

By *Edmund Galloway, R.H. Chand.*

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

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News of the Week.

THE raising of the Bank discount, and the gloom that comes over the countenance of the commercial world, are signs of accumulated difficulties, springing from other causes as well as the war, at a time when the reports from the East do not inspire us with courage by any great announcements. It is true that General WILLIAMS, after being left so long unsupported at Kars, has succeeded in beating off the Russians, and inflicting upon them a tremendous loss before he could be relieved by OMAR PACHA; and the public feels a strong sympathy with a commander who has maintained his position under so many difficulties, and whom the force of circumstances might have prevented from reaping a victory with his own hand. It is to be hoped that WILLIAMS may have the honours accorded to him; although we are not aware that the name of WILLIAMS is in the aristocratic roll of the country.

As for the rest, we have GORTSCHAKOFF uneasily watching the restless Allies, who tease him now on his left flank and now on his right at Eupatoria; we have a bombardment going on at Odessa; and a little variety is thrown in by a gunboat expedition up the estuary into which the Bug and the Dnieper pour their waters. The Allies in the East appear to be engaged in poking the Great Bear, so as to prevent his repose, and perhaps to increase the exhaustion that he cannot conceal.

The exhaustion is not only shown in the passive and retiring attitude that Russia has taken on the shores of the Black Sea, but still more is it apparent in the efforts that she continues to make for procuring supplies of money, manifestly with small success. No new evidence on that point has come out; but the drain of gold has continued on the Continent down to the present week, unchecked by the endeavours both of the French and English financial administrators; and there is no mode of accounting for the degree or direction of the drain, except the hypothesis, now rendered almost certain by a concurrent testimony, that Russia is using enormous exertions to obtain supplies at any cost. A man with bankruptcy staring him in the face will give any price for accommodation; and if the extent of the property at stake be large, he may offer such terms and secure such supplies as will inconvenience more legitimate competitors in the same

market. Such seems to be the case with regard to the great powers in the European money markets.

Nor is Russia alone; the Austrian Government, since her comparative severance from the Western Powers, has been resorting to successive schemes for the purpose of raising money, and with little effect. The very retrenchments of her forces, which procured for her the just reproaches of the Western Powers, were dictated to her by want of means. She tried to raise money upon her North Italian railways, and could not. She endeavoured to raise more money upon her Bohemian and Hungarian railways, already mortgaged, in vain. She accepted overtures of assistance from the great Credit society of Paris, but drew back upon the terms which that society required; and now, it is understood, Baron BRUCK, who has been put to every sort of service which an underling could undertake, has consented to apply his ingenious mind to the design of a society resembling those established in France by M. PEREIRE,—a Mortgage Bank, which shall lend the Austrian Government money on security, with power to borrow money in the European market. Thus Baron BRUCK becomes the instrument by which Austria hopes to collect means in the market of Europe, as it were, through a fence.

In France the symptoms of uneasiness increase, and are calculated to stimulate apprehensions elsewhere. We have no very decisive event, but the Government is meddling all round. It is regulating the price of meat by an official tariff fortnightly, the provisions of which are to be stated in every butcher's bill of parcels. At the same time the Government is forbidding the export of wheat from Algeria. It is telling the Société de Crédit Mobilier how far to speculate; but the drain of bullion continues while that gigantic company is still pushing its speculations in all quarters of the globe. The last story is, that it is negotiating the buying up of all the London omnibuses; so that it intends to teach us us how to live in our public vehicles.

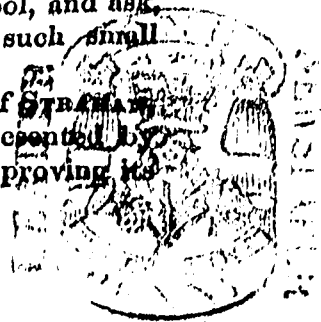
Notwithstanding the fact that the raising of the Bank discount was anticipated, it has created something like a panic, which is partly founded on reasonable apprehensions and partly unreasonable. They continue to repeat the assurance that this country is perfectly sound. We are importing and exporting with our greatest customers—the United States, the American colonies, the West Indies, Australia, Holland, France, the Levant,

&c.—thus effecting an exchange of commodities with a decided profit to all concerned. But the demand for money on the Continent is obstructing our means of exchange, by calling off the floating capital; and commercial men want the instrument for carrying out their operations. The character of the pressure is well shown in the distinction between the two rates of discount. The great exchanges of goods in commerce are perfectly sound transactions, but the supply of money is short. If all could be carried on in barter, all would go well; but the purse is exhausted at every turn, and money is wanted for each particular day. Thus time becomes a great element; and hence the distinction of the enhanced discount of six per cent. for bills having sixty days to run, and seven per cent. for bills having ninety-five days. The difference shows how much greater the pressure is for ready cash, than for means to meet engagements in the long run.

One of the first effects is panic; and men so readily anticipate some excessive reaction in the commercial world, that they abstain from buying the very things that are most certain to be wanted. For instance, there is no trade in the country of which the consumption is more certain than the wool trade. The market of our woollen manufactures has been restricted by deficiencies in the supplies ever since the gold mania contracted Australian produce. But the wool sales commenced on Thursday, the day of the rise; and at once men began to hesitate in the purchase of a commodity which they are as certain to get off their hands as if it were gold itself. Hence a present loss resulting from no real decline in the value of wool, but from simple alarm. It is an example of the difficulty which commercial men always make for themselves on such occasions, and which they are going to make now in abundance.

They are also frightened at mere shadows. A number of people thought fit to get up a demonstration in the Park against "dear bread," and a baker who was rash enough to set out on the honest mission of reasoning with them was severely handled. Here we have "a bread riot" in October, and wise men in the City will turn pale, refuse perhaps another ten bales of wool, and ask, or expect some more discount! For such small causes does the heart of the City beat.

Commerce is in gaol, in the persons of STRAHAN, PAUL, and BATES; and society, represented by the Governor of the prison, has been proving its



subserviency even to departed greatness in wealth. The three gentlemen, whose conduct has impoverished numbers and ruined many individuals, are brought to the gaol in all the odour of sanctity of wealth. They appear, from the reports, to understand their position; and the Governor also understands it. They are at first lodged in certain cells; but it is soon discovered that they are of that quality which requires distinction, they are of that blood with which port wine is congenial, they are of that standing which is above the rules of ordinary persons; and Mr. Governor HILL, regarding their fall with compassion, makes the custom of the prison bend to their dignity. They have correspondence, parcels, friends, without restriction, and the letters pass without examination; whereas common men can only have their friends for twenty minutes at a time, and only two in a day, and their letters are read. The three magnates of the criminal community are permitted to have friends with them all day. Mr. STRAHAN, naturally feeling separation from his wife, is furnished with an occasional residence in the Governor's house; where he is so much at home, that when a friend visits him in the prison, he beckons that friend to a more agreeable place of meeting. The Governor perceives distinctions, and can enforce them, notwithstanding the prejudices that may reign amongst the vulgar herd of prisoners against such differences between man and man. As to the possibility that STRAHAN or PAUL could have used opportunities for escape, that is not to be thought of: they are persons of high distinction, not for a moment to be suspected of dishonourable purposes! Does not STRAHAN say, alluding to magistrates who may object to his treatment, that they are a set of "Radicals," and that he will "reward" the faithful Governor? Does not dethroned greatness exclaim, "Yes, take all, but leave me my Bible!" Are persons of this stamp to be brought down to the low standard? No, HILL is above such mean considerations. By his instructions, the rules of the prison are rendered subservient to the prisoners—namely, to these three; and the "Radical" magistrates record their spite upon HILL by suspending him until they shall consider what to do.

But law and justice themselves are under consideration. We have had a continuance of the attacks upon the ticket-of-leave system, and it has at last met with one defender—a defender who shields it in the most extraordinary fashion. Colonel JEBB, Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, brings forward an elaborate statement in the *Times* to prove that the ticket-of-leave system has been eminently successful. His argument is, that when transportation ceased, imprisonment at home was regarded as the substitute or equivalent; that in the colonies the convicts used to obtain their discharge conditionally, and that they ought to do so here; that the strictest imprisonment justifies a shorter term, and that the statistics of the returns show the prisoners, on the whole, to have been reformed. Out of 3629 prisoners who have been discharged conditionally, only 96 have had their ticket-of-leave revoked, and 97 have been convicted and sentenced for fresh crimes. While of 699 prisoners who have claimed the balance of a gratuity due to them out of their earnings after they are discharged, if they behave well for three months, 684 have obtained the allowances upon satisfactory assurances of their behaviour. The Colonel also shows that the per-centage of ordinary prisoners convicted again is much greater than that of the ticket-of-leave men reconvicted. But this system, so successful, he says—and he says it as a kind of assurance to the public—is not to be carried out by Government. They will more commonly observe the rule that the prisoner undergoes his whole sentence in confinement; not enjoying the ticket-of-leave. So that, while

defending the system, he abandons it; and, telling the country the blessing it has had, he reassures us by telling us the blessing is to be revoked! This is an odd policy for a reforming Government, and we can only suppose that by some accident the matter has been left in the hands of a subordinate—Colonel JEBB.

Another "party" has been brought before the law, and in a manner almost unprecedented to the public of the present day. Certain refugees have been called to account for an offence against the political as well as the common law of this country, and they have been punished with a penalty that in some countries has been ranked next to death. Three refugees resident in London have affixed their names to a paper in the form of a letter to Queen VICTORIA, which we have characterised in a separate paper. Addressing the QUEEN in terms of unreserved familiarity, the refugees affirm that PIANORI's attempt on the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON was only the prelude to the final destruction of the EMPEROR; and they declare that the family of NAPOLEON must be expelled from every country, respect for his very name or memory constituting an offence. This letter has been printed in *L'Homme*, a French paper, published in Jersey; and the inhabitants of St. Heliers, the capital of that island, have met and called for the suppression of the paper. The island authorities, exercising the privilege of a local law which is sometimes a serious nuisance to the United Kingdom, have "banished" the proprietor, the editor, and the publisher of the journal. This, no doubt, sends them over to England; where they will recruit the forces of the triumvirate which signed the letter. The occurrence has created a feeling of strong disgust among many patriots resident in England, who see in it an injury to themselves and to the good cause, even more than to England or to the QUEEN. In fact, the refugees who have signed the letter may be said to have embezzled the character of patriots, and to have prostituted it to a very low class of trade—that which panders to the mere love of sensation. As certain people trade in disgusting publications for sale among the depraved, these traders appear to be bent upon composing a crime and publishing it bodily; and the letter is the puff preliminary.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON CLERGY INCREASE.—Some observations were made by the Bishop of Lincoln at a meeting at the Corn Exchange on the subject of the want of churches and clergymen. He said that, allowing one clergyman for every one thousand or fifteen hundred persons, the increase of population would require something like a hundred additional clergymen per annum. The largest number that a clergyman could properly attend to was 1000 or 1200; but many pride themselves with being invested with the charge of 50,000. A conscientious minister makes an attempt at visiting and inquiring into all his parishioners; but he soon finds it impossible, and is obliged to give it up. The want of clergymen in the large towns, said the Bishop, is the cause of infidelity and immorality. "What was denominated the Church property had by successive reductions been limited to something like a tenth of its former amount, and a curious fact was mentioned in a report of the Additional Curates Aid Society, that the sum spent annually in Great Britain on tobacco and snuff was just twice as much as the whole income of the Church of England, from the Archbishops down to the curates; so that, to put it in another way, if people who indulged in the use of those unnecessary and often injurious stimulants were disposed to give up what they expended in them to the use of the Church, the number of the clergy might be increased threefold. If the whole of the incomes of the Church of England were redistributed and divided equally among all the incumbents throughout the land, the result would be a net average income of only about 200*l.* a year each."

DRAMATIC READING AT BRISTOL.—We observe in the local papers that Mrs. Chatterley, the London actress, has been reading *Much Ado About Nothing* at the Bristol Athenæum. The reading was prefaced by an historical and critical account of the play—a novel feature which we believe Mrs. Chatterley introduced for the first time at the Polytechnic Institution. Entertainments of this kind serve to popularise the achievements of great intellects, and to extend refining influences; and we are, therefore, glad to learn that Mrs. Chatterley was greeted with the applause of a numerous audience of Bristolians.

THE WAR.

AN entire defeat of the Russians before Kars forms the chief item of the war news this week. It appears that on the 29th of September the Russians attacked the city which they have so long blockaded. For eight hours the combat continued, the utmost fierceness and determination being shown on both sides; and, although the attacking columns several times gained an entrance into the works, they were as often dashed back, till, utterly disheartened and worn out, they retired, completely routed. The losses are variously stated. According to a despatch from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Russians had 2500 killed, and twice that number wounded, while upwards of 4000 muskets were left on the field; and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in writing to the Ottoman Envoy in London, states that General Mouravieff lost 4000 men killed, 100 prisoners, and one gun. The Turkish loss appears to have been from 800 to 1000 men killed and wounded; the killed including several superior officers. It was at first stated that the Russians, seized with a panic, were preparing to retreat and abandon the siege; but General Mouravieff announces that the blockade of Kars is re-established on the same footing as before the attack. The failure of the attempt is attributed by him to several officers of high rank having been killed or wounded early in the action; but it is added by the Russian Commander that he succeeded in capturing fourteen Turkish flags.

It is gratifying to reflect that a large part of the honour of this Turkish success is due to Englishmen. General Williams is the Commander-in-Chief at Kars; and he has had under him Captain Teesdale, Colonel Lake, of the Madras Engineers, and Captain Thompson, of the 68th Bengal Native Infantry—all three young men. The last-named officer was severely wounded in the arm in the Burmese war; and, going out to Kars before he had fully recovered, has actually aided in defending that town with his arm in a sling.

Preparatory movement, and the weaving of a vast network of stratagem round the Russians, may be said to be the summing up of the intelligence from the Crimea and the adjacent lands and seas. Gortschakoff announces to his Government that the Allies are organising a concentric advance from Eupatoria, Baidar, Kertch, and Kinburn, with the design of surrounding and cutting off the Russian forces. The appearance of the Allied fleets before Odessa did not lead to any attack; and the squadrons departed in peace, and sailed to Kinburn—a town situated at the extreme western point of the coast which bounds the liman or estuary of the Dnieper on the south. They appeared there on the 15th inst., and landed a small force not far from the Salt Lakes. In the evening, six steamers began to bombard Kinburn; the fortress replied, and one of our vessels was injured. On the 16th, a cannonade took place between the fortress and the gunboats of the Allies; but no result of importance has as yet occurred. Intelligence has been received by Lord Panmure that Sir Colin Campbell has been sent to Eupatoria with a considerable force of infantry and artillery. On the evening of October the 6th, an expedition, consisting of 3500 English troops and 2000 seamen, sailed for the mouth of the river Bug; and the Light Cavalry, under Lord George Paget, together with a troop of Horse Artillery, will embark for Eupatoria. Gortschakoff, on October 11, telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the Allies had concentrated imposing masses of troops in the valley of the Upper Belbek, and were preparing to advance still further; and despatches from the Crimea, dated the 13th, state that the advanced posts of the Allies on the previous day were within five leagues of Baktchi-Serai, that the Russians were retiring slowly, and that everything led to the belief that General Liprandi intended to defend the line of the Belbek, and to rest upon the corps commanded by Prince Gortschakoff. In a telegraphic message from Gortschakoff, of the same date, we find it asserted that the Allies quitted the valley of the Upper Belbek that morning, and returned to the ridge separating it from the valley of Baidar. This retreat is attributed by Gortschakoff to a movement of the Russians towards Tavri and Albat. The temporary inaction after the fall of South Sebastopol seems, however, to have given place to an elaborate and widely-extended movement, the results of which we have yet to await. Among the current rumours, to which it must be owned no great importance as yet attaches, it may be mentioned that the Russians are said to contemplate abandoning the north side of Sebastopol, and retiring to Perekop.

The straits of Kertch have once more beheld a complete success on the part of the French and English fleets. Admiral Bruat has communicated to his Government an account of operations against Taman and Phanagoria. A summary of this despatch in the *Moniteur* narrates the following incidents of the expedition:—

"On the 24th of September, Commandant Bonet left

Kertch for Taman with ten gunboats, a despatch-boat, and a steamer. On arriving off Phanagoria, he threw some shells into the redoubt, and proceeded to disembark at about a mile from the fort. During this interval, the Russians abandoned the place, and the Allies took possession of it, in the presence of a force of cavalry from 600 to 800 strong, which retired immediately a few shells were thrown among them.

"On the following day, our troops were employed in destroying all the houses in Phanagoria that could have been converted into shelter for troops at Cape St. Paul. Sixty-six cannon and four mortars were found in the fort; at Taman, there were eleven 24-pounders buried in the sand. By the 2nd of October, the destruction of Taman and Phanagoria was complete. The expedition was about to return to Kertch. Commandant Bonet warmly eulogises the active co-operation of Captain Hall, with three gunboats."

Rumours of peace negotiations have been rife for some time past; but they have no foundation. The *Prussian Correspondenz* contradicts the report that Prussia is attempting to mediate between Russia and the Allied Powers; and adds, that, on sounding the Allies, Prussia found them so disinclined to negotiate at this moment that she made no proposals.

THE CAVALRY ACTION NEAR EUPATORIA.

Marshal Pelissier gives the following account of this brilliant affair:—

"As had been agreed upon between Ahmet Mushir Pacha and General d'Allonville, three columns left Eupatoria on the 29th, at three o'clock in the morning, to march against the enemy. The first column, directed to the south-east, went to take up a position at the extremity of the isthmus, towards Saki. It had only a few squadrons before it, and these it easily kept in check, assisted as it was by two gunboats. The second, commanded by the Mushir in person, passing through Orar Atchin and Teiech, advanced on Djollchak, destroying in its march all the enemy's stores. The third, at the head of which was General d'Allonville, consisted of twelve squadrons of his division, of Armand's battery (horse artillery), with two hundred irregular horse and six Egyptian battalions. This column crossed one of the arms of Lake Sasik, and marched through Chiban on Djollchak, the joint rendezvous, where the two other columns arrived at about ten o'clock in the forenoon. The two latter columns had driven before them some Russian squadrons, which had fallen back successively on their reserves. General d'Allonville was having the horses baited, when he observed a movement on the part of the enemy; the latter, with eighteen squadrons, several sotnias of Cossacks, and some artillery, was endeavouring to turn the General's right by advancing between him and the lake. General d'Allonville, whom the Mushir caused to be supported in the rear by two regiments of Turkish cavalry and the six Egyptian battalions, immediately proceeded towards the end of the lake, in order to surround the enemy. The promptitude of this movement enabled the 4th Hussars, led on in the first line by General Walsin Esterhazy, to charge the enemy with drawn sabres, while General Champéron, with the 6th and 7th Dragoons, in the second and third lines, dashed at the Russian Uhlands, and drove them into headlong flight, harassing them for more than two leagues. As the enemy kept his ground at no one point, and was flying in all directions, General d'Allonville caused his squadrons to halt, picking up, before retiring, all that remained on the field of battle. This day obtained for us six pieces of ordnance (three of them being guns and three howitzers), twelve chests, and one field forge, with their teams; 169 prisoners, of whom one is an officer, Lieutenant Procopowitch, of the 18th Uhlands; and 250 horses. The enemy left on the ground about fifty killed, among whom was recognised Colonel Andreouski, of the 18th Uhlands, of General Korff's division, who commanded against us on that day, and who was considered in the Russian army to be an officer of great merit. Our losses are, in comparison, extremely trifling. We had six killed and twenty-nine wounded. Messrs. Pujade, A.D.C. to General Walsin, and De Sibert de Cormillon, ordnance officer to the same general, are among the latter."

Gortschakoff attributes the defeat to Lieutenant-general de Korff having, in the course of falling back on Karagourt, halted, caused his men to dismount in order to raise the guns from the fore-carriages, and neglected to dispose his advance troops in convenient order and at the requisite distance from his position. The result of this was that the French cavalry appeared on the right flank and rear of Korff's detachment, and decided the fate of the day.

MOVEMENTS IN THE CRIMEA.

General Simpson, writing to Lord Pammure on October 6th, says:—

"Since I last had the honour of addressing you, I have seen Lieutenant-General Vivian, and I am happy to inform your lordship that he quite approves of the decision I had formed of uniting the Contingent at Kertch. Some few thousand men have already arrived there, and every exertion is being made to ensure them their supplies of food and fuel for the winter."

"The corps of General de Salles have, during the past week, pushed forward their advanced posts to the high ground on the left bank of the Belbek, overlooking Foti

Sala. Their supports occupy a ridge from this place, stretching towards the south to Markul. The main position of the army is on high, bold ground, extending from Aitodar to Markul, with the reserves posted between the village of Urkusta and the Bridge of Tinli. The corps is further to be reinforced, with the view next week of making a strong *reconnaissance* of the ground from Foti Sala towards Wyenbush, on the left bank of the Katcha.

"I have omitted to report that Lieutenant-General Markham has been compelled by illness to return to England for a few months. He sailed on the 29th ultimo."

AN ENGLISH PRISONER IN RUSSIA.

An officer of the Light Division writes as follows from the Crimea, under date of September 26:—

"Captain James Duff, of the 23rd Regiment, who was taken prisoner on the 5th of November, 1854, the day of the battle of Inkerman, arrived here a few days ago, having been exchanged at Odessa. He was taken prisoner while on picket in the White House ravine, leading to Careening Bay. He attributes the fault of his capture to a party of men of the — division on his right, who fell back without passing on the alarm. Duff and his picket were fighting in front, and had nearly expended their ammunition, when, to their surprise, they suddenly found some of the enemy on their flank. The men perceived that they were being surrounded, and attempted to fall back. As they did so, one man who kept close to Duff was knocked over by his side. He then tried to make for a path leading up the hill, and had proceeded a few yards when he met some Russians in front, directly opposing his further progress. They had got round them. Eight or nine men then closed upon Duff, and, as he still struggled to escape, one man gave him a tap on the head with the butt of his musket, which slightly stunned him. The Russians then carried him off in triumph; they would not let him walk. He soon recovered from the blow on his head, and while going along was fully aroused by a volley of Minié rifle balls which came whistling among his escort. Two or three of them were wounded, and the remainder then allowed him to walk with them to the rear. Some of the men spat upon him, and he thought they would have shot or bayoneted him had it not been for the protection of the soldier who particularly regarded him as his own especial property. It appears that every Russian soldier who captures an officer, and can produce him alive, gets the order of St. George. . . . During the first part of Captain Duff's imprisonment, he was treated badly enough. His uniform was taken from him, and he was supplied with clothes of a very coarse description. He was marched through the country with a gang of convicts—felons of the worst description—who were being removed for transportation to the penal settlements of Siberia. With these men, and with two soldiers of the guard, one on each side of him, he slept at night and had his meals, and they were taught to regard him, and called him, their 'camarade.' As they passed through some villages, the bigoted peasantry pelted them with stones. There was no opportunity offered for ablution, and the state of dirt and neglect into which they fell became most repulsive. The condition of the prisoners, however, could hardly be expected to attract attention, for it would seem the officer who commanded the guard over the prisoners of war and the convicts, though unfettered by restrictions, exhibited as little anxiety about the surface of his own person as he did about those of the men he was guarding. When the insect visitors who honoured him with their presence became too numerous and too importunate, his servant was desired to remove a portion of them, and the occasions for this interference were rather frequent. Once during the long march, this officer was seen to have applied soap and water to his person, but only once during the route of seven hundred miles to Moscow. At last, Moscow was reached; and here not only the scene was changed, but the condition of the British prisoners. A house was given up to them, and they received frequent civilities and attention from the better classes of society in this city. They were invited to *fêtes* and parties, and in certain circles, more especially among the ladies, were made especial objects of compassion, and became the lions of the day. No difficulty was experienced in getting bills on certain London houses cashed, and a premium was given on the exchange. They found also at Moscow a clergyman of the same kind of civility as at Odessa; but the social parties and entertainments were wanting. The news of the battle of the Tchernaya and its termination had reached this latter place before Captain Duff left, and the attempt against the Allied position was admitted on all sides to have been defeated. The failure produced general and marked depression of spirits. Strange to say, the Russians pretend not to regard Alma and Inkerman as defeats; they say that their General ordered the troops to retire from motives of policy, but were not driven back. The battle of the Tchernaya, according to them, was our first real victory."

WAR MISCELLANEA.

THE OLD RATION GRIEVANCE is worse than ever. Except on the review day, the British surgeons have had no meat for three weeks, and often no bread. The

supplies in the bazaar have either ceased or are so totally inadequate to the demand that only the first comers can be served; and the surgeons have been indebted for their meals either to the kindness of transport captains, the hospitality of naval officers, or to chances of various kinds. A few days since, I met one of the dressers carrying home a small piece of boiled ham, which he was going to eat for his dinner, and which he had bought of a Frenchman for five francs—just one-half of his net daily pay. The inspector, Dr. Fuller, has gone to England, avowedly to endeavour to obtain the recal of the staff, and there are some floating rumours of his success; but it is feared by most of the officers here that interested misrepresentation of various kinds will deter the Government from this just and necessary step.—*Times Eupatorian Correspondent.*

THE NEW DANGER IN THE NORTH.—Foiled in the South, Russia would seem to be turning her attention to the Baltic for the site of some new fortress and naval *dépôt* from which she may awe the world. "Every improvement of modern science," says a letter from Stockholm, "is being applied to the Russian navy, under the unceasing superintendence of the Grand Duke Constantine, who long since proposed, and is now actually fitting up, the larger ships with screw propellers. We know that Cronstadt cannot be taken by land, and after seeing what the Allied fleets have been able to achieve in two campaigns we are inclined to believe it would be equally difficult to carry it by sea. Two-thirds of the Baltic shores are under Russian dominion, besides the Aland Archipelago, which extends to within three geographical miles of the Swedish coast, about three days' march from Stockholm, which is quite open on the land side. Near the coast of Norway, the Russians have long coveted the bay of Varangen, which never freezes, and which, besides its valuable fisheries, has the inestimable advantage of being within one hundred and fifty miles of Scotland. What has failed in the east will most assuredly be attempted in the Scandinavian peninsula, and there Russia will meet with *greater advantages and less difficulties*. It is, however, to be hoped that those who govern Europe will not overlook the quarter where the storm is gathering, and that energetic measures, taken in time, will prevent a recurrence of the danger, which has been averted in the south by so much bloodshed and such lavish expenditure."

A NEW CARBINE.—M. Prelaz, a gunsmith of Lausanne, has invented a carbine which will hit at the distance of 4050 feet. Russia is in treaty for the right of using this invention, and it seems probable she will obtain it.

FRENCH WORKMEN FOR THE CRIMEA.—The *Moniteur* denies the statement that workmen of different trades have been engaged to go to the Crimea.

HELIGOLAND.—Huts for the British Foreign Legion at Heligoland, and for the English troops who are to form the garrison of the island, have just been completed. They can lodge five thousand men, and comprise beds, kitchen utensils, &c. An apparatus has been fitted up for converting the sea water into fresh water, there being a want of that commodity on the island.

THE ENGLISH FOREIGN LEGION IN AMERICA.—In the Philadelphia District Court, Charles Herk has been pronounced "Not Guilty," and E. H. Pekin has been found "Guilty," of enlisting recruits for the English service; sentence was deferred. The summing up of the judge was decidedly anti-English.

SITKA.—The Amphitrite has been visiting the river Amoor and Sitka. At the latter place she burnt a Russian steamer, but spared the town.

A NEW RUSSIAN LEVY.—An Imperial ukase orders the embodiment of the militia in the provinces of Orenburg and Samara. The levy is to commence on the 15th of next month and terminate on the 15th of December. The proportion is to be 23 in every 1000 souls.

THE ARRANGEMENTS AT SEBASTOPOL.—The joint commission appointed to report on the booty found in Sebastopol, and to determine its mode of distribution, has completed its labours. The report was signed by the commissioners on the 1st ult. 3800 cannon of large and small calibre, 6 steam-engines, 18,000 or 19,000 balls, bomb-shells, anchors, rigging of all kinds, &c., have been found. The commission has decided that all the booty shall be divided between France and England: but it has been agreed at the same time that, after having valued the different articles according to their weight, the distribution shall take place in proportion to the number of men in each army; and that if, on this calculation, England should have a right to only one-fourth of the whole, she should restore to France the value of the additional amount she may have received, at the rate of ten centimes per kilogramme, the price of old iron. There is no mention of the Turks in the report. As to the Sardinians, it is unnecessary to say that, being included in the English army, they have a claim to a portion of the amount assigned to the latter. The following arrangements have been made with regard to the town:—That portion of the city comprised within the Quarantine, Fort Nicholas, the Military Harbour, and the Flagstaff Battery, shall be the exclusive property of the French. The English shall have for their part the Karabelnaia suburbs, at the same time that the French will be free to erect hospitals there, and to use Careening Bay, the Docks, &c.—*Letter from Sebastopol.*

Mortar Boats for Next Year. Messrs. John Scott and Sons have contracted with the Admiralty to build six mortar boats, to be ready in the spring of 1856. They will be upwards of seventy feet in length, and are to be constructed in a very strong and substantial manner, and to have a light draught of water. Their armament will consist of a 18-inch mortar, fitted on a platform of great strength placed amidships, and they will be cutter-rigged. They will carry little canvas, as, when brought into use, they will be attended by steamers, which will tow them into position. We understand that Messrs. Scott, Sinclair, and Co. have also an offer from the Ordnance Department to cast the mortars and manufacture shot and shell. — *Greenock Advertiser.*

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—We read as follows in a letter from Sebastopol in the *Journal des Débats*:—"A melancholy accident has just occurred, which is a little calculated to damp the ardour of tourists. An English soldier happened to walk on an infernal machine, which immediately exploded, killing or wounding some sixty men. This accident has suggested the propriety of making fresh examinations, and on all sides are to be seen men busily employed digging, with a view to discover those destructive engines of the Russians."

THE CRIMEAN BANQUET AT GLASGOW.

A GRAND banquet in celebration of the Crimean victories took place on Friday week in the City Hall, Glasgow, and was numerously attended. The national colours of England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia, waved from the walls; draperies of red and white hung round the chamber; the words "Alma," "Balaklava," "Inkerman," "Sebastopol," were conspicuously blazoned; and round the galleries evergreens were wreathed about the names of the chief Crimean heroes—Raglan, St. Arnaud, Pelissier, Simpson, Sir Colin Campbell, Bosquet, Marmora, Omar Pacha, Lyons, Bruat, Cathcart, Evans, Cambridge and M'Mahon. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon occupied the chair; and the meeting was addressed by him, by Admiral Montgomerie (in acknowledgment of the toast of the navy), Captain Wilkinson (as the representative of the army), Mr. Hastie, M.P. (for the House of Commons), Mr. M'Gregor, M.P. (who was met with so many symptoms of impatience that he was obliged to sit down), Sir James Ferguson (who replied for the toast of "the Crimean army, and welcome to the victorious heroes who have returned"), the Duke de Coigny and M. Mauboussin (in acknowledgment of the toast "the Emperor of the French and our brave allies"), Sir Archibald Alison, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, a private soldier, named M'David, and a few others. It is worthy of notice, as being greatly to the credit of the managers of the banquet, that the non-commissioned officers and privates at present in Glasgow, who took part in the Crimean campaign, and who numbered about fifty, were entertained at the banquet.

There was, of course, plenty of Scotch enthusiasm at the meeting, plenty of national self-exaltation, plenty of quotations from Scotch poets and prose writers, and the usual omission of reference to the claims of any members of the British army besides the natives of the land beyond the Tweed. But this is nothing more than we expect to find at a Scotch meeting, and we must not quarrel with that which is so entirely according to rule. The Chairman made several rather grandiloquent speeches, in proposing the various toasts. He asked:—

"Who is not proud of being a Briton who thinks of the field of Alma? (Cheers.) Who is not proud, I may add, to many here, of being a Scotchman who thinks of that occasion? (Renewed cheers.) Then came the glorious fight of Inkerman, which long will live in history; and Balaklava, perhaps unequalled for chivalrous valor. Quintus Curtius, jumping into the gulf, was not a finer hero than every man, private or officer, who charged at Balaklava. (Cheers.) I have heard such a sentiment from several of them, and among others from one who won at the sword-point every distinction he wears, and who cried like a babe when he talked of Balaklava."

The Duke also alluded to the gallantry of the French and Sardinians, and paid a well-felt compliment to the courage, self-devotion, and perseverance exhibited by the Russians in their defence of Sebastopol. Of the Emperor of France the Duke spoke highly, and observed, "He has throughout been faithful to all his engagements with his allies. He has not faltered when others have been timid and inactive: he has given strength to their counsels."—The Duke de Coigny remarked, in acknowledging these compliments—

"I beg the noble duke and this company to accept my cordial expression of gratitude, and, on behalf of my country, I must thank the noble duke most heartily for what he said about our happy alliance—that alliance, which I am proud to say, has been the constant dream of my life. (Cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, I may boast that it has been a dream always present to me, even when I was fighting against you. (Renewed cheers.) After every battle I could not help deploring that two great nations like yours and mine could not come to a

good understanding. (Cheers.) I hoped, if it pleased God, that would not long be the case. Now that we are in possession of that formidable alliance, let us hope that we shall remain friends for ever. If, after the present bloody war is finished, we are again called to the field, let us hope that it will be, as the noble viscount at the head of your Government said, in his beautiful speech at Romey, not face to face, but side by side." (Continued cheering.)

The chief speech of the evening was that of Sir Archibald Alison, who out-Heroded Herod in his eulogies on Scotch valour. But first he took a general survey of the war and of the alliance:—

"This is not the first time when the armies of England and France have been united in war. They fought side by side under Richard Cœur de Lion and Philip Augustus; they were united against the inroads of the Saracens as they have been against the aggressions of the Muscovite. By a strange and most striking coincidence, the events of the two wars are nearly paralleled; Ascalon was the prototype of the Alma, and Acre of Sebastopol. After a siege of two years, by the united arms of England and France, the fortress was at last taken by the impetuous assault of the French soldiery on *la Tour Maudite*—the Malakhoff of Acre—which had long repelled their arms. But, though this was the case, history, more just than our contemporaries, has assigned at least an equal place in the glorious crusade to the English under Richard as to the French under Philip Augustus. (Cheers.) It is natural that after so many triumphs, the people of this country should regret that in the last assault their arms were not equally successful with the French. Our brave defenders have themselves to blame for this feeling, for they have so accustomed their countrymen to victory that they cannot tolerate even passing repulse. But never was a feeling more unjust; never was one more sure to pass away. I will make no apologies for the failure at the Redan; I accept it as one of the most glorious passages in our military history, and so you may rest assured will your children and children's children feel on this subject. (Cheers.) It was impossible to hold it even when carried, for being entirely open in the rear it was commanded by other entrenchments equally strong as the one in front. Nothing but a force as large as the garrison of Sebastopol could hold it against the reserves sure to be brought up."

Having thus shown that the Redan could not be taken, except by a force equal to the garrison of Sebastopol, Sir Archibald proceeded to assert that the Highland regiments would have carried it the next day, if the fall of the whole town had not supervened.

"In these glorious triumphs, our own countrymen have borne their full share. (Cheers.) It was the Highland regiments which with the Guards first planted the British standard on the heights of Alma; they shared in the terrible service of the trenches during the three last and most arduous months of its endurance; and, after the repulse at the Redan, and when the honour of England was pledged to carry it, it was the Highland regiments which were brought up for the assault on the following morning. (Loud cheers.) Our generals knew that England's danger is not Scotland's opportunity. There is no man in the camp who doubts that, had the Russians not abandoned the place during the night, the Redan would next morning have been carried by the Highland bayonets. If in the interval they were not actively engaged, it was because, like the Tenth Legion of Cæsar and the Old Guard of Napoleon, they paid the penalty of their fame—they were placed in defence of the vital line of the armies' communications, where defeat would have been ruin; and well did they deserve the trust. When ordered up from Kamara to take part in the assault on the 8th of September, they marched ten miles to the front, were twenty-eight hours in the trenches under a constant fire of shot and shell, and marched back ten miles more without halting, and only one man fell out in the whole brigade. (Cheers.) And these are the men whom the *Times* tells us are composed of the scourgings of Manchester and Liverpool. We would recommend them to go and do the same."

Having denounced free trade as the cause of that excessive emigration which we have seen within the last nine years, in itself the cause of the depopulation of the Highlands, and of the consequent difficulty in recruiting the Scotch regiments, Sir Archibald proceeded:—

"During the last nine years, till within these few months, the depôts of all the Highland regiments have been kept out of Scotland. Why have they been so removed? Because, being steady, well-conditioned troops, they could be trusted to put down civil brawls in the manufacturing districts of England and the south and west of Ireland."

Quintus Curtius leaping into the gulf was in high requisition; for, although the Duke of Hamilton had already paraded him for public inspection, and for purposes of comparison, Sir Archibald Alison could not let him rest, but must needs bring him forward again in connexion with the Redan.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane made a long speech, in which there were still further allusions to the unparalleled heroism of Scotchmen in general, and of

Lanarkshire men and Glasgow men in particular. Mr. Cochrane quoted passages from the letters of Marshal St. Arnaud, to show the noble spirit of self-devotion and absence of all jealousy which he said distinguished that general. He also eulogised the loyalty, disinterestedness, and grandeur of soul of Lord Raglan, General Canrobert, and others connected with the war; and, having proposed the toast of "The city of Glasgow and county of Lanark, which have contributed so largely to the army and the Patriotic Fund," sat down amidst loud and reiterated applause.

The private soldier, M'David, gave a rough and humorous account of his adventures. He had been in the army two-and-twenty years, and had been attached to the Ambulance Corps in the Crimea. But, being desirous of seeing hotter service, he absented himself, and joined a division of the army at Balaklava. On the morning of Inkerman, he was at a distance from the field of battle, but coming up some time after the action had commenced, he went up to one of the general officers, and ventured to say—"You are rather short of artillerymen, sir; have you any objection to my serving the ammunition?" The reply was, "No, old fellow; I wish we had many like you." He afterwards served with the 95th until he was hit.

Several routine speeches having been delivered, the company separated.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. S. G. OSBORNE ON RUSSIAN PIETY.

THE triennial commemoration of the Wiltshire Parochial Library and Reading-room was celebrated in the course of last week by a tea-party, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., presiding. After a speech from that gentleman, having reference to the affairs of the society, the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne addressed the assembly on the subject of the war. He paid a high compliment to the noble exertions of Miss Nightingale, Mrs. Bracebridge, and the other lady nurses now or recently in the Crimea; and then produced some relics of the conflict. He observed:—

"He had brought with him two or three things, trophies of war, which might possibly be of some interest. For instance, there was a sabre taken from a Russian on the morning of the battle of Inkerman. It might be said there was nothing remarkable about that piece of iron and brass, but he thought everything was of interest which had been concerned in the destruction of human life in a cause which its owner no doubt as much believed to be right as we ourselves believe it to be wrong. We might have our opinion on the war—we might deem it our duty to shed blood to drive the Russians to those terms which only, for the safety of Europe, could realise a lasting peace; but the enemy also had their opinions. However bad we might deem the Russian cause, we must admit that, at all events, they fought like men who felt themselves in the right. We could not dispute their bravery, though we deprecated its direction; and, however proud we might be of having conquered them, we must own that they are an enemy worthy of our arms. No doubt the hand which held the sword he now exhibited was actuated by the same emotion as the English soldier. It was very true that we were free and the Russians were slaves, but they were still men like ourselves, and there was no reason why they should fear death more than we. Then while we were glad to proclaim ourselves the conquerors, let us still honour the bravery which so long disputed our victory. England and France had found no common enemy, and the more honour was there in the victory they had won. (Cheers.) Adverting to what he called the fanaticism of the Russians, Mr. Osborne proceeded to say they were fighting for their Czar, whom they worshipped with a feeling of awe and reverence for his power scarcely less than they felt towards God himself. . . . We, as a Christian nation, had felt it our bounden duty to make the cause of liberty our cause, to protect the weak against the oppressor, that nothing wrong should be done. He trusted that we felt so on sure and certain grounds. We must not forget, however, that the Russians also went to battle for what they felt to be the cause of religion and justice. They had all heard of the great mass which was celebrated by the Russian army before they attacked us at Inkerman. There was real if mistaken religion in that observance; and as such we were bound to honour it. The Russians had a strong feeling that they were right, and in that feeling they went to war. Upon the bodies of the slain Russians were found charms. Some of them were fastened round the head, and others, composed of small pieces of brass, were round the breast. It was the custom in war to pillage the dead, and our men got hold of these charms in a somewhat summary manner, taking them from the necks of the slain and wounded."

Mr. Osborne exhibited one of these charms, which consisted of a small picture of the Virgin and Child, and was taken from the body of a Russian officer. The belief was that if a blow or thrust came upon the picture it would be without effect. Among the other trophies were a tobacco bag which had belonged to Butler, the defender of Silistria; and a pair of boots belonging to Prince Menschikoff, which had been

seized by Major Nasmyth.—After another short address from Mr. Sidney Herbert, the meeting separated.

MR. GLADSTONE ON COLONISATION.

The late Chancellor of the Exchequer has been addressing a number of working men, constituting the committee of a literary institution at Hawarden, North Wales, on the subject of our colonies. Having called attention to the fact that, in the fifteen years following the close of the last war, the average of emigration rose from 20,000 to 80,000 a year, while in 1854 alone the emigration from these shores reached the astounding number of 323,000, declining again considerably during the nine months of the present year—having, moreover, premised that the entire area of our colonial possessions is set down at 4,000,000 square miles, only one-third of the population in which can be said to be British—Mr. Gladstone examined the true utility of colonies, which he conceived to lie, not in the fact of their offering sources of revenue, or of their extending our material dominion, and consequently enhancing our prestige, but in their providing a vent for our surplus population. The speaker remarked upon the infatuation which people have for gold mines—an ironstone mine not exciting their imaginations half so much, though gold only represents value, while ironstone is the value itself. He denounced the system of monopoly by which, in former times, the mother country oppressed her rising colonies, out of a selfish fear of competition; and ridiculed the dread which some entertain that, should the colonies be allowed to govern themselves and collect their own revenue, they might tax articles which we require as food. Neither did he agree with the opinion that, if England were stripped of her colonies, she would inevitably fall. England's greatness depends, not upon the number or the extent of her foreign possessions, but rather upon her internal resources. Colonisation is of inestimable advantage in easing the pressure on the home labour market. Those who remain behind are thus enabled to obtain better wages; and, as the interests of capital and labour are reciprocal, the capitalist also is benefited:

"By colonisation, we make sure markets for our manufactured goods, increase the demand for ships for the transport of those goods, and, of course, improve the shipping trade. . . . The Greeks were the first, and probably the best, colonisers; for they might be said almost to carry the colonies with them. These people used quietly to settle wherever they wished, and the home State rarely took further notice of them; and yet some of the colonies established in this primitive manner grew in all the requisites that constitute great States, until they became equal in many particulars, to the mother country, and were her best support. The Romans, in their day, pursued a different policy. Their colonisation was conquest, and perhaps England may be said to have followed too much the example of ancient Rome in this particular. It may be right, however, to exclude the colonial policy of Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. from this remark, for the system pursued by them was less tyrannous and bore with less hardship upon the colonist than the policy adopted by this country during the last sixty years."

Mr. Gladstone concluded by glancing at the unjust treatment of Canada which led to the insurrection of 1837, and by expressing a hope that the future colonial policy of England will be candid, honest, and wise.

MR. BRACEBRIDGE, who has recently returned from Scutari, has delivered an address at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, on his experiences in the English hospitals in the East. His narrative confirmed the accounts already derived from newspaper correspondents and from the evidence before the Sebastopol Committee respecting the fearful condition of those establishments at the early period of the war.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—A meeting of the "Tenant League" was held on Tuesday, at Dublin, for the purpose, as set forth, "of adopting an address to the people of Ireland, and considering the steps that should be taken for the more active and vigorous promotion of the tenant right cause." The Very Rev. Dr. Kearney, parish priest, Kilkenny West, presided; and the principal speakers were—Mr. Maguire, M.P., Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., Mr. Tristram Kennedy, M.P., Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., Dr. Gray, Mr. Cantwell, Rev. Mr. Mullen, &c. The address was agreed to. One of its main objects was to widen the basis of the Tenant-right agitation, and to make it include a reference to the church grievance question, and the emancipation of Ireland from the burden of the Established Church.

FREE TRADE AND THE WORKING CLASSES.—Mr. T. G. Tuck, a magistrate of Norfolk, recently stated at an agricultural meeting that one of the evil results of free trade might be seen in the reckless expenditure it had encouraged among the working classes!

LORD STANLEY presided on Tuesday evening at the opening of the new premises of the Bolton Mechanics' Institution, and addressed the meeting on the subject of those physical and intellectual improvements which are required by all large towns such as Bolton.

SIR JAMES KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, on Monday evening, addressed a tea party at Padiham, Lancashire, assembled to inaugurate the reopening of the schools, which had been closed for the sake of making extensive alterations. The speaker spoke highly of the good effects of Sunday-schools, and, with respect to Government grants, observed:—"The question had been raised in Parliament as to how the principle of local management could be brought to bear, and that had raised the question of a public rate. It had been discussed in various forms, and at present it had not been received with much favour. His impression as to the difficulty of discussing this question was, that it had not arisen from that which had been the prominent question out of doors—namely, that the schools were to be under the control of the religious communities, while the rate must be confided to the civil power—so much as from this, that he did not think, with respect to the great portion of the community, the subject had come to be thoroughly understood, or had had that interest excited in it which it deserved."

WALTHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society had its annual dinner on Wednesday; the Marquis of Granby in the chair. On the subject nearest to the hearts of his listeners, the chairman observed:—"He believed that the harvest for the present year in England was barely an average one, and on the continent it was rather under the average; but he was glad to say that in America it had been abundant. At the present moment, the wants of France affected the corn-market in this country to a very considerable extent. They there required over 2,000,000 quarters of wheat, and the effect upon our market was by no means lessened by the fact that the Government of France had stepped in, and had undertaken to find some means of supplying the deficiency which existed." Referring to the war, the Marquis expressed his dissent from the opinion of its justice or necessity, and said that France and England, who had always beaten the Russians, had nothing to fear from the Czar. He believed that the war had been precipitated by the submarine telegraph, without which we should never have rushed into hostilities. "War, however, had broken out, and the Allied armies had behaved most nobly. Negotiations for peace, it was true, had taken place, one of the principal objects of which was the limitation of the Black Sea fleet. In his opinion, any treaty which might be framed the Emperor of Russia would not scruple to run an express train through. Did they not suppose that he would cause new ships of war to be built, and have a magnificent fleet equipped before we could know anything at all about it? The Black Sea fleet was limited now; but how far had they advanced towards its permanent limitation? . . . They might fight for forty years, and each year gain battles equal to the Alma, but all would be of no avail, unless they came to some definite agreement with the Austrian Empire as to the limitation of Russian power, and they must hope for peace rather upon their own conviction of their power to resist Russia, and upon Russia's knowledge of that power, than upon any treaty which they could make." After what the Marquis had previously said, this was rather a strange admission of the justice and necessity of the war. The speaker alluded to Sir Archibald Alison's recent remarks on free trade and agricultural emigration, and signified his entire agreement with them.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting, having for its object the establishment of a Central Association for the advancement of the great religious societies of the Church of England, was held at Honiton on Tuesday. It was addressed by Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Patteson, and several other gentlemen.

ANOTHER SUNDAY MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

THE Sunday gatherings in the course of last July for the purpose of opposing Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sabbatarian Bill seem to have taught the working classes a practical use for the parks; for on last Sunday we had a renewal of those rough assemblages which three months ago kept the West End in a state of excitement and alarm for several successive weeks. The occasion, however, was different, the object this time being to consult upon the present high price of bread, and to take measures for bringing about a change. At two o'clock, large bodies of working men, including several members of that order which looks to every popular demonstration for the means of mischief, made their way to the park; and by three o'clock it is supposed that some five thousand persons had collected. A large police force was present; but the officers did not interfere. Two immense rings having been formed by the people, a bearded individual, described as a carpenter, occupied the centre of one of them, and addressed the crowd. He said he was a hard-working man, and that it was no vain desire for popularity that had induced him to leave his large family on the Sabbath for the purpose of meeting his fellows in Hyde Park; it was because he believed he had it in his power to help his fellow-countrymen to a right understanding of the purpose for which they had assembled. After two of the most plenteous harvests

that ever blessed the earth, bread was at famine prices. The war was set forth as the cause of this. It was no such thing. There was plenty of corn in Turkey, which could be imported at 20s. a-quarter; and yet Russian corn at 78s. per quarter was permitted to be brought over. But the abundance which Providence had been pleased to grant us was intercepted by a combination of farmers, who artificially kept up the price of wheat, and, by throwing the poor on parish relief, enhanced the taxation of the ratepayers.

The next speaker was a journeyman baker, who described himself as a friend of the working-classes, but who defended the master bakers by stating that the high price charged by the millers for flour obliged the former to use potatoes and what is technically called "stuff," which is highly injurious. Having incautiously stated that, if he were a master baker, he should be obliged to do the same in self-defence, since he could not otherwise obtain a profit, he was met with cries of "Down with him! he wants to poison us;" and a rush was made at him by a number of lads with sticks in their hands. Struck with a panic, the man turned and fled, pursued by the mob. He first ran towards Grosvenor Gate; but Mr. Inspector Dargan advised him to make for the Marble Arch, which he did with all speed. After a hard run, he managed to get clear off, though in the course of his flight he was tripped up several times.

This disturbance being at an end, another speaker held forth, and stated his opinion that the Government was as much to blame as the miller or the farmer. The simple fact, he said, was this—the Government had not been able to raise 76,000 extra militiamen, and they had induced the farmers to keep up the price of wheat, so that the labouring classes were half-starved, and, in order to get a bellyful of food, they were glad to enlist in the militia or go for regular soldiers. He maintained that it was a positive fact, and, when they met again, if that was desired, he could prove it. Mr. Cobden, who at one time had done a great deal of good, has since insulted the working classes by neglecting them; and free trade, as at present carried out, was of no value to the poor. The speaker concluded by congratulating the meeting on the success of their Sunday demonstrations against the Sabbath Trading Bill, &c., and anticipated a similar result for their present agitation.—Finally, a resolution was carried, pledging those present to another gathering on the ensuing Sunday (to-morrow).

LOUIS BLANC'S REPLY TO THE "TRIUMVIRATE."

THE anticipated reply of Louis Blanc to the manifesto put forth by Kossuth, Ledru Rollin, and Mazzini has appeared. The great French Socialist dissents from the views advocated in that document on the ground that they do not allow sufficiently for previous discussion, but call for immediate action without first insuring unity of opinion among Republicans, and that they too confidently assume that "the triumvirate" represent all the doctrines and aspirations of the Republican mind of Europe. High praise is given to Mazzini for his efforts in behalf of Italian freedom; but Louis Blanc reminds his readers that, three years ago, Mazzini published "the most violent attack ever made" upon the Socialists and their ideas. The prudence of publicly calling on the peoples to rise, and thus putting the Governments on their guard, is questioned; and the writer laments that the manifesto should contain language which will enable the enemies of democracy to say that the Republican cause, by its own showing, "has no organisation—that it is exhausting its energy in unconnected and wandering efforts—that it lacks money, and is reduced to go in quest of a flag."

Louis Blanc quotes the following from the manifesto of Kossuth, &c., as indicating the chief points from which he dissents:—

"It is urgent that the party should have a recognised centre of action, a chest, a watchword common to all."

"The centre of action lies in us (*c'est nous*), or in any one else, provided they inspire confidence to the party—in a few pure men who may understand and represent the great European nationalities, who love each other, and love the cause of all, who are ready to stand in the first rank in the day of battle, and in the last in the day of victory."

"The watchword is, 'Liberty for all! Association of all!'"

"The definite object, the common object, is the Republican form of Government, established by the people and for the people."

"The means are, not the actual liberty of individuals, nor discussion; but the association, the work in concord, the order (*la discipline*), the self-denial of sacrifice."

The most important passages in Louis Blanc's reply are as follows:—

"Now, what is the common and definite object to be aimed at, according to Kossuth, Ledru-Rollin, and Mazzini? The Republican form of government—organised by the people and for the people. Very well; but this was said of that Republican form of government which,

From the revolution of February to the *coup d'état* of December, did but serve to mask oppression, and to gild all manner of tyranny. We were under the Republican form of government, born of universal suffrage, when the national workshops, so foolishly established by M. Marie, a republican, were brutally dissolved—those national workshops which the most impudent of calumnies ascribed to the very man against whom they were intended; and which made beggars the hungry workmen in quest of employment. We were also under the Republican form of government, when the blood of the people, in the month of June, was poured forth in torrents; when the leaders of the reaction, after having twenty times, in the sitting of the 4th of May, shouted "Long life to the Republic!" came gradually so far as to rob of universal suffrage 'the vile multitude' (*la vile multitude*). He was a Republican, that General Cavaignac, who ordered *les transportations en masse*, and allowed Paris to be a prey to all the horrors of a savage resentment. Louis Bonaparte was a republican. He who, having perjury in his heart, though not yet on his lips, sent French soldiers to Rome, there to crush the Roman Republic, was president of the Republic. You must remember it, you, Mazzini, in whose arms Italy fell bleeding! you, Ledru-Rollin, who art now an exile, for having raised a most courageous protest against so abominable an outrage! No, no; the Republican form of government is not the object (*le but*); the object is to restore to the dignity of human nature those whom the excess of poverty degrades, and to enlighten those whose intelligence, from want of education, is but a dim vacillating lamp in the midst of darkness; the object is to make him that works enjoy all the fruits of his work; the object is to enfranchise the people, by endeavouring gradually to abolish this double slavery—ignorance and misery. A very difficult task, indeed, whose accomplishment requires long study, deep meditation, and something more than discipline! As to the Republican form of government, it is a means, most valuable certainly, and which we ought to strive to conquer, even at the cost of life, but which it is very imprudent to mistake for the aim, as the consequence might be to make us take the shadow for the substance, and run through a heap of ruins to fatal delusions.

"I am well aware, and I will gladly say in justice to Kossuth, Ledru-Rollin, and Mazzini, that they have no intention of proscribing discussion after the victory is won. But they seem inclined to believe that, till then, discussion is to be removed. I am of a contrary opinion, and feel convinced that intelligent men can hardly act in common with power and success unless they have previously come to a perfect understanding as regards the many objects of their common struggle. 'The sabre of Mahomet struck in silence'—true; but Mahomet was considered by his followers as a prophet, as a semi-god; he was obliged to account for his schemes and his thoughts to none but himself. Where is the man bold enough to say to the republicans, 'I am Mahomet; follow me?'

"In our day, moreover, the people must know clearly the worth of the movement to which they are solicited. For Italy, for Hungary, the question is simple. It is far less so for France. The people will not easily take the sword, if we insist upon leaving a bandage over its eyes. It has already too often turned upon its bed of pain, without finding repose—it has already poured forth too much blood, only to arrive at a change of masters. But what besides? The people, which is hungry, behold the bourgeoisie, which is afraid. The calumnies spread against us have peopled the imagination of the middle classes with a thousand black phantoms. What appals them is the unforeseen, the unknown. Thus it happens that certain people accept the Empire, even while they detest it. Now, is it to be believed that the apprehensions which oppose us can be removed by spreading on the morrow of the revolution uncertainties a thousand times more alarming than the most hardy affirmations? And have we nothing to offer to the terrified spirits to restore their calm, except the image of 'a sabre that strikes in silence?'

"We should have, you will say, for the protection of all, the sovereignty of the people. Illusion! When a revolutionary crisis breaks out, is the national will able to declare itself at the moment? Has not every revolution a provisional state to go through? Does not the direction of events depend upon men who, in moments of supreme transition, are invested with the command of forces? . . . Read history—how many bloody misunderstandings would not the Montagnards and the Girondins have escaped if, on the eve of a tremendous battle, they had had the opportunity of better penetrating and comprehending each other's meaning! Unhappily, once involved in the smoke of combat, deadened with its tumult, intoxicated by its violence, they thought they saw every where the spectre of treason; not content to carry the real points at issue, they showered imaginary accusations upon one another; they mutually suspected each other of desiring the destruction of that Republic which they all loved with an equal love, and thus they dug beneath their own feet a vast abyss into which they all fell, one by one, until the Revolution was in its turn swallowed up. The melancholy prediction of Vergnaud was realised; Saturn had devoured his children!

"One last word. The manifesto of Kossuth, Ledru-Rollin, and Mazzini contains the following passage:—'Shame on him amongst us who, by separating from the common work, shall desert the army which the cry of its suffering brethren is driving to battle, to isolate himself in the barren pride of an exclusive programme! He may be a sectarian; but he is not the man of the Universal Church.' No exclusive programme, certainly, but the active, devoted, and courageous concurrence of each to the cause of all, is what I, for my part, desire as ardently as Kossuth, Ledru-Rollin, and Mazzini. But I cannot cry anathema against a worship of the truth, however solitary. When the isolation of a philosopher, a friend of the people, is but the delicate reserve of a rigid conscience which disdains popularity, dislikes concessions, and only trusts, for the deliverance of the oppressed, to the latent force of things, aided by study, we may tax such a philosopher with error, and blame him for overmuch pride; but if he be disinterested in his belief, if he suffer for what he believes to be absolute truth, his error certainly has in it nothing criminal, his pride nothing shameful.

"I must add that, in the *Etiamsi omnes, ego non*, there has almost always been something heroic. When Galileo was contending against all Catholics that the earth turns round the sun, he was not the man of the Universal Church—of the Popes. This was his glory, not his shame.

"To sum up all:—Organisation, but no imperial counterfeiting, even in a warlike way. Union, but in the sphere of principles, first. War against the present, but no veil thrown over the morrow. Action, but subservient to the thought."

THE RED REPUBLICANS AND THE QUEEN.

A PAINFUL feeling of disgust and indignation has been excited in England by the publication in a French Jersey newspaper of some wild ravings directed against the Queen by the ultra-Red Republican section of the refugees now sheltered in London. An analysis of this document is thus given in the leading columns of the *Times*:—

"A document has been lately circulated, signed 'The Committee of the Revolutionary Society.—FELIX PYAT, ROUGÉE, JOURDAIN.' These three persons are, we believe, located on British soil. Their production is entitled 'A Letter to the Queen of England,' and is of considerable length. It is, in parts, so wild and unintelligible that it is charitable to think that exile and sufferings have turned the writers' brain. It has, however, been not the less accepted by the French refugees in this country as the exposition of their sentiments. It was read publicly and with applause at a meeting in London on the 22nd of September, the anniversary of the proclamation of the first French Republic. German and Polish refugees were present, together with two English Republicans, 'Citizens Nash and William Jones.' A report of the proceedings appeared in the newspaper *L'Homme*, published in Jersey by the refugees. After it was read at the meeting, a Frenchman, Citizen Talandier, made his comments. He paid a tribute to the memory of the Jacobins of 1793, and divided the duties of the patriot into three heads—conspiracy, study of means, and propaganda. 'Such attempts,' he observed, 'as those of Pianori and of the Angers insurgents are only justified in the eyes of the world by success. Let us hope that the justification is at hand.' Baptising their children in the name of the only true trinity—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—they were to educate them in the cause. It will be seen that rebellion and assassination are not the dreams of a single individual. The 'Letter to the Queen of England' is actually addressed to the Queen in terms of insolent familiarity. No feeling of decency or of respect for the usages of the country which has sheltered them restrains for a moment the ruffianly rhapsodists. 'Why have you gone to see the parvenu tyrant, you honest woman, as much as a Queen can be?' The Emperor is blasphemously described as 'the word of treachery made flesh.' An immediate rising is predicted. 'The lightning of Pianori has preceded the thunder of the people.' The Queen is told of her folly in making friends with this Corsican Emperor, whose purple is of French blood, by whom France is no more represented than Prometheus by his vulture. She thinks of the master of to-day without thinking of to-morrow; but his infallible fate is nigh. He will be punished. How will he end? He may say that the worst is to ride away in a carriage, like Charles X., or in a cab, like Louis Philippe. 'But there is a third manner, madam—in a van, like Louis XVI. in an executioner's cart, to be executed by Donange, the hangman of Montfaucon.' 'Louis Napoleon,' says the letter, 'is not a man; he shall be executed even to his memory; even his remains and those of his relations shall not pollute the soil; they shall be driven out, the living and the dead; it shall be a *census belli* for any nation to give them shelter.' The writers do not conceal that they desire for royalty in England a fate little less disastrous than that which they predict in France. 'Madam,' says the Democratic Committee, 'let the Revolution be your cicerone in Paris. It can point out a spot instructive to sovereigns.'

Citizen Talandier concludes the speech with which he favoured his auditory in the following words:—"As for

us, we neither believe in the justice of God nor in the eternal misery of man; we do not hold out one hand to truth and the other to success; we do not demand political liberty and social inequality; we do not cry, 'Vive la Liberté!' and 'Vive l'Empereur!' We are one. There rests our strength; there is the pledge of our definitive triumph. The day of that triumph is not forthcoming as rapidly as we desire; but, when it shall come, the Republic will be hailed by virgin lips, which never uttered another cry. 'Vive la République Universelle Démocratique et Sociale!'

The publication of the Letter to the Queen and of these rabid outpourings in the Jersey paper *L'Homme*, has excited so much indignation in the island that, at a meeting held at St. Helier, it was determined to request the Governor to banish all connected with the journal from Jersey. A deputation accordingly waited on his Excellency, in consequence of which, the Constable of St. Helier verbally communicated to MM. Piancini, the proprietor, Ribeyrolles, the editor, and Thomas, the distributor, of the journal *L'Homme*, the Governor's commands that they quit the island on or before Saturday, the 20th inst. The proceedings of the meeting have been communicated to the French and British Governments.

THE ITALIAN NIGHTMARES.

The joy felt by the French army of occupation at Rome at the successes in the Crimea has given occasion to the Government of his Holiness to exhibit its paltry spite against Sardinia. A *Te Deum* was sung at the Church of St. Louis of the French; and it was desired to introduce the flags of France, England, Turkey, and Piedmont; but the Vicar of the Holy See objected to the flag of Turkey as being Mahometan, and to that of Sardinia because that country is now under the Papal ban. The Ambassador of France is understood to have remonstrated, and to have had an audience of the Pope which lasted upwards of two hours; but what resulted is not known.

The utmost sympathy with the Russians, despite their difference of religion, is indeed being freely manifested at Rome just now. A lawyer named Pallatta, a relation of Cardinal Gizzi, has been in the habit lately, at a certain coffee-house, of denouncing with the utmost bitterness the French, English, and Sardinians, for their part in the war against Russia. One evening he was spoken to by a stranger, and escorted to the exterior, where he was addressed by General de Montreal, who strongly rebuked him for indulging in such intemperate remarks against a power which is at the present moment upholding the Papal chair. The General even threatened that the indiscreet orator should be sent in irons to the hulks at Toulon if he did not desist.

From Naples, we hear of no settlement of the quarrel with France and England; but we continue to read of the lawless state of the country from the tyranny of the Government and from the depredations of brigands, who attack the diligences with impunity.

That the dismissal of Mazza has not led to any real improvement in the condition of the people, is manifest from the ensuing anecdote related by the *Daily News* Correspondent—an anecdote which refers to a period since the discharge of that insolent police despot:—"A short time ago, some hundred and twenty or fifty of the mule drivers in Sicily were employed by the British Government to accompany the mules which were purchased by our Government for our service in the Crimea. Knowing well the tender mercies of their own Government, they asked for passports, but were informed that passports were not at all necessary. A British steamer not many days since landed these men at Messina. Six of them, it appears, belonged to Reggio, where, upon their arrival, they were arrested and cruelly beaten." An abominable piece of tyranny, moreover, has been committed at Sorrento. A youth, who was studying at the Priest's Seminary there, composed a poem in honour of the fall of Sebastopol, and had the temerity to include in his verses some hopeful allusions to the probable future liberty of Italy. He put this poem into the hands of a sergeant to copy, and by him it was shown to the lieutenant of the regiment, who brought it before the authorities at Naples. The lad was accordingly arrested; and so also has been a friend to whom he dedicated the verses.

A bookseller has been seized and prosecuted for having on sale Rousseau's *History of Music*—the name Rousseau being thought sufficient offence. The judicial court before which he was taken, however, conceiving the case to be correctional rather than penal, dismissed it, to be treated in a different way. Such is the state of things under the new Ministry; but Mazza is held to be, in fact, the directing spirit of the police, Bianchini being imbecile and easily influenced. A note, however, has been sent to the British Ambassador, intimating the dismissal of Mazza in official form.

"I am informed," says the *Daily News* Correspondent, "that some differences still exist between the Neapolitan and the French Governments on the subject of the refusal of passports to the subjects of Naples who are desirous of going to the Crimea. This diplomatic battle the French are fighting alone."

An insurrection seems to be imminent in Sicily. Bands of armed men, it is stated, are collecting, and troops have been sent against them. Bomba is threatened, and a few hostile gatherings may be for him "the beginning of the end."

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

M. ERDAN lately published a work entitled "Mystical France; or, Picture of the Religious Eccentricities of the Age." The author, having violently attacked the Catholic religion, was tried last month by the Court of Correctional Police, and only sentenced to eight days' imprisonment and one hundred francs fine. The printer was fined forty francs, and the publisher one hundred francs. The Attorney-General having appealed *a minima* against the sentence, M. Erdan appeared before the Imperial Court, and was condemned to one year's imprisonment, three thousand francs fine, and costs. The court, moreover, ordered the destruction of the copies of the work seized, as well as those that may be seized hereafter.

The King of Hanover, by a decree of the 8th, declares that any public functionary, magistrate, or clergyman who may, by any official or public act, call in question the validity of his Royal ordinance of the 1st of August, for carrying into effect certain decrees of the Diet, or any laws or ordinances promulgated by them, shall be at once dismissed.

Baron Bruck has left for Ischl, where he will submit to the Austrian Emperor the proposition made by the house of Rothschild for the establishment of a credit institution, which is to have a capital of 100,000,000 of florins.

M. Bunsen has been returned by the electors of Magdeburg as Deputy to the Prussian Chamber; but, owing to ill-health, it is doubtful whether he will sit.

It is asserted that Austria has fomented the quarrel between Sardinia and Tuscany; that she is the partisan of the latter; and that she has said that, if the dispute is not arranged within a given time, she will regard it as a personal quarrel, and adopt measures accordingly.

General Kalergi, before resigning his functions of Greek Minister of War, addressed an order of the day to the army, in which he said:—"I leave you with reluctance, for, during all my period of office, I have not ceased to receive most flattering marks of your sympathy, at the same time that I had an opportunity of more fully appreciating those military qualities which, I fear not to proclaim, render the Greek army one of the best in Europe. My real mission among you has been to establish friendly relationships between you and the glorious allied troops now here. You have seconded and facilitated this mission, and the most happy results have been realised for our country and for yourselves. Thanks to your excellent demeanour and to your prudence, which was proof against every insidious suggestion, the army of occupation has laid aside its menacing attitude, and this day displays on our territory the friendly flags that floated at Navarino and in the expedition of the Morea. . . . Soldiers, continue to follow the same course. Conduct yourselves always as brothers towards the brave Allied armies, which have held out to you a generous and friendly hand, and to which so many *souvenirs* and so many hopes bind you. It is only the enemy of all progress in Greece that can deny the innate sympathy that exists between the armies of civilisation and that of Greece. You are aware that this sympathy is the firmest guarantee both of the present and future happiness of our country."

The insurgents of Catalonia have been defeated near Morguefa. The Cabecillas Poful and Ferrer have been killed, and Rangos and Lerides taken prisoners. Twenty-six of the band have been shot. Commandant Forges has dispersed the band of Tristany, but it is not known in what direction that leader has fled. The Cortes have approved the bill fixing at 70,000 the strength of the Spanish army for 1856.

The laying down of the submarine cable between Cagliari and the coast of Africa has been interrupted in consequence of the breaking of the cable. The English vessel *Result*, which was engaged in the operation, is about to return to England with the cable, which probably cannot now be laid down until the weather becomes more favourable.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant have arrived in Paris on a visit to the Emperor.

The proceedings instituted against Bellemarre, the author of the attempted assassination of the French Emperor on the 8th of September, have satisfied the examining judges that he was the instrument of no party; that he was a madman, and not an assassin; and that he had neither the consciousness of his act nor of his position. On the requisition of the Attorney-General, the Court decided on abandoning the prosecution, recommending the Administration, however, to adopt the necessary measures to prevent public order being disturbed in future by the maniac.

An employé of the electric telegraph having forwarded to a comrade in Amiens a despatch stating that the Emperor had been wounded by a Cent-Garde, and the employé of Amiens having circulated the report through the town, they were tried by the Court of Correctional

Police for propagating false news, and sentenced, the first to six months' imprisonment, and the latter to three months', and both to five hundred francs fine.

Forty-eight persons concerned in the late Angers insurrection have been sentenced. Fourteen are to be removed to a penal settlement; the rest are condemned to imprisonment for life. Eleven are acquitted.

The *Börsen Zeitung*, or *Exchange Gazette* of Berlin, mentions that the Russian Government is endeavouring to effect a sale to the United States of America of its possessions in the north of that continent for the sum of 40,000,000 of silver roubles. Should the bargain be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, various indulgences are to be extended to the commerce of the United States on the part of Russia.

The results of the Prussian elections are now nearly all known; and, from an analysis of the members, it would seem that the House of Deputies will be Conservative in its majority. Out of 350 elections, 163 have fallen upon men new to public life. Count Schwerin has been elected five times, Herr von Patow, Herr Otto, and Herr Rhodew, each three times; and seven others, among whom is the Minister of Finance, have been elected twice.

Joseph Buonaparte, the eldest son of Prince Canino, has been thrown out of his carriage at Naples, and severely hurt. He fell with one leg into a hole, and his foot was nearly wrenched away.

A meeting for the revision of taxes has taken place at Genoa. The following resolutions were adopted:—

"1. The meeting proclaims the necessity of economy and the abolition of all existing taxes. 2. It declares its opinion in favour of an income tax, to be paid by persons possessing a capital of upwards of 3000 livres; and recommends the exemption of the labouring classes and literary men. 3. It loudly condemns the principles on which are based the financial laws of 1854 and 1855, and holds the Cavour Ministry responsible for all the consequences which may result from its obstinate adherence to a system tending to the ruin of the State."

Cholera is raging at Madrid and in other parts of Spain. It appears to have been exacerbated by the late accession of cold and rainy weather. At Rome, where it has also made great ravages, it is on the decline.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha recently declared in the Germanic Diet that he would oppose the demand of the nobles of his duchy for the restoration of their ancient privileges, abolished in 1848. In consequence, twenty-one villages of the duchy have just voted an address to his Royal Highness, expressing their gratitude for this liberal policy, and it was presented to him a few days ago, after his return from Paris, by a special deputation.

The semi-official Berlin paper, *Die Zeit*, confirms the intelligence of an approaching congress on the subject of the Sound Dues. The congress will be held at Copenhagen, and the period mentioned in the invitation to the Prussian Government to send a plenipotentiary is the latter part of November next.

The old Russian believers in the Greek Church as it was in the days when it acknowledged no temporal head (a subjection which was forced upon it by Peter the Great), are stated to regard the late reverses of Russia as a Divine judgment. A secret society has, it is said, been formed, under the title of the Finger of God, the members of which predict a speedy restoration of independence to the Church. Many priests, even at St. Petersburg, it is added, adhere to the new-old doctrine.

A subscription has been formed at Rome for the benefit of the Sardinian army of the East, though every obstacle has been placed in the way of the subscribers by the police. In transmitting the amount to the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires, the donors observe:—"Small is the sum gathered, since it does not exceed 1,670*fr.*; but our brothers of Piedmont will know how to excuse the poverty of the gift by the difficulty of the situation, and on account of our poverty, and will appreciate the affection which prompts it."

The *fête* given at the Hôtel du Louvre to Prince Napoleon and the members of the Imperial Commission by the exhibitors at the Exposition, was a lamentable failure. The arrangements were all behindhand; ladies were injudiciously excluded; and, after the departure of the Prince, some young men, flushed with champagne, got to dancing among themselves, and the scene is described as repulsive.

An audacious brigand, named Joseph Affiti, commonly called Lazzarini, continues to spread terror and desolation in the environs of Ferrara. His band consists of ten men. The Apostolic delegate, Count Philip Folicaldi, has addressed the people, inviting them by the promise of rewards to seize these desperate robbers. The reward offered for the capture of Lazzarini amounts to 8000 crowns; for two of his followers, 500 crowns; and for the remainder, 100 crowns.

The new Greek Cabinet is thus composed:—Interior, M. Bulgaris; Justice, M. Bottli; Public Worship, M. Garcos; Finance, M. Silivergos; War, Col. Smo. Beultz; Marine, M. Miaulka. The Allied Ambassadors declare that they will no longer transact business with the Ministers, but only with the King.

The King of Prussia's sixtieth birthday, and the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the army, was celebrated at Potsdam on the 15th inst. with great enthusiasm and magnificence.

VOLUNTARY TORTURE AT PARKHURST PRISON.

A CONVICT, named Patrick Battle, eighteen years of age, recently died at the Junior Prison at Parkhurst; and, at the inquest held on his body, evidence was adduced which, according to the report in the local papers, exhibits the extraordinary methods resorted to by prisoners to gain admission into the Infirmary.

The chief witness was James Limb, No. 113 convict, who said—"I have been here four years. I have known the deceased ever since he has been here. On Thursday, he told me he wished to get into the Infirmary for the winter, and he asked me the best way to manage it. I told him to get some of the stuff off the pump, and swallow it, and if it was made round he could swallow it like a pill; and so he did. He took off the green stuff of the brasses with a bit of tin, and I made it into pills for him. He was at work on the pump that day. It was green, and I mixed it up with soap from his cell into pills with the oil from the top of the pump. I told him where to get it, and I made it into six pills about the size our doctor gives us. He got a drink of water, and swallowed them one at a time, and in the afternoon he told me he had a pain in his head. I saw him the next morning, when he said it hadn't made him quite bad enough, so he would take some more pills, and I think he did, for he had enough stuff in the box to make six more, and there was none left in the box the next morning; and then his cocoa got on his stomach, and it made him sick, and he told the officer, and he put him in his cell. I took the oil myself when I tried to get into the Infirmary; but there was no verdigris in that, but it made me very sick. He said he thought the verdigris would make it all the better, and so he took it. It is a common practice for us prisoners to make our eyes and legs sore, to get into hospital. Some eat ground glass, and put coppers into the sores. I can't say whether deceased knew of these pills before I told him, but the last time he got in by running a stocking-needle right through his leg, above the knee. It was full of thread, and he did it to make his leg sore; but he 'most lost his leg by it. He got in all last winter, and he often tried the same thing over again when he did not succeed at first, but he got in every winter somehow. He asked me what to do, and I told him what I had tried, and I got in. You must mix soap with it to make it stick; but it's two years ago since I took any. He said he wouldn't like to try the experiment that No. 17 did of eating pounded glass. I was sent here for stealing a horse. I was only eleven years old then, and was remanded for two assizes, 'cause they couldn't find the man I sold it to." The witness detailed the particulars of these horrible practices with the greatest coolness and effrontery, and seemed proud of the part he had taken in the transaction.

Mr. Dabbs, hospital surgeon, said he had frequently discovered the prisoners in the act of removing the dressings from the sores, and irritating them, with the hope of continuing longer in hospital. The doctor cited one case of a prisoner, for whose disease he could find no remedy, and who appeared to be daily wasting away. He at last ordered him to be stripped naked, and to spread out his arms, when a vein in his arm spirted blood, and he then discovered that he had by some means obtained a lancet, with which he frequently bled himself down to death's door, in order to remain in the hospital.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died by poison administered by his own hands, with the view to gain admission into the infirmary, and not to occasion his own death.

OUR CIVILISATION.

LORD ERNEST VANE.—A further account of this young nobleman's disgraceful behaviour at the Windsor Theatre has been communicated to the *Times* by Mr. Albert Nash, the manager of the establishment, who, it will be recollected, was the aggrieved person. From this statement, it would seem that Lord Ernest Vane's conduct was even worse than the first accounts exhibited. We quote the major part of Mr. Nash's letter, as giving a specimen of the kind of soldier who is now sent out to fight by the side of honourable men:—"In the early part of the evening, his lordship had amused himself by blacking the eyes of one person, kicking another, and so forth. My first salute from him was his stick broken across my back. The curtain was going up; I was wanted; the house pretty full, and, as I did not wish the audience to be disturbed, I put up with it and went on. When the first piece was over and I was dressing for the last, I was informed that his lordship had forced his way into the ladies' dressing-room, and would not leave, though repeatedly requested by the ladies, who had to commence re-dressing, so to do. I sent my stage-manager to remonstrate with him, but to no effect. I then went myself, when he told me to go to, place not mentioned to ears polite. I at length was obliged to send for a policeman. When the officer came, he quietly walked out. I had finished dressing and was preparing to go on with the last piece; he met me at the back of the stage and said he wanted to speak to me, took hold of me by the collar, and, before I was aware

of it, dragged me to the top of some steep stairs leading beneath the stage. He then said: "You dared to send a policeman to me; now I will break your infernal neck; I'll kill you!" He held me in a position that I must fall backwards. I endeavoured to escape from him, and said, "For God's sake do not kill me in cold blood!" But he would not let me shrink, and hurled me from the top with all his force. Fortunately, a young man, hearing the noise, came to the bottom of the stairs as I fell, and broke my fall, or death would have been certain. He then was cowardly enough to come and dash his fist in my face as I lay on the ground; but eventually his brother officers and other persons interfered and got him away from me. I may mention that the soldiers, of whom there were many in front, had been informed that their officers were being insulted, and were forcing their way on the stage. I am sorry to say that one of his brother officers to whom I appealed gave me no assistance, but told me to get him out of the ladies' room myself. Fearing a collision between the soldiers and civilians, I did not give him into custody." Attempts were made by his lordship's friends to compromise the matter by a money payment; but Mr. Nash, with a very proper spirit, rejected these advances.—Mr. John Clode, the Mayor of Windsor, has written a long letter to the *Times*, endeavouring to disprove the assertions of Mr. Nash, and to neutralise some remarks made in a leading article of the *Times*; and Mr. Bedborough, one of the convicting magistrates, has made a similar attempt. But their statements do not in the least affect any of the essentials of the case. Another letter from Mr. Nash, also, has been published, in which that gentleman, in answer to the Mayor, reiterates his assertion that efforts were made to hush up the matter, and that the Mayor himself, in an interview he had with him, suggested terms of accommodation.

FORAGING.—Three brothers, powerful young men who have been for some time past lounging about Sydenham waiting for vessels to take them out to the seat of war, were charged at Lambeth with attacking a baker's cart with intent to steal the loaves, backing a grocer's cart into a ditch, and assaulting the police who interfered. They were fined, or, in default, committed for a month.

A DESERTER.—A man named Julius Vallestein has been committed for trial, charged with deserting from the German Foreign Legion, and of committing a robbery. A gentleman, who would not give his name, gave information at the Old-street station-house, that a man, living at a German hotel in Fitzroy-square, had committed a serious robbery. A watch was accordingly set on him; and a policeman in plain clothes subsequently arrested him. On finding himself dogged, the German fled, endeavoured to rush into a house, and, on being followed, offered the policeman 10*l.* to let him go. This was refused, and he was captured.

AFRAY WITH POACHERS.—Six notorious poachers, all armed, made a furious attack on Mr. William Burton, a farmer, residing at Thickbroom, near Walsall, in consequence of which he remained in a very precarious state for several days. He was going home on the morning of the 6th of September, between twelve and one o'clock, and was passing over a plot of land belonging to himself, when he perceived several poachers, who had covered some part of the ground near to a plantation with a large net. On his asking the men what they were doing there, one of them, without replying to his question, struck him violently on the head with an iron spike weighing four pounds. Mr. Burton was knocked down by the blow, but rose up, when he was again attacked by the men, who knocked him down a second time, and with such force as to make him senseless. After a while, he recovered his consciousness, and walked towards a cottage where one of his labourers lived, when he once more encountered the poachers, who beat him about the head and body until they thought they had murdered him. They then left, and after he had lain on the ground insensible for more than two hours, he crawled to the cottage of the labourer, from which he was removed to his own house. Information was despatched the following morning to the Inspector of police at Rushall, and the poachers were all apprehended.—Another case of poaching has occurred near Doncaster, which has terminated in the capture of one of the offenders. Three men were concerned, and they made a very savage attack upon the gamekeeper and his assistants.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—Thomas Anstell, a labourer, being refused admission into a house, he wanted to enter, commenced smashing the windows, and when a policeman arrived, assaulted him with the utmost fierceness, beat him on the head, nearly choked him, knelt on his person, and finally forced him over some palls, and injured the spine of his back seriously. The ruffian was at length secured, and brought before the Clerkenwell magistrate, by whom he was fined 5*l.*, or sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

ANTON CRUELTY.—A youth, about sixteen years of age, was charged at the Thames police office by a woman living at Poplar with maliciously shooting a goat belonging to her. The boy expressed no sorrow at what he had done, but seemed to treat the whole matter as a capital joke. Neither would his parents pay the price of the goat. Mr. Tardley said the act was certainly

punishable by law. He therefore permitted the woman to take out a summons against the boy.

A PLEASANT VISITOR.—William Michael Walsham, a bricklayer, has been fined 4*l.* for an assault on Ann Burrows, the wife of a friend. He had been with his own wife to Burrows's house, and, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, followed Mrs. Burrows into her bedroom. He exclaimed "Hush!" and kept advancing; when, on Mrs. Burrows endeavouring to escape, he struck her a blow on the head, and kicked her. A short time previously, he had made improper overtures to her. In his defence, he said he had merely gone into the woman's bedroom to bid her good night, and she flew at him fiercely; but this plea of course was not received.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.—By an accident last week, we omitted to state that William Oliver, a man charged with homicide in a public-house, was brought up for further examination, when it appeared that the deceased died from injuries received from accidental falls during intoxication, the accused was discharged.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN IRELAND.—Miss Charlotte Hinds, a lady who had purchased some property in the Encumbered Estates Court, and who had given offence by enforcing payment of rents from refractory tenants, was met in the avenue leading to her house by two men, who dragged her off the car, knocked her down with loaded sticks, and fired three pistol shots into her face and head, after which, thinking she was dead, they quietly walked away. She was carried into the house in a dreadful state, a leg and arm being broken, in addition to her other injuries; and not the slightest hopes are entertained of her recovery. The most horrible part of the story lies in the fact that, some eighteen months ago, sworn information was given that this lady would soon be shot. She was therefore allowed a police escort, but only availed herself of it on one or two occasions. Government has offered 100*l.* reward for the arrest of the men, who for the present have eluded justice.

THE "TICKET-OF-LEAVE" SYSTEM.—This subject is receiving great attention just at present, and the observations recently made by Mr. Recorder Hall have been met by some remarks of Mr. Serjeant Adams, the Assistant-Judge, at the Middlesex Sessions. He said:—"After all he had seen and heard of the operation of the ticket-of-leave system, his opinion was still the same—that it was false in principle and mischievous in practice. He apprehended that there must be some mistake in the recently published address of the Recorder of Birmingham at the quarter sessions, for it appeared that the Recorder spoke of ticket-of-leave as if it were established by the act which substituted penal servitude for transportation. That was not so, and he (the Assistant-Judge) believed that no person sentenced to penal servitude had yet received a ticket-of-leave. The system assumed throughout that the parties were simply individuals, and not forming part (as they did) of a body of thieves who were as regularly trained to their business as any tradesman of the metropolis was to his." A case of burglary in which three young men were concerned was then brought forward; and the Assistant-Judge, in passing sentence, said:—"It was almost beyond belief that theorists should continue to act in positive opposition to the practical experience of the working of the ticket-of-leave system. Its results were of the most mischievous kind. Take the case of the prisoner Trellawney as an instance. He was a notorious thief, and in 1851 he was convicted as a burglar and sentenced to ten years' transportation. On the 2nd of last month, he was set at liberty on a ticket-of-leave, and in less than three weeks afterwards he was found in the company of a known companion of thieves, breaking into a house, and, when detected, making a savage assault on the landlady. In one case which came before him, a man was found, two days after he had been liberated on ticket-of-leave, teaching a boy of thirteen the art of picking pockets in the street. Such was the result of letting these men go at large. However he might differ with other authorities on the system itself, he thought they would all agree that, when these men abused the leniency which had been shown them and returned to their old habits, they should be severely punished. He should sentence Trellawney to seven years' penal servitude, and Roberts to six; and if the authorities thought it to reduce that term, and again set them at liberty, that lay with them. As to Williams, he would be remanded for further inquiry into his previous character."—On the same day, before Mr. Witham, Edward Edwards, described as a pork butcher, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour for an attempted burglary at the house of Mr. George Cruikshank, the artist. It appeared that this man also was the holder of a ticket-of-leave.—Mr. Recorder Jardine, at the Bath Quarter Sessions, has also been strongly denouncing the ticket-of-leave system; but it has found a defender in Colonel Jebb, the chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, who calls attention to the fact that, before the present state of the law, prisoners condemned to seven years' transportation were sent to the hulks, from which they were released, with a free pardon, on the expiration of half their term, but without any power of recalling them if they abused their liberty, whereas they now receive only a revocable pardon. Colonel Jebb conceives that the ticket-of-leave men who relapse into crime are comparatively few, and that not above

23 per cent. have had their licenses revoked. He adds, however, that this does not represent those who have been convicted of crime. The number of prisoners released on license between the 8th of October, 1853, and the present date, Colonel Jebb states to be 5629, leaving only about 2000 of the original number now in England to be so released when they become eligible.

MURDER BY A MOTHER.—Johanna Dutton, the wife of a farmer residing at Carlton, near Nottingham, has murdered her infant daughter, who was three years old, by throwing her into a pond. The mother had for a long time beaten and ill-used the child, and the father had witnessed this treatment with the utmost indifference. On the morning of the murder, Mrs. Dutton behaved with great violence to the infant, and had been heard to say she wished it was in the well and drowned; that many a child got drowned or burnt, but it was not her child's lot. In the afternoon she took the child out, and it was not seen again until the dead body was found in a pond by the police. Mrs. Dutton has been committed for trial.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.—Mr. W. Miles, M.P., in his charge to the grand jury at the Somersetshire Quarter Sessions, made some remarks on the subject of reformatories, and, regretting the want of accommodation that is often experienced, suggested that a bill should be introduced into Parliament giving the power to magistrates to unite and erect a reformatory institution for their several counties. He also hoped that Parliament would give the magistrates assembled in quarter sessions the power to charge the expenses of such reformatories on the county rates, not compulsorily, but in such manner as the magistrates might think proper.—At the Quarter Sessions at Worcester, the same subject has been agitated, and Sir John Pakington has expressed his opinion in favour of Government providing the funds for these institutions.

MURDER AT SOUTHAMPTON.—A young woman, a servant-maid at Southampton, has been shot dead in her master's house by a man who had been paying his addresses to her, but who, on account of some offence he had given, had been discarded by the girl.

A STRANGE TRICK.—Mr. Collingwood, a master butcher of High-street, Islington, is the contractor with the City of London for supplying Newgate with meat. On Saturday morning last, it was discovered that portions of a neck of mutton, in a state of decomposition, had been concealed in holes cut in two pieces of beef, which were consequently rendered unfit for food. The contract obliged Mr. Collingwood (who was summoned at Guildhall) to supply the meat at about fivepence a pound without bone, while the market price is now sixpence a pound with bone; so that the butcher must be suffering a loss. It was suggested that the trick had been played in order to disgust the authorities at Newgate, and so lead to an abrogation of the contract; and it appeared that on a previous occasion the meat had been sent with maggots in it. But, with respect to the present charge, Mr. Collingwood denied all knowledge of the tampering, and said that on the Saturday morning he had sent out the beef in a proper condition, and that the man who conveyed it had also got with him the pieces of mutton, which were sent for a customer's dog, and which, Mr. Collingwood supposed, had been inserted by his servant. He suspected this man of other things; but he allowed him to leave his service unquestioned. Alderman Sidney ordered Mr. Collingwood to enter into recognizances to appear again, when, if possible, he must produce the suspected person.—On a subsequent day the summons was dismissed, Sir James Duke being of opinion that the bad meat had been forced into the beef by some one who wished to do Mr. Collingwood's reputation an injury. The man who delivered the beef was brought forward, but denied all knowledge of the fraud.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.—A strange case came before the Thames police magistrate on Wednesday. Mr. Stratford, a licensed Trinity House pilot for the North Channel, was charged with threatening to shoot Mr. William Chesterton, a photographic artist, living in Ratcliffe Highway. It seemed that Mr. Stratford suspected Mr. Chesterton of having seduced his daughter, who was missing. The latter vehemently denied this; but Mr. Stratford repeatedly went to his house, behaved very violently, and threatened to shoot the object of his suspicions. Before the magistrate, Mr. Chesterton said he had made photographic portraits for exhibition at his doors, of Mr. Stratford's missing daughter, and of her sister, as he considered them good subjects; but he denied that he had anything to do with the disappearance of the one whom he was suspected of abducting. Before the magistrate, Mr. Stratford said that he would shoot the man who seduced his daughter; he would search England through for her. Mrs. Stratford also was very violent, and frequently interrupted the witnesses. It appeared, ultimately, that Mr. Stratford had no better reason for suspecting Mr. Chesterton than that some one had told him she had seen the daughter in company with a man "like" the complainant. On the other hand, an assistant in Mr. Chesterton's establishment said he had seen the girl at night in the Haymarket, slightly intoxicated, and with a black eye, and that she said she had left her home on account of ill usage. Mr. Stratford, upon being asked if he was satisfied, said, "I hope it will never come home to him; if it does, he will suffer."

will have my daughter." In the end, Mr. Stratford acknowledged himself in error, promised not to annoy Mr. Chesterton any more, and entered into his own recognisances to keep the peace.

A GAMAR SCOUNDREL.—Thomas Kirton, a clerk, has been tried at the Middlesex Sessions for stealing a quantity of silk, the property of his employers. In order that he might the more safely dispose of this silk, he put it into the hands of a Mrs. Willoughby, a widow, by whom it was sold, the woman having a piece given to her for her trouble in the matter. A receipt in a false name was given by Kirton for some money which was paid for the silk; and of this, Mrs. Willoughby was aware. About a week after the sale of the silk, she went to live as a friend at the house of Kirton, as she was in difficulties at the time; but, after a while, she was treated as a lodger, and her furniture was seized for rent. The counsel for the defence put several questions to show that Kirton had been on terms of adulterous intercourse with Mrs. Willoughby, who had borne false witness against the former out of revenge for the seizure of her furniture; but the implication was denied. The witness admitted she had had a quarrel with Kirton's wife, but referred it entirely to her having been treated as a lodger. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour for two years.

SERIOUS FRAY AT A DOG-FIGHT.—The police at Clitheroe, Whalley, and Blackburn, got intelligence that a dog-fight would take place in a field near Myton Church. Five of the officers, therefore, went to the ground, where they discovered nearly a hundred and fifty men gathered about the animals, which had commenced worrying one another. Inspector Clegg asked one of the setters-on of the dogs what his name was; on which, all the constables were violently attacked and kicked. One of them was rendered insensible, and it was found necessary to carry another off the ground; but they are both recovering. As soon as the mob had disposed of the police, the dogs were taken up and the fight was discontinued.

THE LATE MURDER AT BROMLEY, IN KENT.—A man named Mark Wheeler, a ticket-of-leave man, who had a cottage in Gloucestershire, has been brought from that place by a London warrant officer to be conveyed to Portsmouth, where he will serve the remainder of his sentence (seven years) for having harboured the man now awaiting his trial for the murder at Bromley, in Kent. Wheeler's time will expire about Christmas, 1858.

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH IN THE CITY.—In the course of last Sunday night some men entered the Church of St. Giles Without, Cripplegate, by means of the window of the vestry, the glass in which they had cut away. They opened an iron safe, and took out the gold and silver, which, however, did not amount to a large sum; then, passing into the church itself, they endeavoured to force the contribution-box and plate-chest, but failed. It would appear that they next tasted the sacramental wine; but this would seem not to have been to their palate for the greater part was left. They quitted the place, apparently, in a hurry, as they left behind the money they had abstracted, and allowed the iron safe to remain open. The vicarage-house, adjoining, is at present unoccupied; and it is thought the thieves escaped through it into the street.

THE JEWISH MODE OF SLAUGHTERING.—A case has for some time been under remand at the Mansion House, of great interest to the Jewish body; and on Tuesday a decision was come to. Thomas Reynolds, a butcher, was summoned for cruelly slaying an ox after the Jewish fashion. It was shown in evidence that the method employed includes the fastening of the animal's head to the floor by means of a ring which passes through the jaw and is attached to a staple. The throat is then cut; and the beast, instead of dying in about three minutes, as in the slaughter-houses of Christian butchers, who provide for almost immediate insensibility by a blow on the head, lingers for nine minutes. The reason for this inhumanity is that the blood may be drained away from the flesh, in obedience to the injunction of Genesis, which directs that "flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat"—a direction which is repeated in Leviticus and Deuteronomy. Sir Peter Laurie, being of opinion that no cruelty within the meaning of the act had been proved, and that Christian butchers employ a similar method in slaughtering sheep, calves, and pigs, dismissed the summons, which had been granted at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—The sentence will disgust all who consider humanity as of greater worth than tradition. One of the most sacred of principles is violated that a ceremonial observance and verbal superstition may be upheld.

A TIGRESS.—A singular instance of feminine ferocity in open court occurred in the course of the present week at the Bow-street Police-office. Caroline Gilder, a masculine-looking woman, was fined six shillings, or sentenced in default to fourteen days' imprisonment, for maliciously breaking eight windows in the house of her landlady, who had asked her for some rent that was owing. Upon hearing the sentence the prisoner jumped out of the dock, rushed furiously at the landlady, beat her, and scratched her face with her nails, like a wild beast, so as to draw blood from several parts. By the aid of four policemen the landlady was rescued, but not until after she had been severely injured, and the pri-

soner was dragged back into the dock, and held there while this second charge was proceeded with. Mr. Jardine said that she must find two 5*l.* sureties to keep the peace for six months. The money not being forthcoming, this female desperado was locked up. The magistrate, in passing sentence, remarked upon the vicious character of many of the female prisoners brought before him, and compared them with the ruffianly men who were frequently accused of wife-beating, the number of charges against whom, he stated, were not increasing in proportion so largely as those of a similar kind against the other sex, as he regretted to say that not less than fifteen of the latter had already come before him that very day.—Another case of female ferocity was heard at Southwark, where Elizabeth Eastrom was charged with cutting and wounding John Knowles. The man foolishly went with the prisoner into a house in Market-street, Borough-road, and, because he refused to treat her to gin, she stabbed him at the back of the head, and thrust him out into the street. She has been committed for trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and the Royal Family returned to London on Wednesday.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.—A fire of a very serious character broke out on Wednesday night at a public-house in Green-street, Gravel-lane, Southwark. The inhabitants threw open the windows, and called for help; but, before the fire-escape could arrive, several of the inmates, some of whom were burnt, had leapt out. One of them, the landlord, has since died. The house was completely gutted before the flames could be suppressed.

DEATHS FROM SHOOTING.—Two inquests have been held before the borough coroner of Liverpool. Death in each case resulted from firing guns, &c., on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Cambridge. The first was an adjourned inquiry on the body of Nathaniel Roberts, aged five and a half years, who had died from the effect of receiving a charge of cotton-waste in his throat, while crossing Dickenson-street on the 9th inst. It appeared that guns of every description were being fired in the street at the time, and, it being impossible to ascertain which particular fire-arm produced the accident, a verdict of "Manslaughter against some person or persons unknown" was returned. The second inquisition was on the body of Jonathan Lasham, who had died from being accidentally injured by the firing of a cannon at the Liverpool Industrial Schools, Kirkdale, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

AMERICA.—The yellow fever is abating at Norfolk and Portsmouth. Earthquakes have occurred at San Francisco and Guayaquil, but have done no damage. Colonel Kinney has been chosen provisional Civil and Military Governor of Graytown and the adjacent territory, and has promised the citizens that he will spare no efforts to procure from the United States Government indemnity for the losses sustained by the burning of the town. Colonel Walker, on September 3rd, defeated General Guardiola, at Virgin Bay, with a loss to the latter of fifty men, while the former only lost one white man and four natives. The Government troops, it is said, amounted to four hundred men; Walker's to only one hundred and fifty. It is reported that the Colonel has returned to San Juan with the intention of attacking Rivas, the head-quarters of the Government forces.—From Mexico we have the most distressing accounts of civil commotions. General Carrera has resigned in consequence of differences with Alvarez. Fighting is going on in various parts of the country, the city of Zapaltan has been sacked and entirely demolished by the revolutionists, who appear to be generally victorious. Jose Lopez de Santa Anna, nephew of the ex-dictator, has been arrested, and will probably suffer death. Some disturbances have been created at Acapulco and other places by a party of Americans.—The island of New Caledonia has been declared part of the colonial dominion of the French Empire.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The Report of the Select Committee to inquire into the state of the roads, bridges, &c., of the metropolis, has been published. This document enters at large into the subject, and reviews the various plans, amounting to nine, which have been proposed for improving the intercommunication of London. The Committee add:—"In considering the merits of the various plans thus enumerated under the second class, your Committee feel bound to express the approbation with which they regard those of them which seem best fitted to accomplish the following objects:—First, that of relieving the streets from the heavy goods traffic in transitu between the railways, the river, and the docks. Second, the embankment of the Thames—a public improvement too long delayed; and lastly, the provision, on a suitable scale, for the accommodation of those great tides of passenger traffic which, with daily increasing force and pressure, are flowing through the streets of this metropolis. The Metropolitan Railway, in combination with Mr. Pearson's plan, upon which this railway has been engrafted, promises to accomplish the first of these objects, and, as far as his street improvements extend, the last. No plan that has been laid before your committee meets all the requirements of the

second. With regard to the third object, your committee recommend to the consideration of the house the evidence and splendid designs of Sir Joseph Paxton.—In conclusion, your Committee, as the general result of their inquiries, beg earnestly to impress upon the house the extreme importance of practical steps being at once taken by authorities, properly constituted and armed with full powers and means for the purpose, to have the communications of this metropolis made capable of accommodating its vast and increasing traffic."

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Bonny has been in a state of insurrection. Two chiefs, suspected by the people of poisoning the late King Dappo, were furiously attacked, and their lives placed in danger. In their distress they sent a message to one of the trading vessels, beseeching succour; and they were brought off, and sent, at their own request, to Fernando Po. It would appear, from a somewhat vague account, that a war of extermination then ensued between the partisans of the chiefs and those of the other faction; trade was stopped, and the masters of the trading vessels, having sent a flag of truce on shore, were told that the stoppage would continue for twenty years, and that no debts would be paid until the chiefs should be given up. The traders determined on bringing the chiefs back, and an attempt will be made to settle the dispute; but the Governor is determined to protect the chiefs, should they be innocent. No collision has taken place between the English and the natives; but the latter have destroyed the court-house and committed several other depredations.—At Cape Coast, on the 7th of September, a disturbance arose among the natives, in which many were wounded. The cause was trifling, and is now removed.—The appointment of the new Governor of Fernando Po is likely to create dissatisfaction, as he is said to be not greatly opposed to slavery.—It is intended by the Governor of the Gambia to make another attack on the Sabbeages.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from our manufacturing towns continue much the same as they have been for some time past. The chief effect of the prevailing pressure has been felt at Manchester, although a fall in prices which has taken place is to be attributed mainly to the reduction in the Liverpool cotton-market. The *Manchester Courier* announces a small failure—that of Mr. W. A. Smith, a cotton-spinner, with liabilities under 30,000*l.* At Birmingham, great steadiness is maintained. The recent advance on manufactured iron is considered fairly to reach the limit that is expedient, but in some particular cases an additional 10*s.* per ton has been obtained. With the exception of glass manufacturers, the other trades of the place show much activity, and are still stimulated by Government orders. The Nottingham advices describe an improvement in hosiery, owing to the American demand, which is fully realising previous expectations. The home demand is rather dull, and caution also is exhibited in shipments to Australia. The lace-market is without alteration, except, perhaps, a slight increase of confidence. In the woollen districts it is a quiet period, and, although business has been restricted during the past two or three weeks, it is considered healthy in every respect. In the Irish linen markets stocks are diminishing, and employment is general.

M. DE METZ AT REDHILL.—The noble French philanthropist, M. de Metz, has closed his visits to English Reformatories by an inspection of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Redhill—an establishment which comprises nearly two hundred boys engaged in various industrial callings, the principle of which is farm labour, though the place also includes brushmaking, carpenters' shops, smithy, dairy, stable, &c., besides about twenty tailors and a dozen shoemakers. The reception took place in the large school-room, which was adorned with flowers, and with words of welcome in French and English. Eleven of the boys, who have passed their period of probation, and will shortly emigrate to the colonies, read an address of congratulation to M. de Metz. "Some of us," said the boys, "have brothers in the army of England, who are now with the sons of France fighting the battle of freedom for the world. Will you say to our comrades at Mettray that we hope both they and we shall always be found side by side fighting against the world's greatest enemies—fraud, and falsehood, and wrong?" These were not mere words of course; the boys at Redhill subscribed to the "Widows' and Orphans' Fund" on the occasion of the recent thanksgiving for the successes before Sebastopol very nearly 5*l.* out of their own personal savings. They did the same last year. M. de Metz expressed himself highly gratified with his visit. His address in French was translated to the boys. M. de Metz left a subscription for the society, constituting himself a governor; he solicited release for any boys under punishment, but happily there were none, and in lieu he asked that they might have a holiday at an early day, and gave them eighty francs for a treat on the occasion.

DEATH IN A WORKHOUSE.—An inquest has just been held at Bedminster in Somersetshire on the body of Hannah Wiltshire, a young woman who died in the workhouse as far back as last May. The relations of the woman conceiving that she had died in consequence of injuries inflicted by another pauper, and of the want of subsequent medical attendance, induced the coroner of the district to interfere; and, the body being in conse-

quence, examined, an investigation was commenced. It appeared that the woman was of weak intellect, and subject to violent fits. She was of a very quarrelsome disposition, and one day quarrelled with another woman, who knocked her down and struck her under the ear. Waltham had one of her fits immediately afterwards, and died the following day. A medical man, who was examined at the inquest, said the brain presented the appearance of extravasated blood, which might have been produced by a blow under the ear; but, as it might also have resulted from a fall or from a fit of apoplexy, the jury, with the entire concurrence of the coroner, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased's death was occasioned by apoplexy, but that sufficient care was not taken by the authorities of the Bedminster Union workhouse to separate the deceased from the other inmates of the establishment, knowing, as they did, the very peculiar liability of the deceased to fits upon being thwarted. They are also of opinion that sufficient care was not taken to inform the medical officer of the peculiar circumstances under which the deceased on this occasion came by her death."

EXPLOSION IN A COAL-PIT.—Two men and a boy have been killed by an explosion at the quarry of Mr. Philip Williams, Bilston. The explosion is said to have been caused by a lighted candle dropping into the pit, which ignited the gas, or firedamp. A hundred men were in the pit at the time, and, besides the deaths, six or seven were burnt.

INDIA.—The Santal insurrection is nearly quelled; but the insurgents are still scattered about the country, and occasionally give a little trouble. The leader of the rebellion, however, has been captured, and seven thousand of his followers have surrendered. It is said that the rest are endeavouring to emigrate with their families deeper into the mountains; but it is thought not improbable that they will be deported wholesale to British Burmah. The north-west frontiers are tolerably quiet. The Oude dissentients have become suddenly reconciled since the Military Secretary to the Governor-General has appeared on a special mission—a fact which has excited apprehensions of annexation. From Burmah we have reports of the cordial reception given to the English embassy by the native monarch; and there appears to be every prospect of peace in that direction. The Bombay markets report a dullness of trade; but a favourable change has taken place in the prospects of the harvests, owing to the termination of the excessive drought. A famine is not now apprehended; yet a scarcity seems inevitable.

THE KIDDERMINSTER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—From the evidence taken at the inquest on the body of John Hart, the guard killed on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, it appears that the goods train was behind time; that at the Churchill station, where the passenger train might have been delayed, the gatesman and signalman was a boy of fourteen years of age, who has been in the company's service two years; that this youth, on the station-master's responsibility showed a green and red light; and that, when the passenger train came near to Kidderminster, a white signal, signifying "All right" was exhibited, which of course induced the train to go on faster, and thus rendered the collision still more violent. It was also stated by Mr. Dean, the station-master at Churchill, that he had not room to shunt the goods train into the siding at his station, and that he could not shunt on the other line of rails, because the Worcester express was due four minutes afterwards. The jury returned a verdict to the effect "that the accident arose from the very defective arrangements of the company, more especially with regard to the want of sufficient sidings, the irregularity in the despatch of the goods trains, and the youth and inexperience of the servants employed to carry out the rules of the company."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A mail-train on the North-Western Railway near Stockport came into collision with a luggage-train, and one of the passengers was dangerously injured, and others much shaken. The luggage-train was stopping in order to be shunted out of the way of the mail, but there are contradictory statements as to whether the proper danger signal was up at the time, or not.—An old woman has been run down on the same line near Manchester by a waggon which was being shunted at the time. Her right arm was so much injured that amputation has been found necessary.—A gentleman was getting out of a carriage on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway near Burnley, when he slipped, and the train went over his right leg. Amputation in this case also was resorted to, and the patient is considered in a precarious state.—A man named James Rose has been seriously injured on the South-western line at Guildford, owing to getting out of the train while in motion. He was taken to Guy's Hospital; but he lies in a precarious state. At the same hospital on the same day, a fireman of the North Kent Railway was brought in, who had slipped in getting on the engine as it was moving off. Amputation, as in the previous cases, was found necessary.

THE FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. DUFFY has been abandoned at the request of Mr. Duffy himself, on account of the serious illness of Mr. Lucas, who lies at Rome in a very precarious state.

DEATHS OF LONDON.—The deaths of 870 persons were registered in London during the week that ended on Saturday, October 18; 449 of the number died under

20 years of age; 131 young men and women died of the age of 20-40; 124 persons had lived to the age of 40-60; and 124 more to the age of 60-80; while only 22 had passed 80 years, and approached the natural limit of human life (100 years.) 228 of the deaths were by zymotic diseases, including 16 by small-pox, 56 by scarlatina, 44 by diarrhoea, 4 by cholera, 45 by typhus and other fevers. Consumption was the cause of 108 deaths, apoplexy of 28, paralysis of 16, bronchitis and pneumonia of 92. Eighteen violent deaths were registered. The average deaths in the corresponding week of the previous ten years was 995, or corrected for increase of population, 1095. The deaths in the last week were 870, or 225 below the corrected average deaths in London. At the annual rate of 17 deaths in 1000 living, the weekly deaths in London would amount now to 836; and the excess of 34 may be referred to causes which were in operation, destroying during the week nearly five lives daily. The 836 deaths may be held for the present to be natural deaths, as they are the result of natural causes; the 34 deaths may be considered unnatural deaths, as they are the results of extraneous causes that admit of removal. The steps that have been taken to supply the people of London with purer water than they received during the last cholera epidemic are already producing beneficial results; and the next most effectual measure of sanitary improvement will be the purification of the London atmosphere by the complete removal from the houses and streets daily of the residue of the organic matter which is brought into them daily.—Last week, the births of 793 boys and 771 girls, in all 1564 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1845-54, the average number was 1313.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

TREATMENT OF STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES IN NEWGATE.—At a general meeting of the magistracy of Middlesex, held at Clerkenwell on Thursday, some extraordinary disclosures were made respecting the treatment of the prisoners Strahan, Paul, and Bates, while in Newgate. The Visiting Justices, having learnt that the regulations had been broken, ordered a searching investigation; and the evidence taken during this inquiry was read before the Middlesex magistrates. Mr. Frederick William Hill, the Governor, who is, of course, the responsible person, made a statement which was in fact a confession of all the charges, and may be taken as a summary of them. He said:—"Having heard the evidence read, I admit the general correctness of it. I said to Sims on leaving, 'Go on quietly;' that is all I remember saying with respect to the three prisoners. Up to the time of my leaving visitors came at all times, as many as liked together, and stopped as long as they pleased, by my permission. There was no written order of the Visiting Justices to permit the prisoners to see visitors out of the appropriated places. No Visiting Justice gave directions that the rules should be relaxed. Ordinarily visitors are not admitted into the cells; the visitors to Strahan, Paul, and Bates were. A gentleman from the Court of Bankruptcy came soon after they were admitted, and said it was necessary he should see them together, and I allowed him to see them together. After that they asked me to allow them to communicate and associate in each other's rooms, and I permitted them. I knew that their cell doors were not locked; but I never recollect giving orders that they should be left unlocked. I saw Strahan, Paul, and Bates exercising together. Although I don't recollect ordering the cell doors to be left unlocked, I certainly knew they were not locked. Silence was not maintained by these three prisoners, and they were not invariably attended by an officer. Rule 22 has not, I freely admit, been observed. Letters addressed to them came by post in the ordinary way, and were not opened. I admit the statement of the chaplain, that on leaving the prison I requested him to receive letters addressed to him under cover for the prisoners. Visitors were admitted on a Sunday. Although it is directly contrary to Rule 22, it was with my authority. I gave no authority or permission for the chaplain taking Mr. Strahan into my house. Sir John D. Paul had two glasses of wine a day by the written order of the surgeon. I gave permission to the warder to go out and fetch wine for the other prisoners, Strahan and Bates, but I believe there was no written order for those two having wine." Notwithstanding these indulgences, Mr. Strahan said on the 2nd of August that his treatment was getting more harsh every day; that the magistrates were a set of radicals, and no gentlemen; but that Captain Hill had been very kind, and should be rewarded. Strahan had his money, watch, and other articles in his possession, although, by the rules, they should have been taken from him. One of the warders was told by the Governor to take no notice of Strahan and Paul being together; and it appeared that Mrs. Strahan and other female relations were in the habit of visiting Strahan, and that his wife once breakfasted and spent the day with him. Mr. George Jepson, the chaplain, was mixed up with these proceedings. He said that, when the Governor was going away on leave of absence, that official expressed a hope that "these gentlemen," Strahan, Paul, and Bates, would continue to have the same indulgences. "One day," said the chaplain, "I went to Mr. Strahan's cell; he was ill. His wife was coming that day to see him, and I suggested he should see her in the Governor's house. Strahan

objected to it at first, but I urged it on him. I told Sims of it. There was no officer left with Mr. Strahan and his wife all day in the house. I told Sims I thought it would be a great indulgence. I told him I would take the responsibility on myself. No warder remained with them. I am quite sure they were left entirely alone. I stayed a short time with them. I confess it was wrong of me."—The Middlesex magistrates agreed to a resolution ordering that the Governor be suspended.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—We understand that the Senate of the London University has received a communication from Sir George Grey, intimating that in the opinion of the Government the Senate ought to concede the points upon which they have so long opposed the Graduates, and that that body ought now to be admitted to the University with the privileges of Convocation, and the right to nominate members to the Senate.

OATH OF ABJURATION.—The City of London has adopted a petition to Parliament, praying that the Oath of Abjuration may be repealed, since, as the Stuart family is now extinct, there is no longer any necessity for it.

AN INSANE INCENDIARY.—Several incendiary fires have recently occurred in the neighbourhood of Barnsley, West Laithes, &c. A man is in custody who has confessed to being the guilty person. He is evidently insane, as he entreated the magistrate to set him at liberty because he had several other stacks to fire, mentioning the names of their proprietors.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.—The majority of the Irish corporations have refused to become the collectors of the ministers' money-tax as provided by the bill of Sir John Young; and, with a view of bringing matters to a crisis, a deputation from the repudiating bodies has waited upon the Irish Chief Secretary for the purpose of calling on the Government, through him, to bring in a bill early next session for the total abolition of the impost. Mr. Horsman said he would transmit the facts to the Government, but could not express any opinion as to what course they would take in the matter.

MAYNOOTH.—The Roman Catholic prelates are now sitting in full conclave at Maynooth. The proceedings are, as usual, kept a profound secret; but it is said that the business has reference to the affairs of the Irish College at Paris.

A TRAGEDY IN THE FOREIGN LEGION AT GOSPORT.—One of the standing orders of the foreign regiment now quartered at Gosport is to the effect that none of the men shall leave barracks till five o'clock in the afternoon; but several of the men have recently attempted to break the rule, and on Tuesday such symptoms of insubordination were manifested that the guard were ordered to fix bayonets. One of the malcontents, a Frenchman who seemed to act as leader, continued to advance, threatening a private of the guard with his stick, when he ran against the fixed bayonet, and fell mortally wounded, dying almost directly. Joseph Goltswaltz, the soldier who was the accidental cause of this tragedy, was placed under arrest; but the jury at the coroner's inquest returned a verdict of Justifiable Homicide, adding their opinion that the prisoner had only acted up to his duty as a soldier under the circumstances.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, October 20.
WAR MOVEMENTS.

Berlin, Thursday Evening.

The Emperor Alexander will go to Kieff before he visits Warsaw. All the reserve and the militia are being concentrated at Kieff under the command of General Paniutin, and the Emperor is going thither to pass them in review.

Copenhagen, Thursday.

Denmark has appointed a commissioner to attend the November conferences. Bluhme is appointed manager of the conference on the Sound Dues on the part of Denmark. It is confirmed that Denmark will propose their capitalisation as a step to their extinction.

Athens, Oct. 12th

Tumultuous manifestations from the Russian party have taken place in this capital. Cries of "The King for ever!" "The Queen for ever!" "Long live the Czar!" were raised by the crowd. Demonstrations, hostile to General Kalergi, were made in front of the hotel of the Russian Embassy. There was no repression on the part of the authorities.

An analysis of the Concordat recently concluded between Austria and the Pope has been published in the *Gazetta di Venezia*. The document gives great power to the clergy, especially in the matter of education, which is to be wholly in their hands. Clerical affairs will be settled by clerical judges; the bishops will have the full right to punish their clergy; and in the prisons the clergy are to be separated from the laity. Disputes with laymen, with respect to the right of patronage, are to be decided by temporal courts. The *Placetum Regium* is abolished.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

THE RED MANIFESTO.

THERE is no difficulty in knowing how the English public should receive the letter which certain foreigners resident in this country as political refugees have addressed to the QUEEN. While it remained under discussion only amongst refugees, there was no necessity to take any notice of it. Discreditable as the production might be, we had as little necessity to interfere with it as with debates at a Free-and-Easy, or with a pot-house-row in Wapping. It has, however, been printed in a French journal, published in Jersey, of course for circulation on the Continent; it therefore comes directly before the English people, and we are called upon to say whether this is the kind of manifestation with which we can sympathise, whether this is the sort of republican action that we can aid, whether this is the behaviour amongst us which we can tolerate.

Let us consider the nature of the propositions, and how it is they come before us. Messieurs FELIX PYAT, ROUGÉE, and JOURDAIN hold that LOUIS NAPOLEON is Emperor of the French only by unlawful proceedings; that the indignation of the people ought to obliterate him; and they assert that the lightning of PIANORI only precedes the fate that is destined for him. These are opinions which other persons entertain in England, besides the refugees in question. Englishmen who have a right to debate the alliances formed by a constitutional Government, would be free to point out the origin of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S power, and to uphold or deny the expediency of forming an alliance with him. A true patriotism, indeed, would lead any Englishman to ponder well before he exposed very grave domestic differences before foreign states; but foreigners are in a different position. They derive so much advantage to life and liberty by the power to reside here on the strength of our hospitality, that they incur a responsibility of their own; and they are bound to avoid anything which can embarrass us, can increase our party differences, or entangle us with foreign enemies. The simple publication of such a document as that to which we have alluded, therefore, is an act which we regard as culpable in the highest degree.

Let us observe, in passing, that this document differs essentially from the manifesto by MAZZINI and his friends; since the one only upholds the principles of the Italian Unitarian republicans and their allies in Hungary and France, and rallies the friends of the three writers to a common fidelity; whereas the new publication distinctly threatens ag-

gression, and in a manner which implies that the attacks are to proceed from this country.

But the offence to our nationality, which is committed by the writers of the letter, is rendered far grosser by the insulting form of addressing it to the QUEEN. We shall not be accused of subserviency to Princes; we have upheld the rights and dignity of the Commonwealth above that of any individuals in whatsoever station; and we shall continue to uphold them. We do not affect to regard our Sovereign simply as a woman; for as soon as a woman accepts the power and dignity conferred by the sceptre, she waives some of the immunities that belong to her sex, and stands exposed to judgment should she violate the responsibilities that she undertakes. But although upon grave necessity we might be prepared to review the conduct of Queen VICTORIA, never, we conceive, in any manly mind can the consideration for the gentler, the weaker, and the wiser sex be entirely forgotten. In this country, although we cannot boast the arts of the South, or the refined etiquettes of France, we have been accustomed to make great and broad distinctions in our behaviour to man and to woman. It is not our usage to enter the presence of woman violently; we do not seek to carry on brawls in her presence; we avoid forcing her attention to deeds of conflict and blood. When such events have passed, it may be necessary to invite her sympathy for victory, or for suffering; and although in the exercise of her office, Queen VICTORIA must preside at council upon the most painful trials of our race, still, we defer the duty as long as possible, and we take care that the roughness of manhood shall be tempered and softened when it approach the gentler presence. There is an outrage against all the rules of manliness, as well as against the common courtesies of life, in forcing this wretched production upon the notice of our LADY QUEEN; and the manliness of England, as well as political feeling, will be roused to contemptuous indignation at the men who could stamp themselves with so base a character in their own act.

Perhaps the incident has not been entirely without its use. It has forced the people of this country to observe that there are wide distinctions between different classes of those whom our rough and ready politicians rank together. The most anxious and intelligent students of political institutions may, according to the bent of their genius and the balance of their studies, incline to autocracy on the one hand, or to pure democracy on the other; to an oligarchical Republic like that of Venice, or to a Commonwealth, with an hereditary Sovereign, like that of England; the student may sustain his favourite form of Government with speech, with writing, with the sword, and may find justification in the magnitude of the interests concerned, even for putting his plea to the arbitrament of civil war. But a CÆSAR may bring a Commonwealth to surrender itself by the force of splendid qualities, while a CATILINE may conspire with traitors to seize the supreme power, and surprise a State out of its liberty. A WASHINGTON may draw his sword against a monarch transgressing the rights of his sovereignty, or a MARAT may preach on universal butchery. It is not the violence that we condemn—we can recognise the virtue in a BRUTUS, and we have already avowed our conviction that the despot who deprives his people of their natural freedom, and surrounds himself by military defences, licenses the assassin by defying him. But BRUTUS and CHARLOTTE CORDAY devoted themselves, like CURTIUS, to destruction for the good of their country. It was not a malignant hatred of their fellow-creature which inspired them, but a hatred of

tyranny; and they were prepared to sacrifice themselves as much as the tyrant, in order that mankind might be freed. They did not, like Indian Thugs, send forth others to do the work. Above all, they did not preach the hideous and base doctrines that human beings can ever be freed from their obligation to respect suffering. The refugees who have rendered themselves thus conspicuous proclaimed that LOUIS NAPOLEON "shall be executed even to his memory; even his remains and those of his relations shall not pollute the soil; they shall be driven out, the living and the dead; it shall be a *casus belli* for any nation to give them shelter." Their hostility against the man makes them annul the very charter by which refugees are harboured in our own country. We may sympathise with one side or other in a political conflict; we may hold the principles of one party to be just, the other unjust, and their warfare, therefore, criminal; but as soon as defeat comes upon them, as soon as they are flying from the conflict, they are no longer soldiers, but men, and we shelter them. It has been the same rule for a LOUIS BLANC as for a LOUIS PHILIPPE; and if JOURDAIN proclaims that the rule shall be annulled, unquestionably we shall not annul it in the case of LOUIS NAPOLEON, though we may hold that JOURDAIN has given us a license to treat him with a distinction.

There are differences, therefore, between Republicans, differences between democrats of the deepest dye. There is one quality which renders the soldier, in whatsoever cause, respectable at all times—which secures to him followers in victory, friends in defeat—a quality which crowns his success, or softens his failure: it is the quality of chivalry. We have suffered in this country, because we have accepted baser tests of political successes; and hence we have sanctioned constituted authority when it has treated men with souls in them according to the higgling of the market. But if those who stand up as the champions of human freedom, of right against might, of divine law against arbitrary human law, cast away the spirit of chivalry, they render themselves outlaws not more to the decrees of an empire and a kingdom than to the statutes of humanity.

THE CONSERVATIVE CAPITULATION.

THE defection of a body of Conservatives from the support of the war is not a surprising event. The Tory section, represented by Mr. DISRAELI, had nothing to hope from bidding against Lord PALMERSTON for the conduct of operations. He, at least, could not be taunted with connivance and collusion. Throughout the nation the only politicians likely to question his mode of prosecuting the conflict were those who abhor the traffic of diplomacy and desire to bring Civilisation and Liberty, not as names, but as realities, into the field. Such a reform in the spirit of the war was scarcely expected from Mr. DISRAELI. The capture of Sebastopol, therefore, was the sentence of him and his friends to insignificance and obscurity, unless they could evolve, from morbid and restless factions, the materials of a peace opposition. The change of tactics was accomplished with a licentious facility characteristic of the Conservative party alone. Its organs announced, before the echoes of our partial victory had ceased, that the objects of the war were accomplished, that to persist in assailing Russia would be to kindle a democratic conflagration, and to strike a palsy into the industrial and commercial organisation of Europe. Liberals may take this lesson from their enemies. In Austria, in Prussia, in Italy, and now in England, the servile adherents of dynastic

principles confess the fear that if a new campaign be opened next spring, the struggle will pass from its diplomatic to its political phase, and assume the nature of an extended revolution. The horrors of this vision, indeed, so disordered the intellect of the penman who framed this manifesto, that his figures of speech became as grotesque as his alarms. He painted the friends of European freedom as night-birds, armed with torches and daggers, and prophesied that these dark fowls, with their instruments of incendiaryism and murder, would flit like harpies over the civilised world.

This affected terror is but the artificial apology for an ignominious sacrifice of opinions. The Conservatives, failing to make up a balance of patriotic discontent with the conduct of the war, betook themselves to the natural enemies of Lord PALMERSTON'S Government, those who have invariably opposed the war; those who, from conviction or from sentiment, adhere to a mechanical interpretation of its objects, as stated at Vienna; and those who, from impatience or inconstancy, refuse to wait until it has unsettled Europe, and brought about the opportunity of Liberalism. Increased taxation pressing upon the poor; and the selfish trade panics, which may or may not be attributable to the war; predictions of disaster circulated in popular orations; scruples of feeling, affecting the timid and the weak; disgust at the expenditure of life and money for transient and local purposes; and the agitation of constitutional malcontents—all these are materials upon which the Conservatives may work, to turn the nation from the course on which it has entered. Accordingly, the programme of a parliamentary opposition has been drawn up, to be considered and corrected during the remaining months of the recess. Mr. GLADSTONE is proposed as Premier, and Mr. BRIGHT approves the scheme. But by these machinations, which have not yet received any public countenance from Mr. GLADSTONE or his friends, the Conservatives confess to their own destitution of statesmanship. They are a headless party with a heartless policy—and this description sets forth their historical character.

It is not equally certain that Mr. GLADSTONE will betray himself into the hands of this conspiring faction. He has a character, and is supposed to have a conscience. For his hesitation on the subject of the war candid men may well have respect. But, among Mr. DISRAELI'S friends no such consideration prevails. They who have unnecessarily flattered the Napoleonic alliance only pretend to dread the extension of the war into the domain of principles. In truth, they are an Opposition, and desire to be a Government, and would sacrifice their *prestige*, and reverse their opinions, to gain the Ministerial side in Parliament. To cover their change of front they have resorted to an artifice not very well contrived. They affect still to hold by the principles which excused Mr. DISRAELI when he taunted and vilified Lord JOHN RUSSELL for five hours in the House of Commons *à propos* of the intellectual stupefaction which overtook him at Vienna. Then, the Conservatives riotously cheered their agile and desperate leader, while he affected a high English tone, ridiculed the compliance of the British plenipotentiary, and insinuated that Lord PALMERSTON, who accredited such a representative to the Vienna Congress, had neither the ability nor the spirit to conduct the Russian war to a triumphant issue. Now, while the party wheels from right to left, and cries for peace, it is necessary to show that the war has been perfectly successful. This is a eulogy which the Government could hardly have expected

from its most inveterate antagonists. The aggressions of Russia—the DISRAELI organs say—have been gloriously repulsed. Our feeble Admiralty—though the most contemptible organisation in the world—has dismissed from the ports of England navies that have been the scourge of the Russian close seas, and the terror of every Russian coast. The Czar NICHOLAS and his son have not only been resisted—they have been disgraced, humbled, punished. Their power in the South has been effectually circumscribed, and the integrity of the Turkish Empire effectually vindicated. The turning point has been reached; to pass it is to declare war against the dynastic system of Europe.

The Liberal party in England unhappily is disorganised and politically lifeless; otherwise the object thus indicated would be pursued. If there be a principle in the war worthy of human and national sacrifices, it is this idea of establishing a free Europe as a positive and durable barrier against the dangers of "Russian aggression," and of dynastic selfishness in other parts of Christendom. It is impossible to comprise this object in a diplomatic definition, but such is the general desire of the middle and of the industrious classes throughout England; it is a conviction which gradually spreads among members of parliament, and which only needs to be introduced into the policy of the empire. The new friends of peace, who unite their factious aims to the conscientious scruples of Mr. GLADSTONE'S party, may be well assured, that upon the appearance of a practical movement against the military dynasties, a large force of the malcontent liberals who now assist them, would fall off and impel the war in its new direction. The duty of Liberals is clear. It is not for them to facilitate any disgraceful and precarious compromise. It is not for them to urge the Government in the prosecution of an aimless war, to be closed when the belligerents consider that they have fought long enough for honour and for self-satisfaction. If it be impossible to change the basis of the contest, and to bring the liberties of Europe into view, let a fair agreement be concluded with the Government of Russia. But if, as we believe, and as the Conservatives profess to believe, a new campaign, and an extension of the war, would so far disturb the operations of the military ruling system which is the reproach and misfortune of the age, such a conflict is more full of hope than of danger. Sooner or later it is inevitable. Sooner or later the war of principle will be one of arms. Until that crisis and agony be past, general and permanent peace must be a dream.

The Premier, if he understands his countrymen, will perceive that his strength consists in the fidelity with which he pursues the genuine objects of the war. The higher his popularity is raised by success, the more deep will be the irritation of the public mind, if its fruits be thrown away by an inappropriate peace, by left-handed operations, or by complicity in dynastic intrigues. The expectant party, fortifying itself, looks eagerly for symptoms of Ministerial weakness. When Parliament reassembles, whether before or after Christmas, Lord PALMERSTON will stand opposed to a vast phalanx of the Opposition, old and new—RUSSELL and GLADSTONE, BRIGHT and DISRAELI, city interests and county interests, manufacturing antipathies and University scruples. Before such an opposition, any half-sincere Government must fall. It will be useless, then, to foment the blind fanaticism of that mighty mob which reads the *Times*; thinks NAPOLEON THE THIRD the only man fit for France, talks of honour, and has no idea of what the war means, or to what

it should lead. The peace-party, in such a case, will be the stronger in reason, in sentiment, in substantial morality. We must hear from the Minister, and we must observe in Europe something that will sanctify the prolongation of the bloody Russian struggle, or that struggle must end. If we are spectators only of a conventional tragic drama, with a diplomatic act-drop to fall at Vienna after the fifth campaign, better damn it at once than be duped into a public crime. It is well that, through whatever combination, the next session of Parliament, followed perhaps by a dissolution, will bring this tremendous question to an issue.

But the section of Conservatives which has capitulated to Mr. GLADSTONE, or which may endeavour to outbid him should he decline the immoral alliance, is urged by no such considerations. It will prostitute for selfish objects its influence with the nation, determined that, upon any principles and with any confederates, it will sum up and represent the discontents of the country. While the war faltered it promised Victory; now that the war moves it proposes Peace. It has at heart no interest except that of party, and least of all the solid interests of Europe.

THE CRIMEA AS A PENAL SETTLEMENT.

SERVICE in the Crimea looks in some respects as if it were placed on the footing of transportation to Australia under the plan now superseded; but in other respects it seems to be a nursery for the recruitment of our highest honours. There is altogether something so perplexing in the military appointments of the East, that certainly we should have a committee of the House of Commons to tell us what the real principle is—and what the results may be.

A new "clasp" is to be added to the Crimea medal; and it is not yet explained to us on what principle this clasp is to be distributed. It was at first thought that all officers in the Crimea should have it; but this, it seems, is a mistake; or, at least, astonishment and indignation having followed the announcement that it was to be given indiscriminately, we have an official assurance that it is to be given discriminately. If, however, it had been bestowed broadcast to all who had been in the Crimea during the various transactions in that peninsula, it would only have followed the exact precedent of Sir JAMES SIMPSON'S promotion to be a General in the army and a G.C.B. for his presence "during" the successes of the Allies. It is plain, however, that service actually in the East is not necessary to promotion, for Lord COMBERMERE, Lord STRAFFORD, and Lord HARDINGE have been promoted for living in England "during" the victory of Sebastopol. It is, no doubt, meritorious for old officers to be alive so long after the period of their own services; and there must be much noble feeling in their bosoms when they read the newspapers; but why on this account a very aged veteran, who has totally passed service, should be made a Field-Marshal, the public cannot understand. If Lord HARDINGE is thought so meritorious because Sir JAMES SIMPSON looked on while Marshal PELISSIER won a victory, and if Lord HARDINGE must be rewarded with promotion, really that is no reason why Lord COMBERMERE and Lord STRAFFORD should receive the honorary augmentatives. The answer that Lord HARDINGE would not have liked to accept the appointment alone, since it gives him increase of pay, will not serve, because, although the two aged veterans receive the same title that he does, they do not have the increase of pay;

so that, although they accompany him in the titular promotion, they do not in the pecuniary promotion. We want some principle, therefore, to tell us how it is that these superior promotions are arranged.

Perhaps the nature of the principle may be guessed from certain other arrangements. Not long since Windsor Theatre was disturbed by a row between the manager and a regimental officer, who had been among the patrons of a "bespeak." This officer was Lord ERNEST VANE, who allowed his name, with those of other officers of the regiment stationed in Windsor, to appear in the playbills, and thus felt himself endowed so far with the character of the father of the family that he insisted upon visiting the ladies in their dressing-rooms. Resisted in this paternal anxiety, the young patron collared the remonstrating manager, held him over a staircase, and, notwithstanding his piteous remonstrances, threw him down. Being noble, the young officer was let off with a nominal fine; but the Horse Guards, of course, were bound to take some cognisance of the matter, and they did so. Lord ERNEST VANE was not compelled to leave his regiment as being incapable of adapting himself to the society of gentlemen, he was not compelled to sell out, but he was permitted to take active service in the Crimea; "exchanging" from his own regiment into one that is there employed. We may infer from this circumstance that service in the East is to a certain extent placed upon a level with transportation as we used to understand it before the enactment of penal servitude.

Lord ERNEST VANE's is only an individual case: our readers will remember an instance of discipline still more curious. The Forty-sixth Regiment was disturbed by a constant practice of roasting officers. The commanding officer was conscious of irregularities, but did not interfere. One young officer, GREER, took the lead in outrages upon discipline; another young officer, PERRY, was the victim of the outrage. The victim was dismissed, his persecutor was allowed to "sell out," but the commanding officer who governed the regiment with these results was sent to the Crimea in command, has since succeeded to be Brigadier-General, and is now in command of a division! It was proved in favour of Colonel GARRETT, indeed, that he played at whist with much assiduity, and with a really concentrated attention quite sufficient to account for his not being disturbed by the PERRY-GREER riots. He has shuffled his cards to some purpose, and is a rising man.

We infer, therefore, that the Crimea is regarded as a place of penal servitude; a sort of *travaux forcés*, to which refractory or negligent officers may be sent. It is, however, a prison agreeable to the incarcerated; for if the men behave respectfully to their superiors, as Brigadier GARRETT must have done, they are sometimes, it would seem, promoted from being prisoners in the penal settlement to being gaolers over the other prisoners.

THE ORDNANCE EXAMINATIONS.

To bestow appointments in the artillery by literary competition seems the last affront to the advocates of physical and practical qualifications. "What you want," it will be said, "in an officer, at any rate, is not knowledge of books, but strength and courage, and good common sense."

Are officers chosen under the present system for their strength, or courage, or common sense? Are they chosen for any other reason than that their parents have applied for a commission? And do their parents, in the majority of cases, apply for a

commission for any better reason than that their sons are too stupid and idle for anything but the army? In the artillery, a course of cramming of the very worst kind and a pass examination supervenes after the nomination; but the nomination itself takes place irrespective of any merit or aptitude whatsoever. By the system of literary competition, then, you lose nothing. You supersede no better criterion. And you gain (what you would gain by drawing lots) the abolition of patronage and solicitation.

A moment's reflection, however, will show those who tell us that we want not knowledge of books, but physical strength and common sense, that they are the dupes of a transparent verbal fallacy. If they will substitute *without* for *but*, their fallacy will immediately appear. They will then see they are tacitly assuming that no man who is clever and well educated possesses common sense.

Common sense is not a special faculty by itself; much less is it a faculty the possession of which is incompatible with the possession of other faculties. It is merely ability, with a certain basis of character, applied to practical affairs. That same ability is applicable to, and is tested by, a successful preparation for a literary competition. Power of attention, retentiveness, clearness of head, self-possession in a moment of excitement, power of reproducing and applying knowledge, judgment in avoiding blunders and nonsense, are the qualities which give a candidate the victory in a well-managed examination. Even the more imaginative parts of a classical examination, such as verse composition (which may have startled the readers of the Ordnance Report), are tests of that inventive faculty which, turned to professional objects, may produce a new projectile, or a new plan of fortification. All kinds of capacity are more nearly allied to each other than any capacity is to ignorance. The abstraction and purblindness which we connect with the notion of a student, and which, of course, are fatal to action, are not native to intellect, but incrustations gathered by long devotion to study. They are seldom, we might say never, incurable in a youth of nineteen.

As to physical qualities, we said before, when commenting on the Indian examination, that muscular strength must not be confounded with practical vigour. WILLIAM III. struggled heroically and successfully against LOUIS QUATORZE, though he probably could not have wrestled with a boy. A prize-fighter would thrash a CÆSAR, a MARLBOROUGH, a NAPOLEON, and a FREDERICK all put together. A youth cannot beat his rivals in examinations without cerebral energy, ambition, and the strength of will which is necessary in order to limit the appetite for amusements, and fix the attention on dry work. It very frequently happens, however—much more frequently than is commonly supposed—that the same man is distinguished in mental and bodily exercises. A constitution sound enough to endure the fatigues of a campaign should, of course, be required as a *sine quid non* in all who are admitted to competition for military appointments. Nothing more seems necessary in an age when THESSITES might kill ACHILLES a mile off, and the huge frame of AJAX would only afford a larger mark for the Minié rifle.

But there is another point of view in which this matter ought to be regarded. We ought not to be contented with the mere professional efficiency of our officers, regardless of their minds and characters. We have no business to make Minié and Lancaster men. The separation between the soldier and the citizen, which standing armies involve, is bad enough at best, but it becomes intolerable if our soldiers are to be mere cast-iron machines

of war, and, perhaps, of despotism, without the ideas and feelings of cultivated humanity. Mere courage in the field does not compensate to us for the social nuisance and scandal of barrack life, and the detestable example it sets to the soldiers, who, of course, take their notions of morality from the gentlemen. The abominations revealed in the PERRY affair are the natural consequences of total vacancy of mind and the total absence of any refined tastes in a soldier unengaged in active duty. Such men cannot, even when engaged, feel the chivalry or appreciate the romance of a soldier's life. Brave they are on the battlefield, though they do not seem to have that high sense of honour which would prevent them from leaving their regiments in the middle of a campaign in great numbers and on all sorts of pretences—coming home to wait upon sick generals, as well as coming home when they are sick themselves. Brave, we say, they are; but we may boast that Englishmen in general, educated as well as uneducated, are constitutionally brave.

At all events, in selecting a more educated class of men for military command, especially in the artillery, we are making no rash or premature innovation. What is commonly called common sense—that is, ignorance and stupidity—has been tried to the utmost. The bones of a splendid army commanded by Common Sense rest in the ground where Common Sense allowed them to perish, not only unaided and unguided, but almost uncared for. Victorious in battles, which were won by the uncommanded courage of the common soldiers, like a game at football, Common Sense has been foiled in every operation in which commanding qualities were required, while a leader chosen on a different principle in the person of PELISSIER has gained the victory at his side. A resort to skill and intelligence, if it is not the resource of reasonable hope, has become the last refuge of despair.

POLITICAL ENGLAND.

A VERY small part of the nation, at present, is seriously political. Almost every ten-pound householder, notwithstanding, credits himself with a rare amount of public spirit. The morning papers disgust him unless they contain, in emphatic type, reports of at least one victory and one projected alliance. He cherishes an ardent hope that his Majesty NAPOLEON THE THIRD may long be spared, and he believes GLADSTONE a traitor, BRIGHT a bigot, the KING OF NAPLES a tyrant, and the KING OF PRUSSIA a sot. Sometimes he thinks that PALMERSTON is a patriot, at others that he corresponds in secret with the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, and that a little local journal is "manna from Heaven" for saying so. But, at best, the English ten-pound householder has, since the war commenced, passed through fits of intoxication, succeeded by spells of lethargy. When the army was sacrificed, his sense of justice and his kindly sympathies roused him. He would have glory abroad, not disgrace or disaster. No other impulse could move him. He read the newspapers, and trusted that, if matters went wrong, *Punch* and the *Times* would bring the Government to reason.

While this mighty and much-courted order dozed and exploded by turns, what were the others doing? The working classes, certainly, preserve, to a limited extent, the forms of agitation. But they have, in several instances, been led into the worst conceivable extravagance, corrupted by suspicion, duped by monomaniacal pretenders, brow-beaten by noisy voices and writers, for the most part, ex-orators and writers, for the most part, exhibit neither temper nor capacity, but all the temerity of half-educated men; other

descriptions of persons, sustained by a wild enthusiasm, have resorted to their assemblages, and preached the most crazy doctrines in the most barbarous language. It is melancholy to calculate how much energy, how much zeal, how much intelligence is thus perverted and thrown away.

But these men have their excuse in the example of those who affect to be their social superiors. As for the middle class, though some logical ideas are vaguely flitting in its mind, it never was more aimless, or more disposed to be led.

The Administrative Reform Association, which seized upon a proposal already enunciated by men not "so good" in the City, came as a relief amid the objectless fluster of the middle classes. That association, which began feebly, collapsed at its third meeting. Numbering some excellent men among its members, it set to work upon a false plan, contradicted its professions by practice, and laid itself open to innumerable criticisms and satires. Its first address was marked by considerable egotism and considerable weakness; its last is a specimen of incapacity. The authors, assuredly, would never have passed an efficient literary examination. *They*, at least, have no right to ridicule Lord PANMURE's gazettes, or General SIMPSON's despatches. If their grammar be acquitted, it has had a narrow escape. The style of the address, however, is not its worst sin. The aristocracy could display no more intense conceit than is displayed by this sober association, which congratulates itself, congratulates the people about itself, congratulates unborn generations, and proceeds to justify this not very decent display by taking credit for good works which it has never performed. Upon what principle does the Administrative Reform Association attribute to itself the merit of the changes that have been introduced into the War and Ordnance Offices? Is it to be "honourably mentioned" because, like General SIMPSON, it has existed *during* the performance of a meritorious act? It was not by gross boasting that the Anti-Corn-Law League gathered to itself a concentration of the political strength of England, or became, what it was, a temporary estate in the realm. The Association was not founded when it had been decided to effect these reforms, nor was it in existence, or in embryo, when the principle of examination for civil service clerks was admitted. Its real service was that of a demonstration. It expressed the public conviction that national affairs had been ignominiously mismanaged, and it popularised, upon a very awkward plan, a certain number of facts connected with our Executive system. But when it attempted to work as an agitating machine, it broke down; and when this failure was evident, it incurred still further ridicule by affecting an administrative dictatorship.

The gentlemen of the Committee may have politicians behind them. If so, let the politicians come forward. But by what process have the respectable citizens who represent the Association qualified themselves to pronounce on the subject selected for the competitive examination for artillery cadets? Is all this criticism the genuine product of deep thinkings and yearnings in the mind of Mr. MORLEY, or of Mr. TRAVERS? If not, who is the oracle?

When the leaders of the Association "suggested" to Lord PALMERSTON the appointment of Mr. ROWLAND HILL as Postmaster-General, they rendered his appointment impossible. Happily for Sir WILLIAM MOELSWORTH they patronised his elevation to the Colonial Secretaryship *after* the fact. Had their address appeared earlier, and contained

a "suggestion" instead of an "approval," Sir WILLIAM, perhaps, would have lost his promotion—because at that moment the Association was full in the public view. It created some noise, and collected some money; it was pretentious and excited, and only the most injudicious or the most servile of all Ministers would have submitted to positive dictation from a private society. The Association committed its fundamental mistake when it interfered with particular appointments instead of dealing with principles and systems. It was inflated and fussy, and is practically dead.

Meanwhile the members of the white-handed class, educated to politics, sport in the country, or lecture their constituents, or plan Parliamentary surprises. Some are converted to peace ideas, because, with the aid of the honest Peace party, they may, on pacific principles, inherit the patronage of Downing-street. Others, more economical and less vain, adhere to the war, because it keeps up the price of corn, and these gentlemen will not be easily managed by Mr. DISRAELI—if, indeed, that splendid Expectant, studying the attitudes of BOLINGBROKE, has really prepared an amended draft of the Treaty of Utrecht.

There are other political classes. There are the amateurs, whose opinions trickle through the columns of the cheap press. They are often highly liberal, of bold and intelligent views, of healthy and vigorous sentiments. Generally, however, they are misdirected by some idol agitator who has opened the heavy valves of their imagination by a wondrous tale of political mystery and crime. The editors of a hundred local sheets are adjured to put modesty aside, and save the nation. The nation, again, is commanded to "act or perish," for it is "rotten" already. If this is not levity, it is frivolity; it is the frivolity of minds that enjoy only tragic excitement.

This irregular and desultory action is attributable to one fact: the nation has no political aim, and no political organisation. It is worth while to consider the want and the remedy.

THE SARDINIAN STATES :

THEIR HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, AND LAWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

WE have said that the Counts of Maurienne rapidly extended their dominions north of the Alps. Humbert II. acquired Tarantasia; and the investiture of the whole of Savoy as an Imperial county was granted by Henry V., Emperor of Germany, to Amedeus III., styled henceforward Count of Savoy. Peter, whose sister married Henry III. of England, obtained from Richard of Cornwall (afterwards Emperor of Germany) the canton de Vaud north of the Leman Lake. Amedeus V. received the barony of Paucigny from his cousin Beatrice. He it was who assisted the Knights of St. John to defend the Island of Rhodes against the Turks, and assumed the white cross on his arms and banner, which is still the ensign of Savoy. Aymon made great improvements in the administration of his northern dominions; he appointed a high council of justice to hear appeals from the local courts; he permitted private individuals to summon any judge before the assizes, and instituted the office of chancellor.

It was Aymon's successor, the famous "Green Count," who first firmly established the sway of the house of Savoy in Italy. His predecessors had nominally ruled several of the cities in Piedmont as great vassals of the German Empire; but an Italian's hate to the *Giogo Tedesco* is proverbial; it is not, therefore, surprising that the *Tedesco's* vassals were not always popular. During

the greater part of the twelfth century the peninsula was devastated by the wars of Frederick Barbarossa and his successors,* who looked on the Italian citizens as revolted subjects of the German Empire. Humbert III., Count of Savoy, refusing to follow the imperial banner, was deprived by Barbarossa of his possessions in Piedmont, which were restored to Thomas I., against whom the citizens themselves revolted. *They*, however, submitted to Amedeus, son of Thomas, who was also created Duke of Chablais and Aosta. So runs the story for years. The yoke of Boniface, the next Count of Savoy, being too absolute for the republican Piedmontese, they took him prisoner and confined him in Turin, where he died.

For fifty years after the death of the second Frederick the German emperors were too much engrossed with their own affairs to trouble Italy with their presence; but in 1310 Henry of Luxemburg entered Piedmont by Mount Cenis to receive the homage of his Italian vassals, and to appoint "imperial vicars," who should "govern in concert with the municipal magistrates." He appointed Amedeus V. as one of these, and gave him the county and town of Asti, which was but a nominal gift, as the Anjous of Naples held possession of it. Amedeus VI., the Green Count, soon dispossessed the Anjous of all they had acquired in Piedmont; defeated the powerful Viscontis of Milan, and the Marquis of Monteferrato, who had also made encroachments; and was chosen by the citizens of Piedmont to govern them, they preferring this good and valorous prince to the tyrants whom he had displaced. When this Amedeus VI. was called on to do homage to the emperor for his several territories, he tore up (according to the feudal custom) the first five banners, but the sixth was the white cross of Savoy—"that," he said, "had never touched the earth, and, please God, never should." The Green Count established the order of the Annunciate, and the first expedition of the fifteen knights who composed it was against the Turks, who had taken Adrianople from John Paleologus.

During the wars of succession in Naples the inhabitants of Nice (formerly subjects of the Anjous) entreated Amedeus VII. to protect and rule over them. Thus this valuable port in the Mediterranean, with its Ligurian traditions and privileges carefully cherished (which we shall note hereafter), was added to the house of Savoy.

Amedeus VIII. extended his dominions, either by purchase or inheritance, until all the territory lying between Lake Leman and the Mediterranean north and south, and between the rivers Rhone and Sesia east and west, belonged to the house of Savoy. He bore the titles of Duke of Savoy, Chablais, and Aosta; Prince of Piedmont; Count of Genevois, Bugey, and Nice; Baron of Vaud and Paucigny; and Marquis of Italy. The Emperor Sigismund confirmed him in all his possessions, and annihilated the right which his subjects had formerly possessed of appealing from the duke's judgment to that of the Imperial throne. Thus the sway of the Dukes of Savoy tended strongly to absolutism, but the general assemblies restrained their power, and they were for the most part too wise to abuse it. The code of laws entitled *Statuta Sabaudie* was collected and compiled by Amedeus VIII.

* We cannot refrain from adverting to the famous "League of Lombardy," to which the encroachments of the German emperors gave rise. "The consuls took the oath, and their constituents afterwards repeated it, that every Lombard should unite for the recovery of the common liberty; that the league for this purpose should last twenty years; and, finally, that they should aid each other in repairing in common any damage experienced in this sacred cause, by any one member of the confederation. Extending this contract for reciprocal security even to the past, the league resolved to rebuild Milan. [After three years of heroic struggle, Milan had been compelled to surrender to the emperor, who gave orders that the houses and walls should be razed to the ground, so as not to leave one stone upon another.] The militias of Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, Mantua, Verona, and Treviso, arrived the 27th of April, 1167, on the ground covered by the ruins of the great city. All the Milanese came in crowds to take part in this pious work; and in a few weeks the new-grown city was in a state to repel the insults of its enemies." If all the inhabitants of the peninsula would unite as "*Italiani*," not "*Municipalists*," and form such a league, they would soon be in a condition to repel the insults of the *Strangers* of every name and nation!

Little is worthy of record during the next hundred years, except that in 1458 Ludovico, son of the then reigning duke, was crowned King of Cyprus—which title, though he was dispossessed immediately, is still retained by the Kings of Sardinia.

Charles III., who succeeded his brother Philibert (husband of Margaret of Austria, and uncle by marriage to Francis I. of France), found his dominions the battle-field of all the warlike factions of the age. Vainly he professed neutrality; acted as mediator between Francis I. and the Swiss; again between Francis and the Pope. The French king waged war during the whole of his reign with Charles V., Emperor of Germany, and, in return for the good offices of his uncle, took a great fancy to his dominions, and was for ever seeking pretexts to deprive him of them.

Before the friends to the national independence of Italy trust too much to the tender mercies of France in the present, let them search out carefully what has been their nature in the past. A curious document is preserved in the archives of Turin relative to this matter. It is entitled "Déclaration de François I., roi de France, par laquelle il se départ de tous les droits qu'il pouvait avoir contre la maison de Savoie." In this document Francis declares that "out of respect and consideration for our near relationship to our very dear and much-loved uncle Charles, Duke of Savoy, and in order to render indissoluble the reciprocal love and entire affection that exist between us, we do cede, cease, and renounce all claims that we may have, or pretend to have, on the territories of our said uncle." Then, promising that no dispute or demand shall be urged by himself or his successors against Charles or his successors, he calls on all present to witness that these promises are made "in good faith, on the word of the king, and on our honour and conscience. Signed by our own hand, and sealed with our great seal, FRANCIS." (Guichenou.)

This document bears date, Lyons, Sept. 10th, 1523, and in 1535 we find Francis declaring war against his "much-loved uncle," on the paltry pretext that the Duke of Savoy had attended the coronation of his rival, Charles V. Charles III. was dispossessed by his affectionate nephew of the whole of Savoy and Piedmont, excepting a few fortresses. Loyal Nice, whose port was secured by Andrew Doria's galleys, and whose castle was defended by a woman, defied both the French army and the Turkish fleet, and reserved a shelter for her unfortunate duke.

It was to his own right arm that Emmanuel Philibert, son of Charles, owed the restitution of his paternal dominions. Faithful to Charles V. throughout his reign, he obtained the famous battle of St. Quentin over the French for Philip II., son of Charles V., together with the victory of Gravelines. When, therefore, the treaty of Cambresis was concluded between Spain and France, we find "Lettres patentes de Henri II., roi de France, pour la restitution des états du Duc de Savoie à Emmanuel Philibert, duc dudit pays." In these letters the unfortunate Charles is always spoken of as *notre frère qui fut mis hors de ses pays*. The States were not benefited by their annexation to France. The parliaments and general assemblies had been altogether discontinued. Emmanuel took care not to restore them; his aim was to render the sway of the house of Savoy as absolute as possible, and, though the magistrates that he appointed judged equitably during his reign, their power was soon merged in that of the crown which they upheld, rather than restrained. Still Emmanuel left his estates much more prosperous than he found them; he resided at Turin, and carefully restored order in the administration of affairs. The canton de Vaud and Geneva he could not recover, but purchased the principality of Oneglia and the county of Tenda. He also created an army to protect the coasts.

The immense territories which Spain possessed in Italy, comprehending Lombardy, Sicily, Naples, and the Island of Sardinia, gave rise to the wars between France and Spain, only terminated after eighty years' duration, by the peace of the Pyrenees in 1615. The reigns of Charles Emmanuel I., Charles Emmanuel II., Victor Amadeus II., and Charles Emmanuel III. were all distracted at their commencement by the disputes between Austria, France, and Spain, for these same Spanish dominions in Italy. Nothing but the valour and high-minded conduct of the Savoy princes could have at all stemmed the torrent of

invasion; but while they fought bravely when it was necessary, the first moment of peace found them employed in the administration of order and justice throughout their realms. So interwoven are the results of the contest for the Spanish succession in Italy with the present affairs of the peninsula, that it is necessary just to glance at the causes.

Charles II. of Spain dying without issue, left his crown to Philip, grandson of Louis XIV., King of France, to pass on his death to the Archduke Charles, son of the Emperor of Austria. Such an accession of power to either France or Austria greatly troubled even England at the time. Victor Amadeus II., who, during the first part of his reign, had meekly yielded to the French king in his persecution of the Waldenses, soon realised, by the demand of Louis for the city of Turin, what a formidable neighbour he should have if the Bourbons should possess the Milanese territory. In 1702 he joined England, Holland, Austria, and Portugal against France and Spain, and after the famous victories gained by Marlborough and Prince Eugene, the Archduke Charles was proclaimed King of Spain. By the treaty of Utrecht, however, in 1713, on the condition that France and Spain should never be united under one king, the Spanish crown was restored to Philip, to pass, if he died without issue, to the house of Savoy, Victor Amadeus being crowned King of the Two Sicilies at Palermo. All that the French had taken from the duke they were compelled to restore, and the summit of the Alps was henceforth to form the partition-wall between the dominions of Savoy and France. The Spanish possessions in Italy were given to Austria, who thus became master of the Milanese territory, the Duchy of Tuscany, the Kingdom of Naples, and shortly after of the Island of Sicily in exchange for that of Sardinia, over which Victor Amadeus II. was proclaimed king in 1718.

No sooner was he freed from the distractions of war, than Victor proved that his abilities as a statesman equalled his talents as a general: science, agriculture, and the industrial arts all flourished in the latter part of this reign. The university of Turin was reformed, and several colleges were founded. Victor married Anne Marie d'Orléans, niece to Louis XIV. of France and granddaughter of Charles I. of England. In consequence of this alliance with the royal blood of France, Charles Emmanuel III. assisted Philip of Spain, in conjunction with the French troops, to recover the Spanish dominions in Italy from Austria. Naples and the Two Sicilies were restored to the Bourbons, but when they attempted to recover Lombardy, Charles Emmanuel entered into a treaty with England and Austria in favour of the succession of Maria Theresa, daughter of the Emperor Charles VI. and wife of Francis, afterwards Grand-Duke of Tuscany. The King of Sardinia defended Lombardy with 45,000 men, England kept her fleet in the Mediterranean, and after desperate battles the Allies gained the day. Peace was secured by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Novara, Voghera, and Vigerano were given to the King of Sardinia.

It was thus that the sway of the Bourbons was established in Naples and the Two Sicilies, and that Lombardy and Tuscany were attached to the Austrian Empire.

During the latter part of his reign Charles Emmanuel III. applied himself sedulously to enrich the public treasury, to encourage the arts and sciences, and to insure freer intercourse between his states by the making of roads and the excavation of canals. He founded schools of artillery and mineralogy; left a fine standing army and a full treasury, and yet relieved his subjects from the oppressive taxes levied in the preceding wars.

Botta says the "monarchy of Savoy at this period was the most solid of all monarchies. Violence was never done by the reigning house to their subjects, revolutions never occurred among the people." He attributes this solidity to the extreme moderation with which the Kings of Sardinia used the absolute power vested in their hands, to their being the head of the army, and to their attention to the internal administration of their estates.

How this temperate policy was marred and frustrated by the French revolutions, which during the succeeding reigns of the Kings of Sardinia devastated their dominions in common

with the other states of the peninsula, shall be clearly demonstrated to those who "call themselves lovers of liberty and independence, and who, being Italians, and in Italy, yet are still given to fondling French revolutions and French wars."

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.—The licensing system is, as we have said, designed principally as a means to place the sale of intoxicating liquors in respectable hands. In the present state of society, there can be no doubt that it is extremely important that the persons who conduct the sale of an article so liable to have pernicious results as ardent spirits, should be men who have a care for their own good name, who have something to lose in the world, and who will not allow their house to be made the resort of all the reprobates in the neighbourhood. This is secured, though in a very imperfect degree, by the regulations which make all selling illegal unless a licence to sell has been procured. When spirits are sold, these licences can only be granted by the justices or magistrates, who are perfectly at liberty to grant them or not, as they think fit. But where beer only is sold, any one can demand a licence from the Excise on paying three guineas and presenting a certificate of respectability signed by six householders. This difference in favour of mere beer-sellers is based on an opinion which, a quarter of a century ago, was widely entertained, and was sanctioned by the Legislature, that it was spirits, not ale, that caused drunkenness, and therefore that it would be expedient to give every facility for the establishment of houses selling beer only. Experience has shown this opinion to be a mistaken one. Beer, especially the drugged beer sold in low pot-houses, causes a vast amount of drunkenness, even without the assistance of spirits: the beer-shops set up at pleasure by any poacher or thief who pleases (for testimonials to character are always procured so easily as to be nugatory) are hot-beds of vice, especially in agricultural districts; and the increased sale of beer has not lessened the consumption of spirits. Nor is the system applied to the sale of spirits at all satisfactory in its operation, for it introduces a very objectionable monopoly. The justices cannot possibly know whether a new house is wanted, and the establishment of a new one is of course strenuously opposed by those already in possession of the ground. And a great proportion of the existing public-houses are the property of the brewers, who bind their lessees to sell none but the products of their breweries. Thus the brewers have a great interest in having licences refused, and the brewers are a very powerful body, and very influential with country justices. A monopoly is created which often prevents the wants of a district being attended to, and which still more often keeps men of enterprise and capital out of the business. This monopoly is as unnecessary for the general purposes of the licensing system as it is vexatious in itself. If people like to set up public-houses where they are not wanted, let them do so at their peril; they will soon close them. But then let the vendors of all intoxicating liquors, spirits as well as beer, lie under severe penalties to conduct their business properly, to maintain order, to exclude notoriously bad characters resorting thither for improper purposes; and, above all, to abstain from selling liquor to any one already intoxicated.—*Westminster Review*.

AMERICAN STAGE-DRIVERS.—I had so often heard of the cool independence of American stage-drivers that I was curious to witness a specimen of their manners. The first two—for we changed them with our horses—were not remarkable, but the third would certainly have astonished an English coachman on the north road. His dress was peculiar, consisting of a queer head-piece, neither hat nor cap, a light green coat very short in the waist and very long-tailed, bright brown trousers terminating at his ankles, and boots with red legs. Like his brethren of the whip, he grasped the reins in both hands, leaning forward, and urged his team by voice and lash in a manner that would have horrified a member of the Four-in-Hand Club. We were opposite an orchard full of tempting-looking fruit, when the driver above described suddenly pulled up, and, handing me the reins, bade me hold them while he went to get some apples. It happened that the second coach was close behind us; so when my coachman had filled his pockets, he took it into his head to sit by the side of his friend, desiring me, as he mounted the box, to drive on. I obeyed orders, and drove about two miles, passing various vehicles, two of which I nearly fouled; forgetting that our habit of taking the left side of the road is reversed in America. As the horses, however, were steady, and I am not altogether ignorant of the art of driving, I acquitted myself on the whole very respectably, as the driver allowed, when it pleased him to resume his seat.—*A Vacation Tour in the United States and Canada*.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—The Rev. A. W. Dibdin, M.A., a clergyman of the Church of England, set up a raised desk at the corner of Little Earl-street, and Dudley-street, Seven Dials, on Sunday afternoon, and preached a sermon, in which he alluded to the story of the Prodigal Son. He had a large audience, who at first jeered a good deal, but were at length induced by some of the listeners to "hear what the gentleman had to say."

Literature.

Offices are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

"In this world," says Goethe, "there are few voices and so many echoes;" yet unhappily it is by no means the loudest voice which most deserves reverberations, although the loudest most certainly creates them. What an immense advantage it would be if truly great questions in Literature and Philosophy were discussed with half the eagerness which we see excited by questions quite secondary, sometimes quite trivial. Take as a present illustration the Plurality of Worlds, which is surely a quite secondary matter; being, as it assuredly is, altogether beyond the sphere of demonstration, we cannot consider it as more than a sport of speculative fancy, about as worthy of a place in the philosophy of the age as Astolfo's journey to the moon, so fancifully described by Ariosto. Yet we have not done with it, even after all the discussion in book and review. For some time longer we shall have attention called to more last words. Within the sphere of actual knowledge certain limits are set to the productive powers of writers and reasoners. Unless a man can bring forward new facts or new conclusions, we are apt to weary of iteration. But in Metaphysics there are no facts, and in questions of loose analogy uncontrolled by facts, such as this of planets inhabited by sentient beings, each man considers himself warranted in bringing his quota of nothing to the general void.

The *Edinburgh Review* and the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* have articles on this wearisome subject; the former journal strenuous in its advocacy of an universal population; the latter piquantly eliciting the contradictions which exist between astronomers, and urging, with logic somewhat loose, that if WHEWELL'S conclusions be adopted, we must give up all faith in astronomical science. It appears to us that one reason of the feebleness which in general characterises the "replies" to WHEWELL, is the very great demand the question makes upon scientific knowledge. It calls upon the astronomer, the geologist, and the biologist in almost equal proportions. The astronomer seldom knows much of geology, still less of biology. WHEWELL'S remarkable acquirements and extensive knowledge give him a manifest superiority. In the very last paper which has come before us, namely, the paper in the *Edinburgh Review*, we find great familiarity with astronomy, but we also find a temerity of language which looks so like complete unacquaintance with the rudimentary facts of physiology, that we are amazed how so able a writer could venture thus beyond the circle of his knowledge:—

In the detailed arrangements of this only world, of whose condition man has any positive experience, it is found that the vast gaseous accumulation, which is denominated the vapour-sphere or atmosphere, is in various ways intimately connected with the series of transformations and changes that constitute life in its widest sense. The substance of the air is composed of the particular material atoms that are mainly employed in the work of organic fabrication, and those atoms are placed in it in such a state of loose relative connexion that they are peculiarly available for the purpose. Air, indeed, is organisable substance in a readily organisable condition. Plants, and all vegetable productions, which constitute the ultimate nourishment of animal bodies, are made of the gases and vapours of the atmosphere.

Of two things one: either the reviewer is employing language with a laxity which is utterly unjustifiable, especially in a scientific argument, or he is unacquainted with organic substance, in its elementary composition, and in its synthesis of elements. Proceeding from the extraordinary misconception of air being organisable substance, the reviewer continues in this facile style of error:—

The atmosphere, in short, is the great reservoir from which the material of life is immediately derived, and into which the waste of life is thrown, and at the same time it is the prime agent by whose instrumentality the operations of life are set going. It is the medium which stands between and connects the opposite extremes of vegetable and animal existence, which adapts each to the necessities of the other, and which makes each possible. Wherever there is air on the earth vital phenomena manifest themselves; whenever air is absent every kind of vital operation stops. So intimately, indeed, within the sphere of human observation and experience, are life and air invariably connected, that it becomes altogether impossible to separate them in thought. Each seems as much adapted to the other as the eye is adapted to light, or as light to the eye—they are in fact correlated terms, so closely associated that they cannot be dissociated by the mind. Whenever the idea of one is called up, notions of the other are presented with it, as necessarily involved.

It follows from these relations that if men looked out into the space which surrounds the earth, and saw upon some remote orb floating in it trees and shrubs, and quadrupeds and creeping things, they would also believe in the presence there of air. Could any one beholding such forms do otherwise? Such presence would manifestly be taken as a matter of course, and not even questioned. But when they look into space they see orbs that are invested with gaseous and vaporous atmospheres, and by a reversal of the process they believe in the presence of living creatures. They accept the correlation as a matter of course, just as they would in the other case, and do not even make it a subject for question, until some sceptical essay is compiled to challenge their faith.

Surely a very slight consideration might have suggested to him that even were our atmosphere the reservoir of life which he supposes, the mere existence of an atmosphere round other planets would not be enough to prove the presence of life, seeing that the moon may have an atmosphere of "gases and vapours" without its being identical with our atmosphere; and we all know that a difference in the proportion of gases in our own atmosphere would suffice to prevent life: a little more carbonic acid would kill every animal, a little less would destroy every plant. Of what use is it, then, for astronomers to argue whether the planets have atmospheres, unless they can

analyse those atmospheres, and tell us what are their constituents? This question naturally presents itself to the physiologist; but to the astronomer it does not present itself. Enough for him to prove an atmosphere; that done, he thinks all is done.

In the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, always valuable in its contributions, there is a paper of great interest by Professor GOODE on the "Present State of Organic Electricity" in which he reviews the history of the various discoveries which have been made in determining the electricity of plants and animals. It is too long for analysis; instead of drawing upon it, we may amuse the reader by an anecdote of the Jaguar (which the *Journal* quotes) related by HERNDON in his "Exploration of the Amazon." Doubtless, many readers have watched a cat fishing—a sight to be seen! but what would they give to have seen a jaguar lying full length on a rock level with the water, as "from time to time he struck the water with his tail, and at the same moment raised one of his forepaws and seized a fish, often of an enormous size." Perhaps the reader would like to know how the lashing of the water with his tail (the jaguar's, not the reader's) assisted the fishing operation? Mr. HERNDON'S explanation is that "the fish, deceived by the noise, and taking it for the fall of forest fruits (of which they are very fond) unsuspectingly approach, and soon fall into the claws of the traitor." Very ingenious: but how came the jaguar to invent that plan? How did he learn the tastes of the fish? How did he hit upon this method of deluding the poor ignorant gluttons? Here is a problem in animal psychology which we leave the reader to work out: it is not half so difficult as it seems.

In the *Journal of Psychological Medicine* there is a curious classified table of the occupations of the insane, taken from Bethlem Hospital. At first one is struck with the contrasts, until simple arithmetical consideration comes to aid, and one sees that the employment which has many followers will furnish a larger number of the insane than an employment which has comparatively few followers. Yet this will not alone account for the contrast; often the number of the insane will bear no sort of relation to the number of followers. For example, we find eight artists to three authors, yet authors are undoubtedly far more numerous than artists, while attorneys, more numerous than both, have only four. But let us hear Dr. WEBSTER:—

Looking at the table in the aggregate, clerks constitute the most numerous body of male patients admitted, whilst labouring under insanity. Next carpenters, labourers, and tailors; then turners, grocers, and schoolmasters; amongst the latter of whom there are twenty-seven instances. The circumstance seems rather remarkable, that so many teachers of youth as the number mentioned should have become insane, seeing schoolmasters are by no means a numerous fraternity. This is proved by the fact of there being only 1676 persons returned as so engaged by the census of 1851, and resident within the metropolis. Of course, it cannot hence be positively asserted that those engaged in teaching are more liable to become victims to mental disease than in some other occupations: as, for instance, medical practitioners, of whom twenty-two examples are reported to have been received into Bethlem Hospital, the total amount of physicians and surgeons being 3959 in London, or upwards double the number of schoolmasters. Again, thirty-four turners were admitted: and as this class is even less numerous than the latter, or only 1317 throughout the metropolitan districts, it seems not overstraining the argument to assume that individuals dedicated to this kind of employment become oftener insane than various other parties occupied in a different manner. For example, only thirty-five tailors are stated to have been received into the insane wards of Bethlem, notwithstanding that body of workmen is very numerous, there being not less than 20,257 in London, or more than fifteen times the number of turners; nevertheless, the total cases were almost identical.

Much the same kind of reasoning may also apply to servants, of which thirty-two cases of insanity are recorded; and as this class comprises 21,507 individuals, if those at inns are included, it becomes a circumstance worth noting that so few lunatics were comprised in this division. At all events, notwithstanding such inferences may appear rather more speculative than yet proved, the table certainly demonstrates mental disease oftener supervenes amongst certain classes of workmen compared with others whose occupations are of a different description. In respect of turners, although a very limited body of artisans, it is somewhat singular the cases registered were so numerous; and the above fact would almost warrant the conclusion that their particular kind of occupation apparently exerts an influence in producing these attacks. But whether through the rapid rotary motion of the machinery used, and so exciting the brain from the uniform attention required on the workman's part, or by the monotonous, but constantly changing aspect of the articles they make, deserves further attention and much additional experience before speaking upon the subject with confidence.

Among women, it is found that needlewomen and governesses are most subject to insanity:—

Another class of single women seems, however, even more predisposed to and afflicted by mental disease, namely governesses: of whom sixty-two instances are recorded in the table; making nearly one in every thirty-three female lunatics admitted. Like schoolmasters, governesses are not a numerous body, speaking comparatively; and therefore the coincidence appears more singular, that both these classes, who are each engaged in training the rising generation, and also imparting knowledge to young minds, should respectively furnish so large a proportion of inmates to Bethlem Hospital; but why this remarkably similar result should happen is difficult of explanation.

HERBERT SPENCER'S PSYCHOLOGY.

The Principles of Psychology. By Herbert Spencer. Author of "Social Statics." Longman and Co.

In the year 1839, Schwann published his masterly work on the accordance in the structure and growth of animals and plants, in which he demonstrated that the same laws of growth were common to the two kingdoms, and that all the wondrous variety of animal tissues was nothing but the variation of one principle of cell growth. Every organism begins with a cell; every part of the organism is made up of cells variously modified.

This work produced an epoch. From its appearance dates the rise of structural anatomy, and most of the reigning speculations in biology. Suc-

ceeding investigators have extended, and in some cases modified, Schwann's views, but the splendid generalisation to which his name is attached has only been confirmed by every fresh inquirer.

What Schwann did for Physiology, Herbert Spencer has done for Psychology. As Schwann set aside the old method of investigating the various tissues like independent objects, and proved the Unity of Composition which really underlies all the variety of forms, so Herbert Spencer sets aside the old method of dividing the mind into so many faculties, and proves the Unity of Composition, which makes Perception, Reasoning, Instinct, Memory, Will, and Feeling so many aspects of one identical process, differing in degree, but not in essence. We may pause by the way to notice the stages of the history of this doctrine of Unity, which succeed each other according to the law of development, i.e. from general to particular. First comes Geoffroy St. Hilaire, who proclaims the Unity of Composition in the animal forms; then Schwann, who proves that Unity in the animal tissues; and, finally, Herbert Spencer, who proves that Unity in animal intelligence.

We have chosen this illustration as the readiest way of acquainting ourselves of a very difficult task—namely, preparing the reader to understand the aim and method of a work which he will assuredly find worthy of being understood. It is not a work to be fathomed at a glance, but whoever will patiently read and consider it will feel that he has here a guide of singular power and clearness, or an antagonist such as he has not grappled with since Spinoza. In reviewing Herbert Spencer's former work, we compared him with Spinoza: a comparison which seemed strange and even hyperbolic to those who knew nothing of the old Hebrew logician; but this *Principles of Psychology* is so like Spinoza in the mental qualities it exhibits, and frequently in the very doctrines it professes, that no one acquainted with the two can fail to perceive their kindred.

The fundamental fact in Mr. Spencer's doctrine is that all cognition is the establishment of a relation of Likeness (or Unlikeness). This will not seem very enlightening, perhaps, to those who have no knowledge of the analytical process through which the conclusion was reached. But neither is it enlightening to say that all tissues are modified cells, unless the process of modification be also demonstrated. Mr. Spencer, after a preliminary inquiry into the validity of consciousness, and the *criterium* demanded by all speculation, proceeds to analyse every kind of cognition into its component elements. He begins with the most complex forms—such as compound quantitative reasoning—and seeks in successive decompositions to reduce all cognitions to simpler and simpler forms, and thus finally to arrive at the fundamental characteristic of all thought. Every compound quantitative argument is resolved into a series of simple quantitative arguments, which involve the establishment of relations of equality or inequality. Every quantitative argument is in the same manner an establishment of likeness or unlikeness between relations. Reasoning is a classification of relations, for every inference involves the intuition of likeness or unlikeness.

We cannot, of course, in the space of an article, follow the analysis through which he demonstrates the unity of composition, which makes Reasoning differ from Perception only as being the indirect establishment of a relation, whereas Perception is the direct establishment. It is enough that he proves Reasoning to be the classification of relations; and that Perception itself (as distinguished from Sensation) is possible only by classing a present group of attributes and relations with a past group. The constituents of any complex perception must be severally classed with previously known constituents of the same order before the perception in its totality can arise; and for even the simplest attribute or relation to be known, there must exist others with which it can be ranged; seeing that the knowing it is the thinking of it as one with certain others—the classing it with those others.

The majority of readers will, in all probability, see neither interest nor importance in the psychological analysis which occupies the two first divisions of the work, and for the author's sake we greatly regret that he did not place these divisions after the third and fourth, which he himself advises the reader unversed in metaphysical speculations to read first. In these more attractive divisions he treats of Life and Mind, and shows how Physiology and Psychology are different expressions of the same fundamental principle of life. As was formerly hinted in these columns, Life is always and everywhere psychical but not always intelligent. Intelligence is a special development of the vital activity. Life, as it manifests itself in the response of the organism to stimuli without it, may be contemplated under two aspects—vital and psychical; and the phenomena presented by both will on analysis be found identical. Mr. Spencer has exhibited the genesis of these various forms of life and intelligence, gradually becoming more and more complex as from simple homogeneous tissues more special and complex structures are developed, and from simple reflex actions we rise to automatic, instinctive, and voluntary actions, thus uniting in one generalisation the manifold expression of Life and Mind, from the structureless amoeba to the simple polyp, upwards through the animal series closed by man; and from the earliest form of contractility to simple sensation, upwards through the perceptions, instincts, feelings, and the highest processes of philosophy: one law rules the whole, one process is seen amid the endless variety.

The novelty of a system of Psychology thus elaborated will be at once apparent. Some, indeed, may deny the originality and say, "We have always declared that the complexity of life brought with it a corresponding complexity of mind." But to make this broad statement—which, indeed, is but the expression of superficial observation of the animal series and its psychical progressiveness—is quite another thing from demonstrating it in detail, as Mr. Spencer has done. Every one knows the fact that the earth revolves round the sun; how many could explain the whole process according to astronomical laws? Mr. Spencer is original in his conception, original in his working out of the conception. We do not of course imply that he is not largely indebted to previous thinkers. It is certain that his own speculations are not only indebted to those of his predecessors, but that a few years earlier he could not have arrived at his conclusions: they are the result of the most recent physiological and psychological labours; and because they are so they will be accepted by many persons as ideas "which

they already held;" it being the peculiarity of certain generalisations to carry with them so obvious an air (when once discovered) that men find it difficult to believe they overlooked them. We venture to assert, however, that never before has the identity of the vital and psychical process been shown. Never before has the genesis of each higher intellectual evolution been exhibited as dependent on and corresponding with a higher complexity of life. Never before has there been a physiological explanation of the Will and of voluntary actions. Never before has the growth of intelligence through successive generations, and how by transmission

"The thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns," been placed on an intelligible physiological basis. So that with all its obligations to predecessors there is no lack of originality to attract and fasten the philosophic student.

To one class of thinkers—a class happily becoming daily more limited—there will be the initial objection of Method obstructing their enjoyment and appreciation of this work. They discard Physiology altogether, and think it savours of "materialism" with several other *isms* not less offensive. They revolt from any attempt to identify human and animal intelligence. They who laugh to scorn Locke's practice of referring to children and savages for illustrations, will be still less tolerant of any mention of molluscs; believing that the full-statured Mind (their own) is the only object which Psychology can properly analyse, they will not listen to a demonstration of the various phases of growth which it was necessary that Mind should pass through ere it reached its present stature; finding in themselves certain ineradicable beliefs, certain "forms of thought," they insist on such beliefs and forms being accepted as belonging to the essence of mind, and will regard Mr. Spencer as an *ist* of a formidable kind because he traces the genesis and growth of those beliefs and forms. Nor are these men to be despised. We may regret their waste of power in a wrong direction, we cannot but acknowledge their power; we may wish they were not building fair palaces on the marshy ground of metaphysics, but we recognise in them the building power. Although we have no Quixotic ambition to vanquish the Windmill which incessantly grinds the air, and refuses to grind corn, we may help to open the eyes of some, if we point out the fact that air-grinding really has produced no bread, after centuries of effort, but that in proportion as corn has been placed in the Mill, there has issued from it sustenance for man. To drop metaphor, we hope by a slight sketch of the history of the various methods pursued in Psychology, to show how the increasing experience of men has more and more thrown them into Physiology as the source of all true explanation; and we shall thus point out how the works of Messrs. Bain and Spencer are the legitimate outcome of the history of thought. This we shall attempt in another article.

THE TRIBES OF THE CAUCASUS.

The Tribes of the Caucasus, with an Account of Schamyl and the Murids. By Baron August Von Haxthausen. Chapman and Hall.

A succession of writers have endeavoured, during many years, to rouse attention to the political value of the Caucasus. In France, that vast and solid range has been exhibited, poised on an epigram; in Germany, strategic geographers have, from a distance, through the telescope of travel, surveyed its passes and fortifications; in England, we have watched the perpetual efforts of Russia to break through what has seemed the material limit of her triumphant empire. She has, indeed, penetrated the Caucasian line at one place by roads, and turned it at both ends by the navigation of the Black and Caspian Seas; but the territory of the independent tribes is interposed like a wedge, loosening the basis on which she relies for her ultimate extension to the Mediterranean and to the Persian Gulf.

Whatever may be said of aggression, there is something admirable in the patient pertinacity with which Russia, originally a midland duchy, has spread in every direction to the nearest sea—eastwards to the Pacific, northwards to the Arctic Ocean—to the Baltic in one direction, to the Black Sea and the Caspian in another—seeking ports whence her mariners may look on the Indies, on Italy, on America. In the Caucasus, the conditions of nature and of history appear to bar her further progress in Asia.

This stupendous range, extending from the Caspian to the Black Sea, is about seven hundred and fifty miles in length. Along its northern slope lie a series of fertile but thinly-peopled valleys, descending to the plains of Hyperborean Europe. On the southern declivity lie Georgia, Mingrelia, and Gooria—the gardens of nature, with Shirvan in the east—the home of the Persian pastoral; while the mountains themselves, forming a complex double chain, constitute the citadel of Western Asia. They vary in altitude from ten to eighteen thousand feet, and present a series of rounded summits fringing on both sides a spinal ridge of glaciers, steep, serrated, and rendered still more impervious by the forests which everywhere creep up to the line of snow. The traveller, approaching from the steppes of Russia—whence the Caucasus is visible at a distance of three hundred miles—sees in front a mighty mass of woods, raised upon broad mountains; and behind these, immeasurable in height and bulk, columnar, pyramidal, conical forms, and perpendicular walls wrapped in snow—too lofty, it would appear, for even the clouds to pass. Yet beyond them Russia holds a territory larger than the kingdom of Prussia, and on the north, provinces nearly as extensive, containing four millions and a half of people, and filling the whole space between the Caspian, the Sea of Azof, the steppes, and the Caucasus. The race inhabiting these mountains is divided into an extraordinary multiplicity of tribes, speaking separate dialects, and presenting a strange variety of manners. The sixteen Circassian clans, including a population of about half a million; the four Kabardian clans, numbering nearly forty thousand; and the twelve Abadian clans, of about one hundred and ten thousand, use the thirty-two dialects of the Circassian language. The Abkhassians, from forty-five to fifty thousand, possess a distinct language; while the Ossetes, who dwell in the heart of the Caucasus, employ a branch of Persian. In the Eastern range lives a mixed population of from five to eight hundred thousand—Tchetches, Lesghians, and others—whose dialects are confused, and whose origin is uncertain. In south-eastern Transcaucasia the Tatars,

in western Transcaucasia the Georgians, and in southern Transcaucasia the Armenians, with settlements and colonies of Koords, Persians, Chinese, and Hindoos, contribute subjects to the Russian and Turkish Empires. Baron Haxthausen's statement of these facts, though quite as clear as we had a right to expect, is somewhat desultory, and rests on very unsubstantial data. Statistics, in a half-wild mountain region, are positively unattainable.

The position of Russia in the Caucasus may be described thus:—her empire, spreading to the bounds of Northern and Eastern Europe is here compressed between the Euxine and the Caspian, and interrupted by the Caucasian range. Of this range she has possessed herself of a part, but has passed the whole, occupying beyond it a continuous belt of territory between the two seas, with Turkey and Persia lying before—Turkey westwards, Persia eastwards. Her object, therefore, is to secure the Caucasus as a base whence she may operate, by a political and military process, upon those dissolving sultanates of Islam. Before Russia seized the Transcaucasian provinces, Turkey and Persia contended for them, and she advanced while they disputed. Partly by forcing her way through the mountains, partly by encompassing them, partly by establishing a friendly intercourse with the free tribes, she has acquired a nucleus, which may be lost or strengthened in the present war. Two obstacles alone exist to the fulfilment of her design, and those, says Baron Haxthausen, are—"England, and the Mountain Races of the Caucasus." We will not pause to investigate from his point of view the position of English interests in Western Asia; but, as the war in Circassia is a controverted topic of much importance, will deal with the statements in connexion with it, part of which are set forth in the succinct, though imperfect summary of Baron Haxthausen. The Circassian tribes ruled by Schamyl do not represent the population along the entire line of the Caucasus. Otherwise, that line might never have been broken. It is artificially, as well as naturally fortified from sea to sea. Former writers have maintained that the Caucasian wall extended continuously from one end of the range to the other, like that upon the Chinese frontier; but such an assumption is unnecessary. Most of the summits are nearly impassable, even for single pedestrians, and for artillery and mounted troops entirely so. Only at intervals are there practicable defiles, and, wherever these occur, they exhibit the remains of gigantic towers and gates. Starting from the Black Sea traces of a wall may be followed, north of Mingrelia, for a length of ninety miles. The valleys and passes, it is obvious, were entirely closed by fortifications; at the chief of these, the Albanian Gate, Reineggs, who is corroborated by Bieberstein, found, in the eighteenth century, ruins a hundred and twenty feet high. Thence, for nearly a hundred miles, these relics of ancient military art are traced to their termination near Derbent, on the Caspian Sea. They are constructed of limestone, hewn into square blocks, sometimes "so large that it would require fifty men to remove one." Russia, penetrating the Caucasus, in spite of its martial tribes, its precipices, and its fortifications, inherits the Sassanides, hews highways in the rock, restores the "long walls" of Western Asia, and establishes fortresses with colonies of soldiers in the most accessible and commanding positions.

Her policy among the mountaineers has taken various forms. She has alternately seduced and terrified the more yielding tribes; but, in the eastern range, her efforts to pacify and her efforts to intimidate have been equally unsuccessful. There a martial organisation has been promoted by religious zeal, and a war of independence has been carried on, which is described by one set of writers as the heroic contest of a small nation with a vast empire, and by another as a succession of irregular forays, with plunder as the object, and indiscriminate massacre as the means. Baron Haxthausen remarks:—

The accounts we receive are very incomplete and inaccurate. These mountaineers use the sword, but not the pen,—the Russians fight, but are not allowed to write: state policy forbids this. A rich field for the inventive genius of the European press! Occasionally travellers have brought us true statements; but far more generally false ones; and it is no uncommon thing for people to take pleasure in imposing upon travellers, particularly when they manifest a curious turn. There are no places of public resort, no coffee-houses, where such information can be obtained: in Tiflis, for example, the war with the mountaineers is never mentioned.

Foreign military officers—Prussians, Austrians, Danes and French—have frequently accompanied the armies of Russia in their campaigns, to perfect themselves in field service; they have uniformly met with the best reception, and been treated as comrades by the Russians. This has naturally called for discretion and reserve on their part, in all the accounts they have made public. The consequence in short is, that comparatively few accurate and connected accounts of this memorable Circassian war have reached Europe.

A recent English traveller, provoked to exaggeration by the extravagance of the German papers, undertook to dissipate our popular admiration of Schamyl and his followers, whom he disparaged as bandits, ruthless and mean. But it is certain that the struggle in the Caucasus has assumed all the proportions of a national war. It appears to have been far more pure in its origin than the insurrection in China, and bears some resemblance to the revolt of the Indian aborigines of Mexico, Central America, and Peru, against the Spanish power. Schamyl represents, in fact, a new Mohammedan reform, the second inspiration of the Faith on the Caucasian hills. Elsewhere Mohammedism is inert, and has reached a low stage of decay. In Daghestan, corrupted by time and change, it had dwindled into a lazy faith, when the Murids arose, preaching a religious war, referring to ancient prophecies,—against Gog and Magog,—awakening the people to consider the safety of their mountains, the force of unity, the righteousness of a crusade against Russia—chief, or best known, of the unbelieving states. In the line of the preachers of this crusade, Schamyl is not the least conspicuous. Baron Haxthausen's account of him, derived, he tells us, from the most authentic sources, is interesting:—

Imam Schamyl, like Cazi Moollah, was born in the village of Ghimry, in the country of the Koissubulins, in 1797. In stature he is not tall, but of very noble and handsome proportions. He is not by nature physically strong, but he has acquired remarkable power and vigour by every kind of bodily exercise. His head, of a beautiful and regular shape, his aquiline nose, small mouth, blue eyes, blond hair and beard, and delicate white skin, seem to point rather to a Germanic than an Eastern

extraction. His hands and feet are formed with the most beautiful symmetry; his mien and every movement are proud and dignified.

Whatever absurd reports may have been circulated in Europe concerning this chieftain's prowess, it is an established fact that he has carried on, with surprising genius and energy, a long guerilla war with Russia. He and his adherents have for thirty years maintained a free territory in the Caucasus, although Russia has employed some of her most experienced generals to subdue them. He outwitted Fesi; he eluded Grabbe; he neutralised the successes of Golovin, Yermolof, Sass, Dolgoruki, and Neidhart:—

One instance of Schamyl's warlike character and tactics may suffice. In the autumn of 1841 the Russians made an expedition against Tchetchenia. They forced their way into the country, exposed to harassing attacks on every side: a constant fire was kept up from behind every bush, tree, and rock; and they advanced amidst martial shouts from their unseen enemies: but the Mountaineers nowhere appeared in any force, nor engaged in any battle, except near the Asule, where bloody combats took place, which ended however in no decided results. The Russians burned down the villages and the stores of hay, and carried off the women and children, and some herds of cattle: all these spoils they were obliged to keep with the main body of the army; for no sooner had they passed, than the Tchetchens appeared again and harassed their rear. The expedition ended in October, without any great advantage having been gained.

Scarcely had the Russian troops dispersed to their different quarters, when Schamyl appeared in the country they had quitted, at the head of his followers. He immediately compelled all who were capable of bearing arms to join him, threatening all who held back with a fine of a silver rouble, or fifty Russian lashes with the knout. In a few days his army increased to 15,000 men. With the rapidity of lightning he invaded the country of the Kumyks, allies of the Russians, burned their villages, slew or took prisoners the inhabitants, drove off all the cattle, and advanced to Kizliar. The colonel in command there went out to meet him, with a few hundred men and two cannon; but they were all killed, and the guns taken. The commandants of the two fortresses, between which Schamyl had advanced, sallied out, to form a junction at his rear and cut off his retreat. They failed: Schamyl had effected his retreat ere they could attain their object. The Russian generals were only two versts apart; Schamyl pressed on between them with his troops, which he rapidly formed into three columns, attacked the Russians with two of these, right and left, and, protected by the third, carried off to the mountains cannon, prisoners, and forty thousand head of cattle.

This exploit raised the fame of Schamyl to an incredible pitch; at the same time it was an era in the war, inasmuch as the Mountaineers for the first time captured two pieces of artillery,—the Czar's pistols, as they called them.

For nine years, from 1845, Prince Woronzof held the chief command in the Caucasian war. By his predecessors—Yermolof especially—the natural horrors of warfare had been aggravated to increase the terror of the Russian name. By him the western tribes, under their collective appellation of Circassians, were almost completely pacified. They were permitted to sell their youths and girls to the Turks, and only engaged in predatory expeditions, unconnected with political objects.

The war against Schamyl meanwhile remained in the same suspense. Woronzof attempted, by burning and cutting down long paths through the forests, to open the country by degrees; but the forests were too dense, and the land beyond them too mountainous and inaccessible to render this work successful. He effected little here in conquest. Since the breaking out and the continuance of the war with Turkey and the Western Powers, the communication between the Caucasus and Constantinople has become perfectly open. The Mountaineers have been greatly assisted by supplies of guns, ammunition, and provisions; and, although little authentic information has been received, it appears to be quite clear that the Russians have lost all influence over the Mountaineers, that Schamyl at the present moment is the acknowledged head of all the inhabitants of the Caucasus, and that the Russians are now restricted to act on the defensive.

The Circassians gladly accept the supplies of ammunition, salt, etc., from Constantinople and the Western Powers; but any inference from this that they would welcome an alliance with the Turks and the Western Powers is quite erroneous: they by no means desire the vicinity of the latter, which they would regard as equally obnoxious and fatal to them with that of the Russians. Indeed they might probably in the end agree even better with the Russians. Whether Schamyl himself would consent to a co-operation with the Western Powers appears, from his character, very problematical: he desires to rule, but undoubtedly not to be subject to the Sultan. Whether one of the many emissaries sent to him through Circassia has really ever reached him, is very doubtful: they have generally been taken prisoners, robbed, nay murdered, by the Circassians.

Baron Haxthausen's compact volume on the tribes of the Caucasus has been creditably translated by Mr. J. E. Taylor. It forms, virtually, a supplement to his preceding work on Transcaucasia. We commend it to notice for the special information it contains, varied by some speculative passages of more doubtful value, but must caution the reader against accepting its statements on all points connected with the political circumstances of the Caucasus. The historical review is as sound as most historical views referring to unsettled dates and dubious eras. The geography, perhaps, is as near perfection as it pretends to be. Whenever it touches the ground described by Kinnier in his political memoir, it corresponds in general with his. The ethnological generalisations are only offered as conjectural. Of the Caucasian languages little is known, either in Germany or England. Again, as to politics, Baron Haxthausen confesses to the limited facilities possessed by him for separating authentic details from rumours that "require confirmation."

The region of the Caucasus is one of the most important on the globe, and it is one of which the least is known. In Russia, probably, the knowledge exists, but is monopolised for political and strategic purposes.

TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLATORS.

Critique of Pure Reason. Translated from the German of Emanuel Kant by J. M. D. Meiklejohn. (Bohn's Philosophical Library.)

Specimens of the Choicest Lyrical Productions of the most Celebrated German Poets. With Biographical and Literary Notes. Translated in English Verse by Mary Anne Burt. Second Edition. London: Hall, Virtue, and Co.

A CLERGYMAN (of the Charles Honeyman species) once told us that he never set about preparing his sermons till Saturday evening, for he "trusted to Providence." A similar kind of trust, we suppose, must be prevalent among translators, for many of them are evidently relying on some power which

Can teach all people to translate,
Though out of languages in which
They understand no part of speech—

a *Nachklang*, or resonance, perhaps, of the famous legend about those early translators, the Seventy who turned the Old Testament into Greek, which legend tells how Ptolemy shut them up in separate cells to do their work, and how, when they came to compare their renderings, there was perfect agreement! We are convinced, however, that the translators of the Septuagint had some understanding of their business to begin with, or this supernatural aid would not have been given, for in the matter of translation, at least, we have observed, that "God helps them who help themselves." A view of the case, which we commend to all young ladies and some middle-aged gentlemen, who consider a very imperfect acquaintance with their own language, and an anticipatory acquaintance with the foreign language, quite a sufficient equipment for the office of translator.

It is perfectly true that, though geniuses have often undertaken translation, translation does not often demand genius. The power required in the translation varies with the power exhibited in the original work: very modest qualifications will suffice to enable a person to translate a book of ordinary travels, or a slight novel, while a work of reasoning or science can be adequately rendered only by means of what is at present exceptional faculty and exceptional knowledge. Among books of this latter kind, Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* is perhaps the very hardest nut—the peach-stone—for a translator to crack so as to lay open the entire uninjured kernel of meaning, and we are glad at last to believe that a translator of adequate power has been employed upon it. For so far as we have examined the version placed at the head of our article, it appears to us very different indeed from the many renderings of German metaphysical works, in which the translator, having ventured into deep waters without learning to swim, clings to the dictionary, and commends himself to Providence. Mr. Meiklejohn's translation—so far, we must again observe, as we have examined it—indicates a real mastery of his author, and, for the first time, makes Kant's *Kritik der reinen Vernunft* accessible to English readers.

It may seem odd that we should associate with this mighty book—this terrible ninety-gun ship—such a little painted pleasure-boat as Miss (or Mrs.) Burt's miscellaneous collection of translations from German lyric poets. But we are concerning ourselves here simply with translation—not at all with Kant's Philosophy or with German Lyrics considered in themselves, and these two volumes happen to be the specimens of translation most recently presented to our notice. With regard to prose, we may very generally use Goldsmith's critical recipe, and say that the translation would have been better if the translator had taken more pains; but of poetical attempts we are often sure that no amount of pains would produce a satisfactory result. And so it is with Miss Burt's *Specimens of the German Poets*. She appears to have the knowledge and the industry which many translators want, but she has not the poetic power which makes poetical translations endurable to those acquainted with the originals. Amongst others, however, who have no such acquaintance, Miss Burt's translations seem to have been in some demand, since they have reached a second edition. She has been bold enough to attempt a version of Goethe's exquisite *Zueignung* (Dedication), and here is a specimen of her rendering. Goethe sings with divine feeling and music—

Für andre wächst in mir das edle Gut,
Ich kann und will das Pfund nicht mehr vergraben,
Warum sucht' ich den Weg so selbtsuchtsvoll,
Wenn ich ihn nicht den Brüdern zeigen soll?

Miss Burt follows him much as a Jew's harp would follow a piano—

Entombed no longer shall my talent be,
That treasure I amass, shall other's share?
To find the road—oh, why such zeal display,
If I guide not my brethren on their way?

A version like this bears about the same relation to the original as the portraits in an illustrated newspaper bear to the living face of the distinguished gentlemen they misrepresent; and considering how often we hear opinions delivered on foreign poets by people who only know those poets at second hand, it becomes the reviewer's duty to insist again and again on the inadequacy of poetic translations.

The Germans render our poetry better than we render theirs, for their language, as slow and unyielding as their own post-horses in prose, becomes in poetry graceful and strong and flexible as an Arabian war-horse. Besides, translation among them is more often undertaken by men of genius. We remember, for example, some translations of Burns, by Freiligrath, which would have arrested us by their beauty if we had seen the poems, for the first time, in this language. It is true the Germans think a little too highly of their translations, and especially are under the illusion, encouraged by some silly English people, that Shakspeare according to Schlegel is better than Shakspeare himself—not simply better to a German as being easier for him to understand, but absolutely better as poetry. A very close and admirable rendering Schlegel's assuredly is, and it is a high pleasure to track it in its faithful adherence to the original, just as it is to examine a fine engraving of a favourite picture. Sometimes the German is as good as the English—the same music played on another but as good an instrument. But more frequently the German is a feeble echo, and here and there it breaks down in a supremely fine passage. An instance of this kind occurs in the famous speech of Lorenzo to Jessica. Shakspeare says—

Soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony.

This Schlegel renders—

Sauste Still und Nacht
Sie werden Tacten stisser Harmonie.

That is, to say, "Soft stillness and the night are the finger-board of sweet harmony." A still worse blunder is made by Tieck (whose translation is the rival of Schlegel's) in the monologue of Macbeth. In the lines—

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here—
But here upon this bank and shoal of time,
I'd jump the life to come—

Tieck renders, "Upon this bank and shoal of time," "Auf dieser *Schülerbank* der Gegenwart," that is, "On this *school-bench* of the present!" These are cases of gross inaccuracy arising from an imperfect understanding of the original. Here is an instance of feebleness. Coriolanus says—

And like an eagle in the dove-cote, I
Flutter'd the Volscians in Corioli.

For the admirably descriptive word "fluttered," Schlegel gives "*schlug*," which simply means *slew*. Weak renderings of this kind are abundant.

Such examples of translators' fallibility in men like Schlegel and Tieck might well make less accomplished persons more backward in undertaking the translation of great poems, and by showing the difficulty of the translator's task, might make it an object of ambition to real ability. Though a good translator is infinitely below the man who produces good original works, he is infinitely above the man who produces feeble original works. We had meant to say something of the moral qualities especially demanded in the translator—the patience, the rigid fidelity, and the sense of responsibility in interpreting another man's mind. But we have gossiped on this subject long enough.

A BATCH OF BOOKS.

Recollections of the Eventful Life of a Soldier. By the late Joseph Donaldson, Sergeant in the Ninety-Fourth Scots Brigade.

A Collection of Papers, Pamphlets, and Speeches on Reformatories, and the Various Views held on the Subject of Juvenile Crime and its Treatment. Edited by Jelinger Symons, Esq. Routledge.

The Wild Tribes of London. By Watts Phillips. With Numerous Illustrations. Ward and Lock.

Thought and Language: An Essay having in View the Revival, Connexion, and Exclusive Establishment of Locke's Philosophy. By B. H. Smart. Longman and Co.

The Eventful Life of a Soldier is a reprint in one volume of three separate works published a good many years ago. In most respects the original text is preserved; where it is altered, it is only to supply the names of persons and places which were left blank in the early editions. The narrative embraces a period of about twenty-one years, fifteen of which relate to the author's boyhood, the remaining six to his career in the army. Joseph Donaldson was a Glasgow man, who, like young Norval, after having read of "battles," became disgusted with the commonplaces of life. While a schoolboy, he ran away from home in company with another young insurgent, and embarked on board a vessel for the West Indies. He returned safe and sound from this adventure, but presently he began to think it a very fine thing to put into practice the words addressed by the Vicar of Wakefield to his son, "Go, my boy, and if you fall, though distant, exposed, and unwept by those who love you, the most precious tears are those with which Heaven bedews the unburied head of the soldier." These immortal words by the man "who wrote like an angel," made a soldier of Donaldson. He enlisted on the first opportunity, and embarked with his regiment for Portugal. From this point may be dated the commencement of the simple and faithful descriptions of Peninsular warfare, which have since been so frequently cited. After the battle of Toulouse, in 1814, Donaldson's regiment received the order to embark for Britain; and in the same year, during his stay in Ireland, he married the irresistible Mary McCarthy of his "Scenes and Sketches." After many changes of fortune he became recruiting sergeant to the East India Company's service, and employed his leisure in literary pursuits. He studied anatomy and medicine, and having procured his discharge by close application and rigid economy, he was enabled to take the degree of surgeon. But he never prospered in his adopted profession, and after many unsuccessful struggles, he died of pulmonary disease at the early age of thirty-seven. Mrs. Donaldson and her daughter are still living, and have no other resources to depend upon than the precarious profits of this collected edition.

Mr. Jelinger Symons's *Collection of Papers* is one calculated to be especially useful just now. It originated with a lecture read by Mr. Symons at a meeting of the Society of Arts, but to that is added a number of letters and papers by Mr. M. D. Hill, Mr. Sydney Turner, Mr. Barwick Lloyd Baker, Mr. Robert Hall, Mr. Bengough, Miss Carpenter, and others, who are peculiarly versed on the subject of reformatory discipline for the young. The papers elucidate the actual state of the English, Dutch, Flemish, and French reformatories. The whole subject is now under active discussion; and there is every probability that the discussion will assume a yet more animated and practical turn; and in this little volume, the reader who finds himself at a loss coming in at so late a stage will here find a very compact introduction to the subject, while those who are already informed will find in it a very good note of progress.

The sketches contained in *The Wild Tribes of London* were written under the pressure of that very modern innovation, a "Mission." We thought that "missions" only belonged to women; but this being a young author's first book, he may be excused for sheltering under the feminine plea. His "mission" too, if he persists in having one, is not of the worst kind, for he proposes to force upon the public mind the necessity of educating the poor. This has been attempted before in many a serious speech and essay, and in many a practical suggestion. In the present instance we are invited to follow Mr. Phillips through a few of the worst districts inhabited by these strange and neglected tribes. A guide is hardly wanted, for quitting any of the decent thoroughfares eyes or ears are certain to be assailed, and the extravagant inequalities in human conditions press forcibly upon us. The "witching hour of night," the time when narrow courts and filthy alleys give up their squalid population, is the moment chosen by our Cicerone, and we are successively introduced to the inmates of the "Blue Dog" in the refined purlieus of Grays-inn-lane, to Tower-hill, Ratcliffe-highway, St. Giles's, Southwark, Clare-market, and then to the Ghetto of London, Petticoat-lane. The painful panorama enforces the old adage that one half the

world is ignorant of the way in which the other half lives; but we do not find any wonderful propositions for mending the evil. The giant will not die by the mere flinging of a stone, or by the contemplation of the monster. Perhaps Mr. Phillips leaves the remedy to established institutions or professed philanthropists. Considering that the author hired a "professional" guide, his revelations are scanty. He has been accused of imitating Dickens in style, and he denies the aspersion; but the denial is unnecessary, for we are not reminded in any way of the only book by Dickens with which our author's could be associated, *Oliver Twist*. But the charge is intelligible. Mr. Phillips is what we call a conscious writer; his sketches are slight and hurried; and, under an affectation of "a bright-eyed ease," he disguises the sense of his own short-comings.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Smart came forward and announced that he had made a discovery something to the following effect:—

No part of speech is properly a word, but only the part of a word, a part completed by what follows, or completing what precedes, yet in such a manner that it expresses no part of the thought which the word will express when completed: the meaning of this word will be one and indivisible, to assist in conveying which, each part resigns its separate meaning the moment it enters into union with the other parts in order to form the word. For instance, in saying *Men must die*, the whole expression is the word that corresponds with the thought,—the parts, *men*, *must*, *die*, are parts of the word, but not parts of the attained meaning: each indeed has a meaning while separate, but the moment it joins the other part, it merges its separate meaning in the one meaning of the word it helps to form.

"There is a certain pleasure in weeping," is another sentence which may illustrate his meaning:—

Here, from the premises *there* and *is*, we receive the one meaning *there-is*: again, from the premises *a* and *certain-pleasure-in-weeping*, we get the one meaning *a-certain-pleasure-in-weeping*; but included in this syllogism are two sub-syllogisms, the first having for its premises *certain* and *pleasure*, which yield the one meaning *certain-pleasure*; and the second, *in* and *weeping*, which yield the one meaning *in-weeping*. And, lastly, the premises *There-is*, and *a-certain-pleasure-in-weeping*, yield the one meaning of the whole sentence.

Mr. Smart was quite prepared for any denial of the originality of his theory; as he expected, a denial did come from a critic in the *Examiner*; and he naively informs us that he has looked in vain for any one expressing his own opinions. Still he cannot help persuading himself that the critic's objection arose from his inability to distinguish between two separate views of the nature of speech, and he warns the readers of *Thought and Language* to be on their guard against confusion of ideas. When Mr. Smart's theory is accepted, Locke and Horne Tooke will be reconciled to themselves, and to each other; for although both these philosophers saw the relation between thought and language, it has only been explained by Mr. Smart. The complaints urged by Mr. Smart against critics adverse to his views are ludicrous, almost childish; he is as sensitive on the score of neglect as a young girl who fancies her lover looks another way. He complains that periodicals keep "a cautious silence." He remarks of one that it has stood between him and the public by "designed and decided misrepresentation;" and of another, that it charged him with a design "to cheat the public by substituting himself for Aristotle." But he does not ignore the fact that he has sometimes been favourably noticed, even to the extent of having laudatory footnotes about him in works of high reputation. It is always the fate of genius for a time to be misunderstood: "the good that men do lives after them." We wish the present volume could bring its author the renown he so eagerly covets.

The Arts.

PAINTINGS AT CLIEFFDEN HOUSE.

THE Duchess of SUTHERLAND has adopted a method of artistic decoration for her mansion of Clieffden, near Maidenhead, in Berkshire, to which Mr. A. HERVIEU has applied his pencil. Mr. HERVIEU has endeavoured to introduce a style of decorating rooms with painting in such a manner as to combine architectural design with the use of picture, and to enlarge the effect of space, as well as give ornament to the rooms of our narrowly-constructed houses. Money expended in works of decoration cannot, to speak commercially, be applied more economically than in this form; since nothing more contributes to metamorphose the limited space which we allow ourselves in our homes than the creation of a new scene on every side, and above. For Mr. HERVIEU not only takes the walls into account, he decorates the ceiling; and it is ceilings which he has been commissioned to execute at Clieffden. One is in the Duchess's dressing-room. It represents a sky, in which the night departs at one end, while the dawn takes possession of the other; Cupids half-hidden amongst the clouds give life to the upward view. The other ceiling, however, is a still more pertinent specimen of the style. It is over the chief staircase, and it gives a circular opening in the roof, with a parapet through which the sky is seen. Allegorical figures, representing the Four Seasons, are portraits of four of the Duchess's children—Lady BLANTYRE, the Duchess of ARGYLE, and the Countess of KILPATRICK impersonating the Spring, Summer, and Autumn; the Marquis of STAFFORD, before his time, personifying Winter. By means of the architectural portion the painting is connected with the substantial building itself; and thus the aerial part has the effect to the eye of adding a positive increase to space. Some of the greatest men in art have lent their pencils to scene-painting; here the decorator brings his accomplishments to supply a want which in this country we peculiarly feel. The

Duchess of SUTHERLAND has shown discrimination in adding the introduction of this style to the other decorations which are giving completeness to the birthday gift of the Duke—for such was Clieffden Hall.

Nitocris, notwithstanding the partial failure of the first night, holds on, and may perhaps in the end present the unusual but not unparalleled example of a piece slowly struggling into popularity, and gaining, by dogged repetition, what it failed to seize at the first dash. Its history, however, presents rather a curious instance of uneasy hesitation and staggering. The play was rehearsed (as our readers have been already informed) in its totality; on the first public night, a considerable portion was omitted, for spectacular reasons, though the omission rendered the story obscure; two nights later, the excised part was restored, and the piece seemed to gain in popularity; and now, Mr. E. T. SMITH announces that this same portion is again struck out, and that the play is reduced to three acts and the grand *tableaux*. The DRURY LANE manager writes to the *Times* to publish this notification, and to remonstrate with "the Thunderer's" critic on his want of fairness to the drama, though the said critic admitted the splendour and uniqueness of the scenery, processions, &c. This acknowledgment of spectacular magnificence is in fact all that can be said for *Nitocris*. Whether the play be in three acts, or in seven—whether Mr. FITZBALL's poetry be given *in toto* or in a mutilated form—the drama, as a drama, is tedious and worthless—a melodrama without the usual motion and excitement, and with a hopeless attempt to be ideal and Shakspearean in language. It can only be regarded as a vehicle for spectacle; and the spectacle, it must be admitted, is gorgeous, novel, and striking. A vast elaboration of details is so massed and arranged as to give an effect of great solidity and grandeur; and we have a series of *tableaux* presenting to us the regal, priestly, and military life of the early Egyptians, as exhibited in their stupendous architecture, their grotesque sculptures, their monstrous idols, their brilliant pageantries, the barbaric pomp of their many-coloured costumes, their semi-religious dances—where the women, with abrupt, angular, and weird movements, seem to have started to life from the tombs of Thebes, and to be expressing some obscure and dusky meaning—their fantastic banquets, and their interminable processions. Mr. SMITH has done himself no good by his preliminary puffs and false reference to HERODOTUS; and whoever goes to see *Nitocris* as a drama will be disappointed. But regard it as a series of dioramas, with mechanical contrivances and dumb show, and it is worth seeing; and this is the only effect it leaves on the mind. We have been led into these further remarks by Mr. SMITH's appeal to the *Times* and by the modification which the piece has undergone since last week.

We observe, by the way, that a burlesque of *Nitocris* is advertised at the STRAND for next Monday.

WHY doesn't Parliament interfere? Here is a horrible thing going to happen, and there is no law to prevent it. The London public is on the eve of being robbed, and can't help itself in the matter. We are about to have our pleasure curtailed, and no Sunday Hyde Park meetings can avert the injury. We are threatened with a grievous thing; and even a leading article in the *Times* wouldn't mend the case. To come to the point—Miss WOOLGAR is about to be married, and to leave the stage! We can of course have no objection to her going to church with orange blossoms and bridesmaids, nor to her choice falling on Mr. ALFRED MELLON; but we can scarcely forbear grumbling a little at her retiring for ever from the public sight. We cannot afford to lose her. She is one of those actresses who infuse into the lifeless routine of the stage the vitality of individual feeling, the throbbings of veritable sensitiveness and emotion. She has humour of that rich, bright, and airy nature which proceeds from the power to represent the contrary feeling; pathos of that intense, delicate, and unexaggerated kind which, whether in writing or in acting, is alone found in connexion with susceptibility to the genial and the happy. She is a true actress, and something more than an actress. We have many pretty dolls on the stage, sufficiently well versed in the grammar of their profession, but few rising actresses of promise. We repeat, we cannot afford to lose Miss WOOLGAR. We presume she will have a farewell night; on which occasion, we recommend that the audience pelt her, not with bouquets, but with petitions, or, if with flowers, that they should first take a few lessons in the Oriental language of buds and blossoms, and so arrange their floral offerings as to form the words "Go not yet."

COVENT GARDEN.—It is stated that Mr. ANDERSON, "the Wizard of the North," has become the lessee of this house during the inter-operative season, and that at Christmas he will produce a spectacle and magic pantomime which are to exhibit the talents of the best performers and all the mechanical resources of the theatre.

MR. DICKENS'S READING OF THE "CHRISTMAS CAROL."

THE *South Eastern Gazette* states:—

"Mr. Dickens read his 'Christmas Carol' to six hundred persons at Folkestone. The spacious building, which is capable of holding six hundred and fifty persons, presented a most animated scene; it was gaily decorated with evergreens and flags of all nations. A great number of the nobility and gentry, and visitors from the Pavilion Hotel, were present. We also observed Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Leach, and other literary celebrities, as well as Mrs. Dickens and her family. Mr. Dickens, in his reading, drew forth much merriment and applause; his voice was clear, but not loud. Altogether it was a great treat, and such an assemblage has never before been seen at Folkestone at any Lecture or reading. The arrangements by the Lecture committee for the convenience of the public were excellent, and no member was refused who presented his season ticket."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALVES.—October 15, at St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Colonel N. Alves, H.E.I.C.S.: a daughter.
CASS.—October 15, at Hailey, near Ware, Herts, the wife of Charles Cass, Esq.: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HEYNE-LANCASTER.—October 18, at Sutton, Surrey, Major B. Heyne, late of the H.E.I.C.S., to Jane Lancaster, daughter of the late F. C. Chappell, Esq., Stock Exchange.

MASON-ROBINSON.—October 16, at Broxbourne, Herts, John Gilchrist Mason, late Commander S.T. Australian, to Caroline, only daughter of the late Robert Robinson, Esq., of Hoddesdon, Herts.

DEATHS.

BURTON.—October 4, at Constantinople, after a brief though severe illness, James Gubbins Archer Burton, second son of the late Lancelot Archer Burton, Esq., of Woodlands, Emsworth, Hants, late Captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards, Major in the Turkish Contingent, and Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Cavalry Division of that force.
MAROCCHETTI.—October 9, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Richard Marochetti, youngest son of Baron Marochetti.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 16.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—GEORGE WELSH (HUNTER, Liverpool ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM DENT, Newcastle-street, Strand, lead merchant—WILLIAM BAGLEY, Fulham-fields, and Dawley Wall, market gardener—HENRY WRIGHT, Narrow-street, Limehouse, miller—WILLIAM LONG, Oxford-street, laceman—JAMES CHOAT, Bishopsgate-street within, tailor—WILLIAM DIXY, Bradwell-near-the-Sea, Essex, innkeeper—JOHN FAIRBROTHER, Hertford, brewer—CHARLES ARNOLD, St. Dunstan's-hill, wine merchant—WILLIAM HENRY GOODBURN MASON, Brighton, printseller—JAMES STARKY, Old-st., St. Luke's, builder—RICHARD JAEVIS, Wolverhampton, warehouseman—HENRY CLARKE, Church Stretton, Salop, seedsman—WALTER BICK, Gloucester, bootmaker—MOSES HINDLE BURROWS and GREVILLE RUDDOCK, Wakefield, worsted spinners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. and C. ROBINSON Glasgow and elsewhere, woollen merchants.

Friday, October 19.

BANKRUPTS.—SIR ROBERT PRICE, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, iron manufacturer—FRANCIS ROBINSON, Masbrough, York, contractor and brickmaker—ENOCH JONES, Finsbury-terrace, City-road, draper—WILLIAM BALL and THOMAS BALL, Totnes, Devonshire, millers—WILLIAM TURNER, King-street, Golden-square, licensed victualler—WILLIAM RICH and ROBERT HANNAH, Park-lane, tailors—JOHN JONES, Chester, draper and hosier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—ANDREW MURRIE, Glasgow, cattle dealer and fletcher—PATRIC MATTHEWS, Glasgow, general merchant.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, October 19, 1855.

The Bank of England, with the view of trying to check the increased drain of bullion to the Continent, have raised the discount to 6 per cent. on bills of short date, and 7 per cent. on those of a long date; and it is understood that extraordinary caution is adopted in ascertaining the reality of the drawers, and the destination of bullion. There was a report current in the City, during the earlier part of the week, that the "Bank" had submitted to the Government the propriety of repealing "Peel's Act," by an order in Council, and of issuing smaller notes—12. and 27. notes.

The Funds, of course, have felt the effects of the Bank restrictions, and have declined during the week fully 1 per cent. Any real advantages gained at Kinburn or at Eupatoria, or the Tchorgoun Heights will, with the hourly looked-for arrivals of a large amount of specie from Australia, probably cause a considerable reaction upwards. And for the satisfaction of the "Bulls" winter is coming on, and active campaigning must cease; then comes in diplomacy, and we may see a peace congress assembled—let us not hope at Vienna, but say Paris or Brussels.

Some uneasiness among the alarmists has arisen from the fact that several screw frigates have been ordered to the North American and West Indian station; and as two or three causes have been assigned for this movement, with no explanation from official sources, we may find ourselves—so argue the Bears—at war with the United States before the winter is over.

In Foreign Stocks there has been no great movement. Turkish Six per Cent. are very flat indeed; also, the New Four per Cent. is nearly 4 per cent. discount.

Heavy Railway Shares are likewise very dull. Foreign Railways all rule lower. Great Western of Canada alone keep up their character; Mining Shares a dead letter; a little doing in United Mexicans; Crystal Palace very dull. Consols leave off at four o'clock, 86½, 87; Turkish Six per Cent., 78½, 79; Turkish Four per Cent., 3½, 3½ discount.

Caledonians, 57½, 57½; Chester and Holyhead, 11½, 12½; Eastern Counties, 9, 9½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 49, 51; Great Northern, 82, 83; Ditto, A stock, 66, 68; Ditto, B stock, 119, 121; Great Southern and Western of Ireland, 99, 101; Great Western, 50, 50½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 65, 70; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 74, 74½; London and North Western, 91, 91½; London and Brighton, 94, 96; London and South-Western, 82, 83; Midland, 63, 63½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 21, 21½; Berwick, 68, 69; Yorks, 45, 46; South Easterns, 56, 57; Oxford and Worcester, 23, 25; North Staffordshire, 74, 74½; South Devon, 11½, 12½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 74, 74½; Bombay and Baroda, 4, 4½; Eastern of France, 34½, 35; East Indian, 21½, 22½; Ditto, Extension, 4, 4½ pm.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 94, 94½; Great Central of France, 24, 24½ pm.; Great Western of Canada, 22½, 23½; Luxembourgs, 4, 4½; Madras, 10½, 20; Paris and Lyons, 43, 43½; Paris and Orleans, 43, 45; Sainbro and Meuse, 8, 8½; Agua Fria, 4, 4½; Imperial Brazil, 24, 24½; Cacao, 2½, 3½; St. John del Rey, 27, 29; Clarondon Copper, 4 dis., 4½ pm.; Cobre, 65, 69; Linares, 4, 1; Liberty, 7, 7½; Santiago de Cuba, 4, 4½; Australasian Bank, 84, 86; London and Australian Chartered Bank, 18½, 19½; City Bank, 52, 54; London Bank, 50, 52; Union of Australia, 69, 70; Oriental Corporation, 40, 42; Australasian Agricultural, 25, 27; Canada Land, 140, 145; Canada 6 per cent. Loan, 106, 107; Crystal Palace, 2, 2½; North British Australasian, 4, 4½; Oriental Gas, 4, 4½; Pool Rivers, 24, 24½; Scottish Australian Investment, 4, 4½; South Australian, 34, 35; United Mexican, 4½, 4½; Wallers, 4, 4.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday Evening, October 19, 1855.
 THERE have been but moderate arrivals of all kinds of Grain during the week. English Wheat is 2s. and Foreign is dearer than they were last week. Prices on the coast are now too high for the French markets. Barley is in rather better demand. Oats are held firmly, and there is no prospect of a decline. Beans and Peas remain without alteration. There has been very little addition to the number of cargoes off the coast since Monday, and most of those which had arrived previously had sailed to their ports of destination. Galatz Maize on passage has been sold at 43s. to 43s. 6d., and is now held for 44s.; Ibrail 42s. to 43s.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.
(CLOSING PRICES.)

| | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. | Frid. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Bank Stock..... | 209 | 209 | 209 | 209 | 207 | 207 |
| 3 per Cent. Red..... | 87½ | 87 | 86½ | 87½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 3 per Cent. Con. An..... | 88½ | 87½ | 87 | 87½ | 87½ | 87 |
| Consols for Account..... | 88½ | 87½ | 87½ | 88½ | 87½ | 87 |
| 3½ per Cent. An..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New 2½ per Cents..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Long Ans. 1860..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3½ | 3½ | 3 7-16 |
| India Stock..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 | 228 | ..... |
| Ditto Bonds, £1000..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | par |
| Ditto, under £1000..... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Ex. Bills, £1000..... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| Ditto, £500..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 2 |
| Ditto, Small..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| Brazilian Bonds..... | 99½ | Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents., 1822..... | ..... |
| Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents..... | 54 | Chilian 6 per Cents..... | 100 |
| Danish 3 per Cents..... | ..... | Spanish 3 p. Ct. Nw Def..... | 19½ |
| Ecuador Bonds..... | 4 | Spanish Committee Crt. of Coup. not fun..... | 2½ |
| Mexican 3 per Cents..... | 20½ | Venezuela 4½ per Cents..... | 25½ |
| Mexican 3 p. Ct. for Acc. Oct. 31..... | 19½ | Belgian 4½ per Cents..... | 98½ |
| Portuguese 4 per Cents..... | 45 | Dutch 2½ per Cents..... | 64½ |
| Portuguese 5 p. Cents..... | ..... | Dutch 4 per Cent Certif..... | 93½ |

FITCH & SON'S

CELEBRATED BREAKFAST BACON,
AND FIRST-CLASS PROVISIONS.EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS.
CONTINUED.

"We were much pleased with the quality of No. 9 case. The bacon, &c., we found first-rate."—Melbourne, South Australia.

"I beg to enclose you a Post-office order for 17. 5s. 6d. for bacon; the quality is very excellent, and quite to my taste."

"I like the cheese much, and I have no doubt the bacon will prove as good as in former times."

"The bacon you sent me is excellent; I shall recommend it to friends."

"I never tasted such bacon in my life; it was delicious."

"The Rev. — begs to enclose Fitch and Son 17. 1s. 10d. for Bacon received this morning, and found very nice indeed."

"I am obliged by your attention to the small order, and for the excellent article supplied. Enclosed are postage stamps for the amount."

Fitch and Son will be gratified by showing the originals of the above, and a multitude of others of the like import, upon application.

This celebrated bacon is sold by the side and half-side at 9d. per lb.; the middle piece of 12 lbs. at 10d. per lb.; and other separate pieces.

Bacon, hams, tongues, German sausages, cheese, butter, &c., securely packed for travelling, and delivered free of charge, at all the London Termini.

List of prices free. See also daily papers. Post-office Orders to be made payable at St. Martin's-le-Grand. Prepayment is requested where a reference is not sent with the order for goods.

FITCH AND SON,

Provision Merchants and Importers,

No. 66, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, LONDON.

Established 1784.

ADNAM'S Improved Patent Groats and Barley.

THE ONLY EXISTING PATENT.

And Strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, AND FAMILIES.—The important object so desirable to be obtained has at length been secured to the Public by J. and J. C. ADNAM, PATENTEES, who, after much time and attention, have succeeded by their Improved Process in producing preparations of the purest and finest quality ever manufactured from the Oat and Barley.

The Barley being prepared by a similar process is as pure as can be manufactured, and will be found to produce a light and nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged.

A report having been circulated that preparations of so white a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone, the Patentees have had recourse to the highest authority for an analysis to establish the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:—

Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital,

February 19, 1855.

I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of Barley-meal and Groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good Barley. There is no mineral or other impurity present; and, from the result of my investigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food.

(Signed) A. S. TAYLOR.

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CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the Public are requested to observe that each Package bears the Signature of the PATENTEES, J. and J. C. ADNAM.

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Lessee, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

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Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

PLOT AND PASSION.

Characters by Messrs. Emery, F. Robson, G. Vining, Leslie; Mrs. Stirling and Miss Bromley.

After which, the New Farce

CATCHING A MERMAID.

Titus Tuffins.....Mr. F. Robson.

To conclude with

A BLIGHTED BEING.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Leslie, H. Cooper, Danvers, and Miss Ternan.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

TO OBLIGE BENSON.

After which, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Characters by Messrs. A. Wigan, G. Vining, Emery, Mrs. A. Wigan and Miss Maskell.

To conclude with

CATCHING A MERMAID.

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LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

TESTIMONIAL FROM

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"I have frequently had occasion to analyse the Cod Liver Oil which is sold at your establishment. I mean that variety which is prepared for medicinal use in the Loffoden Isles, Norway, and sent into commerce with the sanction of Dr. DE JONGH, of the Hague.

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"IT IS, I BELIEVE, UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THIS DESCRIPTION OF OIL HAS GREAT THERAPEUTICAL POWER; AND, FROM MY INVESTIGATIONS, I HAVE NO DOUBT OF ITS BEING A PURE AND UNADULTERATED ARTICLE.

"College Laboratory, London Hospital, Sept. 24, 1855."

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Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World; at PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stamp, Constantinople; A. Guidley, Smyrna; and H. Hoods, Malta.

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Round and Gothic waiters, cake and bread baskets, equally low.

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