 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,158,591</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchequer Bills, voted in Ways and Means, per Act 8 Vict. c. 23</td>
<td>9,379,600</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, per Act 8 &amp; 9 Vict. c. 129.</td>
<td>9,024,900</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,404,500</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37,563,091</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37,561,731</td>
<td>8 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Grants and other Services not voted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,339</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus of Ways and Means</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,339</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IV.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the Unfunded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the demands outstanding on 5th January, 1846.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchequer Bills</td>
<td>£18,380,200 0 0</td>
<td>£18,380,200 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sums remaining unpaid charged upon Aids granted by Parliament</td>
<td>7,206,374 2 3</td>
<td>7,206,374 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding</strong></td>
<td>18,380,200 0 0</td>
<td>25,586,574 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ways and Means</td>
<td>7,484,412 11 2</td>
<td>7,484,412 11 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus</strong></td>
<td>278,038 8 11</td>
<td>278,038 8 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of Ways and Means, Money Grants, but which it is not proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills</td>
<td>24,300 0 0</td>
<td>24,300 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament</strong></td>
<td>253,738 8 11</td>
<td>253,738 8 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund to 5th January, 1846</td>
<td>280,291 8 10</td>
<td>280,291 8 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DEBT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAPITALS</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>CAPITALS Transferred to the Commissioners</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>CAPITALS UNREDEEMED</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREAT BRITAIN.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt due to the South Sea Company</td>
<td>3,062,784 8 6</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3,662,784 8 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old South Sea Annuities ditto.</td>
<td>3,373,170 2 7</td>
<td>11,752 1 1</td>
<td>6,055 0 4</td>
<td>3,361,418 1 6</td>
<td>2,365,074 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Sea Annuities ditto.</td>
<td>2,461,130 2 10</td>
<td>514,500 0 0</td>
<td>3,869 8 3</td>
<td>511,630 11 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sea Annuities, 1751 ditto.</td>
<td>11,015,100 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>11,015,100 0 0</td>
<td>781,469 16 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt due to the Bank of England</td>
<td>782,340 0 0</td>
<td>870 3 1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>781,469 16 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Annuities created in 1726 ditto.</td>
<td>364,945,292 8 4</td>
<td>780,494 11 9</td>
<td>1,023,598 6 10</td>
<td>364,164,787 16 74</td>
<td>129,435,555 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Annuities. ditto.</td>
<td>124,402,170 12 7</td>
<td>1,855,630 11 4</td>
<td>509,230,397 3 62</td>
<td>80,730,797 16 63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced Annuities. ditto.</td>
<td>511,086,477 14 10</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>509,230,397 3 62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total at 3 per cent.</td>
<td>216,435,798 15 0</td>
<td>200,737 13 9</td>
<td>216,175,061 1 3</td>
<td>430,076 3 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuites at 3 1/2 per cent.</td>
<td>430,076 3 2</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>430,076 3 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 5 per cent. Annuities.</td>
<td>729,892,352 13 10</td>
<td>2,116,418 5 1</td>
<td>727,835,934 7 113</td>
<td>727,835,934 7 113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **IN IRELAND.** | | | | | |
| Irish Consolidated Annuities, at 3% per cent. | 5,890,631 2 2 | ... | ... | 5,890,631 2 2 | |
| Irish Reduced Annuities, ditto | 221,438 4 5 | ... | ... | 221,438 4 5 | |
| Annuities at 3 1/2 per cent. | 30,060,325 17 11 | ... | ... | 30,060,325 17 11 | |
| Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 3% 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 | 38,836,688 0 4 | ... | ... | 38,836,688 0 4 | |
| Total, United Kingdom | 768,728,340 13 43 | 2,116,418 5 1 | 766,672,822 8 33 | 766,672,822 8 33 | |

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, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests," viz.:

---

### ON ACCOUNT OF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Sinking Fund.</th>
<th>Donations and Bequests.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830,926 7 0</td>
<td>1,053 5 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,530,608 19 4</td>
<td>5,015 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,535,608 19 4</td>
<td>5,015 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,627,729 3 7</td>
<td>1,123 14 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,334,075 2 3</td>
<td>8,015 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,600,492 10 2</td>
<td>9,307 2 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applicable between
- 5th April and 5th July, 1845
- 5th July and 10th October, 1845
- 10th October, 1845, and 5th January, 1846
- 5th January, 1846, and 5th April, 1846
FUNDED DEBT

CHARGE thereupon, at the 5th Jan. 1846.

CHARGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN GREAT BRITAIN.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Interest on Unredeemed Capital</td>
<td>22,389,117</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Annuities, expire 1860</td>
<td>1,246,784</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 23, expire 1867</td>
<td>585,740</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities for a limited term of years, per 58 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, which expire at various periods</td>
<td>933,583</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Annuities, per 43 Geo. 3, c.142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14.</td>
<td>962,063</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,010</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>34,230</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN IRELAND.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due to the Public Creditor.</td>
<td>1,253,559</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Annuities, expire 1860</td>
<td>45,365</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 23, expire 1867</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities for a limited term of years, per 58 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, which expire at various periods</td>
<td>131,927</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Annuities, per 43 Geo. 3, c.142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14.</td>
<td>1,437,316</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>93,111</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£26,265,563</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,437,316</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27,702,880</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABSTRACT.

\*\* Shillings and Pence omitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAPITALS.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>729,932,362</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>38,636,889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>768,569,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>2,116,418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>38,636,889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,155,535,305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAPITALS</th>
<th>£</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>727,835,934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>38,636,889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>766,472,822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANNUAL CHARGE.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due to the Public Creditor.</td>
<td>26,172,454</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>93,111</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26,265,563</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£26,172,454</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£93,111</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£26,265,563</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27,702,880</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI.—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, 1846:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS ending 5th January</th>
<th>VALUE OF IMPORTS into the United Kingdom</th>
<th>VALUE OF EXPORTS from the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation</th>
<th>VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>70,093,353</td>
<td>117,877,278</td>
<td>131,833,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>73,441,553</td>
<td>131,564,503</td>
<td>145,961,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>83,281,958</td>
<td>134,599,116</td>
<td>150,879,986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 1846; 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS ending 5th January</th>
<th>VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain.</th>
<th>VALUE OF EXPORTS from Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation</th>
<th>VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>68,493,050</td>
<td>117,574,563</td>
<td>131,522,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>73,547,788</td>
<td>131,385,347</td>
<td>145,725,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>83,330,099</td>
<td>134,385,892</td>
<td>150,645,018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, 1844, 1845, and 1846, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ending 5th January, 1844.</th>
<th>Year ending 5th January, 1845.</th>
<th>Year ending 5th January, 1846.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>Tonnage</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>63,521</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>17,111</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2,276</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Plantations</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>55,904</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,191</strong></td>
<td><strong>138,812</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,218</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2,465</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total United Kingdom</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,230</strong></td>
<td><strong>141,277</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,256</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ended 5th January, 1845, 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, 1843, 1844, and 1845 respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>17,473</td>
<td>2,277,288</td>
<td>126,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>3,677</td>
<td>481,680</td>
<td>30,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>50,144</td>
<td>5,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Plantations</td>
<td>7,085</td>
<td>580,806</td>
<td>38,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,981</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,389,198</strong></td>
<td><strong>201,755</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>2,002</td>
<td>198,469</td>
<td>12,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total United Kingdom</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,983</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,588,387</strong></td>
<td><strong>213,977</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Vessels Employed in the Foreign Trade.

An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys, employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of Great Britain, from and to all parts of the World, during each of the Three Years ending the 31st of January, 1846.

#### Years ending 5th Jan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>British and Irish Vessels</th>
<th>Foreign Vessels</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>29,777</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>33,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>31,905</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>36,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>31,423</td>
<td>5,573</td>
<td>37,023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts of the World.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>British and Irish Vessels</th>
<th>Foreign Vessels</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>35,500</td>
<td>5,172</td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>33,262</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>36,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>39,323</td>
<td>6,160</td>
<td>45,483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Same Return for Ireland.

#### Years ending 5th Jan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>British and Irish Vessels</th>
<th>Foreign Vessels</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>35,500</td>
<td>5,172</td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>33,262</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>36,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>39,323</td>
<td>6,160</td>
<td>45,483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts of the World.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>British and Irish Vessels</th>
<th>Foreign Vessels</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>28,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>21,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

Passed in the Fifth Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

VIII° & IX° Vict.

I. 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-five.

II. An Act to continue for Three Years the Stamp Duties granted by an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty, to assimilate the Stamp Duties in Great Britain and Ireland, and to make Regulations for collecting and managing the same, until the Tenth Day of October One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

III. An Act for the Appointment of Constables or other Officers for keeping the Peace near public Works in Scotland.

IV. An Act to continue for Three Years the Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

V. An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the Fifth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, certain Duties on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom.

VI. An Act to repeal the Duties and Laws of Excise on Glass.

VII. An Act to repeal the Duties on Customs due upon the Exportation of certain Goods from the United Kingdom.

VIII. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

IX. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.


XI. An Act for assigning Sheriffs in Wales.

XII. An Act to alter and amend certain Duties of Customs.

XIII. An Act to repeal the Duties of Excise on Sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom, and to impose other Duties in lieu thereof.

XIV. An Act to exempt Ships carrying Passengers to North America from the Obligation of having on board a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary.

XV. An Act to repeal the Duties of Excise on Sales by Auction, and to impose a new Duty on the Licence to be taken out by all Auctioneers in the United Kingdom.


XX. An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually inserted in Acts authorizing the making of Railways.

XXI. An Act to amend an Act of the Fifty-third of George the Third, for appointing a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Townships of Manchester and Salford; and to provide a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Division of Manchester.
XXII. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to widen and improve Fisher Lane in Greenwich; and for other Purposes connected with the Estates of the said Commissioners.

XXIII. An Act for raising the sum of Nine millions three hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

XXIV. 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-six.

XXV. An Act to amend Two Acts passed in Ireland for the better Education of Persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion, and for the better Government of the College established at Maynooth for the education of such Persons, and also an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom for amending the said Two Acts.

XXVI. An Act to prevent fishing for Trout or other Fresh-water Fish by Nets in the Rivers and Waters of Scotland.

XXVII. An Act to amend the Act to establish Military Savings Banks.

XXVIII. An Act to empower Canal Companies and the Commissioners of Navigable Rivers to vary their Tolls, Rates, and Charges on different Parts of their Navigations.

XXIX. An Act to regulate the Labour of Children, young Persons, and Women, in Print Works.

XXX. An Act to amend an Act passed in Ireland for the better Education of Persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion, and for the better Government of the College established at Maynooth for the education of such Persons, and also an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom for amending the said Two Acts.

XXVIII. An Act to amend the Act passed in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled An Act for the better Administration of Justice in His Majesty's Privy Council.

XXXI. An Act to facilitate the Transmission and Extinction of Heritable Securities for Debt in Scotland.

XXXII. An Act to alter and amend the Laws enabling Justices of the Peace in certain Cases to borrow Money on Mortgage of the County Rates, so far as the same relate to the County of Middlesex.


XXXIV. An Act for abolishing the Separate Seal Office of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

XXXV. An Act to simplify the Form and diminish the Expense of obtaining Infeftment in Heritable Property in Scotland.

XXXVI. An Act to continue for Five Years and to amend the Acts for authorizing a Composition for Assessed Taxes.

XXXVII. An Act to regulate the Issue of Bank Notes in Ireland, and to regulate the Repayment of certain Sums advanced by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland for the Public Service.

XXXVIII. An Act to regulate the Issue of Bank Notes in Scotland.

XXXIX. An Act to amend the Law of Arrestment of Wages in Scotland.


XLI. An Act for amending the Laws concerning Railways, Bridges, and Ferries in Scotland, and the making and maintaining thereof by Statute Service and by the conversion of Statute Service into Money.

XLII. An Act to enable Canal Companies to become Carriers of Goods upon their Canals.

XLIII. An Act for encouraging the Establishment of Museums in large Towns.

XLIV. An Act for the better Protection of Works of Art and Scientific and Literary Collections.

XLV. An Act to make perpetual and amend an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty, for preventing Ships clearing out from any Port in British North America or in the Settlement of Honduras from loading any Part of their Cargo of Timber upon Deck.

XLVI. An Act for the Appointment of additional Constables for keeping the Peace near Public Works in Ireland.

XLVII. An Act for the further Prevention of the Offence of Dog Stealing.

XLVIII. An Act to substitute a Declaration for an Oath in Cases of Bankruptcy.

XLIX. An Act to settle an Annuity on Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, in consideration of his eminent Services.
L. An Act to facilitate the Recovery of Loans made by the West India Relief Commissioners.

LI. An Act to enable Archbishops and Bishops in Ireland to charge their Sees with the Costs incurred by them in defence of their Rights of Patronage, in certain Cases; and also to enable Tenants for Life and other Persons having limited Interests in Estates in Ireland to charge said Estates with the Costs incurred by them in asserting their rights to Ecclesiastical Patronage, in certain Cases.

LII. An Act for the Relief of Persons of the Jewish Religion elected to Municipal Offices.

LIII. An Act to continue to the First Day of October One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, certain Turnpike Acts.

LIV. An Act to amend the Laws in force in Ireland for Unions and Divisions of Parishes; for the Settlement of the Patronage thereof, and the Celebration of Marriages in the same.

LV. An Act to continue for Two Years, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and to amend, 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.

LVI. An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the Third and Fourth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled An Act to enable the Owners of Settled Estates to defray the Expenses of draining the same by way of Mortgage.

LVII. An Act to extend the Indemnity of Members of Art Unions against certain Penalties.

LVIII. An Act to suspend until the First Day of October One thousand eight hundred and forty-six the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

LIX. An Act to continue to the First Day of October One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.

LX. An Act to continue to the First Day of October One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Act to Amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.

LXI. An Act to make certain further Provisions for the Consolidation of Turnpike Trusts in South Wales.

LXII. An Act to make further Provisions as to Stock and Dividends unclaimed.

LXIII. An Act to facilitate the completion of a Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, under the Direction of the First Commissioner for the Time being of Her Majesty's Woods and Works.

LXIV. An Act to amend certain Regulations respecting the Retail of Spirits in Ireland.

LXV. An Act to determine the counter-vailing Duties payable on Spirits of the Nature of plain British Spirits, the Manufacture of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, imported into the United Kingdom; and to prohibit the Importation of rectified or compound Spirits from the said Islands.

LXVI. An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the Advancement of Learning in Ireland.

LXVII. An Act for making further Regulations for more effectually securing the Correctness of the Jurors' Books in Ireland.

LXVIII. An Act to stay Execution of Judgment for Misdemeanors upon giving Bail in Error.

LXIX. An Act to amend an Act of the Sixth Year of Her present Majesty, for promoting the Drainage of Lands, and Improvement of Navigation and Water Power in connexion with such Drainage, in Ireland.

LXX. An Act for the further Amendment of the Church Building Acts.


LXXII. An Act to render it unnecessary to keep up Rothwell Gaol, in the Honor of Pontefract, in the West Riding of the county of York.

LXXIII. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Works to apply certain Monies now in their Hands towards discharging...
the Incumbrances affecting the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road.

LXXIV. An Act to Amend an Act of the Seventh Year of King William the Fourth, for preventing the advertising of Foreign and other illegal Lotteries; and to discontinue certain Actions commenced under the Provisions of the said Act.

LXXV. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the Sixth and Seventh Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled An Act to amend the Law respecting Defamatory Words and Libel.

LXXVI. An Act to increase the Stamp Duty on Licences to Appraisers; to reduce the Stamp Duties on Registry Searches in Ireland; to amend the Law relating to the Duties on Legacies; and also to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Issue of Bank Notes in England.

LXXVII. An Act to make further Regulations respecting the Tickets of Work to be delivered to Persons employed in the Manufacture of Hosiery, in certain Cases.

LXXVIII. An Act to provide for the Payment of Compensation Allowances to certain Persons connected with the Courts of Law in England, for Loss of Fees and Emoluments.

LXXIX. An Act to continue until the First Day of October One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, 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.

LXXX. An Act for regulating the Criminal Jurisdiction of Assistant Barristers as to certain Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns in Ireland.

LXXXI. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session, for consolidating and amending the Laws for the Regulation of Grand Jury Presentments in the County of Dublin.

LXXXII. An Act to defray until the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and forty-six 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.

LXXXIII. An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

LXXXIV. An Act to repeal the several Laws relating to the Customs.

LXXXV. An Act for the Management of the Customs.

LXXXVI. An Act for the general Regulation of the Customs.

LXXXVII. An Act for the Prevention of Smuggling.

LXXXVIII. An Act for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation.

LXXXIX. An Act for the registering of British Vessels.

XC. An Act for granting Duties of Customs.

XCI. An Act for the warehousing of Goods.

XCII. An Act to grant certain Bounties and Allowances of Customs.

XCV. An Act to exempt Van Diemen's Land from the Provisions of an Act, intituled An Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies.

XCVI. An Act to restrict the Powers of selling or leasing Railways contained in certain Acts of Parliament relating to such Railways.

XCVII. An Act to amend the Law respecting Testamentary Dispositions of Property in the Public Funds, and to authorize the Payment of Dividends on Letters of Attorney in certain Cases.

XCVIII. An Act for facilitating the winding up the Affairs of Joint Stock Companies in Ireland unable to meet their pecuniary Engagements.

XCIX. An Act to amend an Act of the Tenth Year of His late Majesty King George the Fourth for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Management and Improvement of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, Parks, and Chases; and for other Purposes relating to the said Land Revenue.

C. An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics.
Cl. An Act to continue until the Fifth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two the Acts for regulating the Vend and Delivery of Coals in London and Westminster, and in certain Parts of the adjacent Counties; and to alter and amend the said Acts.

CII. An Act to continue until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one an Act for exempting certain Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the Operation of the Laws relating to Usury.

CIII. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of August One thousand and forty-eight, and to the End of the next Session of Parliament, and to amend, an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty, for permitting Wheat to be delivered from the Warehouse or the Vessel Duty-free, upon the previous Substitution of an equivalent Quantity of Flour or Biscuit in the Warehouse.

CIV. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to appropriate to Building Purposes the Area of Darby Court, in the Parish of Saint James Westminster.

CV. An Act for amending certain Acts of the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty, for facilitating the Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery; and for providing for the Discharge of the Duties of the Subpoena Office after the Death, Resignation, or Removal of the present Patentee of that Office.

CVI. An Act to amend the Law of Real Property.

CVII. An Act for the Establishment of a Central Asylum for Insane Persons charged with Offences in Ireland; and to amend the Act relating to the Prevention of Offences by Insane Persons, and the Acts respecting Asylums for the Insane Poor in Ireland; and for appropriating the Lunatic Asylum in the City of Cork to the Purposes of a District Lunatic Asylum.

CVIII. An Act for the further Amendment of an Act of the Sixth Year of Her present Majesty, for regulating the Irish Fisheries.

CIX. An Act to amend the Law concerning Games and Wagers.

CX. An Act for the better collecting Borough and Watch Rates in certain Places.

CXI. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the assessing of County Rates.

CXII. An Act to render the Assignment of satisfied Terms unnecessary.

CXIII. An Act to facilitate the Admission in Evidence of certain official and other Documents.

CXIV. An Act for the Abolition of certain Fines in criminal Proceedings.

CXV. An Act for the appointing of a Taxing Master for the High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

CXVI. An Act for the Protection of Seamen entering on Board Merchant Ships.

CXVII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Removal of Poor Persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the Islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey, or Guernsey, and chargeable in England.

CXVIII. An Act to facilitate the Inclusion and Improvement of Commons and Lands held in common, the Exchange of Lands, and the Division of intermixed Lands; to provide Remedies for Defective or incomplete Executions, and for the Non-execution of the Powers of general and local Inclosure Acts; and to provide for the Revival of such Powers in certain Cases.

CXIX. An Act to facilitate the Conveyance of Real Property.

CXX. An Act for facilitating Execution of the Treaties with France and the United States of America for the Apprehension of certain Offenders.

CXXI. An Act to amend and explain certain Provisions of an Act of the Third and Fourth Years of Her present Majesty for annexing certain Parts of certain Counties of Cities to adjoining Counties, for making further Provision for Compensation of Offices in Boroughs, for limiting the Borough Rate, and for continuing an Act to restrain the Alienation of Corporate Property in Ireland.

CXXII. An Act to amend an Act, intitled An Act to carry into execution a Convention between His Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil, for the Regulation and final Abolition of the African Slave Trade.

CXXIII. An Act to authorize until the End of the next Session of Parliament an Alteration of the Annuities and Premiums of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society.

CXXIV. An Act to facilitate the granting of certain Leases.

CXXV. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first day of July One thousand
eight hundred and forty-six, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in Ireland.

CXXVI. An Act to amend the Laws for the Provision and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums for Counties and Boroughs, and for the Maintenance and Care of Pauper Lunatics, in England.

CXXVII. An Act for the better securing the Payment of Small Debts.

CXXVIII. An Act to make further Regulations respecting the Tickets of Work to be delivered to Silk Weavers in certain Cases.

CXXIX. An Act for raising the Sum of Nine millions and twenty-four thousand nine hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

CXXX. An Act to apply the Sum of Ten millions eight hundred sixty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-nine Pounds One Shilling and Seven-pence out of the Consolidated Fund, and certain other Sums, to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,
Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. An Act to enable the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London to raise a Sum of Money at a reduced Rate of Interest, to pay off the Monies now charged on the Tolls and Duties payable by virtue of several Acts for improving the Navigation of the River Thames Westward of London Bridge, within the Liberties of the City of London; and to amend some of the said Acts.


v. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the Docks at Kingston-upon-Hull, and for enlarging one of the said Docks.

vi. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Parish of Wallasey in the County of Chester; and for establishing a Police, and also a Market, within the said Parish; and for other Purposes.

vii. An Act to incorporate the Members of the Institution called "The London Orphan Asylum," and to enable them the better to carry on their charitable Designs.

viii. An Act to enable the Corporation of the Amicable Society for a perpetual Assurance Office to lend Money upon Mortgage for the Purpose of Investment, and also to confer other Powers upon the said Society.

ix. An Act for repairing the Road from the South End of Sparrows Herne on Bushey Heath, through Watford, Berkhamstead Saint Peter, and Tring, in the County of Hertford, into the Town of Aylesbury in the County of Buckingham.

x. An Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from the Turnpike Road leading from Bromyard to Stourport, at or near to Stanford Bridge in the Parish of Stanford, to the Turnpike Road leading from Clifton to Worcester at or near to Ham Bridge in the Parish of Clifton-on-Teme in the County of Worcester.

xi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Docks and Harbour of Liverpool.

xii. An Act to alter the Provisions of an Act for lighting with Gas the Town of Bradford and the Neighbourhood thereof, within the Parish of Bradford in the West Riding of the County of York.

xiii. An Act for abolishing the Sunday Toll authorized by an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act for paving the Streets and Lanes in the Town and Borough of Southwark, and certain Parts adjacent in the County of Surrey, and for cleansing, lighting, and watching the same, and also the Courts, Yards, Alleys, and Passages adjoining thereto, and for preventing Annoyances there-
An Act for completing the Line of the Glasgow, Parkhead, and Woodend Turnpike Roads, for incorporating the same with the Roads under the Charge of the Glasgow and Shotts Road Trustees, and for the further Improvement and Maintenance of the said several Roads.

iv. An Act for establishing a Market in the Town and Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent in the County of Stafford.

v. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the Street leading to Clerkenwell Green; and for extending such Street, and making new Streets out of the same.

vi. An Act for the better lighting the Town and Suburbs of Paisley with Gas.

vii. An Act for granting more effectual Powers for supplying with Water the Inhabitants of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham, and certain places adjacent thereto, in the County of Nottingham.

viii. An Act to authorize the Erection of Sea Walls and Works, and a Jetty, at the Town or Parish of Cromer in the County of Norfolk, and otherwise to provide for protecting the said Town and Parish from the further Encroachment of the Sea.

ix. An Act for the better ascertaining and collecting the Poor and other Rates in the Parish of Battersea in the County of Surrey.

x. An Act to enable the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railway Company to improve the Gauge of their Rails.

xi. An Act for enabling the Leeds and North Midland Railway Company to alter the Line of the York and Scarborough Railway near the City of York.

xii. An Act for extending the Manchester, Bury, and Rossendale Railway to the Towns of Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington, and Colne.

xiii. An Act for making a Railway from Leeds by Dewsbury to Huddersfield, all in the West Riding of the County of York, and for improving the Communication by Railway between the Towns of Leeds and Huddersfield, in the Town of Manchester.

xiv. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of Dunstable to join the London and Birmingham Railway near Leighton Buzzard in the County of Bedford.

xv. An Act for enabling William Parkinson Esquire to build and maintain a new Church in the Township of Claughton-cum-Grange in the County of Chester.

xvi. An Act for enabling the Leeds and Bradford Railway Company to build and maintain a new Church in the Township of Claughton-cum-Grange in the County of Chester.
make a Railway from Shipley to Colac, with a Branch to Haworth.

xxxix. An Act for making a Railway from Huddersfield in the West Riding of the County of York to or near Penistone in the same Riding, there to form a Junction with the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway, to be called “The Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction Railway.”

xl. An Act for making a Railway from the Great Western Railway at or near Reading to the Towns of Newbury and Hungerford, and also to join the South-western Railway at or near Basingstoke.

xli. An Act for the Consolidation of the Yarmouth and Norwich and Norwich and Brandon Railway Companies, and for authorizing the Construction of certain Works at Norwich in connexion with the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway.

xlii. An Act for making a Railway from Shrewsbury in the County of Salop to Ruabon in the County of Denbigh, to be called “The Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction Railway.”

xliii. An Act for making a Railway from Bedford to join the London and Birmingham Railway near Bletchley in the County of Buckingham.

xliv. An Act for making a Railway from Blackburn to Bolton in the County of Lancaster, to be called “The Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton Railway.”

xlv. An Act for making a Railway from Lowestoft in the County of Suffolk to the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway at Reedham in the County of Norfolk, and for improving the Harbour of Lowestoft.

xlvi. An Act to enable the Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway Company to improve the Gauge of their Rails.

xlvii. An Act to authorize the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and North Shields Railway Company to make a Railway from North Shields to the Village of Tynemouth, and also a Branch from the present Line to the public Quay adjoining the River Tyne at Newcastle.

xlviii. An Act for making a Railway from Ely to Huntingdon.

xlix. An Act to empower the Midland Company to extend the said Railway from Nottingham to Newark and Lincoln.

l. An Act for making a Railway from a Place in the Parish of Bole in the County of Nottingham, near to the Town and Port of Gainsborough, to the Town and Port of Great Grimsby in the Parts of Lindsey in the County of Lincoln, with Branches to the District or Place called New Holland, and to the Town of Market Rasen, to be called “The Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway.”

li. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the Hull and Selby Railway to Bridlington, and for other Purposes relating to the Hull and Selby Railway.

lii. An Act to enable the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway Company to make a Branch Railway from Southover, Lewes, to join the London and Brighton Railway at Keymer.

liii. An Act for making a Railway from the Great Western Railway to the City of Salisbury and Town of Weymouth, with other Railways in connexion therewith, to be called “The Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway.”

liv. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and for making a Branch therefrom to Burnley, and for extending the Oldham and Heywood Branches.

lv. An Act for making a Railway from Lynn to Ely, with Branches therefrom.

lx. An Act to empower the Midland Railway Company to make a Branch from the said Railway near Syston in the County of Leicester to the City of Peterborough.

lxi. An Act for authorizing the Sale of the Whitby and Pickering Railway to the York and North Midland Railway Company, and for enabling the said Company to make certain Deviations or Alterations in the Line of the Whitby and Pickering Railway.

lxii. An Act for enabling the York and North Midland Railway Company to make a Branch Railway from the Line of the York and Scarborough Railway, in the Township of Seamer, to Bridlington.

lxiii. An Act for amending an Act of the Forty-first Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third relating to the Port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and for granting further Powers, and for establishing and maintaining an efficient River Police, and for regulating the said Port.
x. An Act for constructing Docks, Walls, Warehouses, and other Works in Birkenhead.

xi. An Act for constructing Docks at Wexford, to be called “The Castle Hill Docks,” and for the Regulation and Management thereof.

xii. An Act for constructing Docks at Paddington, to be called “The Castle Hill Docks,” and for granting further Powers to the said Company.

xiii. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Township of Pudsey and the Village of Parsonage, and the Neighbourhood thereof, all in the Parish of Calverley in the West Riding of the County of York.

xiv. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Borough of Devonport.

xv. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Town and Neighbourhood of Plymouth.

xvi. An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Light Company.

xvii. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Town and Neighbourhood of Taunton in the County of Somerset.

xviii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

xix. An Act for uniting the Vauxhall and Southwark Water Companies into One Company, to be called the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, and for extending the Works of the said Company.

xx. An Act to alter, enlarge, and amend an Act for supplying with Water the Town and Neighbourhood of Hull in the West Riding of the County of York.

xxi. An Act for making a Railway from Belfast to Ballymena in the County of Antrim, with Branches to Carrickfergus and Randalstown.

xxii. An Act to enable the Shaws Water Joint Stock Company to increase the Supply of Water for driving Mills and Machinery near the Town of Greenock, and for the Use of the Inhabitants of the said Town and Harbours thereof.

xxiii. An Act to regulate the loading of Ships with Coals, in the Port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

lxxiv. An Act for distributing and collecting the Poor Rates, Highway Rates, and Church Rates in the Parish of Hemel Hempstead in the County of Hertford.


lxxvi. An Act for confirming on the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company certain Privileges of a Corporate Body, and as such to sue and be sued, to hold Property, and for other Purposes relating thereto.

lxxvii. An Act for amending the Act establishing “The West of London and Westminster Cemetery Company;” and for enabling the Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

lxxviii. An Act to enable the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames to invest their Poor's Fund and the Endowment Fund of the Free Watermen and Lightermen's Asylum in the Purchase of Land or on Mortgage, and to hold Lands for the Purposes of the said Funds.

lxxix. An Act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts within the Town of Crediton in the County of Devon, and other Places in the same County.

lxxx. An Act to authorize the London and Greenwich Railway Company to let on Lease the London and Greenwich Railway, and for amending the Acts relating to such Railway.

lxxxi. An Act for making a Railway from Belfast to Ballymena in the County of Antrim, with Branches to Carrickfergus and Randalstown.

lxxii. An Act to empower the North British Railway Company to purchase the Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway, and to alter Part of the Line of the said Railway and of the North British Railway, and to construct certain Branch Railways in connexion therewith.

lxxiii. An Act to enable the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Company to alter the Line of such Railway, and to make a Branch therefrom; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

lxxiv. An Act for enabling the York and North Midland Railway Company to make a Railway from the Line of
the York and North Midland Railway to Harrogate.

lxxxv. An Act for making a Railway from the Eastern Counties and Thames Junction Railway, near the Mouth of the River Lea, to North Woolwich.


lxxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from Waterford to Kilkenny, with a Branch to Kells, in the County of Kilkenny.

lxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from Exeter to Crediton in the County of Devon.

lxxxix. An Act for improving the Navigation of the River and Bay leading to the Borough of Bridgewater; for maintaining the present Bridge, and extending the Quays within the Borough; and for forming a Communication by Road and by Railway between the Quays and the Bristol and Exeter Railway.

c. An Act for establishing the Eastern Counties and Thames Junction Railway Company to make a de-}{

xc. An Act for making a Railway from Eastern Counties and Thames Junction Railway at Ipswich to Bury Saint Edmunds.

xci. An Act to enable the Great Northern Railway Company to purchase the Eastern Counties and Thames Junction Railway, and for other Purposes connected with the said Railway.

xcii. An Act to enable the Great Northern Railway Company to make a Branch Railway, near the Mouth of the River Lea, to North Woolwich.

xciii. An Act for making a Railway from Eastern Counties and Thames Junction Railway at Ipswich to Bury Saint Edmunds.
ized Railway between Ely and Peterborough.

exi. An Act for making a Railway to connect the Manchester and Birmingham and Liverpool and Manchester Railways in the Parish of Manchester, and also to Altrincham in the County of Chester, to be called “The Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway.”

exii. An Act for making a Railway from Stafford to Rugby.

exiii. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the London and Brighton Railway to or near to the Town of Horsham in the County of Sussex.

exiv. An Act to amend the Act relating to the Ulster Railway Company, and to enable the said Company to make a Railway from Portadown to Armagh.

exv. An Act to authorize the North Wales Mineral Railway Company to extend their Line to Ruabon, and to make a Branch Railway from Rhos Robin to Minerva, and to raise additional Capital for those Purposes.

exvi. An Act for enabling the North Union Railway Company and the Ribble Navigation Company to make a Branch or Connexion Railway from the North Union Railway to the Victoria Quay in Preston; and for amending and enlarging the Powers and Provisions of the several Acts relating to such Railway and Navigation respectively.

exvii. An Act for uniting the Sankey Brook Navigation with the Saint Helens and Runcorn Gap Railway; and for other Purposes.

exviii. An Act for enabling the Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction Railway Company to make a Branch Railway; and for amending the Acts relating to the said Railway.

exix. An Act for making a Railway from Dublin to Mullingar and Longford, to be called “The Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.”

exx. An Act for making a Railway from the Market Town of Cockermouth to the Port and Harbour of Workington in the County of Cumberland.

exxi. An Act for making a Railway from Richmond in the County of Surrey to the South Western Railway at Battersea in the same County, to be called “The Richmond Railway.”

exxii. An Act for making a Railway from Cork to Bandon.

exxiii. An Act for enabling the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company to extend and enlarge the said Railway, and to make certain Branch Railways, and for amending and enlarging the Powers of the several Acts relating to the said Railway.

exxiv. An Act to authorize the Extension of the Great Southern and Western Railway to the City of Cork, with a Branch Railway to the City of Limerick.

exxv. An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the Preston and Wyre Railway, Harbour, and Dock Company; and to enable the said Company to make Three several Branch Railways.

exxvi. An Act for making a Railway from Lynn to East Dereham.

exxvii. An Act for making a Railway from Middlesbrough to or near the Town of Redcar in the North Riding of the County of York, to be called “The Middlesbrough and Redcar Railway.”

exxviii. An Act to enable the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to Howth; and to amend the Acts relating to such Company.

exxix. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of Newry to the Town of Enniskillen.

exxx. An Act for making a Railway from Drogheda to Portadown, with a Branch to Navan.

exxxi. An Act for making and maintaining a Railway from the City of Walsall to the City of Limerick.

exxxii. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town and Township of Glossop in the County of Derby.

exxxiii. An Act for consolidating the Management of the Bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow; for rebuilding the Bridge over the said River opposite Stockwell Street in the City of Glasgow; for erecting a temporary Bridge for the Use of the Public; for erecting across the said River an Iron Bridge for Foot Passengers, on the existing Bridge opposite to Portland Street of Laurieston being taken down; and other Purposes.

exxxiv. An Act for improving the Markets in the Borough and Town of Totnes in the County of Devon, and for the better supplying the Borough with Water.

exxxv. An Act for better supplying with
An Act to amend an Act for
An Act for altering and amend-

An Act to facilitate the winding

An Act to make Provision for the

An Act to effect Improvements in

An Act for the Improvement of

An Act for making and maintaining

An Act for better paving, lighting,
cleansing, regulating, and improving

An Act for more effectually con-

An Act for better supplying

An Act for making Two new

An Act for more effectually con-

An Act to make and maintaining

An Act for altering the Line of the

An Act for more effectually con-

An Act for enabling the

An Act to amend the Acts relating

An Act for better paving, lighting,
cleansing, regulating, and improving

An Act to ensure the Improvement of

An Act to facilitate the winding

An Act to alter the Line of the

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act for making a Railway, to

An Act to make Provision for the

An Act for better supplying

An Act for forming a Junction between the

An Act for making a Railway, to

An Act for supplying with

An Act for forming a Junction between the

An Act for better supplying

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act for better supplying

An Act for making and maintaining

An Act for repairing and maintain-

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act to make Provision for the

An Act for making and maintaining

An Act to amend an Act for

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act to amend an Act for

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act for certain Purposes, to be called "The

An Act to amend the acts relating to the

An Act for enabling the

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the

An Act for forming a Junction between the

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act for forming a Junction between the

An Act for forming a Junction between the

An Act for making and maintaining

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act to amend an Act for

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act for making a Railway from

An Act to amend an Act for
Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, to be called "The Scottish Central Railway."

clixii. An Act for making a Railway from Carlisle to Edinburgh and Glasgow and the North of Scotland, to be called "The Caledonian Railway."

clixiii. An Act for making a Railway from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Berwick-upon-Tweed, with Branches therefrom, to be called "The Newcastle and Berwick Railway."

clixiv. An Act for making a Railway from the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway to the Town of Hawick in the County of Roxburgh.

clix. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the London and South-western Railway, and to authorize Extensions thereof from the Nine Elms Terminus to a Point near to Waterloo and Hungerford Bridges in the Parish of Saint Mary Lambeth, and to the Thames at Nine Elms in the Parish of Battersea, all in the County of Surrey.

clixvi. An Act for making a Railway from Liverpool to Wigan, Bolton, and Bury, with several Branches therefrom.

clixvii. An Act to enable the Southern Railway Company to make or complete a Branch Railway from the South-eastern Railway at Tunbridge Wells.

clixviii. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the Thames and Medway Canal to raise a further Sum of Money; and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company; and to enable the said Company to widen, extend, and maintain a Railway from Gravesend to Rochester.

clixix. An Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Monmouthshire Canal Navigation to make a Railway from Newport to Ponty Pool; and to enlarge the Powers of the several Acts relating to the said Company.

clix. An Act for making a Railway from the City or Royal Burgh of Perth to or near to the Town or Royal Burgh of Forfar.

clixxi. An Act to enable the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company to raise an additional Sum of Money; and to amend the several Acts relating to the said Company.

clixxii. An Act for making a Railway from the Manchester and Leeds Railway at Wakefield to the Towns of Pontefract and Goole, with certain Branches therefrom.

clixiii. An Act for deepening, regulating, and otherwise improving Falmouth Harbour in the County of Cornwall, and for forming Basins, Docks, and other Works in Penryn Creek in the aforesaid Harbour; and for other Purposes.

clixiv. An Act to alter and amend some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to the Thames and Medway Railway, and to authorize Extensions therefrom, to be called "The Thames and Medway Railway." with Branches.

clixv. An Act to enable the Company to make Extension Lines at Gloucester, a Branch at Stoke Prior, and a Junction with the Midland Railway at Aston junta Birmingham.


clixvii. An Act to alter and amend some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to the Cromford Canal.

clixviii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Parish of Sheffield in the County of York; and for amending the Act relating thereto.

clixix. An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watering, regulating, and otherwise improving the Town of Saint Helens in the County Palatine of Lancaster, and for establishing and regulating a Market therein.

clixx. An Act for more effectually paving, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the Parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Bermondsey, in the County of Surrey.

clixxi. An Act for improving Parts of the City of Westminster.

clixxii. An Act for embanking and reclaiming from the Sea certain Lands now under Water or subject to be overflowed by the Tide in the Lake, Lough, or Estuary called Tacumshin otherwise Tacumshin Lake, in the County of Wexford.

clixxiii. An Act for extinguishing Garden Pennies, Small Tithes, and Easter Offerings within the Parish of Saint Matthew Bethnal Green in the county of Middlesex, and for providing a Fund for the Payment of the Stipend of the Rector of the said Parish.

clixxiv. An Act to rectify a Mistake in an Act of the present Session relating to the Leeds and Bradford Railway.


clixxvi. An Act to enable the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company to make Extension Lines at Gloucester, a Branch at Stoke Prior, and a Junction with the Midland Railway at Aston junta Birmingham.


clixxviii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the London and South-western Railway; and to authorize the London and South-western Railway Company to buy, and the Guildford Junction
Railway Company to sell, the Guildford Junction Railway.

clxxxvi. An Act to enable the South-eastern Railway Company to widen certain Parts of the London and Greenwich Railway.

cclxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from Londonderry to Coleraine, with a Branch to Newtown Limavady.

cclxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the City of Oxford to the Town of Rugby.

cxc. An Act for making a Railway to be called "The South Wales Railway."

cxcii. An Act for making a Railway from Glasgow to Crofthead near the Town or Village of Neilston, to be called "The Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway."

cxciii. An Act to amend the Acts for regulating the Pipe Water of the City of Dublin, and to enable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of the City of Dublin to extend the Supply of Pipe Water to the several Parishes or Portions of Parishes situate in the City and County of Dublin, and adjoining to the Borough of the said City of Dublin, but outside the Boundary thereof.

cxciv. An Act for lighting, draining, cleansing, and improving the Hamlets or Liberties of Duddeston and Netchells in the Parish of Aston near Birmingham in the county of Warwick.

cxcv. An Act for more effectually maintaining, improving, and repairing the Road leading from the City of Glasgow to Yoker Bridge, and certain Roads communicating therewith.

cxcvi. An Act to enable the London and Croydon Railway Company to widen and improve the London and Croydon Railway, and also a Portion of the London and Greenwich Railway.

cxcvii. An Act to enable the South-eastern Railway Company to alter and extend the Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate Branch of the said South-eastern Railway, and to make a Branch therefrom to Deal, and to purchase the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway; and for other Purposes connected with the said Railway.

cxcviii. An Act for consolidating the Bolton and Leigh, the Kenyon and Leigh Junction, the Liverpool and Manchester, and the Grand Junction Railway Companies.

cxcix. An Act for making a Railway from the Brighton and Chichester Railway to Portsmouth, with a Branch to Fareham.

cxi. An Act to enable the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway Company to make a Railway from Bulverhith in the County of Sussex to Ashford in the County of Kent.

cxii. An Act for enabling the Eastern Counties Railway Company to make a Railway from Cambridge to Huntingdon.

cxiii. An Act for making additional Docks and other Works at the Haven of the Town and Port of Great Grimsby; and for amending the Acts relating to the said Haven.

cxiv. An Act for making a Railway from the London and Blackwall Railway at Stepney to the Eastern Counties Railway.

cxiv. An Act for removing Doubts relating to the Collection of certain Portions of the Borough Rates of the City and County of Bristol.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in evidence.

i. An Act for the disposing of Part of the Estates of the late Charles Calvert Esquire, in pursuance of the Directions of a certain Decree of the High Court of Chancery, and for confirming the sale of such Parts thereof as have been sold.

ii. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of Foulmire in the County of Cambridge.

iii. An Act to empower John Douglas Edward Henry Duke of Argyll to charge the Dukedom and Estate of Argyll with certain Provisions to the
Marchioness of Lorne, and to the younger Children of the Marriage between her and the Marquis of Lorne.

v. An Act for amending an Act of Parliament passed in the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth, intituled An Act for confirming and carrying into effect a Partition and Division of the Real and Personal Estate of William Molyneaux Esquire, deceased, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

vi. An Act for enabling the Honourable Percy Barrington, Second Son of the Right Honourable William Keppel Viscount Barrington, a Minor, and Louisa Higgins, Spinster, also a Minor, to execute Settlements of the Fortune of the said Louisa Higgins, prior to or in contemplation of the Marriage between the said Percy Barrington and the said Louisa Higgins.

vii. An Act for enabling the Honourable Percy Barrington, Second Son of the Right Honourable William Keppel Viscount Barrington, a Minor, and Louisa Higgins, Spinster, also a Minor, to execute Settlements of the Fortune of the said Louisa Higgins, prior to or in contemplation of the Marriage between the said Percy Barrington and the said Louisa Higgins.

viii. An Act to repeal so much of an Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of Saint Mary in or near the Borough of Leicester as relates to the Regulation and Management of the Free-men's Allotments; and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

ix. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of Saint Mary in the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham.

x. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parishes of Spoad, Treverward, Purlogue, Menutton, Pemhrey, Hobarris, and Hobendrid in the Parish of Clun within the Manor or Lordship of Clun in the County of Salop.

xi. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled An Act for the Division of the Rectory of Winwick in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

xii. An Act for authorizing Building Leases to be granted of Parts of the Estate devised by the Will of William Turner Esquire, deceased, the Investment of Monies bequeathed by the same Will in the Purchase or on Mortgage of Real Estates, and for other Purposes.

xiii. An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act of the Eleventh Year of King George the Third, Chapter Ten, relating to Morden College.

xiv. An Act to authorize the Sale of the Fee Simple of part of the Settled Estates of Miss Elizabeth Mainwaring Ellerker and Miss Harriett Mainwaring Ellerker deceased, situate in Cheetham in the Parish of Manchester in the County of Lancaster.

xv. An Act to authorize the Sale of the Fee Simple of part of the Settled Estates of Miss Elizabeth Mainwaring Ellerker and Miss Harriett Mainwaring Ellerker deceased, situate in the County of York, and for applying the Monies to arise by such Sale in Payment of Incumbrances affecting the said Estates, and laying out the Residue of such Monies in the Purchase of other Estates.

xvi. An Act for granting Building and Farming Leases of the Estates in Surrey devised by the Will of the Right Honourable Frederick John Lord Monson deceased; and for other Purposes.

xvii. An Act to enable the Trustees of Sir Thomas White's Charity Estates in the City of Coventry to make Sale of Part of such Charity Estates; and for other Purposes.

xviii. An Act for enabling Richard Ellison Esquire and his Trustees to grant Leases of the Fossdyke Navigation in the County of Lincoln; and for other Purposes.

xix. An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act of the Eleventh Year of King George the Third, Chapter Ten, relating to Morden College.

xx. An Act to enable the Warden and Scholars, Clerks of Saint Mary College of Winchester near Winchester, to carry into effect a Contract entered into by them for the Sale of certain Parts of the Estates belonging to the said College in the Isle of Wight, and to invest the Purchase Money in other Estates for the Benefit of the said College.
and other Hereditaments devised by
the Will of Sir Thomas Cozhead de-
ceased, in Trustees, upon trust to sell
the same, and to grant Leases thereof
for building and other Purposes.
xxii. An Act to enable the Trustees of
the Will of the late William Henry
Robinson Esquire to raise Money by
way of Mortgage of his Real Estates,
for the Purposes therein mentioned.
xxiii. An Act to enable Sir Robert
Keith Dick of Prestonfield Baronet,
Heir of Entail in possession of the
Entailed Estates of Prestonfield and
Corstorphine in the County of Edin-
burgh, to feu and sell certain Parts of
the said Estates, and to bear the Sur-
name of Cunyngham and Arms of
"Cunyngham of Lamburghtoun"
alongst with the Surname and Arms
of Dick of Prestonfield.
xxiv. An Act to enable the Assignees of
the Estate of Thomas Hlayds Moly-
neux, a Bankrupt, to sell his Real
Estates, discharged from a Jointure
and certain Portions and Legacies
charged thereon.
xxv. An Act to revive and extend the
Powers of Sale and Exchange, and
the Powers to make Conveyances in
Fee and Demises for building Pur-
poses, respectively contained in the
Will of John Rigby Fletcher Esquire,
deceased, and to enable the Trustees
to grant Leases of Coal and other
Mines under the Lands devised by his
said Will; and to authorize the Ap-
pointment of new Trustees of the Set-
tlement thereby made of the Testator’s
Real Estate; and for other Purposes.
xxvi. An Act for authorizing the Sale of
certain Portions of the Real Estates
devised by the Will and Codicils of
John Bowes late Earl of Strathmore,
and for authorizing the Purchase of
other Real Estates, including Lands
held for long Terms of Years, to be
settled to the Uses of the said Will
and Codicils, and for extending the
Power of granting Mining Leases
given by the said Will; and for other
Purposes.
xxvii. An Act to vest the Estates and
Property constituting the Trust Estate
of the Blue-Coat Charity School in
Birmingham in the County of
Warwick in new Trustees upon con-
solidated Trusts, and to provide for
the Management of the said Estates
and Property, and for the good Go-
vernment of the said School; and for
other Purposes.
xxviii. An Act to carry into effect a Par-
tition between John Michael Severne
Esquire and Anna Maria his Wife,
and others, of Estates in the Counties
of Worcester, Salop, Warwick, Ox-
ford, and Leicester.
xxix. An Act to enable the Trustees of
the Will of the Most Noble Francis
late Duke of Bridgewater to carry
into execution certain Articles of
Agreement made and entered into by
them with the Right Honourable
Francis Egerton commonly called
Lord Francis Egerton, and to raise
Money for the Purposes expressed in
the said Articles of Agreement; and
for other Purposes.
xxx. An Act for authorizing and en-
abling Sales to be made of Estates
respectively situate in the Parishes of
Evercreecli, East Pennard, and in
Bruton, and in other Parishes or
Places in the County of Somerset,
devised by the Will of Thomas Samp-
son Esquire, deceased; and for other
Purposes.
xxxi. An Act to authorize the Sale of
Settled Estates of the Most Honour-
able the Marquis of Donegal in Ire-
land, in order to pay off Mortgage and
other Incumbrances.
xxxii. An Act for carrying into effect a
Contract between the Governors and
Trustees of Sir William Palston’s
Free School at North Walsham in the
County of Norfolk and Robert Rising
Esquire, for the Sale to the said
Robert Rising of an Estate belonging
to the said Governors and Trustees,
and for applying Part of the Purchase
Money in discharge for certain Debts
due from them, and investing the Sur-
plus in the Purchase of other Estates,
to be settled to the same Trusts.
xxxiii. An Act for enlarging the Powers
contained in the Will of the Most
Honourable Robert Marquess of West-
minster, deceased, to grant Building
Leases of the Estates devised by the
said Will, in the Parishes of Saint
George Hanover Square and Saint
John the Evangelist within the Liberty
of Westminster in the County of Mid-
dlesex; and for other Purposes.
PRIVATE ACTS,

Not Printed.

xxxiv. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of Thomas Britten with Jane Britten his now Wife; and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

xxxv. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of Richard Heaviside Esquire with Mary his now Wife; and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

xxxvi. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of Thomas Henry Shuldham Esquire with Frances Anne Hamilton Shuldham his now Wife; and for other Purposes.

xxxvii. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of Charles Lestock Boileau Esquire with Margaret Boileau his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1845.
HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank Stock</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. S. Stock</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O. S. S. Stock</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. Bills</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annuities</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India Bonds</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India Stock</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. S. Annuities</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices of Stock in Each Month in 1845.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

From the returns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Oats</th>
<th>Rye</th>
<th>Beans</th>
<th>Peas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, £ PER LOAD.

```markdown
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHERS’ MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1845.

```markdown
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Beef</th>
<th>Mutton</th>
<th>Veal</th>
<th>Pork</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>s.</td>
<td>d.</td>
<td>s.</td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

---

The text seems to contain data for various agricultural commodities and meat prices. The tables illustrate the average prices per stone of different crops over a year, and for meat, the average price per stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market for 1845.
Summary of the Weekly TABLES of MORTALITY in the Metropolis for 1845.—Published by Authority of the Registrar General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter ending</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 28th.</td>
<td>91 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 28th.</td>
<td>91 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 27th.</td>
<td>91 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 27th.</td>
<td>364 Days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>0 to 15</th>
<th>15 to 60</th>
<th>60 and up</th>
<th>0 to 15</th>
<th>15 to 60</th>
<th>60 and up</th>
<th>0 to 15</th>
<th>15 to 60</th>
<th>60 and up</th>
<th>0 to 15</th>
<th>15 to 60</th>
<th>60 and up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Districts</td>
<td>2240</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>7336</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Districts</td>
<td>2781</td>
<td>2130</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>8648</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Districts</td>
<td>2767</td>
<td>2036</td>
<td>2075</td>
<td>9158</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Districts</td>
<td>2676</td>
<td>2230</td>
<td>2637</td>
<td>10640</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Districts</td>
<td>3764</td>
<td>2949</td>
<td>2742</td>
<td>12550</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>7943</td>
<td>7195</td>
<td>15138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>6607</td>
<td>5983</td>
<td>12590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>5670</td>
<td>5304</td>
<td>10974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>3422</td>
<td>2928</td>
<td>6350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>2578</td>
<td>2934</td>
<td>5512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>3519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>11267</td>
<td>10842</td>
<td>22109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>11267</td>
<td>10842</td>
<td>22109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>11267</td>
<td>10842</td>
<td>22109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>11267</td>
<td>10842</td>
<td>22109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>11267</td>
<td>10842</td>
<td>22109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>11267</td>
<td>10842</td>
<td>22109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 60</td>
<td>11267</td>
<td>10842</td>
<td>22109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table of the Number of BANKRUPTS and DECLARATIONS of INSOLVENCY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1845</th>
<th>England</th>
<th>Ireland</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Declarations of Insolvency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1845.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Barometer</th>
<th>Thermometer</th>
<th>Number of Rainy and Snowy Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>30-24</td>
<td>29-31</td>
<td>50-5°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>29-94</td>
<td>29-74</td>
<td>43-5°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>30-22</td>
<td>29-37</td>
<td>39-9°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>30-09</td>
<td>28-92</td>
<td>65-9°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>30-16</td>
<td>28-44</td>
<td>69-5°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>30-33</td>
<td>28-32</td>
<td>83-2°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>30-93</td>
<td>28-37</td>
<td>95-5°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>28-39</td>
<td>69-4°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>30-28</td>
<td>27-72</td>
<td>70-8°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>30-52</td>
<td>29-43</td>
<td>67-1°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>30-46</td>
<td>29-13</td>
<td>69-3°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>30-45</td>
<td>28-64</td>
<td>51-0°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. Term,—Paschal, 1845.

In Literis Humanioribus.

Classis I.

Arnold, Thomas, University.
Jacobs, Henry, Queen's.
Riddell, James, Balliol.
Smith, Goldwin, Magdalen.

Classis II.

Barnby, James, University.
Eddrup, Edward P. Wadham.
Freeman, Edward A. Trinity.
Hayman, Henry, St. John's.
Lawley, Hon. Stephen W. Balliol.
Robinson, William, Oriel.
West, William D. St. John's.
Williams, Robert V. Christ Church.

Classis III.

Barlow, Joseph W. Brasenose.
Boger, Edmund, Exeter.
Brookes, John H. Brasenose.
Burnard, John, Magdalen Hall.
Douglas, Henry A. Balliol.
Fraser, William, Worcester.
Hartley, Charles, St. John's.
How, William W. Wadham.
Mackarness, George R. Merton.

Examiners.

H. G. Liddell.
C. Daman.

A. W. Haddan.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

Classis I.

Ludlow, Thomas B. Christ Church.
Riddell, James, Balliol.
Spackman, Charles, New Inn Hall.

Classis II.

Hayman, Henry, St. John's.
Lowry, Charles H. Queen's.
Storey, Mervin H. N. Wadham.

Classis III.

Hake, Robert, St. Edmund's Hall.

Examiners.

H. Reynolds.

N. Pocock.

W. F. Donkin.

Classis IV.

Ball, Henry J. St. John's.
Brandram, Samuel T. Wadham.
Ede, Frederick J. Pembroke.
Eld, James H. St. John's.
Faussett, Henry G. Christ Church.
Green, Eldred, Queen's.
Hake, Robert, St. Edmund's Hall.
Hardie, John, St. Mary's Hall.
Huxley, Thomas S. Exeter.
Lowry, Charles H. Queen's.
Ludlow, Thomas B. Christ Church.
Morgan, John, Jesus.
Osborne, Montague, F. F. Balliol.
Sedgwick, John, Magdalen.
Smart, George, Lincoln.
Thompson, Joseph H. Magdalen Hall.

Classis V.

112.
EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1845.

In Literis Humanioribus.

| Classis i. | Scott, Sir Francis E. Bart. Christ Church. |
|           | Smith, John C. Queen's.               |
|           | Wilberforce, William, St. Mary's Hall. |

| Earle, John, Magdalen Hall. |
| Eaton, John R. T. Lincoln.  |
| Palmer, Edwin, Balliol.     |
| Wilkins, Henry M. Trinity.  |

| Classis ii. |
| Burgon, John W. Worcester. |
| Church, Charles M. Oriel.  |
| Hulme, Samuel J. Wadham.   |
| Le Mesurier, Richard A. Corpus. |
| Parkins, William T. Merton. |

| Classis iii. |
| Ainslie, Montague M. Christ Church. |
| Blacker, Maxwell J. Merton.         |
| Gray, Arthur, University.           |
| Millard, James E. Magdalen.         |
| Murley, Charles H. Wadham.          |
| Pascoe, James, Exeter.               |
| Prout, Thomas I. Christ Church.     |
| Rogers, Saltren, Exeter.            |

Examiners.

| H. G. Liddell. |
| C. Daman.     |

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

| Classis i. |
| Haggitt, Francis R. Balliol. |
| Rogers, Saltren, Exeter.      |
| Spottiswoode, William, Balliol. |

| Classis ii. |
| Acland, John B. A. Christ Church. |
| Gladstone, David T. Wadham.      |
| Le Mesurier, Richard A. Corpus.  |

| Classis iii. |
| Cumin Patrick, Balliol. |
| Eaton, John R. T. Lincoln. |

| Classis iv. |
| Bowden, Thomas A. Magdalen Hall. |
| Bradley, William W. Magdalen.    |
| Cleave, Thomas W. Exeter.        |
| Giffard, Hardinge, S. Merton.    |
| Horne, John, Balliol.            |
| Hosmer, Arthur H. Oriel.         |
| Hutchins, William H. Queen's.    |
| Hutchinson, Charles H. Exeter.    |
| Jones, Theophilus, Brasenose.    |
| Menet, John, Exeter.             |
| Mount, William G. Balliol.       |
| Randall, Richard G. Christ Church. |
| Ridley, Oliver M. Christ Church. |
| Stretch, John C. T. Magdalen Hall. |
| Sumner, George H. Balliol.       |
| Willes, William, Balliol.        |

Examiners.

| A. W. Haddan. |

| Classis v. |
| Bradley, William W. Magdalen. |
| Carey, Tupper, Christ Church.  |
| Cooper, Edward, Queen's.       |
| Fitzroy-Francis, H. Balliol.   |
| Guthrie, James A. Wadham.      |
| Murley, Charles H. Wadham.     |
| Ousely, Sir F. A. G. Bart. Christ Church. |
| Prout, John A. Wadham.         |

Examiners.

| H. Reynolds. |
| N. Pocock.   |
| S. J. Rigaud. |
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1845.

**Moderators**
- Samuel Blackall, M.A., St. John's.
- Harvey Goodwin, M.A., Caius.

**Examiners**
- Robert Leslie Ellis, M.A., Trinity.
- John Sykes, M.A., Pembroke.

**Wranglers.**

- Parkinson (2) .......... John's.
- Thompson (1) .......... Peter's.
- Pierson .......... John's.
- Fischer .......... Pembroke.
- Blackburn .......... Trinity.
- Cherriman .......... John's.
- Grant .......... Trinity.
- Hutt .......... Caius.
- Sargent .......... Trinity.
- Scratchley .......... Queen's.
- Power .......... Emmanuel.
- Hayes .......... Christ's.
- Collett .......... Caius.
- Pine .......... Catherine.
- Body .......... John's.
- Davys .......... John's.
- Buckley .......... Queen's.
- Latham .......... Trinity.
- Brett .......... John's.
- Watson .......... Trinity.
- Clube .......... John's.
- Gibbins .......... Trinity.
- Yate .......... John's.
- Dennis .......... Emmanuel.
- Dale .......... Sidney.
- Russell γ .......... John's.
- Yeoman γ .......... Trinity.
- Smalley .......... John's.
- Rendall (A) a .......... Trinity.
- Cust .......... Christ's.
- Cooke .......... Sidney.
- Burnett .......... John's.
- Davies .......... Corpus.
- Burrows .......... Caius.
- Constable .......... Clare.
- Hobson .......... John's.
- Alderson β .......... Trinity.
- Lightfoot β .......... Trinity.

**Senior Optimes.**

- Peart .......... Catherine.
- Bromby .......... Sidney.
- Hadfield .......... John's.
- Goodwin .......... Caius.
- Parry .......... Peter's.
- Breton .......... Queen's.

**Junior Optimes.**

- Ds. Madden .......... John's.
- Allen, R .......... John's.
- Perry .......... Trinity.
- Thompson .......... John's.
- Sergeant .......... John's.
- Cure .......... Trinity.
- Pugh .......... Catherine.
- Knox (b) a .......... Trinity.
- Bristowe .......... Trin. H.
- Wrench .......... Christ's.
- Dawes .......... Emmanuel.
- Cursham .......... Christ's.
- Izard .......... Christ's.
- Blackburn .......... Christ's.
- King .......... John's.
- Hinds .......... Trinity.
- Taylor .......... John's.
- Pierson .......... Emmanuel.
- Jenkyn .......... Christ's.
- Dickenson .......... Peter's.
- Stockdale .......... Jesus.
- Wood .......... Trinity.
- Travers .......... Caius.
- Ferard .......... Trinity.
- Dixon .......... Trinity.
- Darby .......... Emmanuel.
- Allen, E .......... John's.
- Blenkin β .......... Corpus.
- Cox a .......... John's.
- Laishley .......... Trinity.
- Pownall .......... Trinity.
- Caley β .......... Trinity.
- Weston .......... Emmanuel.
- Waldron .......... John's.
- Woodman .......... Emmanuel.

Ds. Mann .......... Clare.
- Jefferson γ .......... John's.
- Aytoun .......... Trinity.
- Mann .......... Caius.
- Phillips β .......... Pembroke.
- Neville .......... Magdalen.
- Davenport β .......... Christ's.
- Pichard .......... Trin. H.
- Betham .......... Emmanuel.
- Peel a .......... Trinity.

VOL. LXXXVII.
### Junior Optimes (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buxton</th>
<th>β</th>
<th>Æq.</th>
<th>Trinity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Howarth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layard</td>
<td>γ</td>
<td>Æq.</td>
<td>Christ’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maclean</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Æq.</td>
<td>Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryans</td>
<td>β</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiske</td>
<td>β</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Queen’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fussell</td>
<td>β</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivatt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathorne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trinity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Holden a | Trinity |
| Wilkins | Christ’s |
| Smith | Emmanuel |
| Patchett | Catherine |
| Bailey | Jesus |
| Newport | Pembroke |
| Tindal | Trinity |
| Crisford | Trinity |
| Lanfear | Queen’s |
| Harrison | Trinity |
| Bristed | Trinity |
| Preston | Trinity |
| Thompson | Queen’s |

### Classical Tripos. 1845.

#### Examiners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ds. Holden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendall (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maclean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Second Class

| Ds. Newport | Pembroke |
| Bristed | Trinity |
| Phillips | Pembroke |
| Lightfoot | Trinity |
| Alderson | Trinity |
| Davenport | Christ’s |
| Fiske | Trinity |
| Blenkine | Corpus |
| Buxton | Trinity |
| Bryans | Trinity |
| Fussell | Trinity |
| Cayley | Trinity |

#### Third Class

| Ds. Russell | John’s |
| Thompson | Queen’s |
| Jefferson | John’s |
| Clive | John’s |
| Layard | Christ’s |
| Yeoman | Trinity |

#### Classical Tripos. 1845.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examiners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rowland Williams, M.A., King’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gilson Humphry, M.A., Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Spicer Wood, M.A., St. John’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Thring, M.A., Magdalene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Chancellor’s Medallists

| F. Rendall | Trinity |
| T. F. Knox | Trinity |

#### Smith’s Prizemen

| W. Thompson | Peter’s |
| S. Parkinson | John’s |

#### Bell’s Scholars

| J. L. Davies | Trinity |
| D. J. Vaughan | Trinity |

#### Craven’s Scholar

| J. L. Joynes | King’s |

#### Forson’s Prize

| T. Markby | Trinity |

#### Camden’s Medal

| J. L. Joynes | King’s |

#### Browne’s Medals

| Greek Ode, C. J. Monk | Trinity |
| Latin Ode, J. C. Wright | King’s |
| Greek Epigram, H. de Winton | Trinity |

#### Chancellor’s English Medallist

| E. H. Bickersteth | Trinity |

#### Seatonian Prize

| J. M. Neale | Trinity |
THE TARIFF.

SCHEDULE OF THE ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE RESOLUTIONS MOVED BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, ON THE 15TH FEBRUARY, AND INCLUDED IN THE ACT 8 VICT. CAP. 12.

Duties to cease and determine from and after the passing of this Act.

Agates, or Cornelians, not set.
Alganobilla.
Alkali.
Alkanet Root.
Almonds, Bitter.
Aloes.
Alum.
Rock.
Amber, Rough.
Ambergris.
Amboyna Wood.
Angelica.
Annatto.
Roll.
Antimony, Ore of.
Crude.
Regulus of.
Argol.
Aristolochia.
Arsenic.
Ashes, Pearl and Pot.
Soap, Weed, and Wood.
Unenumerated.
Asphaltum or Bitumen Judaicum.
Balsam, Canada.
Capivi.
Peru.
Riga.
Tolu.
Balm of Gilead, and unenumerated Balsam.
Barilla.
Bar Wood.
Bark, Extract of, or of other Vegetable Substances, to be used only for tanning Leather.
For Tanners' or Dyers' Use.
Cascarilla.
Peruvian.
Of other Sorts.
Basket Rods, peeled and unpeeled.

Beef Wood.
Berries, Bay.
Juniper.
Yellow.
Unenumerated.
Birds, Singing.
Blackwood.
Bladders.
Bones of Cattle and other Animals, and of Fish (except Whale Fins), whether burnt or not), or as Animal Charcoal.
Box Wood.
Borax, refined.
Borax or Tincal, unrefined.
Boracic Acid.
Brazil Wood.
Brazilletto Wood.
Brimstone, refined, in Rolls.
In Flour.
Not refined.
Bristles, rough, or in any way sorted.
Bronze Works of Art.
Bulrushes.
Camomile Flowers.
Camphor unrefined.
Camwood.
Candlewick.
Canella Alba.
Canes, Bamboo.
Reed.
Rattans, not ground.
Or Sticks, unenumerated.
Caoutchouc.
Cardamoms.
Cassia Buds.
Fistula.
Castor.
Cedar Wood.
Chalk, unmanufactured.
Chip, or Willow, for plating.
Chestnuts.
China Root.
Crystal, rough.
Cinnabar Nativa.
Citrate of Lime.
Citric Acid.
Civit.
Coals, Culm, and Cinders.
Cobalt.
Or of.
Cochineal.
Dust.
Granilla.
Coir Rope and junk, old and new, cut into Lengths not exceeding Three Feet each.
Colocynth.
Columbo Root.
Copperas, Blue.
Green.
White.
Coral, whole, polished.
Unpolished.
In Fragments.
Cork.
Cotton Yarn.
Cubebs.
Cream of Tartar.
Divi Divi.
Down.
Drugs, unenumerated.
Ebony.
Feathers for Beds, in Beds or otherwise.
Ostrich, undressed.
Paddy Bird, undressed.
Unenumerated and undressed.
Flax and Tow, or Cordilla of Hemp and Flax, dressed and undressed.
Flocks.
Flower Roots.
Fustic.
Gallic Powder.
Galls.
Gamboge.
Garancine.
Garnets, cut or uncut, not set.
Gentian.
Ginseng.
Glue Clippings, or Waste of any Kind, fit only for making Glue.
Goods unenumerated, not being either in part or wholly manufactured, not enumerated or prohibited.
Grease.
Greaves for Dogs, and Tallow Greaves.
Guano.
Gum, Animi.
Arabic.
Assafetida.
Ammoniacum.
Benjamin.
Copal.
Euphorbium.
Guaiacum.
Kino.
Lac Dye.
Mastic.
Seed Lac.
Senegal.
Shellac.
Storax.
Tragacanth.
Unenumerated.
Gun Stocks in the rough, of wood.
Gypsum.
Hair, Camel Hair or Wool.
Cow, Ox, Bull, or Elk.
Horse.
Human.
Unenumerated.
Heath, for Brushes.
Hellebore.
Hemp, dressed.
Hemp, rough or undressed, or any other Vegetable Substance of the Nature and Quality of undressed Hemp, and applicable to the same purposes.
Hides, not tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, dry and wet.
Or Pieces of Hides, raw or undressed, and unenumerated.
Tails, Buffalo, Bull, Cow, or Ox.
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Hides, Tanned, not otherwise dressed.
Hooves of Cattle.
Hoops of Wood.
Horns, Horn Tips and Pieces of Horns.
Indigo.
Inkle, unwrought.
Iron, Bloom.
Cast.
Chromate of.
In Bars, unwrought.
Hoops.
Old Broken and Cast Iron.
Ore.
Pig.
Slit or hammered into Rods.
Jalap.
Jet.
Jewels—Emeralds and all other precious Stones unset.
Pearls.
Juice of Lemons, Limes, or Oranges.
Kingwood.
Lac, viz. Sticklac.
Lapis Calaminaris.
Lard.
Latten.
Shaven.
Lavender Flowers.
Lead Ore.
Red.
White.
Black.
Chromate of.
Leaves of Roses.
Leeches.
Lignum Vitæ.
Litharge.
Logwood.
Losh Hides.
Madder.
Madder Root.
Mahogany.
Manganese, Ore of.
Magana.
Manures, unenumerated.
Metal—Bell Metal.

Minerals and Fossils unenumerated.
Models of Cork or Wood.
Morphia.
Moss, Lichen Islandicus.
Other than Rock or Iceland Moss.
Rock, for Dyers' Use.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells.
Musk.
Myrrh.
Nicaragua Wood.
Nickel, Arseniate of, in Lumps or Powder, being in an unrefined State.
Metallic, and Oxide of, refined.
Ore of.
Nitre—Cubic Nitre.
Nuts; viz.
Kernels of Walnuts and of Peach Stones, and of Nuts or Kernels thereof, unenumerated, commonly used for expressing Oil therefrom.
Coco Nuts.
Nuts, Pistachio.
Nuts and Kernels, unenumerated.
Oakum.
Ochre.
Oil, Animal.
Castor.
Cocoa Nut.
Of Olives, except in Ships of the Two Sicilies.
Lard.
Palm.
Paran.
Rock.
Unenumerated.
Train, Blubber, Spermæcti Oil, and Head Matter, the Produce of Fish or Creatures living in the Sea, caught by the Crews of British Vessels, and imported direct from the Fishery or from any British Possession in a British Vessel.
Seed Oils; viz.
Hempseed.
Linseed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oil, Rapeseed.</th>
<th>Salep or Salop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walnut.</td>
<td>Saltpetre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed, unenumerated.</td>
<td>Sanguis Draconis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Seed Cake.</td>
<td>Santa Maria Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olibanum.</td>
<td>Sapan Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Wood.</td>
<td>Sarsaparilla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Peel and Lemon Peel.</td>
<td>Sassafras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore unenumerated.</td>
<td>Satin Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchal.</td>
<td>Saunders' Red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orpiment.</td>
<td>White or Yellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orris Root,</td>
<td>Scammony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painters' Colours, unenumerated, unmanufactured.</td>
<td>Seeds; viz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmetto Thatch.</td>
<td>Croton, commonly used for expressing Oil therefrom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Root.</td>
<td>Hemp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch.</td>
<td>Poppy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgundy.</td>
<td>Sesamum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaster of Paris.</td>
<td>Unenumerated, commonly used for expressing Oil therefrom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platina, and Ore of Platina.</td>
<td>Senna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platting or other Manufactures to be used in or proper for making Hats or Bonnets of Chip.</td>
<td>Shumach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranates, Peel of.</td>
<td>Silk, Raw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prussiate of Potash.</td>
<td>Knobs or Husks, and Waste Silk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quicksilver.</td>
<td>Throwed, not Dyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quills, Goose.</td>
<td>Skins and Furs; viz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan.</td>
<td>Marten, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Contrayervæ.</td>
<td>Seal, in the Hair, not tanned, tawed, or dressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enulae Campanæ.</td>
<td>Squirrel or Calabar, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eringii.</td>
<td>Furs, Pels, and Tails; viz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipcaechuanæ.</td>
<td>Badger, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khataniae.</td>
<td>Bear, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senekæ.</td>
<td>Beaver, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpetariae or Snake Root.</td>
<td>Cat, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rags, old Rags, old Ropes or Junk, or old Fishing-nets, fit only for making Paper or Pasteboard.</td>
<td>Chinchilla, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp of.</td>
<td>Coney, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen.</td>
<td>Deer, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape of Grapes.</td>
<td>Dog, in the Hair, not tanned or dressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Wood or Guinea Wood.</td>
<td>Dog Fish, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhubarb.</td>
<td>Elk, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosewood.</td>
<td>Ermine, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosin.</td>
<td>Fisher, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safflower.</td>
<td>Fitch, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saffron.</td>
<td>Fox, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sal Ammoniac.</td>
<td>Fox Tails, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limonum.</td>
<td>Goat raw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunella.</td>
<td>Goose, undressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hare, undressed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Skins, Husse, undressed.
Kangaroo, raw and undressed.
Kid, in the Hair, undressed.
Kolinski, undressed.
Leopard, undressed.
Lion, undressed.
Lynx, undressed.
Marten Tails, undressed.
Mink, undressed.
Mole, undressed.
Musquash, undressed.
Nutria, undressed.
Otter, undressed.
Ounce, undressed.
Panther, undressed.
Pelts, undressed, of Goats.
Ditto, ditto, of all other Sorts.
Raccoon, undressed.
Sable, undressed.
Sable Tails or Tips, undressed.
Squirrel or Calabar, Tails of, undressed.
Swan, undressed.
Tiger, undressed.
Weasel, undressed.
Wolf, undressed.
Wolverings, undressed.
Furs, Pelts, and Tails, tanned, tawed, or dressed; viz.
Deer,—Indian, half dressed, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed.
Ermine, dressed.
Kid, dressed and dyed, or coloured.
Lamb, tanned or tawed.
Lamb, dyed or coloured.
Dressed in Oil;
Mink, dressed.
Pelts of all Sorts, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed.
Deer,—Indian, undressed or shaved.
Goat, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed.
Lamb, in the Wool.
Sheep, in the Wool.
Ditto, tanned or tawed, or dressed in Oil.
Squirrel, or Calabar, tawed.

Skins, Wolf, tawed.
Kid, dressed, not dyed or coloured.
And Furs, or Pieces thereof, unenumerated, tawed, curried, or dressed.
And Furs, or Pieces thereof, raw or undressed, unenumerated.
Specimens of Minerals, Fossils, or Ores, unenumerated, exceeding Fourteen Pounds Weight each.
Speckled Wood.
Spelter or Zinc, rolled, but not otherwise manufactured.
Crude, in Cakes.
Sponge.
Squills, dried and not dried.
Stavesacre.
Staves, not exceeding Seventy-two Inches in Length, nor Seven Inches in Breadth, nor Three Inches and a Quarter in Thickness.
Steel, unwrought.
Scraps.
Straw or Grass for Platting.
Sweet Wood.
Stone in Blocks, shaped or rough scalped.
Sulphur Casts.
Talc.
Tar.
Barbadoes.
Tarras.
Tartaric Acid.
Teasles.
Teeth, Elephants’.
Sea-Cow, Sea-Horse, or Sea-Morse.
Terra Japonica, and Cutch.
Sienna.
Verde.
Umbræ.
Tin Ore, and Regulus of.
Tormal.
Tortoise Shell or Turtle Shell, unmanuf actured.
Tulip Wood.
Turmeric.
Turpentine of Venice, Scio, or Cyprus.
Turpentine, unless above the Value of 15s. per Cwt.
Valonia.
Vases, ancient, not of Stone or Wood.
Vermillion.
Ultramarine.
Walnut Wood.
Water, Mineral.
Wax, Bees, in any degree bleached. Unbleached.
Myrtle.
Vegetable.
Weld.

Whale Fins, of British taking, and imported direct from the Fisheries or from any British Possession in a British Ship. Woad.

Wood, for Ship-building, now admitted at the same Duty as Teake Wood.

Birch, hewn, not exceeding Three Feet long, nor exceeding Eight Inches square, imported for the sole Purpose of making Herring Barrels for the Use of the Fisheries.

Teake.

Wool, Beaver.

Cut and combed.

Coney.

Hares.

Cotton.

Yarn.

Camel or Mohair.

Raw Linen.

Zaffre.

Zebra Wood.

Seeds; viz.

Acorn.

Amiseed.

Beans, Kidney or French.

Burnet.

Colchicum.

Coe.

Coriander.

Cummin.

Fenugreek.

Forest.

Garden, unenumerated.

Spermacetti.

Sperm Oil of Foreign Fishing.

Train Oil or Blubber of Foreign Fishing.

Whales Fins of Foreign taking and not prohibited.


DUTIES TO CEASE AND DETERMINE—

From and after the

1st Day of June, 1845.

1st Day of January, 1849.

1st Day of January, 1847.
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

A SCHEDULE OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isinglass, per Cwt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils, Chemical, Essential, or Perfumed, per lb.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Essential, of Cloves, per lb.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickles preserved in Vinegar, per Gallon</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickles or Vegetables preserved in Salt, for every 100.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refined Camphor, per Cwt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smalts, per Cwt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turpentine above the Value of 15s. per Cwt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verdigris, per Cwt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarn Cable, per Cwt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That from and after the Expiration of Excise Duties on British Glass, and until the 10th Day of October, 1846, the following Duties of Customs: Glass; viz.

Any Kind of Window Glass, White, or stained of One Colour Only, not exceeding One Ninth of an Inch in Thickness, and Shades and Cylinders, the Cwt.

All Glass exceeding One Ninth of an Inch in thickness; all silvered or polished Glass of whatever Thickness, however small each Pane, Plate, or Sheet, superficial Measure; viz.

Not exceeding more than 9 sq. Ft., the sq. Ft.

Containing more than 9 square Feet, and not more than 14 square Feet, the square Foot

Containing more than 14 square Feet, and not more than 36 square Feet, the square Foot

Containing more than 36 square Feet, the square Foot

Glass, painted or otherwise ornamented, the superficial Foot

All White Flint Glass Bottles, not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented, and Beads and Bugles of glass, the lb.

Wine Glasses, Tumblers, and all other White Flint Glass Goods, not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented, the lb.

All Flint Cut Glass, Flint coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass, of whatever Kind, the lb.

Bottles of Glass covered with Wicker, (not being Flint or Cut Glass,) or of Green or common Glass, the Cwt.

Glass Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated or described, and old broken Glass, fit only to be remanufactured, the Cwt.

And that from and after the 10th October, 1846, until the 5th April, 1848, there be charged on the said Article One Half of the said Duties, and from and after the 5th April, 1848, One Fourth of the said Duties.
MAYNOOTH COLLEGE ACTS AMENDMENT.

AN ACT TO AMEND TWO ACTS PASSED IN IRELAND FOR THE BETTER EDUCATION OF PERSONS PROFESSING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION, AND FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE ESTABLISHED AT MAYNOOTH FOR THE EDUCATION OF SUCH PERSONS, AND ALSO AN ACT PASSED IN PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR AMENDING THE SAID TWO ACTS.

8° & 9° Victoriae Reginae, cap. xxv., 30th June, 1845.

* I. The preamble recites the previous Acts relating to Maynooth College, and proceeds: And whereas it is productive of inconvenience and insecurity that the said trustees can take no effectual grants of lands for the purposes of the said college or seminary to them and their successors; and it is therefore expedient that the said trustees should be incorporated: 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 Trustees of the said College or seminary, and their successors for ever, shall be one body politic and corporate by the name of "the Trustees of the College of Maynooth," and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, and shall have and possess the several powers and authorities vested in the said trustees under the said recited Acts.

II. And be it enacted, That the said body politic and corporate, and their successors, by the said name, shall be for ever able and capable in law to take, purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors any goods or chattels or personal property whatsoever, and also be able and capable in law (nowithstanding the statutes in Mortmain) to take, purchase, hold, and enjoy to them and their successors any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments whatsoever, the yearly value of which shall not exceed in the whole the sum of three thousand pounds, exclusive of the value of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments already purchased or acquired by the said trustees; and it shall be lawful for all and every person and persons, and bodies politic and corporate, otherwise competent, to grant, sell, alien, and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the said body politic and corporate incorporated by this Act any messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding in the whole such annual value as aforesaid.

III. And be it enacted, That all lands, tenements, or hereditaments which have been at any time heretofore purchased or in any manner acquired by the trustees of the said college, or any seven or more of them, under or by virtue of the powers for that purpose given to them by any of the said hereinbefore recited Acts, shall be and the same are thereby vested in the said body politic and
corporate incorporated by this Act, subject to the trusts upon which the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments are now respectively held.

IV. And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the payment of the salaries of the President, Vice President, officers, and professors of the said college, and for the expense of commons, attendance, and other necessaries to be supplied to and for their use, and that the number of professors therein should be increased; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act there shall be paid and payable to the said body politic and corporate, for the purposes aforesaid, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the annual sum of six thousand pounds.

V. And whereas by the statutes of the said college there has been established therein an order of students called "senior students," amounting to twenty in number, to whose exclusive benefit has been applied the annual revenue arising from the bequest of Baron Dunboyne, in said statutes mentioned, together with a further yearly sum of seven hundred pounds out of the annual parliamentary grant made to the said college: And whereas it is expedient that provision for the said senior students on the Dunboyne establishment should be augmented; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act there shall be paid and payable to the said body politic and corporate, for the purposes aforesaid, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the annual sum of twenty-eight pounds for each such student.

VI. And whereas there are three senior and four junior classes in the said college, and two hundred and fifty free students on the establishment, maintained and educated out of the annual parliamentary grant made to the said college; And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for an additional number of free students; (that is to say,) for two hundred and fifty free students in the said three senior classes, and two hundred and fifty free students in the said four junior classes; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act there shall be paid and payable to the said body politic and corporate, for each of the said two hundred and fifty free students in the said three senior classes, the annual sums for that purpose specified in the schedule (A.) to this Act annexed.

VII. And whereas there are three senior and four junior classes in the said college, and two hundred and fifty free students on the establishment, maintained and educated out of the annual parliamentary grant made to the said college; And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for an additional number of free students; (that is to say,) for two hundred and fifty free students in the said three senior classes, and two hundred and fifty free students in the said four junior classes; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act there shall be paid and payable to the said body politic and corporate, for the purposes aforesaid, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the annual sum of twenty-eight pounds for each such student.

VIII. And whereas the buildings for the public purposes of the said college, and for the lodging and accommodation of the professors and students, are inadequate and insufficient and out of repair, and it is expedient that provision
should be made for the erection of additional buildings for the purposes aforesaid, and that the present buildings should be put into sufficient repair, and that said buildings, together with the additions to be made thereto, should from time to time be kept in repair, and provided with sufficient and necessary furniture; be it therefore enacted, That the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for the time being shall be and they are hereby constituted Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing, renting, or providing, as hereinafter mentioned, any houses, buildings, lands, tenements, or hereditaments that may be necessary for the said college and the purposes aforesaid, and for erecting thereon suitable and necessary buildings and improvements, and for enlarging, improving, upholding, maintaining, repairing, fitting up, and furnishing from time to time the said college, and the buildings and premises occupied therewith.

IX. And be it enacted, That in order to enable the said Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to purchase and to provide the buildings, lands, tenements, or hereditaments which may be required for the said college, and the additions to be made thereto, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners, at the request of the said college, and the buildings and premises occupied therewith.

X. And be it enacted, That all and every the expense of purchasing or providing the houses, buildings, lands, tenements, or hereditaments necessary for the said college under the provisions of this Act, and of erecting the necessary buildings for the same, and of putting the said college into repair, and of fitting up and furnishing the same and the buildings so to be erected, not exceeding in the whole the sum of thirty thousand pounds, shall be discharged and paid by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

XI. And be it enacted, That the several sums payable by this Act and the schedule thereto annexed shall be charged upon and payable by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

XII. And be it enacted, That the accounts of the receipt and expenditure of all monies paid under the provisions of this Act shall once in each year be forwarded to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by the said body politic and corporate incorporated by this Act, and shall be by the said Commissioners referred for audit to such person or persons.
as the said Commissioners shall from time to time in that behalf appoint; and that the said person or persons so appointed shall thereupon proceed to the examination, audit, and discharge of the said accounts, at such time and in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct, and shall for that purpose have and exercise all the powers and authorities now possessed by the Commissioners for auditing public accounts by virtue of any Act or Acts now in force.

XIII. And whereas it was enacted by the said Act secondly above recited, that the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland for the time being, the Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in Ireland for the time being, the Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland for the time being, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland for the time being, and their successors in the said offices respectively, together with certain other persons in the said Act named, should be and they were thereby nominated and appointed visitors of the said college or seminary, with full visitatorial powers to superintend the same; be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act so much of the said recited Acts as enact that the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and their successors in the said offices respectively, shall have visitatorial power over the said academy or college, and over all persons on the foundation or educated therein, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

XIV. And be it enacted, That the other visitors in being at the time of the passing of this Act, or such other persons as shall hereafter be elected to fill any vacancy on the death or resignation of such visitors, according to the provisions of the Act hereinbefore secondly recited, together with such other five persons as Her Majesty shall by warrant under the sign manual from time to time nominate and appoint, shall be hereafter the visitors of the said college and corporation.

XV. And whereas by the said Act hereinbefore secondly recited it is amongst other things enacted, that the visitors in the said Act mentioned, or any three or more of them, should once in every three years from the passing of the said Act visit the said college or seminary, and call before them the President, Vice President, Professors, Tutors, and all other members thereof, and the officers and servants of the said college or seminary, and diligently inquire into the government and management of the said college or seminary, and, if necessary, examine on oath every member thereof in all matters touching the management, government, and discipline of the same, or any violation of the statutes or ordinances which had been or should be made for the admission of any member of the said college or seminary, or for the government or discipline of the same; and that the first visitation of the said college should be held as aforesaid within twelve
months after the passing of the said Act: and whereas it is expedient that, instead of triennial visitations by the said last recited Act appointed, visitations should be held not less than once in each year therein; be it therefore enacted, That the visitors by this Act appointed, or any three or more of them, shall once in every year from the passing of this Act visit the said college or seminary, and inquire in manner aforesaid into the management, government, and discipline of the same, and shall have the several powers and authorities vested in the visitors under the said Act secondly hereinbefore recited; and that the first visitation of the said college shall be held within twelve months after the passing of this Act.

XVI. And be it enacted, That, in addition to such periodical or ordinary visitation, the visitors by this Act appointed, or any three of them, shall in like manner visit the said college whenever and so often as they shall be thereunto required by the Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by warrant or order signed by him or them.

XVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the authority of the said visitors shall not extend to or in any manner affect the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion or the religious doctrine or discipline thereof within the said college or seminary, otherwise than as hereinafter is provided; and that in visiting the said college or seminary the said visitors shall judge and determine according to such bye laws, rules, and regulations as have been or shall be made for the government and discipline thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the said recited Acts or of this Act respectively.

XVIII. And whereas by the said Act hereinbefore secondly recited it is amongst other things enacted, that in all matters which relate to the exercise, doctrine, and discipline of the Roman Catholic religion the visitatorial power over the said college shall be exercised exclusively by such of the said visitors as are or shall be of the Roman Catholic religion, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and of the three chief Judges, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if they or any of them shall think proper to attend; be it therefore enacted, That in all matters which relate to the exercise, doctrine, and discipline of the Roman Catholic religion the visitatorial power over the said college shall be exercised exclusively by such of the said visitors of the Roman Catholic religion as have been or shall be elected under the provisions of the said Act secondly above recited, in the presence of the said persons whom Her Majesty shall, by warrant under the sign manual, from time to time nominate and appoint as aforesaid to be visitors of the said college, if they or any of them shall think proper to attend.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the secretary or some other officer of the said college shall make minutes of the proceedings of the said visitors at their several visitations, and shall keep a book in which he shall enter a fair copy of such minutes, and the names of the visitors present at each visitation; and the said visitors shall after every visitation held at the said college report to Her Majesty the several proceedings held
COLLEGES (IRELAND) ACT.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow New Colleges for the Advancement of Learning in Ireland.

8th and 9th Victoria Regina, cap. lxvi, 31st July, 1845.

For the better advancement of learning among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, 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 case Her Majesty shall be pleased by letters patent under the great seal of Ireland to found one or more new colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being shall be empowered, by warrant under the hands of any three or more of them, to charge the Consolidated Fund of the said United Kingdom, (after providing for all preceding charges, and in preference to all future charges,) and to direct to be issued or paid thereout, such sum of money as shall be needed by the trustees hereinafter mentioned for purchasing or providing lands, tenements, and hereditaments for the use of such college or colleges, and for the necessary buildings, with the appurtenances thereof, and for establishing and furnishing the same, not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand pounds in the whole.

II. And be it enacted, That the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for the time being shall be trustees for the purpose of purchasing or providing, as hereinafter mentioned, any buildings, lands, tenements or hereditaments that may be necessary for the said Colleges and the sites thereof, and the premises to be occupied therewith respectively, and for erecting thereon suitable buildings, and for repairing, enlarging, and improving the same from time to time, and for upholding and furnishing the same from time to time, for the use of the said colleges respectively.

III. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of this Act the said Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for the time being, and during this present session of Parliament.

Schedule to which this Act refers.

Schedule (A.)

Annual Stipends.

£  s  d

20 Senior students on the Dunboyne establishment, each . . . 40 0

250 Free students in the three senior classes, each . . . . . 20 0
their successors, shall be a corpo-
ration by the name or style of
"The Commissioners of Public
Works in Ireland," and by that
name, for the purposes of this
Act, shall have perpetual succe-
sion and a common seal, to be by
them made, and from time to time
altered as they shall think fit, and
shall and may sue and be sued,
plead or be impleaded, in all courts
and before all justices and others,
and in that capacity shall be deem-
ed promoters of the undertaking
authorized to be executed by this
Act.

IV. And be it enacted, That in
order to enable the said Commissi-
ioners of Public Works in Ireland
to purchase and provide the build-
ings, lands, tenements, and here-
ditaments which may be required
for the said colleges and the sites
thereof, it shall be lawful for the
said Commissioners, with the ap-
proval of the Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury, to con-
tract and agree with any person
or persons, or body or bodies cor-
porate, for the purchase or rent-
ing of any buildings, lands, tene-
ments or hereditaments required
for such colleges or the sites
thereof, and also for the purchase
of any subsisting leases, terms,
estates or interests therein or
charges thereon; and the build-
ings, lands, tenements or heredi-
taments so contracted and agreed
for shall be conveyed, assigned or
demised to or in trust for Her
Majesty, her heirs and successors,
in such manner and form as the
said Commissioners of Her Ma-
jesty's Treasury shall direct.

V. And be it enacted, That it
shall be lawful for the said Com-
missioners of Public Works, if they
shall be so directed by the Com-
missioners of Her Majesty's Trea-
sury, to employ the county sur-
veyor, or any other competent
surveyor or architect, to make a
survey and estimate of any of the
said proposed works, and to pre-
pare such plan, section or specifi-
cation thereof as may be neces-
sary, and send the same to the
Commissioners of Her Majesty's
Treasury for their approval; and
if the said Commissioners of Her
Majesty's Treasury shall think fit to
authorize the work in any such plan,
section or specification or any mo-
dification thereof which they may
think proper to be undertaken,
they shall, by warrant under their
hands, direct the said Commis-
sioners of Public Works to execute
such work at and for an amount
not exceeding a sum to be speci-
fied in such warrant; and the
said Commissioners of Public
Works shall, upon receipt of such
warrant, forthwith cause the con-
struction of the work mentioned
therein to be proceeded with.

VII. And be it enacted, That
the said Commissioners of Public
Works shall cause detailed ac-
counts in writing of their proceed-
ings under this Act, of the several
sums received by them as such
Commissioners for the purposes of
this Act, and of the sums expended by them for such purposes, and the mode of such expenditure, and the several works made or in progress under this Act, to be made up to the thirty-first day of December in each year; and such accounts shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks thereafter, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, then within six weeks after the first meeting of Parliament subsequent to the thirty-first day of December; and the said commissioners shall, as often as they shall be required so to do by the commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, transmit to the said commissioners of the Treasury like accounts made up to such period as the said Commissioners of the Treasury shall direct; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to give such directions as they shall think proper, defining the duties of the said Commissioners of Public Works in the execution of this Act; and he said Commissioners of Public Works shall observe all such directions as aforesaid which shall from time to time be signified to them by the said commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the several enactments contained in an Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in Ireland," which affect or relate to any action or suit to be commenced against the commissioners for the execution of the last recited Act, or their secretary, or any person or persons, for any thing done by virtue of or in pursuance of the last recited Act, or any proceedings in any such action or suit, or any limitation of time for the commencing thereof, or any course thereof, or any evidence, to be given therein, or any notice of action or suit or satisfaction or tender thereof, or any action or suit to be commenced by the said commissioners, or any proceedings therein, or the said commissioners suing or being sued in the name of their secretary, or any abatement or discontinuance of any such action or suit, or to the court in which, or to the terms or conditions on which, any such action or suit shall be brought against the said commissioners, collectively or individually or their secretary, shall be held to apply to and extend to any action or suit to be commenced against the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland or their secretary, or any person or persons, for any thing done by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act, or to any proceedings in any such action or suit, or to the limitation of time for the commencing thereof, or to any costs thereof, or to any notice of any such action or suit, or to any evidence to be given therein, or to any action or suit to be commenced by the said Commissioners of Public Works in the execution of this Act, or on account of or in pursuance of this Act, or to any proceedings in any such action or suit, or to the terms or conditions on which, any such action or suit shall be brought against the said Commissioners of Public Works, collectively or individually, or against their secretary.
IX. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any college within the provisions of this Act to alien, mortgage, charge or demise any lands, tenements or hereditaments to which it may become entitled, unless with the approval of the commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, except by way of lease for any term not exceeding thirty-one years from the time when such lease shall be made, in and by which there shall be received and made payable, during the whole of the term thereby granted, the best yearly rent that can reasonably be gotten for the same, without any fine or foregift.

X. Provided always and be it enacted, That no college shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act, or deemed to be within the provisions thereof, unless it be declared and provided, in and by the letters patent constituting such college, that the visitor or visitors of the said college shall be such person or persons as it shall please Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, from time to time to appoint, by any warrant or warrants under the sign manual, to execute the office of visitor; and that all the statutes, rules and ordinances concerning the government and discipline of such colleges shall be made or approved by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors; and that the president, vice president and professors shall hold their several offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors; and that the sole power of appointing the president and vice president shall be vested in Her Majesty, her heirs and successors; and that the power of appointing the professors shall be vested in Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and afterwards as shall be otherwise provided by Parliament, or in default of any provision to the contrary in Her Majesty, her heirs and successors.

XI. And be it enacted, That all the statutes, rules and ordinances which shall be made or approved from time to time by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, concerning the government and discipline of the said colleges respectively, which shall be in force at the beginning of every Session of Parliament, and which shall not have been before that time laid before Parliament, shall from time to time, within six weeks after the beginning of every such Session, be laid before both Houses of Parliament by one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of State.

XII. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be empowered by warrant under the hands of any three or more of them, to charge the said Consolidated Fund of the said United Kingdom, (after providing for all preceding charges, but having preference for all future charges,) and to direct to be issued or paid thereout by four equal quarterly payments, on the fifth day of January, the fifth day of April, the fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October in every year, such sums of money as shall be needed for defraying the several stipends which shall be by Her Majesty appointed to be paid to the president and vice president and to such professors in the several faculties of arts, law and physic as shall be from time to time established by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and to the bursar, registrar, librarian and other office
bearers and servants in each of
the said colleges, and for defraying
the expense of such prizes and
exhibitions as shall be by Her
Majesty, her heirs and successors,
awarded for the encouragement
and reward of students in each of
the said colleges, not exceeding
in any one year the sum of seven
thousand pounds for every such
college, or the sum of twenty-one
thousand pounds in the whole, the
first instalment for each college to
become due and payable on such
of the said quarterly days of pay¬
ment as shall first happen next
after the grant of the letters pa¬
tent for the establishment of such
college.

XIII. And be it declared and
enacted, That it shall be lawful
for the professors in each of the
said colleges in addition to the
stipends with which they shall be
so respectively endowed, to de¬
mand and receive from the stu¬
dents in the said colleges such
reasonable fees for attendance on
their lectures, and for the bursar
of the college to collect from the
said students on behalf of the said
college, such reasonable fees for
matriculation and other collegiate
proceedings as shall be from time
to time provided by the statutes,
rules and ordinances so to be made
or approved by Her Majesty, her
heirs and successors as aforesaid.

XIV. And for the better en¬
abling every student in the said
colleges to receive religious in¬
struction according to the creed
which he professes to hold, be it
enacted, That it shall be lawful
for the president and professors or
other governing body of each of
the said colleges which shall be
constituted in and by the said
letters patent to assign lecture
rooms within the precincts of such
college, wholly or in part, for the
use of such religious teachers as
shall be recognized by such go¬
verning body, subject in each case
to the approval of Her Majesty,
her heirs and successors, and also
subject to the like approval, to
make rules concerning the days
and times when such religious in¬
struction shall be given therein,
and for securing that the same
shall not interfere with the general
discipline of the college: Provided
always, that no student shall be
compelled by any rule of the col¬
lege to attend any theological lec¬
ture or religious instruction other
than is approved by his parents or
 guardians, and that no religious
test shall be administered to any
person in order to entitle him to
be admitted a student of any such
college, or to hold any office
therein, or to partake of any ad¬
vantage or privilege thereof; but
this proviso shall not be deemed
to prevent the making of regula¬
tions for securing the due attend¬
ance of the students for Divine
worship at such church or chapel as
shall be approved by their parents
or guardians respectively.

XV. And for the better govern¬
ment of the students in the said
colleges, be it enacted, That no
student shall be allowed to conti¬
 nue in any of the said colleges
unless he shall dwell with his
parent or guardian, or with some
near relation or friend selected by
his parent or guardian and ap¬
proved by the president of the col¬
lege, or with a tutor or master of
a boarding house licensed by the
president of the college as hereinafter provided, or in a hall founded
and endowed for the reception of
students and recognized by the
college as hereinafter provided.

XVI. And be it enacted, That
2 G 2
every person who is desirous of being licensed as a tutor or master of a boarding house in any of the said colleges shall apply in writing under his hand to the president of the college for his licence; and it shall be lawful for the president, if he shall think fit, to require of any such applicant such testimonials of character and fitness for the office as shall be satisfactory to him; and the application shall specify the house or houses belonging to or occupied by the applicant, and intended by him for the reception of students, and the number of students who may be conveniently lodged and boarded therein, and also the provision or regulation proposed to be made for securing to the said students the means of due attendance upon such religious instructions and divine worship as may be approved by his parents and guardians and recognized by the governing body of the college, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the president, in his discretion, to grant or withhold the licence for the academical year then current or then next ensuing; and every such licence shall be registered in the archives of the college, and shall enure until the end of the academical year in which it shall be registered, and shall then be of no force unless renewed in like manner, but shall be revocable at any time, and may be forthwith revoked by the president of the college in case of any misbehaviour of such tutor or master of a boarding house, or of the students under his care, which in the opinion of the president and a majority of the professors of the college ought to be punished by immediate revocation of such licence.

XVII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever having power to make an absolute disposition thereof to give, grant, devise, bequeath or assure, by any deed, will or other instrument sufficient in law to create or convey an estate therein, any messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments or any estate therein, or any interest arising thereout, or any money, chattels and effects, to any trustee or trustees willing to accept the trust, or to the commissioners of charitable donations and bequests in Ireland and their successors in trust for founding and endowing halls for the reception of students in any of the said colleges; and by such deed, will or instrument to establish rules or to specify the authority for establishing rules to be observed by the students admitted to the benefits of such foundation, and to specify the authority by which the observance of such rules is to be enforced: Provided always, that no such hall shall be recognized by any of the said colleges unless the instrument of foundation shall provide that such rules, and also the appointment from time to time of the principal or other person holding chief authority in such hall, shall be of no force until allowed by the person or persons appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors to execute the office of visitor of the said college.

XVIII. And for the encouragement of persons willing to found and endow halls for the reception of students in the said colleges as aforesaid, be it declared and enacted, That if Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall be pleased, by letters patent under
the great seal of Ireland, to incorporate any number of persons willing to found and endow any such hall or halls as aforesaid, such incorporated hall shall be deemed a public work for the promotion of which the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland may make loans within the meaning of an Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in Ireland," and of all acts passed or to be passed for the amendment thereof; and that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to make loans to such incorporated bodies respectively for the extension and promotion of such foundations according to the provisions of the last recited Acts.

XIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever having power to make an absolute disposition thereof, to give, grant, devise, bequeath or assure by any deed, will or other instrument sufficient in law to create or convey an estate therein, any messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments or any estate therein, or interest arising thereout, or any money, chattels and effects, to any trustee or trustees willing to accept the trust, or to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, and their successors, in trust for establishing and maintaining lectures or other forms of religious instruction for the use of such students of the said colleges respectively as shall be desirous of receiving the same, subject to such regulations consistent with the intentions of the donor thereof, as shall be made by the governing body of the college, and approved by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors: Provided always, that no such gift shall take effect until it shall have been accepted by the governing body of the college, and until Her Majesty, her heirs and successors shall have signified her or their approval of the regulations according to which such gift is to be applied.

XX. And be it enacted, That every such college which shall be established and endowed under this Act shall once at least in every year, and also whenever Her Majesty's pleasure shall be signified in that behalf, report to Her Majesty their proceedings; and a copy of every such report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after the same shall have been made, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, then within six weeks next after the next meeting of Parliament.

XXI. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this session of Parliament.
OCCUPATION OF LAND IN IRELAND.

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of the Law and Practice in respect to the Occupation of Land in Ireland.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"May it please your Majesty,

"Your Majesty's Commission, bearing date the 20th of November, 1843, having directed us to inquire into the state of the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land in Ireland, and in respect also to the burdens of county cess and other charges which fall respectively on the landlord and occupying tenant; and to report as to the amendments, if any, of the existing laws, which, having due regard to the just rights of property, may be calculated to encourage the cultivation of the soil, to extend a better system of agriculture, and to improve the relation between landlord and tenant in that part of the United Kingdom, it is now our duty to lay before Your Majesty, a statement of our proceedings, and the opinions which our investigations have led us to form."

The Commissioners then detail their course of proceeding.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LANDED PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

"Before entering upon any detailed statement of the result of our inquiry, we think it may not be uninteresting or uninstructive to give a slight sketch of the manner in which landed property in Ireland has been dealt with for a long series of years; and we believe that such a review is important to a clear understanding of the subject, and to the successful investigation of the sources from which many of the present evils have sprung.

"In the civil contentions which at various periods and during many centuries disturbed the repose of England and Scotland, property gradually passed from the feudal tenure of former times to the more civilized relation of landlord and tenant, as known to our present law.

"It is for us briefly to show how different has been the case in Ireland.

"Without entering at any length into the history of the past, we cannot avoid noticing a few prominent matters which exercised a material influence in producing the existing relation of landlord and tenant. We allude to the confiscations and colonizations of Elizabeth and James—the wars of Cromwell—and lastly, the Penal Code. "The first of these led, in many instances, to the possession of large tracts by individuals whose more extensive estates in England made them regardless and neglectful of their properties in Ireland.

"Again, the confiscations of the lands of O'Neill, in the north, and Desmond, in the south, were followed by the plantations of Ulster and Munster; the extensive settlement of Scotch and English in the counties of Ulster, has introduced habits and customs which give a different character to that province from other parts of the
island. Hence also is supposed to have arisen the system of tenant-right, which, as forming a singular feature in the relation of landlord and tenant, we shall have occasion afterwards to notice. In Munster the plantation was more imperfectly carried out, and a class of undertakers, unaccompanied by those followers whom they were equally bound by the terms of their grant to introduce, became the landlords of the native peasantry in many parts of those districts, producing, for that reason, comparatively little change.

"The adventurers who obtained debentures from Cromwell formed, for the most part, a small proprietary; and, being generally resident, exercised an influence on the relations of society, different from that produced by the large and absent grantees of former reigns.

"These confiscations were followed at a later period by the enactment of the penal laws, which, affecting as they did the position of the Roman Catholics as regarded landed property, must have had a very general influence on society in such a country as Ireland.

"These laws, both in their enactment and in their subsequent relaxations, have affected materially the position of occupier and proprietor. They interfered with almost every mode of dealing with landed property by those who professed that religion, and by creating a feeling of insecurity, directly checked their industry.

"The Protestant landlords also suffered indirectly from the operation of the same laws; for, in letting their estates, they were, to a great degree, confined in the selection of their tenants, to those who alone could enjoy any permanent tenure under them, and were exclusively entitled to the elective franchise. Many landlords parted with the whole, or a great portion of their property, for long terms, and thus avoided all immediate contact with the inferior occupiers, so that all the duties of a landlord were left for performance to a middleman. The latter, on the other hand, in the favourable position in which the laws had indirectly placed him, as regarded the proprietor, dictated very frequently his own terms to the landlord; and restrictive covenants against subletting or subdividing were seldom inserted.

"About eighty years after their first introduction, a relaxation of these laws took place.

"Among many measures professedly for the improvement of Ireland, an Act was passed in 1771 which allowed Roman Catholics to take a lease for sixty-one years of not less than ten acres, or more than fifty, of bog, with only half an acre of arable land for the site of a house, but not to be situated within a mile of a town; and if it was not reclaimed in twenty-one years, the lease to be void. In 1777 it was enacted that titles not hitherto litigated should not be disturbed, and Roman Catholics were allowed to take leases for any term under 1000 years. In 1782 they were allowed to acquire freehold property for lives or by inheritance; and in 1793 was passed a further enactment, which materially affected the position of landlord and tenant. The 40s. franchise was by that Act extended to Roman Catholics; the landlords and the middlemen then found the importance of a numerous following of tenantry, and
subdivision and subletting, being by this law indirectly encouraged, greatly increased. The war with France raised considerably the profits of the occupier, who was thus enabled to pay a large rent to the mesne lessee. These causes produced throughout the country a class of intermediate proprietors, known by the name of middlemen, whose decline after the cessation of the war, and the fall of prices in 1815, brought with it much of the evils we have witnessed of late years. Many who, during the long war, had amassed much wealth, had become proprietors in fee; others, who had not been so successful, struggled in after years to maintain a position in society which their failing resources could not support. Their sub-tenants were unable to pay 'war rents.' The middleman himself, who had come under rent during the same period, became equally unable to meet his engagements. All became impoverished; the middleman parted with his interest, or under-let the little land he had hitherto retained in his own hands; himself and his family were involved rapidly in ruin. The landlord, in many cases, was obliged to look to the occupiers for his rent, or, at the expiration of the lease, found the farms covered with a pauper, and, it may be, a superabundant population. Subsequently, the Act of 1829 destroyed the political value of the 40s. freeholder, and to relieve his property from the burden which this chain of circumstances brought upon it, the landlord, in too many instances, adopted what has been called, the 'clearance system.'

The Commissioners then review the former reports on the subject.

"CONDITION OF IRELAND GENERALLY."

"At this stage of our Report, and before adverting to those details to which the course of our inquiries has directed our attention, it may be proper to make a few observations of a general nature, and having, as we conceive, an important bearing upon every part of the subject under consideration.

"Whatever difference of opinion may be put forward or entertained upon other points, the testimony given is unfortunately too uniform in representing the unimproved state of extensive districts, the want of employment, and the consequent poverty and hardships under which a large portion of the agricultural population continually labour.

"The obvious remedy for this state of things, is to provide remunerative employment, which may at once increase the productive powers of the country, and improve the condition of the people.

"By what means, and under what arrangements for the occupation of land, this object can be most certainly attained — what difficulties and impediments may be removed — and what assistance can be properly given by the interference of Parliament or the exertions of individuals, are points well worthy of consideration by all those who have the welfare of Ireland at heart, and upon which it will be our duty to offer some suggestions; but we wish in this place to record our decided opinion, that agricultural improvement, that is, an increased and improved cultivation of the soil of Ireland, is one of the first and most important steps towards im-
provement in the condition of the people.

"Another general remark which our tour through the country and an extensive intercourse with the farming classes enables us to make, is, that in almost every part of Ireland unequivocal symptoms of improvement, in spite of many embarrassing and counteacting circumstances, continually present themselves to the view; and that there exists a very general and increasing spirit and desire for promotion of such improvement, from which the most beneficial results may fairly be expected.

"Indeed, speaking of the country generally, with some exceptions which are unfortunately too notorious, we believe that at no former period did so active a spirit of improvement prevail, nor could well directed measures for the attainment of that object have been proposed with a better prospect of success than at the present moment.

"We regret, however, to be obliged to add, that in most parts of Ireland there seems to be by no means a corresponding advance in the condition and comforts of the labouring classes. A reference to the evidence of most of the witnesses will show that the agricultural labourer of Ireland continues to suffer the greatest privations and hardships—that he continues to depend upon casual and precarious employment for subsistence—that he is still badly housed, badly fed, badly clothed, and badly paid for his labour. Our personal experience and observations during our inquiry, have afforded us a melancholy confirmation of these statements; and we cannot forbear expressing our strong sense of the patient endurance which the labouring classes have generally exhibited under sufferings greater, we believe, than the people of any other country in Europe have to sustain."

**TENURE.**

"The expression 'Tenure of land,' may be used with reference either to the landlord's estate, or to the interest which an occupying tenant has in his farm. In this latter sense it has been commonly used by the witnesses, and is generally understood in Ireland; and in this sense we consider it to form the principal subject of our inquiry; but we think it necessary in the first instance briefly to notice a few cases in which the nature of the landlord's interest may have an influence upon the dealing with his tenants.

"It will be observed that we sought the opinion of most of the witnesses in reference to impediments in the way of improvements, arising out of the nature of the landlord's interest.

"The number of proprietors of land in Ireland is small when compared with its extent and the amount of its agricultural population. This circumstance, while probably it is one of the causes which has led to the want of that personal attention to the condition of the tenantry, which is at once the duty and interest of landlords, renders also the impediments in the way of improvement, arising from the nature of the proprietors' tenure, a matter of more urgent public importance in Ireland than elsewhere.

"It frequently happens that large estates in that country are held by the proprietors in strict limitation; and the pecuniary cir-
cumstances of the landed proprietors generally, arising in some cases out of family charges, and resulting in others from improvidence or carelessness possibly of former proprietors, disable many, even of the best disposed landlords, from improving their property, or encouraging improvement amongst their tenantry, in the manner which would conduce at once to their own interest and the public advantage. Many of the evils incident to the occupation of land in Ireland may be attributed to this cause.

"The removal of impediments, as far as it is possible to remove them by legislation, has formed the subject of inquiry and remark by the Committee in 1835, on Public Works, and various suggestions upon it have been offered to us in the course of our inquiry.

"In accordance with the recommendation of that Committee, we are of opinion, that for the permanent improvement of an estate—confining that expression to such operations as may properly be considered of an agricultural character—tenants for life, and other persons under legal disability, should be empowered, subject to proper and efficient restrictions, to charge the inheritance, to an amount not exceeding three years' income, for such improvements, being bound to repay the principal by instalments, and to keep down the interest.

"This is no new principle. In Scotland by the statute 10 Geo. III. cap. 51, commonly called the Montgomery Act, tenants for life are empowered to charge the estate, to a certain extent, with monies laid out by them in improvements; and in many instances in which it has been found impracticable, or very difficult, to comply with all the requisites of that Act, the principle has been fully recognized by the Legislature, which has passed private Acts with the same object. It is well known how greatly the agriculture of Scotland has improved under a liberal expenditure of capital, and how much the improvement has contributed to increase the property, and promote the prosperity of the country.

"In England and Ireland, powers are frequently given by Parliament to trustees and others, to grant long leases, or even to compel sales of land, for purposes considered to be of public interest, where the instrument under which the estate is held has given no such power. We may confidently state, that neither the improvement of land in Scotland, nor any of the objects for which the powers last referred to have been given, were of such paramount importance as an improved system for the occupation of land in Ireland is at this time. It must not be forgotten, that an improved cultivation, with the consequent increase of produce from the soil, and of comfort to the occupier, are not matters of private or individual interest only, but are intimately connected with the preservation of public tranquillity, and the general prosperity of the whole empire. It may also be observed, that in the statute 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, commonly called the Public Works Act, and also in a still more recent statute, 1 & 2 Vict., c. 55, the principle of enabling persons having partial interests, to make charges for purposes beneficial to the estate, has been recognised. We hope, therefore, that an effective measure,
founded upon the principles to which we have now referred, may soon become the law of the land.

"Amongst other measures calculated to facilitate such operations, we think it would be desirable that the Bank of Ireland should be empowered, like the Bank of England, to lend money, on landed security.

"In adverting to the character of the landlord's tenure in Ireland, it is our duty to observe upon a species of tenure, scarcely known elsewhere, which prevails very extensively in that country, one-seventh of Ireland being said to be held under it. We allude to the tenure by lease for lives, with a covenant of perpetual renewal on payment of a fine, sometimes merely nominal, on the fall of each life. The origin of this tenure is said to be traceable to the condition and state of property, consequent upon the extensive confiscations to which nearly the whole of Ireland has, at different periods, been subjected; the grantees, being generally absentees, and desirous of securing a recognition from time to time of their proprietorship, as well as the power of recovering their rents, are supposed to have originated this form of demise.

"This tenure, though manifestly intended to be perpetual, has proved a source of frequent litigation. Various constructions have been put upon the covenants for perpetual renewal. We cannot more clearly exhibit the extent of this evil, than by citing from Mr. Lynch's Measures for Ireland, a quotation he has given from an abridgment of the late Sir M. O'Loghlen, when Master of the Rolls in Ireland, in reference to this subject: "Every day's experience shows how very uncertain the duration of an interest under such a tenure is. Forfeitures of the right to enforce a renewal daily occur, through the neglect of tenants, or the dexterous management of landlords. Covenants treated in some cases for more than a century as entitling tenants to renewal for ever, have been construed by courts of justice as not conferring that right. Any person who is much engaged in the investigation of titles under leases of lives renewable for ever, will find in almost every abstract of such titles, a statement of the result of one or more suits in equity for enforcing the right. The usual statement is —"the right to a renewal having been questioned, it became necessary to file a bill of equity." In addition to this high authority, we may refer to the evidence on this head.

"To remedy the inconvenience and ill effects which arise from this species of tenure, we recommend that powers should be given to the lessor and lessee in all cases to commute the fines into an increased rent, and thus to convert the tenure of leases of lives renewable for ever into an absolute perpetuity—a power being given, as in the Church Temporalities Act, to distrain and eject in case of non-payment of the reserved rent, and to refer to a court of equity all questions as to the pecuniary value to be placed on any reservations by covenants which may interfere with the proper cultivation of the land.

"We also think it would be desirable that extended leasing powers should be given, under proper and equitable restrictions, to tenants for life and to boards or
corporations whose powers are restricted by law, such as incumbents as to their glebe lands, the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, the trustees of Erasmus Smith, the Board of Education, and the trustees of Sir P. Dunne’s and Wilson’s hospitals.

"In the account given by witnesses throughout Ireland, of the mode in which occupiers hold their land, the most striking peculiarity is the custom prevalent in the northern counties, called the tenant-right.

"The origin of this custom has been the subject of much speculation, but is now rather a matter of curiosity than of present interest. It dates from a very early period, having probably sprung up, as we have already noticed, as a natural consequence from the manner in which property was generally granted and dealt with in that part of the country.

"Large tracts having become the property of public bodies, or of individuals resident at a distance, the landlords were well contented to let their farms to those who would undertake the cultivation and entire management, reserving to themselves a rent, but making no expenditure, and exercising little interference with the land.

"Under such circumstances, it seems neither extraordinary nor unreasonable, that a tenant quitting a farm, either at his own desire or from any difference with his landlord, should obtain from his successor a sum of money, partly in remuneration of his expenditure, and partly as a price paid for the possession of land which the new tenant would have no other means of acquiring.

"From this state of things a feeling of proprietorship appears to have grown up in the tenant, which continues in a great degree to the present day; and the extent to which it prevails, may be seen by reference to various parts of the evidence taken in the province of Ulster.

"Under the influence of this custom, the tenant claims, and generally exercises a right to dispose of his holding for a valuable consideration, although he may himself be tenant-at-will, and although he may have expended nothing in permanent improvements.

"We found that in various parts of that province, sums equal to ten, twelve, or fifteen years’ purchase upon the rent, are commonly given for the tenant right; and this, not only where the rent is considered low, but where it is fully equal to the value.

"Proprietors generally have been enabled to place a restriction upon this tenant-right, so far at least as to secure a power of selection with respect to the tenant, and to place some limit upon the amount to be paid; wisely judging, that a tenant who pays a large sum of money (part of which he probably borrows) in entering upon a farm, will be crippled in his means for the proper management of it.

"Anomalous as this custom is, if considered with reference to all ordinary notions of property, it must be admitted that the district in which it prevails has thriven and improved, in comparison with other parts of the country; and although we can foresee some danger to the just rights of property from the unlimited allowance of this ‘tenant-right,’ yet, we are sure that evils more immediate, and of still greater mag-
nitude, would result from any hasty or general disallowance of it, and still less can we recommend any interference with it by law.

"The increasing interest which many landlords, particularly some amongst the largest proprietors, take in their estates, the improved intercourse with their tenants, the liberal expenditure made by some of them in permanent improvements, all tend to place the relation of landlord and tenant upon the footing most advantageous for both, and in proportion as feelings of confidence grow up, the evils of an unrestricted tenant-right will be avoided, and the beneficial results, which under a modified form it is calculated to produce, will be secured.

"Both with respect to the district to which we have now been referring, and to other parts of Ireland, it would be easy for us to direct attention to many instances of estates upon which the good effects of a steady and judicious management are becoming daily apparent; but we feel that if we were to do this, we must also, in justice to the whole subject, point towards other proper¬ties with respect to which there is much that requires alteration and amendment; and we should thereby embitter and prolong those feelings of distrust and irritation which it is our duty to allay.

"We shall therefore, throughout this Report make our observations as general as possible.

"Speaking generally, with respect to the occupation of land in Ireland, we find that it is usually held under terminable leases for various terms, or by tenants from year to year.

"A person having a lease for ever is more commonly to be found in the class of landlords than of occupants.

"It was formerly the practice with most landlords, particularly those who were absentees, to grant long leases of a large tract to some individual who was answer¬able for the rent, and who under¬took the responsibility of dividing and under-letting the land. Those lessees were usually designated 'Middlemen.'

"This was generally done so as to secure a large profit, and the poor occupiers were frequently exposed to great oppression.

"The evils consequent upon such a system have been frequently exposed in authentic reports, and every writer on Ireland has dwelt upon them.

"The practice of letting land to middlemen is now rare; but the system has entailed upon the country the most injurious conse¬quences, and has been a fruitful source of the difficulties which embarrass those who endeavour to place the occupation of land in Ireland upon a safe and wholesome footing.

"We must recur to this subject hereafter, when speaking more particularly of the circumstances that usually attend the falling in of one of those long leases, held by a middleman.

"Looking generally through Ireland, we believe that the larger proportion of the land is occupied by tenants-at-will. There has been of late years, from various causes, an indisposition in many landlords to grant leases; and it appears from the evidence, that in some cases where the landlord is willing, the tenants decline to take them out, influenced, to a certain degree, by the high stamp duty.
"Upon some well regulated estates, the property of intelligent and liberal landlords, who are upon the best footing with their tenants, no leases are given; but we cannot forbear to express our opinion, that, as a general system, it is more for the interest of both landlord and tenant that leases of a moderate length should be granted. We feel, however, that this is one of the points which must be left to the discretion of individuals, and we cannot recommend any direct interference by the Legislature.

The most general, and indeed almost universal topic of complaint brought before us in every part of Ireland, was the 'want of tenure,' to use the expression most commonly employed by the witnesses.

"It is well known that the want of 'fixity of tenure' has, for some time past, been sedulously put forward as one of the most prominent grievances of the Irish tenant.

"Some few of the witnesses before us have given to that term a meaning wholly inconsistent with any regard for the most generally admitted rights of the proprietors of the soil, but this is not common; most of them have referred to this subject in much more moderate and reasonable language.

"The uncertainty of tenure is, however, constantly referred to as a pressing grievance by all classes of tenants. It is said to paralyse all exertion, and to place a fatal impediment in the way of improvement.

"We have no doubt that this is the case in many instances. In some, probably, the complaint is put forward as an excuse for indolence and neglect."

"Before we proceed further in dealing with this part of the subject, it may be necessary, in the first instance, to give some explanation of the particular expression,—'Improvements,'—the want of which explanation would probably lead to much misconception on the part of persons unacquainted with rural affairs in Ireland.

"It is well known, that in England and Scotland, before a landlord offers a farm for letting, he finds it necessary to provide a suitable farmhouse, with necessary farm buildings, for the proper management of the farm. He puts the gates and fences into good order, and he also takes upon himself a great part of the burden of keeping the buildings in repair during the term; and the rent is fixed with reference to this state of things. Such, at least, is generally the case, although special contracts may occasionally be made, varying the arrangement between landlord and tenant.

"In Ireland the case is wholly different. The smallness of the farms, as they are usually let, together with other circumstances, to which it is not necessary to advert, render the introduction of the English system extremely difficult, and in many cases impracticable.

"It is admitted on all hands, that according to the general practice in Ireland, the landlord builds neither dwelling-house nor farm-offices, nor puts fences, gates, &c., into good order, before he lets his land to a tenant.

"The cases in which a landlord does any of those things are the exceptions.

"The system, however, of giving
aid in these matters is becoming more prevalent.

"In most cases whatever is done in the way of building or fencing is done by the tenant, and in the ordinary language of the country, dwelling-houses, farm-buildings, and even the making of fences, are described by the general word 'improvements,' which is thus employed, to denote the necessary adjuncts to a farm, without which, in England or Scotland, no tenant would be found to rent it.

"Under the same common term of improvements, are also included various agricultural operations, such as draining, deep trenching, and even manuring, which ought to stand upon a very different footing from buildings.

"It will be seen by reference to the evidence, that many witnesses of various classes, have spoken of the discouragement to improvement that arises from the want of some certain tenure in the land.

"Some of these refer to the necessity for enforcing the grant of leases, as a remedy for this evil, with respect to which we have before expressed our opinion; while others again seem to think that the same end will be as effectually obtained by some legislative provision, securing to the tenant, under certain circumstances, a fair remuneration for any expenditure made by him of labour or capital, in permanent improvements on the farm.

"We think that no person acquainted with Ireland, or who takes the trouble of referring to the evidence collected by us, can doubt the importance of encouraging agricultural improvement throughout the country—including in that term, improvement of the dwellings and farm buildings, as well as the better cultivation of the soil.

"Undoubtedly, when a landed proprietor is possessed of an unencumbered estate, or has the command of money, he may give assistance and encouragement to his tenants in the most advantageous manner; and a duty belongs to his position in this respect, which we find to be most faithfully performed in many cases.

"In some instances, the tenant may have capital which he will readily expend upon the land, if he can only be assured that he shall enjoy an adequate return for his expenditure, in the length and certainty of his tenure, or can have secured to him a fair compensation for his outlay and labour on quitting the farm.

"On the other hand it not unfrequently occurs that the only capital which the occupier of the soil possesses is to be found in the labour of himself and his family; if you show to him in what manner the application of that labour may be rendered most conducive to his own comfort and permanent benefit, and assist him with money or materials which his labour cannot supply, you will generally find the Irish peasant ready to co-operate with you in effecting improvements beneficial alike to himself and to the country.

"It is because we believe in the concurrent testimony of many witnesses, that the attainment of these desirable objects is impeded by the feelings of distrust and insecurity that too often prevail amongst the tenant class in Ireland, that we venture to recommend some legislative interference upon this point.

"The state of Ireland in this
respect has not unfrequently engaged the attention of Parliament; in the years 1835 and 1836, and again in 1843, bills were presented to the House of Commons, of which the object was to secure for tenants compensation for any outlay which they make of a permanent nature upon their farms.

"Although it is certainly desirable that the fair remuneration to which a tenant is entitled for his outlay of capital, or of labour, in permanent improvements, should be secured to him by voluntary agreement rather than by compulsion of law; yet, upon a review of all the evidence furnished to us upon the subject, we believe that some legislative measure will be found necessary in order to give efficacy to such agreements, as well as to provide for those cases which cannot be settled by private arrangement.

"We earnestly hope that the Legislature will be disposed to entertain a Bill of this nature, and to pass it into a law with as little delay as is consistent with a full discussion of its principle and details.

"We are convinced that in the present state of feelings in Ireland, no single measure can be better calculated to allay discontent, and to promote substantial improvement throughout the country. In some cases, the existence of such a law will incline the landlord to expend his own capital in making permanent improvements. In others he may be called upon, on the eviction or retirement of tenants, to provide the amount for which their claims may be established under the Act.

"The power which we have already recommended to be given to enable persons under legal disabilities, to charge their estates for certain purposes, will assist in rendering effectual the provisions for compensation here referred to, and in providing against an undue pressure on existing landlords from their operation.

"We do not express these opinions, without having come to the conclusion from a careful examination of the whole subject, that a satisfactory enactment may be framed for this purpose, which should contain some such provisions as the following:—

"1.—A power to register with clerk of the peace, agreements between landlord and tenant, relative to improvements on farms by draining, or otherwise, and on farm buildings, &c., with a power to assistant barrister to enforce the same, with an appeal to judge of assize.

"2.—In cases where parties do not agree, a power to tenant to serve notice on landlord of any proposed improvement in farm buildings, offices, or exterior fences, the suitableness thereof to be reported on by mutually chosen arbitrators, with power to the assistant barrister, on such report, and after examination, to decide and certify the maximum cost, not exceeding three years' rent.

"3.—If tenant be ejected, or his rent raised within thirty years, the landlord to pay such a sum, not exceeding the maximum fixed, as work shall then be valued at.

"4.—Provisions for the registration of such adjudications—works to be completed within a limited time, from date thereof—and landlord to have power to execute, charging five per cent. on outlay, not exceeding estimate stated therein.
CONSOLIDATION OF FARMS.

"The removal of large numbers of tenants or occupiers of small portions of land from their holdings, has long been the subject of observation and complaint.

"Former Reports have remarked upon it, and adverted to the causes that led first to the multiplication of occupiers upon the land, and subsequently to their removal.

"The Committee of 1823, in particular, when touching upon this subject, say that, during the war, partly from political motives, in adding to the number of voters, and partly from the ease with which high rents were paid for land, an extraordinary subdivision of farms took place.

"The Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1825, also refer in their Report to the minute subdivision of land, the extreme difficulty of preventing it, and the number of persons intervening between the head landlord and the immediate occupier. And they state that they observe with satisfaction that the increasing intelligence of landlords is now endeavouring to apply a graduated remedy to the subdivision of land, and that they entertain a confident expectation, that for the mutual benefit of both landlords and tenants, this remedy will be as extensively applied as circumstances will permit.

"The Committee on Emigration in 1826 and 1827, speak of a growing conviction (already almost universal) among the landlords in Ireland, of the mischief of the system of an under-tenancy, and of the excess of population which attends it.

"In like manner, the Select Committee of 1830 describe the advancement of agriculture during the war, the consequent demand for labour and augmentation of the population; the increased value of land, and so the temptation to sub-letting.

"After alluding to the wretched condition to which the subdivision of land and an over population had reduced the people, their Report proceeds:

"Such was the state of things so soon as a fall in prices occurred after the peace. A change then began to take place in the system of managing lands. The great decline of agricultural produce prevented many of the middlemen, as well as the occupiers, from paying their rents; an anxiety began to be felt by the proprietors to improve the value of their estates, and a general impression was produced in the minds of all persons, that a pauper population spread over the country would go on increasing, and the value of the land at the same time diminishing, till the produce would become insufficient to maintain the resident population.

"That evil became so obvious," continues Dr. Doyle, "that the proprietors thought some remedy ought to be applied; and they did accordingly apply remedies, of the principle of which I highly approve; but I thought, and still think, that those laws ought to have been accompanied by some provision for the poor."

"The new system of managing lands was that of consolidating farms, and bringing the landlord and tenant more immediately in contact. It is stated to lead to better husbandry, to a greater certainty of the potato crop, to farm buildings and more comfortable habitations, to the gradual improvement of the quality of the soil and the quantity of produce. Lower rents are assumed, but, on an average of years, larger rents are paid; and a race of yeomanry is likely to spring up and to be encouraged. These benefits are so strongly felt, that all the witnesses concur that they are universally recognised by landlords and agents, and are carried into practice as far as circumstances will admit. The risk to be apprehended is not that the proprietors of land should be insensible to these consi-
derations, but that they should, in some cases, proceed with too much rapidity.

"So far from its being for the interest of the landlord to sublet, and so far from there existing any inveterate habit of subdividing farms for the sake of acquiring higher rents, experience has shown that personal interest imperatively prescribes a contrary mode of proceeding. It is a mistake to imagine that these clearances of estates have originated with the Subletting Act, or with the statute that raised the franchise; on the contrary, they existed more than ten years before those measures had been adopted; but it is undoubtedly true that both statutes have given motives or afforded facilities for pursuing a course previously adopted on the ground of private interest. If the condition of the landlord and of those tenants who remain in possession of the soil are alone considered, the change is undoubtedly one of unmixed good. But the situation of another class remains to be considered, that of the ejected tenantry, or of those who are obliged to give up their small holdings in order to promote the consolidation of farms. Their condition is necessarily most deplorable. 'It would be impossible for language to convey an idea of the state of distress to which the ejected tenantry have been reduced, or of the disease, misery, and even vice, which they have propagated in the towns wherein they have settled; so that not only they who have been ejected have been rendered miserable, but they have carried with them and propagated that misery. They have increased the stock of labour, they have rendered the habitations of those who received them more crowded, they have given occasion to the dissemination of disease, they have been obliged to resort to theft and all manner of vice and iniquity to procure subsistence; but what is perhaps the most painful of all, a vast number of them have perished of want.'

"Your Committee cannot help hoping and believing that the foregoing powerful statement is one which describes an extreme case; still, there can be no doubt, that in making a change, in itself important and salutary, a most fearful extent of suffering is produced. 'Had the evil gone much further,' continues Dr. Doyle, 'the misery would, of necessity, have increased. It was, indeed, essentially necessary to the good of the country that the system should be corrected, and every wise man applauds those measures which were taken for the correction of it; but I believe there are very few people who now witness the sufferings of the poor in Ireland, who would not be inclined to say, that along with those Acts to which I have referred, there ought to have been a provision made for the ejected.'

"'Your Committee,' (the Report continues,) 'conceive that it is the imperative duty of individuals, of the Government, and of the Legislature, to consider what means can be devised to diminish this mass of suffering, and at the same time to secure for the country a better economic condition, promoting a better management of estates, and regulating the relations between landlord and tenant on rational and useful principles.'

"And in 1832, the Select Committee on the state of Ireland, in searching for the cause of disturbances in that country, refer to the removal of tenants from farms at the expiration of old leases, as one of them, and add, 'But the subject involves so many important considerations, such as the rights and duties of landlords, the obligation of tenants to fulfill the covenants of their leases, and the claims of tenants on humane and indulgent treatment by their landlords, that the Committee have not been able to discover any plan by which the tenants removed may be altogether protected from being exposed to severe hardship.'

"Feeling this subject to be one of vast importance, we have been very anxious to acquire correct information upon it. In our printed queries we directed attention to the consolidation of farms and the eviction of tenants; and in the oral examinations we constantly addressed questions to the witnesses upon these points. The au-
ewers to such questions, together with numerous explanations which such answers have called forth, are in the Appendix.

"Upon a review of the whole subject, we feel bound to express our opinion, that there has been much of exaggeration and misstatement in the sweeping charges which have been directed against the Irish landlords.

"In common with the Committee of 1832, whose language we have quoted, we feel the impossibility of providing any direct remedy by legal enactment, for the suffering described in the preceding extracts.

"The evil arises from the abuse of a right, of which the existence is essential to the maintenance of property; but although we cannot recommend any interference by law with the right, it does not follow that we should hesitate to expose the abuse, or to point out the means which, in our opinion, may and ought to be adopted, to mitigate the evils resulting from it.

"A considerable period has elapsed since the consolidation system first commenced, and the recent instances have been comparatively few. Much, however, of the evil caused by former clearances still remains; but we trust that the increased care and attention given by landlords to their estates will prevent its recurrence.

"It is certain that the removal of a number of poor occupiers from the dwellings and the land which they have long held, must be the cause of much individual suffering; and no humane landlord will adopt such a course, without using his best endeavours to alleviate that pressure.

"It may be useful to consider the circumstances under which, at the present time, such removals of tenants occur.

"We find no reason to believe that they are usually prompted by feelings of a religious or political character.

"Individual cases occasionally arise in which the operation of such motives may be traced; but we think that all who look at the evidence with an impartial eye, will concur in the general conclusion at which we have arrived.

"The cause which most frequently, at the present day, leads to the eviction of a number of tenants on a particular estate, is the wish of the proprietor to increase the size of the holdings, with a view to the better cultivation of the land; and when it is seen in the evidence, and in the returns upon the size of farms, how minute those holdings are frequently found to be, previous to the change, it cannot be denied that such a step is, in many cases, absolutely necessary, and called for by a due regard to the interest of both landlord and tenant.

"Some witnesses, who put forward most strongly, as matter of complaint, the consolidation of small holdings into what they call large farms, in answer to the further question,—'To what size were the farms brought?' describe them as enlarged to the extent of twenty-five, twenty, or even ten acres. We give this, of course, only as the general result of our inquiries. There have been, undoubtedly, cases in which large numbers of tenants have been removed, with a view to create much larger farms, or with a view to the occupation of land in some manner more agreeable to the landlord; but these are the
exceptions, and not the general practice. In either case, the feeling that is engendered amongst the parties removed, and the surrounding population, as well as the opinion which impartial persons will form, must depend, in a great degree, upon the mode in which the removal is conducted.

"It now frequently happens, that upon the expiration of a long lease, a landlord finds his property occupied by a multitude of paupers, who had obtained an occupation of a few roods or acres, either through the want of a clause against subletting in the former demise, or the failure of the landlord, through some legal defect or his own neglect, to enforce that covenant, if existing. Many of these poor people are found living in a most miserable way, and quite incapable of managing their land properly, or so as to derive from their small holdings a sufficient supply even of food for their subsistence.

"It becomes absolutely necessary, with a view even to the condition of the people themselves, as well as towards any general improvement in the country, to make some change."

"A humane landlord, finding himself thus circumstanced, if he is resident, or if he has an intelligent and active agent, will have much communication with the individual occupiers. He will inform himself of their respective position and character. He will select a sufficient number of those best qualified to occupy a farm, and will establish them in holdings of such size as will enable them, with industry, to live comfortably, and to pay a reasonable rent. He will encourage and assist some who may be willing to emigrate. He will aid others in settling themselves upon waste land belonging to himself, or will assist them in procuring it from others; and for some of the poorest he will find employment as labourers.

"In this way he will be enabled at the same time to improve the condition of his property, and to benefit the population with which he has had to deal.

"Instances of successful proceedings of this nature have been brought before us, affording examples well worthy of imitation."

"On the other hand, if a landlord, finding a portion of his estate thus overrun with pauper tenants, looks only at the benefit to be derived from a new arrangement of it, without a sufficiently close attention to the effects of this upon individuals, a great extent of misery will often be produced.

"Arrangements hastily adopted—rules arbitrarily laid down and enforced, for the remodelling of estates, grounded perhaps on some preconceived theory in regard to the size of farms—will often be found to disappoint the expectations of the proprietor, and to produce much individual misery, however lavish the expenditure. The worst consequences may thus result from a want of due caution and careful attention to all the circumstances. Perhaps the agent, after selecting a sufficient number to remain on the farm, advises the giving of a sum of money to the rest. But it is difficult to say what compensation, apart from land, will be adequate in a country where land alone affords a permanent security for food.

"The money is soon spent in the temporary maintenance of the family. They may be willing to
labour, but can find no employment.

"Some of them may be ready to emigrate, but require the advice and assistance of a kind friend to put them in the way of taking this step with advantage.

"Others may be desirous of exerting their industry in the reclamation of some waste land, but know not where to apply, or by what means to encounter the first difficulties of such an undertaking.

"Thus it is, that a proceeding which, under the existing circumstances of Ireland, is often indispensable, may become a source of comfort or of misery, according to the spirit in which it is carried out."

WASTE LANDS.

"Connected with many of the largest estates in Ireland, there are extensive tracts of land thinly peopled, and affording opportunities for easy reclamation.

"Without going the length of supposing that employment for the people upon bringing such lands into a profitable cultivation is to furnish a cure for the evils of Ireland, we concur in the opinion so strongly expressed in former Reports, that very great advantages may be expected from judicious arrangements for that purpose.

"Undertakings of this nature will be attended with more or less benefit, according to the greater or less degree of judgment exercised in the selection of spots to be reclaimed, and of prudence in the mode of carrying on the operation.

"We do not wish to encumber this Report with agricultural details or calculations; and general statements of expenses, or of profit, frequently tend rather to mislead than to instruct. We prefer, therefore, appending to this Report some notes of Mr. Griffith's, (No. 7,) as to the extent and nature of the waste lands of Ireland, and we shall give in the Appendix to the Evidence a short account of some of the attempts at reclamation, which we ourselves visited, and several documents relating to the subject.

"Among the projects formed for this purpose, we may notice the Irish Waste Land Improvement Company, incorporated by 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 97, authorized to raise money by shares, to take land upon lease for the purpose of reclaiming it, and to obtain a return by letting or selling such land in an improved state. That company has been in operation since the passing of the Act, and has taken upon lease several tracts upon which their capital has been employed in giving encouragement and assistance to many poor labouring families, by bringing such land into cultivation; but their funds are not large, and their operations are therefore limited. The evidence of Colonel Robinson, managing director of the company, may be referred to with respect to its object and progress, and a printed report of the last year's proceedings is given in the Appendix to the Evidence.

"It may be worthy of serious consideration, whether the state might not very usefully make for these purposes, at a moderate rate of interest, some advance regulated within such limits as Parliament may prescribe by the amount which companies or individuals may advance in aid of such operations. But on this point we
shall have occasion more fully to speak, when treating of the Public Works Act. The funds which could be so required, would not probably be large in any one year, and yet a great public benefit would be attained in increased employment for labour, in the progressive extension of productive land, and in the opportunity thereby afforded for the location of industrious families who may have been, from unavoidable circumstances, compelled to quit their former holdings.

"A great variety of circumstances may influence the decision of a proprietor as to the best mode of bringing waste land into cultivation. If he has capital, or is enabled to procure it, and is also both able and willing to give, by himself or a resident agent, continued superintendence, he may find it best to engage a portion of the unemployed population as labourers in bringing the land into a remunerative condition before he attempts to let it; or, if he is unwilling to expend his own capital to any considerable extent, he may often do much good by placing industrious poor people in possession of ten or fifteen acres each, erecting, at his own expense, suitable dwellings, and making large drains acting also as fences. He may either charge a small rent, rising gradually up to a certain fixed point; or else, reserving a full rent from the commencement, he may allow annually large stipulated reductions for the improvements. In either case the tenants should have a security, by leases of sufficient length, fully to compensate them for their labour and industry.

"But these are minutiae into which it would not be proper for us to enter at any length. They must be regulated by circumstances, and by the judgment of individuals.

"We are desirous only of stating our opinion that, under proper arrangements, the reclamation of waste lands, whilst it gives useful and permanent employment to the labouring population, will, at the same time, produce a fair return for the capital employed upon it."

PUBLIC WORKS.

"Having adverted to those agricultural improvements which lead directly to enlarge productive powers of the soil, improve the habitations, and increase the comforts of the people; we proceed now to consider those undertakings properly called public works.

"The Legislature has, upon many occasions, fully admitted the propriety of affording encouragement and assistance to such works; and the last Report presented by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland sets forth in a strong light, the importance, in a national point of view, of rendering efficient aid to the exertions of individuals in this respect.

"We beg leave in this place to insert some extracts from that Report, and to express our entire concurrence in the sentiments which are there put forward.

"Speaking of the fund for grants, the Commissioners say, 'Much has been done with the aid of this fund towards the improvement of the condition of the people in several parts of the country, but much more remains to be done; and it is to be apprehended that the districts standing most in need of this description of assistance are, from local circumstances, the least likely to be brought under
the consideration or the power of grand juries to relieve them.—The execution of such works leads to the adoption of improved modes of cultivation, and the abandonment of the rude and primitive implements in common use, and opens to the officers of justice and the local authorities, places which had been the secure haunt and impenetrable refuge of the outlaw and the robber. We conceive that the advantage of affording aid to the promotion of such works, in a statistical, moral, or political point of view, are too obvious to make it necessary to dwell on the subject at greater length. We are also under a conviction that without the aid of a grant-fund of this nature very many measures of improvement, that are to be affected by it, will remain unaccomplished for many years.'

"It will be seen that these remarks only follow up and enforce observations of a similar nature, that have been repeatedly made in the Reports of various Committees and Commissioners, and which have been founded upon the evidence produced before them; and we trust that such opinions, now again stated by a Board which must have the best means of knowing both the wants and the capabilities of the country, will have much weight with the Legislature, and that there will be a disposition to promote, by liberal pecuniary aid, the execution of such public works as shall, upon due examination, be found likely to contribute to the general advantage of the country. We refer particularly to the opening of extensive mountain districts, by the formation of roads.

"We believe that, in many instances, the principles of sound policy, and of a wise economy outweigh to lead to the undertaking, at the public cost, of works of this nature, even although the inhabitants of the district, or the proprietors of adjoining land, are unwilling or unable to contribute. Whilst it is true, on the one hand, that Government ought not to allow the funds of the state to be applied for the improvement of private property, it is equally certain, on the other hand, that expenditure upon works calculated to produce public and general benefit, ought not to be withheld because the operation will at the same time confer a benefit upon individual proprietors. It should be recollected, that the mere opening of a good road through a wild district, does not of itself necessarily improve the properties through which it passes.

"This first operation gives encouragement for the outlay of private capital, and affords facilities for its useful application; and the joint effect of the whole is at once to stimulate the industry and increase the comforts of all parties connected with the immediate locality, and to promote the prosperity of the whole surrounding district, and thereby to add to the general resources of the country.

"We are not, however, advocates for any indiscriminate advances of public money by way of grant. We are only desirous of impressing upon those whose duty calls upon them to consider this matter more particularly, that cases frequently will, and do occur, in which it is consistent with a wise economy to grant money from the public funds for the execution of a public work, from which no direct return is to
be expected, and towards which the neighbouring proprietors are either unable or unwilling to advance any money.

“We fully concur in the opinion expressed in the Report of the Select Committee on the state of the poor in Ireland in 1830:—

"That the effects produced by these public works appear to have been, extended cultivation, improved habits of industry, a better administration of justice, the re-establishment of peace and tranquillity in disturbed districts, a domestic colonization of a population in excess in certain districts, a diminution of illicit distillation, and a very considerable increase to the revenue."

"Under the sanction of the Board of Works, large sums have been borrowed and expended, in the promotion of works of public utility, and 125,000£ has been granted for similar purposes.

"It is, however, deserving of remark, that while that sum has been granted, the state has derived a profit under the system of loans, amounting already to about two-fifths of those grants. This has arisen, as explained in the evidence of Sir John Burgoyne, from the difference between the rate of interest at which the state has obtained money, and that at which loans have been made under the provisions of the Public Works Act.

"Since the passing of the Drainage Act, plans for the improvement of considerable tracts have been proposed, involving, according to the applications now before the Board, an expenditure of 600,000£ on drainages, which can only be considered as preliminary to greater and more local improvements."

LABOURERS.

"We must not omit to notice the system which prevails in a greater or less degree in every part of Ireland, of letting land for one or more crops, commonly known as the con-acre system. The land so let is in some few districts called quarter land or rood land.

"Much has been said in condemnation of this system; but still, we are convinced that some practice of this nature is essential to the comfort, almost to the existence, of the Irish peasant. Under ordinary circumstances, the wages of his labour alone will not enable him to purchase food and other necessaries, and to pay even the most moderate rent. It becomes therefore necessary that he should resort to some other means for procuring subsistence, and these can only be found in the occupation of a piece of ground which shall furnish a crop of potatoes, for food. This he generally takes from some farmer in the neighbourhood, upon conditions which vary much according to the particular terms of agreement respecting the ploughing, the manure, the seed, &c.

"Although the taker of con-acre ground may, in ordinary years, receive a good return for the rent which he assumes, yet, as the amount of such rent, although not unreasonable in respect of the farmer’s expenditure upon the land, is always large with reference to the ordinary means of a labourer, a bad season, and a failure in the crops, leave the latter in a distressed condition, subject to a demand which he is wholly unable to meet."
"A great improvement upon this system is effected where landlords themselves, either by reserving small portions of ground from the larger holdings, or by the application of some portions of land in their own occupation, supply the cottier labourers upon their estates with small lots of ground, held immediately under themselves, either for one or more crops, or in the nature of an allotment, and particularly if in connexion with a decent cabin. We believe that the good effects of such a system will be manifold, with regard to the moral and physical condition of the people. Not the least amongst the advantages will be, that the labourer will be thus brought into direct and frequent communication with the landlord, who will be able gradually to give useful instruction as to the most profitable mode of cultivating the land, so as to obtain the largest amount of produce. The rent should be a fair rent, and the quantity of ground not larger than can be managed in the intervals of labour for hire.

"In adverting to the condition of the different classes of occupiers in Ireland, we noticed, with deep regret, the state of the cottiers and labourers in most parts of the country, from the want of certain employment.

"It would be impossible to describe adequately the privations which they and their families habitually and patiently endure. "It will be seen in the evidence, that in many districts their only food is the potato, their only beverage water, that their cabins are seldom a protection against the weather, that a bed or a blanket is a rare luxury, and that nearly in all, their pig and manure heap constitute their only property.

"When we consider this state of things, and the large proportion of the population which comes under the designation of agricultural labourers, we have to repeat that the patient endurance which they exhibit is deserving of high commendation, and entitles them to the best attention of Government and of Parliament.

"Their condition has engaged our most anxious consideration. Up to this period any improvement that may have taken place is attributable almost entirely to the habits of temperance in which they have so generally persevered, and not, we grieve to say, to any increased demand for their labour. We deeply deplore the difficulty which exists in suggesting any direct means for ameliorating their condition. We trust such means may be found in the general improvement of the country, and in the increased demand for labour which, we hope, will follow from the adoption of the suggestions we have already ventured to offer. But there are one or two matters from which, although they may be thought by some of trivial importance, we are of opinion that some direct advantage might be derived by the labouring population.

"We have already adverted to the con-acre system. It will be seen in the evidence that the contracts between the labourer who hires, and the farmer who lets the plot of ground in which the potatoes are to be planted, are usually verbal, and how completely the latter is in the power of the former, in the event of any dispute arising in reference to those contracts."
"We recommend that a summary jurisdiction should be given to magistrates at petty sessions, to hear and adjudicate upon disputes respecting con-acre, where the plot of ground shall not exceed half an acre.

"Where a cottier is summoned before magistrates for trespass committed by his pig, or for a nuisance, in his having a heap of manure upon a public road, it appears not unfrequently that the person under whom he holds his cabin has furnished neither the means nor place to erect a pig cot, or keep his dung-heap from the road. It is worthy of consideration, whether, as suggested by several witnesses, a fine might not be imposed upon the person who has let the cabin without adjuncts, necessary alike to the public convenience, and for affording the means of sustenance to the poor cottier; and whether, in such cases, it might not be desirable to empower magistrates at petty sessions to require the person by whom the cabin is let, to provide such adjuncts where possible; and that, in default of doing so, he should be liable to a fine. Considering also the wretched condition in which so many cabins in Ireland are found, and the sufferings and disease to which our fellow-creatures, living in such hovels, are exposed, it would be extremely desirable, if it were possible to effect it, that in all cases of cottier holdings the person who lets the cabin should be bound to keep it in sufficient repair, and that he should be compellable by magistrates to do so. It may also be proper to enact that the person letting a cabin shall not be entitled to recover his rent by any legal process, if it can be shown that he has not kept it in tenantable repair.

"We cannot, however, disguise from ourselves the great difficulty of dealing by law with such matters, and the danger lest evils of this nature may be aggravated rather than diminished, by too hasty attempts to remove them by legislation. We have therefore felt ourselves unable to recommend any direct measure for that purpose.

"We trust the exposure of such a state of things may lead to its remedy."

The Commissioners then report upon the CHARGES ON LAND—COUNTY CESS.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES.

"In a former part of this Report, when we expressed our favourable opinion of the general state of the country, we felt it necessary to allude to some lamentable exceptions. We regret to find that these exceptions appear to be on the increase.

"We made inquiry, throughout the whole of our tour, respecting the existence of agrarian outrages. "In Tipperary for a long time past, and in some other counties more recently, there has prevailed a system of lawless violence, which has led in numerous instances to the perpetration of cold-blooded murders.

"These are generally acts of revenge for some supposed injury inflicted upon the party who commits or instigates the commission of the outrage.

"But the notions entertained of injury in such cases, are regulated by a standard fixed by the will of the most lawless and unprincipled members of the community.
"If a tenant is removed, even after repeated warnings, from land which he has neglected or misused, he is looked upon, in the districts to which we are now referring, as an injured man, and the decree too often goes out for vengeance upon the landlord or the agent, and upon the man who succeeds to the farm: and at times, a large numerical proportion of the neighbourhood look with indifference upon the most atrocious acts of violence, and by screening the criminal, abet and encourage the crime. Murders are perpetrated at noon-day on a public highway, and whilst the assassin coolly retires, the people look on, and evince no horror at the bloody deed.

"The whole nature of Christian men appears, in such cases, to be changed, and the one absorbing feeling as to the possession of land stifles all others, and extinguishes the plainest principles of humanity.

"We cannot but feel that this state of things calls loudly for correction, although it does not come within our province to discuss what measures should be adopted under such circumstances for the detection and repression of crime.

"It must be obvious that none of the suggestions which we have offered, nor any measures founded upon them, which Parliament or Government could devise, can be applicable to a state of things so appalling and disorganized as that which we have described. We have given our best and most anxious consideration to the means of ameliorating the condition of the well disposed Irish peasant, and we feel that the greatest allowance is to be made for his sufferings, his poverty, his ignorance; but we can make no allowance for the deliberate cold-blooded assassin, or for those who abet assassination.

"We wish it were possible to make the peasantry in these unhappy districts aware, that all measures for improvement presuppose the security of life and property; that the districts in which both are systematically rendered insecure, must be regarded as beyond the reach of such plans of amelioration as we can suggest; and that while crimes of so fearful a character prevail, it is hopeless to expect, in reference to those districts, much practical improvement in the relation of landlord and tenant, or any security for the permanent happiness of the people.

"We have thus endeavoured to lay before your Majesty, the conclusions at which we have arrived, after the extensive inquiry in which we have been engaged. We are well aware of the difficulties that surround the whole subject of that inquiry.

"One class of persons have been accustomed to look exclusively to legislative interference for a removal of the evils to which Ireland is exposed; whilst others despair entirely of any beneficial effect upon her social condition from such interference.

"We do not agree with either of these classes. We know that the best directed measures of Parliament cannot produce the desired effect, unless aided and enforced by the steady as well as active exertions of the people of all ranks and conditions in their respective spheres; but we are at the same time satisfied that a very beneficial change may be effected by the united and vigorous efforts of the legislature, and of individuals."
We cannot despair when we find a country enjoying such natural advantages as Ireland possesses, with a large extent of uncultivated or unimproved land, and a numerous population, able and willing to labour if opportunities are afforded to them. On the contrary, we confidently believe, that by an examination of the facts as they actually exist, and by a close attention to details, means may be found for removing many or most of those partial and particular obstacles, which have hitherto so greatly impeded the beneficial employment of labour, and obstructed the enjoyment of those advantages which a country such as Ireland is calculated to afford.

But this desirable result cannot be looked for, unless the united and vigorous efforts of all classes in Ireland are directed towards it.

Instances are to be seen in every part of the country, of estates, upon which the liberal conduct and active superintendence of a resident landlord, or of a resident and judicious agent, have established a system of progressive improvement as to the land, and of increasing comfort to the people, which are unfortunately wanting in many other districts.

We trust that one effect, at least, of our labours, will be, to rouse the attention of many who have as yet thought little upon the subject, and to encourage them to follow the examples thus held out to them.

Above all, we would call upon all such persons not to rest satisfied with any vague or general notion of the state of the population with which they are connected, but carefully to examine all circumstances, in order that they may apply those remedies which shall be appropriate to the case, as well as efficient for the purpose of relief.

The voluminous evidence collected by us, in all parts of Ireland, with the numerous returns and other documents transmitted to us, present a mass of information upon the social condition of that country, which must serve as a useful guide to all who desire to employ their efforts for improvement in the right direction, and upon sound principles; and we feel satisfied that great advantage may be derived from placing in their true light many facts and circumstances hitherto little known or greatly misunderstood.

Whilst we have, in various parts of this Report, made observations, in the nature of advice, to some of those who are landlords in Ireland, we trust, at the same time, to be permitted to remark shortly upon the conduct too often pursued by some of the class of tenants. There is frequently a readiness amongst these to attribute their own wretched condition exclusively to the conduct of their landlords, sometimes with an utter disregard of truth, and almost always without admitting, perhaps without seeing, how much of it arises from their own indolence or want of skill.

The truth is, to use a familiar expression, that faults are in many cases to be found on both sides; and considering how uninformed a large portion of the Irish population is, a heavy responsibility rests upon all those to whom the poorer classes have a right to look for information and advice.

The foundation of almost all the evils by which the social con-
dition of Ireland is disturbed, is to be traced to those feelings of mutual distrust, which too often separate the classes of landlord and tenant, and prevent all united exertion for the common benefit.

"It has been truly said, that confidence is a plant of slow growth. It is, however, a plant which will flourish well in Irish soil, if cultivated with patience and with care.

"We say particularly with patience, because we believe that many excellent persons, having the best intentions towards improving the cultivation of the soil and the condition of the people in Ireland, have been too easily diverted from their course by feelings of disappointment at the slow progress which is made towards the attainment of those ends, and the little result which is perceived from their most anxious endeavours.

"We would earnestly impress upon such persons, and upon all who have the interest of Ireland at heart, not hastily to relax from those exertions, which circumstances may enable them to make, in forwarding the march of improvement amongst their poorer neighbours.

"Without touching upon the political or other causes, which may have contributed to create a feeling of distrust, we cannot disguise from ourselves, that the Irish peasant is inclined to look with suspicion upon all attempts of his landlord to inculcate new habits, or to introduce new plans for the management of his lands.

"Every considerate and benevolent landlord will make much allowance for this feeling. He will not suffer any exhibition of it to turn him aside from any scheme of improvement upon which, after deliberation, he has determined to enter.

"He must be prepared for frequent disappointment. He will occasionally meet with ingratitude and injustice; but if he perseveres in a spirit of kindness, united with firmness of purpose, he may confidently look to a well-merited reward, probably in the advancement of his personal interest, but certainly in the improvement of the district in which he lives, and the increasing comfort of the people around him.

"All which we humbly certify to Your Majesty.

"Devon,
"R. A. Ferguson,
"Geo. A. Hamilton,
"Thomas N. Redington,
"John Wynne.

"J. P. Kennedy, Secretary.
"February 14th, 1845."
Patents

Granted between 28th December, 1844, and 24th December, 1845.

Abbe, A., bandages, Aug. 4
Ackerman, P., harpoons, &c., Nov. 3
Aitkin, W. C., cornices, June 3
Albert, D. F., candles, Apr. 7
Albert, D. F., soap, June 28
Allen, M., stoves, Jan. 30
Allier, T. V., carriage breaks, Dec. 10
Ambler, J., wool combing, May 1
Amesbury, J., bandages, May 6
Ashworth, G. L., cotton spinning, Dec. 10
Aspinwall, T., ordnance carriages, June 23
Atha, R., atmospheric engines, Nov. 4
Attwood, C., iron, May 3
Ayre, J., sailcloth, Nov. 15
Baggs, J., motive power, June 26
Bain, A., electric clocks, &c., Sept. 25
Bain, A., navigation, Dec. 31
Bankart, F., metallic ores, Aug. 7
Barber, E., graining, &c., Oct. 11
Barker, C. M., matches, Apr. 22
Barratt, O. W., acids, Feb. 10
Barsham, J., mattresses, &c., Oct. 16
Bazley, T., tube flyers, May 22
Beadon, G., propellers, July 29
Beart, R., bricks, Apr. 24
Beaumont, G. D. B., propellers, May 8
Bedells, C., braces, Jan. 21
Bedells, C., weaving, July 29
Bedford, J. H., glass, Dec. 12
Bell, G., drying malt, &c., Jan. 11
Bell, T., alkali, Nov. 3
Bergue, C., rollers, July 24
Beesemer, H., propellers, Dec. 5
Betts, W., brandy, &c., Oct. 16
Betts, W., bottle stoppers, Dec. 30
Bewley, H., flexible syringes, Sept. 4
Beckford and others, miners' safety fuse, Nov. 6
Biddle, R., windmills, Nov. 3
Bielefield, C. F., embossed leather, &c., Nov. 11
Binks, C., manure, Apr. 7
Binks, C., nitrogen, &c., Nov. 3
Bishop, G. D., motive power, Oct. 2
Black, A., horse shoes, April 15
Blakey, J. H., spinning threshers, Apr. 29
Blyth, J. & A., steam engines, March 13
Blyth, J., explosion guard, Dec. 20
Blumberg, H., purifying spirits, Nov. 5
Boche, M., fire arms, May 22
Borrie, P., ships, Jan. 23
Boss, J. A., parasols, Jan. 16
Bossy, A., waterproof paper, July 10
Bottom, J., carpenters' stocks, Feb. 20
Box, H. A., polishing marble, &c., Dec. 10
Boydell, J., jun., ship building, Nov. 17
Boydell, J., jun., hinges, &c., Nov. 17
Bowser, W., ships' fire hearths, March 27
Brandling, R. W., railways, &c., Oct. 31
Brathwaite, A. S., buckles, &c., May 22
Brent, W. B., cutting earth, June 13
Brett, J., propellers, July 8
Brett, J., atmospheric railways, July 21
Brett, J., electric telegraph, Nov. 13
Breyton, W., rotary engines, July 25
Brindley, W., japanned trays, May 6
Brooke, J. W., lamps, April 15
Brooks, R., jun., musical instruments, June 12
Brooman, R. A., cements, March 11
Brooman, R. A., thread, March 27
Brooman, R. A., weaving, June 18
Brooman, R. A., dyeing, July 25
Brooman, R. A., printing silk, &c., Nov. 3
Brooman, R. A., gas meters, Nov. 3
Broughton, W., grinders' grains, July 21
Brown, G., soda, Feb. 20
Brown, G., seed, &c., plough, Aug. 9
Brown, H. N., sugar, Feb. 4
Brown, Sir S., propellers, &c., July 29
Browne, R. F., chairs, &c., March 8
Budd, J. P., iron, Jan. 16
PATENTS.

Burch, J., calico printing, May 6
Bury, E., locomotives, April 7
Caldecott, W. L., soap, March 17
Caldwell, J., ships' riding bits, Sept. 18
Campbell, J., bleaching, Nov. 6
Carr, H., temporary roofs, June 5
Carson, S., preparing eggs, Nov. 4
Carter, G., locks, April 15
Cartwright, H., paddle-wheels, Jan. 11
Champion, C., charcoal, March 17
Chantrell, W., weaving, July 12
Chapman, J. M., railways, May 10
Chappell, N., worts, Nov. 20
Chatwin, T. T., buttons, Jan. 21
Chauvier, H., soap, April 17
Cherot, A., flax spinning, June 7
Childs, S., candles, Oct. 27
Church, J., coke, Dec. 20
Clark, G. M., lamps, March 8
Clark, H., illuminations, Oct. 31
Clark, J., weaving, Feb. 14
Clark, J., weaving, May 22
Clark, R., steering vessels, Oct. 2
Clarke & Varley, atmospheric railways, June 23
Clay, J., smoke consumer, Jan. 21
Cliff, J., alum, June 5
Coffyn, A., pumps, March 17
Coleman, E., railways, July 30
Collier, E. H., nails, Sept. 11
Collins, C. H., atmospheric railways, Oct. 31
Colman, R., harrows, May 22
Constable, J., gas, May 24
Conté, G., sculpturing, Oct. 3
Cook, W., stoves, July 31
Cooper, R. B., tops, &c., Nov. 6
Cormack, W., gas, April 10
Cox, J. & G., tanning, Jan. 16
Cromwell, T. R., match boxes, July 12
Cromwell, T. R., locomotives, Oct. 6
Crawford, D., dibbling machine, Aug. 7
Crawford, D., railway hack, Oct. 31
Cromwell, S. T., pianofortes, Nov. 11
Daniel, T. C., woolen cloths, Oct. 10
Darrell, J., carpet beating, May 1
Davies, J., dyeing, Oct. 25
Davis, T., lamps, June 3
Deacon, H., glass, May 22
Depledge, J., metallic broacher, Nov. 20
Desgranges, H. P. F., corks, Oct. 17
Detmold, J. A., metallic boats, May 24
Detmold, J. A., motive power, July 21
De WRANCE, J., steam boilers, &c., Apr. 7
Diggle, S., looms, Jan. 11
Dines, W., window glass, Dec. 10
Dircks, H., vegetable extracts, Nov. 18
Donaldson, J., bleaching, &c., Nov. 20
Donkin, B., railway carriage wheels, Nov. 11
Dow, J. A., knitting, June 25
Dowes, C., paper, Dec. 10
Drew, T., naphtha, March 18
Dubin, H. A., atmospheric railways, Jan. 16
Du Buisson, M. A., distilling, June 23
Dulton, G. H., conveyance of intelligence on railways, Nov. 11
Dundonald, Earl of, steam engine, Jan. 28
Dunlop, A., jun., aerated water, Dec. 4
Dunn, T., turn tables, March 13
Eccles, W., weaving, Sept. 18
Eccles & Brierly, spinning, Aug. 5
Edge, E., engine wheels, &c., Nov. 20
Edwards, T. T., steam engines, Nov. 3
Ellins, G., salt, March 8
Elliot, W., buttons, Oct. 16
Emanuel, H., atmospheric railways, Aug. 7
Emerson, E. P., paints, &c., Oct. 9
Evans, J., perazotic product, Aug. 7
Evart, G., chimney pots, Nov. 2
Fairburn, P., flax-spinning, Feb. 10
Farmer, J. A., tiles, &c., March 13
Fell, R., steam, May 24
Felson, J., wafers, Apr. 15
Field, J., jun., spirit gauge, June 23
Finder, T., grinding mills, Dec. 15
Finlay, J., gas, &c., lamps, Nov. 18
Firchild, C. W., cutting, &c., May 29
Fisher, J., lace, June 10
Fletcher, J., cotton roving, May 22
Fontainemoreau, Comte, distilling, March 13
Fontainemoreau, P. A. L., medicines, &c., Aug. 4
Fontainemoreau, P. A. L., raising vessels, &c., Aug. 9
Fontainemoreau, P. A. L., artificial fuel, Nov. 6
Foreman, J., water pipes, &c., May 6
Forbes, C. H. J., archimedean screw, Aug. 4
Forsyth, T., railway, &c., signals, Oct. 31
Fothergill, B., cotton spinning, June 7
Fouquet, —, gun, April 22
Francis, H., gas, Oct. 9
Fuller, W. C., railway carriages, Oct. 23
Gadesden, W. A., sugar, Jan. 16
Galloway, E., propellers, April 10
Galibert, E., hats, April 7
Garforth, J., boilers, Dec. 10
Ghrimes, E., cocks, &c., Sept. 25
Gilbert, T. W., sails, July 21
Goddard, L., candles, July 3
Godefroy, P., calico printing, Jan. 16
Gollop, J., springs, Jan. 11
Goodwin, G., masts, June 30
Gordon, A., motive power, March 3
Gossage, W., smelting, Dec. 4
Graham, J., zinc, &c., Feb. 17
Gray, T. W., opening windows, &c., Oct. 9
Greatrix, W. H., ribbons, &c., Oct. 10
Gregson, J. B., Epsom salts, &c., Feb. 10
Green, E., economizing fuel, &c., Dec. 10
Green, G. J., vessels, &c., raising apparatus, Feb. 8
Green, G. J., harness, Jan. 23
Greenwood, J., July 8
Griffiths, R., propellers, Sept. 10
Griffiths, R., bolts, &c., Jan. 11
Gregson, J. B., Epsom salts, Feb. 17
Grissel and Lane, weighing machines.
June 23
Griffiths, R., propellers, &c., Feb. 10
Grahame, J., Feb. 6, Dec. 10
Haddan, J. C., Apr. 14
Harlow, F., atmospheric railways.
Apr. 7
Hall, A., bricks, Oct. 2
Hall, J. W., cleaning wool, Oct. 16
Hall, J. W., steam engines, &c., Feb. 20
Hamer, J., enema syringes, Apr. 7
Hancock, J. L., condensing engine, Nov. 15
Harvey, S., clocks, &c., Oct. 10
Harley, C. P., May 22
Harley, J., metal tubes, June 5
Hart, J. W., atmospheric railways, Oct. 10
Hartes, J., manuring, &c., Oct. 9
Hastings, S., saving, June 7
Hattersley, W., pianofortes, Apr. 7
Haworth, R., steam engines, Feb. 10
Hayes, C. D., propellers, Dec. 10
Heath, J. M., cast steel, Aug. 4
Henderson, D., cranes, June 10
Hendrie, R. J., silk, Nov. 11
Henson, W., weaving, Nov. 11
Heseltine, S., jun., dressing stones, &c., Dec. 22
Hicks, J., cleansing grain, Apr. 7
Higgins and Whitworth, spinning, Apr. 2
Higson, P., railways, Aug. 9
Hill, J., wire blinds, May 6
Hill, J. R., atmospheric railway propellers, Oct. 2
Hill and De la Rue, envelopes, Mar. 17
Hills, F., gas, Aug. 9
Hindley, A. D., carpets, May 6
Hollingsworth, T., cigar cases, Oct. 9
Hood, J. L., motive power, June 3
Hopkins, J., rails and tram, July 3
Horne, J., injecting instruments, Jan. 2
Horsfall, C. H., iron, Sept. 18
Hoskins, G., trusses, Nov. 3
Howard, J., silk plashes, &c., Feb. 24
Howard, T., rolling iron bars, Oct. 6
Hullmandel, C. J., earthenware, May 22
Humphry and Venden, omnibuses, Nov. 20
Hunt, W., heating apparatus, Jan. 16
Hutchinson, G., gas meters, July 2
Irving, W., cutting beads, &c., Feb. 10
Isaard, M. F., motive power, Aug. 28
Ivers, J., cotton, &c., Apr. 22
James, W. H., heating plates, July 25
Jameson, A., dressing ores, Oct. 10
Johnson, J. R., atmospheric railways, Dec. 6
Johnson, J. R., gas, Dec. 20
Johnson, W., cotton, Nov. 20
Johnston, J., sugar, Jan. 31
Jones, E. T., sulphuric acid, Nov. 27
Jones, H., flour, Mar. 13
Jouquet, D., preparing skins for tanning, Oct. 31
Jordan, T. B., engraving, Feb. 17
Judson, J. E., cotton spinning, Oct. 9
Keasley, T., leather, Jan. 11
Keene, C., boots, &c., May 29
Kerr, R., weaving, May 22
King, E. A., electric light, Nov. 4
Knight, S., scouring &c., Mar. 3
Knowles, J., mining, Oct. 10
Lacy and Buck, railways, Jan. 14
Lake, J., propellers, Oct. 9
Lambeceran, J. F., power, Sept. 18
Laming, J., chemical preparations, Nov. 18
Lampitt, C., dibbling machines, Sept. 4
Launtis, de la, E. L., tea, &c., Jan. 16
Laughton, L., soap, Nov. 6
Lawes, T., propellers, June 3
Lawrence, H., buckles, Dec. 10
Lecour, J. L., looms, Jan. 16
Leifchild, J., blue, July 8
Leslie, J., stores, Jan. 28
Leslie, J., gas, Dec. 4
Lesnard, F., steam, Apr. 29
Lewis, J. H., printing, May 22
Lidbetter, T., salt, Apr. 2
Lichhlaber, Baron J. C. M., mining, Mar. 27
Lings, J., preserving, July 21
Lister, S. C., carding wool, Dec. 12
Loughmaid, W., chlorine, Aug. 4
Longridge, R. B., locomotives, Feb. 10
Lord, J., steam boilers, Apr. 15
Lucas, E., chains, Jan. 16
Lucy, W., dough, June 3
Lund, H., umbrellas, Jan. 6
Maberly, F. H., railway breaks, Feb. 10
Mabley, W. T., buttons, &c., Jan. 11
Mackie, W., window sashes, Apr. 22
Maire, P. F., iron, Aug. 5
Malcolmson, J., propellers, July, 12
**PATENTS.**

481

Malins, W., iron roofs, Nov. 18

Marshall, J., cocoa, &c., Oct. 16

Masters, J., trussor fastenings, May 31

Mather, W. and C., earth boring, July 3

Maund and Field, propellers, Apr. 24

Maughan, W., &c., porter, &c., Apr. 29

Maughan and Dunlop, ale, &c., Nov. 27

Mauel, F. M., soap, July 3

McDougall, A., atmospheric railways, May 17

McIntosh, J., calico printing, May 8

McNaught, W., steam engine, Dec. 10

Maccock, J., coffee, Dec. 4

Meade, H. M., distilling, Sept. 18

Meade, H. M., bread, Dec. 20

Meade, J. F., steam engines, July 12

Melville, J., propellers, Jan. 21

Metcalf, T., propellers, Apr. 7

McHady, W., cotton spinning, Dec. 22

Middleton, T., &c., &c., Jan. 31

Minland, C., flax spinning, Sept. 18

Minter, G., easy chairs, Nov. 4

Molineaux, F., sugar cutters, Mar. 18

Moreau, P., forks, Jan. 18

Moreau, G. H., steam carriage, Oct. 6

Morewood, E., iron, Oct. 9

Morgan, E., letter envelopes, Oct. 9

Morris, W., tiling land, June 23

Moss, T., bankers’ notes, Apr. 22

Mouspratt, J., manure, Apr. 15

Mowbray, G. M., railway communication, Dec. 10

Malley and Mason, stone, &c., raising apparatus, Apr. 2

Mardoch, J., gas, Feb. 20

Mardoch, J., dying, June 10

Mashe, W. and R., iron moulding, Dec. 10

Myers, G., carving wood, July 8

Naider, J. H., corn drills, June 28

Napper, J., dyes, May 22

Nasmyth, J., motive engines, Apr. 29

Naylor, J., agriculture, May 31

Newton, A. V., stamps, Apr. 7

Newton, A. V., India rubber, Aug. 28

Newton, A. V., metal pipes, Sept. 26

Newton, A. V., screws, Sept. 26

Newton, A. V., printing fabrics, Dec. 10

Newton, A. V., wool combing, Dec. 22

Newton, A. V., dying, June 3

Newton, W., propellers, July 3

Newton, W., flax, &c., Aug. 14

Newton, W., types, &c., Nov. 17

Newton, W. E., spinning, Aug. 28

Nickels, B., pianofortes, Oct. 27

Nickels, C., elastic webs, Mar. 13

Nickels, C., bookbinding, May 20

Normanby, A. L. M., thimbles, June 23

Normandy, A. L. M., tar, &c., Apr. 22

Norton, G. J., cooking apparatus, Jan. 28

Vol. LXXXVII.

Norton, T., power looms, Jan. 21

Nossester, C., leather, Oct. 10

Orton, R., life boats, &c., Oct. 27

Orsi, J., railway sleepers, Oct. 23

Osborne, J. J., iron and steel, Jan. 16

Oxland, R., chlorine, Feb. 20

Oxley, T., propellers, Aug. 21

Page, T., painting, Jan. 30

Palmer, J. C., tool cutters, Mar. 17

Palmer, T., mine lifting machinery, Nov. 15

Palmer, W., tallow, Mar. 3

Palmer, W., candles, June 2

Palmer, W., atmospheric railways, June 5

Paltreneri, J., motive power, July 30

Pape, H. J., musical instruments, May 17

Parkhurst, S. R., propellers, Nov. 17

Parlour, T. S., propellers, Nov. 20

Parsons, J., fuel, May 10

Pearse and Child, sugar, Aug. 21

Parkes, A., plating metals, Oct. 9

Perkins, A. M., heating air, July 21

Perkins, J. T., cutting paper, Apr. 22

Perkins, S. H., steam engines, Sept. 18

Perrier, M., cotton spinning, July 21

Perry, S., springs, Jan. 11

Perry, S., belt springs, Mar. 17

Pellatt, A., glass, May 17

Phillips, H., gas, Apr. 15

Piggott, W. P., mathematical instruments, Apr. 17

Pinel, J. F., farina, May 1

Pinkus, H., motive power, May 24

Place, J., looms, Feb. 20

Polkinghorne, J., ores, Sept. 18

Pollard, W., &c., June 23

Poole, M., lithographic presses, Mar. 13

Poole, M., taps, Apr. 15

Poole, M., &c., June 3

Poole, M., &c., June 23

Poole, M., railway rails, Oct. 6

Poole, M., raising earth, &c., Nov. 18

Poole, M., oxidation of metals, Nov. 27

Poole, M., locks, Dec. 4

Poole, M., drawing apparatus, Dec. 10

Poole, M., filling bottles, &c., Dec. 12

Poole, M., hemp, flax, &c., Dec. 31

Pooley, C., cotton spinning, Mar. 27

Porritt, S., carding wool, Jan. 11

Powell, G., horse-shoes, Apr. 9

Powell, H. B., railway carriages, Nov. 18

Prosser, R., metal tubes, May 1

Prosser, W., &c., May 10

Prosser, W., &c., June, atmospheric railways, May 24

Purbrick, R. B., sugar pans, Mar. 13

Quick, J., steam engines, Feb. 10

Quick, J., atmospheric railways, July 31

Quick, J., steam engines, Oct. 9

Radley, W., gas, May 3
Ramsbottom, J. K., cotton, Oct. 2
Rand, J., musical instruments, Apr. 7
Rausome, F., coal, &c., May 10
Ratcliff, E., door locks, July 12
Rayner, S. H., carriage, &c., accidents prevention apparatus, Mar. 18
Raynor, H. S., locomotives, Sept. 4
Read, J., raising fluids, Apr. 29
Reading, T., dress fastenings, June 3
Reed, S., railway rails, Apr. 29
Read, J., heating apparatus, Dec. 4
Rettie, R., Sfc., accidents
Scolfield, G., lithographic printing, Nov. 5
Schnebly, W., printing machinery, Jan. 21
Scollfield, G., lithographic printing, Nov. 5
Searle, C., stoves, Aug. 9
Seaward, J., propellers, Feb. 5
Selby, G., pipes, Mar. 8
Seller, J., drain cutting, Jan. 21
Sellers, J., jun., looms, Mar. 17
Seyrig, J. G., bleaching, &c., Jan. 25
Shaw, J., hydro-pneumatic engine, July 12
Shaw, T. S., roasting jacks, June 10
Shaw, W., paging books, &c., Mar. 3
Sheaf, H. S., motive power, July 12
Shearman, J. H., cleansing wool, &c., Apr. 7
Shepherd, W., calico printing, Apr. 17
Siccama, A., flutes, &c., Mar. 13
Silvestri, G., preserving, Apr. 7
Simmons, W., hats, &c., July 3
Simson, J., china ovens, May 24
Simson, J., motive power, Oct. 2
Simson, R., bleaching, July 12
Sinclair, J. J., glossing paper, July 21
Skinner and Whalley, files, &c., Nov. 20
Sleigh, W. W., motive power, June 7
Smith, A., soda ash, Oct. 23
Smith, C. J., fire arms, May 14
Smith, H., carriage wheels, Aug. 7
Smith, J., hats, Jan. 21
Smith, P., locks, &c., Dec. 22
Smith, T., carriage wheels, June 10
Smith, W., gas meters, Mar. 3
Smith, W. H., boots, Feb. 4
Snoxell, W., roller blinds, Feb. 4
Snyder, S., tanning, June 28
Spence, P., copperas and alum, Nov. 27
Spencer, G., propellers, Jan. 11
Startin, J., boiling apparatus, Apr. 17
Stokoe, J., purifying air, July 25
St. Charles, P. P., type, July 1
St. Clair, B., sugar, June 26
Stephenson, W. H., dyeying, Oct. 17
Stocker, S., water closets, Apr. 10
Stowell and Little, bonnets, Mar. 20
Sykes, J., cleaning wool, Mar. 8
Sylvestre, J., stoves, Apr. 29
Symes, W., sugar nippers, July 3
Tablat, H. F., motive power, Mar. 3
Tarver, J., machinery, Jan. 21
Tarvis, T., vegetable extracts, Apr. 7
Tauntou, G. H., windlasses, &c., Jan. 25
Taylor, F., fire engines, Aug. 6
Taylor, J., metal separating, Apr. 15
Taylor, J., carpets, &c., Oct. 10
Taylor, T., sawing timber, Oct. 23
Taylor, W. H., propellers, Jan. 2
Taylor, W. H., propellers, Dec. 20
Teissier, J. B. S., propellers, Mar. 27
Templeton, J. S., propellers, July 12
Thirion, P., skin dressing, June 3
Thomas, W., umbrellas, Oct. 24
Thomas, W., chemical apparatus, Nov. 5
Thompson, W. C., propellers, Nov. 20
Thomson, R. W., carriage wheels, Dec. 10
Thorston, J., billiard tables, Mar. 26
Timmer, W. G., soda, &c., Mar. 27
Tomes, J., artificial teeth, Mar. 3
Tretheway, S., steam engines, July 12
Trumant, T., filters, Feb. 10
Tufts, O., ship building, Apr. 2
Tylor, H., curtain, &c., fabrics, Mar. 28
Tyson, J. W., fire arms, June 10
Underhay, F. G., taps, May 3
Vallauri, J. B., lamps, Feb. 24
Van Oost, A. J., agricultural improvements, Oct. 6
Varnham, A., paper, Feb. 4
Vaux, C., tilling land, Nov. 11
Vaux, C., prevention of accidents on railways, Nov. 18
Vaux, J., warming boots, &c., Sept. 4
Vidocq, E. F., tea trays, &c., Nov. 20
Walker, E. L., pianofortes, Oct. 10
Walker, T., springs, July 3
Waller, H., slice oaks, Oct. 31
Wallorang, L. J., dyeing, Dec. 30
Ward, F. O., railways, Nov. 18
Ward, W. S., atmospheric railways, June 25
PATENTS.

Watney, A., *horse shoes*, Nov. 3
Weatherstone, J., *dibbling machine*, Feb. 20
Weller, R., *tiles*, Mar. 27
Wells, T., *timber jacks*, May 17
West, B., *bottle stoppers*, &c., Oct. 16
Wheatstone, C., *electric telegraphs*, May 6
White, J., *raising water*, Nov. 27
Whitehead, J., *wool combing*, &c., Oct. 10
Whitehouse, C., *gun barrels*, June 3
Whiteley, N., jun., *woollen*, &c., Jan. 28
Whiting, H., *hats*, June 23
Whitworth, T. S., *cotton spinning*, Mar. 3
Wilkes, S., *hinges*, Apr. 26
Wilkins, E., *leather*, May 22
Wilkinson, D., *motive power*, Oct. 10
Wilkinson, J., *filters*, Dec. 8
Wilkinson, S., *washing*, &c., Apr. 17
Williams, P. B., *artificial stone*, Mar. 17
Williams, T., *wrenches*, Dec. 10
Williams, T. R., *fabrics*, Apr. 7
Williams, T. R., *waterproof paper*, July 21

Willis, T., *cotton spinning*, June 12
Wilson, E. B., *cotton spinning*, Jan. 18
Wilson, E. B., *swivel bridges*, &c., Nov. 18
Wilson, G. F., *candles*, Mar. 13
Wilson, G. F., *candles*, &c., May 10
Wilson, G. F., *soap*, Oct. 10
Wilson, G. F., *candles*, Dec. 20
Wilson and Fletcher, *hemp spinning*, July 29
Wilson, W. G., *carriage wheels*, Apr. 29
Woodin, D., *horse shoes*, Mar. 27
Worsdell, T., jun., *railway carriages*, Oct. 23
Wright, T., *light*, Mar. 10
Wright, R., *refining sugar*, Nov. 18
Wylam, W., *hydraulic presses*, Apr. 15
Yates and Dolan, *plastic manufacture*, Jan. 21
Yglesias, J. R., *motive power*, Nov. 13
Young, W., *electricity*, Aug. 4
Yule, W. T., *preserves*, Jan. 28
Zambaux, J., *atmospheric railways*, June 25
POETRY.

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

FROM "OLIVER NEWMAN," AN UNFINISHED TALE.

By the late Robert Southey.

The summer sun is riding high
Amid a bright and cloudless sky;
Beneath whose deep o'er-arching blue
The circle of the Atlantic sea,
Reflecting back a deeper hue,
Is heaving peacefully.
The winds are still, the ship with idle motion
Rocks gently on the gentle ocean;
Loose hang her sails, awaiting when the breeze
Again shall wake to waft her on her way.
Glancing beside, the dolphins, as they play,
Their gorgeous tints suffused with gold display;
And gay bonitos in their beauty glide:
With arrowy speed, in close pursuit,
They through the azure waters shoot;
A feebler shoal before them in affright
Spring from the wave, and in short flight,
On wet and plumeless wing essay
The aerial element;
The greedy followers on the chase intent,
Dart forward still with keen and upturn'd sight,
And, to their proper danger blind the while,
Heed not the sharks, which have for many a day,
Hover'd behind the ship, presentient of their prey.

So fair a season might persuade
Yon crowd to try the fisher's trade;
Yet from the stern no line is hung,
Nor bait, by eager sea-boy flung;
Nor doth the watchful sailor stand
Alert to strike, harpoon in hand.
Upon the deck assembled, old and young,
Bare-headed all in reverence, see them throng.
Behold where, hoisted half-mast high,
The English flag hangs mournfully;
And hark! what solemn sounds are these
Heard in the silence of the seas?

"Man that is born of woman! short his time,
And full of woe! he springeth like a flower,
Or like the grass, that, green at morning prime,
Is cut and withereth ere the evening hour;
Never doth he continue in one stay,
But like a shadow doth he pass away."
It was that awful strain, which saith
How in the midst of life we are in death:
"Yet not for ever, O Lord God most High!
Saviour! yet not for ever shall we die!"

Ne'er from a voice more eloquent did prayer
Arise, with fervent piety sincere.
To every heart of all the listening crew,
It made its way, and drew
Even from the hardy seaman's eye a tear.
"God," he pursued, "hath taken to himself
The soul of our departed sister dear;
We then commit her body to the deep;"
He paused, and, at the word,
The coffin's plunge was heard.

A female voice of anguish then brake forth
With sobs convulsive of a heart opprest.
It was a daughter's agonizing cry;
But soon hath she represt
The fit of passionate grief,
And listening patiently,
In that religious effort, gained relief.
Beside the gray-haired captain doth she stand;
One arm is linked in his; the other hand
Hid with the handkerchief her face, and prest
Her eyes, whence burning tears continuous flow.
Down hung her head upon her breast,
And thus the maiden stood in silent woe.

Again was heard the preacher's earnest voice:
It bade the righteous in their faith rejoice,
Their sure and certain hope in Christ; for blest
In Him are they, who from their labours rest.
It rose into a high thanksgiving strain,
And praised the Lord, who from a world of pain
Had now been pleased to set his servant free;
Hasten thy kingdom, Lord, that all may rest in thee.
In manhood's fairest prime was he who prayed,
    Even in the flower and beauty of his youth.
These holy words and fervent tones portrayed
    The feelings of his inmost soul sincere,
For scarce two months had filled their short career
Since from the grave of her who gave him birth
    That sound had struck upon his ear,
When from the doleful words of "Earth to earth"
    The dead response the senseless coffin gave:—
Oh! who can e'er forget that echo of the grave!

Now in the grace of God dismissed,
    They separate as they may,
To narrow limits of the ship confined;
    Nor did the impression lightly pass away,
Even from the unreflecting sailors' mind.
    They pitied that sweet maiden all bereft,
Alone on ship-board, among strangers left.
    They spake of that young preacher, day by day
How, while the fever held its fatal course,
    He minister'd at the patient sufferer's side,
Holding of faith and hope his high discourse;
    And how, when all had joined in humble prayer,
She solemnly confided to his care,
    Till to her father's hands she could be given,
Her child forlorn,—and blest him ere she died.
    They called to mind how peaceful, how serene,
Like one who seemed already half in Heaven,
    After that act she yielded up her breath; And sure they wished their end like her's, I ween,
And for a comforter like him in death.

---

THE PORTRAIT.

(From the same.)

The youth

To that urbane accoil, with grateful eye,
    And gentle motion of the bending head,
Returned a mute reply.
There was a troubled meaning in his look,
    And o'er his brow an ashy paleness spread
As forth he took
A little casket, and, with trembling hand
Presenting it to Leverett, said,
    "Thus I discharge my mother's last command;
On her death-bed she told me I should need
No other friend with you on my behalf to plead."
The Governor's countenance changed as he received
That message from the dead;
And when he open'd and contemplated
The sad bequest,
Tears fill'd his eyes, which could not be represt.
It was a woman's picture, in her youth
And bloom portray'd, by Cooper's perfect skill.
The eyes, which death had quench'd,
Kept there their life and living lustre still;
The auburn locks, which sorrow's withering hand,
Forestalling time, had changed to early grey,
Disparting from the ivory forehead, fell
In ringlets which might tempt the breath of May;
The lips now cold as clay,
Seem'd to breathe warmth and vernal fragrance there;
The cheeks were in their maiden freshness fair.
Thus had the limner's art divine preserved
A beauty which from earth had passed away;
And it had caught the mind which gave that face
Its surest charm, its own peculiar grace,
A modest mien,
A meek, submissive gentleness serene,
A heart on duty stay'd,
Simple, sincere, affectionate, sedate,
Were in that virgin countenance portray'd:
She was an angel now: and yet,
More beautiful than this fair counterfeit,
Even in Heaven, her spirit scarce could be,
Nor seem from stain of ill, and evil thoughts, more free.
Time was, when Leverett had worn
That picture like a relic in his breast;
And duly morn, and night,
With Love's idolatry
Fix'd on its beauties his adoring sight,
And to his lips the precious crystal prest.
Time was, when in the visions of his rest,
That image of delight
Came with sweet smiles, and musical voice to bless
His sleep, and all his dreams were happiness.
And still, though course of time, and fatal force
Of circumstance, grave thoughts, and worldly cares,
(Ah! how unlike the blissful hopes of youth,
From which it had been worse than death to part!)
Had fortified as well as heal'd his heart,
That vision, in her beauty and her truth,
Sometimes would visit him; and he
With a confused but conscious faculty,
Knowing full well
That this, which seem'd, too surely could not be,
Struggled against the spell.
Unchanged and unimpaired by thirty years,
Her image came, but only to distress
The heart she wont to bless,
Till from the painful unreality
He woke, disturb'd in spirit, and in tears.
But he was master of his waking soul,
And could control
All unbecoming passion and all feeling
That needs repressing or concealing.
Howbeit he sought not to restrain
His deep emotion now, nor turn'd aside
His natural tears to hide, which freely fell;
But wiping them away a moment, eyed
Oliver's pale countenance and anxious brow,
Perusing there his mother’s lineaments:
Then took his hand, and said, "Thou needst not tell
Thy hapless name and perilous secret now,
I know them but too well.”

TRIAL OF A FELON.
From “The Child of the Islands.”
By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

The criminal is in the felon's dock:
Fearful and stupefied behold him stand!
While to his trial cold spectators flock,
And lawyers grave, and judges of the land.
At first he grasps the rail with nervous hand,
Hearing the case which learnedly they state,
With what attention ignorance can command:
Then, weary of such arguing of his fate,
Torpid and dull he sinks, throughout the long debate.

Vapid, incomprehensible to him
The skilful pleader's cross-examining wit;
His sullen ear receives, confused and dim,
The shouts of laughter at some brilliant hit,
When a shrewd witness leaves the biter bit.
He shrinks not while the facts that must prevail
Against his life, unconscious friends admit;
Though death is trembling in the adverse scale,
He recks no more than if he heard the autumn gale.

Oh, Eloquence, a moving thing art thou!
Tradition tells us many a mournful story
Of scaffold-sentenced men, with noble brow,
Condemn'd to die in youth, or weak and hoary,
Whose words survived in long-remember'd glory!
But eloquence of words the power hath not—
Nor even their fate who perish'd gaunt and gory—
To move my spirit like his abject lot,
Who stands there, like a dog, new sentenced to be shot!

Look, now! Attention wakes, with sudden start,
The brutish mind which late so dull hath been;
Quick grows the heavy beating at his heart!
The solemn pause which rests the busy scene,
He knows, though ignorant, what that must mean—
The Verdict! With the Jury rests his chance!
And his lack-lustre eye grows strangely keen,
Watching with wistful, pleading, dreadful glance,
Their consultation cease, their foreman slow advance!

His home, his hopes, his life are in that word!
His ties! (for think ye not that he hath ties?)
Alas! Affection makes its pleading heard
Long after better sense of duty dies,
'Midst all that Vice can do to brutalize.
Hark to the verdict—“Guilty.” All are foes!
Oh, what a sight for good, compassionate eyes,
That haggard man; as, stupified with woes,
Forth from the felon's dock, a wretch condemned he goes!

A wretch condemned, but not at heart subdued:
Rebellious, reckless, are the thoughts which come
Intruding on his sentenced solitude:—
Savage defiance! gnawing thoughts of home!
Plots to escape even now his threaten'd doom!
Sense of desertion, persecution!—all
Choke up the fountain of grief, and bid the foam
Stand on his gnashing lips when tears should fall,
And mock the exhorting tones which for repentance call.

THE MOORLANDS OF SCOTLAND IN AUTUMN.

(From the same.)

Oh, Land! first seen when life lay all unknown,
Like an unvisited country o'er the wave,
Which now my travell'd heart looks back upon,
Marking each sunny path, each gloomy cave,
With here a memory, and there a grave:
Land of romance and beauty, noble land
Of Bruce and Wallace; land where, vainly brave,
Ill-fated Stuart made his final stand,
Ere yet the shiver'd sword fell hopeless from his hand.
I love you! I remember you! though years
Have fleeted o'er the hills my spirit knew,
Whose wild uncultured heights the plough forbears,
Whose broomy hollows glisten in the dew.
Still shines the calm light with as rich a hue
Along the wooded valley stretched below?
Still gleams my lone lake's unforgotten blue?
Oh, land! although unseen, how well I know
The glory of your face in this autumnal glow!

I know your deep glens, where the eagles cry;
I know the freshness of your mountain breeze,
Your brooklets, gurgling downward carelessly,
The singing of your birds among your trees,
Mingling confused a thousand melodies!
I know the lone rest of your birchen bowers,
Where the soft murmur of the working bees
Goes droning past, with scent of heather flowers,
And hulls the heart to dream even in its waking hours.

I know the grey stones in the rocky glen,
Where the wild red-deer gather, one by one,
And listen, startled, to the tread of men,
Which the betraying breeze hath backward blown!
Less terror than amazement, nobly came
Peruvia's Incas, when, through lands unknown,
The cruel conqueror with the blood-stain'd name
Swept, with pursuing sword and desolating flame!

So taken, so pursued, so track'd to death,
The wild, free monarch of the hills shall be,
By cunning men, who creep with stifled breath
O'er crag and heather-tuft, on bended knee,
Down crouching with most thievish treachery;
Climbing again, with limbs o'erspent and tired,
Watching for that their failing eyes scarce see,—
The moment, long delay'd and long desired,
When the quick rifle-shot in triumph shall be fired.

Look! look! what portent riseth on the sky?
The glory of his great betraying horns;
Wide-spreading, many-branch'd, and nobly-high,
(Such spoil the chieftain's hall with pride adorns).
Oh, Forest-King! the fair succeeding morns
That brighten o'er those hills, shall miss your crest
From their sun-lighted peaks! He's hit, but scorns
To die without a struggle; sore distrest,
He flies, while daylight fades, receding in the West.
Ben-Doran glows like iron in the forge,
Then to cold purple turns—then gloomy grey:
And down the ravine-pass, and mountain-gorge,
Scarce glimmers now the faintest light of day.
The moonbeams on the trembling waters play,
(Though still the sky is fleck’d with bars of gold:)
And there the noble creature stands at bay;
His strain’d limbs shivering with a sense of cold,
While weakness films the eye that shone so wildly bold.

His fair majestic head bows low at length;
And, leaping at his torn and bleeding side,
The fierce dogs pin him down with grappling strength;
While eager men come on with rapid stride,
And cheer, exulting in his baffled pride.
Now, from its sheath drawn forth, the gleaming knife
Stabs his broad throat: the gaping wound yawns wide;
One gurgling groan, the last deep sigh of life,
Wells with his gushing blood, and closed is all the strife.

THE BLIND MAN.

From the same.

Plodding his way along the winter path,
Behold, a different lot hard fortune shews:
A blind old veteran in the tempest’s wrath,
Around whose feet no fabled laurel grows.
Long hath he dwelt in an enforced repose;
And, when the tales of glorious deeds are heard,
His sightless countenance with pleasure glows,—
His brave old heart is for a moment stirred,—
Then, sad, he shrinks away, muttering some mournful word.

The wild bird’s carol in the pleasant woods
Is all he knows of Spring! The rich perfume
Of flowers, with all their various scented buds,
Tells him to welcome Summer’s heavy bloom:
And by the wearied gleaners trooping home,—
The heavy tread of many gathering feet,—
And by the laden waggon-loads that come
Brushing the narrow hedge with burden sweet,—
He guesses harvest in, and Autumn’s store complete.
"Pity the Blind!" How oft, in dolent tone,
That cry is heard along the peopled street,
While the Brute-Guide with patient care leads on
The tardy groping of his master's feet!
But little dream we as those steps we meet,
We too are blind, though clear the visual ray
That gives us leave familiar looks to greet,
Smiling and pausing on our onward way;
We too are blind,—and dark the paths wherein we stray.

Yea blind! and adder-deaf,—and idiot-dull,—
To many a sight and sound that cries aloud.
Is there no moral blindness of the soul?
Is he less shut from light, who, through the crowd
Threads his blank way, among the poor and proud,
The foul and fair,—all forms to him the same,—
Than they whose hearts have never yet avowed
Perception of the universal claim
Wrapped in that common phrase, a "fellow-creature's" name.

Christmas is smiling at the rich man's door,—
Its joyous holiday his home endears;
Christmas is frowning on the thin-clad poor,
With looks of cold distress and frozen tears;
How plain the duty of the time appears!
But selfishness is blindness of the heart;
And, having eyes, we see not; having ears,
We hear not warnings, which should make us start,
While God's good angels watch the acting of our part.
INDEX.

[N.B. The figures with Crotchets refer to the History.]

IDENTS—Locomotive boiler explosion at Manchester, several lives lost, 2; coal pit accident at Haywood, ten lives lost, 24; explosion at Sald's factory, Blackwall, several lives lost, 33; explosion of a powder magazine at Algiers, 34; at Exeter, five persons killed, 38; explosion at a patent-light factory, Poplar, 41; colliery explosion at Newcastle, ten lives lost, 48; at Ashton-under-Lyne, fourteen lives lost, 55; appalling catastrophe at Yarmouth, nearly 100 lives lost, 60; boiler explosion in the Old Kent Road, 72; at Doncaster, three persons drowned, 84; four persons drowned at Derby, 84; on the Great Western Railway, 85; singular accident with a boiler, 98; steam-boat collision in the Black Sea, 130 persons drowned, 191; another series of railway accidents; on the Eastern Counties, 111, on the Dover, 111, on the Birmingham (two), 112, on the Midland, 112, on the Great Western (two), 12; explosion of fire-damp at Merthyr Tydfil, twenty-eight lives lost, 19; fatal accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, 120; another series of railway accidents, 129; Hon. G. Knox and Mr. Bryant drowned, 124; explosion of fire-damp at the Jarrow Colliery, thirty-nine lives lost, 128; on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, 131; explosion at Woolwich Arsenal, 143; explosion at Batley Carr, and five lives lost, 148; four persons drowned at Sunderland, 160; Mr. Basevi killed, 160; fatal, on the Midland Railway at Masborough, 161; all of three houses, man killed, 179; boiler explosion at Bolton, fourteen persons killed, 188; bursting of a tank at Liverpool, five persons killed, 193; on the Norwich Railway, 194.

BANKRUPTS AND INSOLVENTS, table of, 430

BIRTHS, 202

BUTCHERS' MEAT, average prices of, 429

CANADA—Speech of the Governor-General on proroguing the Provincial Parliament, 345; one-third of Quebec destroyed by fire, 348; another third destroyed one month after, 348; Lord Metcalfe compelled by ill health to resign his government, general regret; Earl Cathcart Governor-General ad interim, 348

Church, The—riots at St. Sidwell's, owing to innovations in the Church service, 10; degradation of the Rev. W. G. Ward, 30; case of the Rev. F. Cakeley, 95; judgment of Sir H. Jenner Fust in the stone altar case, 345

CORN LAWS—See PARLIAMENT, Finance and Commercial Policy

Corn, average prices of, 429

CORONERS' INQUESTS—on Professor Daniel, 35; on Mr. H. Cordwell (homoeopathy), 36; on Colonel Shelton, 70; on Mr. Thomas Everett, 119; on Mrs. G. C. Theobalds, 141; on Madame Hengler, 157; on four persons drowned at Sunderland, 160

Acts—continued. printed, 424; Private Acts not printed, 427

Algiers—successful resistance of Abd-el-Kader; dreadful tragedy at the Caves of Dehrah [253], 104; further particulars, 146; defeat of Colonel Cavaignac, [254], 146; reverse of General Bourjolly, [256]; strange letter of Marshal Bugeaud, [256]; a column of 200 men surrender to Abd-el-Kader, [257], 147

Antigone of Sophocles successfully produced at Covent Garden Theatre, 2

Antiquities—discovery of the remains of the Earl Warrenne and Countess, at Lewes Priory, 165

ACTS—List of the Public and General, passed in session 1845, 411; Local and Personal Acts 416; Private Acts, 416; Local and Personal Acts not printed, 427

Butchers' Meat, average prices of, 429

Bankrupts and Insolvents, table of, 430

Births, 202

Canada—Speech of the Governor-General on proroguing the Provincial Parliament, 345; one-third of Quebec destroyed by fire, 348; another third destroyed one month after, 348; Lord Metcalfe compelled by ill health to resign his government, general regret; Earl Cathcart Governor-General ad interim, 348

Church, The—riots at St. Sidwell's, owing to innovations in the Church service, 10; degradation of the Rev. W. G. Ward, 30; case of the Rev. F. Cakeley, 95; judgment of Sir H. Jenner Fust in the stone altar case, 345

Corn Laws—See Parliament, Finance and Commercial Policy

Corn, average prices of, 429

Coroners' Inquests—on Professor Daniel, 35; on Mr. H. Cordwell (homoeopathy), 36; on Colonel Shelton, 70; on Mr. Thomas Everett, 119; on Mrs. G. C. Theobalds, 141; on Madame Hengler, 157; on four persons drowned at Sunderland, 160
INDEX.

Customs—See Parliament, Finance and Commercial Policy

Deaths—Abergavenny, earl of, 269; Adolphus, J. 232; Adolphus, sir J. 231; Airlie, cntss. of, 303; Andrews, serj. 226; Annesley, rev. A. 237; Airdborough, cntss.-dow. 236; Alexander, rt. rev. S. (bishop of Jerusalem), 317; Allen, dr. (bishop of Ely), 261; Allen, L. B. 308; Andrews, serj. 226; Ansley, J. 297; Armstrong, ensign, 330; Arundell, dow. lady, 281; Ash-town, lady, 254; Auchmuty, surgeon, 242; Atcherley, serj. 287; Aylesford, cntss. of, 256; Backhouse, J. 313; Baker, lady, 314; Balfour, J. 269; Barham, C. G. 324; Beaufort, mrs. 330; Beauclerk, C. G. 323; Beaumont, sir G. H. W. 287; Belmore, earl of, 322; Best, capt. 330; Biddulph, J. 318; Blanchard, Laman, 244, Blanckly, capt. r.n. 276; Blackwood, A. 242; Bligh, col. 293; Blundell, miss, 260; Bolton, capt. T. W. 330; Boteler, W. F. 307; Bourne, J. G. H. 316; Bourne, rt. hon. W. S. 241; Box, capt. T. 330; Boys, H. 270; Bredin, maj.-gen. 309; Brenton, E. B. 260; Broadfoot, maj. G. 328; Brockhead, E. 245; Bruce, lt.-col. 381; Bryant, maj.-gen. sir J. 283; Burdett, lady, 281; Burgess, W. O. 226; Burnett, capt. J. H. 300; Buxton, sir T. F. 247; Byng, sir J. G. 235; Creagh, col. A. 242; Croly, lt. 330; Cunningham, mrs. 254; Cust, hon. W. 236

Daniell, sir W. 296; Dashwood, capt. F. 327; Day, W. 244; Dayrell, F. 310; Devonport, rear-adm. sir S. 315; Dillon, gen. sir A. R. 287; Dower, sir E. 325; Dowling, sir J. 298; Downshire, marq. of, 269; Drake, mrs. 304; Dunn, Thos. 273; Dunstan, rt. hon. W. 313; Dunne, capt. 330; D'Urban, comm. r.n. 298; Durham, adm. sir P. 266; Durnford, mrs. 319

East, A. H. C. 293; Eatwell, lt. 331; Erington, maj.-gen. 239; Eferringham, earl of, 240; Egremont, earl of, 265; Ellis, coronet H. 330; Ely, bishop of (Allen), 263; Espinasse, lt.-col. 308

Fagan, maj.-gen. C. 286; Fairfax, C. G. 324; Faulkner, sir A. B. 279; Fereday, Cath. W. 316; Fisher, sir T. W. 327; Field, capt. 330; Flaherty, mrs. M. 312; Follett, sir W. 285; Fonnereau, rev. C. W. 300; Foreman, capt. r.n. 316; Foulis, sir W. 311; Fox, hon. Carr, 260; Fox, rev. W. 330; Francis, father, 327; Fraser, mrs. 312; Fraser, hon. W. 260; Freeling, sir F. 296; Freeman, C. 307; Freemantle, maj.-gen. J. 268; Fry, mrs. 302

Gallwey, lady H. 320; Gambia, lady, 262; Gaseyne, capt. r.n. 234; Gaskell, mrs. 317; Gilbert, mrs. 272; Gibbons, mrs. 316; Goddard, rev. dr. 301; Godden, J. 316; Goodenough, dean, 273; Gordon, dean, 293; Gordon, T. 263; Gorton, W. 333; Graham, rev. W. 284; Graham, sergeant major J. 271; Graham, W. 325; Grant, col. T. 264; Graves, Isab. 254; Graves, maj.-gen. J. 268; Graydan, surgeon, 327; Greenall, P. 296; Greig, adm. 254; Greig, earl, 259; Grey, gen. sir H. G. 232; Griffin, maj. J. 300; Griffith, W. 243; Grove, E. 257; Gubbins, lt. 331; Gurney, sir J. 255; Gurwood, col. 325; Gyll, Hamilton, 249

Deaths—continued.

INDEX.

S. 324; Hoffmeister, dr. 331; Holland, lady, 314; von Holst, M. 268; Honywood, sir J. E. 290; Hopkins, lt.-gen. 272; Hood, Thos. 273; Hore, capt. W. 329; Hoste, sir G. 270; Huggins, W. J. 278; Hughes, col. 318; Hull, maj. L. N. 330; Hunter, capt. 331; Huskisson, capt. r. n. 228; Hutchinson, gen. sir W. 294

Irving, J. 312; Ishara, sir J. 264

Jackson, J. 300; Jackson, lt.-gen. sir R. D. 282; Jackson, rear-adm. 233; Jerusalem, bishop of (Alexander), 317; Jevons, mrs. 313; Johnson, dr. J. 301; Johnson, Harry, 281; Johnstone, lady, 319; Jones, sir L. 311; Josi, H. 242

Kelly, It. 331; Kemble, Priscilla, 277; Kemp, T. R. 322; Kennedy, J. 260; Kinker, herr, 297; Knapp, J. L. 272; Knight Bruce, cornet, 330

Ladbroke, R. 242; Laidlaw, W. 278; Lambert, lt. P. C. 330; Lascelles, hon. A. D. 263; Legard, H. W. 316; Leicester, capt. hon. W. H. 311; Lemard, T. S. B. G. 263; Levett, mrs. 320; Levin, sir G. A. 303; Lifford, dow.-visccts. 260; Linwood, miss, 256; Lloyd, Bell, 293; Longley, mrs. 297; Lucas, capt. J. O. 300; Lucy, G. 288; Lippino, T. F. 273; Luscombe, mrs. 310; Lushington, W. J. 293; Lyall, J. E. 257

M'Caskill, maj.-gen. sir J. 326; M'Leod, capt. 236; M'Nair, lt. 331; Macdonald, lt.-col. R. R. 280; Macdonald, J. 296; Maclean, lady, 319; Macenoch, J. 297; Madden, C. J. 319; Malachowski, m. C. 232; Male, G. E. 292; Mant, hon. Marianne, 256; Marshall, J. 282; Marshall, mrs. 300; Massey, col. 294; Matcham, H. N. E. 310; Mansell, capt. r. n. 294; May, sir E. S. 308; Meyer, J. S. 319; Millingen, J. 299; Miles, P. J. 263; Milne, adm. sir D. 274; Milne, mr. 231; Mitchell, Thos. 276; Moises, rev. E. 265; Molle, capt. G. 390; Monck, lady, E. A. 284; Monarchs, count, 325; Monro, capt. J. 327; Montagu, lord, 309; Mordaunt, sir J. 298; Mornington, earl of, 252; Morshead, lady, 234; Mortlock, sir J. C. 310; Moxon, ensign, 330; Müller, W. J. 295

Nassau, duchess of, 236; Newton, capt. G. 327; Nicolson, capt. P. 328; Norton, comm. r. n. 298; Nott, maj.-gen. sir W. 228

Deaths—continued.

Oakley, rev. sir H. 264; Ogilvie, maj.-gen. J. 281; Oswald, lady L. 296

Page, adm. B. J. 299; Parry, lt.-gen. S. C. 282; Pelly, lt.-col. 321; Pepys, sir W. W. 300; Percy, A. 284; Phillips, J. 321; Phillips, Thos. 269; Phillipots, lt. G. 325; Pigott, rev. S. 272; Plumridge, mrs. 269; Pollard, lt. J. L. R. 330; Pollock, lt. R. H. 327; Portarlington, earl of, 323; Portmore, ents. of 263; Potter, sir T. 263; Pottinger, T. 302; Poulten, rear-adm. R. 261

Ramsbottom, J. 301; Raper, adm. H. 288; Ravensworth, lady, 317; Ready, maj.-gen. J. 288; Rebow, gen. 300; Reeves, maj.-gen. G. 260; Reid, sir W. 307; Reicnagle, Car. 270; Reinhardt, M. 310; Ridley, lady, 281; Roberts, capt. r. n. 299; Roberts, Thos. 233; Robertson, gen. J. 264; Rogers, maj. T. W. 282; Romney, earl of, 264; Ross, Eliz. C. 277; Ross, W. 296; Round, mrs. 279; Rowan, mrs. 281; Rushbrooke, R. 283; Russell, S. 254

St. Germans, earl of, 234; Sale, maj.-gen. sir R. H. 325; de Salis, count C. 284; Saumarez, gen. sir T. 257; Savage, J. 262; Scarlett, hon. J. H. L. 283; Scheberras, capt. 330; Schwabe, L. 255; Scott, S. R. 266; Scott, lt. 331; Severn, S. A. 313; Sharpe, gen. M. 243; Shel, R. 325; Shelton, col. 278; Simmons, lt. A. A. 380; Simpson, maj.-gen. E. H. 298; Sims, lt. 331; Sinclair, lady, 270; Smirke, R. 231; Smith, J. W. 231; Smith, J. W. 230; Smith, maj. R. 293; Smith, rev. Sydney, 249; Smith, R. P. 258; Smith, T. 284; Smythe, mrs. 273; de Snasin, ents. 298; Somes, J. 284; Somerset, maj. Fitzroy, 329; Spencer, earl, 259; Stamford, earl of, 271; Standish, lady L. 322; Stasbury, G. 282; Stephenson, miss, 319; Stepney, lady, 269; Stewart, Hcl. 271; Story, judge, 295; Strafford, lady, 308; Strutt, J. H. 247; Stuart de Rothesay, 310

Taaffe, count, 303; Taddy, serj. 260; Taylor, H. 245; Taylor, lt.-col. 330; Thornhill, maj. 316; Tichborne, sir H. J. 281; Todd, maj. d'Arcy, 329; Todd, rev. H. J. 322; Townsend, col. 271; Treby, mrs. 319; Trower, capt. J. 327; Tuckwell, W. 297
Deaths—continued.

Upcott, W. 297
Valiant, maj.-gen. sir T. 271 ; Venables, hon. H. V. S. 320 ; Verulam, earl of, 315 ; Von Homrih, capt. 327
Wade, dean, 319 ; Wade, rev. A. S. 316 ; Wale, gen. sir C. 262 ; Wallace, lt.-col. 330 ; Walsingham, lady, 277 ; Walter, H. 298 ; Wardlaw, hon. Anne, 231 ; Warren, lt. 330 ; Wellesley, C. A. 297 ; Wells, capt. 331 ; Wesley, mrs. 242 ; West, rev. J. 325 ; Westminster, marq. 246 ; Wharncliffe, lord, 320 ; White, adm. sir J. C. 267 ; Wickham, W. F. 233 ; Willes, capt. W. G. 327 ; Williams, dr. 318 ; Williams, sir C. F. 234 ; Winthrop, rev. W. 245 ; Wood, B. 293 ; Wood, sir G. 309 ; Wodehouse, lady, 284 ; Wollen, lt. J. G. 330 ; Worley, cornet, 327 ; Wyndham, mrs. 319 ; Wynford, lord, 255
Yates, T. B. 245.

Drama—the Antigone of Sophocles successfully produced at Covent Garden Theatre, 2; English theatricals at the Tuileries, 9; amateur theatricals, Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour performed by a party of literati, 145; re-appearance of Mr. Macready, 159; production of a new drama, The Maiden Aunt, by Mr. Richard Brinsley Knowles, 170

 Elections—at Abingdon, 98; at Cambridge, 101; at Sunderland, 123; at Southwark, 139; at Wigan, 161

England—See Great Britain


Fires—the Grey Friars' Church, Edinburgh, destroyed, 10; and explosion at an oil-shop, 14; appalling fire at Donnybrook, 23; the bark Henry destroyed, 27; at Chatham Dock-yard, 30; at Greenwich, 33; at Liverpool, 39; London, Canada West, destroyed, 53; one-third of the city of Quebec destroyed, [348], 76; another third destroyed one month after, [348], 92; at Feversham, life lost, 67, trial and acquittal of Charles Simms for the same, 109; fatal fire at Raggett's Hotel, 74; with loss of life, in Fenchurch Street, 77; conflagration at Smyrna, 97; at Matanzas, 98; at Blackwall, 98; the Uruguayan

Fires—continued.
at sea, 103; conflagration at New York, 103; Tullock Castle, N. B., destroyed, 107; at Toulon Arsenal, 120; in Bishopsgate Street, 122; in Aldermbury, 124; at Moretonhampstead, 140; at Blackfriars, 142; explosion at Woolwich Arsenal, 143; at Madame Hengler's fire-work factory, 157; two at Gravesend, 162; in Tabernacle Square, Finsbury, 169; at the Glasgow Theatre, 175; in Barbican, 186

France—apprehended instability of the Soult-Guizot ministry, general prosperity of France under its guidance, [215]; M. Sauzet elected President of the Chamber of Deputies; sudden insanity of M. de Villemin, Minister of Public Instruction, [216]; satisfactory condition of the finances, [216]; debate on the address, Count Molé attacks the Government, defence of M. Guizot, [217]; on the first paragraph M. de Montalembert attacks the Government on the score of their indifference to religion, reply of M. Martin du Nord, [219]; on the second paragraph the Prince de la Moska impugns the conduct of the war with Morocco, [221]; defended by M. Guizot, [222]; and the Duc de Broglie, [229]; general debate on the address, [224]; M. de Tocqueville attacks, M. Peyramont defends, the English alliance, [225]; M. Thiers attacks the foreign policy, Morocco, Tahiti, the right of search, [227]; M. Guizot's able reply, [231]; debate on the separate paragraphs (Morocco), [240]; speeches of M. de Beaumont, Marshal Bagaud, M. St. Marc de Girardin (Tahiti), [241]; M. de Malleville, [240]; M. Peyramont, M. Odillon Barrot, M. Guizot: on division the result doubtful, [245]; debate resumed, M. Billault, M. Dumon, M. Odillon Barrot, paragraph carried by majority of 8, [247]; the Opposition consider the Ministry in effect defeated, and retire from the Chamber: the address consequently carried by a large majority: Marshal Soult tenders his resignation, but the King commands him to persevere, [247]; discussion respecting the Jesuits, speech of M. Thiers, [247]; speeches of M.M. Martin du Nord, Dupin, Berryer, Hébert and others; motion adopted, [250]; the fortifications of Paris, [251]; startling speech of M. Arago, [251]; speeches of M.M. Lamartine and Thiers, vote passed,
INDEX.

France—continued. [253]; the war in Algeria, successful resistance of Abd-el-Kader, dreadful tragedy at the Caves of Dehra, [253]; 104; defeat of Colonel Cavaignac, [254]; 146; reverse of General Bourjolly, [256]; strange letter of Marshal Bugeaud, [256]; a column of 200 men surrenders to Abd-el-Kader, [257], 147; Marshal Soult resigns, owing to his infirmities, Ministry reconstructed by M. Guizot, [258]; the Chambers opened by the King in person, his speech, [258]; see Parliament.

France—destructive whirlwind at Rouen, 125

Great Britain—prosperous and tranquil state of affairs at the commencement of the year, [1]; importus given to commerce by railway undertakings, [2]; the corn-law question agitated, stability of Sir R. Peel's Government, its success in finance, Parliament opened by the Queen in person, [2]; see Parliament.

Hay, Straw, Clover—average prices of, 429

Holland—The States General opened by the King, his speech, [270]; the King arrives in this country on a visit to Her Majesty, 108

India—railroads in India, their probable advantages, introduced under the sanction of the Government, [328]; pacific administration of Sir H. Hardinge, [330]; interrupted by the disturbances in the Punjaub, the politics of the court of Lahore imperfectly known, [331]; threatening aspect of affairs, Sir H. Hardinge arrives at Umballa and concentrates his forces, [331]; his despatch, [331]; the Sikhs cross the Sutlej in great force and attack Ferozepore, the Governor-General immediately annexes the Sikhs on the left bank to our dominions, [333]; the Sikhs occupy an entrenched camp at Ferozeshah, and thence detach a large force to attack our army on its march, [335]; they are defeated with great loss at the battle of Moodkee, [336]; the Sikh camp attacked by the combined British forces, dreadful battle of two days, when the Sikhs are completely defeated, lose 70 cannons and are driven across the Sutlej, [338]; despatch of the Governor-General, [338]; of the Commander-in-Chief, [340]; Scinde, successful operations of Sir C. Napier against the hill tribes, his despatch, [342];

Irish—Bills for the Improvement of Maynooth, and the Irish Colleges Bill, brought forward by Government, [102], [142]; see Parliament.

Ireland—monster meeting at Cork, 81; dreadful affray at Ballinhassig, 96; monster meeting at Thurles, 150

Italy—unsuccessful attempt at insurrection in the Roman States, manifesto of the insurgents, [266]; revolt at Rimini suppressed, [269]; insurrection suppressed, the insurgents retreat into the Tuscan states, and thence to Marseilles, [270];

Law and Police—a Mint case, 5; administering causticid, 8; examination of James Tapping for murder, 20; ill-treatment of a lunatic, the Queen v. Pelham, 25; wilful destruction of the Portland vase, 26; assault by a monkey, May and wife v. Burdett, 28; writ de lunatico inquiring, Mr. W. Austin, 34; Diocesan Court of Enquiry, the Rev. F. S. Monckton, 39; trial of Thomas Thomas, for murder, at Brecon, 41; a bankrupt convicted as a swindler, 51; extraordinary Excise case, the Queen v. Smith, 58; misappropriation of money by a railway clerk, 69; fatal duel at Gosport, 71; massacre of a prize crew on board the Felicidade, 82; robbery at Buckingham Palace, 87; bill swindling, trial of Gompertz and others, 91; trial of W. Warren for attempt to murder, 100; trial of Charles Simins for murder and arson at Faversham, 109; murder on the high seas, the brig Challenge, 129; impersonation, forging railway applications, 144; the ship Tory, frightful atrocities at sea, 166; cruelty on board the bark Mathesis, 190

Law Cases—Arches Court, Faulkner v. Litchfield and Stearn, the stone altar case, 345; Western Circuit, trial of the Spanish pirates, the massacre on board the Felicidade, 355; Aylesbury, the Salt Hill murder, trial of John Tawell, 365; Central Criminal Court, the Hampstead murder, trial of Thomas Hocker, 378

Marriages, 211

Meteorological Table, 430

Mexico—graphic account of the revolution in, 34

Vol. LXXXVII.
INDEX.

MINISTRY, the, as it stood at the meeting of Parliament, 198

MISCELLANEOUS—the new Royal Exchange taken possession of by the merchants, 1; the Antigone of Sophocles at Covent Garden, 2; Lady Peel and Miss Brown the Poetess, 5; the Peerage, 5; English theatricals at the Tuileries, 9; riots at St. Sidwell's, innovations on the church service, 10; accouchement of H. R. H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 13; the penny postage, 10,000/. presented to Mr. Rowland Hill, 13; extraordinary preservation of some miners, 14; arrest and execution of Turbano, 15; the Great Britain steam-ship, her voyage from Liverpool to London, 17; her dimensions, 19; visited by the Queen and Prince Albert, 56; appalling catastrophe at Donnybrook, 23; launch of the Terrible war-steamer, 28; wilful destruction of the Portland vase, 28; degradation of the Rev. W. G. Ward, 30; the convict Dalmass, 31; great bell for York Minster, 38; demolition of the Fleet Prison, 41; disastrous encounter with a slaver, 45; the Queen's yacht, the Fairy, 46; civil war in Switzerland, 46; destruction of the Borneo pirates by Sir Thomas Cochrane, 148; fatal fever on board H. M. S. Eclaire, 154; unfortunate quarrel at Hounslow barracks, 156; floods in the north, 157; locusts, 157; a new city (Birkenhead), 158; the new Hall at Lincoln's Inn, 163; the overland mail, trial between the Marseilles and the Trieste routes, 164; elopement of Lady Adela Villiers, 165; strange affair in Cobham Park, 169; diamond mine in Bahia, 171; stupendous bridge, 179; prize cattle show, 189; anectodes of the ministerial crisis, 184; bequests to the Queen, 184; the Socialists, 185; a new planet, "Asteria," 189; title of fish, 191; the Anti-Corn-Law League, fund of 250,000/, 192; a railway projector, 194

MORTALITY, Table of, 430

MURDERS—at Salt Hill, by Tawell, 1; his trial and execution, 42; attempted, and suicide, by Mr. Burney, at Birmingham, 16; at Bethnal Green, 20; at Lammonby, 29; of Mr. Delarue, at Hampstead, 92; trial of Thomas Hooker for the same, 378; his execution, 57; trial of Thomas Thomas for murder of David Lewis, at Brecon, 41; of St. Giles, 44; execution of Joseph Connor, convicted of the same, 78; horrible series, at Shapwick, 48; of an infant by its nurse, at Greenwich, 62; attempt to murder, trial of W. Warren, 100; of Mr. Clarke, in Tipperary, 164; of Daniel Fitzgerald, at Birkenhead, 175; of Elizabeth Mendum, at Westminster, 179; of Mr. R. Draper, at Lanham, 183

NEW ZEALAND—the unfortunate position of the colony gives rise to severe attacks upon the Government, several important discussions in Parliament, 166; see Parliament
INDEX.

New Zealand—speech of Governor Fitzroy to the Legislative Council, [349]; discontent of the natives, they attack Bay of Islands, defeat the British force, and plunder the town, [350]; a strong British force repulsed in an attack on a native fort, [351]; Governor Fitzroy recalled, and Captain Grey appointed, [352]

New Zealand—defeat of the British at the Bay of Islands, 114; second repulse, 162; third repulse, 170

Offences—daring burglary at Glaston Lane, 4; wilful destruction of the Portland vase, 26; massacre of a prize crew on board the Felicidade, 82

Parliament—opened by the Queen in person; her speech, [2]; Address of the Lords, moved and seconded by Marquis Camden and Lord Glenlyon, after speeches from the Marquis of Normandy, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Brougham, Marquis of Lansdowne, and Earl of Aberdeen; Address agreed to nem. con., [7]; Address in the Commons, moved and seconded by Mr. Charteris and Mr. Thomas Baring, [7]; Lord J. Russell concurs in the Address, but denies the propositions put forward by the mover and seconder, especially as to the relations with France and the state of Ireland, [8]; a debate follows; Mr. Gladstone offers explanation of his withdrawal from the Ministry, [10]; Sir R. Peel's speech, avows a design of establishing colleges in Ireland, vindicates the policy of Government towards Ireland, towards France in respect to Tahiti and the right of search, and hints his financial plans, [12]; followed by Sir C. Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. C. Wood, [13]; Mr. G. Bankes accuses the scheme of giving everything to the commercial, nothing to the agricultural classes, [14]; Mr. Warburton, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Miles, Mr. V. Smith, [15]; Sir R. Peel defends his plan against the charge, and as to the Income Tax, [16]; other members follow; Amendment rejected, [38]; on going into Committee, on Bill for continuing the Income Tax, Mr. F. T. Baring analyzes the Mininisterial plan, is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, [39]; several amendments as to the Income Tax rejected, and Bill passes through Committee, [40]; Mr. C. Buller's motion for modifying the Income Tax, [41]; answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; after debate rejected by majority of 128, [45]; Amendments of Mr. Spooner and Sir R. Inglis rejected, and Bill passed, [46]; debate on the Bill in the House of Lords, [46]; Customs' Duties Bill; debate on the Sugar Duties, [47]; Mr. M. Gibson proposes to abolish the differential duties, [47]; motion supported by Messrs. Ewart, Ricardo, Villiers, Cobden, Bright, and Lord Howick, opposed by Sir G. Clerk, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; amendment rejected by 217 to 84, [54]; scale of duties, [54]; further opposition, particularly by the agriculturists, to the abolition of the Auction Duties; bill passes, [56]; bill passes rapidly through the Lords, [57]; opposition of Lord Clarendon; Lord Montague opposes the principle of the measure; answered by Lord Stanley; bill passes, [60]; the Duke of Richmond opposes the abolition of the Auction Duties, and urges relief to the agricultural interest; bill becomes law, [62]

Corn Laws and Free Trade—these questions constantly recurring topics throughout the session, [63]; Mr. Cobden's motion for inquiry into the
INDEX.

Parliament — continued.
causes of agricultural distress, his speech, [64]; answered by Mr. Sidney Herbert, [66]; speeches of Viscount Howick, Messrs. Stafford O'Brien, Bright, Wodehouse, and Villiers, [67]; motion rejected, [69]; Mr. W. Miles' motion for relief to the agricultural interest, [69]; Sir J. Graham resists it on the part of the Government, [71]; debate; motion supported by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Darby, Mr. Bankes, and opposed by Lord J. Russell, Sir R. Peel, and others, and negatived; Mr. Ward's motion for inquiry into special burdens on land, [75]; summary of debate; motion negatived, [77]; Lord J. Russell's resolutions respecting the condition of the labouring classes; his able speech, [77]; opposed by Sir James Graham, [83]; followed by debate of two nights; summary of debate; resolutions negatived, [78]; Mr. Villiers' annual motion for repeal of the Corn Laws, [93]; summary of debate; motion negatived, [100]

Ireland — Bill proposed by Sir R. Peel for improving the College of Maynooth the great fight of the session; great excitement throughout the country, [102]; Sir R. Peel moves for leave to bring in the bill; his eloquent speech; objects and design of the measure, [102]; after debate leave given, [109]; state of public feeling; measure hotly contested at every step, [109]; the motion for the second reading gives rise to a debate of six nights; summary of the debate; second reading carried by majority of 147, [127]; Mr. Ward's amendment rejected after debate of two nights, [128]; other amendments negatived; question re-opened on the third reading; carried after three nights' debate, [130]; bill passed: in the Lords, the Duke of Wellington moves the second reading, [130]; three nights' debate; summary of the speeches; second reading carried by a large majority, [140]; Academical Education — Colleges Bill introduced by Sir James Graham; his speech, [142]; summary of debate; leave given, and bill read a first time, [146]; two nights' debate on the second reading; summary of debate; bill read a second time, [156]; measure attacked by Mr. O'Connell for its disconnexion with religion; several amendments proposed in committee and negatived; Sir T. D. Acland's amendment, [158]; on motion for third reading Mr. B. Osborne moves for inquiry into the management of Trinity College; Mr. Shiel's speech, [160]; third reading carried, [163]; bill passes through the various stages in the Lords with little discussion, [163]

Colonial Policy — The disastrous occurrences in New Zealand give rise to serious disputes between the New Zealand Company and the Government, [166]; Mr. Somes' motion for papers occasions a sharp debate, [166]; Mr. Buller moves resolutions relating to the policy of Government towards New Zealand; strongly attacks the Colonial Office, [171]; protracted discussion of two nights; Mr. Hope defends the Government, [173]; abridgment of the debate; Mr. E. Ellice, [178], Mr. Cardwell, [180], Sir J. Graham, [183], Lord J. Russell, [185]; motion negatived, [186]; subject renewed; Mr. C. Buller moves resolutions for a change of policy, [186]; a compromise effected, [189]; Oregon: Lord Clarendon, upon occasion of the President's speech, introduces the subject; reply of the Earl of Aberdeen, [189]; on the same day Lord J. Russell introduces the subject in the Commons, [191]; Sir R. Peel unequivocally declares his resolution to maintain the just claims of this country; declaration received with great cheering, [192]

Miscellaneous Measures — Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor, [195]; passes the Lords without a division, and is introduced into the Commons by Sir R. Peel, [196]; Sir R. Inglis moves it be read a second time that day three months; bill carried, [200]; Earl Powis reviews the Bill for Preventing the Union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor; bill defeated, [200]; other principal measures of the session, [201]; Poor Laws in Scotland, [201]; Laws relating to Banking in Ireland and Scotland, [202]; Lord John Russell reviews the session, [205]; answered by Sir James Graham, [208]; Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person; Her Majesty's speech, [211]

Parliament — Opened by the Queen, 24; prorogued by the Queen, 121
INDEX.

PATENTS, List of, 478

POETRY, 484

PORTUGAL—Speech of the Queen on closing the session of the Chambers, [266]

PROMOTIONS, 381

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS—Finance accounts for the year 1845, 392; list of the public and general Acts passed in session 1845, 411; local and personal Acts, 416; private Acts, printed, 424; not printed, 427; prices of stock, 428; average prices of corn, hay, straw, clover, and butcher's meat, 429; tables of mortality, 430; table of bankrupts, 430; meteorological table, 430; University honours, Oxford, 401, Cambridge, 436; the tariff, schedule of articles referred to in the financial plan of Ministers, 435; Maynooth College Acts Amendment Act, 442; Colleges (Ireland) Act, 447; occupation of land in Ireland, extracts from the report of the commissioners, 454

QUEBEC—One-third of the city destroyed by fire, [348], 55; another third destroyed one month after, [348], 76

QUEEN, The—Opens Parliament in person; Her speech, [2], 24; visits the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, 7; and the Duke of Wellington at Stratfieldsaye, 11; Her answer to a deputation from Dublin, 72; Her Majesty's ball costume, 78; inspects the fleet at Spithead, 89; description of the pavilion at Buckingham Palace, 107; the King of the Netherlands visits Her Majesty, 108; Her Majesty's visit to Germany, narrative of her tour, 133; a battue at Saxe Gotha, 153

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS—On the Great Western, 85; frightful series: on the Eastern Counties, 111, on the Dover, 111, on the Birmingham (two), 122, on the Midland, 122, on the Great Western, (two), 112, on the Eastern Counties, 120; another series: on the Leeds, 128, on the Leeds and Manchester, on the Northern and Eastern, 124, on the Birmingham and Bristol, 131, on the Midland, 140, on the Midland at Massborough, 161

RAILWAY MANIA—Extraordinary scene at the Board of Trade, 177

RIO DE LA PLATA, operations in, capture of Colonla, 132

ROBBERS—Daring burglary at Glaston Lane, 4; at Messrs. Rogers and Co., 16; at Buckingham Palace, 87, 127; of plate, from St. Peter's College, Cambridge, 156

ROYAL EXCHANGE, the, new, taken possession of by the merchants, 1

RUSSIA—Unsuccessful in the Caucasus, 151

SANDWICH ISLANDS, the—Introduction of constitutional forms and principles, [353]; His Majesty's speech from the throne, [354]

SCINDY—Successful operations of Sir C. Napier against the Desert tribes, his despatch detailing his difficulties, [342]

SHERIFFS for the year 1845, 240

SHIPWRECKS—At Yarmouth, crew of a yawl lost, 20; of the Phoenix, 20; of the Jan Hendrick, on St. Paul's Island, and sufferings of the crew, 102; of the Shamrock, Liverpool steamer, 145; of the Margaret, Hull steamer, 162; of the Mary, on Flinders' Island, 172; of the Parsee and Sir James Carnarvon, in India, 176; the Frankland, the Woodman, the Tom Bow-ling, 194

STYNIA, conflagration at, 97

SPAIN—Capture and execution of Turbano, [260], 15; abdication of Don Carlos in favour of his son; manifesto of the Prince of the Asturias, [260]; farewell address of Don Carlos to the Spanish nation, [263]; the Cortes opened by the Queen; her speech, [264]; proceedings of the Cortes, [263]; rumoured marriage of the Queen, [266]

STOCKS—Table of the highest and lowest prices for each month, 428

SUICIDES—attempted, by Mr. Burney, at Birmingham, 16; strange attempt on a Gravesend steam-boat, 174; of Colonel Gurwood, 196

SWITZERLAND, civil war in; victory of the people of Lucerne over a free corps, 46

SYDNEY—Speech of Governor Sir G. Gipps on opening the Legislative Session, [352]

TAHITI, the French in; relation of a skirmish, 115

TARIFF—See PARLIAMENT, Finance and Commercial Policy

UNITED STATES—Congress adopts a Bill, or "Joint Resolution," for the annexation of Texas, [273]; bill becomes law, [274]; close of Mr. Tyler's presidency, and Mr. Polk's instal-
United States—continued.
ination, [274]; his inaugural address, [275]; his Cabinet, [280]; the Oregon boundary the great question of the year, its difficulties, [280]; statement of the conflicting claims; proposal of the British Minister, [281]; Mr. Calhoun’s answer, [282]; Mr. Pakenham’s counter-statement, [288]; further statements of the opposite parties, [293]; Mr. Webster’s admirable speech, [300]; first session of Congress, Mr. Polk’s Presidential message, [304]; the Oregon question discussed in the Senate; war-speech of General Cass, [320]; speeches of Mr. Allen, Mr. Webster, and others, [324]; joint resolution of Mr. Allen for giving notice to terminate the Oregon convention; other resolutions proposed for discussion, [326]
United States—Resolutions of the native Americans, 117; the navy of the United States, 91
University Honours—Oxford, 431; Cambridge, 433
Ward, degradation of the Rev. W. G., 30
Whirlwind at Rouen, great destruction, 125