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HYDRAULIC RAM-FOWLER and Co.,
Whitlakers, E.C.

where only two designs were in question to this act of the second. A limited competition was held, and designs had been submitted for competition. (Hear.) It is not clear that those whose designs had thus stood the test of a limited competition would have now to hand over the competition to a limited number of gentlemen, selected by the favouritism of the Government of the day, when there is a possibility that they may have more than one design which will stand up to much thought, labour, time, and money, expended by the poorest and most struggling artists in the world, who are competing with the designs of the few gentlemen with the greatest pleasure. It was just, I asked the House of Commons to act in accordance with what I have printed out here, and the result of these votes were called upon to sacrifice of time, labour, and money were entailed upon them; and he asked the House of Commons should not, without giving the most weighty consideration to the subject, sign his right hon. friend where he thought he had signed an unsatisfactory reason for departing on the ground from which he had come.

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almost believed his right hon. friend, whose speech was characterized with so much kindness and courtesy to himself, did not intend to press his motion. He said that he would advise the House only if he were advised if they passed the resolution, and he would not agree to it, but to leave the matter in the hands of the responsible Ministers of the Crown, who, after two years' delay, had not been able to carry out their decision, which they believed would be satisfactory to the country. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend the member for Brighton had alluded to the expediency of placing the monument on the site of the old chapel. The proposal was most admirable, and he should be intrusted with the future prosecution of the task it was his intention to propose to Mr. Stephens to take the subject up, and to see that the old Chapel, of which that before anything was finally decided, who took an interest in the question might have an opportunity of examining it. If the result of that exhibition was such as to lead to the adoption of the plan, he executed the chief figure of the design, it was his wish of Mr. Stephens that Her Majesty's Government should only leave to him the execution of the design, and that he should be allowed to have the honor of it. Frankly, he had no fear himself that a man of genius like Mr. Stephens had shown himself to be, would find in

of the rising art, he mentioned and root tested had expressed no objection to the proposal, and that if with his entire approbation. (Hear.) If the Faculty of Fine Arts in the University of the position in which His Majesty was placed, it would be impossible, of course, how to their decision; but he thought had shown that the course which he had adopted was the best one for those who had the best means of forming a sound opinion. He said that if no interference now took place, and if the Government were permitted to carry out those intentions which he thought would result from such success; but if, on the other hand, impediments were thrown in the way, there would be interminable delay, constant bickering, and successors would say there had been a complete mistake as to what was wanted. He thought he ought to mention the great monuments of a great nation. (Cheers.)

Mr. COWPER said that the reasons which the noble lord had given for the course which he had taken had not satisfactory to his mind. He quite agreed with the noble lord that when a competition was resolved upon a preference ought to be given in the selection of the artist to those who had competed. But the noble lord had omitted to add that the monument to be erected was not, properly speaking,

upon was wider one of the arches of the nave of St. Paul, and the artists who competed produced a work which was believed to be suitable to the place. The site, it must be admitted, was not a good one. The monument would have been seen by spectators on four sides, and on two sides the light would have come upon it direct from the window. The artists, therefore, naturally fell into the pyramidal form, and the design was made of a series of smaller figures. Thus, the designs reminded one of adopted by silversmiths in adorning a table, or in confectionery work. One of the artists, however, Mr. John G. Thompson, of New York, and Mr. William Linton, placed upon stories of arches, the only place for which was the equestrian statue of the Duke at the park-corner. He agreed with those who believed that the Consistory Chapel was better than the nave, but there was here only a single window, and the light would only fall upon the monument from one side. The place was against the wall, and although it was such a small space, it was not a good design for such a monument was mural, and it followed that all the designs were different from those which had been seen in the nave. The design of the new site, in the Consistory Chapel the work need not be allegorical, and might resemble more nearly

great numbers of Italy, the sons of the most illustrious families, and the most distinguished of the world, in his opinion, be much better adapted for former site under the arch than for the Consistory. He stated, therefore, that it would not be hastily settled, but that he would be glad to have an opportunity of giving their opinions as to the general effect which a particular piece of sculpture would be likely to produce on the prospective site. By the aid of the artist, he would be much enabled of securing a monument worthy of the age and of our country, but by the adoption of the plan which he had proposed, the Government would not help to produce what was extremely expedient to the nation, and would be a monument to three persons who apparently to possess equal authority as to the manner in which the monument should be carried into effect. (Heav, heav, heav.) Let his supporters and persons should not coincide in opinion with regard to the work, who he would ask, was to decide between the carrying of the monument, and the monument intrusted to the hands of the artist, the matter was confided merely the execution of the details, to his proposal he would entertain no very strong objections, and he would be glad to have the opinion of each of the three gentlemen in question who possess an equal share of authority with his colleagues.

To Mr. Marshall, it seemed, was the noble lord who had been entrusted by J. Manners—"I never mentioned Mr. Marshall's name," he had understood the noble lord to say upon a former occasion that the figures were "not his." Not in that manner, however, did the noble lord speak now. "Not in that manner?" Well, at all events, in the chapel, and the result would all probability be a want of harmony in the whole work owing to the dissimilarity between the noble lord's style and that of the sculptor with the rest of the works; that there would thus be a conglomeration of two styles. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, therefore, that the noble lord would have no objection to the suggestion which he had indicated, and that he would afford artists of England an opportunity of framing a new design for the site. Some of the ablest of the artists resident in London might be consulted, and their suggestions had not come before the last occasion, and it was right that before any further steps were taken in this matter the Government should have the advantage of being made acquainted with the views of some of the highest eminences. Whatever that conclusion might be, he trusted the noble lord would not sanction the placing of a figure on the top of the arch, inasmuch as the noble lord had already expressed his opinion that the statue erected in the case of the statue at Hyde Park—**HAVING** made those observations it remained for him to

Mr. STIRLING thought the House owed a debt of gratitude to the hon. and learned gentleman for having introduced the subject under discussion to its notice, but at the same time observe that the arguments which he had adduced in support of his motion did not seem to him Stirling sufficiently cogent to induce hon. members to take the proposition of which he was the advocate, a great argument against that proposition was, he thought to be found in the circumstance that there had been two instances in which competition for

Fortunately the preparations made by the Chinese were of a character to require rather rough handling than the French Admiral could accomplish with his small force over the bar; so the 1st of May came, and passed, and the Chinese laughed at the empty threats of the "outside barbarians." We must in courtesy believe that it was politeness made the French Admiral so patient. It is not possible that, if the forts and embankments had been ever so weak, any accident could have drawn on a premature conflict, and forced the French, entirely against their will, to knock down the forts before their tardy ally could get at them. It is contrary to all our experience of French co-operation that a Gallie Admiral should take an opportunity to gobble up all the little glory of a Chinese war. He may be always trusted to wait till his friend comes up, that they may bite at the cherry together. Happily, however, there is in this case no temptation. It was not an easy matter to force that river at a point within six hundred yards' range of a hundred heavy guns. So for twenty dreary days—no unimportant delay if we consider the shortness of the season of operations in those latitudes—they wait, and

then the arrival of the gunboats, and the return of the spring tides. The return of Captain Dew seems to have made the Nimrod almost an amphibious thing. After every moveable article had been taken out of her side and was forced through the bar rather than over it, and was then towed up alongside the forts without a shot or shell on board. This risk was utterly unnecessary, for it was gunboat work the Nimrod was doing. Thus, however, it is that the careless gallantry of our sailors redeems the errors of our criminals. Our despatch-boats were obliged to strip themselves naked, and to go up positively unarmed to the forts they were to batter down. Fortunately, however, we had a Tartar enemy to deal with, who they looked on quietly while the Nimrod and the Cormorant were reloading their shot and shell. They even had the politeness, in answer to a summons to surrender the forts, to send messages to the gunboats that they really must go away, for they could not possibly allow them to remain in the mouth of the river any longer. But after this courteous procrastination these Northern Tartars appear to have behaved with considerable constancy. For three hours they sustained the fire of our ships, and if they fled when the landing parties showed a determination to come to close quarters it is no more than has often occurred in Europe.

Undoubtedly war in China is an easy matter, but it requires all the pluck and endurance of European soldiers and sailors to make it so. The Chinese gunners stand to their guns as well as the gunners of any other nation, and they appear on this occasion to have used the European form of cartridges, and even to have attempted to fire shell. A charge of grape at 600 yards is quite as dangerous from a Chinese as from a Russian gun. It is not to the soldiers and sailors that Chinese warfare is so specially easy as to the commanders. Our Admirals and Generals can afford to deal with Military Mandarins as PHILIDOR could deal with a young lady at chess table. The commonest tricks of strategy are sufficient to disconcert the most astute of Chinese veterans. We have now sufficient experience of these Chinese to know what we are a right to expect from our commanders. If pounds of wailing and petitions for more troops come from Canton we shall understand that General STRAUZENBEEG has fallen into a trance, and believes that he is keeping hostile possession of Flanders, and not of Quantung. If we are told that out of 15 gunboats in the South 10 cannot be spared for the Pekin river, because they are all wanted for the defence of Hongkong, we shall understand that Hongkong is becoming infected

that man which afflicts every petty British dependency—namely, that the whole military and naval power of Great Britain has no other use or office than to gather in a protectingordon round them. The corrective for this disease will be to put Hongkong upon low diet. A single hardship, a corporal's guard, and a sufficient force of Malay policemen, would eventually restore Hongkong to a proper state of mental salubrity. With the operations in the Peiho; if there could be any difficulty in making our way up towards Peking we shall understand that those difficulties are certainly not created by the Chinese.

If we make the operations at the mouth of the Peiho an occasion of sermonizing rather than congratulation it is because we create the unnecessary expense of another war in China. As it is, 900 junka have been allowed to go up to Peking, and the capital now virtualled; at least 20 days of the short northern fine weather have been wasted; and the advance after the storming of the forts was not very prompt; and there does appear to be a lukewarmness and an absence of that spirit of doing things with a will which we should like to see, saying these things we are acting in the discharge of a most unpleasant duty. We have no

antly to the commanders of the expedition, their naval or military. In Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR Gland possesses as gallant and as kindhearted sailor as ever left her shores, and no man to has ever been under his command speaks of her otherwise than with veneration and affection. We are importunate in crying "Move on," it because we have better intelligence from those distant regions than can be possessed by the general public, and because through many mouths the fact, the army, and the men of commerce speak to with but one voice.

The other day we found ourselves roughly rebuffed by a highly vituperative contemporary for forming our readers—as we had done in the most simplicity—that England had given up the posed right of visiting and searching any vessels suspected of being slaves. To illustrate the smallness of our statements it was observed that we had denounced the repudiation of this claim, and, as it turned out, the claim had not been repudiated. We do not make a point of always reaffirming what anybody may please to deny, otherwise we might have to state the same truth a hundred times. It is, however, happily done for us in the Lords' Monday night, when Lord LYNDHURST, with accustomed clearness and force, asked meaning of the American Minister's an-

ment that the Right of Search and Visit been given up. The objection he took to this was, that there was nothing really to give up; the right had no existence, that it had no nation in law, and had been expressly rejected by the most distinguished authorities on international law in England and the United States, he said, is common to all nations; on its nations are equal; any ship on the open sea is sacred as the territory of the nation it belongs to a compulsory visit is tantamount to a violent ing or invasion; and, as no nation can be preyed by the crime of another nation, so the option of the American flag by foreigners does justify us in any outrage on that flag borne vessel with a right to it. Nothing could be convincing or more satisfactory than Lord CHURCHILL'S doctrine on the subject, the only being that at this time of day the doctrine id have to be stated at all, and that it should necessary to refer to such old and established rities. It was, however, placed beyond contradiction that, as MR. DALLAS had stated,



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TUESDAY EVENING.

"I desire to say a word in reference to the remarks in

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Two or three days ago the chairman of the North-Eastern Company, Mr. H. Thompson, was travelling between Newcastle and York, and on the 25th inst. he was on the train which was derailed south of that station the driver saw several men on the line. Supposing them to be engaged in some temporary repairs, he did not stop his speed, and 25 yards in he took the precaution to place his hand on the whistle. Almost immediately the stoker observed that the men had got a foot all across the way. The whistle rang sounded, and the train stopped. The driver applied the brakes, and in about 100 yards. There was no brake van, the guard riding in one of the compartments of the only carriage attached to the train. The driver, who was in the engine, saw the men, and it would appear that this, coupled with the nature of their occupation, plate-laying, prevented the men hearing the whistle. One of them, named John Metcalf, first saw the train, and he was accompanied by James Mawson and Dawson. They were all in confusion; Mawson ran to the outside of the down rail; Kirby still held the rope, and the driver, who was in the engine, saw the men, and endeavoured to remove it, but instantly it was struck by the iron guard of the engine, and he was hurled

Do, 5½ p. Bonds		Jan	92	100	99½
Do, 5 p. Bonds	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Mexican, 4½ p.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Do, 4½ p. exten.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Do, 4 p. exten.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Do, 4th exten. do.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
N. B. Mex. 4 p.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
S. p. Acapulco 4 p.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Do, P. do.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Seculo, 4 p. c. r.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Do, New, 4 p.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Do, 4 p. c. r.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Do, Indus Steam	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Fluilla, rms. 5 p.	91	91	17½	18½	in.
Trinidad (lin.) 5 p.	91	91	17½	18½	in.

FOREIGN		Closing Prices.		Business done.
Railways.	Stock.	Jan.	Feb.	
Amster & Rotterdam	5	94½	94½	3
Bahia & S. Francisco	5	94½	94½	
Una, q. r. P. d. c.	5	94½	94½	
Belgian Eastern Nat.	5	94½	94½	
Caracas & Mexico	10	94½	94½	
Chile & Blum.	10	94½	94½	
Eastern of France	10	94½	94½	
L. Leavenworth	10	94½	94½	
Lombardo Venetian	10	94½	94½	
Madrid & Genoa	10	94½	94½	
Namur & Liège	10	94½	94½	
North Atlantic	10	94½	94½	
Northern of France	10	94½	94½	

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