

Headed and Galloway, 55, Strand.

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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VOL. VIII. No. 396.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1857.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... FIVE PENCE.
Stamped..... Sixpence.

Review of the Week.

THE cloud which is gradually coming over the country and its trade by the converging of the storm from East and West, casts a lowering shadow upon our political prospects, and materially alters the view that we must take of the war in India. It seems as if we must come to a sterner period than we have yet had to encounter. At present all goes smoothly enough. The arrangement made by the constituted authorities for India is treated as if it were only a matter of money; but suppose the money were to fail! It will not do so altogether, but certainly the financial prospects of this country are not at all promising. The American crisis has continued, and has compelled the Bank of England to raise its discount to the rate of 8 per cent.—a point almost unprecedented. The Bank is perfectly right, and no exception is taken to its conduct. It will prevent the drain of gold that would otherwise seriously cramp the trade of this country. The Bank of France has been compelled to follow, and has advanced to 7½ per cent.; which, as we have explained in a separate paper, is perhaps more than equivalent to our own rate. The clamorous demand for money continues on the Continent. So far this is the natural consequence of the numerous failures which have extended from the United States to the commercial towns of France and England. But we have a worse stage to go through yet. The embarrassment has tended to put a stop to the purchase of goods in which the several countries trade. French exports to England have been much reduced; American exports to England have been checked; India has not exported. Our exports in return to all those countries are either arrested or diminished. But if exports are stopped, manufactures and trade of all kind must be stagnant. The next consequence is great difficulty in raising taxes; and thus the ample supplies of money for the war in the East are not likely to be produced with such extraordinary facility as we have hitherto witnessed.

At present, the money accruing even from voluntary contribution is singularly contrasted with the high rate demanded for money in the City. The Indian Relief Fund must now have advanced above 150,000%. The Executive Government and the City Government have been contending for the administration of the fund—the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER making an offer to place it under a

Royal Commission, the Lord Mayor declining and retaining the administration under the authority of the chief magistrate in the City and the committees appointed by public meetings. The fund has already become so considerable that a separate office has been engaged, and it seems likely to be a permanent institution—an auxiliary exchequer for conducting one branch of the national expenditure. Should hard times cause this stream to be cut off, the burden must fall upon the compulsory taxation of the country.

Public meetings continue to be held for the promotion of the fund, and some counties come out magnificently, others unexpectedly hold back. At all the meetings, however, there are resolutions moved and speeches are made; and other public meetings, whether between Members of Parliament and their constituents, or the members of agricultural associations, turn a great part of their attention to India. At all such gatherings the opinions expressed constitute a demand for increased exertion, and therefore increased expenditure. The Government of the country is exhorted to assert its Christian principles by the defence of its own subjects, whether European or Indian, who adhere to that faith, though leaving the native religions free. This would be a much more energetic policy, and it would require in the first instance a greater exercise, or at least a greater display, of military strength. At some of the public meetings the question has been debated, whether the administration of the country should remain under the East India Company or be handed over to the direct control of the QUEEN'S Government; and opinion in favour of that transfer is certainly gaining ground. If the Company were abolished, compensation would be required; and again it is a question of expense.

The reinforcements continue to be sent out from this country in dribbles. Reinforcements are converging upon India from the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Mauritius, and other British dependencies. At these public meetings, and wherever men do congregate, it is always assumed that this country must retain the Indian Empire. Perhaps every hard-headed Englishman would be as ready as Queen MARY to weep for the loss of one of our dependencies. It is not to be concealed, however, that in parting with their troops for the defence of India our dependencies are rendered weaker than they have been. Although we are in alliance with the Continent, England has not obtained favour with either of 'the two great parties' in that large portion of

the globe. The Legitimists do not like us for going with LOUIS NAPOLEON, whom they are compelled to admit amongst them, but whom they despise as a parvenu, dislike as a dictator, and fear as an enigma. Although under Government control in all parts, the continental press is certainly not favourable to England. The popular party in all European countries resents our want of fidelity to Liberal principles; and 'England,' known only through its officials, is not popular with the Government of Northern Italy, with the people of Southern Italy, of France, Germany, or Hungary. We have no hearty friends, because we have not been a hearty friend; and if we are about to enter into a season of trouble, without that command of cash which has made us so proud, without enough troops to cover all our territories, it is likely enough that some of our enemies will seize the occasion to pick a quarrel, and the war of defence would assume a new aspect. It will no longer be a mere matter of money. The military departments are at present able to undertake anything that the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER can pay for,—to buy regiments in the labour market, and to contract for every species of service; but that power will be gone, and the people will have to take the matter of defensive war into its own hands. It is the people of this country that will have to supply the men and the means.

No such feeling, however, prevails at headquarters; for at Jassy we find Sir HENRY BULWER behaving as if England could dispose of the world—freely pledging England to maintain intact the right and dignities of the Ottoman Empire, even against its own subjects. Notwithstanding the deliberate declaration both of Moldavia and Wallachia, union is not to be. After the virtual protest lately made by the Porte, conveying the certainty of its refusal to accept the union of the Danubian Principalities as the solution of the question, Sir HENRY BULWER'S speech at Jassy may be taken as pretty nearly conclusive: no foreign Prince will be placed upon the throne of Moldo-Wallachia, for Moldo-Wallachia will not exist as an united province.

During the late French elections, Count JULES MIGNON beat the Government candidate at Colmar by the insufferable majority of 7000 votes. Deputies, sub-prefects, mayors, and commissaires de police stared aghast—awful visions of the supreme authorities rising up before them—what was to be done? Nothing, but to take 'vengeance'



NEWSPAPER

complete and terrible.' So—to the astonishment of everybody in France and abroad, of all who wish not well to the present régime—Count MIGNON has been proceeded against by the Procureur Impérial on divers charges of malpractices at the election—of having distributed circulars and addresses illegally; of having used offensive language and gestures to a sergeant of gendarmes, and to Monsieur the Mayor of Bermont; and of having worn the decoration of the Legion of Honour without being entitled to do so. Various allegations, also, are made against him affecting his public honour and his private morality; amongst other culpabilities, he has, say his accusers, gambled at the Bourse and lost a large sum of money by his speculations—and, worse than that, he has separated from his wife! Probably these two latter offences will weigh heaviest in the scale against him—they must be so shocking to moral French society. Altogether, the French Government has rarely exhibited itself under a more interesting aspect than this, as indignant champion of the rights of universal suffrage and of the purity of elections. Since the occurrence of a certain memorable event in the modern history of France, the empire of his Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON III. has been many things more or less surprising. A while ago, we were told, "L'Empire c'est la paix;" after another while, we were advised that, "L'Empire c'est le progrès;" but again it has changed—it is no longer either peace or progress; at present—"O day and night, but this is wondrous strange!"—L'Empire c'est la Vertu!

If we see little else than difficulties in India, some of those which have been harassing us at home, in connexion with that subject, are passing away. The speech of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of a Crimean monument at Sheffield, on Wednesday, was cheering upon a point on which he is the highest authority. "Now, the only subject," he said, "which of late has given me anxiety, was the recruiting of the army. I must, however, tell you—for there is nothing like being frank and open with you—that the ordinary recruiting for the army is progressing in a manner which is perfectly incredible. The ordinary means of recruiting have in two days alone produced 800 men. That is a great fact; it is a result which was never obtained during the Russian war; a result which was never equalled in the military history of the country." The reception of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE by the Sheffield audience expressed what will be the grand feeling of the country; he is extremely popular, and so straightforward a statement, on a subject about which the public has felt much anxiety, will be accepted with confidence.

Oldham has recovered from the state of inanition under which it made the mistake of unseating Mr. W. J. Fox at the last election; it has re-elected him without opposition. It has done well. W. J. Fox possesses abilities of a kind that will be in demand in the ensuing session of Parliament, and which will not be found to be too plentiful amongst that august assembly.

The Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition closed on Saturday last, the day which had been fixed by the executive, who resisted some strong attempts made to induce them to keep the Exhibition open for a few days beyond the specified time. There was no ceremonial, but the enthusiasm of a vast crowd of visitors served to make the closing scene sufficiently impressive to bring the affair to a dignified termination. One million three hundred and thirty-five thousand visitors have, in one way or other, paid for admission since the opening of the Exhibition; but it may be supposed that few of them have received any considerable direct benefit in the way of Art-education. The number of the objects brought together, each and all worthy to be studied, made study impossible.

The collection was a veritable *embarras de richesses*. But the experiment has, nevertheless, been highly honourable to those who have conducted it; their intentions, their capacity, and their zeal, deserve to be held in the highest esteem; their plan was, simply, too large.

At Birmingham, a far more satisfactory result has been arrived at by the National Association for the Advancement of Social Science, which brought the business of its first conference to an end on last Thursday week, though, on Friday, there was a meeting in the theatre of the Midland Institute to receive the report of the committee on the constitution and future action of the Association; and the reports of its 'papers' still gradually ooze out. The amount of work done has been really very great, and of a quality highly creditable to the workers. Mr. AKROYD's suggestion that the working classes should be invited to take part in future conferences was well received, and Lord BROUGHAM undertook to say that it should be considered by the Council. Doubtless the effects of the Association's labours would be widely extended by adopting the course suggested; it would, in fact, only be moving more directly towards the end in view—the advancement of knowledge upon subjects of social science among all classes of the community, for the benefit of all.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against Mr. WHITE, the station-master at Stormy, on the South Wales Railway, by whose direction a down passenger train was shifted from its own line on to the up-line, causing it to come into collision with another train. The evidence taken before the coroner shows a truly frightful state of railway mismanagement. What can possibly be said in defence of a state of things in which we find the telegraphic machinery of two stations left in the hands of persons wholly incompetent to manage it? Two instruments are used, one with a single, the other with a double needle: the man who works the double-needle instrument cannot read messages sent upon the single-needle one; and *vice versa*! It won't do for chairmen of railways to talk at half-yearly meetings about the hasty judgments of the public, or about the anxious watchfulness of the managers of their lines; the public will not believe them. If there had been proper supervision on the South Wales Railway there would have been people, both at Port Talbot and at Stormy, able to understand the indications of either a single or a double-needle telegraphic apparatus, and, in all human probability, the 'accident' which occurred would have been averted.

CHOLERA AT STRATFORD.—A special meeting of the Association of Medical Officers of Health was held last Saturday, to receive a report from a committee of their own body on the subject of an outbreak of cholera near Stratford. Mr. Simon, President, was in the chair. The committee had visited the spot where the disease is believed to have broken out, and found that there had been fifteen cases, of which seven had proved fatal. The earliest case occurred on the 27th of September; the first death on the night of the 2nd of October. The place in which all the cases occurred was Abbey-row, West Ham. There are sixteen houses in the row, tolerably well-built, consisting of four or five rooms each, and tenanted by persons by no means dirty or very poor, and generally one family in each house. The occupants, for the most part, work at the flour-mills, or silk-printing factory, adjoining. Five of the houses have separate cesspools, and the remaining eleven drain into one large one behind the centre house; opposite to this, at a distance of seventy feet from the cesspool, is a pump: from this source the inhabitants draw all their water for drinking and washing. The soil is entirely gravel, and there is no doubt that infiltration might occur from the pump to the well. The water is undergoing chemical examination by Dr. Thomson. Abbey-row is surrounded by marsh land, much impregnated with sewage, and is only a few feet above the Thames. In front of it is a tidal stream called Channel Lea River, which conveys much of the sewage of the town of Stratford into the River Lea. By the desire of the medical officer of health, Dr. Elliott, the handle was removed from the pump on the 12th inst. Since that date, there has been only one case, which proved fatal in six hours and a half. One other fatal case had previously occurred in the person of a woman who was supplied with water from a well in her own house, liable also to contamination by infiltration. It appears that diarrhoea is usually prevalent in the neighbourhood.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

We have had no further official news from India during the present week, and even the stock of officers', civilians', and ladies' letters from the various seats of rebellion has dwindled to a very small amount. People are now looking forward with eagerness to the next telegraphic announcements, which may be expected in a few days; but in the meanwhile the smallest scraps of conjectural statement are received with avidity. One of these is contained in a letter dated Allahabad, September 6th:—

"General Outram's forces marched in two columns. The first, of six hundred and eighty-three men, left this yesterday (5th) at one o'clock. The second, also of six hundred and eighty men, marched with the General at ten o'clock last night. The advance column it is intended should reach Cawnpore on the 10th inst., and the General on the 11th of September, and, if General Havelock has by that time managed the crossing, the whole force will at once move on to Lucknow, and the place has every chance of being relieved by the 15th or 16th, and even allowing for delay in the crossing, by the 20th. The rivers have all fallen wonderfully, the Jumna having gone down thirty feet in a week; this will help the crossing greatly, and enable us to act on the enemy's flanks advantageously on the march to Lucknow, which could not be done at the time of the previous advance, owing to the whole country being under water. We have information that the Lucknow garrison have provisions to last them until the 20th inst. General Outram has taken some heavy guns drawn by elephants."

In another letter it is mentioned that Mr. Colvin is prepared to aid a column advancing on Delhi with camels and other carriage as they approach Agra. At Meerut they have also collected carriage to some extent. The 5th and 90th are armed with Enfield rifles.

A writer from Allahabad says, on the 20th of August:—

"We have sent on four hundred men this week to Cawnpore by train (forty miles), and the sick and wounded men of General Havelock's force are now on their way here, and will come in the last forty miles by railway."

Havelock, it would thus seem, has been reinforced by 1763 men.

Another batch of Anglo-Indians arrived on Thursday at Southampton in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Ripon. As in the two previous cases, the passengers did not need any assistance from the Relief Fund.

A NOBLE MAHOMETAN.

"An English Lady," recently arrived from India, thus communicates to the *Times* a narrative of a good Mahometan, who saved and protected her and another lady during the rising at Aurungabad:—

"On the 12th of June, the day preceding the more open mutiny of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, we heard that some part of that corps had armed itself on the previous night with the intention of advancing on the cantonment, but that from the absence of unanimity among the men the plan had been, for the time, abandoned. We heard also that they had spoken of murdering their officers. These and other reports made us feel very uneasy; but in the course of the morning a sower of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,* named Booran Bueksh, whom we had known for some little time, and whose character we had always respected for its truthfulness and simplicity, came to my husband and told him he need feel no apprehension for his family, for he had made every provision for their safety and for that of a lady who was staying with us, to whose husband he was greatly attached. He said, 'They shall travel to Ahmednuggur as my family,' and, looking up to heaven, he swore 'by Allah' that he would never reach that place alive alone. He added, 'I will leave my children behind, and if any evil happen to yours you may destroy them.'

"On the evening of that day, we thought it prudent to go as usual to the band to avoid the appearance of suspicion, and as it became dusk we observed some horsemen watching us from a distance, and on going home we heard that some of the sowars of the 1st Cavalry had been in the lines of the 2nd Infantry, to inquire which of the houses in the cantonment were occupied by English officers (the corps had only recently arrived at Aurungabad), and also to ascertain the state of feeling of the 2nd, and their intended line of conduct should they receive orders to march towards Delhi. These and other facts which had come to our knowledge increased our anxiety, but faithful Booran Bueksh had said, 'Fear nothing, I will watch day and night; sleep quietly, and the moment danger approaches I will be with you.' We implicitly relied on him, and my husband, having issued some necessary orders for the night to a native officer of the 2nd, retired to rest. At eleven o'clock that night, Booran returned to us, and said we must prepare to leave, as the Cavalry were again arming. My husband, hastily commending us to his care, left us to make preparations to man the bridge between the cavalry and infantry lines, and Booran, placing us in a

* This was the regiment that mutinied and cut down Brigadier Mackenzie at Bolaram two years ago.

country cart, and covering its open front and back with sheets, in the fashion practised by the families of Mussulmans when travelling, armed himself, and, mounting his horse, proceeded at our side to a place some twenty miles distant, where we halted for a time. We continued the journey for several successive days, till we reached Ahmednuggur, and he endeavoured the whole time, by the most vigilant attention and kindness, to lessen the discomforts of the road. In the course of the four or five days, I several times offered him a bag of rupees, which I begged, nay, besought, him to take and use as freely for his own wants as for ours; but I could only persuade him to take very small sums from time to time, as they were required for our expenses. Again and again in the course of our subsequent intercourse, knowing him to be much embarrassed by a large and unavoidable addition to his usual expenses, I begged him with great earnestness to allow me to relieve his necessities, or even (as I found it impossible to induce him to listen to this proposal) to accept any sum he might require for a time, and till, possibly, he might be in better circumstances; he said it would be a 'great disgrace' to him to accept money from me, and that he only desired 'that his name might be good' among the English, and neither by tears nor entreaties could I ever persuade him to change his mind. I had some difficulty in inducing him even to accept as a memorial a ring of little value which I chanced to have on my finger when I bade him farewell; but the tears streamed from his eyes when I told him I felt I owed him more than I ever could repay, and that to the latest hour of my life I should consider him one of my most valued friends. Since the above circumstance occurred, Booran's house has been burnt down, as it is supposed, by some one inimical to the English."

MOHUN LAL'S IMPRISONMENT.

The following letter from Mohun Lal to a relation has been published in the *Lahore Chronicle* :—

"My Dear —,—Thanks to the merciful God, that, after being detained forty-nine days as a prisoner in the Fort of 'Malaghur,' by Waleedad Khan (formerly a loyal subject, obedient 'Talookdar,' and pensioner of Government, and now a traitor), I am free, and again under the protection of the glorious flag of the British Government at Meerut.

"The misfortunes and the dangers I have encountered, and the fearful sufferings I have sustained for the untimely end of poor Hodges, your papa, are indescribable; however, I give you a brief account of them, before I talk personally with you on those melancholy subjects.

"Hodges arrived in Delhi on Sunday, the 10th of May, at breakfast, and we were delighted to see each other, and making arrangements how to send the pair of leopards that I had purchased for the Rajah Sahib. In the evening, I took him in my carriage, and showed him the principal places in the city. We passed an agreeable night, talking a good deal about your and Henry's education, and about how he was discharging duties of his office at Sirsa while so young.

"The unhappy morning of the 11th May appeared. Till eight at morning, all was quiet, and we received newspapers from Calcutta. Suddenly, soon after, we were thunderstruck to learn that the mutineers from Meerut had arrived, and were perpetrating the cruel deeds of murder, plunder, and burning the houses of the Christians and those who were there. The infantry regiments followed the cavalry, and, having joined the Delhi garrison, finished the work of massacre. I tremble when I remember that day.

"About two P.M. four Sepoys with muskets in their hands made their appearance before the doors of our house, which were shut. Instigated as they were by the rogues of the city, they began abusive language, adding that this house was of a Christian, and that a 'Sahib' had come yesterday and put up here, and that they will murder both of us. Our servants and the street fellows declared that it was not the house of a Christian, nor there was any 'Sahib' concealed. After they were besought and treated with some cash by Sher Khan, the rascals went away that day.

"While this was going on outside at the house, your poor papa and myself were concealed in a very small dark room, where wood was placed for burning. In the dark of night, Hodges was removed into my uncle's house, with the fear that, if those Sepoys came again and enter the house, they should not find him there.

"On the 13th of May, after the rogues of the city had told the mutineers everything regarding my circumstances and connexion with Government, they came in, the greater number plundering all the neighbouring shops. They entered into my house by force; they plundered everything, and, after seizing me (as they were informed by certain men of the city), said, by my going to England, I could not remain a Hindoo, and by sending my daughter for education in London, and being related with your papa, I cannot be a Mahomedan, adding that I was a 'mookhbir' of Government, and received on that account a high pension. They will, therefore, put me to death. One of them placed his musket over my breast, and was about to shoot me. The screams of the females of the house, and the entreaties of the neighbouring Hindoos and Mussulmans, and the demonstration of the 'Kotwal' (who happened

to pass in that time), induced his comrades to stop him from killing me till they had made further inquiry.

"After this, I remained concealed, and moving from one place to another. Hodges was also removed from my uncle's house to that of my aunt, whence, after remaining a few days, as the people had begun to suspect of his being concealed in her house, Hodges and all of us (though dangerous) thought better to try the chance of escape than to be seized and slaughtered in the house. He was disguised in colour and dress, and about eight P.M. he left the house for going out of the Lahore gate, and then go on to Kurnal. Unfortunately (as his guide reports), he was suspected by his walk and dress from the mutineers who throng all the streets. After being seized it was proven, by his talk, that he was in disguise a 'Sahib,' on which, in great perplexity, Hodges told them who he was, whence and where (mentioning my name) he came. On this, they shot him to death, and next day most search was made after me. Some of my friends, on spending about 500 rupees, obtained the permission of 'Khizur Sooltan,' one of the corrupt 'Shahzadabs,' under the name of the ungrateful king, of my quitting the city with their friend Waleedad Khan, the Talookdar of Malaghur, about two miles from Boolundshahur, where Mr. B. Sapt, the collector and magistrate, was holding his authority. The Khan was a pensioner and loyal subject of our Government, and continued to obey the collector till the 10th of June last. Concealed in a palanquin, I came out of the city in the train of his family. He had promised in Delhi to send me to Agra, and remain faithful to my Government. But the fool, on learning the misfortunes of our rulers in some districts, turned a rebel, and kept me a prisoner with intentions to murder me on his flight, if attacked by a European force.

"Though not happy, and miserable, I was trying to procure my escape from this traitor's hands by some means or other. I wrote secretly to Rao Gholab Sing, a rich and great 'Talookdar' up 'Kochesur,' a loyal subject of the Government, an acquaintance of the rebel, asking him to write to Waleedad Khan to send me to him. The 'Rao' kindly sent his 'Deewan,' and asked the favour of the traitor to send me to him. But he declined. I then wrote to a friend of mine in Agra to employ about twenty armed men, come to 'Malaghur,' and steal my escape. He could neither get money nor men, and therefore failed to assist.

"I had no other course but to rely on the protection of God, who had hitherto saved me. On the 29th July, the little brave party of Europeans came from Meerut, and defeated the traitor's force near Haupper. There was so much confusion, consternation, and alarm on the night attack created in the fort by this defeat, that early on the morning of the 30th I escaped from my dungeon to Bahaderghur, near the Ganges. . . .

"Thanks, thanks and humble devotions, to the merciful and Almighty God, that, after being forty-nine days in imprisonment, I am free and at ease under the British protection. India was in great crisis, but the gigantic rule of Sir John Lawrence, and his keeping the Punjab in tranquillity, has kept all the chiefs of India in check and awe. May he live long, and may the gracious Queen and her country make him Earl of Punjab. . . .

"MOHUN LAL."

A BELGIAN'S LETTER FROM BOMBAY.

A report has been addressed by Monsieur H. Volkart, the Belgian Consul at Bombay, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his own country. It is dated September 17th, and contains the subjoined passages:—

"The trade of Bombay does not suffer directly, but it is not impossible that the events in Bengal may have an indirect influence that will be felt in our important market. Our merchants supply the interior for a great distance. We furnish articles of European manufacture to provinces now insurgent. The demand for those districts has fallen off, and the spirit of speculation also suffers under the influence of an uncertain position. Whilst in former years transactions became very important at the end of the monsoon, because there was always considerable speculation, the business now doing shows that the native merchants prefer confining themselves to mere purchases for pressing wants.

"As regards our export trade, I am happy to be able to state that the districts that supply our market with their produce are in a state of perfect tranquillity, and cultivation and produce pursue their usual course. A circumstance must, however, be mentioned, which may have its influence. The Government will have need of a great number of means of transport, for the conveyance of troops, supplies, and munitions of war, and will lay an embargo on whatever of the kind it may find on the routes leading to the seat of war, and may thus deprive the traders of the possibility of expediting their goods in the usual way. According to all appearances, this is the only irregularity likely to produce complications in our market, and those will not be of any great importance.

"The conviction that the lives and properties of Europeans run no risk in our Presidency is general here, and I share the opinion. The merchants of Europe in general, and those of Belgium in particular, who may be hesitating to continue their accustomed exportations to our market have nothing to fear, as their interests will be as safe as heretofore."

THE RELIEF FUND.

The meetings and subscriptions in aid of the fund continue both in London and the provinces, and the amount now in hand is very large. Sir John Pakington, writing to the London secretary on the 18th inst., says:—

"A preliminary meeting was held at Worcester yesterday, and I was there, told by several gentlemen, as I have heard from many quarters elsewhere, that there exists in the public mind, in combination with a desire to subscribe, a feeling that no adequate security has yet been offered with respect either to the responsibility under which the fund is to be administered, or the principles, regulations, or conditions under which it is to be applied."

To this, the Lord Mayor himself replies, on the 19th:—

"The business is conducted by a General Committee, whose meetings are held weekly, a Finance Committee, whose meetings are held weekly, and a Relief Committee, who meet twice a week. I enclose to you a list of the names of the gentlemen who compose the Relief and Finance Committees, which you will find to include East India directors, Bank directors, merchants and bankers, and officers, both military and civil, who have occupied important positions in India. . . . I will only add that a concurrent audit of the accounts of the committee is conducted under the supervision of Mr. Anderson, of the Treasury; Mr. Andoe, of the Audit-office; and Mr. Prescott, of the firm of Grote, Prescott, and Co. . . .

"P.S. The committee have already sent out 30,000*l.* to Calcutta, 3000*l.* to Bombay, and 7000*l.* to Sir John Lawrence at Lahore, and are relieving cases of distress at home."

The Governor-General of India has refused to make any Government contribution to the fund, because a grant of public money would tend 'to restrict, if not altogether to close, the sources of private charity.'

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT SHEFFIELD

The Duke of Cambridge, on Wednesday, laid at Sheffield the foundation-stone of a monument to the memory of the soldiers from Sheffield who fell during the Crimean war, the idea of which originated with a few working men who formed themselves into a committee and collected subscriptions. The day was observed as a general holiday, and the streets were gay with banners. All the public bodies, and the various societies of Odd Fellows, benefit clubs, &c., were represented; and many thousands gathered round the spot during the ceremony. At four o'clock in the afternoon, a cold collation was served at the Cutler's Hall, at which the Mayor presided. In answer to the toast of his health, the Duke of Cambridge said:—

"The only subject which of late has given me anxiety was the recruiting for the army. I must, however, tell you—for there is nothing like being frank and open with you—that the ordinary recruiting for the army is progressing in a manner which is perfectly incredible. (*Loud cheers.*) The ordinary means of recruiting have in two days alone produced eight hundred men. (*Renewed applause.*) That is a great fact; it is a result which was never obtained during the Russian war; a result which was never equalled in the military history of the country. (*Cheers.*) Gentlemen, I put this forward to prove that it is not a mistake to say that we are recruiting remarkably well. There is no doubt that all parties, especially myself, must have felt considerable anxiety as to the result. The number of men required is very considerable. How were they to be recruited? Ordinary recruiting, I have no doubt, would in time have produced them. The circumstances are extraordinary, and extraordinary efforts must be made; it is of the very greatest consequence that the feeling which has obtained in Sheffield should be spread and extended through the country, and the example which Sheffield has in that respect given is very valuable. On my part, it has been felt very sincerely, and we feel very grateful to you for it. (*Loud cheers.*) And what has been done by Sheffield might be done by other towns, and not only by towns, but by individuals. Gentlemen read of these events in India, and say, 'How sad it is!' and wish they could assist the Government in their suppression of the mutiny. Gentlemen, you can assist—every country gentleman, every community, every individual, can assist—if you will take the pains and trouble to explain to men who, from their peculiar position, live very humbly, live from hand to mouth, and say, 'Why do you not go into the army, where you will be well cared for, and do the country service?' If you do this, you will be benefiting the country, and the army will receive great advantage from getting an increased number of good recruits." (*Loud cheers.*)

After observing that the rebellion must be put down with firmness, though neither with indiscriminate vengeance nor undue leniency, and that, though our rule in India has been marked with some faults, it has, on the whole, been a good rule, his Royal Highness proceeded:—

"This great empire must always be, to a certain extent, prepared for such disasters as that which has now come upon it. (*Cheers.*) What has been our principle of action? We have cut down our establishments ex-

actly to the point where we could go on working. (Cheers.) We have kept nothing for an emergency. Ask yourselves—is it right that a great country like this should be in that position? (Loud cheers.) I am not for extravagance, but I will put a case. Suppose you require 50,000 troops for duty—surely sensible men would have at least 55,000, in order that 5000 should be ready for any emergency that might arise, and for which the 50,000 would not be available, being employed on their own special duty. (Cheers.) You cannot have efficiency if you have not the means at a moment's notice to vindicate the honour and position of the country." (Cheers.)

Sir Harry Smith, in returning thanks for the army and navy, said:—

"The army was proud to have a Prince of the royal blood commanding it. (Cheers.) The tide in India had turned, and with the powerful army which would now be collected events would rapidly rush in our favour. Speaking from experience, he said the army of India was justly treated, and had no cause for the conduct of which they had been guilty. No man, civil or military, ever had cause to predict this misfortune; it was too much the fashion to blame the East India Company, but the rule of that Company had been one of justice in every respect. India was won by the sword, and had to be maintained by the sword, but that sword must be one of justice. He saw no difficulty in the future management of India, unless there was treachery among ourselves in England, and a continuance of that twaddle and mock philanthropy which is too much the rage of the day. The tide of Christianity would flow more rapidly by our simply endeavouring to prove its correctness and its justice than by attempts to force it upon Mahomedans and Hindoos."

The Duke of Cambridge returned to London in the evening.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN EAST INDIAN DIRECTOR ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.

MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, M.P. for Leominster (whose name has recently been before the country in reference to the affairs of the East India Company, of which he is a director), in addressing a meeting at Leominster on Friday week, made the following remarks:—"You will probably expect from me, the best portion of whose life has been spent in India, some remarks upon the origin and cause of these terrible events. I approach this subject with diffidence, but I will make a few remarks with the one proviso, that what I say must be regarded as my own opinion only, and not as that of a party organ—only as addressing you as your representative in Parliament on a subject of the deepest interest. First, then, I cannot agree with those who view this revolt as a national one. I see no indication of its being a general movement on the part of a people rising against misgovernment, oppression, and wrong; if so, I should despair of a speedy restoration of peace and tranquillity. But I see many indications that it is not a national struggle for independence. The masses of the population are with us; the industrial, the agricultural, the commercial classes are all on our side, and even the resources round Delhi are at our command. Look, again, at the native chiefs and princes, who, with a trifling exception, are all on our side, and have given us ready and extensive aid. In that part of India with which I was so long connected there has been no rebellion; all have proved faithful to the Government, and have given us the readiest help. Even from the remotest provinces the people have come forward to assist the British Government—some with men, some with money, and some with both. Far from considering this a national movement, I think the British administration in India has received a severe test that our rule is satisfactory to the general masses of the population." He considered that the mutiny was excited by the infatuation of the Sepoys on the subject of the greased cartridges—an infatuation which united Hindoos and Mahometans in a common cause, and which no amount of vigilance on the part of the authorities could possibly have prevented. He denied that the missionaries had anything to do with causing the revolt. In the districts where the missionaries resided there had been least mutiny; and those Christian teachers had sown much good seed, which he hoped in time would produce good fruit. It was doubtful, also, whether the 'annexation policy' was in any way to blame for what had happened. At any rate, the East India Company had on more than one occasion resisted and opposed that policy when it was universally popular, as the Parliamentary records of 1843-4 would show. "There is one other alleged cause to which I would allude, viz. that the East India Company have neglected their duty of evangelizing the natives. This is a large and wide question; but I think that, while it is our duty to abstain from direct interference with the conversion of natives to Christianity—while we are bound by treaties and acts of Parliament to tolerate their forms of worship so long as they are not opposed to public morals—it is yet our duty openly to avow our Christian faith, and by precept and example to show that we are a Christian nation, acting upon Christian principles. (Cheers.) What we have now to look for is the punishment of those who have so grossly betrayed their trust; the liberal reward of those who have assisted us, particularly those who have befriended our country-

men and countrywomen in their distresses. We shall have to reorganize our military force, which no doubt must in the main be dependent upon European arms, assisted by native troops, for it will be impossible to perform all the duties by Europeans. By a judicious mixture of the two, such a force may be maintained as will prevent for the future the danger from which I hope we have now almost escaped. I am not prepared to defend the system by which India is at present governed. The East India Company may have committed sins of omission and commission; but, taken as a whole, their rule has been beneficent, and has done great good to India. Whether any other system of government may be devised which would be more beneficial I cannot say, but it certainly would not answer to place the whole of that vast empire under a Secretary of State, assisted by resident officers."

THE CLERGY ON THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in York on Monday, the Archbishop of York presiding. Alluding to the present circumstances of India, the Archbishop hoped that the English troops would soon be able to put down this cruel and unnatural mutiny, and that afterwards 'warriors of a different character might proceed to India armed, not with carnal weapons, but with the sword of the spirit which is the word of God.' The Bishop of Bath and Wells, in his address, said that he could not trace to any authentic source the report that the rebellion had arisen from the natives being offended at the attempts made to convert them, and he did not believe that the mutinous regiments had determined to rise together. He was of opinion that religion had nothing to do with the question. If the government would not promote Christianity in India the people had it in their power to do so. The Rev. Professor Slater, from Calcutta, and other speakers, dwelt on the same topic, and it was argued that the rebellion presents a favourable opportunity for the breaking down of caste, by in future giving the servants of the Government to understand that their prejudices will not be allowed to interfere with their duties as soldiers or citizens.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS ON INDIA.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, at a meeting of the Tring Agricultural Association, on Wednesday, spoke at some length on the great question of the day, and particularly insisted on the necessity of suppressing the revolt before we enter into any discussion on those errors in our own policy which may have contributed towards the present state of things. "If at this moment," he observed, "a mad bull were let loose among us, I don't think the best grazier in Yorkshire would induce us to listen to a lecture on the management of horned cattle in general. (Laughter.) I think the wisest man would be, not he who could instruct you in the best method of dealing with dangerous cattle generally, but the man who made the shortest work of the bull. Gentlemen, that is now our object, we must make short work of the bull." (Cheers.)

At a meeting in Leicestershire, convened by the High Sheriff of the county in aid of the fund, the Duke of Rutland, after urging the necessity of vigorously suppressing the insurrection, put in a plea for the execution of discriminating, though severe, justice, rather than of blind vengeance. He was followed by Earl Howe and Lord Berners, the former of whom thought the Government deserving of high praise for the despatch with which troops had been sent out, while the latter dwelt on what he conceived to be our national sin in discouraging Christianity in India. With respect to the Relief Fund, he stated that Major Powys had suggested that, in the distribution of funds of this nature, a recommendation should be sent to the committee in London to reserve a large portion of the funds for the widows and orphans of the soldiers who lost their lives. Lord Berners believed that at this moment the widows and orphans left totally unprovided for in consequence of the mutiny numbered no less than 40,000.

Mr. E. P. Collier, M.P., and Mr. James White, M.P., at Plymouth, and Lord John Hay, M.P., at Wick, have delivered speeches on the Indian question; but their observations do not present any matter of novelty.

MR. GLADSTONE AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Gladstone, on Thursday, addressed the governors of the collegiate school, Liverpool, in the hall of the institution. He spoke chiefly on the advantages of public school and university education; but, towards the close of his speech, he adverted to the question of entrance into the public service, observing:—"If a man wants to get his son into the army or into the navy—into any branch of the civil service, even to a landing waitership in the Customs—it is a matter of political begging. But I may be permitted to hope that the day is coming when, as far as regards entrance into the public service for young men, nearly every office that can be named will be held up in the face of the country as the prize for the best candidate who offers himself to gain it. It will, in my opinion, be a great and happy day if we can see, as I really begin to believe we shall see, these offices offered as the premiums and rewards of honourable exertion to the boys who, however they may have distinguished themselves by their talents, character, and conduct at schools, feel that their natural career lies in the direction of rendering service to their country as the holders of public offices."

STATE OF TRADE.

THE trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the week ending last Saturday are much less unsatisfactory than might have been expected. It must be assumed, however, that throughout the remainder of the year the amount of our exports will be considerably reduced by the cessation of the American demand. Of course, the various houses on this side desire to say as little as possible of their losses, but hitherto the actual mischief seems not to have been of dangerous extent, the steady conduct of our principal firms having kept them in a position to meet any temporary inconvenience. At Manchester, the failures, although numerous, have been entirely limited to secondary establishments, and the large suspensions at Glasgow are believed chiefly to have comprised houses long notorious for trading beyond their means. At Birmingham, it is said, no severe injury has thus far been inflicted, while from Leeds we have the remarkable statement that 1000*l.* would cover all the liabilities that have yet arisen in connexion with the New York disasters. It can scarcely be hoped that these instances of immunity will continue, and there is little doubt that the aggregate of debts due to England from failed houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore is enormous, although from the manner in which they are spread, and the stability of those upon whom they have fallen, the public in a majority of cases will probably be spared a knowledge of them.—*Times.*

In the general business of the port of London during the same week there has been little alteration. The number of ships reported inward was 223, being 11 more than in the previous week. The number cleared outward was 124, including 15 in ballast, showing an increase of 15. The Board of Customs have granted the privileges of bonding tea to warehouses in the occupation of Messrs. Joseph Barber and Co., of Brewer's-quay, adjoining the Blackwall Railway.—*Idem.*

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

MAJOR BARFOOT, of Midlington House, near Dronford, Hants, has met with an accident which has terminated in his death. He was driving in his carriage down the Northam-road, Southampton, last Saturday afternoon, when the horses took fright and ran away. The Major, though assured by his coachman that he could control the animals, appears to have become alarmed, and jumped out. Falling on the back of his head, concussion of the brain ensued, and he died in a few hours.

An inquest has been held on the body of Miss Sarah Flowers, aged forty-three, who died from injuries she sustained in endeavouring to rescue her sister-in-law, who was burned to death in a fire which recently took place at her residence in High-street, Poplar. The sister-in-law was an aged widow, paralysed. On the morning of last Saturday week, the apartment which she occupied was discovered on fire. Miss Flowers rushed up-stairs into the room, became overpowered by the heat and smoke, and fell on the floor. She was brought out, insensible and shockingly burnt, by two men who were passing in the street at the time, and who nobly conducted themselves in rescuing her. She gradually sank, and died last Saturday. The old lady was found burnt to death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The railway collisions continue. As the Lancashire and Yorkshire train from Southport, due in Manchester at a quarter to ten on Wednesday morning, was approaching Manchester on a sharp curve at Windor-bridge, it came into collision with an unattached engine crossing the line. The driver had seen the obstruction and was trying to stop the train, but, owing to the slippery state of the rails from a fog during the night, he could not succeed. The collision was not a severe one, but it was sufficiently violent to throw nearly all the passengers from their seats, and many of them received contusions about the face and head. Dr. Wood and his wife, of Southport, were passengers, and were sitting opposite each other in a first-class carriage. They were thrown against each other with such violence that both were seriously injured in the head.

A collision occurred on Tuesday evening on the Stour Valley Railway between Dudley Port and Albion stations. Some men were engaged at the former station shunting a ballast train on to a siding. The evening was foggy, and the signals being thus obscured, an approaching train ran into the ballast train. The stoker and passengers of the former were a good deal bruised, lacerated, and otherwise hurt. Two, indeed, have been since confined to their beds, and one of these is the captain of an American barque which was wrecked only a few days before off Bridleford.

After an elaborate investigation extending over several days, the jury sitting on the body of Sarah Ann Harner, killed on the South Wales Railway, came on Tuesday to the following verdict:—"We find that Sarah Ann Harner came to her death in consequence of a collision on the South Wales Railway caused by the carelessness of Charles White, the station-master at Stornay, in despatching, contrary to his printed instructions, the down passenger train on the up-line without waiting for an answer to his telegraphic message, and in direct opposition to positive orders received from Port Talbot. We therefore find the said Charles White guilty of manslaughter, and that his statement that he received a

subsequent order to send the down-train on the up-line, is contrary to evidence. We exonerate Henry Turner [station-master at Port Talbot] from blame, but it would have been more desirable if he had gone to inquire for an answer before he started the up-train. We think there is evidence of carelessness and incompetency in the telegraphic arrangements both at Port Talbot and Stormy, and that there is blame to be attached to the company for not employing more efficient servants at such important stations, especially Stormy, and also for not taking care that they are properly instructed in the working of the telegraph on both instruments. The jury also think, if there had been means of telegraphic communication at Pyle, this lamentable collision might have been prevented. Another inquest has since been opened on two more bodies; but this is not yet completed. One of the witnesses, a man named Chapman, who endeavoured to dissuade White from sending the down-train on the up line of rails, so fully expected a collision that, on the departure of the train from Stormy, he ascended the adjacent mountain to watch its progress, and actually saw the catastrophe which he had expected to occur.

IRELAND.

DR. CULLEN AND THE RELIEF FUND.—A Roman Catholic Peer (Lord Bellew), in reply to a circular invitation to attend a meeting in Dundalk for the purpose of raising funds for the sufferers by the mutiny in India, observes:—"I think there is but one opinion on the subject, that assistance should be afforded to those forlorn and wretched sufferers, but such assistance should be prompt to make it effective. Fully concurring with those who call for a fair and impartial distribution of the funds that may be contributed, I cannot think it judicious or politic to raise any question that may tend to stop the flow of charity which would naturally emanate from every human heart. If funds on a former occasion have been misapplied or perverted, let every caution be taken and exertion made to prevent a similar occurrence; but let us, in the first instance, go forward cheerfully and heartily to the assistance of our suffering fellow-countrymen of whatever class or creed they may be."

THE SEPOY JOURNALS.—The *Waterford News*, a Liberal journal, states that the *Nation* newspaper has been 'kicked out' of the Commercial Newsroom of New Ross—the borough which formerly returned Mr. Gavan Duffy to the Saxon Parliament. The voting was as follows:—For retaining the *Nation*, 15; against, 34. Its late Sepoy essays led to its expulsion, which was moved by Dr. Howlett, a respectable Roman Catholic gentleman.—*Times*.

A POPULAR APPOINTMENT.—Lord Clarendon has appointed Mr. Michael Morris, of the Connaught bar, to the Recordership of Galway. Though that gentleman is a Roman Catholic, his elevation has given great satisfaction to the Conservative as well as the Liberal journals.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN has returned to Ireland from Rome.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The estates of Mr. W. H. Rogers were put up for sale in the city of Cork by order of the Commissioners last Saturday. The property, consisting of the demesne lands of Lota, Lotamere, &c., situate amid some of the most beautiful scenery on the banks of the Lee, produced 23,625*l*. Five lots only were disposed of, the amount realized by their sale being sufficient to discharge all the encumbrances on the estate. The new petitions in the Encumbered Court embrace property to the extent of about 11,000*l*. per annum. The Earl of Kenmare is a petitioner for the sale of his estates in Carlow, Kilkenny, and the Queen's County. The gross rent is estimated at 4000 a year, and the encumbrances are set down at 110,000*l*.—*Times*.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Maynooth College, has been elected, after rather a keen struggle, to the Presidency. He is reported to be a favourite of Dr. Cullen.

AMERICA.

SEVERAL more failures have occurred in the chief American cities, and the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, of the 6th inst., says that 'the Bank statement for the past week will not meet the approval of the community.' Several of the banks have increased their loans. "Among a few," says the authority already quoted, "the change is very slight; but, on the whole, there is a general decline equivalent to nearly two per cent., instead of an advance of three to five per cent., in the loans." The paper of some of the banks has been refused by others; and we find the *New York Express*, of the 6th, stating:—"As a specimen of the times and the value of money, 40,000 of exchange was sold to-day at par." From Washington, however, it is reported that upwards of 700,000 dollars of the public debt have been redeemed within a day or two, and that the total amount now redeemed is very large. It is stated that the Bank of British North America, through its agency in New York, has ordered gold from London on the present low exchange to the amount of 100,000*l*. sterling. The merchants of Boston have held a meeting, at which, by a considerable majority, it was resolved to support the

banks and to express good faith in them. The feeling of the meeting was against any bank suspension; and the same feeling is unanimously shared by all the banks of the state. The Pennsylvania Legislature was convened on the 6th inst., and a message from the Governor was read, in which he recommended "That the banks which may be relieved from the penalties upon suspension by existing laws be required to make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the funds in the Treasury and the balances standing to his credit in any solvent bank into specie as soon as necessary for the payment of the funded debt; and that solvent banks which have paid specie for all their liabilities immediately prior to the late general suspension be required, under limitations and restrictions, to receive the notes of each other continuing solvent at par in payment to be relieved from their condition; and for the relief of debtors that a provision be made for the extension of the time on which execution for judgment may issue: the issue of relief notes of small denomination should not be authorized, nor the banks during their suspension be permitted to declare dividends exceeding six per cent. per annum." The Governor believes that the moneyed institutions of the State are in a solvent condition, and that, if the measures suggested are adopted, all will be made right. The feeling in New York, however, is very gloomy, and at Washington the financial pressure is seriously affecting the public revenue. The panic has even extended into the remote and newly-settled territory of Nebraska, where two banks, both established within the last year, have failed.

Harvey Doolittle, late cashier of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer, has been arrested on three several warrants. He was held to bail in 21,000 dollars for embezzlement, perjury, and misdemeanour.

Three more persons belonging to the Central America steamer have been rescued by a vessel, after being adrift for several days on portions of the wreck without food or water. Their sufferings were horrible. Fifteen persons have lost their lives by a steamboat collision on the Mississippi. Several large warehouses have been destroyed by fire at Louisville; and the town of Colombia, California, has been burnt down, on which occasion several lives were lost.

It is commonly reported at New York that a steamer has evaded the attention of the authorities, and sailed with munitions of war on a piratical expedition against Nicaragua. "Nearly 1000 Missourians," says a despatch from St. Louis, "have entered Kansas, between Quindaro and Weston, to settle there; but well-informed persons in Missouri say that it is for political purposes. Evidence of concerted action along the whole border is becoming apparent, but violence is not apprehended." Mr. Brown, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Georgia by a large majority.

Commodore Paulding, in his report on the Inter-oceanic Canal between Aspinwall and Panama, says the isthmus seems to present no obstacle to the construction of a canal, but that there would be great difficulty in procuring labour for the successful accomplishment of the work.

The yellow fever in Havannah is declining. The export duties on tobacco at Vera Cruz have been repealed. The capital of St. Domingo, with President Paez in it, has been surrounded by the insurgents of Cibao; the civil war continues in Peru; and the revolution in Yucatan has not been suppressed. The American ship *Sportsman*, of Boston, has been seized by a Chilean vessel of war under rather singular circumstances. The American ship was licensed to trade at certain port towns, all of which are understood to be in the Bolivian territory. The commander of the Chilean vessel, however, on the day after the arrival of the *Sportsman* at the port of Santa Maria or Constitucion, took possession of the country in the name of the Chilean Republic, and then required the American captain to place himself and vessel in the hands of the Chilean authorities, for being found loading without a proper license. Against this he protested; and, a few days afterwards, the *Sportsman* was boarded by Chilean marines, and taken to the port of Caldera. Subsequently, the register of the ship was returned to the captain, with liberty to proceed to any Bolivian port north of Messalones, but not to touch at the southward. The American refused to receive the register, and it was sent by the United States Vice-Consul to the Governor of Caldera.

Mr. Booker, our newly appointed consul at San Francisco, has been entertained at a complimentary dinner, at which not merely Englishmen, but Americans, French, and Germans, attended. Our consul is very popular, and is looked on as one of the pioneers of California.

"A rich ledge of gold-bearing quartz," says a writer from San Francisco, "has just been discovered at San Raphael, in Marin county, across the bay opposite to San Francisco, which has excited notice from the rarity of the discovery in the coast chain of hills. It has hitherto been supposed that the gold deposits were confined to the hills which spur off from the Sierra Nevada mountains."

It is thought that the Californian elections have terminated in favour of paying the state debt.

A horrible affair, reminding us, on a very small scale,

of the Sepoy atrocities, has occurred in one of the frontier settlements of America. Six men and three children, emigrants, were massacred by the Indians. A woman also was shot through, scalped, and left for dead, but was afterwards found alive, though it is impossible she can recover. The three children were murdered before the faces of their parents, and horribly mutilated. "The emigrants," says the *Sacramento Union*, "are willing to a man to join a company, to exterminate these fiends."

The meeting of Irishmen at New York to express sympathy with the Sepoys has proved a signal failure. No respectable Irishmen attended, but, on the contrary, denounced the whole thing; and the press has also condemned it.

The American papers announce the defalcation of Mr. Frederick W. Porter, for thirty years corresponding secretary of the American Sunday School Union. It appears that he has issued notes and acceptances for his private purposes, without the knowledge or authority of the board, to the amount of 88,883 dollars. Mr. Porter was a person of very quiet habits of life, and was a member of a church vestry. The discovery was precipitated by his becoming ill, when of course his business was transacted by others.

THE ORIENT.

JERUSALEM.

THE ceremony of placing the portrait of the Emperor Napoleon in the convent of the Holy Sepulchre has just taken place at Jerusalem with considerable pomp. The portrait was conveyed in procession from the house of the consul to its place of destination attended by the clerks of the consulate and a number of pilgrims now at Jerusalem. Prayers were afterwards offered up in the chapel for the Imperial family, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks from the terrace of the convent.

EGYPT.

The Pacha of Egypt has deferred his journey to Soudan, in order to receive Prince Napoleon.

TRIPOLI.

The English Consul at Tripoli has published an order from Constantinople, permitting the export of oxen; nevertheless, the Bey's Government persists in refusing to obey it, in consequence of losses experienced by disease and the wants of the country.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

THE *Constitutionnel* makes the following reflections on the revenue returns for the first nine months of the present year:—"These returns show, as compared with 1856, an increase of 27,000,000*fr*., and the augmentation would probably have been 29,500,000*fr*., had not 1856 been leap-year, and consequently had the advantage of an extra day's receipts. It is also important to observe that the falling off in the quantity of home-made and French colonial sugar, and the consequent increase of price, diminished the consumption of an article which is so advantageous to the revenue, and led to a decrease of 8,500,000*fr*. in the receipts. It will perhaps be objected that if the revenue suffered a loss on home-made and colonial sugar, it obtained an almost equal increase on the import of foreign sugar; but it is well known that these sugars are for the most part re-exported in a refined state, so that what remained for home consumption did not offer an equivalent compensation in point of revenue. The financial results of the nine months must therefore, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. It must not, however, be denied that the returns show some traces of recent embarrassments and falling off in business. While the first two quarters gave an excess of 26,285,000*fr*., the last three months only showed an increase of 580,000*fr*.; during the latter period, therefore, there was an evident slackening in commercial affairs. What must, however, be pointed out as favourable is that in the last quarter the second part was much better than the first. The month of July, for instance, showed a diminution of 2,402,000*fr*., and yet that falling off was covered and exceeded by 580,000*fr*. by the receipts of August and September. With regard to the different items of revenue, we may add that with the exception of the home-made and colonial sugar, which show a considerable falling off, the others, such as the duty on foreign sugar, the registration duties, the tax on potable liquors, and the sale of tobacco, all show a progressive improvement." This, it must be recollected, is a semi-official account of the financial affairs of France.

The Municipal Council of Paris has determined to call the new boulevard which has been recently opened from the Château d'Eau to the Barrière du Trône by the name of Prince Eugène, after the Emperor's uncle, and to erect a statue of the prince on foot in the centre of a new square through which the road will pass.

"A case interesting to travellers in France," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "has just been decided by the Court of Cassation, the highest legal tribunal. According to a Royal ordinance published in 1563, an hotel-keeper is bound, under penalty of a fine, to lodge travellers who stop at his house. An hotel-keeper in a

country town who refused to lodge a traveller was prosecuted before the Court of Police and acquitted; the traveller appealed, and the Court of Cassation rejected the appeal, founding their decision on a law passed the 13th of March, 1791, which declares that commerce is free."

"Madame Rachel," says the *Athenaeum*, "remains alarmingly ill at Cannes. She recalled to her medical attendants the other day an incident of the period of her greatest triumphs. She was playing 'Phèdre,' and the Bey of Tunis critically said of her at the end of the piece, 'She has a soul of fire in a body of gauze.' It was with a melancholy sigh that she remarked to her doctor, 'Alas! he was right; and now you see that the fire has destroyed the gauze.'"

The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial have arrived at Compiègne, where they will remain till about the middle of next month.

Despatches have been received at the Foreign-office from M. Lefèvre de Bécourt, French Minister to the Argentine Republic. They announce that the difficulties which existed with the Republic of Buenos Ayres are arranged, the President Urquiza having acceded to the demands of the French Government.

SERVIA.

Raja Damjanovitch, senator, and former Minister of the Interior (says a letter from Belgrade of the 10th inst.), was returning from a sitting of the Senate in the same carriage as the President of the Assembly, when he was suddenly arrested in the street by the prefect of police and two gendarmes. A police officer proceeded at the same time with fifteen cavalry officers to Semoridria to arrest the senator Paun Iankowitch, former Minister of Finance, who was there on leave of absence. It is said the parties arrested are accused of having conspired to assassinate the Chief of the State.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* relates the upshot of some conversation he has had with 'a person who is likely to have some knowledge of what passed at Stuttgart between the Emperors and their Ministers for Foreign Affairs.' We give it for what it is worth:—"The Emperor Napoleon and Count Walewski talked more of nationalities than was to the taste of the Czar, and certain remarks respecting Poland and Italy were unpalatable both to him and to his official adviser." The Emperor of Russia entertains a very kindly feeling towards the King of Naples, and he seemed vexed to find himself brought into such close contact with Prince Murat, "whose partisans are known to be plotting against his Neapolitan Majesty." In conclusion, it was said that, if the Emperor Napoleon had produced a more favourable impression on the Czar, the latter would perhaps have displayed less cordiality towards the Emperor Francis-Joseph."

The Austrian convents, though very rich, have been neglecting the request of the Pope that they should contribute towards the support of the Papal chair. If they continue obstinate, they are threatened with an importation of Bavarian, Belgian, Westphalian, Italian, and Spanish monks, who will be more pliant.

The Jews in Lemberg will in future be obliged to live in the Jewish quarter. The chairs of theology in the new university of Innsbruck are to be filled by Jesuits. In future, no Protestants are to be appointed chief physicians or professors in the General Hospital of Vienna.

Some peasants in Galicia, who have been evicted from their dwellings in order that the Galician railway might be made, have been revenging themselves by setting fire to the property of those persons who they believe have injured them. They also behaved in a very riotous manner, but were finally dispersed by gendarmes, though not without loss of life.

M. de Walewski, an Ultramontanist, residing at Cracow, has published a work, the object of which is to show that the extreme system of centralization favoured by Austria is not conducive to the well-being of the empire. The Emperor, it is said, has been induced to issue orders that the General Book-keeping and Central Office shall be subjected to a strict examination, in consequence of some representations made to him by one of the superior clerks. The affair has been kept so quiet that none of the details are known.

Odessa firms have offered to sell at a low price to the Austrian iron founders the English and French cannon balls which were collected at Sebastopol.

TURKEY.

Some further intelligence has been received from Cattaro relative to the expedition of the Pacha of Scutari (Albania) to the district of Vasojevitz. Four thousand regular troops and as many Albanians marched from Scutari to Vasojevitz, with instructions to reduce its inhabitants to submission, to disarm them, and then to levy the taxes which they owed to the Porte. The Vasojevitz applied to Prince Danilo of Montenegro for assistance, but he long declined to interfere in a matter which did not directly concern him. As the Turkish commander was advancing, his regular troops (the Albanians) committed such great excesses that Prince Danilo considered it advisable to send his brother Mirko, the President of the Senate, with five hundred men to the frontiers. A collision would probably have ensued between the Montenegrins and Turkish troops if an Eng-

lish commissary had not arrived on the 2nd inst. at Cettinye, and informed Prince Danilo that the Porte had, at the request of the English, French, and Austrian Ministers, sent orders to the Pacha of Scutari to leave the Vasojevitz in peace. Unfortunately, the bearer of the despatch did not reach the Turkish corps until its vanguard had forced its way into the district of Vasojevitz and destroyed several villages. It is said that hostilities are still going on, but reliable news on the subject has not yet been received. On the 24th of September, the chiefs of the inhabitants of the district of Kuci, which was harried about two years since by a detachment of Montenegrins under Mirko Petrovitch, rendered homage to Prince Danilo.—*Times Vienna Correspondent.*

The Commissioners appointed to define the boundary between Russia and Turkey in Asia are said, by the writer of a letter from Trebizonde, of September 29th, to have arrived at the following conclusion:—The celebrated lake of Balouk Gueul, situate in Armenia, to the south of Mount Ararat, of which half was claimed by Russia, has been declared to belong entirely to Turkey. The strategic road from Koudjak-Guetchit has been re-located near Bayazid, and a point has been fixed where the boundary between the two countries is to be established. A tract of land at Gouriel, of about eight leagues in circumference, claimed by both parties, has been divided, and the watercourse of Teholok has been declared as the limit between the two States.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A deputation of the Unionists at Jassy waited on the French and English Commissioners for settling the affairs of the Principalities, and presented to each, at his own house, an address. In answer to this Sir Henry Bulwer said:—"Gentlemen,—I have listened to the discourse that has just been pronounced with all the attention that such friendly expressions ought to inspire, and, if the words of a celebrated individual be true, 'that language was given to man, and above all to diplomats, to enable them to disguise their thoughts,' I confess to making a bad use of the gift on the present occasion, inasmuch as I cannot find words to cloak the deep emotion that I feel at the cordial reception with which you have honoured my entry into this Principality. It is, as you say, gentlemen, the first time that I have visited your country; but allow me to assure you that it has long obtained my sympathy, and that I am anxious to see my name honourably inscribed in the new chapter of its history which is being commenced. This desire you will readily understand, as being the representative of a Government that must be interested in the development of your resources, while, for my own part, I can desire no mission more agreeable than the amelioration of your condition, nor any glory greater than that of living in your recollections. I feel that I ought always to speak to you with frankness while addressing you with regard. Do not imagine, therefore, I entreat you, that the future of a people can be formed in a day. Do not fancy either that 'the race is always to the swift.' Trees of the slowest growth are the longest lived, while the tortoise challenged by the hare—you remember the fable—gained the race. In searching for some trait that might afford me an index to your character, I think that I have met one that augurs well. True, you have only made a single road in your country; but that road is excellent. You have only one well-paved street in your city; but that street is better paved than almost any street in the finest cities in Europe. Thus, gentlemen, you have given me the idea that it lies less in the genius of your character to wish to do much than to perform well what you undertake. A people that progresses in this manner will advance far, because its march is sure. Every epoch in history has in fact its mission. True political science, in nations as in individuals, consists in justly appreciating the opportunity, employing every effort for the possible, and never wasting time or strength on the impossible. Need I then tell you that, in demanding to be informed of your wishes, you will be definitely judged of according to the good sense you display." After alluding to the construction and objects of the Divan and the Commission, Sir Henry continued:—"We, gentlemen, have no other part to perform here, as commissioners, than to make our report according to the plan that has been traced out to us. You have no other duty to fulfil, as deputies, than to aid us in making that report a correct one. We, on the one hand, must not transgress our limits, while you, on the other, are equally bound to respect yours. My duty imposes upon me the obligation of speaking thus openly, and I think that I give you the best proof of my friendship by so acting. I do not assert that you shall obtain all you desire, nor do I promise to share your views in everything, because I will not renounce the independence of my own opinions; but what I can assure you of is, that you shall receive the benefit of the wisdom and good-will of the Powers in everything that your reason and experience may indicate, and that prudence and justice can consider as compatible with your intelligence, your position in the centre of Europe, and the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte."

"The Divan of Moldavia yesterday," says a message from Vienna, dated Tuesday, "voted almost unanimously the following principles: Self-government of the

Principalities conformably to the treaties with the Porte, whose rights are admitted. Union of the two provinces under a prince belonging to a dynasty of the West. A representative form of government, and neutrality of the new State." The Wallachian Divan has come to a similar conclusion.

ITALY.

M. Benedetti, Chief of the Political Department at the French Foreign-office, has left Turin to continue his journey to Central Italy. M. Benedetti is charged with a confidential mission to inquire into the present situation of the peninsula.

Cardinal Francisco de Medici was struck with apoplexy on the 11th inst., while paying a visit to Monsignor Giuseppe Stolla, private camerist of his Holiness. Notwithstanding that medical aid was speedily afforded him, he died at eight o'clock in the evening, having previously received the last sacrament. The Cardinal was born at Naples the 28th November, 1808, and received the purple the 16th June, 1856.

The Sardinian Minister of the Interior has revoked the order of banishment issued against the refugees, Dr. Sacchi, Professor Calvino, and the Advocate Cabussi.

The Pope left Rome on the 14th inst. for Civita Vecchia.

The Cavaliere Lumley Woodyear de Lumley, an Italian of English origin, has asserted that the Piedmontese Government spontaneously offered to the Neapolitan Government to expel twenty-six political refugees, subjects of the latter, from the Sardinian States. To this story the *Piedmontese Gazette* gives an official denial.

The state of the crops in the island of Sardinia is thus sketched by a writer from Sapari, who dates October 10th:—"After the comfortless news in my last, it is gratifying to me to give you now a better account of our harvest, since, though we may regret a mediocrity this year, it is only fair to add that the imagination blackened everything so much beforehand that it was expected to be worse than it really turned out to be. In fact, I can assure you that the grain harvest has all been above the average. That of wheat especially, if not above good years, was certainly not below. The same may be said of the wine."

RUSSIA.

The Prince de Joinville arrived on the 8th of October at Sebastopol.

The Government has published an official declaration to the effect that Anapa, Soukum-Kaleh, and Redout-Kaleh, on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, will alone be open to foreign ships; and that a Russian visa will be necessary even for those ports.

HOLLAND.

Twenty-two Malays have been tried at the Hague for firing and deserting the Dutch barque *Twenche*, when off Madeira on the 12th of August, 1856. The Crown demanded capital punishment for the ringleader, and various terms of penal servitude for the others. In the course of the evidence it transpired that they had been treated with systematic cruelty by their captain, exasperated to madness, and induced to seek revenge by fastening down the captain and his mates in the cabin, and then firing the ship. The trial lasted ten days, as all the forms and evidence were translated into the Malay tongue. The sentence is, that the two ringleaders be imprisoned for five years, and the two others for three years; and that the other eighteen be acquitted. The Crown intends to appeal against this decision. In the meantime, the acquitted eighteen are detained.

NORWAY.

The Storting of Norway has just rejected, by a large majority, the royal propositions tending to obtain extraordinary credits, and in case of need an authorization for a loan to defray the expense of unforeseen armaments and preparations for war.

DENMARK.

By a Royal patent, dated Glücksburg, October 15th, the King of Denmark has convoked the Supreme Council of the Monarchy to meet on the 14th of next January at Copenhagen, the propositions relative to the affairs of the Duchies may be submitted to it.

PRUSSIA.

The *Indépendance Belye* publishes the text of a private despatch addressed by the Prussian Government, and signed by M. de Manteuffel, to the Prussian representatives at foreign Courts. In this document, which bears the date of the 28th of May, M. de Manteuffel carefully avoids declaring either in favour of or against the union of the Danubian Principalities. He simply refers to the instructions given to the Prussian Commissioner. The wishes of the Divans, the suzerainty of the Porte, and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, are pointed out as the chief elements to be considered. Prussia reserves her vote as regards the union until the Special Commission, according to the 25th Article of the Treaty of Paris, shall have laid before the assembly of the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers signing the Treaty of Paris the results of its investigations.

The last advices from Berlin state that the King remains in the same state of slow recovery.

The Prince of Wales paid the Princess of Prussia a visit at Coblenz on the 16th inst., while on his way homeward down the Rhine.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

ASSAULTS.

PATRICK QUIN, a journeyman glazier, has been examined at the Mansion House on a charge of attempting to stab Mr. J. Tatton, a sack-manufacturer, with a knife. Quin pushed rudely against Mr. Tatton on London-bridge; then picked a quarrel with him, pulled forth a glazier's knife, and attempted to stab him. He appeared to be drunk, and at the Mansion House he cross-examined the witnesses with great impudence, and sought to make it appear that they were the aggressors. He was sent to prison for three days in default of paying a fine of five shillings.

Martha Westford and **Ann Green**, two low women, got quarrelling a few nights ago, outside a public-house, with another woman. They then made an attack on her, when her husband went to her assistance, and was stabbed on the head and face. He appears to have been very seriously wounded by the two women. The latter were examined at Lambeth on Thursday, and were committed for trial.

George Groundwell, a labourer, has killed a man in a fight. He afterwards gave himself up to the police, and, on being examined on Thursday at the Marylebone police-office, exhibited great grief. He was remanded.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—**John Healey** has been sentenced to ten months' hard labour, as a rogue and vagabond, for having obtained money under the pretence that his wife was dead, and he wanted means to bury her, when in fact she was alive.—After the trial on Tuesday of a case of assault, in which the accused was found guilty, his wife complained to the Court that she had paid a solicitor, Mr. John Pater, of 33, Argyle-square, a sum of money for the purpose of obtaining counsel to defend her husband, but that he had not appeared at the trial, and the prisoner was consequently undefended. Mr. Pater, who was in court, protested 'upon the honour of a gentleman' that he had been taken by surprise, and wished the case to be reheard. Mr. Creasy, the presiding judge, told him not to talk to him about the 'honour of a gentleman,' or he should have to say something he might not wish to hear, for it was quite clear that he had taken the woman's money, and yet the man had been tried without counsel. Mr. Pater then wished to address the jury, but Mr. Creasy imperatively ordered him to quit the court, or he would commit him, and instructed the prisoner's wife to put the case into the hands of the county solicitor.—**John Harris**, a boy, and **William Snoxhill**, a young man, were tried on Wednesday for firing a loaded gun at a train on the Great Northern line. The former, it appears, was the actual offender, and the latter was accused of encouraging him. Harris had been sent into a field with the gun to scare birds; and the defence was, that, seeing a bird on the hedge, he fired rapidly, and the charge accidentally struck the break. Both were acquitted, and Mr. Creasy, who concurred in the verdict, said such a boy as Harris ought not to be entrusted with a gun.

FORGERY.—**Charles Stewart Mills**, a young man about twenty years of age, formerly clerk to Mr. A. T. Hewitt, solicitor, of Nicholas-lane, was brought before the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, charged with having feloniously forged and uttered a cheque of his master's for 250*l.*, with intent to defraud Messrs. Hankey and Co., the bankers.

MURDER AT MERTHYR TYDVIL.—An Irishman, named **Cornelius Donohue**, has been killed in an affray at Merthyr Tydvil. Two of his countrymen and one of his countrywomen have been committed for trial on the charge. Another Irishman, who was accused of participation, has been set at liberty.

SUPPOSED HOCUSING AND ROBBERY.—A well-dressed elderly man was discovered by a policeman, late last Saturday night, lying in a state of insensibility, and frothing at the mouth, on the pavement in Drummond-street, Euston-square. He was removed to University College Hospital, where he died on Sunday. Previous to his death, he stated that his name was **Edward Ashton**, that he was a woollen factor at Leeds, where he had a wife and family; and that he had only been in London a few days. His symptoms finally were those of *delirium tremens*, and it is thought that he had been drugged. From the fact of there being no watch, money, or other property about his person, it would seem that he had been robbed.

ANOTHER CASE OF CRUELTY AT SEA.—**George Wright**, captain of the brig Stanley, of Whitby, has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour by the magistrates sitting in Quarter Sessions at Boston, Lincolnshire, for prolonged cruelty to a ship boy while on a homeward voyage from Riga.

ROBBERY BY A MILITIAMAN.—As Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Laurence Smith, of the Wellington Inn, Doncaster, was retiring to her bedroom on the night of Friday week, she discovered a militiaman deliberately helping himself to all the valuable articles in the room, such as rings, watchgards, brooches, bracelets, &c., all of which were of gold, and had been collected into a handkerchief by the thief ready for taking away. Miss Smith seized him by the arm and asked what he was doing there, when the thief struck her a violent blow on

the head, and ran down stairs. An alarm was promptly raised, but he effected his escape. He succeeded in taking away with him five sovereigns, a five-shilling piece, 17*s.* 6*d.* in silver, two gold rings, and some penny, twopenny, and fourpenny pieces. One of the latter coins was remarkable from having a figure of four on the reverse side, instead of the figure of Britannia. There was also a shilling of the reign of Elizabeth, with a cross on the back and a hole through it, and a spade ace guinea.

ESCAPE FROM GAOL.—A youth of eighteen, named **Grieves**, escaped from Stamford gaol, on the night of yesterday week, by climbing up the walls. The feat has astonished everybody who knows the prison. **Grieves** was captured the following morning about three miles from Stamford. Five weeks ago, he made his escape from the same gaol.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN THE REGENT'S CANAL.—An inquest has been held on the body of the man who was pulled out of the Regent's Canal, near Bethnal-green. The upshot of the evidence was against the supposition of the man having been murdered, and in favour of that of his having been accidentally drowned. The wounds on the head were of a superficial character, and did not appear to have caused death. They might have resulted from a barge passing over the body, or from the corpse being bruised in getting it out of the water. It was picked up in a part of the canal easily accessible to the public. No money was found in the pockets. A verdict was returned of 'Found dead.'

SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR ABERDARE.—The body of a man has been found on the mountains near Aberdare, Wales. The name of the man was **Evan Thomas**; he worked as a miner at one of the collieries in the neighbourhood, and had been missed from his home for about ten days. Nothing was heard of him until his body was found in a somewhat advanced stage of decomposition on the top of one of the mountains. A *post mortem* examination has been made, which, besides showing that **Thomas** had received a heavy blow on the head, disclosed the fact that death had been caused by strangulation.

THE WATERLOO BRIDGE MURDER.—**Mr. Patterson**, the gentleman supposed to be missing, has turned up in Ireland; the young man from Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, also believed to be the murdered person, has likewise been found to be alive; and the story with respect to the tidewater appears to be wholly false.

THE MURDER NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—The jury appointed to investigate the circumstances under which the boy recently found murdered in a forest near Nottingham came by his death, have returned a verdict of 'Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.' The police are still prosecuting their researches, and a reward of 100*l.* has been offered by the Government for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer.

THE MURDER AT LEIGH WOODS.—A shawl and carpet-bag, containing a hairbrush, pomatum, and other articles, discovered in **Beale's** room at Badby House, by **Paine**, the Daventry policeman, have been identified, through the instrumentality of the Bristol police, as having been observed in the possession of **Charlotte Pugsley** when she was last seen in company with the prisoner. A portion of the wire frame of a bonnet and a blood-stained piece of the fabric with which it was covered have also been found in the grate of **Beale's** room, and are in the possession of Inspector Sansome. It is asserted that these relics also are capable of identification as having been worn by the murdered woman.

CRUELTY TO A CAT.—Two youths have been fined forty shillings each at Guildhall for setting a dog on a cat, and finally beating the poor animal to death with a brick. A policeman said it is a constant practice on the part of boys to bring dogs out on Sundays for the purpose of worrying stray cats, and that sometimes they will even bring a cat with them for this execrable purpose.

A REVEREND SWINDLER.—**George Berrington**, D.D., a ticket-of-leave man, was brought up at Bow-street on Tuesday to be recommitted for the remainder of the term of his original sentence. He had been a clergyman of the Church of England, and in 1852 was condemned to seven years' transportation for obtaining the sum of 20*l.* from a young lady, who had answered an advertisement of **Berrington's** in which he described himself as 'a clergyman about to proceed with his family to Australia in his own vessel.' To this young lady he promised a liberal salary, and obtained the 20*l.* on pretence of laying it out to her advantage. He had also victimized several tradesmen. He obtained his ticket-of-leave in April, 1856; but it was recently discovered that he had returned to his old practices. The police succeeded by a trick in gaining admission to the D.D.'s house, where they found him in company of a pipe, a bottle of gin, and a lady in her night-dress, who expressed herself much shocked at the intrusion of the constables. **Mr. Hall**, the magistrate, committed him for the remainder of his term.

STATE OF CRIME IN BERKSHIRE.—An elaborate report on this subject, by the **Rev. J. Field**, M.A., who has for many years held the office of chaplain to the model gaol at Reading, was read on Tuesday at the opening of the Berkshire Sessions. The rev. gentleman

said:—"In my reports of the last two years I had the pleasure of showing that a considerably less number had been committed to your prisons. I am sorry that my statement with reference to the year just completed cannot be equally satisfactory. The statistical statements which I have prepared show an increase of about sixty on the former year, although the number does not exceed the average of several preceding years. Various circumstances may account for the increase:—first, the facilities of transit, which have caused a greater influx of London thieves; next, the return and disbanding of many regiments; but still more, the vigilance and general efficiency of our new police force, which have been evinced particularly in the apprehension of those guilty of petty offences. Hence the fact, which may be in some respects satisfactory, that the increase is found entirely among those whose crimes were punished by imprisonment not exceeding one month. Indeed, the last year has been marked by an extraordinary proportion of such offences—only eighty-six—not ten per cent. of the entire number of your criminals—having been sentenced to a longer term of punishment than three months." Referring to the reformatory question, **Mr. Field** observed:—"The importance to the community of providing for the effective correction of our younger criminals is evinced by the number committed of those now forming that class; but it is yet more forcibly shown by a reference to the time of life when confirmed and often convicted offenders enter upon their criminal career. Of this class in your prison during the last year I discovered not less than sixty-six—that is, more than forty per cent. were under seventeen years of age when first committed. During two years preceding, the number had been one hundred and two, and of these 168 had been imprisoned nine hundred and twenty-four times, being an average of five and half to each. Your schoolmasters have performed their duties with diligence, and the usual amount of instruction has been imparted. As respects other officers of the prison, I have further pleasure in referring to their conduct as showing a high tone of moral and, I trust in the case of several, of truly religious principle. In concluding a report upon your prison discipline and its effects, which will probably be the last I shall have the privilege of presenting, my thoughts recur to the condition and treatment of your criminals when nearly eighteen years since you entrusted them to my spiritual care. Truly the contrast is such as to excite my heartfelt gratitude for the improvement which has taken place. When first I entered upon my labours as your prison chaplain, I felt disheartened, but sustained by hope that the justices of this county would not suffer the continuance of a system so shocking in its operation and consequences that it was too truly described by one sent to prison, who was less debased than his companions, 'like coming to hell itself.' I determined, rather than desert my post, to represent its condition and strenuously to plead for an entire change of plan. I thank God the effort was successful. Your investigation and discovery of such malignant evils were the sure earnest of remedial measures."

CHARGES OF FORGERY AGAINST A HULL COGN MERCHAND.—A meeting for the choice of assignees and proof of debts, 'in re **Henry Smith Bright**,' was held at the Hull Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday, when debts to the amount of 101,437*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* were proved. In consequence of disclosures made at this examination, the bankrupt was placed in the prisoners' dock at the police-court at three o'clock in the afternoon, on a charge of forgery in the endorsement of six bills of exchange, and also with uttering those bills with a guilty knowledge of their being forgeries. He was remanded for a week.

RUFFIANLY WAITERS AT THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.—The Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester was the scene, on the day but one before its close, of a disgraceful riot, which took place in one of the refreshment rooms of the building, and was caused by an overcharge made by the waiters in direct violation of the terms fixed by the tariff. Numerous complaints of this system of extortion have for a long time past been made to **Mr. Deane**, general commissioner, and a gentleman stated to him that he had been charged 8*d.* for a glass of ale, the price of which, according to the authorized tariff, ought only to have been 2*d.* By the advice of **Mr. Deane** and the executive committee, this gentleman resisted the demand made by the waiters, upon which the latter roughly seized and attempted to detain him until he paid the amount asked. The gentleman nevertheless succeeded ultimately in arriving at the office of **Mr. Deane**, to whom he told the outrageous conduct which he had just experienced from the waiter. **Mr. Deane**, in consequence, immediately went to the refreshment room, requested the public not to pay more than was sanctioned by the executive committee, and at the same time ordered a printed notice to that effect to be posted up in all the refreshment rooms. Notwithstanding these cautions, the waiters still persisted in making overcharges, and behaved in an insolent and insulting manner. About four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday week, as two men engaged by the committee were employed in putting up the placards of prices in the first class refreshment room, a large body of waiters, evidently acting on a preconcerted plan, suddenly rushed into the place, and began attacking the men. While some of the fellows tore

down the bills that had been already posted up, others violently assaulted the two men who had nailed them to the wall, and finally expelled them from the room by main force. Mr. Deane and some members of the committee afterwards entered, accompanied by four policemen, and a waiter, who was pointed out by several visitors as having made himself more conspicuously offensive than the rest, was apprehended by the constables, but not until after a desperate attempt had been made by many of his fellow-waiters to rescue their comrade. The man who urged the others to the rescue was also taken into custody, and so was a third waiter, who called aloud to his colleagues to resist Mr. Deane. An attempt was next made to turn the visitors out of the room; but this was successfully resisted, and order was soon afterwards restored.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—John Crow, a crossing-sweeper, was charged, at the Mansion-house, with stabbing a gentleman named Witham with a table-knife. Mr. Witham was taking some refreshment at a coffee-house in Botolph-lane, and asked Crow, who was sitting at the same table, to hand him the pepper. The latter upon this uttered an offensive remark, for which a young man, who was also seated at the table, reproved him. Crow then took a knife from the table, and brandished it at his companions, saying that was how he served those who interfered with him. Being remonstrated with, he laid down the knife, but immediately afterwards took up a stick, and at last struck the young man a blow on the head. He was about to strike him a second time, when Mr. Witham rose from his seat and prevented him by standing between him and the young man, upon which the ruffian flung down his stick and again seized the knife, with which he inflicted two deep wounds in Mr. Witham's hand, one inside the palm and the other across the ball of the thumb. He then attempted to escape, but was detained by the young man while a policeman was sent for, when he was given into custody. Crow was committed for trial.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT WARLEIGH.—Thomas Miller, the man accused of murdering Andrew Border and his wife, has been examined before the Warleigh magistrate, and committed for trial. There appears to be little doubt of his insanity; his father is now in the lunatic ward of the workhouse. Miller, the accused, is now recovering from the effect of the wounds he inflicted on himself.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A man named Burke, employed at the warehouse of Messrs. Findlaters and Co., ale and porter merchants, Tooley-street, Southwark, made a murderous attack on Wednesday on a young man employed at the same place, who had been finding fault with him. He afterwards succeeded in making his escape, and was not arrested up to yesterday. His victim lies in St. Thomas's Hospital in a very dangerous state.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

MUCH amusement was created, last Saturday, at a sitting of the judges of the Middlesex Sessions to hear appeals against convictions, by the determination of an elderly man, named Kirby, to have the payment of his expenses made certain before he gave evidence. The appeal was by Charles Thorp, formerly of 124, Jermyn-street, now of the White Bear, Piccadilly, against a conviction for keeping a betting-house, under which he was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction. Kirby lives on a little property at Boston, Lincolnshire, but is in the habit of coming to London and of betting at Thorpe's house. On being put into the witness-box, he said he wanted to know who was to pay his expenses. He had been kept in town four days, and his expenses were 13s. 6d. a day. Superintendent Hannant said that he went to Boston to serve Kirby with a subpoena, but he found he was in town; so that when he was served he only received 1s. with the subpoena. Mr. Bodkin (who appeared in support of the conviction) told the witness that the Solicitor to the Treasury would pay all proper and reasonable expenses. Witness: "Well, give me his address; but stop—I don't know any Solicitor to the Treasury, and before I begin I want my expenses." Mr. Bodkin: "You will find 'Solicitor to the Treasury, Whitehall,' on the back of your subpoena. Let me see it." Witness: "Here it is; but there's writing on it of mine which I don't want you to see; it's the items of my expenses. I want the money, sir; that's my ticket." (Laughter.) Mr. Bodkin (to the Bench): "Sir, here is a witness before you whose fair and reasonable expenses are guaranteed by the Solicitor to the Treasury, and, if he refuses further to give his evidence, I shall ask you to commit him." Witness: "Well, rather than be committed, I'll begin; but the Queen is better able to pay my expenses than I am to lose them. I was 'had' once before in a horse case; I was summoned thirty-seven miles, and was only laughed at after all; I don't mean to be laughed at again like that." Serjeant Ballantine (who appeared for the appellant): "He does not appear to have much confidence in her Majesty's Treasury." Witness: "Not a bit. All the confidence I've got is that I'm confident I mean to be paid." (Loud laughter.) The representative of the Solicitor to the Treasury here handed the witness 5l., with which he seemed

very well contented. He then gave his evidence with respect to the betting at Thorp's house, and, in cross-examination, said:—"I was once a farmer, but failed. I never had eleven days through falsely stating that I was an inspector of weights and measures. I was once at the Assizes eleven days, but I do not know, and never did, rightly, what it was for; but this I know—I was acquitted without the aid of either counsel or solicitor." Serjeant Ballantine: "That's a libel by inference upon the entire profession." (Much laughter.) Kirby added that he went to the White Bear the preceding evening, and saw the appellant's solicitor. "He (Kirby) did not say he would stop away from the court if 20l. were given him, but he said if Thorp would pay him the amount of his bet he would be out of the way. Why should he not? He had no ill-will against Thorp, but he wanted his money for all that." Serjeant Ballantine: "You are from the north, are you not?" Witness (winking): "I should say I was, a bit." (Much laughter.) The conviction was affirmed, and Thorp was taken into custody, to undergo the sentence.

A case of great interest to persons belonging to benefit societies came before Mr. Prendergast, Q.C., at the City Sheriffs' Court last Saturday. A working man, named Elias Dandridge, sought to recover a sum of money from the Wellington Life Assurance United Company and Sick Fund Relief Society. He joined the association about three years ago, and paid a certain weekly sum, which he was informed would enable him, when ill, to receive 1l. a week. Last June he was laid up, and for the first week was paid that amount; but he found great difficulty in obtaining it on the second week, and was at last told that he was only entitled to 6s. 8d. He now sought to recover for six weeks at 1l. a week. For the defence, it was urged that Dandridge should have produced his certificate earlier, and that, while he was ill, new rules had been passed, certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, which only entitled Dandridge to 6s. 8d. a week. Mr. Prendergast here said:—"If that is the defence to this action, I will frankly confess that I never heard such a defence urged before. It is no defence. Some benefit societies seem to think they are dispensing charity instead of repaying moneys entrusted to them for the benefit of the contributor. I shall only further express my opinion by giving a verdict for the plaintiff, and costs." This was hailed by a burst of applause.

At the Taunton County Court, on Monday, the Hon. Cecil James Gordon, commonly called Lord Cecil Gordon, whose former petition for hearing was dismissed on the 7th September on a legal technicality, and who had remained in prison, was heard on another petition. His Lordship was opposed by a number of creditors resident at Bath. The debts on the schedule were 2639l., and the insolvency was attributed to the non-payment of about 2000l., as rent, to Lady Gordon, from some property in Ireland, to the diminution of gifts from friends, and to having a family of nine to support and educate. The opposition to his Lordship's discharge was on several grounds—contracting debts without reasonable expectation of payment, obtaining forbearance, and disposing of property. At the conclusion of the examination, the Judge declared Lord Gordon entitled to the benefit of the act, and ordered him to be discharged.

The certificate meeting in the bankruptcy of Sadgrove and Ragg, cabinetmakers and upholsterers, Eldon-street, Finsbury, took place before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd on Tuesday. Mr. Maynard, the accountant who had been employed by the assignees to examine the bankrupts' books and accounts, states in his report that the partnership commenced in August, 1854, when Sadgrove had a capital of 936l., and Ragg of 1066l. Since that period, they had dealt in accommodation-bills to the extent of 39,378l. Their practice was to get parties to accept in blank, and they afterwards filled up the acceptances with such amounts as they desired. At the date of the bankruptcy they owed on these bills 12,579l.; to trade creditors, 468l.; to W. Sadgrove, sen., 3631l.; total, 22,678l. There were also liabilities of 6546l. on customers' bills, which it was expected would be nearly all paid by the acceptors. The estimated assets were 14,842l. (There have been two dividends on the joint estate, amounting to about 6s. 6d. in the pound.) The total amount of bills discounted was 95,271l., for the discount of which 3005l. had been paid. Their profits had been 15,222l. (upwards of ten per cent. on the amount of their transactions); trade expenses, 15,598l.; losses, 4864l.; drawn out by Sadgrove, 2427l.; by Ragg, 461l.; unaccounted for—cash, 483l.; bills, 633l. Mr. Bagley opposed for the assignees and for Mr. Moore, a large creditor. The main charge against the bankrupts was that they had, during nearly the whole of their partnership, carried on a system of trafficking in fictitious bills, which did not represent any real trade transactions, and had kept bad books. In 1855, they had circulated accommodation-bills to the amount of 8722l.; and in the following year they had thrown upon the market no less than 29,358l. of such bills. Some of the names on the bills were altogether fictitious, and others were wrongly described. A very large amount had been accepted by one Taylor, who turned out to be a workman in the employ of the bankrupts. Ragg gave his evidence with a good deal of effrontery, and admitted that one of the acceptors of

the accommodation-bills was a Mrs. Irons, a dressmaker in his employment at eight or nine shillings a week. In these transactions she passed as a Mr. Irons. The bankrupt also said that some of the other names in connexion with the bills were purely fictitious. A Mr. Smith, of the Isle of Wight, was in the habit of accepting bills for Mr. Ragg at one shilling per bill, and of signing them in bundles! A poor man living in London, who figured as a gentleman of Torquay, accepted twenty bills; and a Mr. Brown, of Stratford-terrace, was similarly obliging, and even authorized Mr. Sadgrove's nephew to sign in his name. On behalf of Sadgrove, it was submitted that he had always, through a long life, borne an unblemished reputation, and that he was wholly ignorant of these bill transactions, as he was restricted by the articles of partnership from interfering in the counting-house department; and this appears to have been the fact. The consideration of the case was adjourned.

A singular case of mistaken identity has occupied the attention of the Marylebone magistrate during the present week. Mr. John Probert, a wealthy farmer at Llanfelly, Abergavenny, was charged on Monday with stealing property to the amount of 100l. from the shop of Mr. Stradth, a jeweller in London-street, Paddington. The offence was alleged to have taken place on the 3rd inst., and last Saturday Mr. Probert was given into custody by Mr. Stradth's servant girl, who swore positively to his identity with the thief. The shopman also spoke with equal confidence. The case was adjourned to the next day, and bail was refused; but on Tuesday an *alibi* was clearly proved by a friend of Mr. Probert and by two persons in his employ, besides which, a letter was read from the rector of the parish where he resides, speaking highly of his moral worth. It appears certain that he was at Llanfelly on the day in question. The counsel for the prosecution consequently withdrew from the case, and Mr. Probert was discharged. Mr. Stradth, it was intimated, will have to sustain an action for false imprisonment, which will undoubtedly be a hard case, as he was in no way concerned in giving Mr. Probert into custody.

At the Surrey Sessions, on Wednesday, the Court was occupied in hearing applications for the renewal of music and dancing licenses. A license for music and dancing was granted to the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, but with the restrictions that there should be no balloons, and that the gardens should be closed at twelve o'clock. A similar license was granted to the Royal Surrey Gardens, the same conditions being annexed to it. Some licenses were refused, on the ground of dancing having taken place, though not permitted by the previous license, and of the places being frequented by disreputable characters.

John Marks, Samuel Marks, and Abraham Simmonds, were finally examined at Marylebone on Wednesday on the charge, already detailed, of disposing of property subsequently to the issuing of a fiat of bankruptcy against the first named. They were committed for trial.

William Clarke, an engine-driver on the Eastern Counties line, has been sent to prison, with hard labour, for six weeks, for driving at the rate of nine miles an hour past a danger signal, while intoxicated; the result of which carelessness was that a collision ensued, though without any damage to life.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

SHIPWRECKS.—A ship, supposed to be three-masted, and of 300 tons, foundered with all her crew at the south-west point of the island of Ushant on the 9th inst. A plank, on which the name "Symmetry" is inscribed in gilt characters, and a strip of the English flag, have been found on the shore. Some broken pieces of raisin-boxes, on which are written the name "Vincent Gaboila, Denia," part of a mizenmast, and a dead body have likewise been washed ashore.—Twelve bills of lading, three charterparties, and forty-eight letters, which belonged to the English sloop Adventure, of 59 tons, Captain Crispin, were found on the coast near Conquet. According to these papers, the vessel was laden with Spanish wine.—The American barque Warden has been wrecked at Saunton Sands, Bideford, with the loss of seven lives. The captain, with the remainder of the crew, three in number, got safely on shore. The cargo of iron, worth 4000l., was not insured. An auction was held on Monday on Saunton Sands, when the remains of the vessel were sold, and fetched 120l.

A WEST INDIA REGIMENT IN ENGLAND.—The first detachment of a West India regiment which has completed a course of instruction in the Enfield rifle at the School of Musketry, Hythe, arrived at Chatham last Saturday afternoon, the draught being composed of non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd West India Regiment, in charge of ensign L. M'A. de Lancey, of that corps. A number of the privates are men of colour. On their return to the West Indies, they will be employed in instructing the men of their corps in the use of the Enfield rifle.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial has assembled at Chatham garrison, to try Lieutenant George William Vansittart Yale, Royal Engineers, on charges of absentsing himself from duty without leave, of behaving

disrespectfully to superior authorities, and of making untruthful statements.

THE MILITIA.—The Royal Perthshire Rifle Militia have communicated to Lord Panmure their readiness to serve abroad, and it is believed his Lordship will accept their offer.—The Highland Borderers, or Stirlingshire Regiment, have offered for foreign service, but the offer has been declined by the War-office. The regiment will be at once embodied and called out for active duty at home.

THE MONSTER CANNON, recently conveyed to Woolwich-marsh for experiments, was subjected on Monday to a series of preliminary proofs by the firing of seven corresponding 36-inch shells, the *minimum* charge of powder, 10lb., being increased at the progressive rate of 10lb. until the fifth shot, when the charge was doubled, and the seventh and last was increased to 150lb. The result was as follows:—First charge, 10lb., over a range of 230 yards, the shell being embedded about five feet in the solid earth; second, 20lb., 500 yards; third, 30lb., about 780 yards; fourth, 40lb., 1500 yards; fifth, 50lb., about an equal distance with the last. The sixth charge, containing 100lb. of powder, obtained a flight of about 2250 yards; and the last, amounting to 150lb., passed some distance beyond the butt, and was buried to an immense depth in the earth. The experiments were considered extremely satisfactory, and are to be continued on some future day with heavier charges of powder.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—The officers and men of Captain Dyneley's J field-battery, of the 6th Battalion Royal Artillery, embarked at Woolwich for India on Monday, after being inspected by Sir W. F. Williams, commandant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and Court arrived at London from Scotland at half-past six on the evening of yesterday week, and immediately started for Windsor, which they reached at a quarter before eight. Here her Majesty has since remained.—The Prince of Wales returned from the Continent on Monday, arriving at Dover, at half-past seven in the evening, from Ostend.

OLDHAM ELECTION.—Mr. W. J. Fox has been returned without opposition for Oldham, his former constituency.

THE WEST INDIES.—Trade was dull in most of the islands at the last advices, which extend from September 15th to October 1st, but the crops were generally in a healthy condition. From Demerara it is stated that the accounts of the gold diggings at the Yuruari continued to excite a great deal of interest in the colony. There has been a considerable amount of rain in all the colonies, more especially in Jamaica, where it poured for nearly a whole week without intermission, though without any injury to the crops, and at Trinidad, where the crops have suffered considerably, and where much loss of life has resulted from the furious violence of the rivers. Cholera has raged to an alarming extent in British Honduras. The Hon. William E. Venable, United States Minister to Guatemala, died of this disease on the 22nd of August, only about three weeks after his arrival. The cholera, however, has been checked in that city by the active measures taken by Government. Senora Dona Petrona Garcia de Carrera (wife of the President of the Republic), Dr. Don Quirino Flores, and two other physicians, have also died. At St. Thomas's, the yellow fever has entirely subsided. On the 28th and 29th of September, the town was greatly agitated by the reopening the Roman Catholic chapel, which had been closed for a year and a half. The Governor superintended in person; but a large party among the mob seemed to entertain bitter feelings against the priest who officiated. The riot at length became so violent as to render the presence of the military necessary. Several persons were arrested, and order was restored by the evening of the 29th.

THE MANCHESTER ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.—This splendid museum of arts was closed last Saturday, to the great grief of the inhabitants of the city itself, and of all who have visited the building from other localities. Banners were erected over the orchestra at the end of the edifice, and the orchestra itself was strengthened by the addition to the band of the 36th regiment and the 4th Dragoon Guards. At half-past four o'clock, the National Anthem was played. The gentlemen uncovered during the performance of this, and, at its close, Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, chairman of the Executive Committee, speaking from an open space in front of the orchestra, closed the exhibition with these words:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The time has come when it is my duty to pronounce the last few words of farewell, and to inform you that, when you have all retired from this building, the Exhibition of Art Treasures will be at an end for ever. I sincerely hope that you will never forget the liberality which has enabled that Exhibition to be formed (*loud cheers*), and that the recollection of this building and the unrivalled Art Treasures it contained will assert among you the truth of the poet's words—'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.'"—Some interesting statistical particulars of the building and its contents are given in the *Times*. The value of the whole collection, it is stated, reached the enormous sum of 5,980,000l. sterling. "The total number of

visitors since the opening has been 1,335,000, and the number of visitors who have paid at the doors in all days amounts to 1,060,000. The sale of season tickets has realized the respectable sum of 23,000l. When to these items are added the profits on the sale of catalogues (of which upwards of 150,000l. have been sold), on the umbrella and walking-stick departments, and other sources, we believe the total sum standing to the credit of the executive committee will amount to a few pounds over a hundred thousand. The gross outlay, including every possible item and the cost of the safe return of the most minute article contributed, we believe will amount to 104,000l. To meet this 4000l. more than is at present in hand, there remains the building, with the whole of its handsome fixtures. This is by some expected to realize 18,000l., by others 15,000l.; but, even supposing it only to bring the last-named sum, there is little doubt that 10,000l. will remain, after all expenses, to the credit of the executive committee."

NEW MUSEUM AT THE INDIA-HOUSE.—Some considerable alterations, to give increased space for the collection of models and works of Indian art, have been going on at the India-house for some time past under the direction of Mr. Digby Wyatt, the present architect of the Company; and, though the directors have now something else to think about, the works are being completed and the collection arranged for public inspection. What was the tea saleroom has been transformed into an Indian Court, with columns and arches of Indian fashion, and appropriated mainly to sculptured antiquities, slabs, and figures. Some elaborately cut stone panels of Indian work have been set up to form a screen. The carving of some of the groups displays wonderful finish. The deputy-secretary's residence and other parts have been thrown into the museum, and the whole now occupies a considerable space. The amount of the contract is about 25000l.; with the fittings the sum will probably amount to 35000l. Messrs. Hack and Son, of Poplar, are the contractors. The collection at the India-house is one of great interest. Those who would study Indian architecture must go there to do it. Of minute carving and metal-work there are some beautiful specimens.—*Builder*.

BELGIUM.—It is shown by statistics officially published by order of the Government, that the population of the kingdom of Belgium in 1850 amounted to 4,426,202 souls; the number of births to 131,416; the deaths to 92,820; and the marriages to 33,762. There were about 11,309 illegitimate living births. There were in 1854 5498 schools of primary instruction and 7655 infant, adult, and industrial schools. The number of scholars in the primary schools was 491,526; in the infant schools 25,464; and in the adult schools 170,527. The total amount received for the primary schools in 1854 was 180,197l. The public revenue of Belgium in 1856 was estimated at 6,029,660l., and the expenditure at 6,552,992l. The public debt of Belgium on the 1st of January, 1851, amounted to 24,854,079l., including 16,424,516l. the ordinary debt, and 8,429,563l. the extraordinary (for railways, roads, and canals). In 1855 2558 vessels, of 441,554 tons, entered ports in Belgium; while 2507, of 432,457 tons, cleared out. The official value of the merchandise imported in 1855 was 27,145,480l., and of that exported from Belgium 27,921,920l. The real value of the produce, &c., retained for home consumption in 1850 was 8,876,930l., and the duty received 44,157l.; and the specie imported 1,355,380l. The real value of the Belgium produce exported in 1850 was 8,401,301l., and the duty received 11,353l.

SUBWAYS IN THE METROPOLIS.—"The Metropolitan Board of Works," says the *Times*, "determined last January, to offer prizes for designs showing the best mode of laying out the surface and subsoil of streets, and the most convenient disposition of the private vaults, sewers, gas and water pipes, telegraph wires, with any parts of the soil appropriated to other useful purposes." Competitors were required to furnish designs and estimates for streets described as 'first class' and 'second class,' adapting their plans to a new street in Southwark, seventy feet in width, as an example of the first class, and to a new street in Westminster, fifty feet wide, as an example of the second. Thirty-nine competitors entered the lists, and their plans and drawings were referred to a committee of seven gentlemen." The designs have been publicly exhibited in the theatre of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, and several prizes, of different degrees, have been distributed by the committee. "The main object of the gentlemen who have engaged in this competition has been to devise such a system of subways between the surface of the streets and the sewers as shall suffice for the arrangement of gas and water-pipes, telegraphic wires, &c., in such a manner that they may be readily accessible for repairs, and that the constant disturbance of the roadways in the most frequented thoroughfares, which is so fruitful a source of annoyance to passengers, and interposes so serious an interruption to commercial traffic in our crowded and busy metropolis, may for the future be obviated. There is, therefore, considerable similarity in the prominent features of the various plans. Most of the competitors propose the construction of a continuous vault or passage, about six feet in height, under the centre of the roadway in each street, along which the water-pipes, gas-pipes, and telegraphic wires can be carried, and from which ready access can be gained to

the sewers beneath. The suggestions with regard to the arrangement of the water and gas services, as might be expected, differ very materially. In some of the designs, the main water-pipes are placed on each side of the vaulted passage, the gas-pipes being above or below them, while in others the water-pipes are arranged on one side of the subway and the gas-pipes on the other."

THE HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London, which in the previous week was 993, was in the week that ended on Saturday, October 17, 1003, of which 507 were deaths of males, 496 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1016; but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average, to admit of comparison, should be raised in proportion to the increase, in which case it will become 1118. It is to be inferred that the metropolitan population now enjoys good health, for the figures show that more than 100 persons survived last week whose names would have been placed on the registers if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. The births were very numerous last week, and exceeded the deaths by 782. A good many cases of cholera and choleraic diarrhoea have occurred. The annexed case, which was published in a former table, appears to bear an epidemic character:—St. Olave—St. John.—At Horsleydown, on board the *Lütcken*, on the 22nd of September, a seaman, aged 27 years, 'cholera Asiatica (19 hours).' Mr. Platt, the registrar, says, "The ship *Lütcken* arrived at Horsleydown, St. John's, on the afternoon of the 21st inst. from Harburg (Hanover); she had touched at Gluckstadt and stopped there twenty hours, at which place cholera raged lately, and carried off five per cent. of the inhabitants. Deceased had not been ashore at Horsleydown." An immense commerce is carried on between England and Hamburg, on the Elbe, in vessels which are in a very unsatisfactory sanitary condition, the berths of the steamers conveying passengers being at times saturated by the steam of waterclosets. The condition of the ordinary vessels may be easily imagined.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return*.

DISCOVERY OF MINES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—"A fine extensive country, well watered, and with three splendid mines, two of them equal to the Burra Burra," says a letter from Adelaide, "has been discovered. 50,000l. has been offered for one, and refused. These mines are not far from Port Augusta."

SIR EDMUND HEAD has left London on his return to Canada.

MR. LAYARD.—The following letter has been addressed to Mr. T. M. Mackay by Mr. Layard:—"120, Piccadilly, Oct 17, 1857.—My dear Mackay,—I am off for India next week. My object—to visit the seat of the rebellion, to form my own opinion upon its cause and results. I have been too long idle, and want again to work, and try to be useful. I trust that my journey may enable me to do some good. I wish I had some pleasant, intelligent man, like yourself, as a companion. I hope to be back by the month of May, or early in June. Six months' hard work will enable me to see and do much. If any constituency will do me the honour of returning me during my absence, I shall be happy to serve them. Yours sincerely, A. H. LAYARD."

AN AUSTRALIAN CONVICT.—Melville, the man who was recently concerned in an attack on the guard while embarking for the hulk at Melbourne, has committed suicide by hanging himself. A verdict of *felo de se* was returned by the coroner's jury.

ETON COLLEGE.—The extensive and important alterations at Eton College Hall have just been completed, the interior having been almost rebuilt from the designs of Mr. Woodyear. The hall was used for the first time since the improvements on Sunday.

MALTA.—General Codrington (says a despatch in the *Morning Post*) positively refuses the Government of Malta. The inhabitants are desirous of a civil government, and an extension of their liberties.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—A very serious explosion of escaped gas took place on Monday night in the study of a house at Barnsbury Park, Islington, occupied by the Rev. W. Vincent, M.A. That gentleman having detected a smell of gas, went into the room with a candle in his hand, when a loud report took place, and Mr. Vincent was knocked down. Several persons, who were in bed at the time, were greatly terrified, and the house was much shattered and crippled.

LORD RECTOR OF ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.—Mr. John Inglis, Dean of Faculty, has been installed Lord Rector of King's College and University, Aberdeen, in the public hall, in the presence of the professors and lecturers, the graduates, and a large assemblage of others, including several ladies.

THE MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS recommenced on Monday night at St. Martin's Hall. The attendance was not large.

NOVEL CONTRIVANCE FOR THE DETECTION OF BURGLARY.—A valuable invention has recently been patented by Mr. Turner, of Wolverhampton, and City-road, London, for the detection of burglary, or unlawful visits to any part of a house, or grounds. The apparatus is so constructed that it can be readily affixed to any house, or set of offices. It is also adapted to gardens and pleasure-grounds, iron safes containing valuable property, wine cellars, plate closets, jewellery rooms, &c. The form and appearance is similar to a clock face,

or the dial of electric telegraphs; and so contrived that no door, window, or gate, to which it is applied, can possibly be opened without an immediate alarm being given by the ringing of a bell; at the same time a match is struck which lights a candle, thus enabling the inmates, by the face of the indicator, to know what particular apartment has been entered, and also indicate the progress of the unlawful visitor through the premises.

AN INDIAN REFORM LEAGUE has been inaugurated at Calcutta.

PERFUMERY.—Curious as are the records of the indulgence of former ages in cosmetics and aromatics, it has certainly been reserved for our own time to perfect the science of perfumery. Within the laboratory of the perfumer, chemistry now holds a recognized place, and acres of some of the fairest spots in Europe and Asia are devoted to the cultivation of flowers whose fragrance is no longer wasted on the desert air, but preserved for the enjoyment of all who choose to purchase it. India and Europe consume annually 150,000 gallons of perfumed spirits. One large Continental perfumer alone consumes every year 80,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 54,000 lbs. of rose-leaves, 32,000 lbs. of jasmine, 60,000 lbs. of the flowers of the acacia farnesiana, besides a large amount of lemon, rosemary, lilac, turberouse, and other sweet-smelling flowers. England imports nearly 200,000 lbs. of essential oils, about 20,000 bottles of eau-de-cologne, and an incalculable amount of pomatums, soaps, and all the mysterious belongings of a lady's toilet-table. Pliny lamented the enormous sums that were withdrawn from Rome in exchange for the spices and pearls of India and Arabia. The indulgence of perfumery amongst us increases the revenue 40,000*l.* a year. The most novel and remarkable feature of the present manufacture of perfumes is the establishment of flower farms. Flowers, indeed, have taken the place of ambergris, musk, civet, and the odoriferous gums, which are now only used to give stability to the more evanescent scents. There are flower farms in Europe and Asia, and another is likely to be started in Australia for the cultivation of the wattle, a plant of the acacia genus, and resembling in odour very powerful violets. Practical men bear in mind the cheapness of mutton fat (a very necessary consideration, the preparation of suet being an important branch of the perfumery business), and anticipate success. England has her flower farm at Mitcham, in Surrey, where lavender and peppermint flourish unrivalled. Roses are also cultivated there, but only for the purpose of making rose-water. The French rose-water, however, is far superior; and for otto of roses we are dependent upon India and Turkey. The otto obtained from roses grown at Ghazepore, in India, gained the prize at the Great Exhibition in 1851. In Turkey, the cultivation is chiefly attended to by the Christians in the district of the Balkan. From that neighbourhood are obtained every year, on an average, 40,000 ounces of the otto. Some idea may be gained of the extent of the rose plantations from the fact that 2000 rose-blossoms yield but one drachm of otto. Patchouli, another Eastern plant, is said to have been introduced into Europe in the following manner:—It was observed by the purchasers and sellers in Paris of Indian shawls that they possessed a peculiar fragrance. It was useless to attempt to pass off home-spun goods for the genuine article; however admirable was the imitation, the fraud was immediately detected by the absence of the true smell. At last the haberdashers discovered the secret; the scent was owing to patchouli, and the plant which was then first imported to aid the deceptions of trade, soon became a fashionable perfume.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

BEGGARS IN MADRID.—After the theatres, from eleven till one, when the cafés are at the fullest, beggars of a certain class are in their glory, and reap their harvest. These are the thoroughly professional mendicants with children. The toleration extended to beggars, and especially to the juveniles amongst them, is very great, and rather astonishes a foreigner. Match-sellers, lottery-ticket vendors, dealers in toys and soap, all enter the cafés, and are seldom ejected. At the door of the Café Suizo, at the corner of the streets of Alcalá and Sevilla, a woman nightly stations herself, attended by a troop of children. These, acting under her direction, make raids into the café, and show extraordinary adroitness in ducking under tables and concealing themselves behind burly individuals in cloaks, when they see a waiter approaching. Now and then he detects them, and flaps them out of the place with his napkin, like flies; but, like that persevering insect, he no sooner turns his back than they are in again, with one eye, vigilant, on him, with the other, imploring, on the guests. One great object of the desires of these incipient guerillas is the cigar-ends that lie about the floor, and in the pursuit of which they display a suppleness that seems to argue a complete absence of bones, or, at the least, a double allowance of joints. Some of them carry bags, wherein they collect the coveted fragments of moist tobacco, which are afterwards dried, chopped up, and converted into *cigaritos* (paper cigars) of the best quality. One small urchin, about three feet high, and apparently not much more than six years old, is a most active and valuable member of this mendicant association. To see him darting under benches and tables, and into impossible corners, and between people's legs, and collecting his spoil under the very nose of the waiters and doubling like a hare, and scouring out at the door when they make a move in his direction, is quite wonderful. He

wears a scrap of brown cloth over his shoulders in imitation of a cloak; his features are pretty, although sickly; his complexion pallid, as may be expected in a youth of his years who frequents cafés until one in the morning; and it is to be feared that his diminutive size and tender age earn him so many coppers that he will finally make a fortune by beggary, and bring up his children and grandchildren to the same trade. The circulation of beggars in cafés does not strike one in Madrid so much as it would in most large towns, since here it is common for people scarcely better dressed than beggars freely to enter such establishments, where they are served quite as promptly as if they were blue-blooded grandees. Basque peasants in round jackets, and red or white flat caps (the Biscayan boina, which was the Carlist uniform cap during the civil war, and was worn by Zumalacarrégui and Cabrera), muleteers, and men who, from their appearance, might be of any low rough occupation, walk in, accompanied by their females, establish themselves round the marble tables contemplate their stumpy and not always very clean countenances in the handsome mirrors, repose luxuriously against the padded velvet that backs the benches, and take their coffee as coolly, converse as unconcernedly, and seem in all respects to consider themselves quite as much in their right place as any of the *Excelencias* and *Señoritas* around them, and who show no more surprise at their intrusion than they manifest discomposure on finding themselves in such exalted society. But, as before said, Spain is the land of real equality—more so than France, where it is much more talked about.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE PELICAN.—Some years ago, I formed an acquaintance with a most benevolent and mentally enterprising English gentleman in Rome. He was, at that time, fully bent on fitting out an expedition, from his own native land, to the interior of Africa, in order to christianize the barbarians of those far distant parts, and to make good English farmers of them. Many an hour's conversation I had with him on his darling plan of cultivating Africa. But he could not gain me over. I placed before his eyes the diseases of the climate, the pestilential swamps, the torrents of tropical rain, the heat of a fiery sun, and the hostility of surrounding tribes, savage as the savagest wild beasts of the forest. To all this, he answered that he would try:—and afterwards he did try on his return to England. Having organized an expedition at fearful cost to the country, it proceeded to Africa; he himself staying at home. Woeful was its final issue. But to the point. One day whilst our conversation turned upon the natural history of the country, he asked me if I believed that pelicans feed their young ones with the blood from their own breasts? I answered that it was a nursery story. Then sir, said he, let me tell you that I do believe it. A person of excellent character, and who had travelled far in Africa, had assured him that it was a well-known fact. Nay, he himself, with his own eyes, had seen young pelicans feeding on their mother's blood. And how did she stanch the blood, said I, when the young had finished sucking?—or by what means did the mother get a fresh supply for future meals? The gentleman looked grave. The whole mystery, sir, said I (and which, in fact, is no mystery at all), is simply this: The old pelicans go to sea for fish, and having filled their large pouch with what they have caught, they return to the nest. There, standing bolt upright, the young ones press up to them, and get their breakfast from the mother's mouth; the blood of the captured fishes, running down upon the parent's breast:—and this is all the keen observer saw.—*Waterton's Essays on Natural History.*

ANGLO-SAXON SEPULTURE.—A very singular and, it is believed, unique mode of interment has recently been discovered by Mr. Akerman, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, while engaged in antiquarian researches in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Brixhampton, near Witney, Oxfordshire. In a grave only two feet deep lay the skeleton of a man, measuring six feet six inches long; an iron spear-head by the left ear, a knife in the lap, and the left hand still grasping the handle of the umbo of a shield. The skeleton lay with the head due east, the exact reverse of the direction of the bodies in Anglo-Saxon graves, which are generally found with the head to the west. Beneath the skeleton, and in close contact, lay the remains of a woman, her head resting under the legs of the man, and her feet under his head. Near the skull of the lower skeleton was found a hair-pin of bronze, on the breast a bronze fibula, and in the lap, where the hands were placed, nine amber beads of unusually large size, which had probably formed bracelets.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF LAWYERS IN WESTMINSTER.—At the sitting of the Westminster Registration, last Saturday, in the Court of the Lords Justices, Westminster Hall, Mr. Huggett, the Liberal agent, made objections to one hundred and eleven lawyers of Lincoln's Inn, Clement's Inn, and New Inn. Mr. Huggett said that he appeared as the Agent of the Westminster Reform Association, and that his objections were, that, while the legal gentlemen in question claimed the elective franchise on the ground that they occupied chambers in the city of Westminster, their places of residence were beyond the legal distance from London. One of the lawyers objected to was rated for a wrong number in New-square, Lincoln's Inn. Another was described by a wrong Christian name. The revising barrister expressed great astonishment at these instances

of carelessness on the part of lawyers; and the one hundred and eleven names were struck off.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.—The society established in Lambeth for improving the dwellings of the poor have selected a site near the crowded neighbourhood of the Vauxhall Station of the South-Western Railway, and is now erecting upon it a series of thirty-two dwellings, from the design of Messrs. Ashpit and Whichcord, architects. Of the range, which is four stories in height, each house has a slate balcony supported by iron columns, &c., each set has a lofty sitting and bedroom, with water laid on and all appropriate domestic conveniences, also a wash-house in the yard fitted with every modern improvement. The buildings will be ventilated under the direction of the Air Syphon Ventilating Company. Messrs. Colls and Co., of Moorgate-street and Camberwell, builders, who are the licencees of the invention, are also the contractors for the erection of the buildings. It is to be regretted that the architects have omitted to provide for warmth in the case of sickness, by arranging for a fire-place in each bed room. It is, however, not yet too late to remedy this default.

A DESERTED VESSEL.—The crew of a Welsh schooner have brought into Grimsby a Dutch vessel, found about fifty miles from the mouth of the Humber, totally deserted. The vessel was laden with corn, and when found had about five feet of water in her hold, her sails and rigging were very little injured, and the water was soon got under. The captain and crew have since arrived in Grimsby; they had left her under the conviction that she would soon sink.

TURKISH BRIGANDS.—A French subject has been carried off and held to ransom by some brigands of Scala Nova and Samos. It is thought that these men have taken refuge in the latter island and are now concealed there. The commander of the French steamer Solon has been applied to by the consul, and is about to start for Samos, and the Turkish authorities of Smyrna have also sent an Ottoman steamer with a detachment of police to line the shore, and thus prevent the brigands from escaping by sea.—*Letter from Smyrna in the Moniteur de la Flotte.*

NENA SAHIB IN A NOVEL.—A new journal, called the *Armée Illustrée*, which is advertised for next week, starts with a feuilleton entitled "Nena Sahib, or the Strangler of the Indies."

DEATH FROM PARISH NEGLECT.—An inquest has been held by Mr. Wakley at the Elephant and Castle in Camden Town, on the body of Elizabeth Hughes, who recently died in St. Pancras workhouse. Mrs. Hughes had walked with her husband all the way from Birmingham to London, and they arrived at Islington about seven o'clock in the evening. As it was raining very hard, they applied at the Islington workhouse for a night's lodging, but they were refused admission, and were referred to the St. Pancras workhouse, which they were told was not above ten minutes' walk from Islington. They did not, however, reach the Pancras workhouse until after more than an hour's walk, when they were thoroughly drenched, and were then obliged to wait another hour before they were admitted. After they were taken in, Hughes and his wife were separated, and the former heard nothing more of her until the following morning, when he was told she was dead. Hughes had nothing given him to eat on the night of his admission and he therefore went without any kind of refreshment, till some gruel was served out to him for breakfast next morning. Mr. Coster, the workhouse surgeon, said in answer to this, that he must have been admitted after supper time, as supper was always supplied to all tramps on admission. He (Mr. Coster) had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. Hughes, from which he ascertained that she had died from disease of the heart, lungs, and other organs, combined with excessive diarrhoea, and not from cholera as was at first supposed. Mr. Coster stated, in reply to a remark from the coroner touching the treatment, by certain parishes, of the vagrant poor, that the Pancras workhouse had reception-wards for cases like the present, but that none of the adjoining parishes had any such accommodation; the consequence of which was that the latter were obliged to get rid of persons under similar circumstances to Hughes and his wife by sending them to St. Pancras. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.—Professor Agassiz, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been offered by Louis Napoleon the Professorship of Paleontology at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, made vacant by the death of M. d'Orbigny. He has declined, however, to accept the post, being unwilling to sever his connexion with America.

THE NICK OF TIME.—As the late Earl Fitzhardinge's rent-roll is supposed to have been about 40,000*l.* a year, a nice point, it is remarked, may arise on the question of the precise hour of his death, which is announced as having taken place 'about midnight' between the 10th and 11th inst. His rents were payable at 'old time,' that is, Old Lady-day and Old Michaelmas-day. Old Michaelmas-day fell this year on Sunday, the 11th inst., and the day begins at midnight. Now, the rent is due upon the first moment of the day it becomes due, so that at one second beyond twelve o'clock of the 10th inst. rent payable at Old Michaelmas-day is in law due. If

the earl died before twelve, the rents belong to the parties taking the estate, but, if after twelve, then they belong to, and form part of, his personal estate, so that the difference of one minute might involve a question as to the title of about 20,000*l.*—a nice question for lawyers.—*Guardian.*

PRESSURE ON THE IRISH BANKS.—A partial run on the banks in Tipperary, Belfast, and Armagh, took place last Saturday, and also on Monday and Tuesday; but all demands were promptly met.

MR. CHARLES COTESWORTH, a leading shipowner of the port of Liverpool, and a partner in several mercantile associations, died suddenly of apoplexy in his private offices in that town on Thursday. He was in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

ABOLITION OF SUNDAY CAB-DRIVING.—A meeting of cab-drivers took place on Thursday evening at Farringdon Hall, Holborn-hill, for the purpose of taking steps to secure for them the privilege of Sunday rest. Mr. Joseph Powell, a cab-driver, occupied the chair, and observed that he was glad to see that there is a large number of six-day cabs. He did not wish to compel cabmen to go to church, though it would do them good to go there; but he wished them to enjoy their Sunday rest. After several speeches, resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to assist in forming a 'Cabmen's Branch of the National Sunday Rest Association.'

ELECTION OF LORD MACAULAY AS HIGH STEWARD OF CAMBRIDGE.—At a meeting of the Town Council on Thursday, the Right Hon. Baron Macaulay was elected High Steward of the borough, in the room of the late Lord Fitzwilliam. The noble Lord had previously notified his willingness to accept the office.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—At the last sitting of the County Court of Hull an action of some importance to railway companies and corndealers was tried. Mr. Lowe, a merchant and broker at Hull, sought to recover the sum of 20*l.* from the North-Eastern Railway Company, being the amount of damage alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the detention of some wheat *in transitu* from Hull to Newark. The defendants had paid into court the sum of 3*l.* 17*s.* The wheat in question was sold by Mr. Kelsey to Mr. Pauling, of Newark, and was forwarded hither on the 6th of December, but it did not arrive there until the 15th. In the meantime, some of it was disposed of to two Newark millers, and on its arrival they complained that it was wet and musty, and decreased in value about 11*s.* per quarter, and they refused to receive it. The railway company also refused to have anything to do with it unless they had a consignment to Mr. Kelsey, which was ultimately given; but Mr. Kelsey likewise declined to take it. Mr. Robinson, for the defence, admitted that his clients had been guilty of neglect in not delivering the wheat sooner, but he said the invoice had gone to a wrong station, and hence the delay. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, including 3*l.* 17*s.* already paid into court.

Manuscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, October 24.
FRANCE.

THE Migeon case is over. The Tribunal of Correctional Police of Colmar has condemned that gentleman for illegally wearing the Legion of Honour to one month's imprisonment, but has declared itself incompetent to decide on the charge of fraud in electoral matters.—General Lefô has received, by order of the Emperor, a passport to return to France. This General, formerly ambassador of the Republic to St. Petersburg, and Questor of the National Assembly, was one of the most bitter political opponents of the present Emperor; and on no account, probably, would he have consented to take the customary step exacted of all exiles desirous of returning to France. The Emperor, however, on being informed that the General was anxious to educate his three children in Brussels, in order that they might be well acquainted with their mother tongue, at once gave orders that a free passport should be sent without any condition. The General has availed himself of the permission.—*Globe.*

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. Hayter has presented the council of the Society of Arts with two nominations for clerkships in the Treasury, and Lord Granville has given them four for the Privy Council Office. These nominations will be given to young men who have passed an examination, and taken the Society of Arts certificate on three subjects.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred at the Preston-street goods station of the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway on Thursday night. William Knowles, who was employed as guard upon the line, was superintending the shunting of some railway carriages at a point where the carriages run so close to each other that the engine on one is employed to draw the carriages on the other, simply by placing a piece of wood in a peculiar manner between them. This, although always considered a very dangerous practice, has been persevered in, and the consequence was that Knowles got between the carriages, and

could not escape. He was jammed with such violence that he was completely flattened, and when the carriages were removed he dropped from between them quite dead. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children. An inquest has been held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, but strongly condemned the practice adopted in shunting the carriages on the line.

CONFESSION OF MURDER.—Emma Middleton, a young woman about twenty-nine years of age, and lately an inmate of an asylum for fallen females, in Mount-terrace, Whitechapel, was yesterday charged at the Thames police-office, on her own confession, with the wilful murder of a newly-born child at Brighton. She was remanded for a week.

Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write?—MILTON.

LORD CANNING AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

Calcutta, August 24, 1857.

SIR,—The *Leader's* excellent article (in a July number) on the Indian Mutinies is nearer the truth than any others. Facts will have since proved this to all Europe.

I observe Mr. Vernon Smith in his place in Parliament speaks of Lord Canning thus:—"In him there is no lukewarmness, no backwardness, no shilly-shallying." Few, however, who now go home from this, even of those who have every prejudice in favour of Lord Canning, will be found to back the Cabinet Minister's statement. It is quite true that Lord Canning ordered troops from everywhere he could after the Meerut and Delhi crashes were known, and he had most providentially the electric telegraph uncut to Bombay, the Persian peace ratified almost miraculously to the day, and the China troops which he could intercept. What merchant in the town would not, under the same circumstances, have done the same? But was there no lukewarmness in ordering back her Majesty's 84th when every one knew, and the facts had shown the temper of the troops to be what it has proved? Was there no backwardness when the 2nd Native Infantry (called by the natives the *nak* or nose of the rebellion, as they were the first to commence the fires), who were burning bungalows in *January*, have to *this hour* been unpunished, and were not even disarmed till June, and then treated precisely in the same way as the best of the regiments, the 43rd Native Infantry? Now which of these was a delinquent regiment can be best judged by remembering how the 34th, 2nd, and 43rd were respectively placed in relation to the Europeans and guns, on the disbanding of the 19th, and subsequently on disbanding the 34th. Was there no shilly-shallying in disbanding the 34th? It was known to have led away the 19th in *February*, and to have tried to do so with other regiments. It was disbanded about the 5th of *May*. It was known to have been (see the Governor-General's own order for its disbandment) worse than the 19th. It received but the same punishment. Was it not shilly-shallying to send these two mutinous regiments at liberty to go up and over the country, when the temper of many of the others, whose path they would cross, was known to be doubtful, to say the least? It is true that one Sepoy and a jemadar of the 34th were hung; but they would have been so for their crime in the most ordinary times. And what was done to the guard who disobeyed the order of their adjutant, lying wounded before them, to aid him? He and the sergeant-major, both attacked before their eyes, were the superior officers of the jemadar, and it was the obvious duty of the guard to aid them. If there had not been shilly-shallying, would they not all have been hung? They were disbanded, with the rest, and have since been probably implicated in the massacres of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futtelghur, or elsewhere, in the destruction of European life.

Lord Canning was asked in May last to raise volunteer corps. He declined—after a month of shilly-shallying he acquiesced—and, indeed, as to the artillery, has only sanctioned it in August. A legion of say 200 cavalry, 500 infantry, and a six-gun horse field battery, might have been serviceable a full month ago; and thus a full month ago 700 European regular troops would have been available to Havelock; and that aid would probably have saved him the

necessity of falling back, and would have rescued Lucknow—even with the Dinapore *contretemps*. A compulsory militia and martial law might also have been ordered in June. No means of that nature should have been left untried to give Havelock such a force as to enable him at once to relieve Lucknow, instead of having to return twice *re infectâ*, for want of 1000 Europeans. If Lucknow is lost, the loss of *prestige* by that single fact alone will always render our future administration in Oude more difficult, more dangerous, and more expensive; and if it falls, and this seems imminent, we shall have to add the memory of the repetition there, but on a larger scale as to women and children, of the horrors of the Futtelghur, Cawnpore, Jansi murders and outrages. Had Havelock had 3000 men instead of 1000 to march to Lucknow, it would have been saved with *éclat*, and the evil effect of two failures, now spread over the country, would have been saved also. But his Lordship's defenders will ask, Where was he to have got 3000 men for Havelock? I have shown how 700 could have been spared at once, had the volunteers and militia been promptly looked to.

I will now proceed to state how another 700 men at least could have been with Havelock. The two companies of the 37th and the two companies of the 5th Fusiliers, and Eyre's battery, were on their way, not to Patna, and were stopped there by the attack of the rebels and mutineers on Arrah; 400 more also of the 5th were detained at Patna. Now none of these need have been detained or kept from Havelock had Lord Canning not shown backwardness, lukewarmness, and shilly-shallying. The Dinapore native regiments were the 7th, 8th, and 40th. There was a European battery, 500 of Rattray's Sikhs, and the 10th Foot—*i. e.* 700 of them—all June and July, there. Now Lord Canning might have first ordered the disarming of the city in June; then the disarming of the native troops at or about the same time. This was the more necessary, as it was well known that one entire regiment, the 40th, were tenants of a powerful and doubtful Zemindar within thirty miles of the cantonment. He is Koer Sing, now, as you will see, in open rebellion. Had this been done, the bad men of the townspeople would have been isolated and harmless; the native regiments would have been isolated and harmless; and the tenants of Koer Sing could have been isolated and dealt with by 100 Sikhs and two guns, if even they had then risen, which is most doubtful. How differently things have been done the newspapers sent home by this mail will fully detail to you. It may be said that Lord Canning gave General Lloyd a discretion to disarm. What little right he had to allow that General a discretion has been shown by the ill-starred results. It will be said that Lord Canning could not have anticipated those results. Lord Canning is paid 25,000*l.* per annum for the very responsibility; and by a stroke of his pen he has power to appoint and power to remove. It was his duty to employ only those fit to execute his views. If he does otherwise, the responsibility is his.

Further, we have had, not only on the Dinapore affair, but in those of Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futtelghur, Lucknow, and elsewhere, armed REBELS, in addition to armed MUTINEERS. This might have been anticipated, and was so by every one of ordinary intelligence. The means of prevention could have been as easily foreseen and adopted, *viz.*, a severe penalty for non-surrender of arms before June—such as transportation or death. This should have been especially done in the Behar and Benares Durums. A *washy* Arms Registration Bill is produced at the end of August, and is not yet law. Here are some instances, showing that although Mr. Vernon Smith says, in Lord Canning there was no backwardness, no lukewarmness, no shilly-shallying, all these there were, and the fruit hereof a hundred-fold is being found in the destruction of life, property, and public confidence in every direction.

I may add that the manner in which the 5th Irregulars have been allowed to depart, within the last week, with their arms and horses, across the Grand Trunk Road, at a time when an irregular cavalry regiment is an immense gain to the rebels and loss to us, and stops our communications; the retention in times like these as military secretary, of Lord Dunkellen, who hardly knows a Rajpoot from Rajpootana, instead of selecting a tried and good man for such a post; his absurd detention of Ali Nucky Khan, the Oude Prime Minister, in the fort, instead of transporting him to Singapore or Hong-Kong; his neglect to take any steps for the general arrest of Fakeers and emissaries, notoriously spread all over the country, since last year; and many other weaknesses, have quite convinced all India, especially among the mercantile classes, that we have not the right man in the right place. But all feel that Sir John Lawrence, as Governor-General, would be so; for he has proved that he can disarm and secure a country, and aid others, while he holds his own; and he acts in time, before, for prevention, instead of too late, after, for patching.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

X.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. G.—We do not insert, except on very special occasions, letters originally addressed to contemporaries. The subject of R. G.'s communication is already out of date.

Several communications unavoidably stand over.

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.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. 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.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1857.

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 MONEY CRISIS.

THE crisis in the United States arises from exactly the same cause that has, not very many years ago, produced a crisis in England, and that has prepared in Europe a more tremendous crash, perhaps, than the world has ever witnessed; for it involves empires as well as commercial firms. The cause is speculation, overtrading, gambling in commercial chances, or whatever else it may be called. Its motive is the avaricious desire to obtain profits without the expense of much trouble. A man has money in his hands; he wishes to be richer than he is; he does not care to be at the trouble of entering into any honest business, to look after it himself, or to study the duties; but he hears that by putting his money into some novel enterprise just started, he may make his fortune at a stroke. In the United States they grow cotton far more than they can use; we can buy it at a price which is a great profit to the grower, and which leaves us a profit to be made on the work of manufacturing it. A railway between the place of production and the exporting harbour diminishes the delay, trouble, risk, and expense of carriage. The labour of constructing and managing the railway can be carried on with a profit for the proprietors. Having manufactured the goods in our densely-peopled country, we can carry the manufactured cotton back to America, and sell it with advantage to American purchasers and profit to English makers. In all these cases there is something made or done, a substantial piece of goods or a solid service exchanged for the money given; all parties are co-operating to increase each other's wealth. But some man who understands nothing about cotton, railways, or manufactures, hears that probably there will be a great demand for cotton in England, and he buys up a large quantity, only to charge a higher price for it, and make his fortune at a blow. Another man hears that shares in the railway are likely to produce a great profit; he puts his money into shares, not to make the railway better, or to assist in serving the cotton-grower and the cotton-purchaser, but most likely to sell the shares again to somebody who will sell them again, simply to make money by the exchange. The English manufacture catches the fever; he hears that cotton goods are selling at a good price, and he makes as much as ever he can, without reference to the real probabilities of the want in America. What if he does forestal the market for others?—

he puts money in his own pocket, and that is all he cares for. The clothing of the Americans, the employment of English labourers, the complete development of railway communication, the welfare of the country producing the cotton, the mutual advantage of all parties, have been forgotten by these speculators. They are in a fever of buying and selling; they put others into the fever; the same bale of cotton is sold several times over, the same railway share, until at last it is discovered that the value is exaggerated beyond any real demand. The last man who has invested his money in the speculation has fallen into a gigantic mistake; he has not made his fortune at a blow, but he has made his bankruptcy at a blow; and his friends and connexions who have trusted him, or perhaps shared in his inflated hopes, suffer with him. This is the whole story of the American crisis. It is identical with the history of the *Crédit Mobilier* speculation, which has not yet come to its crisis. It is the story of *Capel-court*; of the *London Joint-Stock mania* in 1825; of the *South-Sea Bubble*, and of all the artificially created bankruptcies of Europe or America. This part of commerce could not be developed to such gigantic proportions if the regulations of trade did not facilitate gambling and open the door for the forgers and swindlers. We have had very nefarious transactions in the United States; we see in the defalcations of Mr. FREDERIC W. PORTER, the corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, that the practice of defalcations has been exported to that side of the Atlantic; but neither New York nor Philadelphia can show so long a list of swindlers and bankrupts by conspiracy as Paris, with its bubble companies and its *Docks Napoléon*; still less as London, with its well-born forgers, its fashionable swindlers, and its religious bankers.

Being based upon no substantial productions or exchanges, this kind of speculation must, sooner or later, come to a wind-up. The longer the day is postponed the larger the proportion of loss which falls upon innocent parties; and we ought to be glad, therefore, when the day comes for a settlement of accounts. It occasions great difficulty for the moment. One of the first requirements for a settlement of accounts, even in bankruptcy, is money. Your bankrupt wants money; his neighbours, whose credit is whispered away, want money to make their credit good. The State wants money, because some tax-payers are defaulters; and the tax-payer wants money because the State is screwing him. This is exactly the condition of things in every part of Europe. Hamburg, New York, Paris, London, Glasgow, and Vienna have been carrying on a kind of auction to obtain the largest supplies of money. The banks of Hamburg have gone as high as 9½ per cent.; private persons are said to have gone in Vienna as high as 12 or 18 per cent. By the depreciation of its own stock, the State in Austria has gone to a yet higher figure, and will have to do something of the kind early next year. Under these circumstances, gold would have been drawn from London and Paris to the East and West, if the principal banks of England and of France had not set the example of giving a sufficient price for the gold they required to keep. This is the reason why the Bank of France has gone as high as 7½ per cent., and that is not high enough; for the Bank of England, which can really obtain money at a cheaper rate, because its security is better, has gone as high as 8 per cent. The Bank of France, however, has circuitous contrivances for giving a better price for gold, without appearing to do so on the face of the returns.

How shall we get out of the difficulty? We shall accomplish a rescue entirely by force of the genuine trade of all the countries involved. By the side of the speculation which LOUIS NAPOLEON'S jobbing statesmen have got up in France, there is a real extension of commerce, and some of the commercial houses that have been actually involved are recovering by favour of that extension. In this country the immense increase of our trade and the great extension of our agricultural enterprise and produce, at once give us the means of maintaining the present pressure, and the confidence that we shall come off in the end. This is still more the case in the United States. The Americans have only to wait for a few years, when the spread of settlement, the increase of produce, the growth of the older states in wealth, will be so many substantial guarantees that the Union will continue to grow richer and richer from this moment, notwithstanding the inconveniences occasioned to many individuals by the passing embarrassments of speculative commerce. One evidence of the sound condition of the whole Union is the fact that its Government is at this very day enabled to mitigate the severity of the pressure, not only by the punctual payment of salaries and of all claims upon the Government, but by a steady and rapid redemption of the public debt. After all, the injury inflicted by the recoil of over-speculation must fall upon the minority, especially in America. Some few years since, those very men who had ruined themselves by speculations in the railway market, went back and retrieved themselves and their country by pursuing agriculture in the half-colonized lands of Michigan.

STATESMEN FOR INDIA.

THE report that Lord CANNING is to be recalled from the head of the Indian Government does not appear to rest upon the slightest foundation. It does not express any intention of the Ministers, but it expresses the intent of the English public. Public opinion has never been satisfied with the selection of Lord CANNING. When he was sent over to India it was said that he had been appointed after others with a greater capacity for statesmanship had declined the office. In this country Lord CANNING was well known as occupying the place which ROWLAND HILL should have occupied. While the latter did the work of the Post-office, Lord CANNING was Postmaster-General; and when he exchanged the government of letters for the government of Hindoos, it was understood that he could not get on unless he could find some ROWLAND HILL in India to do the work. But there is a difference between the Indian Empire and the great office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. It would probably have puzzled Lord CANNING to keep order in that large establishment, if he had not had experienced, energetic, and inventive men under him. As it was, there were letter-carriers who destroyed letters instead of delivering them; letter-carriers who claimed higher wages; newspapers and book parcels that refused to reach their destination; and it was reported that Lord CANNING gave a great deal of attention and anxiety to the arduous duty of looking over Mr. HILL'S shoulder while he performed the labour of keeping the Post-office in order. When somebody proposed that the ornamental part of the Post-office should be abolished, and that Mr. ROWLAND HILL himself should be Postmaster-General, Lord PALMERSTON said that the good of keeping a peer in the department was, not that the work of the Post-office might be better done, but that there might be another noble lord in the Cabinet; and

the public has come to the conclusion that Lord CANNING was sent over to India, not that the Government of India might be better done, but that another noble lord might be handsomely provided for.

We might never have heard any scandal, if India had been perfectly tranquil. Unluckily it happened that the Hindoos chose the period of Lord CANNING's government for the insurrection to which they had been put up by the Mussulmans. It is a proof of Lord CANNING's magnanimity that, notwithstanding this great act of discourtesy on the part of the Hindoos, he still shows them remarkable 'leniency,' if not favour. Throughout his whole administration he has been distinguished by the extraordinary kindness with which he has protected the Hindoos against harsh usage. If an officer of a regiment found the men insubordinate, even to the degree of mutiny, and punished them accordingly, he was sure to meet with his deserts. One officer arrested a native officer who insulted him, and the British officer was ordered to release the man. Another found a number of men insubordinate, he ordered them extra drill, and he was compelled to read on parade an order countermanding his order, and reprimanding him for his harshness. A civil officer in a very high command endeavoured to check the corruption of native collectors, and compelled some of the chiefs of his Government to dismantle their forts: he was reprimanded for harshness to the collectors, and reproved for taking upon himself to invade the rights of the native chiefs. That last incident happened in the Kingdom of Oude, where General HAVELOCK found in these very forts the grand obstacle to his progress. During the outbreak the Sepoys have shown us the metal of which they were composed. Kind while they are held in subjection, affectionate as dogs, smiling to the lady of the family, caressing the children,—they have no sooner had the opportunity of rising against their rulers than they cut up their masters as butchers would an animal; they seize the unprotected woman, subject her to every indignity, throw her bleeding into a well, and cast upon her, before she is dead, the little infant whom they have tortured into agonizing shrieks; and thus they half fill a well with the still living bodies of the women to whom they have bowed their salaams, and children whom they have fondled! The British soldiers are furious; they long for the hour of battle to teach the Hindoos what is the vengeance for such murder; but Lord CANNING interposes. He has issued a kind of general order to civilians in command of all districts, great or small, bidding them be cautious of punishing unduly those who are not guilty of the heinous crimes; laying down elaborate rules for the protection of the Hindoos; and counselling nice distinctions for the benefit of the accused, and preaching 'leniency.'

The British in India cannot take such a state paper by itself; they connect it with what has gone before. They see in it the same spirit which has exposed officers of the Madras army to insult from their own Government before men whose insults they were forbidden to repel. They see in it the spirit which has encouraged British officers to fall upon the Hindoos, and has rebuked and degraded officers, whether in Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, or the North-West, who have supported discipline in the spirit of Englishmen. The native army in Bengal has been entirely dispersed by treachery; the British army has been exposed to destruction from its treacherous allies; British civilians have been slaughtered, hunted, and subjected to outrageous indignities worse than death; and at the moment when victory

places retribution in the hands of the British, the Governor-General steps forward with this plea for leniency on behalf of the Hindoo!

Such a man is not only incapable of governing India—he is incapable of being at the head of Englishmen. He cannot discriminate between honour and degradation. He is incapable of understanding how at some moments to proclaim mercy must sound like the flattery of the coward; and how to teach brave officers and soldiers the duty of mercy in the hour of victory is alike to insult their right of vengeance and that just perception of duty which the Englishman never loses. For notwithstanding this wanton admonition to those who did not need it, it would be difficult for Lord CANNING to bring forward a single case in which the British have forgotten to temper justice with generosity. The civilians in India, the whole army, join with the English people in pronouncing that Lord CANNING is unfit for his place, and ought to be recalled.

Another authority may be given for the same opinion. If Parliament were sitting, some honourable gentleman would wring from the Government an answer to the question, What estimate has Sir COLIN CAMPBELL formed of the Governor-General? With all his discretion Sir COLIN is a man who does not conceal his feelings, and the state of relations between the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General is known in this country. Very strange conversations are reported as having passed. We do not venture to say whether these reports are correct or not; such stories are usually exaggerated; but they have passed current now for many days without any contradiction, and we believe that substantially they cannot be contradicted. It is understood that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL would have proclaimed martial law for the whole of the disturbed districts; by his new state paper the Governor-General has most emphatically proclaimed the supremacy of civil law for the same districts. Such appears to be the state of relations between the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General. It has not been stated whether Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, by his vigorous course of action, has forfeited the confidence of the Board of Control or the War Department? We know that he has not forfeited the confidence of the Indian army, or of the English people; but how is it possible that he can proceed freely to the execution of his arduous enterprise when he is met at every turn by the caveats of Lord CANNING as counsel for the defendants?

The public, both in India and England, are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the continuance of Lord CANNING is incompatible with the prompt and effectual restoration of order; and if reports are circulated that other statesmen have been called to the post of Governor-General, if Lord ELPHINSTONE is said to have had the offer, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Lord GRANVILLE, Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Sir GEORGE CLERK, or Sir COLIN CAMPBELL himself, it is because the public expect the Government to put the right man in the right place.

THE DISPERSION OF THE ART TREASURES.

We cannot allow the priceless treasures which have for the last six months adorned the brick palace at Old Trafford to be dispersed without one word of retrospective inquiry as to the *rationale* of the whole business. In spite of the lukewarmness of royal or princely patronage, and in the face of what may be termed a commercial failure, we believe that the men of Manchester have reason to be satisfied with their achievement.

The modified patronage to which we have referred was to be predicted. The PRINCE CONSORT is a prudent man, rightly conceives that his popularity stands upon too flimsy a basis to be able to afford many failures, and therefore insures himself against accident by never connecting himself with anything of which the absolute success is not previously insured. This is wise, according to the wisdom of this generation; but it is apt to make those who look beneath the surface of things inquire curiously into the real value of the Prince's interference in any undertaking whatsoever. The man who only enters the field when autumn is come, and the golden ear bends in expectation of the sickle, can scarcely take to himself much credit as an agriculturist. The Manchester men may feel assured that if their Exhibition had been a great and striking success (we mean a success proved by those symptoms which affect common understandings)—if all the world had gone to Manchester in crowds, and if the balance-sheet had exhibited a surplus to be disposed of, it would suddenly have been discovered that the PRINCE CONSORT had suggested the whole business; his Royal Highness would have paid not two but twenty visits to the capital of Lancashire; he would have found it convenient somehow or other to be present at the closing of the Exhibition, and we should have had another speech full of the spirit of humanitarian expansiveness to add to the next edition of that valuable contribution to our oratorical literature which has lately been published by the Society of Arts. As the matter stands, however, it was left to plain Mr. FAIRBAIRN to close the Exhibition, and Mr. J. C. DEANE is not deprived of the credit of its conception.

But the commercial failure of the Manchester Exhibition will perchance be a stronger argument against its success than even the cold shade of princely indifference. In the eyes of some, it may be so. Before the men of Liverpool, for instance, who judge of everything, Art included, by a pecuniary standard, and who have, from the beginning, regarded this experiment on the part of Manchester with a jealous and unfavourable eye. The men of Manchester will, however, easily console themselves for this misconception of the truth. Indeed, we believe that many among them who subscribed the guarantee fund expected when they did so that they would have to pay at least one half of the sum guaranteed. This proves at least that they did not expect an immediate remunerative result; and such a result they have not got. But, on the other hand, they have a result upon which some of them perhaps *did* calculate—which was, in fact, inseparable from the great conception of the thing itself—a result not manifest in the vulgar shape of a balance to be jobbed away in some way or other, but a tangible, ay, and a remunerative result for all that. The seed has been cast upon the waters, and the harvest will ensue *not* after many days. The glories of Art, the gems of the Italian, the Dutch, the French, the German, and the English schools, have not been taken to Manchester in vain. Not in vain has RAFFAELLE appeared in visions of angelic beauty upon the walls at Old Trafford; not in vain have TITIAN, CORREGGIO, and RUBENS betrayed the secrets of colour, or MURILLO and VELASQUEZ taught what is the perfection of dignity in form and expression. These lessons have sunk deep into the minds of those who have learnt them and by that fact are the planners and the executants of the Art Treasures Exhibition abundantly and tangibly remunerated.

For who are they that have learnt these lessons? Not idlers, such as they who took

the Hyde Park Palace, and now take the Sydenham Palace as a fashionable lounge,—a place for assignations a little more sheltered than Kensington Gardens, and rather more convenient than St. Paul's Cathedral. The audience at Manchester was of a very different breed from these. Of course there was a sprinkling of fashionable visitors. The reporters told us, that on the opening, and certain gala days, the palace was a perfect flower-garden from the blooming splendour of its visitors; but these were not the learners at the Manchester Exhibition. The learners were the busy crowds who spared one day from labour, and came to drink in visions of truth with their great wondering, staring eyes—visions of which they had never before dreamed. It is said, and we believe rightly so, that the Great Exhibition of 1851 has exercised a marked influence over the national taste; that our women dress better than before it happened, that houses are more tastefully furnished, and that the purveyors to luxury find it necessary to wed expense to Art, in order to make their labours popular. That much of this is due to the influence of the Great Exhibition we cannot for one moment doubt; but, valuable as it is, it is only an education of the purchasers. The Manchester Exhibition, on the other hand, has been an education of the producers. These cotton-dressed and beclugged lads and lasses who thronged from all parts of industrial Lancashire to bask for a few hours in the sunshine of Art, have not gone back to their spindles and their looms without carrying with them exalted and expanded ideas of truth and beauty. If 'a thing of beauty is a joy for ever,' it is so unexceptionally, for it never vanishes from the mind to which it has once become apparent. Without taking any account of the moral influence which such lessons have over the uneducated (an influence from which the employers of labour cannot but reap infinite advantage), we may, without being too sanguine, expect to find one of the results of the Manchester Exhibition in the direct improvement of the worker. We shall find the exquisite minuteness of MABUSE and VAN EYCK faintly reproduced in our calicoes, the grace of RAFFAELLE shining through our jaconets, and the 'gemmy surface' of Sir JOSHUA giving a value to our madapolams. This is, of course, putting the matter figuratively; but we are grievously mistaken if the projectors of the Art Treasures Exhibition had not some such expectation when they devised their scheme.

It is not too much to say that the Collection of Treasures which is now leaving Old Trafford can never be brought together again—at least, not within the present century. It is impossible that the owners of so many priceless works will again be persuaded to part with objects which must be the most valued of their possessions. For months past, the walls of many a noble mansion have been despoiled of their most treasured ornaments. Things which are not to be bought with gold, and which, if lost, can never be replaced, have been trusted out of their owners' hands. That may happen once in a century, but scarcely twice. We may say, therefore, that, as the Manchester Art Treasures' Exhibition was an event perfectly unique, it is likely to continue so.

THE ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

THE partisans of the dethroned dynasty of Oude have attempted to make capital out of the Indian mutiny. They have succeeded so far as, by *ex parte* representations, to induce a good many writers to attribute the insurrection of the Sepoys almost wholly to the an-

nexation by Lord DALHOUSIE of WAJID ALIE SHAH's dominions. That the rebellion was thus originated is matter of history, we are told. History will not take that view of the matter. No one cause produced the revolt of a hundred thousand soldiers of various classes, creeds, and nationalities. Observers in India, transmitting home their opinions, have enumerated at least eight different influences which, acting upon the Hindoo and Mohammedan mind, have resulted in this tremendous explosion:—a suspicion of a systematic design to Europeanize and Christianize the native army; the unhealthy pampering of the high-caste Sepoy; the greased cartridges; the absence of European officers from their regiments; a long-meditated Mohammedan scheme to subvert the English government; a sudden frenzy of patriotism kindled by the spoliation of Oude; the General Service Order; the indiscreet behaviour of certain Europeans towards Hindoo women. We have been at the pains to collect and compare the evidence in support of all the assertions. We have weighed opinions, and traced each one of the alleged causes from the point at which it appears to that at which it is lost amidst the confusion of the conflict; and the theory which appears to us the least tenable is that which ascribes the outbreak to the political absorption of Oude. Had that country remained in a state of semi-independence, we do not believe that the allegiance of a single man would thereby have been secured to the East India Company. On the contrary, it is probable, as we many weeks ago suggested, that Lucknow would have become a centre of the seditious movement; that, instead of a simple revolt, we should have had a revolt and a war at once upon our hands; and that the King of OUDE would have set an example to the other provinces of India, of allying himself in the field with our mutinous Sepoys, with the hope of restoring the inheritance of his ancestors. As it is, the deposed family of Oude, having a vast store of documents at hand, and a number of Young Indians to believe in them, has ingeniously mingled its complaints with the groans of Bengal, and declared that we are suffering for the wrongs we permitted Lord DALHOUSIE to inflict upon the successors of SAADAT ALI KHAN. Now, who have been the rebels? Hindoos of the higher castes, Mohammedans, and Sikhs. The Sikhs had no sympathy with Oude. What did the Chhatris care whether they were governed by Mohammedans or Christians? If they had a political object to attain it surely was not the perpetuation of that power which had enthralled their race and subordinated their religion. Besides, the Mohammedans of Oude are for the most part Shiahs who have a feud with other sects. In like manner, Madrasses, Parsees, Bengalees, Punjabees, Hindoos, and Mussulmans of every denomination have assisted to swell the murderous anarchy of the Eastern and North-Western Provinces, or to propagate in the West and South the pass-words of the conspiracy, and the princes of Oude pretend that the tempest has broken out to avenge their deprivation.

Oude was a cancer in the heart of British India until Lord DALHOUSIE removed the cause of the disease from Lucknow. In weakness and profligacy, says THORNTON, WAJID ALIE SHAH surpassed even his predecessors; the territory was in a state perpetually threatening combustion. Bad faith provoked the English; bad government irritated the natives. A traveller has described the tax-gatherer lighting his way, in the neighbourhood of Lucknow, amid the flames of forty burning villages—the method of distress adopted by the officers of the Royal Ex-

chequer. The choice lay between employing an English army to coerce a miserable people, or putting an end to a Government which was only a reality when it tortured and plundered its subjects. We were responsible for the administration of Oude before we deprived its hereditary *Carnifex* of the privilege of defying three millions of a wretched population, under cover of a British contingent. He was, in one respect, our viceroy; we were at least not guiltless when, by our assistance, he was enabled to devastate an ancient and once prosperous dominion. It was in the midst of a failing revenue, a riotous army, the disaffection of the territorial chiefs, the starvation of the cultivators, the rapid relapse of the soil into a state of nature, the extension of slavery, the wholesale disappearance of ploughs—the surest sign of exhaustion in India—that Lord DALHOUSIE interfered to bring the province under British jurisdiction. This was effected in fulfilment of conditions which, long previously, had been laid down.

Bishop HEBER wrote a favourable report upon Oude; but that was more than thirty years ago. Had REGINALD HEBER travelled in the country shortly before it was annexed, his picture would have been differently coloured. A degraded sovereign, sunk in excesses amidst a rabble of eunuchs and singers, and distributing his attention between dancing-girls, fireworks, pigeons, fiddlers, and cats, would form the central figure of the scene. Around him would be extensive districts in which revenue and finance had fallen into indescribable confusion, the army being maintained as much by plunder as by legal levies of taxation. The courts of law would be represented as shamelessly corrupt and ridiculously inefficient; the soldiery as rapacious, undisciplined, brutal, and a terror to the peaceful population. There would be one respectable road—that from Cawnpore to Lucknow—traced across the panorama, a solitary highway of fifty-three miles in a country nearly three hundred miles from frontier to frontier. Even this was constructed at the requisition of the East India Company. But it is unnecessary to enter into categorical details. It is impossible to get rid of the fact that the Government in behalf of which a hundred thousand men are said to have risen, far and near, was one of the worst that ever existed, even in Asia.

The Delhi rebels, in their proclamation, have never mentioned Oude. The NANA SAHIB sent for instructions to Delhi. The majority of the native princes, who might have been expected to make common cause with WAJID ALIE SHAH, have stood aloof from him. But there are circumstances which account for the prominent part played by troops from Oude in the military rebellion. An immense proportion of the old native army was transferred, *en bloc*, under the British flag. This was, perhaps, one of the most remarkable errors of policy ever committed in India. We took into our pay a host of men who had been accustomed to outrage and riot. Had we embodied the defeated Khalsa regiments after our conquest of the Punjab, we might have had a general insurrection from Lahore to Patna, and it might then have been asserted that India was rising to punish the severity of the English towards the descendants of RUNJEET SINGH. Whether annexed or not, Oude would have 'smouldered in the centre of a disaffected Mohammedan soldiery;' but, with a king at Lucknow, surrounded by a set of ambitious commanders and an organized army, we should probably have had to contend against dangers even more serious than those by which our ascendancy has actually been threatened.

PARLIAMENT, THE PUBLIC, AND THE ARMY.

A NUMBER of Englishmen are engaged in inscribing their names upon the muster-roll of an imaginary legion, to be formed for service in India should the Government grant satisfactory conditions to the volunteers. If Lord PALMERSTON looks upon the project with a favourable eye, the thin end of the wedge will have been introduced. Something like the old spirit of military adventure will be revived. But battalions are also needed for home defence. Even with respect to these enlistment proceeds slowly. We will give an example. There is a corps of volunteer cavalry in one of the divisions of Kent. Eighty men are required, each finding his own horse, but being supplied by the Government with arms, uniforms, and equipments. The troop has been organized several months, and numbers scarcely forty. Infantry volunteers, of course, are more easily procurable; but even an artillery militia might be raised on a much larger scale than at present, if the managers knew how to set about their work. In 1852 certain farm labourers and mechanics of Suffolk worked out a plan by which they proved how much might be effected in this way if adequate facilities were afforded. Five hundred of them enlisted, being originally destined for the light infantry branch of the militia. Ultimately, it was determined to make artillerymen of them. They assembled for a month's exercise in a camp on the estuary of the Orwell, and after three weeks' training went through the service admirably, performed manual and platoon exercise and the ordinary evolutions, were capable of manning the battery guns on Languard Fort, could keep their tents and themselves in readiness and order, could furnish two detachments for field guns, could cook well, and submit under canvas, hardily and cheerfully, to rainy and windy weather. It would be an excellent thing were all the maritime counties provided with similar organizations; but we do not hear that the experiment has been repeated in more than two or three localities. We may suggest, however, a remedy against the evil of which Sir ROBERT GARDINER very properly complains—that of being compelled, in times of danger, to raise hastily a raw force, and precipitate it into the thick of a difficult campaign. It is clear that, in times of peace, England will never support a large standing army. Whatever may be resolved when Crimean campaigns or Indian mutinies are in actual progress, returning peace will invariably bring with it a popular desire for reduced armaments, and the House of Commons will inevitably yield to the economical impulse. Regiments will be weeded; the estimates will be cut down; the next war will infallibly reduce us again to the necessity of holding our ground with a comparatively few men, while we levy and perfect an army for extraordinary service. We must imitate PEEL, and select one of three courses. We must abandon the future to chance; we must maintain a powerful force, ready at all times to take the field; or we must give the people military instruction. They would gladly receive it, we think. Tenants would willingly be trained by the younger sons of their landlords; farm-labourers might take the word of command from tenants. Towns-men would readily combine and study the practice of arms. But if a majority of Englishmen are to be militiamen, it must be under an ameliorated system. The dirty-red shell-jacket and trousers of prison fustian are too much for the self-respect of a decent mechanic or a small farmer. Not that the public money should be wasted on bullion and

embroidery for volunteers; but that it should cease to be the rule that when a man joins the militia he is to wear something only less degrading than the red-and-yellow uniform of the convicts in Bermuda. This, we have grounds for saying, is a point of sore complaint. Young men are deterred from volunteering for the militia by the ridiculous contrast between a defender of his country, of that caste, and an ordinary fireman. Military service, of any kind, is not attractive at present. Yet thousands are only waiting for a practical reform to assist in relieving the Government of a difficulty. Which is preferable—the difficulty, or the reform?

Military men of high rank accuse the House of Commons, and go so far as to demand that the Horse Guards shall in future determine, without any check or control whatever, what establishment shall be maintained, and at what cost. Such a proposal has actually emanated from a General in the Royal Artillery and Knight Commander of the Bath. This gentleman has obviously omitted to inform himself on the position of the House of Commons in Great Britain. The question is one of money. Let Lord PANMURE or the Duke of CAMBRIDGE resolve to keep on foot a hundred thousand soldiers ready for immediate service, and what then? Is there even a General in the Artillery who asks us to abolish the supply-granting privileges of the Commons? Let there be 'exclusive guidance' in the hands of the 'authorities,' the authorities must come to Parliament for their expenses; and Parliament will insist upon auditing the accounts. Upon disallowing a large item here and there, also, if it thinks fit. The suggestion that the House of Commons should cease to meddle in matters concerning the army is simply not to the purpose. It is by Parliament that the change must be initiated. The public makes two claims—to be protected, and to be protected at the smallest possible cost. It makes, in the next place, an offer—to assist in protecting itself. The work for the Legislature is to reconcile those propositions, and to establish upon that basis an improved system of military economics.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

EIGHTY-FIVE regular Sepoy regiments, forty-nine irregular regiments and local corps, a brigade of horse artillery, and three battalions of foot artillery—constituting the disorganized Bengal army—were scattered or held in check by a few thousands of Englishmen, aided by a small number of native allies, up to the end of September. Four months of constant fighting and desperate endeavours, so far from improving the position of the rebels, had hopelessly deteriorated it. If they could gain no advantages during the hot season, the cool season would infallibly enfeeble their position. If they could not expel the English while their country was changed into a swamp, little could they hope for after the European columns were marching on dry ground. They have not even deprived the Government of its power to levy fresh native forces. The old Punjab army has gone in great part, but a new one, thirty thousand strong, is on foot. These must, of course, be watched; but the head of the great column of relief from England would probably have reached Bengal in the first days of October. The *Arctica*, the *Homeward Mail* informs us, was due at Calcutta on the 20th of September. During October, 9197 men would arrive either at Ceylon—where they would call for final orders—or in Calcutta itself. The *Golden Fleece*, the *Champion of the Seas*, the *James Baines*, and the *Lady Jocelyn*

were expected to enter the Hooghly on the same day, each bringing upwards of nine hundred men. Thus, before the beginning of November, an English force would be landed increasing Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S army by almost as many English troops as fought the battle of the Alma. During November, the arrivals in all parts of India would number upwards of sixteen thousand. Nearly seven thousand would disembark in December, and in January about a thousand, while several detachments of artillery and engineers, sent overland, would fill up the intervals. About seventeen hundred additional troops are now under orders for embarkation in four vessels which have been taken up as transports by the Government. Without for a moment supposing that it is now time for slackening the efforts of the naval, military, or political departments, we believe that these concentrations, in the hands of an able commander, will prove irresistible. The Sepoys, unless officered by Englishmen, do not exhibit the highest warlike qualities. As we have already shown, the Ghoorkas beat them. "Their cavalry, I knew, could not do much," says an officer, writing from before Delhi, "and their infantry I did not care for." That they exhibit courage is not to be denied, since they have frequently thrown hand-grenades into the English batteries; but their strategy appears bad, and in the open field, unless with overwhelming odds in their favour, they are contemptible.

Captain ELPHINSTONE'S official computation shows that there are now 29,384 Queen's troops in India, besides 29,611 on their passage out. Of the former number 21,884 are in the Bengal Presidency; of the latter, 18,390 are directed thither. Bengal, moreover, still contains 46,880 Sepoys on duty, besides 6800 Company's troops. These are Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S materials.

WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

MR. HOLMES introduced to the attention of the Birmingham Institution for the Promotion of Social Science the subject of associated enterprise among the working classes. From his statement it is evident that the Leeds experiments have been conspicuously successful. Not only have the co-operative stores cheapened most articles of daily use to the poorer families of the town; they have brought about a general amelioration by which the entire population will benefit. The tradesmen of Leeds, Mr. OLM'S informs us, now that the associations compete with them, refrain, to a great extent, from adulterating their goods. We hope this report will not be lost upon public opinion. In other parts of the country—Lincoln, Galashiels, and elsewhere—co-operative stores were established some years ago; we shall be glad to receive accounts of their transactions. Moreover, many of the working-class associations for productive purposes have achieved remarkable success. It would be of public advantage if Mr. HOLMES, or some one as competent, would prepare for the next meeting of Lord BROUGHAM'S League a detailed account of the progress made by the associative principle throughout England.

ROAD REFORM IN SCOTLAND.—The question of turnpike abolition and maintenance of roads by assessment, which has been for ten years in agitation in Haddingtonshire, as well as in the counties of Fife, Forfar, Lanark, and others, was brought to a crisis in the first-named county at a meeting of the general turnpike trustees, held at Haddington on Thursday week. A keen and animated debate took place, in which the proposed reform was advocated by Lord Elcho, M.P. for the county, and resisted by the Right Hon. R. A. Christopher Nisbet Hamilton, M.P. for South Lincolnshire. The result was that the numbers were equal for and against reform, when the chairman (the Marquis of Tweeddale) gave his casting vote against the proposed change.

Literature.

Critics 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*.

THE *Edinburgh Review* opens with an article on 'Spedding's Complete Edition of the Works of Bacon,' which is in every respect a striking contrast to the last paper that appeared in its pages on the same subject. It is almost as dull and wearisome as MACAULAY'S essay was brilliant and attractive, and, though only half the length of the latter, will be read through only by those who are really interested in the subject. In the first place, the paper wants connexion and arrangement, the little plan there is being worked out in a dull, wandering, fragmentary manner. While a good deal of detail is introduced, this is too loose and unconnected to produce any broad general effect. The writing wants throughout the illumination of large views, and is deficient in anything like sustained grasp, vigour, and insight. The writer undertakes, for instance, to show how BACON'S great work arose and shaped itself in his own mind, but he does this in the merest external and superficially historic way, as that he wrote a first sketch at such a date, and another a few years afterwards, without attempting in the least to trace how his mental gaze gradually expanded over the field of knowledge as he rose to new heights of thought, until at length the vast panorama of possible science, the new and illimitable fields of undiscovered knowledge, burst upon his view, the majestic prospect kindling that cool and massive intellect into poetic fervour, ay, even into prophetic inspiration. The article is deficient, too, in the ordinary graces of good composition, the style being at once heavy and careless, abounding with such sentences as the following:—"Moreover, in order to estimate BACON'S merit as regards this philosophy, we must not regard as most important and essential on his method that which he so regarded." The best part of the paper is the latter, in which the writer attempts to trace the influence of BACON'S method on the history of science since his day. While the sketch is imperfect, and the illustrations by no means so numerous or apt as they might have been, BACON'S sagacity in detecting the true method of science in all its breadth and fulness, as well as his prescience in foreseeing some of its results, are well brought out. Take the following for example:—

But science necessarily involves ideas as well as facts: the framework of all sound theory must rest on a basis of facts, and, as Bacon says, the ideas are the very nails by which this framework is held together. Without these the facts have no coherence. Has Bacon seen this condition of the existence of science? Has he given any directions for the use of ideas as well as for the use of facts? Here also his sagacity did not fail him. He enjoins upon his disciples that if the ideas which they employ—*notiones* is his word—are confused and rashly abstracted from things, there is no hope of real knowledge. He says that even the most limited notions, as *man* or *dog*; the most immediate impressions of the senses, *hot* and *cold*, *white* and *black*; have some taint of confusion, and that all the more large and general notions are utterly fantastical and ill defined: as *matter* and *form*, *attraction* and *repulsion*, *generation* and *conception*, *dense* and *rare*, *heavy* and *light*. Any one who has traced with any attention the history of science will recollect what an important share in that history has been held by discussions concerning the necessary meaning and definition of words of this class: for example, force, gravity, momentum, inertia, element, matter, polarity, organization, life. And he will be aware of the truth of Bacon's assertion, that so long as these notions, the essential parts of the respective sciences to which they belong, are thus loose and wavering, the superstructure which is erected by means of them can have no strength or stability. Nor do we know of any other teacher of the philosophy of science who has added his exhortations respecting the elucidation and definition of notions to those other more common exhortations concerning the necessity of beginning from facts.

In speaking of the points in which Bacon showed his sagacity by foreseeing the course which in succeeding times scientific research would have to make, we ought not to forget several of the experiments which he recommends for the purpose of settling questions then undecided; for instance, his proposal that in order to determine whether the gravity of the earth arises from the gravity of its parts, a clock pendulum should be swung in a mine, as has recently been done at Harton Colliery by the Astronomer Royal; and his suggestion that men should examine whether the protuberance of the ocean which causes the tides and high water extend across the Atlantic, so as to make high water on the opposite sides of the ocean at the same time. These and several others of the experiments suggested among the *Instantiæ* of the 'Novum Organon' show, that whatever might be the defects of Bacon's own method of constructing science, his comprehensive and diligent exploration of the limits of the known and the unknown did not fail to lead him to the gates of new provinces of knowledge.

The article on 'The Atlantic Ocean,' in a late number of the *Review*, is followed in the present by one on 'The Mediterranean Sea,' equally interesting from the fulness of its knowledge, and the amount of graphic detail the writer introduces. 'The Mediterranean Sea' is followed by a paper on 'Henri Martin's History of France,' which gives a good sketch of French historians, and the progress of history as a science in France. Amongst the best and most readable articles of the present number, however, is one entitled 'The Highlands: Men, Sheep, and Deer,' which effectually replies to the romantic outcry raised on the alleged 'depopulation of the Highlands.' The writer proves, by the most ample evidence, in the first place, that the Highlands are *not* depopulated; and, in the second, that, if they were, it would be an immense advantage to the country and to the Highlanders themselves. The following extract will illustrate the way in which the subject is treated:—

Professor Blackie, from Edinburgh, seeking pastime for his vacation, and work for his somewhat vagrant muse, marks on the banks of Dee the bright turf and untapped tree which 'show where a garden has been,' and straightway his imagination bodies forth homesteads 'once bright with Highland cheer' and filled with an industrious and thriving population, all made to give place to an artificial desolation for the pleasure of some English Nimrod. But what if there never was anything there

but wretchedness and rapine—if the solitude was made long before the English invaders sought it, and if (keeping here to the particular case unluckily lighted upon by Professor Blackie in his poetical flight) there happened never to have been in that district either evictions or Highlanders? The tourist, steaming through the Hebrides some summer day, when an emigrant ship is waiting at her station, sees boat-loads of the departing people, with tear-soiled countenances and hanging heads, shooting out from the dusky shores of Mull, or from beneath the riven peaks of Skye; his ear is assailed with wailings, as if in reproach to Heaven, sent up from women crouching with covered heads on the uttermost rocks; and he is amazed, saddened, and indignant. But what if he knew that these people are only doing now, with tears and struggling, what has been done willingly and long ago by the population of other and happier districts, and is being done at this day in every other class and almost every family of the British community? What if he knew that they are leaving behind them chronic and hopeless misery—a misery that has lasted from time immemorial, and threatened to last in all time to come? What, in short, if it can be shown, not by mere argument but from the teaching of all experience there and elsewhere, that the 'depopulation of the Highlands,' though in particular instances it may have been accompanied with more or less haste and harshness, is, on the whole, and so far as it has yet gone, and much further than that, a work of necessity and mercy?

The sum of the popular belief or outcry regarding the Highlands seems to be,—that those regions once contained a large population, happy in peace and serviceable in war; that, without necessity and against true policy and profit, that happy population has been forcibly and unduly reduced; and that this cruel process is at present undergoing aggravation in order to make artificial solitudes for the sport of strangers. The sum of what the facts, so far as we can find them, establish, is, that the population never was otherwise than socially wretched; that the removal of a portion of it, by one means or another, was absolutely necessary; that, after all, the population of the Highlands is at this moment greater than ever; that it is in many places greater than it ought to be, or than population is in districts much better fitted for employing and sustaining human beings; that the changes of position or employment undergone by portions of the population in some Highland counties are only similar in character and extent to what has taken place in non-Highland districts, not subjected to any compulsion; that the so-called 'cleared' district were manifestly fitted by nature rather for sheep than for men; and that the deer is no more of an intruder, and is less of a depopulator, than the sheep.

The last number of the *Revue de Paris* contains a delightful extract from a new study of natural history by the celebrated historian M. MICHELET. M. MICHELET has already proved by his charming work *L'Oiseau* that he is as capable of becoming the historian of nature as of man; and the new volume entitled *L'Insecte* assures us that the picturesque and sensitive historian studies the humble commonwealth of ants and bees as carefully, and records their doings as graphically, as he has already done those of the larger empires with whose history his name is identified. By the way, we have heard it whispered that in these holiday studies a double sense, or rather a mingled influence, is perceptible—of the naturalist and of the poet; and that what the one has so tenderly and delicately observed, the other has, with almost equal tenderness and delicacy, expressed. We cannot say whether, in this instance, Madame MICHELET has been the naturalist, and her gifted husband the poet; no doubt a woman's hand may be imagined here and there in the pages; but the truth is, that to genius something of womanly feeling and insight is never wanting.

Messrs. GAMBART and Co., of Berners-street, have published, in lithography, from a family miniature, an admirable portrait of General HAVELOCK. The head is noble, the face most characteristic—the face of a brave, kindly, generous man—the face, indeed, of 'old Phloss' HAVELOCK, Hero of Cawnpore. Britain's testimony to her gallant soldier's deeds would be the acceptance of this portrait as a household ornament, a 'likeness to be enthroned in a niche of gold.'

The Russian *Polar Star*, edited by M. ALEXANDRE HERZEN, will shortly issue an elaborate criticism on the work of Baron KORFF. For this work the public will look with extreme interest. It is sure to be an original (and faithful) essay.

MEMOIR ON THE ACCESSION OF NICHOLAS I.

The Accession of Nicholas I. Compiled, by Special Command of the Emperor Alexander II., by His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State Baron M. Korff, and Translated from the Original Russian. Murray.

In the year 1848, upon the suggestion of the Grand Duke Alexander, the Emperor Nicholas ordered one of his ministers to draw up a Memoir of the events which preceded his accession to the throne of Alexander I. After repeatedly correcting the narrative with his own pen he refused to sanction its publication. It was printed, however, and twenty-five copies were distributed among the members of the imperial family and a few confidential friends. Fresh materials were afterwards collected, and twenty-five copies of the amended version were produced. But, upon the coronation of the Czar Alexander, he fancied it would be an act of policy to circulate through Europe an account of the first day of his father's reign and of the peculiar circumstances bearing upon it. Something like a mystery had hung over the entire transaction. Ustrialoff had glossed it over in ten small pages; Schnitzler had only vaguely described it; by the race of compilers it had been represented under one aspect or another, but always imperfectly. In the unpublished diaries of Captain Shee, who drilled the Persian army for the late Shah, and who was in Russia at the period of the death of Alexander I., we find hints of the suspicions that then floated through the empire, giving Pestel and his friends a stronger hold upon public opinion that they might otherwise have possessed. It was in the full knowledge that posterity would arraign him on this count that Nicholas acquiesced in the idea of becoming the historian of at least that episode of his own career which seemed to implicate him in a charge of conspiracy against his brother, who, it is asserted, was by him cajoled out of his birthright and inheritance. Here then, decorated with the crown and golden double-headed eagle, is a book of

imperial apology, which is interesting, not so much on account of any authenticity as a record which can be attributed to it as from its disclosure of the style in which Russian emperors desire the world to suppose that they habitually live, the brethren venerating one another as angels, the princesses all holy tears and piety. No instrument could have been found better fitted than the Baron Korff to undertake the task of preparing, under imperial correction, a statement placing the entire series of incidents in a transcendental light. His work, which is now published simultaneously in Russia, England, France, and Germany, is an example of courtly composition. The epithets are so rich and sonorous that we might imagine ourselves studying a Moslem recapitulation of the attributes of the Deity. But this is not all. The volume contains a new dispensation of European history. While proving the existence in the mind of Alexander I. of an intention to abdicate, Baron Korff describes that autocrat as 'the restorer of legitimate monarchy, and the pacificator of Europe, worn out with glory and greatness.' 'The prince who in early youth had dreamed of a private life on the banks of the Rhine had twice crossed that river with the laurel of victory and olive branch of peace, and had avenged the destruction of Moscow by the preservation of Paris. Russia was blazing with the glory of her monarch; kneeling Europe was proclaiming him her saviour, her earthly providence!' It appears indisputable, from a curious letter published by Baron Korff, that Alexander had professed during his youth an idea of refusing the crown. He gave some remarkable reasons for this desire. After describing the confusion of the empire he said that to restore order and prosperity was "absolutely impossible, not only to a man of ordinary capacities like myself, but even to a man of genius. . . . I shall therefore renounce the responsibility and go and live with my wife, as a simple private gentleman, on the borders of the Rhine." This plan he never fulfilled; he died autocrat of Russia. His successor, in the natural course of events, would have been his brother Constantine, who, as Baron Korff seeks elaborately to prove, entertained a positive aversion to the thought of governing. This, however, was not enough. 'The never-to-be-forgotten' Nicholas himself is brought forward as a third scion of the dynasty to whom the prospect of an imperial crown was as that of a chasm yawning to engulf him. When the purple was first offered to him it seemed like a cloud of deepening shadows. It fell out thus, according to the Romanoff recital: In the summer of 1819 the Emperor Alexander dined with the Grand Duke Nicholas and his consort. At first the conversation, although warmed by a tone of intense affection, ran upon indifferent topics, when suddenly the Emperor gave it a most unexpected turn. Constantine, he said, after entering into certain explanations, had refused to succeed him on the throne. "You are therefore informed beforehand that you are destined at a future period to be invested with the imperial dignity."

The young couple, relates Baron Korff, were struck as with a thunderbolt by this unexpected communication, which was to them full of terror. Bursting into tears, they were unable to articulate a reply. Alexander, 'with that angelic kindness and delicacy which distinguished him,' endeavoured to tranquillize them by remarking that it might be ten years before the great change took place; but Nicholas persisted in arguing that he was unfit for the post. From his autograph memorandum, indeed, Baron Korff transcribes: "He felt precisely what a man might feel who, while tranquilly advancing along a level road, amid a lovely landscape, should see suddenly yawning at his feet a frightful precipice, towards which he should be drawn by the fascination of an overpowering force, so that he could neither go forward nor turn back." He was, he urged, a mere cadet, a brigadier of Guards, a loungeur in the ante-chambers, and how could he dare to assume 'the burden of ruling the most gigantic empire in the world?' Not once during his long reign, however, did he evince the least inclination of calling in a constitutional body to aid him in sustaining the 'almost insupportable responsibility.' After this interview the palace revolution was managed with consummate celerity. Constantine, the heir-apparent, put away his first wife, and on the same day was promulgated a Manifest, by which was established and legalized the principle that a member of the imperial family who should contract a marriage with a person not possessed of a corresponding dignity, *i. e.* not belonging to any sovereign or reigning house, cannot communicate to such person the rights which belong to himself. Now, this was done in March, 1820, when it was notorious that Constantine was about to marry the Polish Princess Lovitzka: the union took place in the following May, and Nicholas was a step nearer the throne. Was it at the desire of Constantine, Alexander, or Nicholas, that the Manifest was ordained? By Baron Korff's showing, the decree emanated from the Czar, and most persons accustomed to close historical analysis will see in it nothing less than a detail of the intrigue which was working between him and his younger relative for the exclusion of the rightful, though weak-minded and easily terrified, claimant to the imperial inheritance. "When I expect my brother Nicholas," said Constantine, "I always feel as if I were preparing to meet the Emperor himself." At length, it was arranged between the negotiators that the Czarévitch should formally renounce his privilege, and he wrote, accordingly, an official letter to his 'most gracious sovereign' (who amended the phraseology himself); the 'most gracious sovereign' concurred, a rescript was drawn up, legalizing the transfer copies of the document being deposited upon the high altars of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Meanwhile, as a sentence in italics assures us, 'Nicholas and his wife remained in complete ignorance of what had taken place.' The third son of the Emperor Paul was always of a secretive disposition.

In due course, Alexander I. dying left the throne of all the Russias vacant. Then ensued a dramatic contest between his brothers, Nicholas desiring to take the oath of allegiance to Constantine, and Constantine styling Nicholas 'most gracious sovereign.' The Memoir contains a most characteristic description of the scene enacted at the capital when news arrived of the Emperor's sudden death:—

In the palace, the Empress stood close to the altar, in the sacristy, from which led a glazed door to an ante-chamber. There the Grand-Duke also took up his stand, and ordered Grimm, the Empress's old *valet-de-chambre*, in the event of a new *Jelätäger* arriving from Taganrog, to give him a signal by tapping at this door. The

mass was just concluded, and the prayer for the Emperor hardly begun, when the signal was given. The Grand-Duke quietly passed out from the sacristy, and in the library of what had formerly been the apartments of the King of Prussia he found Count Miloradovitch, by the expression of whose face he instantly guessed the terrible news. "C'est fini, Monseigneur," said the Count; "courage maintenant, donnez l'exemple;" and taking him by the arm, he began to lead him out of the room. On arriving at the passage which existed behind what was formerly the hall of the Chevalier Guards, the Grand-Duke felt himself on the point of fainting: he sank into a chair and sent for Ruhl, body-physician to the Empress, without whose presence he was afraid to communicate the news, dreading the possibility of its causing her a stroke of apoplexy. Ruhl speedily arrived, and then they all three proceeded. The prayers for the recovery of the Emperor were still going on; but the Empress had not failed to perceive the prolonged absence of her son: she was on her knees, in the cruellest agonies of suspense. On entering the sacristy, the Grand-Duke, without speaking, prostrated himself on the ground. From this gesture the heart of the mother guessed the truth, and a terrible stupor seemed to enchain all her faculties; she could find neither words nor tears. The Grand-Duke passed through the inclosure of the altar in order to stop the service, and brought back with him her confessor Krintzkiil, holding the crucifix in his hand, and who was in the act of concluding the prayers. It was not till then that the Empress, bowing to the ground before the crucifix, was able to shed the first tear.

Nicholas was conspicuously eager in proclaiming the necessity of at once swearing allegiance to the Czar Constantine. He himself set the example, and hurried to inform the widowed Empress. "Nicholas," she exclaimed, "what have you done? Do you not know that an act is in existence nominating you as heir-presumptive?" Says Baron Korff, "The Grand-Duke now heard of it for the first time." The reply of Nicholas was peculiarly ambiguous. "If there be one, it is unknown to me; no one knows of it; but we all know that our master, our legitimate sovereign, successor of the Emperor Alexander, is my brother Constantine; we have now done our duty, whatever may happen." How soon, after this speech, did he vent his haughty exclamation, "If I am Emperor only for one hour, I will show myself worthy of being so."

We must refer to the Memoir itself for a recapitulation of the incidents which followed. They must be studied successively in detail. In general, they are very interesting; but perhaps the most extraordinary point in the volume is the total suppression of all the circumstances connected with vengeance inflicted by Nicholas, in the first days of his reign, upon the conspirators and military insurgents of the capital, the 'idiots'—to employ imperial language—who dreamed of a Russian constitution. We must find room, however, for one remarkable passage:—

Years passed away. At the interviews between his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas Pavlovitch and the Czarévitch Constantine, when the conversation fell upon the events which we have been relating, the Czarévitch always exhibited evident reluctance to speak on the subject. In 1829 they were travelling together from Zamosc to Lucsz. "I hope," said the Emperor, in a moment of familiar confidence, "that now at least you will render justice to my conduct on that occasion, and to the motives under which I acted, and that you will confess that, under the circumstances in which I was placed, it was impossible for me to act otherwise." The Czarévitch again endeavoured to change the conversation, and at last said that perhaps he would leave behind him a document in which would be developed his mode of looking at the affair and the reasons of his conduct.

The document itself, described 'a solemn communication,' is a convincing proof that Constantine was a poor-spirited, feeble man, ashamed of his exclusion from the throne, helpless to avert it, and resolved upon persuading the world that he had taken the initiative in an act of heroic renunciation rather than that he had been subordinated by the vigorous co-operation of his imperial brothers. The mystery is not dispelled by Baron Korff's Memoirs; but the Memoir is, nevertheless, one of the most extraordinary publications of modern times.

DE QUINCEY'S SKETCHES.

Sketches Critical and Biographical. By Thomas de Quincey. J. Hogg and Sons.

In this volume of his republished writings Mr. De Quincey gives us two elaborate, and four slight papers. The elaborate papers are on 'Whiggism in its relations to Literature,' and on 'Homer and the Homeridæ'—the former occupied mainly with Dr. Parr, if so rambling an essay can truly be said to be occupied with anything; the latter discussing the question of Homer's authenticity. Neither of these papers is at all to our taste. Mr. De Quincey, as all his readers know, labours under the mental affliction of irresistible digression. He cannot keep to the point. He cannot check the quick and hurrying suggestions of his teeming fancy and fertile knowledge. He cannot control his wandering thoughts and make straight for the goal. If he begin an essay with the express purpose of settling the claims of some poet, an early sentence will seduce him into a discussion of the age of the Pyramids. He once published an article on Charles Lamb, which instead of referring to that exquisite humorist, was occupied (that is, as far as it was occupied) with an account of one of Walter Scott's German imitators.

A digressive propensity so tyrannous as this renders Mr. De Quincey's writings almost always excellent in proportion to the slightness of the occasion, and inferior in exact proportion to the importance of the occasion. He excels in side glances, suggestions, passages. The digressions are generally the most valuable part of each essay; a parenthesis becomes *the* topic. When the original occasion is slight, or indeterminate, the reader accepts these digressions as so many extra charms; but when the occasion is important, or determinate, these digressions irritate him. In the volume before us Mr. De Quincey exhibits all his peculiar excellencies when slightly touching on Shelley, Keats, Goldsmith, and Wordsworth's poetry; but in the two long and elaborated essays on Parr and Homer he is at once frivolous and fatiguing—he is for ever quitting the straight path to wander into the dullest byways. Neither of these essays was worthy of republication; and they will materially retard the success of this volume.

In the four slight papers, and they are very slight, on Shelley, Goldsmith, Keats, and Wordsworth, we have Mr. De Quincey's well-known excellencies and peculiarities, which make very agreeable reading and sometimes offer some delicate and suggestive criticism. That on Wordsworth's poetry is the best. Not, indeed, that we are to suppose it pretends to be a regular

criticism of Wordsworth. The preface warns us to regard it as a slight impromptu written under the disadvantage, but therefore under the privilege, of unpremeditated composition. It contains subtle and deep critical glances, expressed in a diction such as no one but himself can equal. He denies that the 'Excursion' is the great work to which posterity must look; and maintains that the earlier poems, which are generally short, scintillate with gems of far profounder truth:—

I speak of that truth which strengthens into solemnity an impression very feebly acknowledged previously, or truth which suddenly unveils a connexion between objects hitherto regarded as irrelative and independent. In astronomy, to gain the rank of discoverer, it is not required that you should reveal a star absolutely new; find out with respect to an old star some new affection—as, for instance, that it has an ascertainable parallax—and immediately you bring it within the verge of a human interest; or with respect to some old familiar planet, that its satellites suffer periodical eclipses, and immediately you bring it within the verge of terrestrial uses. Gleams of steadier vision, that brighten into certainty appearances else doubtful, or that unfold relations else unsuspected, are not less discoveries of truth than the downright revelations of the telescope, or the absolute conquests of the diving-bell. It is astonishing how large a harvest of new truths would be reaped, simply through the accident of a man's feeling, or being made to feel, more deeply than other men. He sees the same objects, neither more nor fewer, but he sees them engraved in lines far stronger and more determinate: and the difference in the strength makes the whole difference between consciousness and sub-consciousness. And in questions of the mere understanding, we see the same fact illustrated: the author who wins notice the most, is not he that perplexes men by truths drawn from fountains of absolute novelty—truths as yet unsummed, and from that cause obscure; but he that awakens into illuminated consciousness ancient lineaments of truth long slumbering in the mind, although too faint to have extorted attention. Wordsworth has brought many a truth into life both for the eye and for the understanding, which previously had slumbered indistinctly for all men.

For instance, as respects the eye, who does not acknowledge instantaneously the magical strength of truth in his saying of a cataract seen from a station two miles off, that it was 'frozen by distance?' In all nature, there is not an object so essentially at war with the stiffening of frost as the headlong and desperate life of a cataract; and yet notoriously the effect of distance is to lock up this frenzy of motion into the most petrific column of stillness. This effect is perceived at once when pointed out; but how few are the eyes that ever would have perceived it for themselves! Twilight, again—who before Wordsworth ever distinctly noticed its abstracting power?—that power of removing, softening, harmonizing, by which a mode of obscurity executes for the eye the same mysterious office which the mind so often, within its own shadowy realms, executes for itself.

He notices as another peculiarity in Wordsworth the painting of sky-scenery as none had painted it before:—

Another great field there is amongst the pomps of nature, which, if Wordsworth did not first notice, he certainly has noticed most circumstantially. I speak of cloud-scenery, or those pageants of sky-built architecture, which sometimes in summer, at noonday, and in all seasons about sunset, arrest or appal the meditative; 'perplexing monarchs' with the spectacle of armies manœuvring, or deepening the solemnity of evening by towering edifices, that mimic—but which also in mimicking mock—the transitory grandeur of man. It is singular that these gorgeous phenomena, not less than those of the *Aurora Borealis*, have been so little noticed by poets. The *Aurora* was naturally neglected by the southern poets of Greece and Rome, as not much seen in their latitudes. But the cloud-architecture of the daylight belongs alike to north and south. Accordingly, I remember one notice of it in Hesiod, a case where the clouds exhibited

'The beauteous semblance of a flock at rest.'

Another there is, a thousand years later, in Lucan: amongst the portents which that poet notices as prefiguring the dreadful convulsions destined to shake the earth at Pharsalia, I remember some fiery coruscation of arms in the heavens; but, so far as I recollect, the appearances might have belonged equally to the workmanship of the clouds or the *Aurora*. Up and down the next eight hundred years, are scattered evanescent allusions to these vapoury appearances; in 'Hamlet' and elsewhere occur gleams of such allusions; but I remember no distinct sketch of such an appearance before that in the 'Antony and Cleopatra' of Shakspeare, beginning,

'Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish.'

Subsequently to Shakspeare, these notices, as of all phenomena whatsoever that demanded a familiarity with nature in the spirit of love, became rarer and rarer. At length, as the eighteenth century was winding up its accounts, forth stepped William Wordsworth, of whom, as a reader of all pages in nature, it may be said that, if we except Dampier, the admirable buccaneer, the gentle *fibustier*, and some few professional naturalists, he first and he last looked at natural objects with the eye that neither will be dazzled from without nor cheated by preconceptions from within. Most men look at nature in the hurry of a confusion that distinguishes nothing; their error is from without. Pope, again, and many who live in towns, make such blunders as that of supposing the moon to tip with silver the hills behind which she is rising, not by erroneous use of their eyes (for they use them not at all), but by inveterate preconceptions. Scarcely has there been a poet with what could be called a learned eye, or an eye extensively learned, before Wordsworth. Much affectation there has been of that sort since his rise, and at all times much counterfeit enthusiasm; but the sum of the matter is this, that Wordsworth had his passion for nature fixed in his blood; it was a necessity, like that of the mulberry-leaf to the silk-worm; and through his commerce with nature did he live and breathe. Hence it was—viz., from the truth of his love—that his knowledge grew; whilst most others, being merely hypocrites in their love, have turned out merely sciolists in their knowledge. This chapter, therefore, of sky-scenery may be said to have been revived amongst the resources of poetry by Wordsworth—rekindled, if not absolutely kindled. The sublime scene indorsed upon the draperies of the storm in the fourth book of the 'Excursion'—that scene again witnessed upon the passage of the Hamilton Hills in Yorkshire—the solemn 'sky prospect' from the fields of France, are unrivalled in that order of composition; and in one of these records Wordsworth has given first of all the true key-note of the sentiment belonging to these grand pageants. They are, says the poet, speaking in a case where the appearance had occurred towards night,

'Meek nature's evening comment on the shows

And all the fuming vanities of earth.'

Yes, that is the secret moral whispered to the mind. These mimeries express the laughter which is in heaven at earthly pomps. Frail and vapoury are the glories of man, even as the visionary parodies of those glories are frail, even as the scenical copies of these glories are frail, which nature weaves in clouds.

We have intimated our objections to the more elaborate papers in this volume, but we must add in conclusion that we shall be only too happy to receive numerous volumes of fresh digressions from the same desultory writer.

BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.

Brazil and the Brazilians, portrayed in Historical and Descriptive Sketches. By Rev. D. P. Kidder and Rev. J. C. Fletcher. London: Trübner and Co.

How little is really known of the Empire of Brazil. There are popular notions, it is true, afloat respecting it. The history of its conquest and colonization, of its revolution and constitutionalism, its monarchy and independence, has been penned by more than one able hand; transitory travellers have vouchsafed a volume or two containing their experiences at Bahia, Espiritu Santo, or the white city of Rio Janeiro, and we have a vague remembrance of rivers and virgin forests, palm-trees and jaguars, anacondas and alligators, monkeys and parrots, diamond mining and earthquakes, which go to make up our general impression of the Brazilian Empire. But, with one or two exceptions, we have no elaborate work on the internal condition of this colossal empire, where races meet and mix in strange confusion, where the descendants of the Portuguese seem destined to emulate in South America the greatness of the Anglo-Saxons in the North, where priestcraft and superstition revel still in mediæval blindness and profligacy, where even the slave finds a terrestrial paradise, and where all classes enjoy in a balmy atmosphere and soft climate the luxury of living. England has political and commercial relations with Brazil. She is our faithful ally in the suppression of the slave-trade; and her readiness to assist in the destruction of this monstrous traffic has earned her parliamentary honours. But few, whilst speaking of this glorious country, imagine they are referring to a region occupying in the southern hemisphere a territory of greater area than the United States. What are her boundaries? How far do her limits extend? Have they ever been explored? On the map it has been easy enough to trace a line and say thus and thus far shall her confines reach. It may well be doubted if other than an Indian foot has ever trod the vast savannahs that extend in the interior, or penetrated the pathless forests which constitute her wild boundaries to the west. Who has ever descended the eastern slopes of the Andes, and, standing beneath their sublime shadows at evening, said, "We stand on Brazilian soil?" If a traveller or expedition would set out from the capital, and proceed northward, it would be many months of painful journeys up mountains and hills, through dense forests and jungles, over wide *campos* and broad rivers, before either would reach the Serra Pacarana which divides Brazil and Venezuela. Several illustrious names might be mentioned of those who have ventured far up the Amazon, whilst Lieutenant Paye has had the honour of being the first scientific investigator of La Plata and some of its tributaries. "It is difficult for us," say the authors of the present work, "to comprehend even the dry tables of distances, how much more inconceivable the toil and almost insurmountable obstacles to be endured and overcome in a vast country with a spare population, and in certain portions no roads save the paths of cattle and the tracks of the tapir." Yet we may arrive at some definite idea of the vast extent of this empire by forming comparisons. If, for example, a straight line were drawn from the head waters of the river Parima, on the north, to the southern shores of the Lagon Morim in Rio Grande do Sul, it would more than reach from Liverpool to Boston. It is farther from Pernambuco to the western boundary which separates Peru and Brazil, than by a direct route from London across the Continent to Alexandria in Egypt. The empire is thus supposed to contain within its borders 3,004,460 square miles; and is, therefore, 68,294 square miles larger than the whole territory of the United States, and only 825,670 square miles less than the entire area of Europe.

The combined labours and experience of Messrs. Kidder and Fletcher have served to produce a work of considerable interest and general accuracy. A residence of twenty years amongst the scenes which they attempt to describe, and a careful study of the people amongst whom they dwell, must have fitted them for the task of faithfully portraying the manners and customs of the Brazilians. It has been the mistake of not a few travellers, glancing at 'life in Brazil' from a short visit to the country, to be struck by the preponderance of priests and ceremonies, and devote their chapters to an account of altars, vestments, processions, rites, fasts, feasts, and the zodiac of Catholic ceremonies, and this, too, to the exclusion of other valuable information, thereby distorting the real features of the picture. Messrs. Kidder and Fletcher do not overlook the prevalence of priestly ideas in almost every act of South American life, whether political or social,—in fact, they cannot but admit that the tint of the Romish scarlet pervades every institution, and colours the thoughts and actions of nearly every man; still, they possess that discriminating power which enables them to separate things spiritual and temporal though so closely allied and as it were interwoven, and to look at the general life in this colossal region apart from this powerful influence. They look at a Brazilian, also, under the influence of commerce, of politics, of scientific pursuits, of trade and agriculture; examine into the resources of the country, the workings of the present systems which control the mercantile and manufacturing community of Brazil; depict the spirit which animates the various political parties of the empire, and assist the naturalist in arriving at an accurate knowledge of the floral beauties, and zoological and mineral wealth of this colossal kingdom.

One of the greatest social evils complained of is gambling, which, legislated against but practised in a private form, is nevertheless encouraged by the Government in the shape of lotteries:—"There is another species of gambling most deleterious in its effects, which is countenanced and supported by the Government. I refer to lotteries. They are not 'sham' concerns, but prizes are put up, and, if drawn, paid. If it is a church, a theatre, or some other public building to be erected, the Government grants a lottery. There are always six thousand tickets at 20\$000 (twenty milreis) each; the highest prize is 20,000\$000 (or about ten thousand dollars), and the second prize is half that sum: there are then two thousand more tickets, which draw prizes of 20\$000 (ten dollars) and upward. Everywhere in the city are offices for selling the tickets, and in the country there are equestrian ticket-vendors, who go from house to house with the risking billets. There is no fraud in awarding the prizes, and there is such a rage for this kind of gambling that the tickets are sold in a few days. The

(Miss SWANBOROUGH), to whom, however, *Mrs. Leveson* takes exception, and resolves so to manage matters as to cause her son to transfer his affections to his cousin, *Flora Mackenzie* (Miss WYNDHAM). She carries her design into execution in this manner:—Affecting to sanction the match between *Frank* and *Edith*, she makes a stipulation that the lovers shall pass a considerable time together at a residence of hers in Northumberland. Nothing could be more delightful to them in prospect; nothing is more dreadful than the thing in its reality. For the gentle pair, after a brief season of billing and cooing, become intolerable bores to one another. Weariness sits more and more heavily upon them day by day, till at length they are ready to quarrel for sheer want of excitement. At this point, *Flora Mackenzie* is brought on the scene, and makes a

speedy conquest of *Frank*, while a gentleman (who does not appear personally) opportunely presents himself as a second lover for *Edith Belfort*. Matters are thus brought to a termination which is satisfactory to all parties, but more especially to *Mrs. Leveson*. Besides this main course of events, there is a slight underplot, in which Mr. ADDISON—an actor who is rapidly rising in his profession—gives an admirable portrait of a deaf old family butler. The piece, indeed, is well acted throughout. *Mrs. STIRLING* exhibits all her accustomed heartiness and accomplished ease; Mr. GEORGE VINING performs the part of the son with care and effectiveness; and the two young ladies find graceful and fascinating representatives in Miss SWANBOROUGH and Miss WYNDHAM. The drama, which bears the title of *Leading Strings*, is the production of Mr. A. C. TROUGHTON.

FUNERAL OF EARL FITZHARDINGE.—The *Morning Post* is full of sorrowing details of the funeral of the 'lamented nobleman' who once made Berkeley Castle famous. Mr. Jenkins records that 'the occasion was observed with great solemnity,' all the houses in the vicinity being closed. Owing to the express wish of the late nobleman, the funeral was conducted with less heraldic pomp than has been usual in the family—which is nothing more than what we always hear on these occasions. Yet the body lay in 'a sort of semi-state in the great hall,' and the coffin, which was made of British oak, grown on the estate, was "covered with rich Genoa crimson velvet, the nails, breastplate, and furniture being of silver-gilt. On the breastplate was engraved the coronet and armorial bearings, and the following inscription:—'William Fitzhardinge Earl Fitzhardinge, of Berkeley Castle, in the county of Gloucester, claiming as of right to be Earl of Berkeley by descent, and Baron de Berkeley by tenure. Born Dec. 26, 1786. Died Oct. 10, 1857.' The coffin was borne from Berkeley Castle to the church, without pall or covering, upon a funeral-car drawn by his Lordship's favourite four greys. The car was hung with black cloth, and had the family arms emblazoned on both sides, and the horses were plumed with black feathers, and had hangings of black velvet with the arms in colours. The car was driven by the Earl's favourite coachman, the horses being led by the chief huntsman, the stud groom, and two of the hunt whips. The cortege was attended by upwards of a hundred of the tenantry attired in deep mourning, by the Rev. Dr. Moreton Brown, of Cheltenham, who had been the Earl's spiritual counsellor in his last illness, by his Lordship's medical attendants, his three stewards, and numerous domestics." Thus Jenkins; but, to our plebeian gaze, the ceremony seems somewhat stately and patrician, though we are enjoined to think the contrary. The absence of Mr. Grantley Berkeley was much remarked. He arrived at the castle on the night previous to the funeral, which took place last Saturday, and his name and place were printed on the undertaker's programme; but, about an hour before the procession left the castle, Mr. Grantley Berkeley suddenly quitted it, and left the neighbourhood by the Midland Railway.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH ON INDIA.—An address to the members of the Winchcomb Agricultural Association has been published by Lord Ellenborough urging the country gentlemen and farmers to do their utmost to obtain recruits to keep up our military establishments. The Earl says:—"Be assured that the military institutions of this country, managed as they are now, are insufficient permanently to supply the number of men required to reconquer what we have lost, and to hold our empire hereafter in security. It is only through a change in those institutions, which no minister would willingly propose, or through a great practical improvement in the working of them, which your co-operation may supply, that the necessary force can be maintained. I am satisfied that the principle upon which our militia is now founded, that of voluntary enlistment is the one most acceptable to the people; and I feel assured that a militia maintained at its full complement, as it may be, and can only be by the patriotic exertions of country gentlemen and farmers, is the best foundation of our military system. Employ in the obtaining of recruits for the militia but half the zeal you would display in getting votes at an election, and you will certainly succeed. I ask you only to do what I know you can do, and what I feel you ought to do, for the assistance of the country in this critical juncture of our affairs. It is impossible to over-estimate its importance. There is nothing man holds dear for which we have not now to fight. If we should not bear ourselves manfully in the contest thus forced upon us—if we should not succeed in it—we must be content, not only to lose the noblest empire in the world, but to make the name of Englishmen a byword of shame among nations. Do you suppose that, if we could submit to this in India, we should not be threatened with it in England? Do you imagine that the great military powers of Europe, which are always prepared for war, which are offended by our pride and resentful of our former victories, and which covet our present wealth, would long permit us to enjoy in peace the luxuries we cling to and the dreams of irresistible strength in which we foolishly indulge? Be assured that if, under the strongest necessity ever imposed upon a people, we do not rise as one man to vindicate our national honour and re-establish our Indian empire, the horrors we read of with shuddering as perpetrated at Meerut and at Delhi will not for ever be averted from our island home."

AUSTRALIA.—The political news from Australia still further prepares our minds in England for great changes in that part of the British Empire. Certain squatting clauses of a Land Bill had, in opposition to the inhabitants of Melbourne, been carried through the Legislature; and the measure for abolishing state grants to religion had also, in accordance with public opinion, passed the committee ordeal. The Mount Ararat gold diggings were spoken of as more than ever rich and productive. A bill had been introduced into the Legislature for laying a tax upon those Chinese people who go to reside in Victoria, no doubt for the purpose of restraining their numbers and preventing the colony from being infested with their brutal habits. The Chinese had adopted the English plan of holding a public meeting to protest against the measure. Commercial affairs in Victoria were in an unsatisfactory state.—*Morning Star*.

THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS.—We learn from our Malta correspondent (says the *Times*) that among the passengers on board her Majesty's despatch steamer *Caradoc*, which arrived at Malta on the 8th ult., were the three Siamese Ambassadors—Phgor Montri Suriywngsi, Chamun Sulbedh Chaity, and Chamun Mix Dir Bidacks—accompanied by a numerous suite. Upon their arrival, they were saluted by her Majesty's ship *Hibernia* and afterwards by Fort St. Angelo. They were received at the palace by his Excellency the Governor, Sir William Reid, and Rear-Admiral Sir Montagu Stopford, with their respective staffs. Their Excellencies took up their abode at the Imperial Hotel, much, it is said, to their dissatisfaction, as they expected they would have been the guests, according to the custom of their country, of the Governor. In the evening, attended by Commander Clavering, R.N., of the *Caradoc*, they were present in the Governor's box at the Opera, where the richness and novelty of their costume attracted much attention, and on the following morning Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather had the troops out in review order on the Floriana parade ground, in honour of their arrival. Their Excellencies were to leave Malta by the *Caradoc* for England direct on the 10th or 11th. They eat freely of game, poultry, pork, and curry of the very hottest at every meal. They drink moderately of brandy, wine, champagne, and pale ale. They are very fond of tea, which they drink at every meal, and all day long, without milk. They eat no pastry or sweets. Eight of the principal members of the embassy dine together; the others, excepting servants have a separate table, and pay great respect and homage whenever they address one of the superior eight. They are very cleanly, and all make a point of bathing every day. Their teeth are black from the use of the betel-nut. They have all sorts of European articles for ordinary purposes. They have splendid presents on board for her Majesty, among them two crowns and a lady's saddle, enriched with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, spears with gold heads, &c. They have also 50,000*l.* in dollars on board, besides bars of gold, so they are tolerably well provided. They dress is very splendid—a rich tunic with a belt of gold clasped in front with a buckle ornamented with diamonds and rubies; loose trousers, and small richly-ornamented skull-cap, with a spire running from the top.

A LONG-NAMED INDIAN.—From the sublime to the ridiculous! In the Madras papers we find a copy of a letter addressed to "His Highness Sree Pulmanabha Dausa Vanche Bala Martanda Vurmah Koola Shukara Keereda Pathee Bazhiodia Ram Rajah Bhador Mun-nay Sultan Maha Rajah Rajah Shumsheer Jung Rajah of Travancore, and signed "Harris!" His Highness Sree Pulmanabha, &c., of Travancore, has, we are glad to see, subscribed 5000 rupees to the relief fund, with his good wishes and fervent prayers for peace and tranquillity. This contribution is announced in a letter, the signature of which is omitted, probably from want of room, and is acknowledged in that the address and signature of which we have above recorded.—*Bombay Courier*.

BOOK HAWKING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—The Bishop of Norwich presided last Saturday at a meeting held in the Assembly-rooms in that city, to receive the annual report of the Diocesan Society for Promoting Book Hawking in the Rural Districts. Among those present were Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., Sir J. Boileau, Bart., the Ven. Archdeacon Bouverie, the Ven. Archdeacon Hankinson, and other clergymen and gentlemen. After a few observations from the Bishop, one of the secretaries read a long report from the committee, which stated that the county of Norfolk had been divided for the purposes of the association into four districts, in which five hawkers or *colporteurs* laboured

among a population of 326,061. The sales showed a gross total of 23,379 copies of Bibles, prayer-books, church-services, tracts, &c., and receipts to the amount of 973*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* A great many of the sales have been made among domestic servants and labourers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FOWLER.—On the 20th inst., at the Green, Tottenham, the wife of William Fowler, Esq.: a son.
NIXON.—On the 18th inst., at Charlton, Blackheath, the wife of Captain Arthur Nixon, Rifle Brigade: a son.
YOUNGHUSBAND.—On the 22nd August, at Dhurmsala, Punjab, the wife of Captain J. W. Younghusband, Bombay Army, Commandant in the Punjab Police: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRASS-WALKER.—On the 20th inst., at Richmond Old Church, Surrey, William Brass, Esq., jun., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late James Kinlock Walker, Esq., of Brixton, Surrey.

SING-HOBSON.—On the 20th inst., at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, Mr. Thomas Sing, of Birmingham, second son of William Sing, Esq., Bridgnorth, Shropshire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Jesse Hobson, Esq., Hackney, Middlesex.

WEEDING-BROADBRIDGE.—On the 20th inst., at S. Barnabas Church, Kensington, Henry S. Weeding, Esq., third son of Dr. Weeding, Hyde, Isle of Wight, to Marianne, the youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Broadbridge, Esq., of Kensington.

DEATHS.

CLOUGH.—In the month of May last, murdered on the road from Benares to join his regiment, the 57th N.I. at Persepolis, in the 18th year of his age, Edmund, third son of John Clough, Esq., Clifton, near York, universally beloved and deeply lamented.

MAYNARD.—On the 22nd inst., at 38, Grosvenor-square, the Viscountess Maynard, in the 63rd year of her age.

TURNER.—Killed in the massacre at Cawnpore, after being brought back severely wounded from the boats, Captain Athill Turner, 1st Bengal Native Infantry, aged 37; also, died of fever, in the entrenchment, Ellen, his wife, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Pain, of Apsley Guise, Bedfordshire. Their infant daughter is supposed to have died about the same time.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

Tuesday, October 20.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM BUDDLE, Delamere-terrace, Paddington, builder—CHARLES MOSLEY and JOHN MAI, LOW MOSLEY, 16, Catherin-street, Strand, news agents—FREDERICK COLLINS, 116, Drury-lane, pawnbroker and silversmith—MELDRUM CHRISTIE, 412, Oxford-street, baker—WILLIAM ORFORD, Great Yarmouth, grocer—WILLIAM CARR, 151, Bishopsgate-street Without, and Walworth-road, cheese-monger—WILLIAM JOHN RODDA, Albion-villas, Tottenham-road, Kingsland, builder—WILLIAM GIBBS, Shaumbles, Worcester, soda water manufacturer—JOHN SLADE and JAMES TALBY VINING, Yeovil, Somersetshire, attorneys and money serivers—ALFRED EARNSHAW, Sheffield, hosiers—THOMAS MATTHEWS, and JOHN MATTHEWS, Sheffield, turner-makers, scale cutters, and wood-turners—P. JONES, Newton, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer and provision merchant—JOHN ROWLANDS, St. Asaph, Flintshire, joiner, builder, licensed victualler—ELIAS WILLIAMS, Black-bridge-foundry, Holyhead, ironfounder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN CRAIG, jun., Moffat-mills, Airdrie, paper maker and coalmaster—WILLIAM M'MILLAN, Barrhead, Renfrewshire, boot and shoe dealer—ROBERT NEILL, late of 4, Albany-street, now of Old Broughton, Broughton Markets, Edinburgh, coach proprietor—JOHN RUPARTIE HOFFMAN, Lothian-road, Edinburgh, plane and edge tool manufacturer.

Friday, October 23.

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS SIDDEN, Rochester, coal and timber merchant—THOMAS CHANDLER, Rotherhithe, surgeon—EDWARD BEELEY SISSONS, Leeds, grocer—FREDERICK W. POOL, Bristol, licensed victualler—THOMAS WYCH, Macclesfield, innkeeper—DAVID DAVIS, Pontlotlyn, Glamorgan, grocer—WILLIAM SWIRE and JAMES BLAIR, Bardon, Yorkshire, builders—WILLIAM DOBSON and JOHN THOMAS ROBSON, Derby, silk throwsters—EDWARD SHAW, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper—RICHARD R. BEALEY and DAVID BEALEY, Manchester, shirt manufacturers—JOHN SLADE and JAMES TALBY VINING, Somerset, attorneys—JOSEPH LEE, Wolverhampton, engine manufacturer—TOM WILLIAM HARDWICK and WILLIAM WILSON, Hunslet, Leeds, drapers—JOHN BOWBEER, Bristol, oil and colourman—SAMUEL TALBOT HASSELL, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—HENRY SIBLEY, Birchin-lane, mining agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—LEANDER, MILLAR, and Co., Glasgow, lace and sowed muslin merchants—JOHN EDWARD STEPHENS, Edinburgh, banker—WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Ballendrick, Perthshire, wright—ROBERT LAIRD and Co., Glasgow and Paisley, merchants—JAMES SHIRRA, Stirling, draper—WILLIAM SMITH and Co., Glasgow, calligraphers.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, October 23.

THE advices from America on Monday were so alarming that the Bank directors, after a protracted sitting, raised the rate of discount to 8 per cent. This in some degree has checked the export of gold to the United States, but the pressure on the mercantile community is unexampled since 1847. But the traders now are in a better position to sustain it, for speculation has been cautious, and should there be

many failures, it will be amongst weak and imprudent capitalists. The result as regards Consols, in the absence of a loan, has been absolutely favourable, and the funds now stand at 89.

The general market in foreign securities has been lower. Turkish Six per Cents. have recovered to 88 again. Business is languid except in real investments in Consols. The French share market is lower. Canadian shares are flatter, and the Grand Trunk of Canada report has not rejoiced the shareholders greatly.

Heavy shares are better. Caledonians and Great North-erns are weaker. Berwicks better. Miscellaneous shares and Joint-Stock Bank shares are seldom quoted. There has been business in the mining market, and the Bassets and Liskeard districts have been in demand.

Blackburn, 7 1/2, 8 1/2; Caledonian, 79, 80; Chester and Holyhead, 30, 32; Eastern Counties, 53, 5 1/2; Great Northern, 94 1/2, 95 1/2; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 97, 99; Great Western, 51 1/2, 52; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92 1/2, 93; London and Blackwall, 5 1/2, 5 1/2; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 102, 103; London and North-Western, 95 1/2, 96; London and South-Western, 88 1/2, 89 1/2; Midland, 81 1/2, 82; North-Eastern (Berwick), 91, 92; South-Eastern (Dover), 63, 64; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5 1/2, 6 1/2; Dutch Rhenish, 5, 4 1/2 dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 26 1/2, 27 1/2; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 5 1/2, 6 1/2; Northern of France, 3 1/2, 3 1/2; Paris and Lyons, 32 1/2, 32 1/2; Royal Danish, 14, 16; Royal Swedish 1/2, 1/2; Sambre and Meuse, 6 1/2, 7 1/2.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, October 23.

SINCE our last report the Wheat trade throughout the country has been very quiet, and prices have declined 3s. Norfolk Flour is 1s. cheaper, viz., 38s. per sack. Barley and Maize are unaltered in value, and Oats are the turn in favour of buyers. No sales of cargoes are reported to-day except one of Beans at 35s. 3d. Farmers are said to be not very ready sellers at present quotations; and the effect of the American crisis, it is calculated, will be to diminish the shipments from the United States for the present at least. The difficulty of selling Bills in New York renders it impossible to execute many of the orders sent out, so that, unless the panic ceases very shortly, the bulk of the shipments will be thrown over till Spring. From the Baltic, Hamburg, the Rhine, and Belgium, very little is to be expected this year, and the shipments from the Black Sea and the Azoff, though fair in amount, will not now be very large. Should the dear-ness of money continue, it cannot fail to have the effect of preventing the importation of Grain, especially from distant ports.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

Table with columns: Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Red., 3 per Cent. Con. An., Consols for Account, New 3 per Cent. An., New 2 1/2 per Cents., Long Ans. 1860, India Stock, Ditto Bonds, £1000, Ditto, under £1000, Ex. Bills, £1000, Ditto, £500, Ditto, Small. Rows show prices for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Table with columns: Brazilian Bonds, Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents, Chilean 6 per Cents, Chilean 3 per Cents, Dutch 2 1/2 per Cents, Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf., Equador Bonds, Mexican Account, Peruvian 4 1/2 per Cents, Portuguese 3 per Cents. Rows show prices for Portuguese 4 per Cents, Russian Bonds, Spanish, Spanish Committee Cer-tificat, Turkish 6 per Cents, Turkish New, 4 ditto, Venezuela 4 1/2 per Cents.

OPERA BUFFA.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. (Entirely Redecorated). Signor RONZANI has the honour to announce that the Season will commence on TUESDAY, the 3rd of November next, 1857. Full particulars will be duly announced. Prospectuses may be had, and Subscriptions arranged at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.—Open every Evening, commencing at 8, and, on Saturday, in a Morning Entertainment, commencing at Three.—Seats can be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Hall.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS UNEQUALLED FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA.—It has been contended that this disease is incurable, but that there are remedies which might mitigate the disease for a time. Such arguments were very true until the discovery of Holloway's Ointment. It has since been incontestably proved that they have effected thousands of cures with ease, the Pills being composed of vegetable substances and the Ointment containing such powerful healing properties that they act in unison upon the system, and the disease is quickly eradicated.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidley, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the Crimea, having been restored to perfect hearing by a native physician in Turkey, after fourteen years of great suffering from noises in the Ears and extreme Deafness, without being able to obtain the least relief from any Aurist in England, is anxious to communicate to others the particulars for the cure of the same. A book sent to any part of the world on receipt of six stamps, or the Author will apply the treatment himself, at his residence. Surgeon SAMUEL COLSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. At home from 11 till 4 daily.—6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, where thousands of letters may be seen from persons cured.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS. HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 5 1/2, Pall-mall. May, 1857.

SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!! at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 109, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCRO-TULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Contains iodine, phosphate of lime, volatile fatty acids—in short, all the most essential curative properties—in much larger quantities than the Pale Oils manufactured in Great Britain and Newfoundland, mainly deprived of these by their mode of preparation.

The well-merited celebrity of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is attested by its extensive use in France, Germany, Russia, Holland, and Belgium, by numerous spontaneous testimonials from distinguished members of the Faculty and scientific chemists of European reputation, and since its introduction into this country, by the marked success with which it has been prescribed by the Medical Profession.

In innumerable cases, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been taken with little or no benefit, it has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

Opinion of C. RADCLYFFE HALL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Torquay, Author of "Essays on Pulmonary Tubercle," &c. &c.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I generally prefer your Cod Liver Oil for the following reasons:—I have found it to agree better with the digestive organs, especially in those patients who consider themselves to be bilious; it seldom causes nausea or eructation; it is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil; it is stronger, and consequently a smaller dose is sufficient."

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MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS in VETERINARY SCIENCE.

"If progress is daily made in Medical Science by those whose duty it is to study the diseases to which the human flesh is heir, it would seem that improvements in Veterinary art quite keep pace with it, as is manifest on a visit to the well-known Horse Infirmary of Mr. Major, in Cockspur-street. Here incipient and chronic lameness is discovered and cured with a facility truly astonishing, while the efficacy of the remedies, and the quickness of their action, appear to have revolutionised the whole system of firing and blistering. Among the most recent proofs of the cure of spavins by Mr. Major, we may mention Cannonbie, the winner of the Metropolitan, and second favourite for the Derby, and who is now as sound as his friends and backers could desire. And by the advertisement of Mr. Major's pamphlet in another column, we perceive that other equally miraculous cures are set forth, which place him at the head of the Veterinary art in London."—Globe, May 10, 1856.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID, 1, LITTLE QUEEN-STREET, HIGH HOLBORN.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID saves the trouble of putting the hair into papers, or the use of curling irons; for immediately it is applied to either ladies' or gentlemen's hair a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained. Sold at 3s. 6d. Sent free (under cover) for 54 stamps.—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is of little trouble in application, perfect in effect, and economical in use. Sold at 3s. 6d. Sent free in a blank wrapper, the same day as ordered, for 54 stamps. Alex. Ross's Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms. 3s. 6d. per bottle; sent free for 54 stamps; or to be had of all chemists.

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PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN STABLE FITTINGS.—COTTAM'S PATENT COMPOZED MANGERS, Water or Gruel Troughs. The application of this new patent method of lining iron manglers being inexpensive, will greatly increase their adoption; they possess all the advantages of Cottam's celebrated enamelled manglers, are equal in appearance, cleanliness, and durability, the lining is warranted to stand any amount of fair wear, and will neither chip nor change its colour by use. Cottam's patent permanent attached drop cover for the above is a most essential addition to their fittings; it is never in the way, can be placed and replaced in an instant, while its cheapness, simplicity, and utility in keeping the contents of the troughs clean and regulating the quantity to be taken, is quite sufficient to ensure its use. The new crossbar top plate, to prevent the horse wasting the hay by tossing it out of the rack, and the improved curved front plate by which means all sharp projections are obviated, likewise Cottam's patent noiseless halter guide and collar rein, with the newly-invented swivel ring for allowing the strap free work in any position, are most important inventions for the horses' safety and comfort. Cottam's patent portable seed-box is also of great utility in these fittings. The above, as well as the patent loose box and harness fittings, improved stable drains, and every description of stable furniture, can be seen at the manufactory and show-rooms of Cottam and Hallen, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London, W. Illustrated Catalogues on application.

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Pure Colza Oil.....5s. per gallon.

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London. Established A.D. 1844. Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with perfect security. The interest is payable in January and July, either at the Head Office in London, or at the various Branches throughout the Country. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director. Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

THE OBJECTS MOST TO BE DESIRED

IN EFFECTING A LIFE ASSURANCE.—These are, Perfect Security and the Largest Benefits in proportion to the Contributions paid. They are both fully attained in the SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, which is now of Twenty-six years' standing, and possesses Accumulated Funds, arising from the contributions of Members only, amounting to upwards of One Million Sterling, and has an Annual Revenue of upwards of 176,000*l.*

The MUTUAL PRINCIPLE being adopted, the entire surpluses or "Profits," as ascertained Triennially, are allocated in addition to the sums Assured, and they present a flattering prospect to the Members. For example: the sum now payable on a Policy for 1000*l.*, effected in 1831, is 1590*l.* 5s. 8d., being a return of Seventy-one per Cent. on the premiums paid on middle-aged lives, and Policies effected in later years are similarly increased.

The NEXT TRIENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place on 1st MARCH, 1859.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

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Established 1825. Constituted by special Acts of Parliament.—The Directors request attention to the close of the books for the present year, on 15th of November next, with reference to the advantage of effecting assurances before that date.

The Sixth Division of Profits will be in 1860, and the fund to be divided will be derived from the profits which may have arisen between 1855 and 1860.

Those persons who effect assurances before 15th November, 1857, will participate in the division of 1860, securing four years' bonus, while they will be entitled to the division in 1865 to rank for nine years; in 1870 for fourteen years; and so on, their claim increasing at each quinquennial period.

The mode of division is essentially tontine, and the Directors confidently assert that no life assurance institution holds out greater advantages than the Standard to persons who, looking forward to long life, effect assurances for the benefit of their families.

The Company's large accumulated funds are invested in the security of land and Government Securities. Its income considerably exceeds a quarter of a million sterling, and during the last TEN YEARS ALONE 8390 policies have been issued by the Company, covering assurances exceeding in amount four and a half millions sterling.

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PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Notice is hereby given that the Chief Office of this Company will be No. 41, Pall-mall, S.W., after the 24th instant. GEO. WINTER, Manager and Secretary. Oct. 14th, 1857.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £250,000.

CHAIRMAN.—James Andrew Durham, Esq. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—William Wellington Cooper, Esq. With a Numerous and influential Proprietary.

All Policies free of stamp duty. Rates of premium extremely moderate. No extra charge for going to, or residing at (in time of peace), Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the British North American Colonies. Medical Men in all cases remunerated for their report. A liberal commission allowed to Agents. Prospectuses, with tables and fullest information, may be had at the Offices of the Company, or any of their Agents. Application for Agencies requested. GEO. WINTER, Manager and Secretary.

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the

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Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments. NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

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N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents—£22,722.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, E. C.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCIV,

is published THIS DAY.

- CONTENTS: I. CORNWALL. II. TOM BROWN AT RUGBY—DR. ARNOLD. III. COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA—SUEZ AND EUPHRATES ROUTE. IV. VENETIAN EMBASSY TO JAMES I. V. LORD DUFFERIN'S YACHT VOYAGE. VI. THE PARISH PRIEST. VII. GEORGE STEPHENSON AND RAILWAY LOCOMOTION. VIII. THE INDIAN MUTINY.

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