Spirital Umes WEEKLY NEWS. AND

Spiritualism unfolds to our internal senses substantial realities. It presents us not only with the semblances, but with the positive evidences of eternal existence, causing us to feel that the passing shadows we speak of belong not to the Spiritual, but to the Material world. It is easy to imagine that we are dealing with the absolute and enduring, because we associate our thoughts with the external and apparently lasting, but, on reflection, we discover that the only absolute and enduring facts are beyond the tomb.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

[Registered for Transmission Abroad.

NANGLE, OF SKREEN.\*

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

Price  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ .

# No. 5.

# Adbertisements.

# JUST PUBLISHED. Cloth, fiscp. 8vo., 170 p.p., price 2s., Spiritualism: its Facts & Phases. Illustrated with Personal Experiences, And Fac-similes of Spirit-Writing, BY J. H. POWELL.

As an individual contribution to the general mass of testimony on this great topic of the ago, it is very valuable.-William Howitt.

Mr. Powell's statements of the answers he reoir. rowell's statements of the answers he re-ceived to queries are remarkable, and as he is evidently a truthful writer we cannot do other than a lyiss the public to cousult the work. Many persons will read Mr. Powell's narrative with interest, for it has no lack of the marvellous set forth in vigorous language .- Public Opinion, March 12th, 1864.

Mr. Powell gives an evidently honest, straight-forward relation of his experiences, showing how he became convinced, and sustaining his conclusions by scriptural and other argument; and relating many original facts of the supernatural kind. There is also, original facts of the supernatural kind. There is also, in his book, the *fac simile* of the handwriting of a relative of Mr. Cooper's who has been in the spirit-world more than thirty years; and *fac simile* of her sutograph when in the body, so that the reader can purceive at a glance the identity of the handwriting in both, though an interval of thirty-four years separates the two. The *fac simile* of the medium's (Mr. Cooper's daughter) usual handwriting is also given, and is entirely different from the others. The work is published very cheap (2s.), and we hope it may have a wide circulation.—*The Spiritual Magasine*. The sum of the matter is, that if one has a

The sum of the matter is, that if one has a curiosity to know what Spirituslism really is, and what it actually sime at, he will gain a better and clearer view of it from Mr. Powell's volume than from any other that has yet been published, not even excepting that of the great apostle-medium, Mr. Home himself.-The Caledonian Mercury, Saturday, March 12th, 1864.

London: F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster-row. May be had post-free, for 26 stamps, of the Author 4, Portland-place, Eastbourne, Sussex.

NEW MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS. Our Rifles are Ready! Hurrah! A Song for Volunteers. Words by T. SHORTER; Music by R. COOPER. (Easy and Effective.) (KESY BTGI Kilfocive.) FIRST VERSE. Who says we are craves and cold, Unworthy the land of our sires? That our hearts workinp nothing but gold And quench'd are our patriot fires? They lie! for our dcar native land, Renown'd from the ages afas. Prepared against all free we stand, Our Rifes are ready ! Hurrah ! CHORUS-Then up with the Rife! Hurrah !

Also.

The Evening Star. Part Song, with voice parts complete. The two compositions are published together, and can be had post-free, for 18 stamps Two first-class pieces. If the choral organization, once so much talked about, still exist among the Volunteers, the first songs hould be at once taken up hy them. It is arranged as a solo and chorus, has sensible words, and a very spirited melody, remark-ably appropriate to the sentiments orpressed. There is a "swing" also in the air which will make the song favourably listened to from even a poor voice The compass is not extensive, but well chosen for general and effective singing. The part-song is on the same sheet, making the purchase an unusually cheap one. The harmony of this latter composition is excellent, and the flowing theme is well divided so as to show off the several parts. The song is for four voices, and, if well balanced, the ensemble should he charming. The modulation is especially refined and scholarly .-- Brighton Guardian.

# NOTICE. The "Spiritual Times" will appear next week (new series), demy 4to, eight pages, price 2d.; devoted exclusively to Spiritual and kindred topics. We have decided on the alteration at the suggestion of numerous friends, and trust that our efforts may com-mand success. Friends will aid us by soliciting subscribers and contributing to the maintenance of the paper. No organi-zation can succeed without ready and efficient co-operation.

Persons finding difficulty in obtaining the Spiritual Times through newspaper agents, should send direct to Mr. Archambro Cooper, Eastbourne, Sussex, to whom all orders or advertisements should be sent. Subscripattors, payable in advance—persingle .op, yearly, 12e.; half-yearly, 6s. 6d.; guarterly, 3s. 3d. An original Novel, by J. H. POWELL, "The Mediums," will be commenced next

week.



## PROFESSOR PEPPER AND THE SPIRIT-RAPPERS.

It is a very common remark of the clever pooh-poohers of Spiritualism, that our foremost veterans in physical science, such as Faraday Brewster, and others, keep aloof from the subject. Why do not our scientific philosophers who have been educated in schools where spiritual phenomena are not entered on the list of studies, come forward and devote their attention to the modern phases of spirit phenomena? The answer is expressed in the fact that their tendencies take a materialistic direction.

The cause of unpopular truth has ever to bear the sneers and neglect of the learned as well as the jeers and insults of the ignorant. In all ages the difficulties of establishing principles of truth have been proportionate to the amount of mental imbecility or learned assumption which have possessed the brains of the conventional. Caste has its imperial reign and rules with an iron sceptre. Prejudices, like mountains, run high ; and like mountains, the mountains, run nigh; and like mountains, the higher they rise, the more difficult are they to surmount. The most foremost men are not the most ready to test new philosophies, or to investigate old ones—they like best to walk in the track set before them, and feel the least disturbance of fe-ling by being quiescent on awkward questions. This grows out of caste. Even old women who have been fitted to old fashioned, large, frilled-laced night caps, and thick worsted knitted stockings of a certain haze, are not more ridiculous at refusing to add grace to their heads and comfort

"I do not wish to be convinced," it is high time some new blood was let into the veinof science, so that a little life and progress might be visible. One point, however, was gained by this interview with Professor Pepper which we ought to be thankful for. He promised for the future to lecture about ghosts without saying anything disparaging to the character of the "spirit rappers." "The on earth of Mr. N., and that she was a friend when on earth of Mr. N., and that she wished to speak smallest donation is thankfully received," with him. She said through the table-" Do you especially in the interest of things pertaining to Spiritualism. Considering the high-fever state of the anti-spiritual thermometer it is not only generous but courageous for the Professor to promise to say nothing more against facts he has not seen and does not want to see. We do not know, but we suppose that many, very learned scientific philosophers, when they heard that Professor Pepper had promised so much, shook their heads in disapproval, and deemed him rather weak for not sticking to his mast when he was in a strong breeze. But believing Professor Pepper to have some secret qualms of conscience for stigmatising the spiritrappers without any knowledge of them or their doings, and that, feeling his position to be vulnerable, we think he simply made a hearty clean breast of it by saying, "I do not wish to be convinced," to get out of a diffi-mid-day sun. Yes! materialism that has withstood

King Caste. We have said we ought to be grateful for the smallest admissions from the other side, seeing that we have so mighty an array of to his Maker?-to lead him in mercy on his bended opposing forces to encounter; but for our part knoes, to bow before the throne of the Great Eternal. we would rather that Professor Pepper should and confess his God and immortality?-Spirit Manishow his colors. If he be convinced that he has done some small injustice to the spirit-rappers, by not continuing unjust to them, he displays tru. English courtesy, but if he shirk the spiritual question by such childish remarks as the one we have repeated, he neither proves himself a friend to science nor to us. Because he must know that the most hidden mysteries demand the most careful and persistent research to bring them to light, and give them solution. We are sorry to find it necessary to speak thus of a man who has won an honorable position, and has, apart from this ghost question. "done the State some service."

# THE LATE SEANCE AT EASTBOURNE.

Mr. Alfred Duplock has written a letter to the Sussex Express, in which he disavows the spiritual theory, but holds firmly by the magnetic, or, as he

At a very recent sitting at Eastbourne,---and to this let me entrest your undivided attention,--the circle consisted of four of my own family and a Mr. N., who was introduced to us by a friend of ours remember when we sat together and spoke upon religion, how each of us urged our own views?" Feligion, now each of us urged our own views: Some little time clapsed, there were more sounds, and we then asked if she had anything further to communicate—she said "Yes," and there was spoken through the table these words—"The immortal lives." Mr. N. then teld us that he and his wife were very intimately sequainted with a lady whose christian name was "Mary," and whose surname began with the letter "L,"—that she had passed from earth some years ago. There were then ten distinct sounds. Mr. N. said he believed it was about ten years since she died,-that they very frequently discussed to-gether their religious opinions-that Mary L. always

THE SPIRIT-KNOCK.

gener their religious opinions—that Mary L. always insisted on *immortality*—whereas he, on the con-trary, advocated materialism. "The immortal lives !" These simple words are addressed by a departed lady to her friend on earth. Yes, this all-important message is conveyed to earth by knocks—A FEW ENOCES ON A COMMON TABLE solve the doubte of a lifetime server conviction to the wish to be convinced," to get out of a diffi-culty without compromising either himself or King Caste. MRD REAL SPIRIT-KNOCK; and is this what man in his vanity proudly proclaims to his fellow-man to be unworthy-can the messengers of God, think ye, have a holier mission?-is it unworthy to turn man festations, by John Snaith Rymer.

## A GHOST STORY AND THE LATE MURDER AT SEA BY A GREEK SAILOR.

A strange story is told in connection with the report of the murder at sea on board of the barque Pontiac, of Liverpool, by Jean Moyatos, a Greek sailor, now in custody in Edinburgh. We do not know whether the particulars we are about to relate have some out in the investigation, but undoubtedly they have a strong bearing on the case, and make it probable that but for the hallucination of one of the crew-not the Greek sailor-the murder would not have happened. It may be remembered that on the last happened. It may be remembered that on the last October last, five days after the *Postice* left Callao, Jean Moyatos murdered one of his fellow seamen, and stabbed another in such a dangerous manner that his life was despaired of. Two nights before the fatal occurrence, the mate of the *Postine* was standing near the man at the helm, no other person being on the quarter-deck at the time, when theory, but holds firmly by the magnetic, or, as he terms it, "the natural in opposition to the super-natural." Mr. Duplock, along with Mr. Bates, was invited by Mr. R. Cooper to witness some "manifestations." When they entered Eastbourne they both admitted, and the latter in great terror called out, "What is that near the cabin door ?" The mate replied that he saw nothing, and looked about to see if any one was near, but he failed to discover any person. The steersman, then, much terrified, said the figure he saw was that of a strange-looking man, of ghestly

Bebiew. THE TWO WORLDS: by THOMAS BREVIOR. London ; F. PITMAN. p.p. 458. (99.)

If Spiritualism be the juggle-trick (which modern opponents are prepared to assert, it is a strange fact that books on the subject, written with all the earnestness possible, should at this period of Kng-land's advancement have succeeded one another with rapidity—all purporting to give testimony in favor of the phenomena which are exhibiting themselves in millions of homes throughout the world.

Robert Dale Owen's Nootfalls on the Boundaries of another world; Mr. Home's Incidents in my Life; William Howitt's History of the Supermatural; Mr. Barkas's Outlines; Mr. J. H. Powell's Spiritualism, its Facts and Phases; Mr. W. M. Wilkinson's Spirit Drawings; Mr. B. Coleman's Spiritualism in Imerica ; and The Two Worlds under notice, have all within a very brief period of time been issued from the press. To those who want oridences that Spiritualism is something more than a juggler's trick we recommend a perusal of the above-mentioned works.

The Two Worlds is written by T. S., a writer in The Spiritual Magazine, and is a very valuable addition to spiritual literature. The work is well got up, and is most carefully written. It will be a book of reference to the student, and must necessarily take its place amongst the standard books on the subject. 

#### " TEACHINGS.

"Professing Christians as a rule would not hea of Spiritualism, they did not want to know more about the Spirit-world. Herein seems to me its providential mission, and how sad, yet how natural, that those who call themselves the religious classes that those who call themselves the religious classes should be its bitterest opponents. They seemed to think it even a sin to inquire further, they had light enough already; perhaps, a little more would show the dust and cobwobs in their spiritual habitations, and, from very shame, they might be put to some trouble to sweep and garnish them afresh; so, they combined to not up their should and the source and if Spiritual concluded to put up their shutters, and, if Spiritual ism met them in the streets, to frown upon it as not being either respectable or needed, and to pass by on the other side. But, with those previously un-able to realize a belief in anything beyond nature and the present life, it was not so. Viewing all things from the ultimate and outer plane of being, metaphysical and theological argument seemed to them at best but of dubious nature and of little cogency. In place of doubtful disputation they asked for facts. A reference to the facts of the Bible only added to their perplexities. They asked, if Spirits manifested their presence, and intervened in human affairs, and if there was a providence in the Bible times, why are they not to be discerned in our time? If such wore pusible in past ages they must he possible in this age, and the need of them is as grea now as then? To this, what satisfactory reply could be given by those who believed that this kind of evidence was now a more matter of ancient history and that God was nearer to the world in those day than in these? Instead of the miracles being evi dence of the truths for which they were cited, they simply brought the books recording them into discredit, and caused their indiscriminate rejection. to their feet, by adopting the most improved modern styles of setting their heads and legs them must be psychologic or mesmeric; in fact noth.

"True, many of the most important consequence

You may, if you please, say that the Bible is not ru-,--or you may say that its ethics are not prac. ticable ; but if you say that the religion of modern Europe is CHRISTIANITY, you must excuse me laugh. ing in your face. Come, let us lay aside our disguises. Christianity, we know is sublime, but the

sublime is not easy. The world is very easy, and clever at a compromise. So she has entered into a pleasant convention with us,-to pronounce a staring copper Brummagem Christianity, the TRUE CHRISTIAN Novragion ; and it is amazing with what acceptance it passes with a clever people like us who would blush to be out of the fashion !- From a description of "The admired Image of Christ, pronounced by the best judges superior to the original antique, being from the modern Brase Foundry of Cosmos, Sarz, Diabolos, and Co."

NANGLE, of Skreen-what does he mean, That the devil's converted, or turned very green ? The pamphlet he sends us is not vastly new,-It only takes up the old cry of the Jew, Who said when our Saviour was healing the sick-'Oh ! that is the work of that crafty Old Nick !" When our Lord in his mercy his miracles wrought, That man through belief might be savingly taught; When he called up the dead, and gave light to the blind,

And speech to the dumb, and saue thought to the

mind ; And Divinity shone in each heavenly action, They declared it as once a saturdial paction. And that is the way that the parsons still view it, ---If the world's to be saved—it's the devil must do it; If the world is to be saved—it is the deful must de If miracles come and upset learned rules, And Atheists and Infidels own themselves fools, If new life appears in the old Christian root; And the tree of religion is known by its fruit; If doubts of the future are driven to their den, And men see that spirits are but bodiless men; If they have from a modified so long bidden from r If they hear from a world so long hidden from view That the gospel is substance, eternal, and true; And that heaven lies about us, and those gone before Are coming to tell us to tremble no more; For the god of that nature around us outspread, Is the god of the living and not of the dead: In short, if there be a salvation-how odd-They will give it to Satan, and not unto God! And, what ! if it should then turn out to be true That the Devil himself is reformed, and made new i If the saw should be verified e'en of his burning, That the longest of lanes must yet have a turning If down in that region of scorching highways, 

But has let the old unction slip out of its hand ;--That all Europe, called Christian, is humming and

drumming; Inventing new engines of death for fees coming ; That " Peace upon earth, and goodwill to mankind,' Amidst powder and rifles are deafened and blind :

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in lace and hose, than are our learned philosophers who persistently stick to the night-caps of prejudice and the stockings of caste.

It is all very well to be strong, but unless the strength be well spent and sustained by proper nutriment, it may be almost the worse gift a man can hold. So, likewise, it is all very well to have convictions, but unless those con victions can be legitimately sustained by evidences internal and external, they are o little value. Men who take the lead in science strong men, yclept Professors, who feel their strength, and yet have it directed by caste, may asssume to be wise, but unless they guide their own strength they must submit to be termed tools.

We know there have existed, and do exist. many scientific men who are unshackled investigators; but how few are they in comparison to the mass of others who follow in the track of caste. The spiritual philosophy has no charms for them : all its marvellous phases and divine teachings developed in all religious and spirit circles in all the world, through all the ages, are null and void to them.

The other day Professor Pepper, who has been astonishing the people who know nothing about inventions for producing sham ghosts, was by proxy delivering himself after his own wise manner at the Polytechnic, on "the wicked and blasphemous imposture of spirit rapping.' A gentleman who heard the lecturer, deeming his language mere idle clap-trap, took the liberty of privately enquiring of him what he knew about the "imposture." The answer satisfied his interlocutor that Professor Pepper had seen no manifestations, and had evidently been peppering the poor Spiritualists with a settled prejudice-not with a conviction founded upon investigation.

The lecturer and one of the officials went long with the gentleman to witness some experiments at Mrs. Marshall's. The result proved so far satisfactory that the gentleman returned with the officials to the Polytechnic. Professor Pepper was told of many wonderful facts which could not be accounted for on his physical science principles. The sage remark, which ought to be written in letters of brass and exhibited before all students of science in the Polytechnic, which the Professor made when he was himself requested to witness some spiritual phenomena, was, "I DO NOT WISH TO BE CONVINCED." Read it ye matriculators for honors in our universities; read it ye discoverers of new facts in nature and mind. "I do not wish to be convinced." Why did not Professor Pepper begin his course of studies in natural philosophy with this exclamation on his tongue? Had he have made the same remark to Dircks he might possibly have had no part or parcel, lot or interest, in the old fashioned ghost invention, which bears his name,

If our scientific philosophers can give us no better reasons for opposing Spiritualism, than the one which escaped the lips of Professor Pepper, in that ingenious remark of his own,

them must be psychologic or mesmerie ; in fact nothing could take place but what was in the minds of persons assembled.

During the seances these gentlemen witnessed' they saw "manifestations" which caused them to with alarm, while others made a jest of it. Next admit that, although they could not give in to spirit, they were satisfied that their own theories were at fault. Mr. Duplock felt something like a hand touching his knee, and placing his own hand sud-ghost seen the previous night that had frightened denly to the part touched, he felt another hand take hold of it. He declared this in the presence of ten persons. How he can attribute this to material on board believed that something supernatural was agencies, we are at a loss to understand, without he happen. But there were two on board who did not will say that he was measurized, and put en rapport with some impostor, whose object it was to make him | was murdered and his companion who was stabbed. fancy he felt the hand. If Mr. Duplock was in his normal condition of brain, he must confess that the touches from the hands were real. If he admit this, he must either say that some imposition was practised upon him, or some confessedly to him unac. countable cause not easily solved by magnetism or naturalism, his own pet theory, was at work.

We should like Mr. Duplock to investigate care. fully, and well ventilate his own ideal pet theory before he settles the matter, and pronounces Spiritualism "a delusion." How does he know that his own Materialism is not a greater delusion.

We are not surprised to discover that Mr. Duplock went away more convinced that his own views of the cause were the right ones, but we are surprised that he should give us such flimsy and clumsy arguments to support his views. He is evidently a man of intellect, and that is why we urge him to further investigation; for the rest we take his letter as testimony in favor of the manifestations not being a delusion, and thus far gain ground. We are quite after the ship was moored in the docks two of the content to leave the settlement of the couse for solu. crew who had agreed to sleep on board became so tion but we ourself have had proofs too convincing freightened after their companions were paid off that tion, but we ourself have had proofs too convincing

The Brighton Examiner has an article on Spiritual Existences and Satanic Personality," The writer is clever, but he signed "Philologos." must, to be consistent, avow himself an atheist. The East Sussex News has quoted the lat ter part of Mr. William Howitt's letter to the author of "Spiritualism, its Facts and Phases," which appeared in the the Spiritual Times, and heads it "the madness of Spiritualism." We cannot help smiling at the impudent assumptions of men connected with the Press, in their supreme ignorance denouncing truths they never investigate, and attaching the ugly erm madness to writers like William Howitt, whose whole career gives the lie to such aspersions.

The following epitaph on Lord Westbury as been circulated through the Inns :--

RICHARD BARON WESTBURY, Lord High Chancellor of England. He was an eminent Statesman, An energetic and successful Christian,

And a still more eminent and successful Judge. During his three years' tenure of office He abolished

The time-honored institution of the Insolvents' Court, The ancient mode of conveying land,

And The Eternity of Punishment. Towards the close of his carthly career, In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, He diamissed Hell with costs, And took away from Orthodox Members of the Church of England, Their last hope of Everlasting Damnation. -The Spectator. ... Phases.

window, saw no figure near it, nor at any part of the quarter-dock, though he looked round and round. Next day the report went from one to the other that a ghost was on board, which filled some of the sailors certainty of a Spirit-world, and of an hereafter life. which the current cold theology had obscured from night a boy (a stowaway) was so dreadfully alarmed in his bunk by something he saw or felt (we do not view. Only with this new conviction could Christianity become to them a possibility ; without it there know which) that he cried out so loudly as to awaken was no fulerum to which the lever of Christianity could be applied. him ; and others of more mature years were inclined or "teachings" of this fact would at first be but dimly porceived; their unfoldment would be gradual; to think so too. Perhaps more than one-half of those old prejudices would impede the growth of new conon board, and that some calamity was about to victions, and, perhaps, arrest that progress which the soul from this new vantage-ground might have believe the ghost stories, and these were the man who gained; but even so, those in whose hearts this vital truth had gained possession must be nearer to Christianity than they were before, for it gave them demonstrations of the Future Life of Man, with all The former joked with the boy about the ghost, and said he would have his knife well sharpened and ready for the ghost if it appeared next night. He would give it a stab, and "chuck" it overboard. the consequences that must necessarily flow from such a knowledge. None of the existing teachings would give it a stab, and "chuck" it overboard. The latter joined in the joke, saying he also would f churches had been able to do them this inestimable help "to do" for the ghost, and others said they would have letters ready for the ghost to carry to sorvice. The blunder is, in regarding as a consequence of Spiritualism notions and states of mind their friends in the other world. Jean Moyaton xisting anterior to its reception, and derived from overheard what was said as to stabbing and throwing a false philosophy which Spiritualism when studied in its principles tends more or less quickly to eradioverhoard, and in consequence of his imperfect knowledge of the English language, and having cate. previously supposed there was a combination against him, thought the threats were made against him, and therefore resolved to protect himself. A few hours after the jesting we have briefly explained took place. he stabled the two men who principally carried on the jest, with the fatal result known. The murder, as might be expected, filled every one on board with

THE FUTURE LIFE-WHAT IS IT? Many of our present imaginings respecting the life to come are very fanciful and unsatisfactory. Each man fills his future life with his predominant conceptions of horror; and the terror of the sailors who believed there was a ghost on board was overwhelming. At the objects in which his happiness consists. Some night, whether in bed or on watch on deck, they had suppose we shall be occupied solely in praise and great dread, which was heightened by reports that prayer, as if man were merely a worshipping and not n intellectual and emotional creature ; others crowd strange noises were heard below. Not even at the end of the voyage had the fear been overcome; for hoir imaginary heaven with the beautiful and centatic delights of music, as though any human being could relish music only, throughout oternity ; others conveive of heavon as a place of perfect rest and repose, not one of the Almighty's greatest boons; others

suppose that profound discussions on various branches of philosophy, undisturbed by care respect. ng personal wants, will fill, happily, all our time, as if man were only a being of intellect, had had no affections. A reverential, natural, and christian philosopher, like the late Dr. Dick, makes man, in the future world, an amplification and refluement of man in the present, with greatly increased capacities and more extended facilities, entering into social enjoyment, engaged in acts of benevolence to those who are beneath him in intelligence, enjoying a learned leisure in the interminable acquirement c information respecting the works and ways of the Almighty, and crowning all, by reverential and loving worship of his great Creator and Lord. We have, in this life, as many ideas of heaven as we have There minds who think about it. Each making his heaven his highest ideal of all that is beautiful, true, lovely, and good. The Bible teaching respecting Heaven is not so much as to what it is, as what it is not. There shall be no night there, no sorrow, no pain, no weeping, no separation; and the few positive teachings are evidently symbolical and figurative. In reference to the teachings of modern spiritualism, respecting a future state, there is much that is am biguous and indefinite; this may arise from the fac that few, if any, of us are in a position to understand that level it hings. How can the caterpillar understand the life of the chrysalis, and the chrysalis that of the butterfly? Many of the descriptions received indicate a future state which realises our highest conceptions of what such life is likely to be, and intimate that there are scenes, labours, and pleasures, that to ment of apathy, and has a sleepy inactive condition about it.-J. H. Powell's Spiritualism, its Facts and us, at present, are indescribable and inconceivable .-

-just that adapted to their state. Indeed, they were the vary demonstration of which they were in quest. To them they were the revelation of the church which should save us, is cracked That the and dyspeptie. ---

With one side all Popish, the other all sceptio ; + That forgetting its watchword-the Princedom of Peace -

It has given to the War-god a bloody new lease; That it teaches our striplings in school and in college That the doctrine of Pagans is still the true knowledge; That through seventeen long years-the soft season of youth,

They steep us in Pagan ideas as the truth; That with Homer, and Virgil, and Ovid, and Flacens. They eram us, and jam us, and stuff us, and pack us; With the wrath of Achilles, the rage of Tydides, The a lulteries of Jove, and the like of Alcides, With Anaercon and Pindar so brimmed to the chin, That for Christ or a spark of his faith to got in, Of all the great miracles ever yet done Would be the most wonderful under the sun ! If the dovil, I say, should come up and behold What a sort of queer beasts have crept into Christ's fold,—

How his vineyard lies trodden, of wild-boars the lair, And man in his darkness sits clad in despair-If he does come and work-in this wonderful fashion-What can be the reason but Satan's compassion? For the world at this moment, in country and city, Is wretched enough to make devils feel pity ; For the wise and the foolish alike have combined. To teach that all life is to matter confined. With impurity stalking through every street, Where avarice, and luxury, and blasphemy meet; And that which of old had a name of pollution, Is now become "social," a great institution! If the devil himself, seeing this, has grown sad, And is doing great signs, and redeeming the bad,-And renewing our faith in the holy and true, Which churches and priests were not able to do-To flash a new light on death's chaos so dim-What a scandal to them !-- what a credit to him But soft ! can the devil forsake his old craft ? Is it he that will give us o'er Letho a raft? Not so! Come there life, revelation, and power-We know from what hand is the glorious dower : as though work, constant work of some kind, were The devil may work, and the learned may plod, But truth and selvation are only from Go

> \* The Rev. Mr. Nangle, Rector of Skreen, in Ireland, is the author of a little Essay, ascribing Spiritunlism to the Devil.

+ Vide Oxford Tracts and Essays and Reviews,---Land and Strauss wrestling for supremary in the Establishment.

I do not often tell you scandal-about Queen Elizabeth, certainly not, as I detest old stories -but even of living Queens. To-day, however, I must relate an anecdote. Great people, as we have read, are as foolish as those of humbler station, and so no one will be astonished to learn that there are hat-turning, table-turning, and calling spirits from the vasty deep of the drawing-room floor, even in the Imperial Palace of France. A few nights ago a very distinguished party was assembled at the Tuileries amusing themselves by making connections with the mighty dead. They called for a mixed supply of spirits; among others, by the by, and out of compliment to Lord  $X_{--}$ , "Tennuy Moore," bat as, when asked how to spell his name, the poor ghost spelt it with one "o," he was prenounced to be an idulterated spirit, and sent back with disgrace. "Let us summon my great-mele," suggested a very great person. The spirit came when he was called, "What do you think of your nephew?" was the question. Suddenly there were five knocks on the table, and it ran away on its enators to the other side of the saloon. I leave to the imagination of your readers the effect of this magic performance, as I will also the discovery of the meaning of it—a thing if which I declare I am quite in ignorance.—*Dai*-g Tylegraph, March 21th.

they refused to romain in the vessel at night .-Scutaman. SPIRITUALISM KNOCKS AT OUR HEARTS. nd enters to redeem us from grovelling sins and shallow form-worship. It gives us assurance of future progressive happiness as the interest paid by the Eternal Banker on the good conduct-coin of this life. Instead of looking at spirit-visitations as an infliction distasteful to God, and of unholy origin, we ought rather to offer up our most earnest and sincere expressions of gratitude to the Supreme for

His divine consideration in permitting us to hold sweet intercourse with the departed spirits we loved on earth and still love in heaven. It is no proof that Spiritualism is false because some spirits are any more than it is a proof that Christianity is false because some who profess its doctrines are. There is a good spirit to counteract the influence of the bad one, even as there is the good Christian to counter-act the influence of the hypocrite. With a full knowledge that the discmbodied spirit bears the sins and good deeds done in the flesh thick upon him as he enters at the closing scene of this life into the life to come, the Spiritualist is prepared to accept with caution spiritual communications, and learns to be wary and wise in his dealings with them; but he nevertheless gains blessings from the loving fellowship of good spirits. If e feels happy in the certainty of reward following virtue and punishment attending vice-that is if he love the good and hate the evil, and dispose his soul for holiness. \* \* \* \* \* The argument so often used that it is better to have nothing to do with spirit manifestations is the argu-

Outlines of Investigations into Modern Spiritualism, by T. P. Barkas.

#### TOWN TALK. BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

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Our readers with understand that we do not hold our relves responsible and the Correspondent's opinions. The inaction of the officed minime in Denmark has

given rise to increased hopes that the friendly offices of England will yet prevail, and that a stop will shortly be put to any further outpouring of blood. Peace, come when it may, will bring no credit upon Austria and Prussia. It is believed that the German Powers are now convinced that a prolonged continuation of hostilities will result in mortification to themselves, as, while they are fighting to uphold nationalities abroad, they are compelled to maintain large armies at home, with a view to suppress the very aspirations for the support of which they have undertaken a Quixotic crusade against a monarch and people both of whom were prepared to comply, after proper expostulation, with any reasonable demands made upon them, but who have now been driven to bay by the frightful injuries which have been withdrawn out of range, abandoning their posiinflicted upon them. The Emperor of the French, tion before the town. The siege of Dappel, which pleased, it is said, with the manifestation of friendly feeling which has been shown in Parliament by both of Fredericia, has been again renewed with great parties during the recent discussion upon the Maz- vigour, but without success. The Danes have zini question, is now more willing than he was before to co-operate with us in our honest and disinterested their old renown. The Danish Rigsraad has been endeavours to remove the horrors of war from the closed, with a speech from the throne, in which his cattle-feeding plains of Schleswig-Holstein and the | Majesty said that he was still alone, and did not rocky shores of Jutland. I for one-and in this I know how long Europe would look with indifknow that I am not singular-never for one instant entertained the idea that Louis Napoleon believed that Mr. Stansfeld's connection with Mazzini extended beyond the limits of friendly intimacy ; but, taking into consideration the principles advocated by the Italian revolutionary, it cannot be a matter for surprise that the fact of a minister of the Crown admitting that he had given permission to this individual to have his letters, containing, for all he might know to the contrary, plans for disturbing the peace of Europe, addressed to his private residence should be viewed both in this country and in France as a really reprehensible act of indiscretion. It is, however, to be hoped that the subject will now be dropped ; Mr. Stansfeld has been well "baited." He is Holstein? The Western Powers of Europe who admitted to be a very active and useful member of the Administration. IIs bowed to the storm which raged about his cars by tendering his resignation, and any further attacks made upon him personally will partake more of persecution than fair play. Lord Palmerston has 'taken upon himself the onus of retaining his subordinate in office, and upon his head should the ire of the House fall rather than upon that of the member

for Halifax. Before parting with the Imperial. ruler of Gaul, I may here add a few items of gossip connected with his household, which may be new to some of your readers. The Emperor has been for many years indefatigby his orders for their reception. The chief groom is an Englishman-Gamble by namewhom Yorkshire, I believe, claims for a son. He has a handsome, I may say a splendid, suite of apartments in those buildings, which must be familiar to all recent visitors to modern Paris, and has a salary of £800 per annum. He is a great favoarite with his powerful master, and possesses his unbounded confidence. The Imperial child of his age should be, contrary to the anticipations which had been raised in the early days of his existence; and all this, it is said, is now owing to the good sense of the Scotch lady who was

made head of the nursery. She insisted upon her

#### institution, and promises to maintain the hold | That facts such as those which were elicited at the which it has taken upon the country.

The re-assembling of Parliament on the 4th of April promises to give ministen plenty of employment. The Navy Estimates are to be brought forward for discussion on the first night, and Sir John Hay, Mr. Laird, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. W. S. Lindsay, and other members who advocate economy combined with efficiency, threaten to give the occupants of the Treasury Bench some Z. trouble.

# OUTLINES OF THE WEEK

THERE are, unfortunately, no immediate hopes of the Dano-German question being settled, From the seat of war we learn that the bombardment of Fredericia, after thirty hours' florce fighting, has been discontinued by the Austrians, although the town was set on fire in several places and some of the Danish guns were dismounted. When summoned to surrender, however, the commandant of the fortress refused, and the Germans have since had also been going on simultaneously with that shown courage in every contest of late, worthy of ference upon the acts of violence perpetrated against Denmark; but he would tell her enemies that while he was ready to do everything that might serve to obtain peace, the period was still distant when he would submit to humiliation. When the Rigsraad shall meet again, we trust that the King will have more encouraging and gratifying words to speak to its members; failing which, may his resolution stand vindicated by his consistency in war not less than by his dignity and amiability in negotiation. We fancy the quarrel to rest in a nut-shell. Will the King of Denmark give to the Schleswigers a free Constitution? and if so, will the German Powers acknowledge the Treaty of London, which gives King Christian right of rule over Schleswig and were parties to this treaty would wish it carried out in all its integrity; but there is no doubt that the late King violated the principles of that treaty when he imposed upon the people of Schleswig an ultra-Danish Constitution. There never was a matter in which a conference of friendly Powers could more readily adjust a settlement.

A DISTINGUISHED compliment has just been paid Mr. Bright by the President of America. It will be remembered that some time since, a young man from Birmingham, Rubery by name, was convicted of rendering aid to the Confederates and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and a fine of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Bright used his able in his endeavours to obtain a stul of influence with President Lincoln to get him rethe finest horses procurable, and many animals of prioved, and the following proclamation was the purest "blool" have found their way from shortly afterwards issued :- "Whereas the said this side of the Channel, to be domiciled in the Alfred Rubery is of the immature age of twenty splendid ranges of stables which have been crosted | years, and of highly respectable parentage; and whereas the said Alfred Rubery is a subject of Great Britain, and his pardon is desired by John Bright of England. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, these and divers other considerations thereunto moving, and especially as a public mark of the esteem held by the United States of America for the high character and stendy friendship of the said John Bright, do hereby grant a pardon to the said Alfred Rubery-Prince is now a find specimen of what a sturdy the same to begin and take effect on the 20th January, 1861-on condition that he leave the country within thirteen days from and after that date."

The inquest on the bodies of the sufferers by the Sheffield inundation has been brought to a close. puny charge being daily plunged into a cold bath. A number of civil engineers were examined, both The opponents to this system decried it as barand others. The jury, without troubling the coroner to sum up, returned a verdict to the effect that there had not been proper engineering skill and attention in the construction of the works at the Bradfield reservoir. They also recommended a frequent and regular inspection of such works. which we hope will receive the attention of Government. According to the opinion of Sir Hugh Cairns, the company are liable to the damages caused by the inundation, whilst others are of a contrary opinion. This probably will be a question which will be brought before the civil tribunal. Meanwhile, however, the charitable public have responded liberally to the claims of the poor sufferers, and already has aid been administered to those who have lost their supporters and their means of livelihood by this sad calamity. THERE has been something mysterious about the visit of the New Zealand chiefs to this country. We were told at the outset that they had come provided with the means necessary for them to see, the grandeur and the civilisation of England. We were lod to believe that they were wealthy and important personages; and that, viewing our greatness and our lovo of commarcial enterprise, much good might be expected by their visit. They were received by the Queen and the nobles of our land as sovereign representatives; but gradually it has stolen upon us that their means were exceedingly small; and Lord Shaftesbury, with that philanthropy which always distinguishes him, has recently made an appeal, through the Times newspaper, to the British public on their behalf, stating that they are without the means of returning to their own country. As strangers in what must appear to them a strange land, they have claims upon public sympathy ; and we have no doubt, through the able advocacy of Lord Shaftesbury, they will very soon receive a sufficient sum to onable them to return in comfort and respectability to their antipodean home. WE would not wish to be severe upon the ladies, or to say one word against their general good taste, but would rather refer them to facts for their consideration. On Good Friday the Rev. Newman Hall preached a sermon on behalf of the Sheffield sufferers; and in speaking of various calamities which might, by prudent care, be averted, made this startling announcement-that 2,500 women had been burnt to death in this country within three years, and that Dr. Lankester, the coroner for West Middleser, had told him that out of forty-eight deaths by burning which had occurred recently, twenty-one were women, "the majority, if not the whole, of whom were victims of extended dresses." We had hoped that the fashion of crinoline had had its day; yet we are constantly hearing of fresh victims to its shrine. We trust, however, that these facts will be taken into consideration; and should the ladies feel it necessary to continue the use of this habiliment, they will make their dresses unimflammable.

# THE SPIRITUAL TIMES.

London File-courts last week should exist at the present period of the world a history is a scandal to our civilisation. "Is she young?" "Is she pretty?" are the first questions asked by these miscroants in respect to the females who advertise for situations -afterwards comes an offer derogatory to their humanity. The police are not half so sharp as they ought to be if they cannot trace these disgusting. letters to their origin. If the law is not sufficient in its present form to punish these wretches, a statute should be prepared as speedily as possible which would enable the authorities to deal effectually with such cases.

A STRANGE notion of ancient feudal customs exists in the Isle of Man. In this island the local power is called the House of Keys, and they have some curious ideas of law and authority; for instance, a bill was laid before this assembly with the view of obtaining further powers for the improvement of Douglas, the principal town in the sland, and one to which a very numerous class of English visitors flock in the summer months. The House, averse to sanitary improvements, rejected the bill, much to the annoyance of the inhabitants. Two of the local newspapers commented upon their conduct, and the articles which appeared in these papers were declared by the Keys to be "a conempt of this house, and a breach of its privileges;" and the two offending journalists were summoned before this local assembly. The proprietor of one paper, declining to retraot or to apologise, was condemned to six months' imprisonment in Castle Rushen; and the other, warned by his fate, made submission. We believe the whole of the facts will very shortly be brought before the British Parliament.

THE conviction of the ten men at Cork for practising military evolutions is a melancholy event. as illustrating some of the causes which prevent mediocre. the complete development of the resources of Ireland. There is no reason why Ireland should not be in as prosperous a condition as England. Dame Nature has dealt with a most bountiful hand to her, and, with honest endeavour on the part of the people, she might readily become rich and prosperous. In past times she had much to complain of in her legislation, but latterly the action of the law has been comparatively beneficial and impartial. Ireland has been hitherto almost exclusively agricultural, but her resources will never be fully developed until trades and manufactures flourish. To do this, capital must be employed; but who will invest in speculation whilst property is insecure? Well might Mr. Justice Keogh ask who would found factories and other industrial enterprises when they saw people marching through the country in hundreds, and groaning as they passed the burracks of the police, the constituted guardians of the public peace? Irishmen, who wish well to their country, cannot do a more effectual thing than discountenance, in every possible form, all movements of an exciting and disquicting kind. It is really disgrace to the country that 600 men should be found marching from place to place in open menace, as it were, to the existing authorities. Mr. Justice Keogh says these misguided individuals were "prompted and egged on by cowardly men, who in their closets wrote violent and inflammatory stuff, which led others into such acts, but who themselves shrank from joining in the dangerous practices they led others into." Let the Irish people, in the exercise of their native shrowdness, eschew these false guides, and they will have taken no inconsiderable stop

in their upward career. THE glorious British Volunteers have again exhibited their soldierlike qualities. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Monday, they assembled on the Blackheath, near Guildford, to the number of about 18,000, and went through six hours' hard fatigue. The mamuvreing and the sham fight showed unmistakably the pains they had taken to acquire efficiency. Such a band of able, strong, and active young men, each with a heart devoted to his country, and ready in any emergency to serve her to his utmost, is a proud thought to an Englishman. Happy the people who are in such a case, and happy the Queen of England in having such good and loyal subjects to protect her. Who that saw that grand review on Farley-heath would not feel the strength and power of good government, and exult in the sentiment that, whatever guarrels and revolutions may occur in other countries, England is, in the main, safe? Clearly, she has but little need to fear invasion.

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

THE House of Commons has arrived at its first and longest of the two recesses; we do not say how much or how little has been done during the seven weeks they have assembled. It has been thought by many persons that time which might have been profitably employed has been frittered away in useless squabbles, and that negotiations with foreign Powers which should have been expedited have been retarded, in consequence of personal enmity taking the precedence in minds of members over national advantages. The closing day was no exception to the general rule, but rather exceeded in the boistorous nature of the proceedings that of any previous day; and it is remarkable how the representatives of the people appear to enjoy these personal atttacks. They give their presence cheerfully upon occasions when quarrels are anticipated; but when a hard, dry debate comes on that is, perhaps, of the utmost importance to the country, the members generally are sipping their old port, either at the lub, or their own table, depending entirely upon the whips informing them when their services will be required. It is astonishing the number of members of Parliament we could name who have never been known to say a word in the House except "Hear, hear," or "Oh! oh!" in chorus; not that there are any lack of speakers in Parliament. Many members are too long-winded, but we really want sound, practical men; their services would, at the present moment, be well appreciated. Perhaps the only man who has entered the House for the first time this session, of whom any expectation has been formed, is Mr. Goschen. Ho is a very young man, tall, well proportioned, with rather a pleasant, thoughtful countenance, and speaks with great confidence, as if he were asserting his right to be heard as the representative of a great city like London; but he is thought to be too much under the influence of the great financiers to admit of his proving to be a useful member for so vast and general a constituency. In financial matters he has certainly shown himself expert, and indeed he is looked upon by many persons as far beyond

### The Insurance Debate.

Perhaps nothing has made more palpable the deliberate design of a section of the Opposition to worry individual members of the Government than the part they have taken in the controversy between Mr. Sheridan and the Chancellor of the Every one firmly believes that Mr. Exchequer. Gladstone's "Government Annuities Bill" intended to serve the working classes, and the right hon. gentleman did not expect that there would be any opposition to the measure proposed. He forgot, however, the individual interests of certhin societies, whose business would be much lessened by the new Act. Amongst other representatives in Parliament who had been connected with assurance companies was Mr. H. B. Sheridan, and, when introducing his bill to the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke of the rotten state of many of these societies, mentioning one with which the name of Mr. Sheridan had been publicly connected as one which was unsound in principle, and particularising acts which, if proved to be within his cognisance, were not very creditable to the member for Dudley. When these words were first attered in the House, Mr. Sheridan was not sufficiently prepared to rebut them. He endeavoured to stem the tide which seemed setting in against him, but with very little success, for he'was taken unawaros, and had to contend against an elaborate statement, evidently collected with great care, and used with all the effect of masterly oratory. Though unsuccessful then, however, Mr. Sheridan was not dismayed. Almost every evening afterwards he asked questions, made or demanded explanations, and showed a general determination not to sit down under that which he regarded as an injustice

done to himself. The Gladstone and Sheridan Fight. Mr. Henry Brinsley Sheridan is no descendant, we believe, of the great statesman of that name. He is a smart, active-looking middle-aged man-the very one you would back for a match across country, or to form one of a good eleven for cricket. He has a nice head of black hair, but does not encourage the growth of beard or mous-tachies, becoming rather the exception to the rule amongst the junior 'members of the House. Mr Gladstone, like every other man who works hard and conscientiously, is impatient of opposition and his cheeks grow pale as he sits and listens to attacks upon his schemes and imputations upon his prudence. It is not pleasant for a veteran debater to be bearded by a more Parliamentary stripling; the Goliath of the House of Commons. with breast-plate, armour, and long spear, confronted and defied by little David, armed only with sling and nabble rom the brook. appeared to the lookers on that the two champions came to the contest on Thursday. A kind of challenge had been sent out; Mr. Gladstone had written to Mr. Sheridan, stating his intention of referring to the charges he had formerly made, on the first opportunity; and though, as the Chan cellor of the Exchequer said, the member for Dadloy had not condescended to reply to his letter, he had verbally stated to a mutual friend that he would be prepared to meet them on Thursday, on which day Mr. Gladstone rose at an early period of the evening, for the purpose of assuring the House that he had acted on the very best possible information in his statements concerning the member for Dudley. Mr. Sheridan appeared to be thoroughly capable of managing his own case; he weighed every sentence as uttered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking various questions during the delivery of the speech. When Mr. Gladstone sat down the members on both sides the House showed evident impatience to hear what Mr. Sheridan had to say in reply, and he carried the House with him at every step by an assumption of humility which positively excited sympathy. He asked why he, one of the youngest members in the House, and one, perhaps, in the humblest position, should be made the target for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's arrows. He referred to a society to which the president of the Board of Control was attached; he also stated that there was a society which counted no less than twelve members of the House amongst its managers, two of them occupying a very high position; and ho further referred to a company in Liverpool in which Mr. Robertson Gladstone (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's brother) took an active part. Why, then, he asked, should he have been fixed upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for this personal attack? The Opposition loudly cheered all that the member for Dudley said; and as the speaker proceeded he gained more courage, and oventually, after com-bating many of Mr. Gladstone's statements, asked whether that gentleman would have dared to have said out of the House one-half that he had asserted under the privileges of that roof. Loud and prolonged cheering followed these expressions; and then when Mr. Sheridan concluded, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to reply, the "Order, orders," which came from the Opposition benches were something extraordinary; and wher the right hon. gentleman was declared by the Speaker to be out of order, nothing could exceed the satisfaction of the members of the Opposition on Friday, such was the impression made upon the House by the previous night's debate, that the facetious Mr. Roebuck actually went so far as to hint on the proposal of a vote of censure on th Chancellor of the Exchequer, but this disagreeable debate was terminated by explanations from Mr. Gladstone, evidently given in the best spirit. We shall probably, therefore, hear no more of the

at eleven o'clock we noticed just five members on the Treasury bench, and one on the Opposition, and we do not think that at any time, from this hour till the House adjourned at guarter past two, there were twenty members present. A fitter case for counting out could not have been / imagined ; but against such a fate the champions of the Ionians were safe, because they were supposed to be speaking on the motion for the adjournment of the House for the Easter holidays; and it was, we need not say, absolutely The wrongs necessary that this should be passed. of Greece and the islanders lasted till its close the adjournment, however, came at last, and wearied members bade each other good-bye until the 4th of April, when your correspondent will again record Parliamentary facts and gossip.

# THE SHEFFIELD CALAMITY.

The inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate suf-forers by the inundation occupied the greater part of last week. All the principal engineers connected with the reservoir were examined at great length, to prove that all due care had been taken in the construction of that all due care had been taken in the construction of the works. On Thursday, the inquiry came to a close, with the evidence of Mr. Thos. Matthew Bullock Jack-son, C.E., Shoffield, who said: I am a civil and me-chanical engineer. I have been engaged in the con-struction of reservoirs in Australia, where I was chief engineer of the Molbourne Waterworks, consulting engineer of the Pacifique City of Adeluide Works, con-sulting engineer of the Ballarat Corporation Water-works, and first engineer of the Bandigo Waterworks. I have examined the broken embankment at Bradfield. I was there a little after noon on Sunday, and I have visited them seven1 times since in special reference to visited them several times since in special reference to this inquiry. I think the quantity of material in the embankment ample, and the slope sufficient, but for my own practice I should have preferred a slope of three to one on the inside. There was sufficient pud-dle, and it was decidedly good, although in my own practice I should have put a greater proportion of puddle; yet I do not think the embankment would have called on the score. It was very good puddle. Unarene failed on that score. It was very good puddle. I have no fault to find with the by-wash. I have examined the construction of the embankment very carefully. I should not have formed the embankment in the same manner as that of Bradfield is formed. I should prohibit the use of railway wagons upon a bank, more especially on the inside slope. I don't see the same objection to their use on the outer slope. I should not have made the layers of more than two feet thick. The Bradfield embankment was not constructed in a proper manner. Wagons still remained on the top of the unbroken part of the embankment. It is obvious that the layers of earth have been laid of greater thightees than two feet. I have inspected the Agtho recorrection, now making at Agden, and that has not been constructed by finishing one layer before another was commenced. If the one at Bradfield had been was commenced. If the one at Bradfield had been constructed the same as the one at Agden I an quite sure there would be an unequal settlement, which is dangerous, because it is liable to cause a slip, and it would be peculiarly dangerons if there were pipes passing under the bank. The danger I appreheud is from the springing of the joints of the pipes, so as to produce leakage. I am of opinion that the way in which the embankment at Bradfield was formed gave a probability of unequal pressure upon the pipes, which unequal pressure had caused them to leak. I yesterday heard the mode of keeping down the water in the puddle trench at Bradfield described. The evidence of Mr. Gunsone to a great extent dis water in the puddle trends it Brudhol testinged. The evidence of Mr. Gunsone to a great extent dis-pelled a doubt that I entertained as to whether the water had got under the puddle trends, and risen immediately under the outslope, inducing a settle-ment and slip immediately preceding the burst. I am now inclined to think that such was not the case, and that the puddle trench was a good job, though, judging from the evidence of Mr. Leather and Mr i judging from the evidence of Mr. Leather and Mr. Gunsone, I scarcely think it satisfactory as to the puddle trench being dry when they walked through it, because that would depend upon the season of the year. Through the whole of the evidence I am in-clined to think that the puddle trench was a good job, and consider that on the reservoir at Bradfield being filled the bank settled thereby, causing a start-ing or drawing of the pipes. It is also probable that ing or drawing of the pipes. It is also prob the pressure of the water, on the valves might have started a joint between the outer valves might have started a joint between the outer valve and the puddle bank, and the opening or closing of the valves would increase the probability of this. It is quite possible that we the probability for this way outside the pines increase the probability of this. It is quite possible that water might find its way outside the pipes through the puddle. To obviate this I generally put in shields, so that the water coming along would be obstructed in its course. That is the same system as that of the "collars" named by Mr. R awlinson. The Coroner said that, in his opinion, there must have been something fatal either in the design or con-

struction of the embankment, or it certainly would not

have burst. The solicitor for the company said it appeared from the ovidence of Mr. Leither and Mr. Gansone that the bursting of the bank might have been caused by a

matural slip of the ground. Witness re-examined: I don't think there is any objection to taking material from the valley or baring the rocks to construct the embankment; that is to say, if the water was not permitted to percolate under the outside slope of the bank. I have not the least the outside slope of the hank. I have not the least doubt but that the cause of the bursting of the embankment was the springing or drawing of one or more of the pipes, or from both these causes com-bined, though it is possible there might have been a leakage through the rocks, and that it might have re-appeared directly under the seat of the outside slope. A Juror: Is it possible that sufficient water could have got into the embankment without its being noticed by even a casual observer? Witness: It is possible; because the ground might

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

The Bombardment of Fredericia.

A Copenbagen telegram of March 23 says :--Part of Fredericia has been set on fire by the bom-bardment. When summoned to surrender the Com-mandant of the fortress refused. According to the latest dates the enemy has withdrawn out of range. Withdrawal of the Allies from before Fredericia. A later telegram says :- The commander of Frede-ricia reports as follows :- The enemy withdrew yesterday, abandoning his position before the town.

## The Froposed Conference.

VIENNA, MARCH 23. The Conference proposed by England, without do-tailed bases or armistice, has been accepted by Austria and Prussia. The territorial integrity of the Danish monarchy under the present dynasty will be main-tained. The Conference is to meet at once.

## Dispatch of Count Rechberg.

The following is an extract from a circular dispatch, forwarded a few days ago by Count Rechberg, to the representatives of Austria at the Courts of Govern-ments not involved in the Dano-German dispute :----"If Denmark had been inclined to make reasonable concessions, war would not have broken out; and pence could even now be restored if Denmark would only concernent to these concessions. only consent to those concessions. But she adheres to the formation of a Rigsraad upon the basis of the Constitution of the 18th November, and wishes to in-Constitution of the 13th November, and wishes to in-troduce this Constitution — against which Germany protosts, as in contradiction to the obligations under-taken by Denmark—into Schleswig. To prevent the continuation of such an irregular condition of affairs, the Diet was upon the point of occupying Schleswig with troops when Austria and Prussia hastened to anticipate that body in their capacity of European Powers, having to domand of Denmark the fulfilment of certain obligations not dependent upon fulfilment of certain obligations not dependent upor

the succession in the Duchies. "If Austria and Prussia had not rapidly substituted their action for that of the German Middle States, and their action for that of the German Middle States, and if the conduct of affairs had passed into the hands of the party usishing to dismember the Danish monarchy, hostilities in Schleswig would nevertheless have broken out; the scope of the war would also have been extended, and the Powers interested in the pre-servation of the Danish monarchy would have been confronted with complications far more threatening to the balance of power in the North of Europe. The military intervention of Austria and Prussia has tem-porarily pressed this danger into the background, and would have completely removed it if the Powers had credited the last statements of the two great German credited the last statements of the two great German Powers, and had not encouraged Denmark in her

opposition. "It depends, therefore, upon the non-German Pawer to contribute to the tranquilisation of heated passions in Germany, and to retain the conflict with Donmark in Germany, and to recain the connect with Dominara upon the ground it at present occupies. Austria and Prussia, upon their parts, will then the easier succeed in not being overwhelmed by the move-ment prevailing in Germany—a task the more diffi-cult the longer the conflict is protracted. The de-liberations of the Federal Diet further abundantly above what exercise the Courts of Warne out Borling show what exertions the Courts of Vienna and Berlin are compelled to make in order to provent their Federal allies from giving more serious dimensions to the quarrel.'

THE EMBARKATION OF GENERAL GARIBALDI. The Stampa of Turin, March 22, says :---"Yester-day morning at eleven o'clock Garibaldi and eight other gentlemen, among whom were his sons Ricciotti and Menotti, embarked on board the English stammer Valotte. Her course is unknown es it is doubtful and Menotti, embarked on board the English stammer Valetta. Her course is unknown, as it is doubtful whether she will touch at Malta, or steer direct for Gibraltar. Garibaldi's destination is believed to be London, the object of his journey, as is supposed by some persons, being to consult a celebrated English surgeon, while others imagine that he wishes to eroite the public mind in England in favour of Italy." The Stampa considers it hardly probable that an under-standing should exist between Garibaldi and Mazzini, especially as the latter is reported to have returned to especially as the latter is reported to have returned to

An Englishman, Colonel Chambers, is one of the General Garibaldi and suite arrived at Malta on the 23rd inst., per the Valetta, from Caprora, and would proceed by the Ripon to Southampton on the 24th.

#### AMERICA.

NEW YOEK, MARCH 8. It is reported positively that General Sherman re-turned to Vioksburg on the 3rd inst. Southern dis-patches state that he was at Canton on the 28th with, badly harassed by the Confederate cavalry. He laid waste the country along his roate. Doubtful rumours from New Orleans state that Polk defeated Sherman on the 16th none Meridian with serve 1058.

from New Orleans state that Polk defeated Sherman on the 16th near Meridian, with severe loss. General Johnson was pressing the Federal lines in Tennessee. The Federals have withdrawn from Tun-nelhill to Ringold. Longstreet's cavalry hold Bull's Gap, fifty-six miles from Knoxville. His army is at Greenville. The Federals occupy Morristown, forty-two miles from Knoxville. Colonal Dahlgren, who was cut off from Kilpatrick's command, was killed. Upon his person papers were found informing the troops that their mission was to burn Richmond, release the Federal prisoners, and not to allow Jefferson Davis to escape. Kilpatrick's loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 500 men. is variously estimated at from 150 to 500 men. The Confederate ram was lying under the guns of Fort Morgan, and reported to be preparing to attack the Federal fleet. The Federal fleet. The Federal fleet. The Federals at Newbern are preparing to resist the threatened Confederate attack. The Confederates have two rams ready to co-operate in their movement.

barous and cruel. Our countrywoman was firm. The Emperor was appealed to, and he quietly, much to the astonishment of the anti-hydropathists, told them to mind their own business, and to permit others to perform their duties undisturbed.

The revelations made before the Lisburn Election Committee are not of that character which should tend to raise the holders of the elective franchise in an Irish borough in public estimation. The mode of corrupting voters is now reduced to a science, and it has therefore become exceedingly difficult to affix the crime of bribery upon a sitting member. Political men say that, like in war and love, all is fair in the game of politics. It is a painful admission, and only to be gainsaid by the conduct of those who are entrusted with the high privilege of voting for members of Parliament.

The late trial of a Monsieur Armand, in France, for an attempt to murder his man servant, should go far to make us of " Perfide Albion " proud of our own institutions. The determination of the judge to browbeat both prisoner and his counsel was of that character which appears scarcely credible to Englishmen. Only conceive Lord Chief Justice Cockburn pausing in the middle of a case in which the life of an accused is at stake, and addressing the culprit, " Now, appearances are strongly against you; confess at once that you endeavoured to take the man's life, say under a fit of sudden temptation, and we are ready to make every allowance for you." And then only imagine that after a jury has acquitted a prisoner of the crime with which he had been charged, the judge who tried him having failed to persuade twelve impartial man to bring in a verdict of guilty, having the power to inflict on the persecuted man a fine of nearly one thousand pounds, for the benefit of his supposed victim. What a mockery of justice does this seem to us! A jury unanimously agrees that a person has been falsely accused by a designing scoundrel, and this, after the former had been eight months in prison, bail having been refuse I for him, and the judge says-"Gentlemen, you are wrong; the man is an assassin, and should be made to pay the price of his crime, if not in person, in pocket," and so mulcts him in a heavy penalty. We ought to be thankful that we understand the value of King Alfred's gift better on this side of the water than they do on the other.

The weather, that inexhaustible topic of a Briton's conversation, has been of late as cold and dry in London as the best believers in the value of a peck of March dust could desire, and I am afraid that our gallant volunteers who on Easter Monday visited the exposed and dreary heath in the vicinity of Guildford would have been glad to swallow some rather than the cold rain and sleet they experienced. The sight on the ground was a memor-able one, and will not be easily forgotten by the enthusiastic multitude present. The volunteer novement, as it has been called, is now a national

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Times announces that proposals have been issued to the existing holders of bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for subscriptions for £405,000 additional bonds at the price of 70, which £405,000 additional bonds at the price of 70, which will yield interest in sterling at the rate of nearly 9 per cent. per annum, and for which they are entitled to a preference. The line has been constructed with unexampled rapidity, about five hundred miles having been completed within three years. It has also heen completed within its estimated cost, and these bonds will constitute the whole of the mortgage debt to be created on the New York and Penn-sylvania divisions. Hitherto, the road, although only partially opened, has yielded unusual profits, owing partly to the fact of its being in connection with the ercent oil district, but more especially from with the great oil district, but more especially from its forming the most convenient and direct route for the large and constantly increasing western traffic from New York. On its complete opening in May next express trains will be run from New York to St. Louis, 1,200 miles, in forty hours, without break of or change of carriages. A large business on the is likewise being opened up for the supply of gauge coal to Canada. The present bonds are to be able in sterling at par by means of a sinking fund in ninoteen years. angana daga sa sa sa sana ang

The South Wales Colliers .- Notwithstanding the recent rises which have been granted by the South Wales steam coal proprietors, the man have again demanded another high rise. As is well known, the men manded another night rise. As its work known, the men-have attempted to force their demands by restricting the quantity of coal sont to the surface, and it is stated that the wages at present given will allow any steady collier to earn from  $\pounds 2$  to  $\pounds 2$  10s, per week. The masters have held a meeting and have determined The masters have held a meeting and nave determined not to accele to the rise. They also formed them-selves into a. "Steam Coal Masters' Association," and in a few days a sum of £35,000 will be subscribed and placed in the West of England Bank, to enable any colliery proprietor to resist unreasonable domands on the part of his workmen. Mr. Alexander Dalziel has been appointed secretary.

The Will of the Late King of Bavaria.-A The will of the Little King of Bayaria,—A Munich journal states that the private property of the late king is valued at 4,000,000 gulden, and that his Majesty's will specifies that the whole of this property shall be devoted towards those beneficient objects, calculated to promote the common good, which, during the life of the king, formed its chief care. One million will be devoted to the completion, establishment, and endowment of the Maximilian Orphan Institute for the children of servants of the state; a similar sun will be devoted towards the Maximilianeum in like proportions; and, finally, a sufficient sum will be invested in order that the scientific undertakings—and especially those relating to history—which were set on foot by his Majesty, may be carried out, and that the pensions conferred by him on certain artists, poets, and learned men may be continued. By a codicil to the will his Majesty orders that a mausoleum shall be erected for himself and his consort behind the Theatin Church, in such a manner that it can be approached from the oburch and also from without. The plan effects invested in order that the scientific undertakings-and from the entries and has been remeasured. The part of the this structure and the order for the payment of the cost are attached to the will. The tomb will be similar to that of Frederic William III, of Prussia and Queen Louise at Charlottenburg.

matter The Adjournment of Parliament.

With the termination of the quibbles of the Sheridan and Stansfeld affairs, on Friday, the sitting of the House might advantageously have ended, for there was something ludicrous about what followed. Mr. Gregory sought to unfold the from the church and also from without. The plan of grievances suffered by the ionians by the destruction of the fortifications at Corfu; he said great wrong had been done to Greece, which Mr. Layard afterwards denied, and a long debate followed, which appeared very important in the newspapers the foll

wing morning. But in justification of what we before said: after the personalities had come to an end, and there was no danger of further quarrel, the members dropped off one by one, and

Witness: It is possible; because the ground might be of such a nature as to absorb the water and to pre-vent its being observed. The Foreman asked whether witness considered

The Foreman asked whether with the considered that better provision might have been made for a rapid discharge of the water in the event of danger being apprehended from the prevalence of strong winds and a rapid filling of the dam. Would it have been more advantageous to have had a more rapid of discharge than the two 18-inch pipes means afforded ? Witness: It would.

Foreman : Could you have devised such means ? Witness : I could.

#### The Verdict.

Mr. Jackson, eivil engineer, Shoffield, Mr. Rawlin son, eivil engineer, London, and Mr. Beardmore, eivi son, divil engineer, London, and Mr. Beardmore, civil engineer, London, sent down by the Home-office, gave evidence of an important character. About five o'clock the jury, without troubling the coroner to sum up, returned the following verdict ----- We find that Thomas Elston came to his doath by drowning in the inundation caused by the bursting of the Bradfield reservoir on the morning of the 12th of March instant. That in our opinion there has not been that engineer-ing skill and that attention to the construction of the works which their magnitude and their importance works which their magnitude and their importance demand. That in our opinion the Legislature ought to take such action as will result in the Government inspection of all works of this character, and that such inspection shall be frequent, sufficient, and that such inspection shall be frequent, sufficient, and regular. That we cannot separate without expressing our deep regret at the fearful loss of life which has occurred from the disruption of the Bradfield reservoir.'

## Opinion of Counsel.

The following very important opinion as to the liability of the Sheffield Water Works Company has been received at Shoffield :--

The Committee of Sufferers by the late flood have The Committee of Sufferers by the fate flood have obtained the opinion of Sir H. Cairns, Q.C., and of Mr. Brown, of the common law bar, to the effect that the company are liable to make compensation to every person, without distinction of class, who has sustained any legal damage or injury by the flood in question; and the learned coursel think it clear that section 63 of the Act of 1853 imposes this liability upon the company without proof of negligence or their part, and though there should have been a and in the there is a subscript of the subscript in the subscript in the subscript in the subscript in the subscript is an only take the property of the company in satisfaction so far as it will go. They cannot touch the property of individual shareholders, or sue them, except that those shareholders who have not paid up the full ways of the second state is a under the second s amount of their shares may be made to do so unde the 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 16, sect. 36.

Frederick William, Sketched by Frederick William, Sketched by his Daughter,—Here are points in the character of the King, as sketched by his daughter, who, after treaties of marriage entered upon with the English Prince, Charles XII. of Sweden, and Augustus, King of Po-land, became the wife of the Margrave of Bareith :— "Genius clevated, much judgment and application, marked military talents, temper lively and hot, strict marked military talents, tonper lively and hot, strict justice, little elemency, parsimony in personal and do-mostic matters, great liberality to favourites, devotion inclined to bigotry, hatred of pomp and luxury, sus-picion, jealousy, and dissimulation." She forgot to arrange these qualities fin a tabular form, with the percent-valve attached to each. She added this cha-ractoristic trait :- "He was passionately fond of his royal apouse, yet he could not help using hor ill, and allowed her no share whatever in public affairs. He apologised for his conduct by saying that it was necesapologised for his conduct by saying that it was noces-sary to keep women under proper subjection, else they would rule their husbands.—Dublin University Maga-

would rule their husbanns. Joint to be lamented that after A Sad Affair. — It is much to be lamented that after the would rule effected by that never-failing remedy, that there should still be so many sufferers in existence. There is only one way by which we can account for it, and that is because many do not know o which we can account for it, and that is because many do not know o which we can account for it, and that is because many do not know o which we can account for it. And that is because many do not know o which we can account for it. And that is because many do not know o which we can account for it. And that is because the following disorders as the working rounders in the cureo the following disorders: — Waid in the Stummeh, folderston, Billionness to dec. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at is, ild and 2s, 9d, or free by wost for 14 or Si stamus, from Page Woopcocc, Chemist, Lincoln

It is reported that 20,000 Confederates are advancing from Texas towards Western Louisiana. Active dispositions are being made by the Federals to check this movement. The Federals are also sending reinthis movement. hold Jacksonville, Florida, but have forcements to

forcements to hold Jacksonville, Florida, but have abandoned further expeditions into the interior. General Grant has arrived at Washington. It is supposed that he will assume the general direction of military affairs, and make important changes around Wash gton in connection with the plan for the fresh

compaign. The Confederates have captured two Federal transports in Chesapeaks Bay.

NEW YORK, MARCH 12. General Sherman's return to Vicksburg is confirmed. He penetrated thirty-five miles beyond Meridian, destroying all failroads. He lost 500 men. The bombardment of Fort Powell, Mobile, was con-

tinued on the 25th ult. An impression provailed that an effective demonstration against Mobile, the defences having been found very strong. Suffolk, in Virginia, has been occupied by Butler'

forces. The Confederates continue to make demonstrations against Suffolk and Portsmonth, and have driven in the Federal cavalry and two coloured regiments. The Rickmond Press is strongly incensed at instruc-tions found upon Dahlgren directing Kilpatrick's mon to sack Richmond and kill President Davis. The Northern press declare that the orders said to have been found upon Dahlgren were forgaries. There is a doubtful report from North Carolina that twenty-three North Carolinians, captured from the Federal army, were hung by the Confederate General Fickett

Pickett. President Lincoln has presented General Grant with the commission of lightenant general in the presence of the whole cabinet. Grant, after visiting the army of the whole cabinet. of the Potomao, returned with Moade to Washington. of the Potomac, returned with Meads to Washington, and left immediately for the west. The New York World asserts that Grant has recom-

nended the concentration of forces for the capture of Richmond.

The Registrar of Designs reports that in the year 1863, 11,911 ornamental designs were registered in his office, all but 16 being completely registered; and 173 useful designs, 94 provisionally, and 79 completely registered. Of sculpture there was only one registration.

billog an observed to show the but there are other than legal rights at time to be considered, and to the directors of the Royal Insurance Company is due the credit of setting an example which was, we believe, f. flowed by the directors of all other insurance companies interested in the explosion.

#### THE NEWS BUDGET.

A Row in the Court .- At the Middlesex Ses-A How in the Court.—At the Middlesax Ses-sions a lively scene took place between Mr. Payne, the presiding judge, and the foreman of the jury, on the one side, and Mr. Pater, who was defending a prisoner, on the other. The foreman objected to the style in which Mr. Pater was examining a witness, on which Mr. Pater reloted that he was glad there was more Mr. Pater retorted that he was glad there was more than one juryman to try the prisoner. Mr. Payne in-terfered to protect the juryman. Mr. Pater attacked Mr. Payne, who then called in Mr. Bodkin, the deputy judge, and by his advice he fined Mr. Pater £20 for contempt of court, while Mr. Pater threatened to lay the case before Sir George Grey, and have Mr. Payne removed from the Bench

removed from the Bench. Accident to Frince de Conde.-The Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Condé, with several distinguished visitors, were passing through Evesham on Saturday, for a day's gport in the hunting field, when near the for a day's sport in the hunting field, when near the bridge the Prince de Condé's horse (a fine, spirited animal) took fright and became unmanageable, falling upon the pavement with his Royal Highness under-neath. Mr. New, surgeon, of Birmingham, was sent for, but fortunately no bones were broken. The Prince was taken to the house of Mr. Bicknell till a fly was taken to the house of Mr. Bicknell till a fly could be obtained, when the Prince, with the whole of the distinguished party, returned to Wood Norton, the seat of his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale. We understand the Prince is going on as favourably as can be expected.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary Fostival The Shakespeare Tercentenary Fostival Committee appear to be getting into good working order. The publication of the official programme of the proceedings to take place at Stratford-upon-Avon has been confided to Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, of Ludgate-hill, Lendon, in which will be given the names of all the performers, words of the songs, arrangements for visitors, times of trains, police and other regulations, &c. &c. In addition to which an account will be given of all that is known of the poet's bits a guide to the town and peichbourhood of Strat. life, a guide to the town and neighbourhood of Strat-ford-upon-Avon, and various other matters of public interest relating to the festival held in honour of the three hundredth birthday of the great poet. We are in-formed that the whole will form a complete hand book, full of interesting matter, as well as forming a most

full of interesting matter, as well as forming a nost useful guide. The price is to be one shilling, and the book will be ready early in April. Church Music.—The Rov. Orial Bland (who has come to perform the duty for an absent friend at a small country church): "I suppose a hymn is sung in the usual simple manner." Clerk: "Oh, dear no, sir, we have a very effective choir of singers, besides three violins, three flutes, a clarionot, accordion, horn, and my bass fiddle; and we sing four hymns, besides chaunting the Psalms and Litany; we know Mozart's Twelfth Service, and to-day we perform Purcell's To Deum and Jubilato, besides our usual anthem : and, sir, you need not trouble yourself to read the Belief, Doum and Jubilato, besides our usual anthom: and, sir, you need not trouble yourself to read the Belief, for we sing that too; and, sir, would you prefer our tuning up for the last piece during your Exordium, or at the blessing, for my bass fiddlo will drop half a note during service; and \_\_\_\_\_. The Roy. O. B. turns pale, and asks for a glass of water.

and asks for a glass of water. Murder near Hartlepool.—A vory dastardly murder has been perpetrated near Hartlepool. The unfortunate victim is an old man named Matthew Hodgson, who was on Saturday proceeding to his resi-dence some distance from the town, whon he was attacked by some villains and robbed of his money, of which he had about £1 in his possession. Such was the violent nature of the injuries inflicted on the poor man by his aggressors that he died on the following day, but not bofore being able to indicate as implicated in the double crime two fellows bearing the names of in the double crime two follows bearing the names of Harrison and Skolton, in whose company he had pre-viously been in a public-house. These men have been apprehended, but a third party, by whom it is sup-posed the fatal blow was dealt, is still at large. A

posed the fatal blow was acait, is still at large. A vigorous search is being instituted by the police. The New Ecclesiastical Act.—The list of the Lord Chancellor's livings sold since the Act of last session came into operation, contains few names of any note or consequence. Walton-on-Thames, Newhave St. Saylour's at York, and St. Nost's, Hunts, are among the sales. St. Clement's, Oxford, has been sold to the Wardou of Wadham; and the Farl of Shaftesbury has made himself proprietor of St. Ebbo's, Oxford, the incumbent of which is seventy-nine years old. The incumbents of six other of the thirty livings sold are above seventy, one is seventy-nine, two eighty or upwards, and one is ninety-one years of age. This last gentleman is incumbent of the Norfolk living, which, with a net income of only £262, sold for £5,000. Eighteen of the livings—half the entire

25,000. Eighteen of the livings half the entire number-were bought by clergymen. Railways in the City of London.-A vestry meeting of St. Bride's parish was recently held to consider the propriety of potitioning Parliament against the introduction of any more railways in the City of London, Mr. Clurchwarden Glanville in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. G. Walters, Mr. Pain, Mr. Simms, and other gentlemen, who spoke against the introduction of further railways at the present time. Reference was made to the incon-venience caused by the works now progressing in New Bridge-street for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; and Mr. Simms declared that the bridge to to be erected across Ludgate-hill would be injurious to the trade of the City of London. It was resolved that to be erected across Ladgate-hill would be injurious to the trade of the City of London. It was resolved that a petition be prepared by the Parliamentary committee, and that the same be presented by Lord Derby to the House of Lords, and by Sir James Duke to the House of Commons, against the introduction of further rail-ways into the City. Jamaics and the Late Elarl of Elgin.—A re-solution of the House of Assembly, Jamaics thus re-Jamaics and the Late Barl of Elgin.—A re-solution of the House of Assembly, Jamaica, thus re-cords the sense in which that House regards the loss of the late Governor-General of India : "That, lament-ing deeply the death of the late Earl of Elgin and Kineardine (once the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this island), the Assembly of Jamaica grats-fully record their high sense of the skill with which he administered its government, and the conciliatory and social spirit he displayed towards all its classes ; and appreciating highly the worth of rulers so gifted to govern people of different interests and origin, the Assembly sorrowfully express their sympathy with their Soveroign, who has lost such a sorvant, and with the people of the Indian Empire, who have been de-prived of such a ruler—so well calculated to develop among them the career of conciliatory policy and wisdom he commenced in this island, where all honour his name and memory, and deplore their country kis name and memory, and deplore their country's loss.--WM, KEMBLE, Clerk to the Assembly." The Ragged School Union.—The annual dia tribution of prizes to razge's lool ch liven took place in Exotor-hall last weak. ' ha prizes consisted of place in Exetor-hall hist weak. ' hey riz's consisted of a certificate of good consult and 7s. 6d. in meney, given to those roys and gris between twelve and coverteen years of age who had kept their situations for twelve months or more. The report stated that during the past ten years the union had distributed 6,000 rewards, and on the present occasion there were 530 applications, 244 boys and 286 girls. 174 boys and 208 girls would receive the money prize of 7s. 6d. each, and 40 girls and 46 boys certificates of merit. Of that number 362 had retained their situations under two years, 127 under three, 40 under four, 17 under five, 12 under six, and 3 under soven years. Mr. Joseph Payna, the chairman, having made some observations, proceeded to distribute the prizes, after which he and other gentlemen present addressed the assembled children. children. Suicide of a Woman.-Mr. J. Humphroys has just hold an inquost at West Hackney, respecting the death of Mrs. Mary Roso, aged sixty-eight years, the widow of a commercial traveller. Anse Doe, No. 9, Frederick-place, Hackney, said that the decensed was her mistress, and kept a grocer's shop. A few days ago the deceased said, "I am very nnhappy. It is my mind that is affected." She had asked witness to col-leat some dabts for her huit witness was unable to got childre mind that is affected." She had asked witness to col-lect some debts for her, but witness was unable to get any of the money in. On Thursday night deceased did not go to bed at all, and said, "I will sit up in the shop until I am tired." Witness remained up in the parlour during the whole night, and about half-past three o'clock on Friday morning, heard deceased at the eupboard, and asked her what she wanted. She replied, "Only a book, my dear." Witness then heard a rattling noise, and upon rushing from the parlour into the shop, saw her with a razor in her kand outting her threat. She expired within an hour from the effects of the injuries. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind." "Suicide while of unsound mind." The Pampero Case.—A point connected with this case was under discussion last week in the Glasgow Sheriff Court before Mr. Sheriff Bell. Measrs. J. M'Farlane and Co. claimed the restoration of certain articles which had been removed from their premises on the Sth Marck last, at the instance of Measrs. Hart and Genmel, procurators fiscal for Lanarkshire. The claim was supported by the averment that the articles in ensation were, when seized, in the lawful ensated. and Gemmel, procuritors fiscal for Lanarkshire. The olaim was supported by the averment that the articles in quasitom were, when seized, in the lawful castody of the claimants, and that they were responsible for the same to the owners. The goods seized consist of a bale or trues of grey cloth, a large box, two small boxes, and a box or chest like a seaman's chest; and the said grey cloth, it was alleged by the procurators fiscal, was believed to be intended for clothing for officers and seamen to be employed on board the Pampere, hwing been deposited with Messre. M Far-lane and Co. by J. H. North and G. T. Sinclair, who were believed to have heen connected with the attempt to equip the vessel. Mr. Gifford, who appeared for the procurators fiscal, contended that the seizure was justifiable, on the ground that the proceedings in the Court of Exchequer with reference to the Pampero were of a penal character, and warranted the adoption of the proceedings in Exchequer wore of a civil that the proceedings in Exchequer wore of a civil that the proceedings in Exchequer wore of a civil that the proceedings in Exchequer wore of a civil that the proceedings in Exchequer wore of a civil that the proceedings in Exchequer wore of a civil that the proceedings in Exchequer wore of a civil that the proceedings in Exchequer wore of a civil that the proceedings in Exchequer wore of a civil character, and that therefore the procurators fiscal character, and that therefore the procurators fiscal character, and that therefore the procuration with a had no right to make the seizure in question with a had no right to make the scizure in question with a had no right to make the seizure in question with a view to obtain evidence. The sheriff made avizandum. -Scotsman.

#### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The town of Guildford was in a whirl of excitement from Saturday to Monday night. With that desire to observe the Sabbath which generally prevails throughout the country towns of Eng-land, the preparations made for the reception of the volunteers and the grand review were in the main finally completed before dusk on Saturday evening, and the flags and banners which floated cross the main thoroughfares of the old town of Guildford from one end to the other, indicated the deep interest manifested on the occasion. The whole town was in fact converted for the nonce into two classes—the pleasure-seekers, who determined to abandon business and resign themselves to the fullest possible en-joyment, and the caterers of all descriptions, who busily employed themselves in providing "creature comforts" for the thousands who would visit them. Perhans never in the history of Guildford had so many fowls been roasted or so many hams boiled; a friend of ours declared that the whole town smelt like a soup kitchen. The mayor of Guildford was indefatigable in his exertions to carry out regulations suitable to the masses, and the Town-hall was given up for breakfasts, to be prepared for the volunteers on

breakfasts, to be prepared for the total of the their arrival on Monday morning, whilst in the Fair field, near to the railway station, similar provision was made. In addition to all this placards were posted all over the town announcing the prices at which cups of tea and coffee would be provided. Most of the hotel keepers, also, in obedience to the mayor's desire, put out a tariff of prices for refreshments which were by no means of an extravagant or unreasonable character. During Saturday, as each train arrived with large numbers of volunteers, the inhabitants outside the station cheered most lustily. The few fortunate ones who arrived early got lodgings at a reasonable figure; but as the numbers increased there were no beds to be had, and sums from 10s., 15s., to 20s. per night were given to the good housewife who would provide ccommodation whilst she rested on a makeshift. Towards evening numbers had to retreat to Godalming, Dorking, and adjacent towns to seek beds. The volunteers, however, treated as a capital joke going in search of lodgings, and many were satisfied with a couch, and even a lounge upon the hearthrug; and the London volunteers especially seemed to enjoy themselves amazingly-filling the churches and other places of worship on the Sunday, the observed of all observers amongst the good people of Surrey.

#### Monday Morning.

Never, perhaps, were prophets more in doubt about the weather than on Monday. A cutting south-easterly wind had been blowing all night and at early morn old Sol tried to shine through the fleeting clouds, but his brightness was soon concealed under a thicker coating, and every now and then a heavy sprinkling of rain would fall. Nevertheless, the excitement at Guildford was intense; crowds both of townspeeple and volunteers, who had been staying at Guildford and the sur-rounding towns and villages, assembled at the station to greet the new comers, who began to arrive at about half-past seven o'clock, the London Scottish being the first. Corps after corps, however, came quickly on, all seemed gaiety and happiness, and the merry laugh of the volunteer and the occasional cheer of the townsman made Easter Monday appear one of the greatest holidays ever known at Guildford. And now the sun peeped forth; nine o'clock had come, and the pleasureseekers began to arrive, the suspicious looking morning assumed all the appearance of a cheerful, genial, summer's day, and the remark became general that it would be a "grand day." Nothing could exceed the polite attention of the local authorities to the volunteers, and even to strangers; the various officers scemed to vie with each other in performing acts of civility, and nothing was left undone that could contribute to the comfort of the vast numbers which now filled the little town; and now the bands struck up and marched to Shalfordcommon, the place of meeting, and marching after them were a few of the corps, the rest following in all haste. The road from Guildford to Shalford is strictly rural; it is pretty even in winter, and what must be its attractions in the summer. The White Lion, where the road from Guildford branches off, was the chief point of attraction ; here were assembled all the country lads and lasses in their Sunday best; the windows of every house were usurped by pretty smiling faces, trying in vain to look demure. As the throng passe along the rustic lane the elder cottagers woul would peep through their doors, seeming half afraid to walk outside, whilst the youngsters were on the edge rows, up trees, and on every elevated spot obtainable. At length we arrive at

THE SPIRITUAL TIMES.

manding-in-chief was early on the ground, with a brilliant staff, and riding about were the divisional generals with their staffs; the Earl of Lovelace, lord-lieutenant of the county; the Duke of Man-chester, in his uniform of the 1st Hunts Light Horse, and attended by an orderly of the same corps, and several hundred other equestrians of more or less note. Lieut. General Sir J. L. Penne-father, K.C.B., was the guest of Lord Lovaine, who owns part of the field of operations, and his lordship, as well as Lord Grantley, who is lord of lords the manor, Mr. Bovill, M.P. for Guildford, and many of the most distinguished residents in the county, were in or about the grand stand, sitting in which one could command a view, not indeed of all, but of a considerable portion of Blackheath and Farley-heath, with their occasional pine woods, their broad black undulations, relieved here and there with patches of bright green furze just bursting into golden blosson, and with lichen in its shallow-sea-green tint. and with the intersecting pathways of white sand-pathways so sinuous and so frequently lost in the black heather that, but for the landmarks of the stand and the pine woods, one would have been apt to have found oneself straying, and straying in that bitter cold wind was not by any means an agreeable amusement.

#### The Review.

The spot chosen for the review was, perhaps, the very best that could have been selected to try the efficiency of the volunteers. The heath includes upwards of 2,000 acres of land, has a very uneven surface, giving the opportunities of selecting advantageous positions; and the ground is for the most part covered with heather, which makes it exceedingly difficult to keep in line, or even sometimes to keep a footing.

By ten minutes past one o'clock the troops were in position, the enemy being behind the woods, and nominally creeping up unobserved towards the hill, on which the grand stand rested, and which, as being in the road to Guildford, it was the object of the assailants to take. But now that all was ready the defence (or 1st division) perceived the presence of the foe, and was about to throw out skirmishers to feel his front, when he took the initiative and sent out the 1st Surrey with another regiment to cover his main body. A portion of these skirmishers had excellent shelter among the fir trees, but the 1st Surrey were on when there was heard a bang from a great gun on the right, and the ball was fairly inagurated, just as the rain began to pelt in the faces of the enemy, and as the watch hands pointed to half-past one. The two lines of skirmishers were now peppering away at each other with much briskness, the enemy having rather the best of it if we may judge from the falling back of the defence. The heavy guns of the defence on the hill near the Grand Stand now opened, and though they are heavy, clumsy old pieces, which could positively never be used in volunteer engineers as easily as if they had been ties, and the quick manner in which they fired them was perfectly surprising; and now the main body of the attack began to debouch from behind the wood, while the defence occupied the hill in force

Lord Ranelagh's "lambs" next faced the 1st Surrey-the two corps having been formed in the same week of 1859-but the South Middlesex had to give way and retire up the hill, firing as they went; while their successful opponents recalled to the main body, which was now steadily, though very slowly and cautiously, pushing forward in two lines. Still the left of the enemy was covered with skirnishers, who were for an instant checked in their advance by a heavy fusillade from a regiment of the defence upon the hill above. This fusillade was taken up by the whole of the first line of the defence, and after they had delivered a number of volleys they gave way, and allowed their supports to come to the front and take up the brunt of the fight. The left of the defence was lying down in line and firing, and as well as could be seen for the heavy smoke, which the rain was beating to the ground and which the wind was carrying right into the enemy's face, the attack, or a portion of it, was also firing from the kneeling position.

And now there was a momentary lull in the firing, but it was the calm preceding the storm, for in a few seconds the roar of great guns and the cracking of rifles gave token that some important movement was about to be undertaken under cover of such a torrent of belching fire. And the defence, evidently doubtful of its safety, now retired up-hill once more and made a stand on a ridge running down from that on which the Grand Stand was placed. Here those on the stand first began to see the movements. They had been previously be

sufficiently for the bands of the 1st Middlesex Engineers and the Honourable Artillery Company to be placed in position by Colonel Erskine, facing the General, and in view of the Grand stand, for the march past. Those who had paid their five shillings for what they deemed a good position thought all was right by the appearance of the Staff in front of the Stand. A troop of cavalry came up, as it was supposed to aid in clearing the ground, but they with the bands became completely enveloped by the crowd, and General Pennefather, with his staff, were compelled to change their ground. The General having halted, the cavalry cleared a lane with difficulty through the crowd, and the march past, or we should say the march off the ground, was at once commenced in close column. The occupants of the Grand Stand were loud in their denunciation of this alteration in the programme, which was unquestionably annoving, as they had not only paid, but had remained with great patience the whole day for this very portion of the ceremony. The corps rapidly left the ground, and took various roads to Guildford, Shalford, or Chilworth, halting at the appointed places to partake of refreshment previous to undergoing their railway journey, which was performed under less agreeable auspices than the run down, for the rain began to fall faster and faster.

#### The Swell Mob.

These rascals, who prey upon the simple-minded and the careless, were not wanting at the Black-heath Review. Card-sharpers, pickpockets, and even thimble-riggers were there. A young man, a farmer's son, told us that he had just been done out of a sovereign at the cards. We asked how he could be such a fool to bet; he replied, "What took I was a very gentlemanly man, as was to tell I how to win. I seen him afterwards take another man in just the same." Presently after this a neighbour of this young man came up and said, "They'n took my watch." "Who has?" "Well, I wish I know'd that," was the reply; whereupon our first friend turned round in the highest glee imaginable, saying, "Well, I'm better off than he; I've got my watch, lad." We'll hope he carried it home safe; but a number of purses and watches were lost, and invariably taken so cleverly as to defy detection. It is a pity a number of London police in plain clothes were not sent down, we think they might have prevented much mischief. At the Chilworth station, in returning home, a clergyman had his watch stolen under the very eyes of the police, who were only county constabulary, however. The regulations, however, of the railway trains for the general public were very objectionable. Express trains were sent down empty to Guildford to pick up the voluntcers; but at Chilworth which is the nearest station to the heath, there was scarcely any accommodation. We were kept waiting two hours and a half, whilst express trains from Guildford passed us in rapid succession; and the porters, police, and every one else at this station appeared to be in a muddle.

#### Accidents.

Two hospital tents were placed on the ground, provided with the means of meeting any emergency which might arise. Although nothing very seriou occurred, still the day did not pass entirely with-out accidents. Every new and then one of the gallop up to the surgeons' tent, and away would go four men, provided with a stretcher, at a full months, and at the annual dinner Mr. Berestord Hopo will provide at the moeting, and at the annual dinner Mr. Berestord Hopo will pace; the first they so conveyed was a young artilleryman, who had his face much bruised from a fall from his horse; the second was a private of the 19th Middlesex, whose face was burnt from gunpowder explosion. One of the London Irish was also burnt by a similar accident. But a more serious affair happened to Mr. Burrett, of the London Scottish, who sustained a severe fracture of the leg whilst crossing the heath, by falling into a hole; but the most serious was that of an elderly clergyman, named Erle, who was struck by a ramrod discharged from a rifle, and was overely wounded in the abdomen. Burrett and the Rev. Mr. Erle were subsequently removed to the Guildford Hospital, but the other parties were enabled to return home.

MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Two navvies, named Joseph Carlton, living at Hexham, and Joseph Skelton, residing at Morblaine, Cumberland, have been apprehended on the charge of being concerned in the murder and highway robbery of Matthew Hodgson, sixty-seven years of age, who was a small farmer, residing at Hard Bushes, or South Wingate, near Hartlepool. On the day of the murder the deceased called at the Raby Hotel, Egypt, near Hartlepool, to see his daughter, who is servant girl there, and, in the presence of Charlton and Skelton, he pulled out 24 in gold and about his daughter to keep it for him; but after consideration he put it back into his pocket. Charlton asked where the deceased lived : but his daughter. not liking his appearance, declined to tell him. youth, however, who was in the room, said, "Hard Bushes, I believe." Deccased was told by his daughter if he did not give the money up he might be robbed on the road; and Charlton put in his word, and said he had been robbed once. Deceased left about four o'clock, and Charlton followed shortly afterwards. About half-past five, as the Rev. W. G. Harrison, vicar of Hartlepool, was driving home, he found Hodgson lying across the turnpike insensible, in a pool of blood, with his head severely cut. He got assistance, and had the man conveyed to Hartlepool; and when he recovered his consciousness, the first words he uttered were, "There were three of them." Mr. Harrison then took the depositions of the dying man, and medical assistance was speedily obtained, but deceased again became unconscious, and expired on Sunday morning. He had been robbed of his £4, but some loose silver in another pocket had not been taken. The police are of opinion that the third man, who is at large, was the one who dealt the fatal blow. The two prisoners were remanded.

# EFITOME OF NEWS.

The "Record" newspaper of last week states that, according to the last official account, the number of signatures attached to the Oxford declaration was 19,000. The annual ball of the London Rife Brigade, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Dake of Cambridge, will take place at Willis's-rooms, on Thursday, the 21st April. Great progress is making with the Clifton-bridge, the readway being rapidly laid, and in a short time it is anticipated it wil be opened for traffic.

The Paris papers confidently assert that a Mexican loan for 20) millions of frances has been concluded with a London house.

General Garibaldi has written to his friend, Mr. Joseph Cowen, of Blaydon-on-Tyne, to say that during his visit to England he shall make it a point to see his friends in Newcastle.

The "Tiverton Gazette" announces that the new Town-hall in that borough will be opened by Lord Pal-merston on the 19th May. Preparations are being made for a banquet.

The chimney-sweeps of Dundee, with their wires, families, and sweethearts, were entertained at a source, the other day by Lord Kinnaird.

The "Limerick Reporter" states that the emigration from that part of Ireland has become so brisk as to induce a number of farmers to become emigration agents.

At the annual meeting of the Bradford East Circuit Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, on Good Friday, the Roy. T. W. Morrison stated that the jubilee fund now amounted to £155,000.

We have learnt that the telegraph to India has advanced an important step further, and there is every pro-bability that the entire route will be at the service of the multicin Man. public in May.

The precedency contest has cost the Dublin corporation £51, including £211 for fees to counsel, £91 for law costs to its solicitor, and £14 for telegrams; about which some inalcontent members of the council expressed their dissatisfaction.

The Lord Chancellor has declined to put on the commission of the peace for Bradford a gentleman who carried on a brewery. His occupation disqualified him, though it is assorted that brewers "serve the peace" in other districts

other districts. The overland mail from India has just arrived From Japan the news is still "pacific." The Americans had obtained several important reductions in the tariff. No doubt the other Powers will avail themselves of the conces-sion, under "the favoured nation's clause" of the various treation.

The Duke of Cleveland has obtained Royal permission to discontinue the use of the surname and arms of Powlett, and resume the paternal surname and arms of Vane only.

The great Newmarket trespass case, which the Earl of Coventry is the plaintiff, and Mr. Wil defendant, has been tried at Cambridge Assizes before special iury, who found a verdict for the plaintiff, w Willie plaintiff, with

damages is. We are informed that Sir John Lawrence rather surprises the "upper ten" of Calcutta by walking on Sun-day to church and back again without his staff. We hope he may not require the assistance of "a staff" to aid his steps or many a day.

for many a day. Mr. Hawkehaw, who pulled bow in the Cam-bridge boat race is the son of the colebrated engineer. Mr. Solwyn, the stroke of the Cambridge boat, is the son of the Bishop of New Zealand, who was the Cambridge stroke in the first year the University contest was instituted.

Two magnificent swords, one of gold and the other of silver, intended as presents to the two Kings of Sinu by the President of the United States, have been brought to Southampton by the steamer Bremen, and con-signed to the United States consul at that port, who has to forward them to the East by the Oriental mult packet.

The old parish church at Fonthill Gifford, Wiltshiro, in the diocess of Salisbury, near the magnificent abbey there, is about to be taken down and rebuilt. The Marquis of Westminster has handsomely undertaken the entire costs of the works, which are estimated at between £3,000 and £4,000.

take the chair

The East Kent Militia, under the command of Colonel Brockman, is ordered to assemble at Canterbury on the 21st of April next for twenty-one days' drill, and the recruits to join head-quarters fourteen days previous to that date for instruction under the adjutant.

A frightful crime was perpetated at Cantorbury on Sunday night. A builder's labourer shot at his sweet-heart, and afterwards committed suicide, by entting his throat and shooting himself. The girl was only slightly wounded, though the pistel was discharged right in her face. It is supposed the bullet had dropped out.

It is supposed the built had dropped out. A formal investigation is about to be made into the implied charge of incendiarism at Queen's College, Cork. It is said that Dr. Bullen has given further infor-mation, against Sir Robert Kano, the president of the college, and no doubt these serious charges will be properly tested by the visitors, who begin their inquiry on the 12th of April.

April. The annual change of quarters of the horse-hold brigade of cavalry will take place the first Wed-gesday in May, as under: First Life Guards, from Albany-street ishracks to Hyne-park istracks. Second Life Guards, from Hyde-park haracks to Windsor. The Royal Horse Guards, from Windsor to Albany-street barracks.

The Sheriff of Glasgow has pronounced an The Shorth of Chasgow has pronounced an interlocator in the potition at the instance of Messra. M'Farland and Co., calenderers, Glasgow, concluding for decree of redelivery of five packages with their contents, which were removed from their premises by the Procurators-Fiscal, Messrs, Hart and Gemmel, for purposes of evidence in the approaching trial regarding the Fampero, in Ex-changes

A large wild boar having recently taken up its abode in the forest of Bel-Air, near Confolens (Charento), to

# CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

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Philip Hayes was indicted at the Tipperary Assizes, on the 18th inst., before Mr. Justice O Brien, for firing at J. Gore Jones, Esq., R.M., with intent to murder

m. Mr. Goro Jones, R.M., was examined, and gave a detailed account of his having been fired at by two men, of whom the privoner was one, when riding in the neighbourhood of Borrisoleigh, on the 2nd day of March, 1863.

The confossion of the prisoner, made voluntarily before Mr. Fleming, R.M., on the 23rd day of March last, was put in evidence by the Crown. It was substantially as follows :---

before Nr. Floming, R.M., on the 22rd day of March last, was put in evidence by the Crown. It was substantially as follows :—
A man named Patrick Grady came to my house about five weeks ago. He pulled a one pound note out of his pocket and gave it to me, saying, "Come, now, you thief! this is your time to hold sound," "What is this about, Paddy?" says I. "Whisk!' says I. "This is nothing to what we will get. Come down to my house in the morning cryl, and don't let your wife or any one know but it's working you will be." Accordingly, I got up about five o'clock on Saturday (the next morning), and wont to his houxe. Grady showed me two pistols he had brought with him. He sadd, "Come now, you thief! we will get plenty of money from Michael Gorman to take us to America, or any place we wish." "For what?" says I. He hesitated, and size "One to you thief! we will get plenty of money from Michael Gorman. We then went into a grove belonging to Mr. Rian of Inch. Ho pulled out a grun and loaded it with powder and slugs, and put a cap on it. He then gave it to me, and we went to the roadside to where he told me Mr. Trant would be passing. We hid ourselves under a break of briars. I said, "Paddy, I don't know Mr. Trant." He said, "I know the lad well." We withed ill twelve o'clock. We then went away. Paddy Grady hid the grun. The confession then went on to detail the fing at Mr. Jones, and that a man named Woollock grow him (the prisoner) £5 to do so. I, said the prisoner in Lis confession, said, "Whodlock, "it is not me but another man in Thurles." I u the morning I went to his (Woodlock's) house. He called me into a little purlour ho has, the said all of plocer about to-day.' I went with him. He carried the grun. We crossed a river, and got out, writing for us. Woodlock pulled some eaps out of his poket. Grady and I parted. He wont out across the ditch where Paddy Grady was the ody out we will got plenty of money from Sichael correly we hit the dist of the ready was at the other side of me. He had him covered w

Mr. Curtis addressed the jury on behalf of the risoner, and then proceeded to call witnesses for the

defence. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence deferred.

# MEETING OF POLES ON BLACKHEATH

A demonstration by the Polish League took place at Blackhoath on Good Friday. In the afternoon a wagon arrived as a platform for the spoakers, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Edmond Boales, president of the League. Mr. H. W. Marriner, of Erith, moved, ohir was occupied by Mr. Edmond Balas, president of the League. Mr. H. W. Marriner, of Erith, moved, and Mr. Diamore seconded, the first resolution, "That the devoted and self-sacrificing heroism of the Poles in their past conflicts and present struggles for the rec-very of the freedom and independence of their country, entitles them to the earnest and active support of every free people, and that to allow them to struggle on un-assisted during another year, against the atrocious war wagod by Russia for their renewed subjugation, in defiance of the faith of treaties, and of overy prin-ciple of justice and national right, will be a disgraces to France and Great Britain, an insult to humanity, and a scandal to Christendom." Mr. Lo Luber, of Camberwell, proposed, and Mr. Conolly seconded, the next resolution, "That the restoration of Poland as an independent Power is essential to the peace and welfare of Europe, and this meeting warmly depre-cates the policy which has repeatedly misled the British Government into rejecting the urgent en-treaties of France to co-operate with her in effecting that restoration; and urgently presses upon the prethat restoration; and urgontly presses upon the pre-sont Government to recognise the balligerent rights of the insurgents, and to doclare that Russis has for-feited all such claim as she ever had, under the feited all such claim as she ever had, under the treaties of 1815, to soversignty over any part of Po-land." Both resolutions were carried unanimously; and it was also agreed, "That this meeting wholly repudiates the solfish and suicidal principle, as it is called, of non-intervention, which has led to and encalled, or non-intervention, which has led to and en-couraged an alliance of despots upon the rains of Pa-Several persons were enrolled as members of the League.

Kondon and Country Markets

# Shalford-common.

This was the common point of meeting for all the corps arriving at Guildford, and soon after nine o'clock it began to be covered by clumps and masses of men in every direction. The scarlet of the engineers was mingled with the artillery blue and all shades of black and green, until these colours culminated in the unmistakable shade of the latter, worn by the Foresters' Company. The public mingled freely with the corps, so that as the force began to be complete, and the common to be crowded, it seemed impossible to evoke order out of the apparent confusion. But still the inexorable trains vomited out fresh numbers upon a temporary landing, the men then finding that the first duty of the day was to scramble up a steep bank amid the cheers of their comrades. At the trains passed beneath with their living freight, a constant stream of bayonets defiled over the bridge, just beyond the village, and took their places amid the throng. Various hugo refreshnent booths were crowded with motley throngs, all eager to begin the business of the day well by eating and imbibing in moderation. Of course there was no want of chargers in all positions, and in all states of excitement-some plunging as every fresh band saluted their quivering cars-some looking askance at the long lines and columns of men-others attempting to finish their part of the performance at once by throwing their riders, while a few took a preliminary rush across the common, and invariably where the women and children were thickest. Among the commanding officers who at this point exhibited great activity in marshalling the troops we observed Colonel Buxton, M.P., Captain Samuda, Major Beresford (7th Surrey), Colonel Walker, Colonel Penton (Finsbury Rifles), Colonel Money, Lieut.-Colonel (Finsbury kinds), colonel money, filedt. Colonel Cruikshank, Lieut. Colonel Sykes, &c. The late arrivals had barely time to swallow their breakfast when orders were given to march.

## Arrival on the Heath.

From Shalford-common the volunteers wer pushed forward with hasty marches after some lelay, in consequence of the non-arrival of some of the corps, to Farley-heath, where the principal

Twelve o'clock was the time named for the commencement of the review, but when noon arrived it became evident that the movements would be considerably delayed. At mid-day there was hardly a regiment on the heath; but there was a great number of spectators, not gathered indeed into a crowd at any point, but scattered over the ground, and especially congregating on the little knolls and ridges of the undulating waste. On Roast-meat-hill was the grand stand, and to this an admission fee of five shillings was and to this the arrangements at this point were in charge of Captain Hastings, the chief-constable in charge of capture has his head quarters at Guild-of Surrey, who has his head quarters at Guild-ford, and who, with a very small number of men, contrived, not only to keep good order. but to set a sharp watch upon the many light-fingered gentlemen who were making the most of their oppor tunities, and upon the arrant knaves who were in great force with their three-card trick. The lowering clouds gave assurance of the rain which was in store for a later period, and the high wind that prevailed tried to the utmost the ricketty structures which here and there entered into rivalry with Langland's, and the loosely-pitched tents wherein refreshments were provided at not very extravagant rates. The dance dangerous three-sticks-a-penny game was well patronised, and many a time and oft the canvas which catches the missiles was laid flat by the gale. The scene was bleak and desolate enough, but not without interest, reminding one of the other Blackheath in days when Greenwich Fair was atill in its glory. The lieutenant-general com- a wider space, and had just accomplished the feat the sale exceeded £5,000.

wildered by the sound of firing, hardly knowing where it came from; but now they had a chance of seeing something for their money. The attack was pressing steadily up to the front of the defence, which seemed to be throwing all its strength into the resistance of the foe in front. But the enemy had another bolt in his quiver. He threw out some troops as he could spare them to his left, thus endeavouring to outflank the right of the defence, which did not appear for a time to notice this manœuvre; and when it was noticed it was almost But hurrying up his heavy guns to the too late. front of the Grand Stand, at the same time trying to hold the brow of the hill, the general of the defence executed with rapidity a movement which in actual warfare would have been more brilliant than successful, for by this time the flanking part of the enemy was fairly in his rear. He delivered a murderous volley, and then moved back his right under cover of his heavy guns on the hill behind him. But the enemy was not checked by the fire, returning it from his main body with equal effect. The scene was now, as viewed from the stand, certainly very fine, but it was only for a few moments. The of defence was fully a mile and a half, and that of the attack was longer still. The bluish-grey smoke curling, or rather floating, from the serried ranks in wreaths which fantastically outvied the clouds, half hid, half revealed the forms of the opposing lines. But it was evident that although the defence threw back its right promptly enough it was out-manœuvred; and but for the advancing shades of evening-still, however, at a good distance, for it was only four o'clock-the whole defending army, now between two fires, would have been annihilated. The enemy, being both ahead and on the hill behind the defence, determines to change its front entirely, and although this movement would have been most perilous in the face of a real fee, it was executed with a celerity which robbed it of half its danger. The few cavalry men of Lord Truro's Middlesex Light Horse present being with the enemy seemed now for a moment inclined to charge the regiments changing front, and Steward's field glasses, which were on hire at the stand, were directed to the spot. But the horsemen seemed to think better of it, for after hovering undecidedly about the slope of the hill, they finally retired, to the great disappointment especially of the ladies, who had been. and not unnaturally, exceedingly annoyed at the far too close proximity of the dcafen-ing great guns. And now the encuy was supposed to have discovered that he could not achieve his purpose before nightfall; so, with a great deal of firing, he formed into columns, and came down in the most amicable way to fraternise with his fees.

# The Marching past the Reviewing Officer.

The rain and sleet had poured down all day at intervals, and the atmosphere was bitterly cold, vet, we apprehend, not so severe as in London, for we were told that upon that day hailstones of a considerable size, and covering the ground to some depth, fell in the metropolis.

The rain had somewhat abated when the nolice began to clear the space in front of the grand stand for the march past. We may mention that this duty was not performed by the force of Epsom experience, but by some six or seven men of the local constabulary. By indomitable perseverance on the part of the men ropes were put up, and a reserved enclosure placed at the dis posal of the holders of grand stand tickets; but this part of the programme was doomed to failure, after a brief promise of success, as the constables had no sooner achieved one victory than it was lost by "circumstances over which they had no control." They set about clearing

LOCKING A CLERGYMAN IN A CHURCH. The Rev. J. E. Sinyanki, one of the assistants to Dr. Hugh Allen, the rector of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, waited upon Mr. Woolrych, the police magistrate, for his advice and assistance under the following singular circumstances.

To lowing singular circumstances. The row, gentleman said that he had been some time one of the curates of St. George-the-Martyr, South-wark, and assistant to Dr. Allen, but lately he had laboured under a species of petty annoyances. On the 10th of the present month he conducted the morning service as usual, and when he had concluded, about trades o'clock he was margined to find the the twelve o'clock, he was surprised to find that the serton had locked him in the church, and, what annoyed him very much was, that the female pew-opener was also a prisoner with him. He asked the latter to go up to the gallery window, and see if any one could procure assistance of the serton to relieve them, but it was upwards of an hour and a half before the sex-toness came and unlocked the door. Mr. Woolrych asked what he wanted from him.

Applicant replied that he wanted a summons or warrant against the sexton for unlawfully locking him in the church. He considered that he had been cruelly treated, and he was determined to have redress. The magistrate said he could not direct him. If he

considered that he had suffered false imprisonment, he could bring his action against the offender. Applicant thanked his worship and withdrew.

Sale of the Sarsden Herd.-The sale of the first-class shorthorn herd of the late Mr. J. H. Lang-ston, M.P. for Oxford, took place at Sarsden, Oxford-shire, last week, Mr. Strafford being the auctioncer. shire, last week, Mr. Strandt being the automorer. This herd has acquired a considerable reputation in the weat midland district, and many of the animals have not only distanced all competitors at the local shows, but have won first or second prizes at Battershows, but have won first or second prizes at Batter-sea, Worcester, &c. A very large number of agri-oulturists consequently assembled, exceeding 2,000, and the purchasers included Mr. Tait, agent for the Band Large With the second and the purchasers included Mr. Tait, agent for the Royal Farm, Windsor, agents of the Duke of Marl-borough, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Suddley, Mr. Horsfall, M.P., Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., Mr. Wiedenhjelm, from Swedon, and gentlemen from Cum-berland, Norfolk, and other distant counties. The cows and heifers were Se in number and realized sows and heifors were 86 in number, and realised cows and heifors were 86 in number, and realised £3,835, or about £41 per head, the figures ranging from 100 guineas downwards. There were 35 bulls, "Lord of the Harem," a splendid animal, whom his admirers place not far behind Colonel Towneley's "Butterfly," was knocked down, to the surprise of the company for only 65 guineas. It should be stated, however, that he is rising six years old, and that a proforence was shown for yonnger animals, several of which realised a higher figure. The young bulls, in-deed, excited the most lively competition, and averaged from 40 to 50 guineas. The total produce of the sale exceeded £5,000.

Abode in the lowest of ber All, neur Concension (Childenov, we the great alarm of the ucighbouring peasantry, a battine was organised three days since by M. Roux and other sportsmen. After a three hours' chase, during which the bear ripped up several degs, it was at has brought to bay, and killed with a hunting-knife by M. Roux, jun. The animal weighed rather more than 125 kilog, (2751b.)

Letters from Australia and New Zealand speak of Light birs it of in Attigration and the wind and a point of the difficulty of inding employment in both colonies, and with rospect to the latter, the system of female emigration is strongly condemned. The writer probably, however, induges in exaggeration when he says ten times as many women have been invited out as the colony requires, as well as when he says "hundrois of these unfortunate girls are wandering about the streets.

wandering mount the streets. A singular system of fraud has been discovered in the military establishment at Woolwich. A recruiting sorgeant has for many years been enabled to forge magiste-rial attestations and draw rations for recruits who were never in existence, and it is said that he has robbed the Government of many thousands of pounds. The sorgeant has decamped, though he is said to be not the only one implicated. implicated.

The Lord Mayor of London gave his annual Easter dinner at the Mansion-house on Easter Monday. There was a brilliant company present. The Mansion-house Easter dinner is not usually devoted to politics, and the speechos of the guests on this happy occasion partook of the friendly neutrality of the season. After dinner the Lady Mayoress held a reception.

Mayoress neur a reception. During the last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum have been as follow:--On Mouday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 14,118; on Wednesday and Thursday, students' days (admission to the public 6d.), open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., 1,712; total, 15,830. From the opening of the Museum, 4,515,253.

The mortality in the metropolis is now

The mortality in the metropolis is now steadily on the decline. Last week it was 1,503, which shows a decrease of 150 over the numbers of the week before. It is still, however, a high number, being forty-four over the average of the last ten years as corrected for the increase of pomulation. The births during the week were 2,177, which is 107 above the corrected average of the last ten years. It appears from a Parliamentary return just issued that £15,003 93. 33, had been expended in the purchase and formation of Battersea-park, the expense being defrayed from balance of former grants of Parliament and receipts derived from rents, interest on purchase money, and sales of old materials. The sum of £3,158 voted by Parlia-ment has been expended in the formation of Cholsea Hospital grounds.

At the Derby annual Fair there was a toler-At the borry annuli Filt three was a corre-able pitch of chocse, the show consisting of Derlyshire, Not-tinghamshire, and Leicestershire dairies. There was a good attendance of buyers, and a brisk demand was experienced at prices rather in favour of the seller. The show of Stiltons was moderate, and sales took place readily at extreme rates. The best dairies made 73s to 73s.; secondary, 63s. to 73s.; thirts, 60s. to 65s. per ewt. Stiltons realised 9d. to 11d. read

or lb. The two Hamburg printers who falsely an-nonneed the death of the Prince of Augustenburg have nounced the death of the Prince of Augustenburg have been condemned to a week's imprisonment. It was proved by the investigation instituted that the paper which an-nounced that the Prince had been found dead in his bed on Thursday morning was already composed on Wednosday

The report of Mr. Farnall, read before the Control Executive Relief Committee for the cotton districts, showed a decrease in the number parochially relieved of 6,739 for the fortnight ending the 12th. The moetings are now held once a fortnight instead of weekly, as hitherto. The decrease was seen in twenty-five unions out of the twenty-seen. The total number assisted by the parish on the 12th was 131,180, or 75,214 fower than in the correspond-ing week of last year. Among the numbers struck off from the qelief list on the 12th were 1,310 able-bodied men, of whom, no doubt, many have families, who will profit by the change. change.

Dreadful Sufferings in Cape de Verdes .-The very latest advices from this unfortunate archi-pelago are of the most distressing naturo. The Capo de Verdes were fast becoming depopulated. The fearful condition of the islands Brava and St. Hago were ful condition of the islands Brava and St. Hago were truly desperate. The population of these two islands is estimated at 70,000 souls, and for this population there only existed—when the last advices left St. Hiago — sixly begs of rice amongst the entire population. But in the island of Brava there was no succourt to be had. The effects of the tunine were such that the people were automite heirs it to the succour to be had. The energy of the jumine were such that the people were actually dying by starva-tion in the very streets. The bark of the banana tree and the flesh of animals, which few people ever use, and the nesh of animals, which few people ever use, were esteemed delicacies. Although rain had fallen, yet it was too late; the seed sown was parched in the ground, and would not sprout; and although the pastures showed green, there were no cattle to feed, they having all died for want of food and water. Can there be a groater calamity? Is there no succour?

#### Money Market.

Money Market. CITY, MARCH 20.—In the Stock Exchange to dry atten-tion is almost wholly unonpolised with the adjustment of the fortinghtly account, and the variations in prices have been unusually limited. The funds are una ered. One or two of the principal speculative foreign stock have slightly receded. Consols are now quoted 913 to 185r money, and 914 to 4 for the account (April 8). The focial business report is as follows:-Three per Cents. Con off, for money, 913, 4; ditto for account, 912, 4; Three sols Cents. Re-duced, 891, 4; New Three per Cents. 563, per Iadia Stock, 213; ditto Five per Cent. Stock, 1043; ditto Four per Cent. Belentures, 1860, 992, 4; and Exchequor Bills, 34, 38 di.— The transactions in the railway market to day are not extensive, but the tone is firmer, and the variations in prices are nearly all in an upward direction. London and North Western stock is now quoted 1034 to 3; Great Wostern, 653 to 605; Midland, 1273 to 1233; Lancashirs and Yorkshire, 1084 to 1091; Caledonian, 118 to 119; South Eastern, 914 to 92; Great Eastern, 47 to 3; Great Northern, 128 to 129; London and South Western, 93 to 3; and Metro-politan, 1134 to 114. The Corn Trade,

## The Corn Trade.

The Corn Trade, MARK-LANE, MARCH 23.—Full torms were obtained f. r English Wheat to-day, a fair demand provailing, and on 1 moderate parcels offering, a clearance was nearly mad white at 41s to 47s, and red at 35s to 42s per quarta Foreign firmer in price, and in steady request, with not large quantities pressing, and the currency ranged at 33s to 50s. Several contracts in American at 40s to 46s.—The Flour market has a steady appearance; rates range for town-made at 30s to 40s; seconds and country, 28s to 35s. American, 22s to 26s per bar, for fresh, and 18s to 21s for sour.—Barlay was purchased to a fair extent: malting at 32s to 33s, distilling and granding, 25s to 30s per quarter.— Only a limited trade for Malt : pale, 61s to 66s; brown, 51s to 56s.—Oats steady in value, and were purchased to a fair extended to a fair extended to a fair extent.

extent LIVERPOOL, Manch 29. — Market fairly attended; Amorican amber wheat at full prices. Other qualities neg-lected. Flour very doll, and prices quite nominal. Indian corn steady. Egyptian beans, oats, and eatmend dull.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, MARCH 30.—The market continues unchanged, either in tone or price, and the sales will pro-bably foot up about 5,000 balos. TALLOW, MARCH 31.—The market is quilet at the follow-ing prices:—Town tallow, 41s 3d; Petersburg Y.C. on the spot, 41s 9d to 42s; April, 42s; October to December, 44s 9d. HOPS, Bonouen, March 30.—Mesrs, Pattenden and Smith report a fair demand for all descriptions of hops, both English and foreign, at about the same prices as last week.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, MARCH 29. - Messrs. Harvey and Easton

Week. IIAY, SMITHFIELD, MARCH 29.—Messrs. Harvey and Eiston report trade at hist day's prices :—Prime mouldow hay, 75s to 80s; superior ditto, 8is to 90s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; clover, old, 90s to 110s; ditto new, second cut, 80s to 105s; straw, 25s to 30s. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, COVENT GARDEN.— Vegetables and fruit in season continue to be pretty well kept up. New hothouse grapes may now be obtained, and apples though scurce, may still be had; there are like-wise a few dessert pears. Oranges are very plontifid; the best are realising from 5s to 10s per 100. Cormsis brocecoli is now getting much scarcer; Continental arrivals are heavy; among them are French lettuces, endive, carrots, and radables. Flowers chiefly consist of tulips, byacinths, orchids, heaths, pelargoniums, prumroses, mignonette, and roses. roses, 

#### Cattle Market.

Cattle Market. METROPOLITAN MARKET, MARCH 23. -- The supply of beasts is much smaller than for some months past; it being holiday week, however, the demand is smaller. Trade is by no means brisk, but prices on the average are de-cidedly better. The number of sheep also is smaller, but quito equal to the demand, and prices cannot be quoted higher. Lambs are not quite so d ar as on Thursday, and calves rather dearer. From Germany and Holland there are 580 beasts, 1.770 sheep, and 93 calves; Scot-land, 270 beasts; Ireland, 78; and 1,760 from Norfolk and Suffolk. Suffolk.

Per stone of Shs. s. d. Best Scots, H(ds. 4 & Best Short-horns 4 & 6 Calves, 4 & 0 Pigs 3 & Best Dns&1-dass. 0 & Bests at market, 3,2 03; Pigs, 420.	4 0 4 10 4 0 5 10 5 0	Per stone of 8lbs. Best Long-wools Do. do. shorn Ewes & 24. qual. Do. do. shorn Lambs	04087	0 4 6 6 7 7	0 0 4 6 0 0 3 19 7 8	

A very painful charge has been bronght against a widow hady in Brighton, of having wilfully set fire to the house in which she had been residing, and in which her furniture was, though she had left it. It was admitted on both sides that the fire must have been wilful, for it broke out in different places, and the suspicious point was, that the lady was in the house a short time before the fire was discovered. She was committed for trial, but bail was accepted for her appearance at the assizes.

# POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Reinderfertereinnen segter verland influenzi and an an an eineren versteht einen tetenet unter einer verlagenen på apmen et ander einer einer

LETTERS from Rome state that the Pope's health has been improving since the operation, upon the tumour on his leg. The fever had disappeared, and his holiness had received the French andassador, with whom he had a long conversation.

whom he had a long conversation. A REQUISITION has been presented to William Kenyon Slaney, Esq., inviting him to become a can-didate for the representation of Shrewsbury at the next election. This gentleman is the nephew of the late Lord Kenyon, and married the eldest daughter of Mr. 1kobt. Aglionby Slaney, who formarly represented the borough in Parliament. Mr. BASS. M.P., has meantly suffered formarly

the borough in Parliament. Mr. BASS, M.P., has recently suffered from a severe attack of illness, but is now convalescent. We learn by communication from Paris that the Emperor Napoleon is highly gratified with the feeling displayed towards him both in the press and Parlia-ment on the Mazzini affair. The Moniteur has just published, with the best effects, the debates on the subject and the expressions of public opinion in England, and said that his Majesty would willingly see revived the cordial understanding which only a short time ago existed between the two Governments. The elections in Paris have terminated, as was ex-pected, in return of the Opposition candidates by pected, in return of the Opposition candidates by large majorities. THE Parisians laugh at the assortion that Garibaldi

is coming to England to consult a surgeon, and point out what the French physician did for him; and that he is willing to give his gratis aid anywhere, should it be asked and required—which it is not. PREPARATIONS are being made at Kiddorminster

for a contested election whenever a vacancy occurs. Mr. Lukewhite, the Whig member, is expected to visit his constituents next week, and the Conservatives have had a private meeting, at which they have determined to bring forward at the first opportunity Mr. A. G. Martin, a Chancery barrister. At the last election for Kidderminster the Conservative candidate, Mr. Talbot. Andorranistor the Conservative candidate, Mr. Talbot, was beaten by only ten votes, and at the preceding election by only nine. The Conservatives claim to have greatly improved their position on the register since the last election, and to have at the present moment a majority of forty. The constituency num-bers 598 voters. bers 598 voters.

WHEN the Houses re-assemble after the holidays, WHEN the Honses re-assemble after the holidays, the Earl of Ellenborough has promised in the House of Lords, and Mr. Osborne in the Commons, to rovive discussions on the Danish question. Mr. Osborne has fixed Tuesday, the 19th of April, for moving "That it is both unjust and inexpedient to insist on the provi-sions of the Treaty of London of 1852, so far as they relate to the order of succession in the Duchies, as the basis of the settlement of the Dano-German question." Whatever course of argument Mr. Osborne may adopt, his speeches are always as race, humorous, and induhis speeches are always so racy, humorous, and inda-pendent, that we may expect a full House and an intellectual treat.

# FARMING AND GARDENING.

Use of Malt for Cattle.

The following letter from Mr. Coleman, of Wands-worth, appeared in the Agricultural Gazette :-- As the The following letter from Mr. Coleman, of Wands-worth, appeared in the Agricultural Gazette :--As the Chanceller of the Exchequer proposes to bring in a bill to remit the duty on malt when used for feeding purposes, it is very desirable that information should be collected that bears on this point. Mr. Williama, with an industry that does him credit, obtained the opinions of many leading feeders, and read to the Farmers' Club a great number of letters, all speaking favourably of the limited use of mult, but in no in-stance have we anything approaching accurate ex-perience as resulting from a carefully conducted experiment. The comparative feeding effects of a given quantity of barley, and the same when converted into malt, accurately noted, would be more to the point than any number of general statements. If malt is really so superior to barley, and can be sub-stituted for it, the boon will not be slight; and as it is after all doubtful whether the abolition of the tax would result in a much higher, though possibly a more average price, as the duty is paid more by the consumer than the producer, it may be wise to accept a part, since there is little prospect of obtaining the whole. But is malt so superior to barley? In the absence of actual experiments we can only hazard an opinion. Mr. Dring told the club, that two tons of malt made, duty free, would cost as much as three tons of barley; consequently, to be profitable, it should possess one-third more feeding property. Many of those who think highly of mait argue, we think possess one-third more feeding property. Many of those who think highly of malt argue, we think those who think highly of mais argue, we think illogically, whon they suppose that because a small quantity largely mixed with other food is found vory feeding, a large amount would have the same effect. Experience in the use of the carob bean has shown In such cases the appointed for the carbo bean has shown that it is easy to supply too much saceharine matter. In such cases the appointe becomes afforded, and possibly acidity might result. The animal refuses other food which is necessary for proper feeding. Used in moderate quantities, and well mixed with other food, mait would doubtless be useful; hubit is a question whether the same affect much the istained a question whother the same effect may not be obtained at a cheaper rate. Most of the cattle foods which are at a cheaper rate. Most of the cattle foods which are still in extensive use, contain a large percentage of the carob bean, and this appetising effect is partly attri-butable to the agreeable taste thus communicated to the food. Why should not the farmer make a proper mixture of different feeding substances, using home-grown and foreign according to relative prices; thus-barloy, Indian corn, lentils, peas or beans, and wheat, with a small percentage of the earob bean, mixed and well ground, would make an excellent food, which would possibly be found more valuable for the general

#### would possibly be found more valuable for the general w than th nan of

# LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

The art-world has suffered a loss in the death of the French artist, M. Flandin, who painted the por-trait of Prince Napoleon which was in the International Exhibition.

THE Sultan of Turkey is now having executed in THE Sultan of Turkey is now having executed in Paris, by the most eminent sculptors, twenty-four animals—lions, tigers, elks, horses, and bulls—destined to ornament the gardens of the splendid palace which is being built at the Sweet Waters. All the animals will be of natural size; fourteen of them will be cast in bronze, and afterwards undergo a bath of gilding, and ten will be in Carrara marble.

TENNYSON'S new work will not appear just yet. It is said to be but a small book, containing only one poem-"Enoch the Fisherman" which has been in poem-"Enoch the Fisherman" which has been in print more than a twelvemonth, the author's fine critical taste being not quite satisfied. This is one of the secrets of the Laureate's success: he does not hurry before the public. In everything he writes he tries to write his best. ANOTHER volume of a work in which the Emperor takes the greatest interest, "In Correspondance de Napoleon I." has just been published by M. Plon, his Majesty's publisher. It is the fourteenth of the collec-tion. Like the thirteen that preceded it, it consists of letters, dispatches, orders, notes, decisions, com-

tion. Like the thirteen that preceded it, it consists of letters, dispatches, orders, notes, docisions, com-mentaries on reports, &o. &c., of the First Napoleon; and, like them, displays the extraordinary power and the prodigious activity of his genins. AMONGST other, useful works being brought out. by Messers, Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, is a cheap Railway Time Book, the first number of which will be published on the 1st of April, illustrated with a rail-way map of London. The object of this is to enable both visitors and inhabitants of London and the suburbs readily to ascortain the times of arrival and departure of all the trains running into and out of the metropolis. readily to ascortain the times of arrival and departure of all the trains running into and out of the metropolis, as well as from one part of it to another daily during the month. "Bradshaw" has of late years become an absolute study; travellers have pored over its endless pages for hours without obtaining the knowledge they sought. "Cassell's Penny Time-Tables" of the numerous railways connected with the metropolis will be a great boon to the public, and will enable the inhabitants of the metropolis more readily to writ themetropoles.

boon to the public, and will enable the inhabitants of the metropolis more readily to avail themselves of the constantly increasing facilities for railway com-munication provided for the travelling public. It is reported that many works of interest will ap-pear at the Royal Academy this year. Amongst other great contributors we may notice that the subject of Mr. Maclise's picture is the "Meeting of Richard Cour de Lion with Robin Hood." Mr. Leighton sends four pictures—"The Painter's Honeymoon ;" "Orphens and Earydice," a Venetian skotch; and "Dante in Verona," showing how the sensitive poot writhed at the slights of a superficial world. Mr. Millais sends soveral paintings; one, it is said, is a continuation of "My First Sermon," showing the result of a three hours" discourse of soporifictendencies. Mr. Faed's picture is taken from of soporifictondencies. Mr. Fad's pictures talscourse of soporifictondencies. Mr. Fad's pictures talscourse "Auld Robin Gray"—"He was father, mother, and a' things to me." Mr. Sant has "Dick Whittington listening to the Story of the Bells," and portraits of Lord Raglan's son, of Lord Braybrook's hazel.oyod little girl, and of the late Lord Herbort's daughter. Lord Raglan's son, of Lord Braybrooko's hazel-oyod little girl, and of the late Lord Herbort's daughter, who has inherited the sweet expression of a great and good man. Mr. Marks has two pictures nearly com-pleted. The first a wee white-capped dbulante in the begging profession, asking alms of a surly baker of the sixteenth century for her grandfather, who—combina-tion of miseries!—is blind and plays on the flagcolat. The second is grandam listening attentively to the service in church, while little graceless is all in a fidget and yet longing to go to eleep. "The Last Night spont by the Saviour in His Home at Mazareth" is one of Mr. Fisk's pictures— a subject full of suggestive thought. ILis second painting represents "A Puritan Family protecting Roman Catholics from the mob at the Fire of London." Mr. Marcus Stone's subject appeals to a wide range of feeling. Peaceful industry and foverish idleness are contrasted in a group of woodentting peasants and a ragged desertor marched by under escort, and followed by his sorrowing mother. The blue-cyced children of Germany have inspired Mr. Henley with two subjects—children by a cottage door and among the stooks in a corn-field. Mr. Watson is to send but one painting, a young lady "Armed for Conquest." Conquest."

SUSPECTED MURDER IN MARYLE-BONE.

### . Adjourned Inquest.

Adjourned Inquest. On Tuesday evening Dr. Laukester, the coroner for Central Middleser, resumed, in the board-room of the Marylebone Workhouse, the inquest on the body of Joseph Duck, aged sixty-two, the unfortunate man believed to have been robbed and murdered by a man named John Divine, who stands committed for trial on the charge, in Little Chosterfield-street, Maryle-bone, on the night of Thursday, the 10th inst. The ovidence wont to show that the accused, John Divine, who had been in abject poverty on the previous day, on the Friday after deceased was dis-covered (the following day) was seen with a sovereign and other money. Ho gave a man named Hines, at the lodging-house, a sovereign, to get him some

and other money. Ho gave a man named Hinos, at the lodging-house, a sovereign, to get him some victuals. After he had had his breakfast he showed a watch and chain and seal, as well as a black silk handkerchief he had been washing. Divino gave Hines the seal to break up, and on his giving the accused the watch and chain back he went to the water-closet and back of the worth could be water-closet and broke the works of the watch, and then gave Hines the watch-case, and told him to do

## INCIDENTS OF THE NEW ZEALAND | too late; the naked footprints of natives were counted WAR.

We are indebted to the Manchester Examiner for the following extracts, which are taken from the journal of a Manchester man, who took part as a volunteer in the war in New Zealand :---

### Preparing for an Expedition.

Having received information from a friendly Maori chief that a body of Maories had crossed the Waikata river, we, the Forest Rifle Rangers, numbering about twenty-five, volunteered to scour the bush towards the twenty-five, volunteered to soour the bush towards the noted landing place of the natives. The morning was rather warmer than usual, which usually indicates a broiling hot mid-day in this part of the globe. After rolling up our blankets and slinging them seross our shoulders, and stocking our haversacks with two days' rations, supplied by an excellent bill of fare, such us boxes of sardines, tongues, Cheshire cheese, sweet biscuits, &c. &c., not forgetting that indispensable travelling companion, tobacco, with its appendages (I merely mention our outfit just to inform our friends at home how, soon necessity can supply our commissariat home how soon necessity can supply our commissariat wants, both to the inner and the outer man), we were soon all ready and willing to commence our march with soon all roady and willing to commonce our march with a cheerful heart and strong arm. A magistrate, who had been amajor in the British army, gave us a few words of advice, warning us upen the dangerous enterprise we were about to ombark in, not to spill more blood than was absolutely requisite, for the eye of God would look down upon our actions. "But, my dear friends," he continued, "you must not throw a chance away. You know that strategy is considered right and fair in warfare." "And in love, too," added one of my comrades, placing his hand upon the shoulder of a young married settler, who replied that he had certainly won his prize fairly. The good, fatherly major shook each of us fondly by the hand, at the same time asking us whether we had anything that he could do for us. I gave the directions of my friends in Man-ohester, requesting that should a Maori's bullet find for us. I gave the directions of my friends in Man-cheater, requesting that should a Maori's bullet find its billet in my brain, or any serious accident befull me, he was to let them know, and sottle my worldly affairs, the proceeds to be sent to a relative, the address of whom he would find lodged with my address of whom he would find lodged with my banker. In fact, every one had some kind of business for him, shendd fortune frown with its terrible brows upon us. All our wishes he kindly consented to com-ply with. "Now, my dcar boy, have you any request to make before you go?" This was spoken to his son, a young volunteer, somewhere about twenty-two, a young man full of fun and frolic. He said the only request he had to make was, that when he returned he might go with me to Auckland to ex-change his revolver. "If that is all, my son," answered the major, "I can only promise you on the condition of William going himself." We got the order to march, and when I turned round I saw the soft-hearted major striving to conceal his emotion, for soft-hearted major striving to conceal his emotion, for soft-hearted major striving to conceal his emotion, for all his earthly happiness appeared to be concentrated in the existence of his only son. The uneasy look he gave made us only feel the more the danger we might be seeking. The hitherto cheerful expression which had diffused itself over our faces gradually molted away; but this only lasted a short time, when courago again became the ascendant over all other foolings. The distance we had to march before we reached the place indicated where the Maurice were expected to place indicated where the Maories were expected to cross might be about ten or twelve miles in a direct crow line, two thirds being through a dense forest; but as we wished to keep clear from the native tracks, we were obliged to make our course by an untrodden route, a difficulty not overcome without great perseverance.

## The March.

The March, The forests are generally interwoven with under brush, intersected with suppleizek, a creeping plant like the ivy, which varies in thickness from the size of a lead pencil to three inches diameter, and grows upwards of seventy or eighty feet in length. Our march was more fatiguing in consequence of the zig-zag course we were obliged to take to keep out of sight of the wily sconts should any be on the watch. Experience had taught us that the least shadow of a footprine would not escape the sharp penderating Experience had taught us that the least shadow of a footprint would not escape the sharp, penetrating oye, or the least noise the quick ear of a native. Nothing transpired to interrupt the monotonous tranquility of our journey for a long while, except a wild boar which darted from its lair into a thickset sorub as fast as four logs could carry it, its thick, tough hide dividing the entangled branches. Not even a breath of wind stirred to cool the close and oppres-sive heat. One of the volunteers who know the forest sive heat. One of the volunteers who knew the forest sive heat. One of the volunteers who know the forest tolerably well acted as guide, though I really fanciad at times that our new ways of going ahead were throwing some doubts upon his knowledge of the true locality where he was leading us. I hinted as much to him. He owned at last that he could not kiss the Holy Book upon the directions being altogether correct. At his own request our officier allowed him to precode us sixty yards in advance. I was to follow twenty yards in his rear: another to follow at the same distance in my sear. We had state instructions to fall back upon the main body if any signs of our enemies were seen or heard. In this order signs of our enemies were seen or heard. In this order we cropt along on all fours for two hours. Our pro-gress was slow, but we could not do otherwise, for walking in our proper attitude was an impossibility. Many a time did we avail ourselves of the openings made by the wild boars, our hands, notwithstanding their being hardened by the sun and weather-boaten, were pricked and out in many places; but I felt most inconvenienced by the cap of my knees having the skin peeled off by coming in contact with roots and under supplejacks as I crawled along. As our guide led us a countless succession of turns, we redoubled our precontious, so as to he prepared for any superior signs of our enemies were seen or heard. In this orde led us a countiess succession of turns, we recounted our precentions, so as to be prepared for any surprise which might lay in ambush. Every man kept a sharp look-out, as though he expected at every turn he made that his invisible enemy would appear before

upon the sand-bank. Several of the volunteers fully acquainted with the tracts of the Maories agreed in reckoning the number of the persons to be about 150, and the freshness of the impressions told us that they had not been made one hour; and as we had gained the information required, we lost no time in returning to our stockade, with the intention of sending to Drury for reinforcements, according to the orders of General Cameron.

#### A Brush with the Natives.

On our return we kept for the outskirt of the forest at double quick time. One hundred and fifty to only twenty-five was a difference of the deepest considera-tion on our part. We had to cross the bush several times—the last was by a narrow neck left by a sottler's clearing. As soon as we had reached the open a volley was fired upon us. Several white tufts of smoke quickly indicated the part of the wood where our enemies had shot from. We returned the fire from half of our rifles. A few of the most bold of the natives, thinking that we had all emptied our rifles, were running with long tomahawks, yelling most frightfully. We, the remaining portion who had not fired, waited behind a large bush of tea-tree until the advancing savages had approached us within twenty yards. The reception they received from our rifles was so different from what they had expected, and from a quarter that was considered safe, that it caused those who were not wounded to make for cover at a respectable distance. We took advantage of their confusion, and struck off to our left, leaving them in the wood to our right. It was really a merciful food who times-the last was by a narrow neck left by a settler's a respectable distance. We took advantage of their confasion, and struck off to our left, leaving them in the wood to our right. It was really a merciful God who had protected us from our foes. Several of us had very narrow escapes; the major's son had a rifle bullet shot through his cup, and another through his trousers' leg, while another had the barrel of his rifle hit. I was the only person wounded—a ball grazed the back of my neck, and I had another ball sent through the fleshy part of my thigh. I felt the blood running down my leg into my boots. A slit was cut in my tronsers and my wound dressed by a comrade who had served as an assistant to a surgeon. He told me that the wound was not dangerous, as the ball, which was exceedingly small, had only ponetrated just under the surface. I was glad that we had not far to go before we reached home, I began to feel weak and thirsty. However, supported by the strong arms of my companions, 'I was soon after taking a good cup of tea, wrapped up in a calm slumber. Truly, sleep is the best medicine for a weakened and fatigued frame. A few days after the affair a new Maori grave was found in a native settlement close to where we had been engaged. At first it was thought to contain some hidden treasure, but that thought was soon put to rest; for, on moving the earth, seven Maories, which we had shot, were found to be the expected to rest; for, on moving the earth, seven Maories, which we had shot, were found to be the expected treasure. The earth was returned into the grave again; in fact, it would not have been disturbed at first had we known its contents; for, misguided and unmercifal wretches as our foss are, it is quite foreign to our wish to outrage their dead. We turn from the grave of the dead, even of an enemy, with a com-punctious throb. Englishmen generally allow the quietness of the tomb to banish all animosities from their breast. It is a great pity that the olive branch of pence is not allowed to flourish by the natives. We should find, instead of horrid cruelties and devastations, blessings and plenty reigning around. There is room enough for all in this fertile and most beautiful

#### country. Attacked by the Natives.

We were allowed a few weeks' rest after our fight, but a day, a most fearful day, was creeping upon us. The 26th day of October, 1863, will leave its date improssed upon my brain as long as she retains her throne; even as I note it now I can only picture it as an awful dream. On that memorable morning we were all startled in camp by hearing several volleys fired in the direction of a place called Boldhill, situate about three miles from our camp. One of the volun-teers, the owner of the spot conjectured, said at once that he believed the natives were firing at his cattle, teers, the owner of the spot conjectured, said at once that he believed the nativos were firing at his cattle, although it was thought strange that they fired velleys when a single shot would have been sufficient for the purpose, and that they should waste ammunition, when it was known that they were but sparingly sup-plied, and that by a deal of trouble, was completely beyond car comprehension. However, we lost no time in marching to ascortain the cause. Our little corps was composed of thirty of the Waikata Militia, raised in Melbourne, under the command of Lioutenant Percival, and twenty-five of ourselves—namely, the Percival, and the soon as we arrived at the Manku Uniteers, with two of his men, making our strength up to sixty. As soon as we arrived at the Manku Church we saw the Maories in great force, on the creat of Boldhill, about a mile and a half to our right. The only feasible way of approaching them was through a clearing, from 200 to 300 yards wide, with a deep, dense forest on each side. The clearing was speckled over with burnt stumps of tras, standing from two to four foet high, and from two to three feet in diameter. The trees were lying in various directions, in the dangerous position we should be in in the clearing, and pointed out these disadvantages to Porcival and Norman. The first officer appeared to treat the affair lightly, believing that, as we advanced, our enemies would retreat. We were ordered to advance to the verge of this side the clearing—our halting position might be about 200 yards from the left side of the

aim, pulled the trigger, and saw the great chief of the East Cape fall with a ball through his heart. This event caused the Maories to remain stationary for a time. The death of this chief was the greatest loss that could fall upon them. We took advantage of this momentary confusion, and rotreated into the wood on our right; the rangers being thoroughly acquainted with every inch of this wood, we reached our ensumement by different paths and in strangeling word on our right; the rangers being therefore, acquainted with every inch of this wood, we reached our encampment by different paths, and in straggling parties. When our roll was called over we found nine missing; Lieutenant Percival and the corporal of the Waikata militia were seen by several of the men to fall mortally wounded. Towards dusk a man was seen tottering out of the wood; several of our men went to his assistance, but before we reached him he was seen to brandish his bayonet in the air, and then he foll down completely exhausted. The poor fellow vas wounded, the ball had entered at the top of his shoulder, and made its way downwards. He was ear-ried into the church, whore he lay for several days without the slightest hope of recovery, but to the joy of all his friends he rallied; he told us that he was obliged to hide himself several times, and that the Maories had passed close by him many times. How obliged to hide himself several times, and that the Maories had passed close by him many times. How he managed to reach the spot where we carried him from he could not tell. Although he has left the hospital, he still has the bullet in him. We made him a present of  $\pm 30$ , and the Government are going to allow him a sufficient pension to support him the re-mainder of his life in a respectable manner.

Finding and Burying the Dead.

mainder of his life in a respectable manner. Finding and Burying the Dead. The morning after the battle we received a large reinforcement of regulars out of the 14th, 65th, and 70th Regiments. Dividing in two parties, one taking the left, the other the right forests, the rangers advanced through the clearing. Oh, horrible, most horrible, was the result of our search ! On the crest of the hill there were seven naked bodies lying side by side, hacked and tomahawked so much about their head that we could not recognise their features. It was only by their whiskers that we could tell some of them. Percival was the worst mutilated of the whole lot; his head was smashed as though a heavy cart wheel had rolled over it; his tongue was severed from his mouth. The spectacle was one of the most barba-rous and cruel sights that can fall to the buman eye. I had folt the deep pang of grief at the less of dear parents and friends, a dearly beloved wife had been taken early from my side, and I had just heardfrom England of the loss of a favourito sister—all had gone who had loved upon the green sward before me, I was obliged to turn. my head to hide a tear which escaped down my cheek. I pictured what a sad blow it would be to their dear friends and relations when they heard of their awful and unimely end. We conveyed the bodies, with the exception of one or two, to Drury for interment. Later in the day another dead body of a militiaman was found in the wood; the poor fellow had been wounded, and had escaped to the forest to die; when we found him he had his handkerchief tied round his leg, and a religious book in his hand. We buried the body, which was not forwarded with the rest. The old major performed the solemn and beautiful burial service. Our lest comrade was a settler's son of the Percival who was assassinated in the loby of the House of Commons. The loss of our enemics was greet, viz., 31 killed and 47 wounded, some of the of the Percival who was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons. The loss of our enamics was great, viz., 31 killed and 47 wounded, some of the latter have died since. The governor told our officers that it had been the greatest battle ever fought in New Zealand by the volunteers, and that it would give the Maories a good lesson to be long remembered in consequence of losing their chief. He also said our enemies amounted to 475, and that they fully con-cluded on surrounding us and killing every soul. The general commanding-in-chief did not say much, only that it was a rash act carried out by brave men.

# OUR MISCELLANY.

"Punch" and the Assize Question.—Punch the other day had the following, which, to an ordinary reader, would appear to have "nothing in it:"—

reader, would appear to have "nothing in it:"-TO CONTRIBUTIONS. (Private and confidential.) "A dozen or so of Wakefield men," Who approved of the work of a certain pen, Are thanked. Its owner accepts the Poke, And had real pleasure in cutting the joke. The Wakefield Free Press gives the point to the joke. It appears that when Punch spoke in favour of Wake-field, he expressed an expectation of receiving no end of hams, Yorkshiro pies, &c., in return. To gratify this wish of the humorous hunchback, a number of Wakefield men sent him a ham, and other substantial tokens of their appreciation of the "good words" he had spoken in favour of the town; and received the above acknowledgment. Louis Philippe and Horage Vernet. - The

had spoken in favour of the town; and received the above acknowledgment. Louis Philippe and Horace Vernet. — The following is a proof of his artistic independence. The King demands a picture representing the taking of Valenciennes. The painter will do the picture. But the King desires that Louis XIV, should be in sight, preceding the besieging column, and mounting the pallisade with the step of a conqueror. The painter positively refuses. "It is a family tradition," says the monarch. "Possibly," replies the painter; "but history contradicts tradition. Louis XIV, was three leagues from the breach." Monsieur de Cailleux interposes, "The King pays you, and you are bound to do what the King wishes." "No! sir," proudly answered Horace, "I will never be paid for a lie!" The same day he packed up his things, strapped his bores, and started on his journey to Russia.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

LIBERTY IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—A statement has been forwarded to us and to most other journals in England which, if it is only as true as it looks, demands very serious notice. The Isle of Man is governed, as our readers are makers are notice while while very serious notice. The lele of Man is governed, as our readers are perhaps aware, by a potty Parliament, our readers are perhaps aware, by a potty Parliament, consisting of twenty-four persons, originally, perhaps, appointed by the lord, but now filling up all vacancies for themselves. This body, called the House of Koys, has recently been quarrelling with the people of the island capital, Donglas. Those worthy persons, some 9,000 in number, being enterprising and prosperous, had a notion that they could manage a nunicipality, petitioned the House of Keys, and were sharply subbod for wishing to transfer " royal authority" to nere tradesmen. The editor of the Islo of Man Times did not take quite that view of the matter, and com-mented semewhat forcely upon the tyranny of the mented somewhat flercely upon the tyranny of the "self-elected and irresponsible" Parliament of the island. The articles are not before us, but the paper

Biand. The articles are not before us, but the paper is usually, for a provincial journal, very moderate ; and the only case made out in the Keys itself is that one member had done something about some gravel which the paper said he had not. The "House,' however, was furious about the matter, and summoned Mr. James Brown, proprietor of the Time, before its bar, and without taking evi-dence as to his connection with the paper, called on him to answer the charge of publishing scandalous and likellous articles on the House. Mr. Brown simply justified the articles as fair commonts on the proceedings, and was then sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the gool of Castle Rushen, whither the unlucky proprietor was at once conveyed. We do not know that much comment is required upon such a case, and do not doubt that Sir Goorge Greg 'will find the means of doing very speedy justice in the matter. Ho now wields all the powers inherent in the ancient 'lords', and in that armoury we dout not he can find prerogatives sufficient not only to release Mr. Brown, but to place the "Keys" in Castle Rushen in his place. If not, we would beg to remind him that Parliament has just as much right over Mona as over any other possession of the Crown. It is quite emough to pormit the House of Commons, which is responsible to the people, to imprison editors for nn-favourable articles: but to grant to a knot of silly little local magnatos, without the restraint which make country justices moderate, a much hight power -that of inflicting an irroveraible sentence in their own case, is a little too much. If the Crown has abandoned the habit of appointing these persons, it abadned the habit of appointing these persons, it abouting, and this trial was the legal investigation thered, the same on before Mr. Baron Martin, at Bodmin, and was reported in the daily papers on Monday, presents some snoh romarkable features that it cannot be passed over in silence. Our readers will doubtless recollect the "shocking story" which filled all the jou degree of squalor in which the limitic was seen, there is more room for controversy, and therefore we shall pass them over. The second circumstance to which we desire to call attention is that after making every allowance for the defendant which the evidence will fairly permit, there is still a residuum of fact against him, the callousness to which, on the part of him and his friends, is assuredly a noteworthy phenomenon. And here we do not mean to blame anybody for cul-pable callousness or wilful neglect. As far as the evidence goes, we are led to believe that Samuel Por-ter and his neighbours saw nothing shocking in the situation of his unfortunate brother. Ho was mad; he was a crimite: he was dirty: he was violout

what he of malt.

Flower Garden and Plant Houses. The conservatory and other show houses should now be gay with camellias, spring bulbs, and other early flowering plants. Stock exhausted by forcing should be placed in a pit or frame by itself to regain its lost vigour. A bottom heat of 80 degrees, with frequent syringings, will in due time restore it to perfect health

syringings, will in due time restore it to perfect health and put it in proper order for another season. CAMELINAS.—Keep such as are making growth well syringed; they should not have much air given them at present. Should black fly appear on the young shoots, which sometimes will happen, a good syringing

BHOODS, Which sometimes will happen, is good syringing with tobacco water will som destroy it. CINERARIAS.—As many of these will now be in blossom, a little shado during the middle of the day will be necessary in order to prolong their season of flowering; remove to a cool shady lion such as are required for htor display. Woak liquid manuro may now be given liberally, say two or three times a week Look well to seedlings, and select such as have the most circular outline and well defined colours, and place them apart from the more common kinds for

PELARGONIUMS .-- A slight shude may soon be needs sary for a few hours on bright days; green-fly is occa-sionally very injurious to them at this season, and therefore the plants should often be fumigated; tie and regulate the shoots according to previous instrucand regimite the should according to previous instruc-tions. Juse and late flowering plants, and also feed-lings, will now require attention; let each shoot be tied to its proper place, and everything in the way of errowding the plants should be avoided. PINES.—The effect of the late frosty winds is

already, in some instances, becoming disagreeably apparent. The plants having been firmly pressed in the soil, and the bods top-dressed, little remains to be done for goins time. If, however, the weather con-tinues dry, a good watering on a mild morning will assist the plants in making their spring growth. Turtup -Protect the heat had with concerne field

TULIPS.-Protect the best nea with cannes, and domo, or mats, whenever there is frost or excessive rain; but as a rule keep it covered as little as possible, but as a rule keep it covered as little as possible. Stir the as doing so obviously excites weakly growth. Si surface between the bulbs as soon as it is in the state for the operation-that is, between wet and dry.

### Hardy Fruit and Kitchen Garden.

ASPARAGUS .- In planting this it is of the utmost importance to give every attention to a proper rotation of crops. Where celery is grown in what are called Scotch beds, the latter make capital asparagus ground. The preparation consists in trenching it much deeper than the rest, and in burying a considerable quantity of raw vegetable matter in the bottom of the trench, old refuse, vegetables, cabbage stalks, weeds, or what is very good (if it can be obtained), half rotten leaves, with which some little manure has been blended for Inings in the previous year. The upper part of the beds has some rotten manure, of course, for the celery. In taking up the celery for use, the bed is broken up In taking up the colory for use, the deal is bracken up to a great depth, and the alleys with it, and thrown into a ridge, which ridge remains fallow until planting time, when it is merely levelled down. It should not be planted until the early part of next month.--Gardeners' Chronicle.

The Castody of Infants.—A case of some in-portance has just been heard before Mr. Justee Mellor at the Judge's Chambers, on an application for a writ of hubers corpus as to the enstedy of a female child, aged three years, at present in the care of the mother. Mr. Chitty, on the part of the father, elained possession of the child, and contended that by his legal rights he was entitled to the custedy of the child. Mr. Knight, on the part of the mother, sub-mitted that the policy of the heav was to give the ens-tody of a child to the mother until it was seven years of uge, and referred to the Act of Parlamont 1st and

tody of a child to the mother until it was seven years of age, and referred to the Act of Parlament 1-t and 2nd Vict., known as Mr. Jastice Tallound's Act, in which the Court of Chancery had power to interfere in cases where the children were under seven years of age. Long affidavits on both sides were read, dis-closing the unhappy state in which the parents had lived and the charges made against the mother. Mr. Justice Mellor was occupied some time in the resided Justice Mellor was occupied some time in the painfal investigation, and deferred his judgment, as he con-sidered the question which had been raised of an important character. The matter accordingly stood

liked with it. The pieces of the watch-case ware sold for Ba, 6d. Divine sold he had picked the things up in Regent-street, and afterwards in Groat Marylobono-street. Portions of the soul were inden-titled as belonging to the decensed. Amongst other additional soldance

tified as belonging to the deceased. Amongst other additional evidence, Dr. Randall, physician to the Marylebone Infirmary, states that he had had clothes brought to him to examine, and he found a cap which had been brought to him had blood upon it. This cap was one which had been worn by the accused. On an iron crow-bar or poker, which had been picked up by a boy in Little Chesterfield-street on the morning after deceased was found there, some grey hair was found, but Mr. Fullor, the surgeon, thought that the wounds were inflicted with the thin end of a hammer or chopper. with the thin end of a hammer or chopper.

The Coroner having put it to the jury whother they had heard sufficient evidence to come to a verdict, several of its members complained that they had not the accused before them, so that they might have his identity proved before they returned any verdict against Dim. Dr. Lankester said if the jury wished it he would

again adjoint the inquest, and write to the Secretary of State for his production. Although he fully entered into the views of the jury in this matter, as the accursed had been committed for trial, he feared his application to the Home Secretary would be hope.

The jury again strongly expressed their dissatisfac-tion at being called upon to give a verdict without the accused being before the court, and ultimately the inquest was again adjourned till Tuesday, the 29th

The prisoner was, on Tuesday also, brought up at the Marylebone police court, and evidence similar to that given above was adduced. He was fully com-mitted for trial for wilful murder. He was in a state of great dejection.

London Vehicles.—The changes in the manner and appearance of the carriage traffic of the metropolis during the last quarter of a century are very marked; and amongst these changes the most important per-haps were the introduction of the Hansom cab, the swift-running Pickford's vans, the heavy covered wagens which convey merchandise, &c., from the docks to the City warehouses, the Parcels Delivery Councany's carfs, and more recently the improved and Company's carts, and more recently the improved and enlarged style of omnibuses drawn by three horses. Mr. Shillibeer, who started the first omnibus in the metropolis, has a painting of this public carriage; it has three horses, and is large, and very much of the same appearance as those which have been only re-cently introduced ercent that there is no configure. cently introduced, except that there is no accommodation for passengers in front. At present there seems to be a refrogression to close boxes of the very nar-rowest calibre. The other day we saw soveral of the steam fire-engines turning out, and ratting along the streets; a striking picture, with their steam and smoke, brightly polished steel work, fromen, and horses. The last and most important of these changes is being accomplished by the advance of railways into its being accomplished by the advance of railways into the heart of the population and the busiest neighbour-hoods. Now the locomotive has made its way to Pimlice and Charing cross, and soon its noise and whistle will be mingled with the notes of the bells of St Pauling. Devile The second

Pimlico and Charing-cross, and soon its noise and whistle will be mingled with the notes of the bells of St. Paul's.-*Huilder*. Sympathy with the Danes.-In compliances with a numerously-signed requisition addressed to the Lord Provest, a public meeting was recently held in the Merchants' hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Danish people in their present circumstances, and for promoting a further subscription for the relief of the wounded and of the families of those killed in battle. The chair was occa-pied by the Hen. the Lord Provest. Sir Archibald Alison moved the first resolution, as follows :--"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the circumstances in which the people of Donmark are presently placed are such as to call for the warmest sympathy of the people of Great Britain." The resolution was unanimously i adopted. Mr. H. Dunlop then moved the second reso-lation, which was as follows :--"That, as a practical expression of their sympathy on the part of the citi-zens of Glasgow, it is desirable, in addition to what has already been done, that a general subscription should be opened for the varies of the wounded and the fumilies of these who have died in defence of their contry, and that a committee be appointed to carry out this last resolution." This resolution was a gonted. country, and that a committee be appointed to carry out this last resolution." This resolution was adopted, \*and a committee appointed.

#### A False Alarm.

A False Alarm. Our guide at this moment made a sudden halt, and hold up his hand cautioning us, Our officer ap-proached, and ordered me to advance up to see what the guide meant. He was sure that Joe had scented something boside a pig this time. I lost no time in making my way to Joe. He said that ke fancied he heard enemies speaking through the large brush-wood a few yards in advance. I placed my ear on the ground—true, I heard a rustling noise, but it ap-peared to keep up to one pitch. By this time our main body had come up to the spot. Some believed that they could hear the Maories speaking plain enough, while others would have it that it was Maories singing. I accompanied the guide to re-connoitre on the other side. We left a few of our corps in rather an uncasy position. Men who be-see in rather an uncasy position of a battle than when in its midat. Our guide bor a battle than when in its midat. Our guide to this stamp, as he told me afterwards that he felt the throbs of his heart dramming against his breast for a few moments after our leaving the main body. However, we had as he told me afterwards that he felt the throbs of his heart dramming against his breast for a few moments after our leaving the main body. However, we had not gone many paces before a slight haugh involun-tarily escaped my lips, which I momentarily sup-pressed. The Maories talking and singing turned out to be a little nurmuring rivulet, innocently forming itself into serpontine windings. The expression on Joe's features plainly denoted his mortification-mot so much at his mistaken Maories, but he felt ashamed of not knowing of the rivulet. Certainly his ignorance had shaken the confidence of his comrades as to his acute knowledge of the forest. We kent

as to his acute knowledge of the forest. We kept close to the stream, knowing that it would empty itself into the Waikata.

#### A Night in the Woods.

As we were within half a mile of our destination night began to cast its dark mentle over the carth and, as we had arrived at a convenient spot on the vorge of the clear streamlet, we joyfully halted to bivouae for the night. I had often hunted the wild boar, and eccasionally the wild bull—the only animals boar, and eccasionally the wild bull—the only animals inhabiting this country; but hunting men was some-thing new to mo. At first I could not realise the idea. There is such a wide difference in the two occupations, although they arrive at the same con-clusion—destruction of life. The bear and the bull have an instinctive herror of the rile; it is a weapon much superior to anything they can find to confront it; but, with rife to rife between the pale and dark faces, the Maori stands properly here and the bull It is but, with find to rise between the pale and dark faces, the Maori stands upon his own ground—his acquaintance with every dark nook and corner is greatly in his favour—hiding-places are as familiar to him as household words. Again, a defending party have always the advantage over the one attacking. The Maori is also a courageous and bold, mascular fellow— of a rade much stronger than curred use. His if if it of a race much stronger than ourselves. His chief drawof a race much stronger than ourselves. His chief draw-backs are over-impetionee, no prudence, superstitious in so much that he will not travel, if it can be avoided, in the night, or fight on the Sabbath-day. He is very kind and obliging to any one he may take to; while, on the other hand; as treacherous to those he dislikes. I could write various incidents upon this collicity which have come under my notion; but I must be disince. I could write various incidents upon this subject which have come under my notice; but I must defer it for another time. I am writing the record of defer it for motion time. I an writing one record or our men-hunting expedition, and had just bivouacked for the night, which was very chilly and damped by the falling dow; nevertheless, the fatigue of crawling the falling dow; nevertheless, the fatigue of erawling and walking soon closed the cyclids of the majority of my comrades in sweet balay sleep. Some, I have no doubt, were dreaming of their old folks at home, or the Maories at hand. The cold temperature and moist air kopt me awake, causing the night to pass rather heavily along, the more so as smoking was strictly include the form of the light their discrete. prohibited, from foar of the light being descried by fany scoating native. As it was so near their landing place, it was thought probable that some sly darky would loiter in the neighbourhood, yea, might be, for anything we knew to the contrary, sleeping in the next hush, and as caution is the mother of safety, we obeyed her commands that night cheerfully. I was glad when the peep of day began to drive away the monotonous night, and the order of march was given towards the river, where we arrived just in time to be

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would refreat. We were ordered to advance to the verge of this side the clearing—our halting position might be about 200 yards from the left side of the forest; our enemies fell back. We advanced again 400 yards, in Indian file, still keeping about 200 yards from the wood to our left. Our enemies, who had remained silent, were throwing themselves in skirmishing order in the forest; and when they saw us halt again, they opened fire, every ball (with the exception of half a dozen), whizing high over our heads, and some of the half dozen falling into the heads, and some of the half-dozen falling into the earth in a near approximation to our fee, too near to be comfortable. As the firing continued without us catching sight of our foos, we were ordered to lie down, while our officers held a consultation of war. Our enemies, no doubt thinking that we were getting intimidated, increased their firing more vigorously, the bullets falling thick and fast round about us. The firing party were so far hidden in the dark recesses of their cover that we could not even see the smoke of their guns. At last several of our men began to murmur at our inactivity, not without reason. No experienced commander would have exposed his men in so open a position, to be shot at like so many targets, or as many pieces of inanimated stumps. mon in so open a position, to be shot at hite so many targets, or as many pieces of inanimated stumps. At this moment a native, wrapt in a white blanket, exposed himself close to the edge of the wood. As quick as thought, a dozen rifles were levelled at him. One or more of the balls took effect. The savage leaped up with a loud yell, and fell on his face. Our officers had not seen the Maori.

#### A Fighting Retreat.

Mr. Percival ordered us to retire; it was no use following them in the inpenetrable forests. We refollowing them in the impendivable forests. We re-traced our steps in the same order we had advanced until we had reached the middle of the clearing, when, all of a sudden, an overwhelming body of the natives issued out of the wood, and spread themselves with the intention of cutting off every likely chance of escape. "Cover, men!" should out our own officer; his men understood him, and stepped behind burnt stumps. This mode of fighting was altogether new to Percival, and his men and he could not or word word. Percival, and his men and he could not or would not see the advantages we gained. I told him that if he exposed himself he would be picked off. The firing commenced in carnest this time, still Percival and commenced in curnest this time, still Percival and soveral of his brave men kept themselves exposed. Mr. Norman was behind the next stamp to me, but when he saw some of his men going too low down he went to recall them back. Alas, he never returned himself. He had not stopped many paces before he was shot dead. I felt a cold shudder at seeing him fall. He was a young gentleman of at seeing him fall. He was a young gentleman of highly respectable connections, and greatly esteemed, not only by his own men but by all who knew him. Our enomies kept approaching, causing us to fall back, resisting inch by inch. Several voices called out at the lower end of the clearing that the Maories were surrounding us by hundreds. One of the volunteers near my stump turned his pale face towards his com-panion to know what was the shouting below. "Maories surrounding us," was the reply. "My God, we are all lost!" was the word uttered by the poor fellow when a ball shot went through his heart, and fellow when a ball shot went through his heart, and almost in the same moment his companion fell on his back exclaiming, "Oh, mother, dear mother; my God!" I stepped to him to raise him up—he was dead. I found a chilly feeling stealing over my heart. However brave a man may fancy himself, or prove himself to be, it is not without a feeling of instinctive nervousness, if not absolute terror, that seizes him when he finds himself surrounded by hundreds of armed savages, deprived surrounded by hundreds of armed savages, deprived of every chance of escaping. Hope gives way to des-pair. At that moment I felt that I was about to be ent off from friends and the society of this world. Comrade after comrade dropping off by my side in the agonies of death was a sad, sickening scene to look upon. The sight directed my thoughts to the future. I placed my soul in the hand of God, with a short perverse that about it is the same that with its 1 placed my soul in the hand of God, with a short prayer that, should it please him for it to quit its house of elay, it might find its place in his heavenly house. The bullets kept raining like a shower of hali-stones. I had to take fresh cover behind the large "oot of an upturned tree.

# Once more in Safety.

I found our sergeant and a corporal of the Waikatas already there. As I looked over a large branch, I saw the leading chief advancing, at the same time plant.

boxes, and started on his journey to Russia.

The Earl of Essex to Lady Rich .- Dear sister, —Because I will not be in your debt for sending you a footman, I have directed the bearer to you, to bring me word how you do. I am melanchely, merry, bring me word now you do. I an include holy, merry, sometimes happy, and often discontented. The Coart is of as many humours as the rainbow hath colours. The time wherein we live is more inconstant than women's thoughts, more miserable than old age itself, and breedeth both people and occasions like itself, that is violent, desperate, and fantastical. Mytures, have not leisure to follow the ways of mine own heart, but by still resolving not to be proud of any good that can come, because it is but the favour of chance; nor do (1) throw down my mind a whit for any ill that shall happen, because I see that all fortunes are good or ovil, as they are esteemed. The preacher is ready to begin, and therefore I shall read this discourse, though upon another text. -Your brother, that dearly loves you, R. ESSEX. - From the "Kimbolton Papers," edited by the Duke of Manchester.

The Sum-Total of Slavery.-The slaveholder has the legal right to buy and sell men, women, and children. He has the legal right to work them, without children. He has the logar right to work them, without wages, under the whip. His legal power, then, is nearly absolute. Without the violation of any state hav he may treat them with much cruelty, because they have no legal rights. Without the violation of they have no legal right. Without the violation of any state law he may corrupt, as much as he pleases, their wives and daughters, because, according to law, they have no conjugal rights. Whatever the law may he, he may, in contempt of law, commit almost any crime against them with impunity, because they may not complain against him to any magistrate, no give widence against him in any court of justice. He may keep them in any dorree of ignorance, because the law forbids any one to teach them to read, and allows him to flog them if they go off his estate without his

him to nog them in they go on my estate without my leave, even to attend public worship.—Baptist Noel's "Freedom and Slavery." "The Joker Defeated.—Amongst the company that frequented Carlton house was a certain old A duiral P----, whom the Prince was fond of inviting Ling irequented Carlton-house was a certain old Admiral P----, whom the Princo was fond of inviting, though he did not possess a single agreeable quality, or any one conviving gift, except a great power of drinking the very strongest port without its producing the slightsst show of effect upon him. One night Brummel, evidently bent on testing the old sailor's head, scated himself next him, making it his business to pass the decantors as briskly as he could. The admiral asked nothing better; filled and drank bampers. Not content with this legitimate test, Brummel watched his opportunity when the admiral's head was turned, and filled his glass up to the brin. Four or five times was the trick repeated, and with success, when at last the admiral, turning quickly round, caught him in the very act, with the decanter still in his hand. Fixing his eyes upon him with the fiereeness of a tigor, the old man said, "Drink it, sir-drink it !" and so terrified was Brummel by the man-ner and the look that he raised the glass to his lips and drained it, while all the table were convulsed wit' laupiter.--Blackwood's Macazine. unghter.—Blockwood's Magazine. The Poasantry in Siberia.—During my journey

a Siberia I had already remarked, and was struck by the fact, that numberless fields of turnips edged the reads on both sides, and that in more than one pace these turnips seemed to have been torn up, while the plantations here the marks of footsteps. I learned plantitions hore the marks of footsteps. I learned afterwards that the natives keep up the supply of roots on purpose; and that they are intended for the use of fugitives, and to serve them as food during their nocturnal flights. In villages and namlets along the high roads the inhabitants take pains to place over night, on their window-ledges, bread, salt, and jars of milk—supplies which are destined for the same persons; and the natives do all this quite as much from self-interest as from charity, for the great trunk roads of Siberia are maranded by runaway convict; and no man can imagine or describe what perils, what roads of Suberia are marauded by runaway convices; and no man can imagine or describe what perils, what sufferings, and what privations these desperate wrotches undergo in order to escape detection. Those who have been branded generally use vitriol or cantharides to

usen branded generally use vitriol or cantharides to get rid of the obnoxious letters; but they seldom fail of being apprehended, and the best fate that can await them is that they should henceforth lead a savage life in the react the leading chief advancing in the various localities. This man was of ing his men in various localities. This man was of the greatest consequence. I waited until he had reached me within twenty yards. I took a steady Pietrowski.

he was a criple; he was dirty; he was violent. What more could be done for him than to feed him well—and it scems clear that he was fed well —to keep down the fillhiness of his room within certain limits; to occasionally wash him, and speak kindly to him, and then leave him to himself? Any idea that it was the duty of his relative to do more than him the semblance of a human creature and a brother, does not seem to have occurred to them. It may be said, indeed, with some plausibility, that between keeping him as he was kept and sending him to a lunatic asylum there was, in the case of people like th Forters, no alternative: and such, it is very likely, was the light in which Porter and his neighbours saw was the light in which Porter and his neighbours saw it. Against sending him to a lunatio asylum there was an inveterate prejudice, which may have had its roots in kindness for the lunatic. What is so remark-able is that decent people could have borne to see him as he was from year to year. Samuel Porter himself was known as a humano man. In point of character, said one witness, "there was no one equal to him in our village." The other side said nothing to the con-trary. Yet here was this humane and respectable man apparently quite satisfied with himself in treating his own brother worse than a pig. If the ovidence for the defence was false, then, of course, the only remark-able feature in the case was the conflict of evidence we have described. If it was true, then, in addition to this is the extraordinary exhibition of human nature this is the extraction of the was true, then, in addition to this is the extractorlinary exhibition of human nature which the whole history involves, and the unconscious brutishness of which men, known round the country side for humanity and respectability, may be guilty.—

Clifton Suspension Bridge.-The temporary platform for hanging the sets of chains for the westorn side of the bridge is now nearly completed. The wire ropes on which it is constructed have been success-fully shifted from beneath the sets of chains which fully shifted from beneath the sots of chains which form the eastern side. A small gangway has been constructed about the centre of the chains already hung with the second temporary bridge, and by this means the platform attached to the chains already hung with the second temporary bridge, and by this means the plaths for the platform are conveyed from the piers with comparative case. The men are thus enabled to work without the aid of the cradle which they were compelled to use in the outset.

The Press.

they were compelled to use in the outset. Juvenile Incendiaries. — At the Shire-hall, Nottingham, two boys named William Keeton and Henry Knowles (both under seven years of age) were charged before the sitting magistrate with sotting fire to a stack belonging to Mr. Bradshaw on Saturday last. It appeared that the boy Kuewles on the day in question bought a farthing box of matches and a pipe, and the other boy got some tobacco. They went to the stack yard to smoke, when one of them struck a match and lighted his pipe, and then threw the match under the stack, setting it on fire. The Bench, after severely reprimanding the prisoners, discharged them on account of their tender years.

serverely reprimanding the prisoners, discharged them on account of their tendor years. **The Recruiting Officer** and the Sinake-**Charmer.**—The Indian snake-charmer can find a fitting parallel in the English recruiting-sergeant. Both subdue their auditors by music, and the musical instruments they employ for their respective purposes are of the most primitive description. Any one who has ever watched the operations of the recruiting scrgoant in a country village, with his fifer and drummer, and man Jack, will surely endorse this assertion. Clowns and Joskins are drawn open-mouthed from their koles by the dulcet strains of martial music, and the flying ribands of the "soger men." They open at once a mental panorama in Giles' brain of the "Battles of the British Army," in which generals, horses, cannon, fifers, grummers, recruiting sorgeants—ribands and all—and other panoramic offects of a bloody battle, are mixed up in a mass, and doge and buzz about in a manner truly bewildering is that Giles and two or three of his mates list for sogers, and are carried away by the scarlet kidnepper. But, dress this same warditale account a la is that ones and two or three of his mates are assogers, and are carried away by the scarlet kidnapper. But, dress this same warlike looking sergeant a la Spurgeon, take away the fifer and the drummer, and spargeon, take away the hier and the architect, while scarce the scarce files must have a gaudily-painted fly for a bait, or he will not bite at all.—All the Year Round.

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