

Fredrick Gust Tomlinson, Publisher
18 Catherine St Strand
The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, MERCANTILE JOURNAL,
AND

RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. IX. No. 448.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED...SIXPENCE.
Stampd.....Sevenpence.

THE GROSVENOR

AND

**WEST-END RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

INCORPORATED UNDER THE 19 & 20 VIC., CAP. 47.

CAPITAL £120,000.

In 9000 Shares of £10 each 90,000
And on Debentures..... 30,000

£120,000

DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE,

£1 to be paid on Application, and £1 to be paid on
Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—Capt. BULKELEY, Clewer Lodge, Windsor,
Director of the Great Western Railway, and Director
of the Great Western Hotel Company.
Admiral BURNEY, Junior United Service Club, and Ebury
House, Twickenham.
Lieut.-Colonel HENRY M. CLIFFORD, M.P., 1, Prince
Albert-road, Queen's-gate, Hyde-park.
Lord ARTHUR LENNOX, Chairman of the "Sovereign"
Life Assurance Company.
FREDERICK N. MICKLETHWAIT, Esq., 15, Regent-
street, Director of the Great Western Hotel Company.
DAVID OGILVY, Esq., Sydenham, Director of the Great
Western Railway and Crystal Palace Company.

BANKERS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON,
Lothbury, and 6, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

ARCHITECT.

JAMES THOMAS KNOWLES, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.,
1, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn.

BROKERS.

Messrs. PRICE and BROWN, 4, Change-alley, Cornhill.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. TUCKER and NEW, 25, Clement's-lane, Lombard-
street.

SECRETARY.

JOHN THOMAS DARKE, Esq.

OFFICES.

28, PARLIAMENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

PROSPECTUS.

The want of adequate Hotel accommodation has been
long felt to be a great drawback to the comforts of Railway
travelling in this country, and the state of Hotel manage-
ment and arrangements a serious defect, when compared
with similar establishments in various parts of the Conti-
nent and elsewhere.

The Great Western Hotel Company, at the Paddington
Terminus, commenced business in June, 1854, and as
evidence of the appreciation by the public of improved
Hotel accommodation, it may be mentioned that the divi-
dend paid to the Shareholders of that Company the first year
was 25 per cent., and the subsequent profits have averaged
that amount.

This successful result is attributable to two causes,—the
incessant stream of Railway-passenger traffic, and the high
class of residents inhabiting the surrounding district. In
the present instance, both these elements of success are
found, hence a large return may be reasonably anticipated,
and the Directors, several of whom are Directors of the
Great Western Hotel at Paddington, propose to conduct
this Hotel upon the principles adopted, and so successfully
carried out, in that establishment.

The site for the erection of the Hotel is in the immediate
proximity of the intended Terminus of the "Victoria and
Pimlico" Railway, at which point will then be concentrated
the "Brighton and South Coast," the "South-Eastern,"
"West-End and Crystal Palace," and "East Kent" Railways,
and, eventually, it is believed, all the lines south of the
Metropolis, the traffic of which may justly be deemed of
sufficient magnitude in itself to ensure ample support to an
undertaking of this description, while its situation in the
midst of the most fashionable parts of the Metropolis,
Buckingham Palace, Belgrave, and its adjacent districts,
Westminster and the Parks, must not be omitted in esti-
mating the additional advantages attending its position, and
the probability of its patronage by families of distinction,
either as residents or for temporary purposes. The Hotel
is intended to be completely finished and fit for occupation

by the time of the completion of the new West-End Rail-
way.

The Company being incorporated under the "Limited
Liability Act," the Shareholders are secured by Act of Par-
liament from any liability beyond the amount of their
Shares.

Plans and elevations have been prepared by the eminent
Architect, J. T. Knowles, Esq., for a building capable of
containing about 174 Sleeping and Dressing-rooms. The
cost of the site which has been secured, containing about
250 feet frontage, by a depth of 80 feet, and the erection
and furnishing of the Hotel ready for opening is estimated
at 110,000*l*. The First-floor will contain suites of Private
Apartments for families, with every accommodation at-
tached, a Coffee-room for ladies; and on the ground-floor a
spacious Coffee-room for gentlemen, with Writing and other
rooms.

Applications for Shares may be made in the annexed form
to the Brokers of the Company, or to the Secretary, at the
Company's Offices, No. 28, Parliament-street, from whom
Prospectuses and any other information may be obtained.

All application for Shares must be preceded by a payment
to the credit of the Company, at their Bankers, of 1*l*. per
Share on every Share applied for in part payment of the
deposit thereon. In the event of any person having allotted
to him less than the whole number applied for, the amount
paid in excess will be appropriated towards the balance of
the deposit of 2*l*. per Share, and the residue not so applied
will be returned in full. The remainder of the deposit is to
be paid on allotment.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Grosvenor and West-End Railway
Terminus Hotel Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Commercial Bank of
London £ to your credit, I request you to allot
me Shares in the Grosvenor and West-End Railway
Terminus Hotel Company, Limited; and I agree to accept
such Shares or any less number that may be allotted to me,
and to pay a further sum of 1*l*. per Share on allotment, or in
default that the Deposit paid shall be forfeited.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.,

Name in full

Address

Profession or Trade

Date

28, Parliament-street, Westminster,
October, 1858.

**THE RECIFE & SAN FRANCISCO
PERNAMBUCO RAILWAY COMPANY.**

(Limited.)

At the SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL
MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, held on
Friday, the 8th day of October, 1858, at the London Tavern,
Bishopsgate-street, London.

Mr. ROBERT BENSON in the Chair.

Resolved,—

1. That the Report of the Directors and Auditors now read
be adopted.
2. That J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., and W. B. Greenfield,
Esq., be re-elected Directors of this Company.
3. That Major the Hon. S. P. Vereker and Major-General
Tremenheere be elected Directors.
4. That William Smith, Esq., be re-elected one of the
Auditors of this Company.
5. That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the
Chairman and the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board. W. H. BELLAMY, Secretary.

Gresham House, 23, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
October 14, 1858.

**LAW PROPERTY
AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

30, Essex-street, Strand, London.
Capital, 250,000*l*.

DIRECTORS.

Ralph T. Brookman, Esq., Folkestone.
Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 30, Russell-square.
George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.
E. E. P. Kelsey, Esq., Salisbury.
J. Mond, Esq., 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple.
H. Paull, Esq., M.P., 35, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.

EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS
divided among the Assured.

At the first division of profits in May, 1845, a bonus was
declared, varying from Two to Eleven per cent. on the
amount assured, and amounting in many instances, to
upwards of Fifty per cent. on the Premiums paid.

At the Second Division of Profits in 1858, an EQUAL
PRO RATA BONUS was declared.
** Every description of Life Assurance business trans-
acted.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

**ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE
AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.**

Established 1838.

This Company grants policies of guarantee for the in-
tegrity of managers, secretaries, agents, commercial tra-
vellers, clerks, and others in positions of trust, at moderate
rates. Every description of life assurance.

Chief office, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W.; branch
office, 63, Moorgate-street, E.C.
HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary and Secretary.

**ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE
AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.**

Established 1838.

Principal Office, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W.
City Branch, 63, Moorgate-street, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Rear-Adm. the Rt. Hon. Lord GEORGE PAULET, C.B.
Capt. Thomas Porter, R.N. Swinfen Jervis, Esq.
William Peattie, Esq., M.D. William King, Esq.
Capt. the Hon. S. T. Car- George Goldsmith Kirby,
negie, R.N., C.B. Esq.
Lieut.-Col. James Croudace, James Nichols, Esq.
H.E.I.C.S. George Raymond, Esq.

Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments granted, and
every other mode of provision for Families arranged.

Half the Annual Premiums for the first five years may
remain on credit for any period until death, on Payment of
Interest at five per cent. per annum.

Parties allowed to go to, or reside in, most parts of the
world, without extra Premium.

Naval and Military Lives, not in active service, assured at
the ordinary rate.

Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, revivable
at any time within Six Months, on satisfactory proof of
health, and the payment of a trifling Fine.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

Reversionary Interests in every description of real or per-
sonal property purchased.

Security to Employers, Guarantee for Fidelity in situa-
tions of trust.

Forms of Proposal, with every information, may be
obtained at the Office of the Company, or by letter, ad-
dressed to

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary and Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

**VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND
COMMERCIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

No. 18, King William-street, City.

DIRECTORS.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS NESBITT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Charles Baldwin, Esq. W. K. Jameson, Esq.
George Denny, Esq. John Jones, Esq.
J. C. Dinsdale, Esq. John Nolloth, Esq.
William Elliott, M.D. Menburn Staniland, Esq.
Robert Ellis, Esq. Daniel Sutton, Esq.
J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S. Walter Charles Venning, Esq.
John Gladstone, Esq. O'B. Bellingham Woolsey
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq. Esq.
Sidney Gurney, Esq.

The business of the Company embraces every description
of risk connected with Life Assurance.

The assets of the Company exceed 265,000*l*.

And its income is over 60,000*l*. a year.

Advances in connexion with Life Assurance are made on
advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.
WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

AGENTS REQUIRED FOR THE

**MAGNET
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**

Established 1854.

CHIEF OFFICES—22, Moorgate-street, City.

Prospectuses, proposal forms, and every information for
effecting Policies may be obtained by letter, or personal
application at the Chief Office, or to any of the Society's
Agents throughout the Kingdom.

Influential persons desirous of taking Agencies where
appointments are not already made, can apply for terms,
&c., to the Manager,

S. POTT.

**MONEY TO LEND.—THE LONDON AND
CONTINENTAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY** lends
money, repayable by instalments, upon personal or other
security. 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE WHOLE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE ASSURED.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1831.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

THE NEXT INVESTIGATION into the AFFAIRS of the SOCIETY, in order to the Declaration of a Bonus, will be made at 1st MARCH, 1859, when all Policies then of FIVE Years' endurance will receive Additions.

These Additions may, in the option of the Assured, be applied thus:—

1. They may be added to the sum payable at death;
2. They may be commuted into a present payment; or,
3. They may be applied in reduction of the future Premiums.

The following was the position of the Society at 1st March, 1858:—

Amount of Existing Assurances ..	£1,957,141
Annual Revenue ..	182,717
Accumulated Fund ..	1,099,400

Copies of the last Report may be had at the Head Office, or from any of the Society's Agents.

Head Office, 26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.
ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.
WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

London Office, 26, Poultry.
ARCH. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

48, Gracechurch-street, London.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.
Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Bradbury, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Castle, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq.
John Feltham, Esq. Robert Sheppard, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Good, Esq. Charles Whetham, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR.—Septimus Davidson, Esq.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
On the 20th November last the total number of policies issued was 20,626.

The annual income arising from premiums, after deducting 33,348 17s. 2d. for abatement on premiums, was .. £211,405 7 8
From interest on capital .. 63,926 9 4

Total income .. £275,331 17 0

Amount of capital .. £1,500,307 17 11
Amount paid for claims arising from death, and bonuses accrued thereon .. £700,324 17 11

The Directors, in their report to the annual meeting on the 22nd December last, referred to the progress the Actuary had made in the investigation of the assets and liabilities of the institution up to the 20th November last; they have now the pleasure of stating the amount of profit accrued, as under:—

Computed value of assurances in Class IX. £1,000,000 16 6

Assets in this class .. £1,215,125 0 5

Difference, being surplus or profit .. £215,034 3 11
Of which the sum of 305,030 11s. 7d. is now in course of appropriation among the members, either by a reduction of premium for the next five years, or by apportioning a bonus to the sum assured, as they may have elected; the remaining 40,003 12s. 4d. being held in reserve to the next division. Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st October are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days from that date.

The new Prospectus, with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November last, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 94 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

September, 1858.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, OR
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,

May be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988 17s.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectus may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gawler. Approved drafts negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business is also conducted direct with Victoria, New South Wales, and the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents. Apply at 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

WELLINGTON

LOAN & INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

(Limited), 3, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.

Deposits received at 6 per cent. Interest, payable half-yearly.

Loans granted at moderate rates.
Particulars of CHARLES W. ROE, Secretary.
N.B. Agents required in town and country.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
G. H. LAW, Manager.

Offices, 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, Established A.D. 1844.
3, Pall-Mall East, London. Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with ample security. The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

TO CAPITALISTS wishing to engage in, or persons desirous of giving their Sons, a first-class mercantile profession.

£10,000 CAN BE EMPLOYED WITHOUT RISK, and returning large profits, by the Advertiser, who has for upwards of twenty years managed a lucrative business for one of the first firms in London, and is still so engaged. Principals, or their solicitors, only will be treated with, and the strictest scrutiny as to integrity and means enforced.—Address, A. B., 17, Bath-street, Brighton.

THE SEVENTH YEAR.—THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

enrolled under 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 32, as the Conservative Benefit Building Society. The Sixth Financial Year having been completed on the 29th of September, 1858, the New Prospectus (explaining the mode of investment in Shares and in the Deposit Department, and also the terms on which loans and building advances, for short or long periods, will be granted) is now ready, and will be forwarded, free of charge, to any part of the world. The new arrangements are well adapted to the smallest as well as large investments.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUBBEN, Secretary.

Office, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.

October, 1858.

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT

has all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot, that is to say, it avoids giving to the wearer an outre appearance, so that professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon, in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, well known to secure a more graceful outline, as well as to effect a great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented. Great exertions are being made to supply Messrs. Nicoll's agents throughout the country and the colonies with an assortment of this new garment simultaneously with the display in London, but it is necessary to inform the public that all Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected. If the garment is dark-coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red silk letters. Each paletot is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials. In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH, &c.

H. J. and D. NICOLL recommend for an outside Coat the Havelock; and for ordinary use the Cape Suit, such being well adapted for young gentlemen, as exhibiting considerable economy with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, the Military and Naval Schools, waited on by appointment. A great variety of materials adapted for the Kilted or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be seen at WARWICK HOUSE, 112 and 114, Regent-street.

FOR LADIES.

NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having seen or used such in travelling, for morning wear, or for covering full dress, would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Raquelair, and has an elastic Capucine Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from 12 to 16 yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the Patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty; at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used are the soft neutral coloured shower-proof Woollen Cloths manufactured by this firm. The price will be two guineas and a half for each Cloak; but with the Mécanique and a lined Hood a few shillings more is charged. This department is attended to by Outfitters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out-door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habit—are in good taste and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Pantalons des Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chambray. As no measure is required, the Patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the Country, and is thus well adapted for a gift. H. J. and D. NICOLL, Warwick House, 112 and 114, Regent-street, London.

THE 35s. INVERNESS WRAPPERS, THE 60s. TWEED SUITS, AND THE 10s. TROUSERS.

ARE all made to Order from the New SCOTCH CHEVIOT, all Wool Tweeds, of Winter substances, thoroughly shrank, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W. Patterns and Designs, with directions for Measurement, sent free. The TWO GUINEA DRESS or FROCK COAT, the GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS, and the HALF GUINEA WAISTCOATS. N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY. Established 16 years, for the SALE of HOUSEHOLD and FAMILY LINEN of the best qualities, every article made especially for their different uses, and warranted for durability and purity of bleach.
City Branch, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.); West End Branch, 130, New Bond-street (W.).

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY'S LISTS of PRICES contains full particulars, prices, and widths. Sent free by post.
City Branch, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.), foot of Ludgate-hill. West End Branch, 130, New Bond-street (W.), corner of Grosvenor-street.

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY. LADIES are INVITED to SEND for PATTERNS for comparison, and free by post.
Address either to the City Branch, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.), or 130, New Bond-street (W.).

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY. OLD PATTERN BRUSSELS CARPETS, original prices 4s. 9d. per yard, are selling at 3s. 6d. A large stock now on hand of Tapestry Brussels, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Velvet Pile and Turkey Carpets, Table Covers, and Curtains of every description. Price lists free. Patterns forwarded in town or country.

Address, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.).

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

DENMAN,

INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN

PORT, SHERRY, &c., 20s. per dozen, bottles included.

A PINT SAMPLE OF EACH FOR 24 STAMPS.

Wine in Cask forwarded to any Railway Station in England.

Extract from the *Lancet*, July 10th, 1858.

THE WINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.—“We have visited Mr. DENMAN'S Stores, selected in all eleven samples of wine, and have subjected them to careful analysis. Our examination has extended to an estimation of their bouquet and flavour, their acidity and sweetness, the amount of wine stone, the strength in alcohol, and particularly to their purity. We have to state that these Wines, though branded to a much less extent than sherrys, are yet on the average nearly as strong; that they are pure, wholesome, and perfectly free from adulteration. Indeed, considering the low price at which they are sold, their quality is remarkable.”

EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon or 30s. per dozen.

Terms Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross Cheques—“Bank of London.” Priced Lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application.—JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

PORT, SHERRY, MARSALA, MADEIRA,

&c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN. Imported by us from the Cape of Good Hope, and only charged half the usual duty by her Majesty's Customs.

“I find it to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine Sherry.”

“H. LETHEBY, M.D., London Hospital.”

A pint sample of either, 12 stamps. Terms, cash or reference. Packages charged and allowed for if returned. Delivered free to any of the London Termini.

Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon.

WELLER and HUGHES, wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark-lane.

WHISKIES—EQUALISATION OF DUTY.

The choicest Scotch and Irish from 11s. to 18s. per gallon.—OWEN and Co., 75, Lower Thames-street, London, E.C. opposite the Custom House. Shipping and the Trade supplied.

SYDENHAM ALPACA OVERCOATS for

Summer Wear. Admirably adapted for the Parks, Day Festivals, Race-Courses, Country Rambles, Daily Town Wear, or the Sea-Side, and equally convenient for travelling in hot dry weather from the protection which they afford against dust, without the encumbrance of weight, or the restraint of transpiration. These goods are made with a degree of care hitherto unprecedented. Sydenham Trousers of fine light cloth, 17s. 6d.; Waistcoat to match, 8s. 6d.; Business or Park Coat, 17s. 6d.; Sydenham Summer Overcoats of Melton Cloth, 21s.; Complete Suits for Boys, 24s.; Gentlemen's complete Evening Dress or Opera Suit, 63s. The Sydenham construction as is now well known is effectually directed to secure the most perfect retentive and easy fit in all positions of the body. Made only by the Inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 25, Ludgate-hill.

OPENING OF NEW PREMISES.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the magnificent and capacious premises, 180 and 190, Tottenham-court-road, corner of Francis-street, London, will be opened on MONDAY next, the 25th of October, as a first-class Clothing and Outfitting Establishment, by LAWRENCE HYAM, in connexion with his long celebrated house, 36, Gracechurch-street, City.

The stock, which consists of every description of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Attire, adapted to the present season, is of the most novel description, being manufactured by L. HYAM, within the last three months, expressly for this establishment. Everything that long experience and taste can suggest has been brought into requisition, in order to render this establishment not only the most popular, but of paramount importance to every class of the community. The Public are invited to inspect the immense assortment now on hand; and as every garment will be sold at a mere fraction of profit, this, combined with intrinsic goodness and great durability, L. HYAM hopes will ensure universal support. In the ordered department, outfitters of great talent and experience are engaged, thus ensuring to those who favour L. HYAM with their patronage in this department the certainty of obtaining superior garments, both in quality, workmanship, and durability, at a great reduction in prices.

L. HYAM, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, AND OUTFITTER.
West End Establishment—180 and 190, Tottenham-court-road, W.; City Establishment—36, Gracechurch-street, City, E.C.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE House of Lords having been clean swept and dusted at the beginning of the week, the very impressive constitutional ceremony of proroguing Parliament by Royal Commission was gone through before an elegantly dressed and admiring auditory of three ladies. Until the 19th of November Lords and Commons are freed from the care of attending to the legislative business of their country. Neither body appears to be inclined to waste in political idleness the respite vouchsafed them by their Sovereign; during the week, in fact, Peers and Members have been as busy as bees in summer. It has been a week of meetings, and what are meetings without noble Lords and honourable borough and county Members to address them? Lord Hardwicke, a Cabinet Minister, has used the occasion of a farmers' dinner for stating some important opinions of his on a subject which he may be supposed to have made his own—the condition of the British Navy. "It is so bad," says Lord Hardwicke, "that it is the duty of every Englishman to use what influence he may to compel the Government to rectify the evil. Neither in ships nor in men are we able to hold our ancient high supremacy over the navies of other countries, and were we at this moment pressed, we should find it extremely difficult to hold our own." Opinions of grave importance coming from one who has so lately presided at a commission of inquiry into the subject of manning our navy.

At Liverpool, Mr. Gladstone performed an important service to education. After the distribution of the prizes to the successful competitors in the Oxford Middle-class Examinations, he pointed out in his large and impressive manner the true advantages of these examinations, and the reasons why the efforts of the great centres of learning in England to take the lead in the education of the people should be met and seconded with grateful earnestness by the people. On all hands there are present evidences of the prosperity of England, owing, who can say how much, to the educational superiority of the masses? Nothing is more wasteful or inefficient than ignorance, and if the farm-labourer, as Mr. Chowler told us at Newark the other day, earns his two shillings a day, and is in a vastly better condition than he was twenty years ago, it is because he is really a better man, more productive, and therefore worth more than he then was.

But he has yet much to do for himself, and much has yet to be done for him. At the various meetings of the week, the Reform Bill, in which he is so deeply interested, has been talked about by honourable members more or less eminently popular. Mr. Massey, at Salford, sketched what, according to his notions, ought to be the foundation of the coming measure: the abolition of petty boroughs; the division of districts having a larger

number than 20,000 or so of electors; an industrial or educational test—for example, deposits of a certain amount in a savings bank, membership for a certain length of time in a friendly society, or the successful passing of an examination for the civil service commissions; a 5*l*. household franchise; and the ballot. Let Ministers bring forward a measure embodying such principles, and, says Mr. Massey, I will give them my honest and hearty support; but if they do not, I will join the great Liberal party in offering them a determined and manly opposition. On the subject of the vitality of one section of the party referred to by Mr. Massey, Mr. Baxter said a few pertinent words to his constituents at Arbroath on Tuesday. The “independent party,” he said, “will be found to be in better case than it has been for a long time past; and for his own part, he is so far satisfied with what the present Government have done, in doing away with property qualification and in admitting Jews into Parliament, that, “if they manfully grapple with the church-rate question in a liberal spirit, effect a reduction in the expenditure, and propose a really progressive measure of Reform,” he will support them. Mr. Headlam, on the Reform theme, expresses doubts as to the capacity of the Government to bring forward such a bill as one of its members seemed inclined to promise the other day—namely, “a bill which would please all parties:” and Mr. Ridley reserved his opinion altogether till the time comes for passing judgment on the Government measure. So much for Reform, its present position and prospects; evidently the Liberal *public* is prepared to give Ministers a fair trial.

Among the non-political meetings of the week, the one assembled at St. James's Hall on Monday is the most conspicuous and important. It was composed exclusively of members of the metropolitan vestries, and its object was to concert measures for putting down the practice of confession in the Church of England. Mr. Westerton, of Knightsbridge, was the prime mover of the proceeding, although the recent death of his wife prevented him from being present at the meeting. The first and principal speaker was Colonel Vereker, who has made up his mind that "the Tractarian party are men with whom compromise is utterly impossible." The meeting agreed with him, and carried a motion to the effect that the Church of England, if it is truly the Church of the nation, must not be permitted to go back to "the darkness and servitude of the middle ages." The originators of the meeting, disappointed in certain "distinguished" coadjutors, have made the present movement specially, if not exclusively, a middle-class movement.

The Social Science Congress brought its labours to a close on Saturday last, and the value of those labours has been very variously estimated. It remains with the teachers of St. George's Hall to find a practical application for their long and, in several instances, hard lessons. Some of

them, however, have actually put the practice before the preaching—the horse before the cart—no small improvement in fashion.

The most notable topic of foreign news is the assembly of the Prussian Landtag for the purpose of giving its assent to the establishment of the Regency. This important act will be among the last acts of the present assembly, which completes its three years' term on the 31st of the present month. The new assembly will then be elected with which the Prince Regent will have to govern. In anticipation of the coming elections, the Liberals throughout the kingdom are girding up their loins for a struggle with their old tyrants, the Court party. Several programmes have been issued, but one in particular, from a committee of electors in Silesia, has been accepted as a general model; it sets forth in clear language the measures to be taken if the Constitution is to be a reality. In the mean time, the Prince Regent has addressed the Chambers, and has distinctly pledged himself to rule by the Constitution. "The more gloomy the aspect of affairs is in consequence of the King's health," he said, at the conclusion of his speech, "the higher the standard of Prussia must be raised, by the conscientious discharge of our duty and by mutual confidence."

The mission of the Empire in France appears at the moment to be anything but one of peace—its tendency seems, indeed, to be quite in a contrary direction. France has three affairs on hand at the present time—Portugal, Switzerland, and our own colony of Newfoundland, where her naval authorities appear to be carrying things with such a high hand as must assuredly lead to “explanations” with the British Cabinet. The Portugal dispute makes no way, and the papers of Madrid laugh at the notion of a power like France going to war with her about a matter on which the will of France must be accepted as law, seeing that Portugal is quite unable to resist. As the quarrel stands, the Emperor Napoleon has sent in his “ultimatum,” demanding the immediate and unconditional restoration of the Charles-Georges and the liberation of the captain, sentenced to imprisonment by the maritime tribunal of Mozambique. On the question of compensation, the Emperor is willing to stretch a point, and leave it to be settled by arbitration. If it cannot be said of him, as of Falstaff, that he is “the cause of wit in others,” it may be said he is the cause of much irritation. He has set Geneva and the Federal Council of Switzerland almost in arms against each other on the question of the extradition of foreigners. The Federal Council had, under pressure, consented to get rid of such persons as the Emperor of France desired for his own reasons to have further removed from France and from his person. The order came from him lately for the expulsion of some Italians, whose residence in Geneva was displeasing to him; but the obstinate city

does not mind displeasing Napoleon the Third—will not drive out the foreigners on demand, and leaves the whole responsibility of the position to the Federal Council. Extreme measures might be taken to enforce the orders of the Supreme Government of the United States of Switzerland, now set at defiance; the national militia might be marched against the intractable city, but at the hazard of a disturbance that might spread until it became extremely inconvenient to the first mover of the quarrel.

France, which boasts of furnishing all the rest of Europe with ideas, is certainly not at present furnishing us with agreeable or useful ones. To introduce the French military mode of dealing with editors of newspapers who are so unhappy as to give offence to French consuls, having French *dragons* for sons, is not an idea for which we can make France any sort of pleasant acknowledgment. The editor of the *Northern Express* may have been wrong in his mode of fighting the battle of his party in the late Municipal Ward elections of Newcastle-on-Tyne, but the *dragon* Vicomte de Maricourt committed—as even his counsel admitted—an enormous mistake in supposing that an English editor was to be brought to account in the same way as a French one, by placing a pistol to his head and threatening to blow his brains out. It is an idea that will never be adopted on this side of the Channel.

What intelligence the Calcutta mail and the telegrams of last week failed to supply as to recent events in India, has been supplied this week by the arrival of the Bombay mail. We have now the complete account of the attempt made by the disarmed 62nd and 69th Regiments to regain their arms at Mooltan, on the 2nd of September. The telegraphic account was correct in stating that almost all of the mutineers, something over 1200 in number, were destroyed. In Oude the forces of the enemy are said to number 70,000 men and 56 guns. Lord Clyde is at Lucknow, busily organising the next campaign and disposing his forces so as to give a complete "account" of the enemy when he recommences action. Several smart actions have been fought, in all of which the rebels have suffered severely, while our own loss has been trifling in the extreme.

WEEDON INQUIRY.—On Thursday the commissioners resumed their inquiry. Mr. John Calvert, army contractor, was examined, with the view of refuting a statement made by Mr. Ramsey, relative to the old regimental clothing system, when colonels were allowed to contract for equipping their own men. Mr. Ramsey had said the colonels received the benefit of the surplus clothing in the event of their regiment being reduced after its issue; thus, if on the 1st of April the regiment was 2000 strong, the colonel was allowed to charge for that extent of clothing, but it might happen that before the clothing was required, the regiment was reduced to 1000, and in that case it was a practice with the tailoring colonels to apply the surplus to the next year's clothing, but to charge all the same for a year's clothing of 1000 men. Mr. Calvert positively stated that such an instance had never occurred in his experience, and he had acted for colonels in such matters for a period extending over thirty years. Colonel Hoare then put in a long statement detailing the various delays, mistakes, and vexatious proceedings that had attended his applications to the War-office respecting the clothing and equipment of the battalion under his own command.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.—The Bishop of Cape Town, at a public meeting at Exeter, stated that the Kaffir difficulty had now passed away, and he thought they might trace its disappearance distinctly and logically to the fact that the Government had placed at the service of Sir George Grey 40,000*l.* a year for three years for the purpose of civilising the people. The governor was devoting the whole of his official income to the work of civilising and christianising the natives of Africa, and had recently brought down to his (the right rev. prelate's) house, from the frontier, forty sons of African chiefs to be educated, and one of the objects which his lordship had in view in visiting England was to found a college in which the sons of chiefs from all parts of the country might be trained for missionary work. In this great object his lordship said he believed he might count on the cordial co-operation of Dr. Livingstone. He had received 1500*l.* from Miss Burdett Coutts, and money from other sources—making a total of 3000*l.*—but he wanted 1000*l.* more for the erection of the college, and then he should require funds for feeding and clothing the inmates. The right rev. prelate has met with great success in Exeter. After two sermons preached on Sunday 100*l.* was collected, and a large amount has since been obtained.

Home Intelligence.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN LONDON.

THE GROSVENOR HOTEL PROJECT.

A REFERENCE to our advertising columns will readily suggest to the reader that we are at present immediately interested in the above Grosvenor and West-End Railway Terminus Hotel scheme; and this will account, therefore, for our editorially noticing it, if, indeed, the general subject of hotel accommodation is not admitted, as we think it should be, to be of very general interest, and even importance.

The complaints of travellers about hotel overcharges and short-comings—loud and deep enough though they used to be in all conscience—never took a popular form till Mr. Albert Smith ran his celebrated tilt against the British caravanserai interest. He went, as all radical reformers will do, a little too far perhaps; but it was a very little. Those who came after of course stood upon no ceremony. He and his movement in favour of the Great-British traveller certainly effected a good deal for that helpless being, and he deserves the thanks of thousands. But though wax-lights are rarely changed *in extenso* in any but Jermyn-street, or Bond-street, or, perchance, St. James's-street hotels; though the "stick on" for service is not so barefacedly *ad libitum* as in the dear, good, old days, it is surprising how few hotels for travellers, really worthy of the name, exist in London. A country squire and suite from shire may, of course, put up *en route* for the Continent, as the *Post* informs us they do, at some fairly furnished, but generally chintzified, dingy, and awfully dear private hotel, and, making a few allowances, obtain, as they say, "all the comforts of a home;" but these elegant homes for families—so at least, we often think as we pass them—are utterly unsuited to the requirements of the manufacturing man, the military man, the engineer, the lawyer—in fact, of the thousand and one bachelor professionals, of every sort and kind, who want large, light, airy coffee-rooms, clean, small, quiet bedrooms; cheerful, well-ventilated smoking-rooms; an ordinary, with marvels of plain cooking provided by our friend Simpson; a good bottle of port (thank Heaven and the comet we may hope for some more of that before we die); a nice-looking *dame de comptoir* to give out their letters; and a night porter to sit up for them and fight it out with their caddy if needful. These sort of men don't want the chintz and the fine carpet, and the rug with the big dog on it, the fussy fussiness, and the crawling flunkeyism of the "genteel hotel for families," and they mortally hate to pay for what they despise. They hate again the "very cheap and comfortable hotels" for single gentlemen, described in advertisements to *Bradshaw's Guide* as being within ten minutes of every part of town and romantically cheap; for they have a horror of the nice small sole, the nice rump-steak, the cheap hotel stock-pot and its universal flavour that pervades such establishments from kitchen to garret. These travellers form the class with whose comforts and discomforts we most sympathise, and for their advantage, whether as permanent tenants of *chambres garnies* in a kind of hotel barrack, or as birds of passage, we are glad enough to hear of projected hotels on such a scale as "The Grosvenor."

It is alleged that the Great Western Hotel has paid 25 per cent. per annum in dividends. We hope so. We wish equal success to all, and equal comfort to their visitors. If such a profit can be established to have been made upon the Paddington speculation—and not otherwise—we hope soon to hear of full share lists for the Grosvenor project and half-a-dozen more. The old proverb says "Good wine needs no bush," and we never saw lack of customers at a shop that sold good things to eat or drink. We will warrant these hotel companies public patronage if they can only once get their shareholders.

THE EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE UNIVERSITIES.—A crowded meeting was held on Saturday at the St. George's Hall, Liverpool, for the award of prizes to the successful candidates at the recent Oxford middle-class examinations. The Earl of Carlisle presided, and in an eloquent speech expressed the pleasure which he felt at the liberal spirit which was being manifested by the University of Oxford, that ancient and famous seat of learning, which was coeval with the whole stream of British history. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who was also present, moved a resolution of thanks to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for having organised a system of local examinations. Mr. Gladstone intimated that the universities had not done their duty by the great marts of commerce, and contended that a town might at one and the same time be great in its literary achievements and successful in trade. He said he saw in the examinations "the resumption by the ancient universi-

ties of the country of their true relation to all classes of the community, as institutions which have been the guide and glory of Christendom, and which ought to dispense their benefits to all ranks of our fellow citizens."

MR. GAYTHORNE HARDY, M.P., AND MR. K. KING, M.P.—At the Leominster Agricultural Meeting, Mr. Hardy said no man was more ready to do his best for promoting education than he was, but he must protest against the energies of the poor being wasted on topics of extreme nicety, and their minds being diverted from the use of the material machines which they required to use—viz. to read, and write, and to understand the doctrines of their faith. He approved the present system of education—that the State should aid those who aided themselves—but the duty of the State was not to give aid to attaining that degree of refinement that would make them competent to compete with those who educated themselves from their own resources; the duty of the State appeared to him to be to put into the hands of the mass of the people the simple machinery which was, as it were, the lever by which to remove any impediments in the way of instruction. They should limit the desires of those very fantastic schoolmasters who wished to teach so much. He could not help agreeing with Lord Shaftesbury that nothing opposed education so much, and especially religious education, as the miserable and crowded dwellings in which many of the poor resided. If they forced a family of adults to live together in one crowded room they must take the consequences, but they were sowing the seeds of immorality broadcast. In conclusion, Mr. Hardy expressed himself favourable to a cheap, plain, systematic method of instruction in a moral and religious education, and he would add to that, such appliances as would improve the social health of the people and their physical development, so that they might have at the base of society a great, orderly, united, loyal, and religious population. Mr. King King said he did not find that an educated man made a better servant than one who had only been taught the principles laid down by Mr. Hardy.

LORD CARLISLE AT MANCHESTER.—The members of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution assembled on Monday evening, to listen to an address from the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., who had undertaken to distribute the certificates of merit awarded by the Society of Arts in connexion with the classes in the institution. His lordship congratulated the successful candidates on the success which they had achieved, and earnestly exhorted them to persevere. He would earnestly endeavour to impress upon them all, wherever their future destinies might lead them, to remember this, that the work of education, properly so considered, did not terminate with the class-room, or professor's lecture, or the mechanics' institute. Each succeeding day of their lives might add to their knowledge; and every passing moment of that time might promote their personal improvement, which was more important still. Let them strive by every means in their power to attain the highest degrees of usefulness to the generation in which they lived. It was not every one who could hope to become a Watt or a Dalton, any more than it was given to any set of men to become Shakespeares or Miltons,* but, because they could not attain the very brightest and most immortal chaplets of literature, it was no reason why the common, smooth, current parts of literature and knowledge should be neglected. All could not be at the very summit of the mountain, all could not be at the very top of the tree. The aristocracy of genius was still more limited than the other aristocracies of birth, of wealth, of personal strength, or beauty. But the aristocracy of virtue had this peculiarity in it, distinguishing it from all other aristocracies—that it might be co-extensive with mankind—and it was every man's own fault if he did not make one of that peerless aristocracy.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—At the annual meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Education Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury said that it was to be regretted that the children left school so early; but still they must consider that with that disadvantage much good must be done, for the object of a great deal of all education was intended to lay the foundation in youth for improvement and advancement in after life. He understood the object of all education to be that of preparing or disciplining the mind for the situation in which the parties might afterwards be placed rather than in a complete storing of the mind with knowledge. Evening schools, he thought, would be very advantageous, especially to those who had left their schools at an early age, and having neglected their reading, &c., might improve themselves there.

LORD BELPER ON SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.—At the annual meeting of the Nottingham Government School, Lord Belper said that it occurred to him, in considering the operation of institutions of this kind being established throughout the country, that one objection was made against them by those who were not well acquainted with them, which required some notice. It was said, "Why should Government interfere in these matters? Why introduce anything like artificial interference or encouragement to supply this peculiar kind of demand?" This argument, he thought, would not be very difficult to answer. For many years it was found, superior as our manufacturers were in many respects, still in this one, in the power of art, and in the taste of design, they were inferior to those of most other coun-

tries. When it was an acknowledged fact that the manufacturers were unable fully of themselves to supply the deficiency, it was found necessary to establish institutions in which this knowledge should be for a considerable time imparted. A long time must necessarily elapse, however, before pupils could be trained to the requisite degree of efficiency, and not being capable of being accomplished by private individuals, an extensive combination was necessary to lead to the desired result. Under these circumstances, the Government, as he thought, very wisely did not seek to interfere with the private proceedings of the manufacturers of the country; they did not force upon them any system, but they supplied great facilities, which they thought desirable to enable the manufacturers to establish institutions of this kind themselves.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE ON THE NAVY.—At the annual dinner of the Cambridgeshire Agricultural Association held at Kneesworth, the Earl of Hardwicke, in reply to the toast of the "Navy," made a speech, in which he took a review of the state of the navy, and the effect produced upon it by the invention of steam; he said he was anxious to avoid alluding to the navy of any particular nation, but it was certain that England had not advanced in the same degree that other nations had in the matter of armaments. He advocated a liberal outlay for the improvement and increase of our forces at sea, and said that it was high time that we should be prepared for any difficulty that might arise, by looking keenly to the state and efficiency of our coast defences, concluding by stating that the British seamen ought to have the best weapons placed in their hands, and they would show their readiness to make the best use of those weapons.

MR. BARROW, M.P.—At the annual meeting of the Collingham Farmers' Club, Mr. Barrow said he confessed that he thought very little of Cherbourg as a standing menace. He had heard of standing menaces all his life, but he really did not think that they ever proved a source of injury to anybody. In particular they could be of very little consequence to this country, so long as we could bring into the field such men as we had hitherto done. He thought it of great advantage to the country that it should not be drained of its money in the shape of taxes imposed either for the purpose of erecting what were called standing menaces, or of providing an enormous standing army. It was much better that the money should be fructifying in the pockets of the people, and that the country should at all times be prepared to make exertions similar to those which were made in the time of the last Russian war. Probably during that war more money was spent than was necessary if there had been better arrangements, but we had at all times in Great Britain hearts and hands ready and willing to execute all the work that might be required of them. A great advantage which this country possessed was in having at her command the power of raising the means of warfare at a very short notice, and of securing, and in also possessing, a body of people ready, at an hour's notice, to take the field in defence of their native land.

SIR A. RAMSAY, M.P.—At a meeting of Conservatives held at Rochdale, Sir A. Ramsay said that much had been said of Cherbourg, and some alarm had been felt at the erection of that great port. He would rather it had been for some useful purpose, but if he knew the feeling of the people of England, there was no dread of danger, for to repel an invader on our coasts their wives and their children would rise up in arms.

MR. BAXTER, M.P.—At the Arbuthnot meeting, this gentleman said:—In nations, as in families, extravagance is the first step towards ruin; and no minister could more fairly earn a title to the gratitude of his country than by proposing and carrying out a bold scheme of economy. But that will be out of the question if you allow yourselves to be deluded by a cry of war with France. I feel strongly that there is more danger from increased taxation than from a French invasion. If you attempt the former, you will sour the masses of the people, who pay too much already; against the latter, if it is attempted, you can show a united, industrious, loyal people, every man of whom would rally like his fathers around the constitution and the throne. The Government and its officers affect great zeal for mercantile shipping, but their true object is to erect fortifications. Now I believe in no such thing. Our maritime supremacy was established and confirmed without any works of the kind; the courage and skill and hardihood of our sailors, not behind walls, but on the open sea, have made this country what it is; our fleets have always acted on the offensive, and I think we ought to trust and cherish our navy still. With a powerful, well-equipped, and properly manned fleet in the Channel, what need we fear an enemy? I will always vote for keeping up an effective army, and a navy which has no equal; but I will not vote for rivalling the continental powers in their system of adding fort to fort and regiment to regiment, nominally to guard against invasion, but really to keep down their people. I am quite sure that our best protection against any power mad enough to attempt invasion is that same healthy national feeling which electrified

Europe when the haughty Spaniards despatched their Armada, and when Napoleon I. assembled his vast force at Boulogne.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A STOCKBROKER, named Adolphus Freeman, has been brought before Alderman Salomons, charged with having appropriated to his own use 850*l.*, money entrusted to him by Mr. Austin, a printer of Hackney, for the purpose of purchasing stock in the Three per Cent. Consols. The particulars of the transaction were not gone into, the prisoner being remanded for a week, and bail refused.

Woolley, the two Websters, and Bernard, who have been in custody for some days on a charge of engraving and having in possession plates purporting to be for the issue of Russian bank-notes, and which were intended to defraud the Russian Government, have been again examined at Lambeth police-court. The prisoners were again remanded.

The three men, charged with being concerned in stealing the copper coffin from the vaults of the church of St. John, Stratford, were finally examined on Saturday and committed for trial.

The municipal elections at Newcastle have caused a great deal of excitement, and party feeling runs very high. A Roman Catholic having been put in nomination a strong antagonism has been aroused against him on account of his faith. The *Daily Express* (a penny paper) has taken up the case in this sense with great vehemence, and letters and articles have appeared commenting with unqualified severity on its opponents, and the means adopted to further their electioneering purposes. A letter appeared in that journal, attributing to the French Consul, the Count de Marincourt—the agent, as it called him, of the arch-traitor and plotter against his country's liberty, Louis Napoleon—an interference with the canvass in the ward. The son of the consul, lately an officer in the French army, called at the office of the *Daily Express*, desiring the editor to meet him at the Exchange next morning, and threatening to chastise him at his own house if he did not keep his appointment. The appointment was not kept. The *Daily Express* then produced an article reflecting on the count in the most violent manner, concluding with this advice:—"Monsieur must follow Madame." To understand the last allusion it is necessary to explain that "Madame" was the keeper of a notorious house in Newcastle, so notorious that she was handed out of the town by the police. On this, the son of the consul proceeded to the office of the paper, demanded to see the editor, and on the hesitation of the people to tell him where he could be found, the young man pulled out a pistol and threatened them if they would not inform him. On learning the place where the editor could be found, he drove thither in a cab, and entered his library. He ordered him, with similar threats, to come and apologise to the count, his father. He then took him to his father's house, where a most humble apology was made, and the editor of the *Daily Express* was released from detention. The count denies having ever interfered in the election, and says he was, moreover, entirely ignorant of his son's movements till the editor was brought into his room in captivity. The "vicomte" was brought before the magistrates to answer the charge of assault. The bench decided to hold the defendant to bail, Mr. Manson, the editor, who was present, offering no objection. The defendant was then bound over, himself in 200*l.*, and two sureties in 100*l.* each, for his appearance on Tuesday. The case was terminated on Tuesday by the defendant being fined 5*l.* and costs.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Saturday, Benjamin Francis Hallowell Carew applied for his certificate. The case presents some interesting features in consequence of the bankrupt's relationship as stepson to Colonel Waugh, of London and Eastern Banking Company notoriety, for whose accommodation he had given acceptances to the amount of 58,000*l.*, without any consideration. The sitting was adjourned after a somewhat lengthened hearing until the first Wednesday in October, 1859, with liberty to the bankrupt to apply in the mean time if he have paid his creditors who have proved 20*s.* in the pound. Protection, in the mean time, was granted.

A meeting of the Huddersfield Improvement Commissioners has been held to consider the defalcations of Superintendent Beaumont of the police. There were sixty charges of petty peculation against him, three or four of which were proved. The offences were stated to have consisted in granting bail in cases of drunkenness, he having no power to grant such bail; and in neglecting to summon the offenders, or to account for the money. His manner of keeping books was stated to be characterised by carelessness and irregularity; he being in the habit of receiving money at any time and in any place, trusting to memory for its entry. It was resolved to discharge him, without proceeding criminally against him.

The Commercial Dock Company have issued a report giving the full particulars of the frauds of their secretary, H. K. Smithers, jun., and their accountant, Cox. The total amount was 26,860*l.*, and extended over a period of at least twenty-one years. Smithers was the primary offender, but he could not have succeeded without collusion on the part of the accountant. The em-

bezzlement was achieved by keeping back payment received from the customers of the company. Smithers also contrived a fraudulent transfer of 1000*l.* stock. Smithers has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude, and Cox, who had been more than thirty years in the company's service, to twelve months' imprisonment.

The proceedings in the case of Arbuthnot v. Carden were resumed on Monday, at Kingstown police-court. After a lengthened discussion, the magistrates decided on holding Mr. Carden to bail in the sum of 5000*l.* to keep the peace towards Miss Arbuthnot.

On Tuesday, a cause was brought before the Court of Aldermen, which involved a charge of misconduct in the despatch of their business by Messrs. Price, Gifford, and Hickman, the accuser being Mr. E. B. Hewitt. Both the petitioner and respondents were brokers. A petition was presented in the case to the Court, setting forth at great length the gravamen of the charge, and after it had been read an equally lengthy answer was put in. Each of the parties was then sworn and examined as to the truth of the allegations in the petition and answer. The court was cleared of strangers, and after the lapse of a quarter of an hour they were readmitted, when the Recorder stated that the Court had decided on dismissing the petition.

Lewis Zucker, a bankrupt jeweller, of Oxford-street, whose examination took place on the 4th of October, and was adjourned *sine die*, was charged before Alderman Phillips with falsifying his trade account-book, on purpose to defraud his creditors. The evidence went to show that the book referred to contained a record of transactions dated a considerable time anterior to the period at which the paper composing the book was manufactured. This was proved by the fact of the paper being machine-made, whereas no paper of that description was sold by the stationer whose mark it bore until some years later than the date of several entries in the book. The prisoner was committed for trial, and will probably be also indicted for perjury.

At Marlborough-street, a husband and wife, named Law, were charged with detaining a will, which kept Marion Phillips out of property amounting in value to between 150,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* The complainant represented herself as next of kin to the testator, who died in Jamaica some years ago; and not having possession of the will she was unable to administer to the estate. The charge was ultimately abandoned.

At the Middlesex Sessions, Alexander Muir was indicted for a misdemeanour under the Mutiny Act, in having attempted to persuade a soldier in the Royal Horse Artillery to desert. It has become a practice to induce men to desert from the line and other regiments, that they may enter the Indian service, for the sake of the extra bounty. The case having been clearly established, the jury found the prisoner guilty; sentence deferred.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday, the certificate meeting in the case of Robert Hills, the surviving partner in the firm of Jonathan and Robert Hills, bankers, of Gravesend and Dartford, was adjourned till the 15th of February.

The most experienced burglars of the metropolis have concentrated their forces on Chelsea and Brompton, and we may expect to hear of depredations in that quarter similar to those which took place in Notting-hill about a year ago, unless the police manifest more vigilance than they at present appear disposed to do.

An Englishman, named James Foot, has been sentenced by the Assize Court of the Seine to hard labour for life for having issued a forged piece of two francs in payment for wine in a *cabaret*. Another false piece of five francs was found at his lodgings, for the possession of which he gave no acceptable excuse. There was a count for forging the false money as well as knowingly passing it, but this the jury expressly negatived. An alleged accomplice of the prisoner's, one John Barbers, has escaped to England.

At the Surrey Quarter Sessions, an application for a license on the part of the proprietors of the Surrey Music-hall was met with opposition on the part of the police. They stated that, before the close of the last season, prostitutes were admitted who, in some cases, conducted themselves in a disorderly manner and had to be removed. With this exception, which applied only to a period of three weeks, the police admitted that the Surrey Gardens were on the whole a very well-conducted place of amusement. The magistrates renewed the license.

At the Middlesex Sessions, Ann Williams, a gipsy, was found guilty upon two indictments charging her with obtaining property from two servant girls by pretending to tell their fortunes. The jury hoped that the judge would severely reprimand these silly girls for admitting such persons into their masters' houses. The learned judge accordingly called them up, and commented on their folly in believing that any one could tell them their fortune; he hoped the loss they had sustained upon this occasion would be a warning not only to them but to others. He then sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour.

Six female lunatics, who appeared at one time to have moved in a respectable sphere of society, were brought before Alderman Finnis, at Guildhall, by Mr. Jopp, re-

lieving officer, to procure an order for their consignment to a lunatic asylum. It was stated that the unfortunate creatures had been resident in Paris, but being British subjects, the English Ambassador at that city had sent them to London, with instructions for their reception. The present application was made under directions of the Secretary of State. Medical certificates being required, they were removed temporarily to the City of London Union.

At the Middlesex Sessions, two men, named Phillips and Wraxall, were charged with having stolen the purse of a lady in the Haymarket. She alleged that she detected Wraxall's hand in her pocket, and immediately afterwards she missed her purse. She seized both of the prisoners and held them until they were taken into custody by a policeman. Wraxall, it appeared, was a respectable person, while his companion was a convicted thief. Both were found guilty; but, before the judge passed sentence, Wraxall made a solemn denial of the truth of the accusation preferred against him, and appealed to Phillips to speak the truth. Phillips replied that Wraxall's denial was quite true, and Mr. Sleight proposed to put him in the witness-box, but the judge would not permit this proceeding, on the ground of its irregularity. Wraxall was then sentenced to eight months' hard labour, and the other prisoner to seven years' penal servitude. The latter subsequently stated that he had entrapped Wraxall into a conversation with him, so that being in the company of a respectable-looking man he might the more successfully practise his dishonest trade.

The coroner's inquiry into the origin of the fire in Mr. Roper's house at Greenwich, in which his two children were destroyed, came to a conclusion at half-past three o'clock on Thursday morning, after protracted and numerous sittings. As is known, strong suspicion existed that Mr. Roper himself set fire to his house. The coroner's jury, however, have come to an open verdict, their pronouncement being to the effect that there was not sufficient legal evidence to show whether the fire was accidental or otherwise. But they add an expression of a strong suspicion that it was a wilful act. Roper was re-examined before the magistrate on the charge of arson. Some additional evidence was heard, and the magistrate adjourned the case for another week for the production of further evidence.

Edward Allcorn, a lad formerly in the service of a medical practitioner of Croydon, has been found guilty of breaking into the counting-house of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, at Croydon, and stealing several railway tickets, 5s. in copper, and other articles, the property of the company. He was sentenced to hard labour for twelve months.

Thomas Spencer, a private in the Coldstream Guards, decorated with a Crimean medal, was sent to prison for fourteen days by Mr. Bingham, at Marlborough-street police-court, for begging money from various persons on the street in the middle of the night, and in a tone and manner calculated to ensure compliance with his request. It was urged in extenuation that he was drunk at the time.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

THE BURNOPFIELD MURDER.—Great horror was felt in the winter of 1855 at the murder of a young surgeon named Stirling, who was murdered and robbed near Burnopfield, in Durham, at mid-day. Richard Rayne and John Cain were apprehended charged with the murder, and tried at the Durham Assizes, but the case failed, and they were acquitted. These men returned to their homes, and have since been regular and industrious in their habits. Cain, since his acquittal, has been most active in attempting to clear up the mystery of the murder of the poor young man. He has ferreted out a considerable amount of information with regard to other parties, and he has satisfied several gentlemen of influence that he and Rayne were not implicated in the murder. A communication has been received in Gateshead from the visiting justices of Maidstone, stating that a prisoner who is in custody there has confessed that he was present at the murder of young Stirling; he gives a detailed account of the affair, and the chief constable of Durham will make full inquiry into the circumstances.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Tuesday, an attempt, which will in all probability terminate fatally, was made by a man named Thomas Champion, the victim being Henry Grayson, a joiner. Champion has been a foreman to Mr. Fewsdale, builder, of Wicker, near Sheffield, whose men complained of his conduct as arbitrary, and there had been disputes about him, which resulted in his discharge. Champion entered the workshop of Mr. Fewsdale, and after conversing some time with the men, went to Grayson and told him he understood he was the cause of his being discharged, and immediately fired a revolver at him. The bullet lodged in his brain, after penetrating about four inches. Champion then proceeded to fire another barrel of the pistol at William Kenyon, but missed him. He was secured and taken into custody. The surgeon called in to the wounded man gives no hope of his recovery. There seems no doubt that Champion intended to kill the seven men who were in the shop.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF SOUTHAMPTON.—According

to an official report, just published, the population of Southampton is 41,000. The expense of the police there for the last twelve months was 2540*l*. During that period 1171 persons were brought before the borough magistrates, charged with offences which were disposed of summarily. Amongst those persons were 77 known thieves, 96 prostitutes, 150 vagrants, and 65 habitual drunkards. There are 700 prostitutes living in Southampton, and 160 houses of ill-fame there; 1500 thieves, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, tramps, and vagabonds, are now in the town under police surveillance.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.—A frightful crime has been committed at Belleville, a suburb of Paris, by a woman named Marie Adèle Brion murdering her stepson, four years of age, under circumstances so revolting that the bare recital of them fills the mind with horror, and yet the jury, who pronounced a verdict of wilful murder against her, recorded their opinion that the cruel deed was accompanied by "extenuating circumstances." The court sentenced her to twenty years' hard labour.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—The command of this force has been conferred upon Major Brownrigg, who for many years filled the office of Deputy Inspector-General. The salary henceforward is to be 1300*l*. instead of 1500*l*. per annum, the 200*l*. being granted to Sir Duncan M'Gregor in consideration of his long services.

PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION.—A letter dated, Dungarvan, October 16th, says:—"A pleasing and novel scene was presented at the funeral of the late Doctor Quinn, of this town, who was lately buried in the Protestant churchyard. Our parish priest, the Very Rev. Dr. Hally, walked before the coffin, assisted by his curate, Rev. M. Mooney, and Rev. Mr. Toomey chanting the burial service. Walking behind the coffin were to be seen, with hats in hand, three Protestant parish ministers, and one Protestant curate. Indeed it must be remarked with truth that the Protestant clergy of this locality for years back have been remarkable for mildness, Christian charity, and freedom from all sectarian bigotry.

THE PAPER DUTIES.—A meeting of gentlemen connected with literature generally was held in Dublin on Wednesday, to consider the question of the paper duties. Mr. Cassell and Mr. Francis attended as a deputation from the London Society. A local committee was formed, and a liberal subscription at once opened.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A complete reorganisation and distribution of the regiment of Royal Artillery is about to be made. The precise nature of these alterations is at present unknown, but it is understood that the fourteen battalions which comprise the regiment will be formed into several divisions, and that each division will occupy a station, either on home or on foreign service. The staff of the battalions will in this case accompany the troops wherever they are quartered, instead of remaining at Woolwich.

THE GALLANT NORTH CORKS.—A disturbance was created on Monday, at Strood station, by a party of the North Cork Rifles, seventy of whom were left behind to guard the baggage of the corps. They mutinied and resolutely refused to load the baggage. Their conduct being very violent, the officers in charge sent off to Chatham Barracks for the assistance of the military, a strong party of whom arrived under the command of Major Gordon. Five of the ringleaders were marched off to the guard-room, and order was then restored, and the Rifles proceeded to load the baggage, with which they departed for Aldershot the same evening.

RECRUITING FOR THE CAVALRY.—Parties have been sent out in the metropolis to enlist men for the 15th Hussars. A number of fine young fellows have joined the regiment, men being taken at the reduced standard of 5 feet 4. Recruiting parties are also out for the 6th (Enniskillen) Dragoons; they are also extremely successful, numbers of men, chiefly from Militia regiments, volunteering to join the service companies in India. Increased activity is ordered to be used in recruiting for the Indian Light Cavalry, and men are to be entered for that service at the reduced standard of 5 feet 2.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A HORRIBLE accident occurred to two poachers, on the London and North-Western Railway, near Winsford. Several poachers were out with nets, snares, &c., and on their way some of them attempted to cross the railway while a night train was passing, not being aware of its proximity. A man, named Forster, was knocked down, one leg cut off, and one arm put out of the socket. He died next morning. Another was run over apparently by the whole train, only the nose being left unmangled on the upper part of his body. One of their dogs was also killed.

A man and his three children were suffocated last week by an escape of gas, which took place in their cottage, in a wretched row of buildings at Pillgwenilly, near Newport.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

A LETTER in the *Nord* states that a difference has arisen between France and Brazil. A French merchant having died at Pernambuco leaving children under age, the French Minister, Count de Lemont, caused seals to be put on his premises. The local authorities maintained that he had no right to do so. On appeal to the justice of the peace, he decided that the authorities were in the right, and the seals were removed. In consequence Count de Lemont struck his flag, in order to await instructions of the French Government.

The journey of Prince Napoleon to Algeria is postponed until March next.

Despatches received by the French Government from Algiers announce that the empire of Morocco is in a state of great disorganisation and anarchy.

M. Caurain, one of the chief writers in the *Constitutionnel*, died a few days ago. His funeral was attended not only by all the writers in the ministerial papers, but the *Débats*, the *Presse*, and the *Siccle* were also represented. M. Caurain was a man of undoubted talent, and enjoyed the esteem of his most bitter political opponents.

M. Walewski has, by order of the Emperor, sent a note to the French Ambassador at Rome, to be communicated to the Pontifical Government, expressive of the dissatisfaction with which the Emperor has heard of the child Mortara having been forcibly taken away from his parents; he has also instructed the Ambassador to make strong remonstrances on such conduct.

The *Augsburg Gazette* learns from Warsaw that the manner of the Emperor Alexander towards Prince Napoleon was extremely civil, "but very cool." His Imperial Highness did not invite the Czar to go to Paris, but he told him that he had been sent by the Emperor Napoleon to return the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine. The Prince only called on one Polish nobleman, and to him he observed that he was greatly struck by the magnificence of the palaces of the nobles and by the miserable huts inhabited by the serfs. The prevalent opinion in Warsaw is, that no political importance is to be attached to the visit of Prince Napoleon.

There is no truth in the telegraphic message from General Macmahon and the French Consul, about the Tetuan massacre, or the murder of the French and Spanish (or English) Vice-Consuls. We are positively assured that it is a fable, and that the gallant General has been imposed upon.

The visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Compiègne has been postponed on account of the pressure of important business.

There is further talk about an intended journey of the Emperor to Italy. Our information adds that it is not probable it will be extended beyond Nice, and that no great political weight ought to be attached to it.

It is said that the plan proposed to the French Government by Colonel Faidherbe, Governor of Senegal consists in extending the frontiers of the French possessions as far as Timbuctu, which is about two hundred leagues from the present boundary. Three French officers of rank have been brought to a court-martial in Africa, Chef d'Escadron S., Captain A., and Captain M., who were successively paymasters of the 1st Spahis, for having embezzled 88,168*fr.*, the property of the Government. After hearing counsel for the prisoners, the tribunal declared all three guilty, and condemned S. to dismissal from the army and three years' imprisonment; M. to dismissal and four years' imprisonment; and A. to military degradation and five years' hard labour. The prisoner S. was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and M. a knight, and both were declared to have forfeited their decorations.

DENMARK.

The King lately gave a grand banquet at the Château of Glücksburg, at which very significant speeches were delivered. The Minister of Schleswig, in drinking to the health of the King, expressed a wish that his Majesty would live long enough to see every part of his kingdom united under a common and durable organisation, capable of resisting all foreign interference. The King approved of the expression of this wish.

NAPLES.

The despatch attributed to the Foreign Minister, M. de Caraffa, concerning the diplomatic relations of Naples with the Western Powers, has been officially contradicted.

The *Gazette de Cologne* states that a courier arrived in Munich on the 7th, with a despatch to the Neapolitan Minister at the Bavarian Court, directing him to demand officially the hand of the Princess Marie, sister of the Empress of Austria, for the Prince Royal of Naples. The marriage is expected to take place at Naples on the 12th of January next. The Princess is seventeen years of age.

Great irregularities, says the *Daily News* correspondent have been discovered in the Custom-house, but no one was surprised at them who is well acquainted with the abuses ordinarily committed in that establishment.

or with the disorder which reigns in every branch of the administration. In fact, there is universal corruption and anarchy throughout the land; every man, provided he bears the right sign, does after the way of his own heart, possessing sufficient power to check all impertinent intrusion into his affairs, and sure of indulgence if perchance he be discovered. Every public office is full, not of honest, able, intelligent men, but of the King's friends. To be suspected even of Liberalism would be enough to exclude them from office. They know well their value as props of the monarchy, and they pay themselves according to their own estimate; and, in fact, so much has this habit grown into a system, that they talk of the "lucris" of their posts—which are often greater than their salaries—with as much openness as they might talk of the most common incident of their lives. Lord Malmesbury has proposed to the King of Naples, through the medium of Count Bernstorff, that the prisoners of Montesarchio should be liberated and sent out of the country on the terms of the treaty made with the Argentine Republic two years ago. The King is stated to have replied that it would be impossible to act on that treaty, as it had expired, and it was not likely that it would be renewed; moreover, that his Majesty had offered pardon to the prisoners repeatedly, provided they would ask it.

AUSTRIA.

Austrian Serbia is perfectly tranquil. Some journals pretend that the Austrian Servians participate in the feelings of the Turkish Christians, but their sympathy does not extend further than commiseration for their sufferings, and they have no inclination to take up arms to relieve them. The German language is becoming more popular in Austrian Serbia, and an amalgamation of the races is said to be steadily progressing.

The Austrian Government has just granted indemnities to the landholders around Mantua for the losses which they sustained in 1848-9.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from the frontiers of Russia, dated the 12th instant, inform us that the disturbances which have taken place in the Eastern provinces of Russia are more serious than they were stated to be. Several peasants from the German provinces on the Baltic have been transported to Siberia. The Emperor Alexander shows himself every day more determined to carry out his plan of reform. Some of the nobility are raising difficulties in his way. Their conduct, it is feared, will increase the agitation which prevails.

A shameless attempt to defraud the Russian Government has come to light. The Imperial authorities declared the distance from St. Petersburg to Moscow to be 607 versts, but M. von Struve has found it to be 88 versts less. The American company which is to construct the railroad would have pocketed about twelve million dollars had it not been for this discovery. All the distances given on the projected railroad were given erroneously. The matter is likely to be hushed up, as the reputation for common honesty of men of high rank is in jeopardy.

There was a tremendous fire at Orel, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, on the 1st of October, and another on the 26th of September at Livny, in the same government. At Orel 500 buildings were destroyed, and about 200 at Livny.

The construction has been commenced of a navigable canal from Astrakan to the Caspian Sea, which will enable vessels of moderate tonnage to proceed to the former city and thence up the Volga. The ports of Liebau and Riga are being deepened to allow vessels drawing eighteen feet of water to unload without the necessity of discharging their cargoes into lighters.

Immediately after the baptism of the young Grand Duke Constantine, the Emperor held his first diplomatic levee since his return from Warsaw. The French ambassador, and the new representatives of Great Britain, Bavaria, and Saxony—Sir John Crampton, Count von Moutgelas, and Baron K  nneritz—delivered their credentials.

The official Gazette contains the decree for the construction of the important railroad from Moscow to Saratow, which will place the western provinces of Russia in direct communication with the towns on the Volga, the Caucasus, and the Caspian Sea.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Landtag was opened on Wednesday for the purpose of giving its sanction to the establishment of the Regency. It is not this same Landtag with which the Prince Regent is to govern; he will do that with a newly-elected one, for which the elections are to take place about the end of next month. The address of the Prince seems to have been quite in accordance with the spirit of the proclamation by which he announced his willingness to become Regent. He says he has accepted the office in obedience to the Royal wish, and in accordance with the statutes of the country. He further promises to do what the Constitution and the laws of the country require, and he hopes that the Landtag will ratify and confirm.

A constitutional committee for conducting the elections has just been formed at K  nigsberg, and they have published their programme, having taken as their model that of the Breslau liberal committee.

The Chevalier Bunsen, formerly Envoy at the Court of St. James, who since his recall has retired into private life and been residing quietly at Heidelberg, engaged in literary pursuits, has been summoned from his academic retreat into public life. At the direct invitation of the Prince Regent he is to repair immediately to Berlin to take his seat as member of the Upper House. Since his retirement he has been ennobled, and now writes himself Von Bunsen.

SPAIN.

The *Novedades*, *Parlamento*, and *Monarqu  a* have been seized, and a prosecution of the *Espana* ordered for having published an article comparing Marshal O'Donnell to Oliver Cromwell, and offensively reminding him of what was done to the remains of the latter after death. The *Regeneracion*, one of the clerical papers, had been tried and acquitted on the charge of "attempting to change the dynasty" by publishing an article in which the Pretender was described as waiting his time to ascend the throne.

Several vessels with troops have sailed for Cuba.

The electoral excitement continued to increase. The *Gazette* publishes a circular, addressed by the Minister Formento to all his subordinate public functionaries, in which he recommends them to abstain from influencing the elections. The result of the elections are still now favourable to Government.

General Prim is appointed to command the expedition against the Riff pirates.

The Spanish auxiliary force formed at the Philippine Islands by the Governor, Don Fernando de Nozagaray, to assist the French expedition to Coch  n China, is composed of 1500 Tagals, forming two regiments of infantry, one of which is commanded by Don Bernardo de Lanza, and the other by M. Garnier, a French officer in the Spanish service. There is, moreover, a corps of 300 cavalry organised by a French officer.

TURKEY.

The *Presse d'Orient* says:—"The affair of the Wallachian lady who brought from Liverpool a vast quantity of forged Turkish notes has been delayed in consequence of the necessity of obtaining information from the United States, where the forgery was effected. The same journal states that at Galata, near that city, a Maltese lately stabbed an Englishman in the open street; the man instantly died, and the assassin walked quietly away, no one attempting to arrest him.

The Servian Senate has resolved that the Ministers are not to sit in the Senate and vote, except when invited. This has been done to prevent them bringing in and defending a law concerning the elections for the Skupstchina, or General Assembly, and its convocation. The Ministers have met this move by tendering their resignation.

A fight has taken place near Damascus between two Arab tribes, who left 400 killed on the field, the victorious party afterwards pillaging the villages in the neighbourhood. The returning Mecca caravan had reached Damascus, and naturally added to an excitement following upon the Jeddah bombardment.

The execution of three Christians at Salonica, in contempt of the amnesty of 1855, and particularly the insult offered to their remains by the Turkish populace, had created so great an excitement in Macedonia that the English consul had requested the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands to send some English ships of war into the Gulf of Salonica.

The *Austrian Gazette* states that the Turkish religious orders in Constantinople are filled with terror at the appearance of the comet, as they declare that a huge army of Russians will soon march into Turkey in consequence, and overthrow the Sultan. They consider the Sultan as having caused this danger by calling in the Christians to save him from those very Russians.

The Mussulman pilgrims who visited Mecca this year brought back with them a disease called purulent leprosy, which had not been seen since the middle ages. The Egyptian authorities adopted very strict measures to prevent the contagion from spreading.

ROME.

The Jew Mortara's little boy still remains in the hands of the Inquisition. The Duc de Grammont, the French Ambassador, has tried in his turn to intercede, and obtain from the Pope the restitution of this child; but Pio Nono answered the Duke that he could not, in conscience, replace in the path of perdition a soul which had, as though by miracle, been won for Paradise.

BAVARIA.

The *Anzeiger* of Nurnberg was seized a few days since, and a prosecution ordered against it, on an accusation of having insulted "the Pope and the Holy Office," in commenting on the Mortara affair.

SARDINIA.

The visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Villafranca is said to be certain. The Grand Duke will probably leave his line-of-battle ship and frigate at Toulon, and will arrive at Villafranca in a steam corvette, which will subsequently transport him to the East.

PORTUGAL.

With regard to the Charles-Georges affair we may observe that the Austerlitz and Donauwerth are still in the Tagus. The English vessel Victory and the corvette Ragoon have arrived in the river. It now appears

that the proposal for arbitration is only accepted by France on condition that she is to name the umpire, whose verdict is merely to refer to the indemnity required from Portugal. A Madrid telegram of Saturday informs us that the Portuguese Chambers have been closed. This seems to indicate that the Portuguese Government is full of hope that the affair will be peacefully got rid of.

INDIA.

The overland mail has arrived, bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 24th of September. Tantia Topee, the ablest of the insurgent leaders, whose defeat by General Roberts at Nathdwarra was reported by the last mail, appeared after that event to be in a hopeless position, without guns and without treasure. Further advance in the only direction where a reasonable chance of escape lay was out of the question. Nothing remained but to fall back on the Chumbul, to recross that river if possible, and then to make what head he might against the different British detachments. General Roberts, falling back on Nusseerabad, left the task of intercepting him to Colonel Park, who failed in accomplishing it. Tantia Topee, unencumbered with baggage or artillery, made his way over mountains and across rivers (in six days he is said to have crossed as many streams), and finally succeeded in placing the Chumbul between himself and his pursuers. Being now secured by the deep river in his rear, he leisurely made his way across the hills, entered the valley of the Kalei Sind, and on the 27th of August appeared before Jahlra Patun. The cowardly or disaffected troops within the place resisted for a moment only; they passed over to the enemy, who thus became possessed of forty pieces of new artillery, ammunition, and provisions of war to a considerable amount. The wealthy bankers of the place were fined ten lakhs of rupees; the Rana or chief was put to flight, and Nana Sahib proclaimed in due form. Tantia Topee had again an army, artillery, and treasure. His movements, however, were closely watched. It was on the 27th of August that he had made his successful dash at Jahlra Patun. On the 1st of September, the movements of the British compelled him to evacuate it, and he again commenced a system of marching and counter-marching. On the 15th of September, General Michel came up with him, put his forces to instant rout, and took thirty of his guns. The last intelligence left it doubtful in what direction he was about to seek an escape, but the probability seemed to be that he intended to penetrate into the difficult country between Rajghur and Bhopal, and thence make his way in an easterly direction towards Jhansi or Saugor. The day before his defeat by General Michel, he had been joined by the disordered bands of Maun Singh, who had just escaped from a destructive onslaught made on them by Colonel Robertson, to whom had been entrusted the task of following up these fugitives—the late garrison of the insurgent fortress of Powree. The relics of this force were thus mixed up with the broken bands under Tantia Topee, and the routed host seemed menaced with speedy extermination by the combined movements of General Napier and General Michel, to the immediate junction of whose columns no obstacle was opposed. The forces under those officers are now at liberty to combine for future movements, not against Tantia Topee only, but against other insurgents who continue their independent forays. Detachments have been sent out to crush these chiefs, and we have accounts of slight engagements in the vicinity of Saugor, Jhansi, Calpee, Gwalior, and Dholpore. A thousand rebels, under a chief named Indur Goshun, had successfully laid bare the district of Shahpore. Captain Finch left Saugor on the 31st of August, reached Garakota by forced marches, caught the rebels a few miles further on, and destroyed 250 of them, the chief and his two subordinates being among the slain.

At Gwalior terror has been instilled into the disaffected by the capture and execution of seven agents of the Nana. These men plotted the massacre of the garrison, weakened by the absence of numerous detachments, but the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, whom they sought to corrupt, betrayed them. Gwalior has been disarmed, and the Maharajah will henceforth be free from the terrorism of a turbulent and armed mob.

Between Gwalior and Agra many partial engagements have been fought with success, and the whole country between Burhee and Dholpore on the one hand, and Burhee and Etawah on the other, has been secured from further plunder.

In Oude and Behar there are no military operations to report. Lord Clyde was maturing his preparations for the final campaign, which has ere this commenced. In Oude we are still told of numerous forces and an imposing array of artillery ready to take the field against the British army. The general belief was that in reality no effective resistance would be offered to the combinations of the commander-in-chief, and that organized insurrection in Oude would terminate at no long period after the serious business of the campaign commenced.

In the Punjab the rising of the disarmed Sepoys at Mooltan is the only matter which we have to notice. The alleged cause of the outbreak was an order which had been received from head-quarters for their being

finally disbanded, and despatched to their homes in small parties of twenty at a time. This order was read on parade. When the men returned to barracks a dreadful rumour grew that the intention was thus to divide them, in order that each detachment might be cut to pieces on its way down to Lahore. The men became desperate. The 62nd, 69th, and the 2nd battalion of Artillery rose on the 2nd September, endeavoured to seize the guns and other arms, killed Captain Mules, Adjutant of the 3rd Europeans, and assailed the barracks and hospital. They were speedily put down by the energy of the troops, and dispersed with the loss of three hundred killed. The remainder fled into the Baree Doab. Three hundred took the road to the north, and were caught on the banks of the Chenab, where they were all massacred. One hundred made for the Sutlej, due south, and reached Khanghur, where they were all killed; three hundred more, flying in a south-easterly direction, struck the Sutlej at Kurumpore, and were completely destroyed. Thus not a soul of these disarmed mutineers escaped.

The Indian mail has brought over a very important document. It is an address of the Reform League of Calcutta, in favour of the conduct of Lord Ellenborough, and heartily commending his despatch against the confiscating policy of Lord Canning.

THE NEW RAJ.

Mr. Russell says in the *Times*:—The proclamation which transfers the Government to her Majesty will be a difficult task enough. Even in the very wording of her Majesty's new titles there will be difficulties, and the question arises how will the Queen be justified in assuming the title of Queen of the East Indies, or of India, or of Hindostan, or even of British India, while there are a number of independent States and Princes whose titles are in direct opposition to such assumption, and whose independence and titles are guaranteed to them by treaty. However, this is a small matter if the Princes and Kings look on it as we do; but I entertain grave apprehensions that the proclamation of the change of Government, little, if at all understood, may give encouragement to those who persist in attributing to us the determination of overthrowing their religion and their liberty. Compañee Bahadoor had no particular religion; he was a very mild kind of Christian, respected treaties which contained provisions for the revenues of idols and the preservation of temples, and did not particularly encourage the itinerant expounders of his own faith, who, to the great astonishment of the Asiatics, present themselves in the most various forms as the ministers of many different churches, yet all claiming to be of one religion. But Queen Victoria is a Protestant monarch by act of Parliament. She is *Fidei Defensor* by the Constitution, and she cannot be a Hindoo Rane or Mahomedan Sultana and a Christian Queen at the same time, nor measure her faith by degrees of latitude.

AMERICA.

The Niagara arrived on Sunday with New York mails of the 5th. The New York Crystal Palace, with all its contents, had been destroyed by fire. The fair of the American Institute was being held there at the time; a large amount of property was destroyed. The fire was believed to have been incendiary, and created intense excitement among the visitors, of whom upwards of 2000 were present. Very little of its valuable contents were saved. Two only of the many fire-engines on exhibition were got out uninjured. No lives were lost. The loss is estimated at over a million of dollars, and the insurance is only 50,000 dollars, effected to cover the losses of foreign exhibitors. The property had recently become the possession of the Corporation of the City. Among the works of art destroyed was Kiss's famous statue of the Amazon and Marochetti's mammoth statue of Washington.

The deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans on the 8th were 68. The epidemic had nearly died out at Savannah.

A coasting-vessel arrived at New London, Connecticut, from North Carolina, with a fugitive on board. The captain, discovering the negro, went ashore and apprised the federal officials, who went to the vessel, but the man had taken alarm, jumped overboard, and swam ashore. A reward of 50 dollars was offered for his arrest, but the man escaped, and was supposed to be on his way to Canada.

The British brig *Esperanza* was found on the 28th ult. off Bayport, Florida, with the captain, mate, and all the crew dead, with the exception of two men and a sick boy.

General Paez had consented to leave New York for Venezuela. We learn by advices from Laguayra that General Monagas and J. Gutierrez left that port on the 31st of August, in compliance with the decrees of exile pronounced against them by General Castro and the convention entered into by the Venezuelan Government with the Ministers of England and France.

Matters were all quiet at Utah. Brigham Young was still in the city, but confined himself in-doors. Trouble was anticipated with the Indians.

The Interior Department has apportioned to Florida a large amount of land in aid of the construction of the

Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central Railroad, connecting Jackson and Alligator, sixty miles in length.

General Herran has, at the instance of Mr. Cass, returned to Washington from New York, on business concerning the question between the United States and New Granada.

At Chatham, Canada West, a body of negroes surrounded a train of cars on the Great Western Railway, and forcibly took therefrom a negro servant belonging to a planter from St. Louis. Ten or twelve of the rioters are bound over to be tried at the next assizes. The boy was taken off against his most urgent entreaties, and is kept here by negroes.

The Norwegian ship *Cattarina* arrived at Quebec on the 3rd instant with twenty-two additional persons saved from the ill-fated steamship *Austria*.

MEXICO.

On the 25th of September yellow fever was raging at Matamoras and Brownsville. General Vidaurri was near San Luis Potosi on the 13th. Miramon had declined fighting. The Liberalists were forming an army at Vera Cruz. Vomito prevailed at Vera Cruz.

Up to the 5th ult. General Robles had not made a landing, but remained on board the British steamer *Clyde*, at anchor off the port.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"Doctor Billings has arrived at New Orleans, bringing despatches from the United States Minister at Mexico, Mr. Forsyth, to the Government. His principal object is to purchase Minié rifles for the Liberal army, for which purpose he is well supplied with funds. He says the Americans are much thought of by the Liberal party, and occupy high stations of trust. He is of the opinion that Sonora will soon be ceded to the United States for a consideration. On the 5th of September a force was preparing to march on Jalapa, Escheagaray's head-quarters.

WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

A POWDER magazine has exploded at Havannah with the most disastrous results. Twenty-eight persons were known to have been killed, one hundred wounded, and a large number were under the ruins when the despatch left Havannah. No less than ninety sugar houses were destroyed by the violence of the shock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The fair weather which notoriously accompanies Queen Victoria wherever she goes held out at Balmoral until the beginning of this week. On Monday the weather became suddenly wintry, with sleet and snow falling. Her Majesty left the Highlands the next day, and arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday night. She was accompanied by the Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa. The little Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice arrived at Windsor from Osborne on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen have arrived on a visit to the Duchess of Kent. The Court will remain at the Castle until the latter end of November, when her Majesty will visit Osborne for three weeks, after which the Queen will return to Windsor for the Christmas holidays, and reside at the Castle until February.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE GATHERING.—The meetings at Liverpool were brought to a successful termination on Saturday morning. A grand banquet took place on Friday night, when speeches, chiefly of a complimentary character, were delivered. On Saturday morning Lord John Russell read the paper on Jurisprudence, which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland would have read himself, as the President of that Section, had he obtained the Queen's permission to leave Ireland in time. Altogether, the Congress has been one of a very remarkable character, and its promoters consider that it has been much more successful than they could have anticipated.

M. ALPHONSE KARR.—The French satirist, says a correspondent, will not have been forgotten by all of your readers, in spite of his long absence from the literary world. An exile at Nice, he has devoted much labour and time to the cultivation of flowers, fruit, and choice vegetables. His fame as a market gardener almost equals his literary reputation, and in Paris the produce of his farm fetches high prices. But it is one thing to grow magnificent fruit and flowers, and another question to dispose of the produce at remunerating prices. M. Karr has not made a fortune by his farm, and he has consequently again turned his attention to literature; he has commenced the publication of a fresh series of the work which made his reputation in the days of Louis Philippe and M. Guizot—namely, *Les Guepes*.

EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT.—An effort is being made by Dr. Cumming and his religious circle to promote two great celebrations—the first, a national thanksgiving for the suppression of the revolt in India, and the second a Protestant commemoration of the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the English throne. On the 17th instant it will be exactly three hundred years since the last

event took place, and it is proposed that on that day there should be services in the churches alluding to the accession, or on the Sunday afterwards.

MUSICAL NOVELTY.—In Newcastle, Lady Don has been performing in the "Daughter of the Regiment," giving the Ratanaplan song with great effect. In the playbills, however, the celebrated air is called the Rattle-pan song!

LOW RENTS AND BAD FARMING.—Sir Henry Dryden, a Northamptonshire baronet, has excited a great hubbub among the georgical portion of his neighbours by a cutting sarcasm delivered at a recent meeting of a local agricultural association. The county papers are full of letters in refutation of the alleged libel. The hon. baronet, immediately on the conclusion of the award of prizes, is reported to have expressed his surprise "that there were no cups for twitch, docks, thistles, and nettles, the staple commodities of South Northamptonshire. He (Sir Henry) had been through England, Ireland, and Scotland, and he must say that South Northamptonshire was the worst farmed and the lowest rented of any part of her Majesty's dominions. That was the fact, and any one that had travelled through the same places that he had done would come to the same conclusion. It was not only the worst farmed district, but was also the lowest rented, and if they would find better land he should very much like to go and see it." The disorder produced by these remarks was brought to a conclusion by a farmer making a bet of 10*l.* with Sir Henry that if a prize was offered, open to all England, it would be taken by a South Northamptonshire farmer.

A BALD STATEMENT.—Mr. Roberts, civil engineer of Sydney, who has been for several months engaged in surveying the squatting district of the Barwan, lately fell in with a party of the "hairless savages," whose existence has recently been made known. They comprised a family of six, a man and his wife and four children, all totally destitute of hair. Their complexion is of a copper colour, less dark than that of the North American Indians, and partaking more of the Mexican tint. It is supposed that this family is the produce of an intermixture of the Malays and the north-western black tribes of Australia, driven from the interior by continuous and incessant drought, or that they are the remnant of some extinct race.

ORIENTAL ANTIQUITIES.—The gunboat *Wanderer* is expected at Woolwich, bringing from Sidon a beautiful marble sarcophagus, representing an ancient goddess, for the British Museum.

CITY SEWERS.—At a meeting of the Commissioners this week, a letter was read from a resident in Philpot-lane, complaining of the poisonous gases which are discharged from the neighbouring sewer during the period of its ventilation. He had, in consequence, suffered severely from dysentery, while his eldest daughter had been carried off by typhus fever. The Court, on the suggestion of the writer of the letter, resolved to try the effect of charcoal and a mixture of burnt clay and potash in absorbing all the gases the sewers throw out.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—According to the Registrar-General's return there was a rise of 150 in the number of deaths for last week, and the total number, compared with the average, is decidedly high. Scarletina still makes progress, and pulmonary complaints are more frequent. The total deaths for the week were 1149, and births, 1767. Dr. Letheby also states that the mortality in the City is rising from the lower temperature, having been for the last three weeks 42, 56, and 58, which is near the average at this season.

THE BIBLE IN THE EAST.—The Earl of Shaftesbury has addressed a meeting of the Bible Society at Leeds on the obligations which are imposed upon the religious bodies of this country to take advantage of "the openings" in India and China to circulate the Bible in those countries. The noble Lord was careful to guard himself against the appearance of advocating anything like proselytism by force.

CHURCH-RATE MEETING AT SHREWSBURY.—Certain queries recently addressed by the Home Secretary to the clergy respecting church rates has led to the belief that the Government contemplates the introduction of a bill on this subject. The clergy of Shropshire, who, with one or two exceptions, retain extreme notions of the rights of the Church, met on Monday, and pronounced not only in favour of no surrender, but also of no compromise. In the latter resolve, they entirely concur with the opponents of the rate, who have long since written "No compromise" on their flag. The "dishonesty" which would be involved in the abolition was strongly denounced. Mr. Morris, a layman, said that the Dissenters do not know what their religion is for six months together; and that they had better all return to the Church. One clergyman present, the Rev. Dr. Mountfield, in an able speech, expressed his entire opposition to the Church view of the case, and, to the great surprise of his brethren, vindicated the course taken by the opponents of church rates.

INTELLIGENT BUT FORCIBLE.—Gen. Horatio Hubbell, of Philadelphia (U.S.), has replied to a circular from his *alma mater* at New Haven, asking money for a society or club instituted to train young men to promulgated or extemporaneous speaking or discussion, declining to contribute. He says:—"Gub is the fatal epidemic of Republics. What distracted Greece? Gub!

What factionised Rome? Gab! What anarchised France? Gab! What will dismember this Union? Gab! This eternal propensity for gabbling, upon all occasions and at all times, is the curse of our country."

HANWELL COLLEGE.—Mr. J. C. Inge, from Hanwell College, son of the Rev. J. G. Inge, of Seamer Vicarage, was one of the successful candidates at the last examination for Commissions in her Majesty's Service.

SIR JOHN BOWRING.—The Bishop of Victoria writes:—Our Governor, Sir John Bowring, looks very ill; and I think he cannot last much longer with his many harassing cares in this trying climate. He is involved in a great deal of trouble just now in the internal administration of the Colonial Government; it is likely that the matter may be mooted in the House of Commons. The greatest enemy Sir John Bowring ever had would be melted to pity and sympathy if he could see the slow but certain progress of sickness and infirmity creeping over him. His public policy and local politics I of course have nothing to do with.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The anniversary of the battle of Balaklava is to be celebrated at the Crystal Palace on Monday. The bands of the three regiments of Foot Guards are, by permission of the commanding officers, to take part in the musical arrangements, and the final display of the great fountains for this year is also fixed for the same day.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TERMINUS.—The model prepared under the direction of Mr. C. Pearson, City Solicitor, of his proposed metropolitan railway terminus in the valley of the Fleet, is to be erected in the great hall after the 9th of November. The public will be invited to inspect the model, and hear an address upon the whole subject, to be delivered on the spot, by Mr. Pearson.

PIRACY IN THE BLACK SEA.—The *Journal de Constantinople* says that the Dutch brig *Maria Catherina*, Capt. Poel, with a crew of seventeen men, left Constantinople for Trebizond with a cargo of sugar and coffee. She took on board a pilot named Panai Arghiri. This man, when they had been three days at sea, and had reached within two miles of Sinope, went into the captain's cabin at night, murdered him, and then attempted to change the course of the vessel. The crew, however, had their suspicions excited, and the pilot, perceiving the circumstance, jumped overboard and swam towards a vessel which was not at a great distance, and the captain of which is supposed to have been an accomplice of his. The Dutchmen, however, lowered their boat and caught the criminal; and being unwilling to put in with their prisoner to a Turkish port, where justice would probably not have been done, steered for Odessa, where, on their arrival, they made their declaration, and gave up the murderer to the Russian authorities.

THE COAST GUARD.—The Lords of the Admiralty have it in contemplation to effect a very considerable augmentation in the Coast Guard. Twenty ships of war now in commission are ordered home from foreign stations, and a very considerable portion of their crews, numbering upwards of four thousand men, will be employed in this service.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A letter to the various journals from Mr. Savard raises a hope that the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will answer the purposes intended. Mr. Savard has certainly received a very intelligible message from Newfoundland as the result of the most careful efforts to restore communication. Nevertheless, the Secretary of the Company speaks cautiously as to the future, perhaps more so than needful, but he seems afraid of raising expectations that may be disappointed. It is also to be observed that communications from Newfoundland to Valentia are likely to be more easily restored than communications between Valentia and England, the defect being on our side and not the American, and therefore leading to that consequence.

THE WESTMINSTER BELL.—On Thursday, all the arrangements having been completed, the bell was raised to the position in which it is hereafter to be permanently suspended. The suspension on Thursday was of a temporary character, but quite sufficient to indicate what the result of the final step will be. As soon as the bell was hung, Mr. Quarm directed that a royal salute of twenty-one "sounds" should be given, and this order having been complied with, the bell gave its first notice to London that it was in its place and ready for work. Between each stroke of the hammer the men gave three hearty cheers. Mr. Quarm designated the bell "St. Stephen," and by that name it will hereafter be known—"Big Ben," "Royal Victoria," and other names which have been speculated upon, having been at once and for ever abandoned.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The election of three directors, Mr. W. Dent, Major Moore, and Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, in the place of Mr. R. Ellice, Mr. T. Prinsop, and Mr. W. B. Bayley, who had disqualified, took place on Thursday, at the house in Leadenhall-street. It is understood that their duties will mainly consist in the supervision of the capital account and the distribution of dividends, the Government of India having now passed completely into the hands of her Majesty's Ministers.

PRAYER FOR THE PRESS.—The *Bristol Times* says that "a Dissenting minister, this week, in the course of the devotional exercise, fervently prayed for the success of one of the local vapors."

AGRICULTURAL DISCRIMINATION.—At the meeting of the North Somerset Agricultural Association, a prize of 3*l.* 3*s.* was given to James Bruce, as the best ploughman; and a silver cup, value 5*l.*, to Mr. G. Nichols, as his employer!—*Sherborne Journal*.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—A "Septuagenarian Vicar" writes to a contemporary:—"I am a clergyman of a nervous temperament, upwards of seventy years of age. I live on the borders of Oxfordshire and Bucks, in a very beautiful part of the country; my parish is small, my house good, my income approaching to 170*l.* a year. Judge of my feelings when I read this morning in your advertising columns the following:—'For sale, the next presentation to a living in a most beautiful part of the country, on the borders of Oxfordshire and Bucks. There is a superior parsonage-house and grounds, and the income amounts to about 170*l.* per annum. Population small. Incumbent 70 years of age, and a *bad life*. Apply to Mr. W. H. Hewitt, auctioneer, &c., 23, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.' What right, sir, has any auctioneer to say that my life is a bad one, either morally or physically? Is there no redress against such brutality?"

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—At a Court held on Thursday the motion to print the sermon preached on Michaelmas-day before the Corporation by the Lord Mayor's chaplain, was resisted as an unnecessary expense (the cost thereof being no less a sum than 5*l.*), but the opposition was ineffectual. A memorial was read from Mr. Charles Pearson, which stated that all his efforts to induce the Great Northern Railway Company to contribute their subscription of 175,000*l.* towards the Metropolitan Railway Company had failed. The chairman of the Markets Improvement Committee brought up a report upon the question of cattle-driving through the streets. After some discussion, during which the existing nuisance was fully acknowledged and deprecated, the report was agreed to, and the committee were instructed to confer with the metropolitan police commissioners with respect to the routes, and the days and hours during which the cattle should be driven through the streets. The chairman of the special revenue committee brought up a report with reference to the mode of investing the money in the hands of the Chamberlain, which constitutes the revenue, sinking, and City accumulation funds. The Court decided that the powers to order investments of the funds in question should be entrusted to a ward committee only, and that it should be referred to the coal, corn, and finance committee to give the necessary directions respecting it.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—In addition to Martin, the letter-carrier, who was dismissed from his employment, having been chairman of a meeting of postmen at Westminster, Carter, another letter-carrier, and secretary to the committee of men who sought to obtain redress for their grievances, and James, another postman, who has long complained of the harsh treatment of some of his superior officers, were "put off duty" last Friday night, until the "pleasure of the Postmaster-General respecting their conduct shall be known." Terror reigns throughout the establishment in consequence of these marked proceedings on the part of the authorities.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Night, October 22nd.

FRANCE.

THE Constitutionnel states that the Minister of the Interior, anxious to increase the facilities for international intercourse, has given orders to the Commissaries of Police at seaports and frontier towns to consider passports henceforward as a title to the aid of the authorities, and not a cause for delays, or a pretext for petty annoyances. The Minister is also occupied in considering whether, in order to facilitate foreign travel, it would not be well to allow sub-prefects on the frontiers to grant passports for abroad.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg announce the death of General Vrevskii, who has recently distinguished himself in the Caucasus, in his operations against Schamyl. He was mortally wounded while leading his men to the attack of the Aoul Kitouri on the 16th September. An order of the day from Prince Bariatinski recalls the services of the deceased General, and points out his glorious death as an example to the Russian army.

GREECE.

King Otto has arrived at Athens. The Minister of the Interior has tendered his resignation on account of ill health.

PORTUGAL.

M. de Pionnes, charged with despatches for the French Minister at Lisbon, has arrived in that city, and delivered his instructions to the Marquis de Lisle, who was to put himself in communication with the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. de Palva, the Portuguese Minister, was to arrive on Thursday at Lisbon.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree accepts the resignation, from ill health, of General Cordova, as member of the Consulting Junta of War. The Progressist electors of Madrid had begun to choose their candidates in the respective districts. M. Olozaga is one of them, and some intention was entertained of making Marshal Espartero another. The *Espana* has been again seized.

SARDINIA.

It is stated that a difference between Piedmont and Naples, relative to the capture of a Neapolitan vessel in the Sardinian waters, has been satisfactorily arranged, thanks to the friendly and unofficial intervention of the French Government.

TURKEY.

An insurrection has broken out in several points of Bosnia. The insurgents are Christians. In one place fourteen Mussulmans were massacred; in another village several Mussulmans were put to death. The Pasha had marched to the scene of the insurrection with a large body of troops.

An explosion is imminent in Candia. The Albanian troops are exasperating the Christians.

The Turkish loan having been completed in England, the exchange has fallen at Constantinople.

The news that the Montenegrins had put the Turks to flight, and occupied the quarantine building of Sutorina, is confirmed. According to letters received from the Principalities, Prince Danielo was marching against Grahova. Difficulties have arisen which have suspended the settlement of the Montenegrin frontiers. Turkey and Austria refuse the cession of the boundary near Podgoritz. The Montenegro Conference held its first sitting on the 14th. Kiamil Bey has arrived at Bucharest with the firman of the elections.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will probably leave on the 19th. The Skouptschina, or meeting of the national representatives, is adjourned till May.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says:—"The change in the Ministry of the Interior has not improved the position of the press. Several journals have been seized, amongst others the *National Gazette*. This last seizure has occasioned great sensation, having been caused by an article recommending the moderate democrats to join the constitutionalists in the elections on the basis of the programme published by the latter party in Silesia."

THE ELECTIONS—THIS DAY.

LEOMINSTER.—Captain Hanbury was returned this morning without any opposition. His speech treated of all the leading political topics of the day, the honourable member expressing his sympathy with the present Government.

REIGATE.—This morning the nomination of candidates took place. The town was in a state of great excitement. Mr. Monson and Mr. Wilkinson successively addressed the meeting, and both dwelt at considerable length on their political views. Both declared themselves Liberals, and in favour of an extensive measure of parliamentary reform, and a wider basis for the franchise. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Wilkinson. On the part of the Hon. W. J. Monson a poll was demanded, which will take place tomorrow. Both parties are very sanguine of success. Mr. Monson's committee say he will win by twenty or thirty votes. Mr. Wilkinson's committee, on the other hand, are certain that there will be a majority of ten or fifteen votes in favour of their candidate.

GUILDFORD.—This morning the nomination of candidates took place, the candidates being Mr. W. J. Evelyn, a supporter of the present Administration, and Mr. G. Onslow, on the Liberal interest. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Evelyn. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Onslow.

ARMY CLOTHING COMMISSION (THIS DAY).—Previous to the examination of witnesses to-day, Mr. Turner, M.P., one of the commissioners, made a statement to the effect that the War-office had consented to place all the Weedon books and accounts upon which Commissary General Adams and his staff have been employed in the hands of Mr. Jay, of the firm of Quilter, Ball, and Jay, public accountants. Mr. Turner added that he entertained a sanguine hope that by the commencement of next year the accounts by this means would be fully unravelled.

FIRE AT CAMBERWELL.—On Friday morning, at an early hour, a fire, attended with a considerable destruction of property, happened in the premises belonging to Mr. Searle, a linen-draper, Denmark-hill, Camberwell. Fortunately the inmates managed to effect a safe retreat from the back window. Five of the adjoining houses were more or less damaged, more especially by water and the hasty removal of the furniture. By dint of great perseverance the brigade succeeded, by six o'clock, A.M., in getting the fire subdued, but not until the premises and all they contained were consumed. The principal sufferers were insured.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

TOPICS FOR INDIAN STATESMEN.

Topics for Indian Statesmen. By John Bruce Norton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Madras; author of "The Rebellion in India," "Madras," &c. Edited by G. R. Norton, Esq. Richardson Brothers.

THE author of this work is by profession a Barrister, and is, we find on reference to the Law List, of some seventeen years' standing. He was responsible editor during the stirring times from 1854 to 1856 of the *Madras Athenæum*, one of the papers sometimes instanced as the respectable exceptions to the run of Indian journalism which Lord Harris, it will be remembered, characterised as on the whole "disloyal in tone, un-English in spirit, and wanting in principle." Mr. Norton was invited to assume the editorial office as being a well-known Madras reformer, and round him during the period of his connexion with the *Athenæum*, which, it should be stated, was a labour of love, he claims to have acquired, in addition to all he had before, a very deep acquaintance with the affairs, condition, and prospects of India. When we consider the notorious propensity of Anglo-Indians for public writing, we can hardly doubt that the work-table of a Madras editor, well-known to be a spirited man and a staunch reformer, must have been a storehouse of very tempting information from all sorts and conditions of men, or that the editor himself may, if so inclined, have been far better informed upon many public affairs in his own presidency, at all events, than the general run of officials. Let us note for such of our readers as may probably not purchase or have time to study so large a volume, the leading "Topics" Mr. Norton has treated.

They are:—The character and cause of the rebellion. Was the Government forewarned? Did they take proper steps to meet it? How shall we treat the rebels? Who is to pay the cost? What is required for the military protection of India? What shall be the form of the Home Government of India? Centralisation. How can the constitution of the Local Governments be improved? Is the Legislative Council properly constituted? Shall we pursue annexation? Land Tenure. Shall we redeem the land tax? Why have not British capital and enterprise invested themselves in India? Can they be induced to do so? Do our law courts require reform? Is the police to be reorganised? What shall be the future condition of the Indian press? Should our future policy in India be retrogressive, stationary, or progressive? And, herein, of stoppage of public works; demeanour towards the natives. Education. Proselytism.

It is clearly impossible, within the space allotted to us, to condense the arguments or even summarise the conclusions of the author upon topics so fertile as the least penetrating will admit the above to be. We must plead to both author and reader that we far better serve them by the above condensed table of contents, than by a few isolated extracts or some bald comments of our own. It may nevertheless be interesting to mention Mr. Norton's opinion, that the revolt clearly partook of a national, not alone a military character, as being strongly in opposition to that of at least one other able writer, who would allow it the latter only. The cause of the ill feeling against us was our neglect of our duties to our Indian subjects; and, of the outbreak, our disregard of ample notice we received.

Year after year, remonstrance, warning, evidence, argument, entreaty was poured out before the English nation, whose lethargy was as that of the seven sleepers. Nothing short of the grand crash with which the East India Company's system, has at last exploded could excite attention and sympathy towards India, or teach us that we cannot accept only the profits and pleasures of government to the neglect of its chief obligations.

Upon Lord Canning he bears hard, but if his dates are correct, not too hard, for his sloth in admitting or grappling with the rebellion when it became a fact, though he holds him as a new man to Indian life, less inexcusable for the disregard with which he was induced by supercilious counsellors to treat all predictions of evil. But our author has ever a phial of concentrated wrath in store for the Civil Service, as may be seen in the concluding lines of the following passage:—

What torrents of blood might have been saved had other counsels prevailed; had we had an Ellenborough,

or even Lord Dalhousie, and a Napier to grapple with events, it boots not now to consider. Whatever might have been, we have to deal with what is. The important question which we must now ask ourselves is, whether men who so trifled with the rebellion at its commencement are fit instruments to be trusted with the regeneration of India when order is restored? A dispassionate judgment must pronounce that they are not. Lord Canning himself has shown no spark of prescience or genius. He has acted just as might be expected from a man of the most ordinary capacity. The highest praise we can award him is, what was used by Lord Eldon to his father as a sneer, that he is "a respectable gentleman." But it is not to such that the destinies of India are to be trusted. As for the civilian Government, whose eyes were shut to what was coming, and who refused to see it when it came, the blood of the murdered cries out against them; on their heads be the sin.

"We have escaped," again says Mr. Norton, "a national revolution by almost a miracle." "Our own right hands, under Providence, deserve the first place in the catalogue of the causes of our safety; but next, certainly, is the singular coincidence that in two of the most important and vital points of the empire the reins of government were held by educated men." It has been argued that as Nana Sahib, the atrocious soul of the revolt, was a highly educated native and the type of what is called "young Bengal," we should be very careful how we encourage the spread of education. But the author agrees with Mr. Halliday, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that, in the first place, the Nana, though he has a smattering of English, is, as to education, in its only valuable signification, as uninstructed as the lowest mutineer; and, in the second, that to the European sympathies and training in various branches of useful knowledge, under English superintendence, of Jung Bahadoor of Nepaul, of Holkar, of Scindiah, and of Solar Jung, the young minister of Hyderabad, we owe a large measure of our safety. With regard to our present duties, Mr. Norton is an earnest defender of Lord Canning's clemency, though he deems his celebrated order to have been loosely worded, and incautiously made a public document instead of a private circular. He divides the rebels into four classes. To the Sepoys and the native officials, who had received our pay, and enjoyed the sunshine of our favour and then turned against us he would show no mercy. To the rajahs and nobles, many of whom have had fair cause of complaint, he would accord separate investigation, and the populace he could scarcely treat too leniently.

The author has luminous views on the subject of revenue. The question must soon arise how an enormous revenue is to be raised to liquidate our past losses and to bear heavy future military outlay—in fact, who is to pay for the rebellion.

The amount has not been ascertained; it can scarcely be approximately guessed at. It has gradually amounted from three millions to ten; and of course every day adds vastly to the cost. The bent of public inclination for England—as, indeed, is only natural—has been to cast this burden upon India. England would fain escape the loan she sees looming in the distance; and if India only could be made to pay there can be little doubt but that she would be made. Numerous suggestions with this view have been made. Tax the countries where rebellion has broken out, say some; tax the merchants, tax the English in India, levy a poll or property tax, tax anybody, everybody, say others. Replenish the exchequer by the REDEMPTION OF THE LAND-TAX says my namesake, the late Advocate-General of Madras. Why not sell Bengal? says the "Friend of India," in italics. Mulet the owners of India stock, the fault is theirs, somehow or other, and at all events make the people of India pay. As to those who have rebelled, it is a just punishment; as to those who have not, it is only fair they should pay for their protection.

We have recited this list of suggestions, for it is, indeed, a highly important topic, that we may draw attention to Mr. Norton's reply to one and all of them, and if possible provoke a reply to his own recipe by ventilating it.

Some of these proposals he declares to be simply impossibilities; some as impolitic as others are impossible. The redemption of land-tax would be the readiest, but the sum of 820,000,000! which it would place in the public treasury would be a temptation, he says—and we are disposed to agree with him—to public profligacy. The nuzzerana, or fine on perpetual successions to freehold estates, is the system which Mr. Norton, with Lord

Metcalf and Sir John Malcolm, the originator of the proposal, all believe to be a righteous form of taxation, and a lucrative one. He sees, he says, no other way in which taxes may be imposed at present. It is fancied that the natives have vast hoards of hidden wealth, and that they may be forced to disgorge it. But it is the old story of the traveller and the sun and the wind. We may induce native capital to unclasp itself by those gentle and wise suasions which inspire confidence, not by blustering and brute force.

In the inquiry as to the military protection of India, Mr. Norton enumerates the vast questions which must arise in connexion with the necessary reconstruction of the Bengal Army and the future condition of our whole Indian military resources. They are numerous indeed. He pretends to no peculiar wisdom and no inspiration, but only to state boldly what many a fettered man may hardly have dared to think, much less to express, and what the plain sense of every unprofessional observer inclines him to believe. He considers that to play off the mutual hatred of Sikhs, Ghorkas, and Bengalees, and so to seek an homogeneous army, would be dangerous; for we shall thus, as we should in the selection of low-caste men, only be training up a more formidable foe for sooner or later contest with ourselves. He is, of course, for an immense addition to our European force, and for the reduction of its native element to the lowest practicable amount. He would arrange our troops so that, by means of railways and telegraphs, they might be massed at will; he would have civil duties discharged by a police force, that now employ a large number of regular soldiers; and, above all, he would encourage the employment of Eurasians in the army and other situations. This race, whose claims of blood and religion we have heretofore strangely and cruelly disregarded, would make more reliable public servants, either civil or military, than any pure Hindoos, and would far better than the latter repay us for the hyper-indulgent fondling we have lavished upon the Sepoys of Oude. Into the mysteries of the Ryotwarree, Amancee, Zemindarce systems we cannot here follow our learned friend, though we have been well pleased with his admirable essay on the land tenure of India. Let us note our impression, *en passant*, that no sweeping off of the old systems can for a moment be contemplated, but that with him we conceive the position of the Madrassee ryot can at least be modified. This portion of the work we leave with regret. So we do the paper upon Indian law-courts and their abuses, which essay touches also upon the native ideas of the saleability of justice, the remarks upon Proselytism, and those upon Press Gagging, which are written with the sagacity of a lawyer, and the *esprit de corps* of a *ci-devant*, or, for all we know, a present editor. We have, we believe, said enough to prove the interest we have taken in their perusal, and the anxiety we feel for their popularisation.

Mr. Norton is evidently a man of the world, of large experience and great common sense. He has a lawyer-like habit of refusing to take things for granted, to make whole admissions upon partial promises, or to concede anything upon *ex parte* statements. He has, we imagine, a keen and far-sighted perception of jobbery, and a terrier-like fancy for probing it to the bottom when he has once got scent of it. We can readily believe him when he says, in his 19th "Topic":—

I do not say that I did my spitting over-gently, for I am not aware that I ever spared any job or matter deserving exposure.

We can also believe the following statement:—

During the time I wrote Lord Harris assured me that he was fully aware of the ability and utility of the journal. I had Lord Dalhousie's testimony to the same effect conveyed to me by his private secretary. An official in the Board of Control informed me that the *Athenæum* was doing good yeoman service in opposing centralisation and annexation. From the Indian Reform Association the same assurance reached me; flattering attestation to the high character of the journal was borne by the contemporary press of India.

Every essay in the book before us shows that its author is a man of acumen and varied knowledge, and deep, earnest conviction. If after the long partial bondage of such a spirit in the fetters of the editorial "we," its owner now does court for a while the full liberty of publicity, revelling and

basking in the luxurious use of the first person singular, is he therefore to be condemned for an absurd dogmatical egotist by the idle and unconscious book reporter who makes lengthy extracts fill up columns that were due to sound reviews? We have been disgusted to observe such "Notices" of Mr. Norton's "Topics" admitted into the pages of some contemporaries, and, as it were, cautioning the public against one of the most valuable mines of condensed information yet opened to them. The learned author has expressed in more than one passage his contempt of *ex post facto* prophets, has been even put down by these cloud-compelling critics, who would pretend to dispose of a ponderous octavo in a page of our columns, as being himself such an augur. For our part, we are glad to throw our little weight into the scale in his favour. His book fully works out its modest title. It discusses, at considerable length, with the fervour of a deeply-thinking man, and with the nerve and power of one versed in them, and in the art of writing some twenty main, and twice twenty secondary, topics, which every man who aspires to Indian statesmanship must perforce master, and on which it were well that all who would conscientiously open their mouths about India and Indian policy should get up, if even superficially. Years ago Lord William Bentinck cried shame upon that "apathy and indifference of England to the concerns of India," which our author and many others spent years in vain efforts to dispel. That work was reserved for the rebellion. A dawn of interest and even enthusiasm has succeeded the darkness, but if good is to result, the English public no more than Indian statesmen must ignore the topics here suggested, nor the voice of the Reformer, who cries to them from afar.

The little of public opinion that has hitherto existed in this country about Indian government has been directed from Leadenhall-street; but under the new régime it will sooner or later demand more independent if not purer springs. We can hardly look for these from the regular governing class, to whose eyes popular enlightenment is generally "inconvenient" or "inexpedient." We may not look for a sufficient supply of information about broad India and her management to the columns of home journals already overflowed with the news of little England. To whom then can we look so well as to our Anglo-Indian writers who will be at the pains to inform us of the wants and wishes of our colony, of the dangers and duties of our position as rulers? If the distance of the cry, the extent and novelty of the subject, are to discourage and appal the English public, they must be content to relapse into a state of darkness indeed, and resign India to a far narrower clique than was ever the defunct East India Company, or to entrust her with her own care and commit her to her own resources, both at present obvious impossibilities. The suppression of the rebellion is now, we hope we may say, a matter of time, but the new scheme of Indian government must soon press upon the attention of the Legislature, and of all who are wont to direct it from without. If information upon so vast a question be worth thanks, writers like Gubbins and Norton, differ though they do, deserve the thanks of the public. We are fain to confess ourselves incompetent to confirm or refute their facts or deductions. Time alone can bring statesmen and others, whose interest in India is of recent growth, to a sound appreciation of either; but the very contrast of opinions, and the array of conflicting statements put forward by Anglo-Indian authors, are rapidly educating statesmen and all of us, and time will organise an Indian public in England. It should for the present be the part of the neophytes thankfully to read, learn, and digest, not flippantly to criticise and dismiss the results of a life experience, that are submitted to us. To conclude, we are grateful to Mr. Norton, and we commend him to our readers.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE Duke of Buckingham's very interesting "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Régency, from original family documents," comes again under review, and ample justice—with a Whig bias—is done to the revelations of political manoeuvres and party conflicts which occurred between the years 1811 and 1820. The pithy remark in relation to the close political companionship of Lords Grenville and Ellenborough, in which the pair are likened to a faithful "old steward with his mastiff (Lord Ellen-

borough) watching new servants lest they should have some evil designs against the old family mansion," will remind the reader of Mr. Roebuck's latest flower of rhetoric relative to his public duties as "Tearum," and will, we suspect, in the eyes of a good many, rob that oratorical escapade of half its originality. The perusal of the article is likely to excite mingled astonishment and contempt at the littleness of the high personages who figure in the rivalry for place and power, and the undignified cabals in which the leading statesmen of that day were involved in attempts to force their own party into power, and to maintain it there when in power. Something on a smaller scale is constantly going on in our own days, but then, it must be confessed, the actors are of a much lower grade in rank and talent compared with those who are here brought prominently under the public eye. It is to be hoped that the forthcoming Reform Bill will make the task of governing less difficult to Ministers of honest intentions. "Birch's History of Ancient Pottery" comes in for a notice in which the reviewer appears bent more upon showing his own learning than illustrating the labours of the author. "M. Guizot's Historical Memoirs" is well worth a careful perusal, and the reviewer deserves credit for the sober spirit in which this important contribution to French history is criticised. "Binocular Vision" embraces the recent theories and discoveries of Wheatstone, Brewster, Rogers, and others; and justice is done to Wheatstone in assigning to him priority as far as regards the disputed question of the invention of the stereoscope. "The Earls of Kildare and their ancestors," by the Marquis of Kildare, is somewhat too laudatory; the noble author's labours certainly have their value, but the reviewer, in estimating their merits, has left out too many circumstances of importance to warrant a perfect reliance upon his judgment. "The Slave Trade in 1858" is a vigorous summary of the condition of this most important question. The case as between this country and America and France and Spain, is elaborately discriminated, and a tolerably fair statement of the different aspects of the question is presented to the reader. But the writer of this article has evidently inscribed on his banner, "No Surrender." He is for enforcing treaties at all hazards. Referring to the United States, the following hints are broadly ventilated:—

All the world recognizes the internal uneasiness which makes every American cabinet and congress quarrelsome and rude, and dependent thus on the forbearance and good manners of other governments. It is abundantly evident that the Washington Government picks quarrels abroad, in proportion to its stress at home; and the stress at home is always from the slavery question, in one form or another. Again, the bickering character of American political intercourse is deeply implicated with a consciousness of incapacity for war, for genuine sustained warfare, which is also ascribable to slavery. Wherever slavery and labour, slavery and subordination, are connected, labour and subordination become impossible to any but slaves. While southern writers and other citizens regard the northern yeomanry and traders as "niggers," because they labour, the "mean whites" of the South, who ought to be its yeomanry and traders, will not labour, nor the soldiers of those states obey, lest they should be regarded as slaves. The Mexican war showed how impossible military discipline is in a United States army; and every long voyage, almost every trip of a merchant vessel, exhibits the existence of that tyranny which is substituted when subordination fails. This consciousness explains a good deal of American discourtesy and touchiness; and it should operate on other Powers in preparing them for a new method of warfare, if peace with the United States could not be maintained.

The latter portion will very likely be deemed by our inscible Yankee brethren to contain an unpalatable menace. On the general question of slavery the writer thus oracularly speaks:—

The Americans know, and we know, that the decision of this great question rests with ourselves and them. We do not intend to yield it. Cost what it may, England will extinguish the slave trade, because any yielding of so clear and determinate a policy would cost yet more; but a full, free, cordial companionship in the effort on the part of the United States would save a world of guilt and woe. The citizens can do it if they will. The existence of slavery in their nation is their misery and their shame. It has lowered their reputation, degraded their national character, barred their progress, vitiated their foreign policy, poisoned their domestic peace, divided their hearts and minds; and may ultimately explode their Union.

The last article deals with Mr. Froude's reply to the attacks in the *Review* on the integrity and trustworthiness of portions of his History. The

reviewer reiterates his charges, enforces them by additional evidence, and considers Mr. Froude's reply is only a reply, not a refutation.

MY LADY.

My Lady: a Tale of Modern Life. 2 vols.

Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS is a very good novel, and it has had a very narrow escape from being a first-rate one. The incidents and personages are by no means new or startling, but the main incident is so well put before the reader, the leading character so finely drawn and discriminated, and the accessories so natural and appropriate, that a very warm interest is instantly created, which keeps the reader at gentle heat until the close. But it must not be concealed that the commencing interest is not equally sustained to the end. The writer appears either to have changed his original intention or to have been unaware of the strong emotion his principal incident would create. We use the masculine pronoun, but we think the book bears internal evidence of the lighter and more delicate touch of the female literary limner. The interest of *My Lady* centres on a domestic calamity which required great delicacy of handling. Lady Umphraville, a matron of somewhat sober years, having a family of sons and daughters growing up around her, with all the comforts and luxuries of an English home at her command, finds her home, feelings, prospects, good name, and fame suddenly laid in ruins by a crushing event unforeseen, unexpected, and without remedy. First we will give her portrait:—

Lady Umphraville was middle-aged, large, handsome, with a great deal of dignity, gracious, ample, and mother-like in her whole bearing; dignity, which made everybody respectful, yet chilled none. She had never been beautiful, even in her youth; her face was by no means "correct" or regular, but it was of that kind of imperfection which pleases both eye and heart. There was no small amount of decision—the promptitude and authority of one long used to rule—in the upper lip, which was just a little longer than it should have been, and in one confirmed longitudinal wrinkle between the eyebrows; and the quiet brown eyes could flash and could laugh, though the repose and calm of their ordinary brightness was so pleasant to look upon. She dressed always very richly and softly, with a preference for satins and velvets, but scarcely ever wore any jewels: she was not the kind of woman to need sparkles of precious stones about her; and her round youthful arms bore no manacles of gold, but came softly out of delicate lace and cambric: there was not a bracelet or a clasp, or any kind of pricking thing about her whole apparel,—she was always safe to take into her tender arms the tenderest of babies;—and, somehow, this peculiarity of dress added to the entire feminineness of her appearance.

This is life-like and well drawn—you may collect materials for a similar portrait from thousands of English homes. Lady Umphraville has five children—three boys and two girls: Hugh, depicted as a young giant of noble qualities but fierce temper; Rother, a sturdy-minded youth; Evelyn about seventeen years old, and a little girl and boy, Edie and Harry. Whilst living in all the intimacies of a happy home, news is suddenly brought to Lady Umphraville by the rector that her husband has eloped with another man's wife. The way this news is received is thus forcibly and touchingly detailed:—

My lady was in her chamber alone; she had been there ever since her interview with the rector, three or four hours ago; and there she remained, abstracting herself from the household, as she had scarcely ever done before, though she had known a full share of ordinary troubles. She was sitting quite idly by the fire, which began to fail and die out, looking fixedly at the white falling ashes, yet perceiving nothing of them. My lady's cheeks were flushed and her eyes looked too bright, wakeful, and feverish; she held her hands clasped together in her lap, and, for nearly an hour, had never stirred.

The story she had heard was enough to startle any wife: her husband—a man no longer young, her wedded partner and companion for twenty years—her husband had gone away, eloped, left her guiltily with a guilty woman, another man's wife. She had been very slow to realise the possibility of anything so monstrous; she would not believe it until proofs indisputable were placed before her. It was a frightful change to be wrought in one day, in a single hour: the earth seemed to have opened close to her feet, leaving her who had been on peaceful common ground yesterday on the dizzy edge of a tremendous precipice: no sudden earthquake was ever so appalling. The first shock was over now: what it had been, no one could tell, for passions and frenzies were not in my lady's nature. She sat now by her solitary fireside, unobservant of everything, but not para-

lysed; the flush on her cheek, the feverish lustre of that eye, which saw no material thing around, yet was so vivid and occupied, were enough to tell how busy, how intensely engaged, how far from idleness were my lady's thoughts.

Yes, no widowhood could have made such an entire and instantaneous disruption, such an abrupt termination of all her previous life; her mind, her heart, her imagination were in a tumult, not of jealousy, or vengefulness, or despair, but of eager, anxious, painful questioning—what to do?

For Lady Umphraville was not a passionate woman idolatrously devoted to the man who was her lover and her husband; she was an affectionate wife, knowing no interests but his, no love of which he had not a part; no emergency could have fallen upon Sir Philip, in which he could not have relied upon my lady to the furthest limit of all her cares and powers. Sickness, misfortune, necessity of any kind, would have made her cheerful solicitude, devotion: he was her husband, the central point of all her many concerns—but nothing human could have narrowed her healthful mind and nature into one burning passion; she was a woman, an individual being, a mother charged with the weightiest duties, a member of society; she was not only and solely a wife.

Therefore she had no mind to be a Queen Eleanor: it was not cruel pangs of jealousy which overwhelmed her; she was not jealous so much as disgusted—a far less recoverable condition—disgusted, sickened, horrified, feeling almost a humiliation in her own person, and struck with the amazed and uncomprehending wonder, common enough to women, how he, the nearest to her own heart so long, could have had so little appreciation, so little knowledge of her, as to prefer a woman who could be polluted to her own most spotless self. This amazement, painful and humiliating, went to the heart of the deserted wife; a sore, mortified, humbled surprise, how was it possible? and, conjoined to that, a hasty indignant plunge into new plans and arrangements—a troubled and rapid consideration—what to do.

The children,—ah! the children,—young lives so innocent, so honourable, unaware of evil,—had the polluted father, and not the pure mother, the first right to their guardianship?

My lady sat alone in her chamber, a forsaken woman, suffering the darkness to fall over her solitude,—a veil to the tumult of her thoughts. When it was quite dark, a sudden vivid consciousness of her position struck her like an arrow: she was widowed, bereaved; the Philip of her pure imagination, the father of her children, where was he gone? Oh! it was horrible, horrible! She closed her hands over her eyes with a desperate pressure, as if that could shut it out; but the night had fallen, dark, cloudy, and starless,—it hid my lady's agony from every human eye, even from her own.

This is good writing, full of truth and fine womanly feeling. Lady Umphraville having outwardly recovered from the blow, sets her house in order, preparing to vacate it as soon as her erring husband returns, but described as trembling lest her son Hugh should encounter his father; a fear, however, that turns out to have been superfluous, very much probably to the surprise or the disappointment of the reader, who is led to expect from the description given of the character of Hugh that some striking scene may be looked for when father and son meet. The daily affairs of the family go on for some time much in their usual course. Hugh becomes affianced to a distant relation, Susan Milford, when, suddenly, the smooth current of events is interrupted by the abrupt return of the sheepishly repentant Sir Philip Umphraville, who enters his own house and comes into the presence of his insulted wife and family in this very unheroic manner:—

"Ah! here I am, you see," said Sir Philip, "newly arrived and desperately cold and hungry. How d'ye do, Eleanor? very glad to find you looking so cozy: one relishes coming home, I can tell you, after a journey in such a night."

Hugh made a step forward in defiance, meaning, in his fiery young indignation, to demand how Sir Philip dared to enter his mother's presence; but it did not need the voice of my lady to prevent him: in another moment, the youth stood trembling, silenced. It was his father: there he stood,—it might be, guilty; it might be, disgraced; it might be, contemptible; but still his father, strong in the inalienable rights of nature. Hugh's lip quivered, his voice was choked; he turned away, giving up even his mother's hand, to cover his face with his own in shame, which was all the deeper because he could not accompany it with resentment; and thus, though Rothes stood darkly red by the chair from which he had risen, and Evelyn kept close behind her mother, my lady met her husband alone.

"What the devil do you mean," cried Sir Philip, "staring at me as though I were a ghost? What's all this play, my lady? If you think I'm going to play penitent before these boys, you're in a deuced mistake, I can tell you. Here, Elvis, come here, child, and kiss your father!"

Evelyn came forward slowly, as pale as marble. He

kissed her white cheek roughly, stared at her, and, thrusting her aside, went forward to the fire, where he threw himself into an easy chair. Sir Philip comforted himself by thinking he had very good reason to be angry; he whistled, and his repentance evaporated in the whistle: already he was an ill-used man.

And my lady, whose strength had failed her at this crisis, and who had found nothing to say, who scarcely felt anything but the tingling and thrilling at her heart, had to bestir herself now.

"Ring the bell, Rothes," she said; "your father wants refreshments. Evelyn, you may take Harry upstairs; and you need not come down again, my love, if you feel fatigued: good night! Have you dined, Sir Philip?"

"Dined? Oh, d— it all! this is what you call welcoming a man home," said the penitent husband, poking the fire fiercely and turning his back upon them all.

This is all we think worth extracting. Lady Umphraville leaves her husband's house with her two daughters, and takes another at some distance. After a variety of unimportant events—a duel between Hugh and the brother of the woman with whom Sir Philip eloped, in which Hugh is wounded, among them—Lady Umphraville falls sick of an infectious fever and expires. Sir Philip marries again and recovers his spirits, but does not find the same happiness in his second marriage that he threw away with his first.

The great fault in this otherwise very well told story is the character of Sir Philip. No one by any amount of good-natured stretch of imagination can fancy that such a feeble, common-place nonentity could turn lady-killer in middle-age, and induce a beautiful woman to forsake her home *pour l'amour de ses beaux yeux*. The thing appears out of nature, and just so much as we feel a thorough contempt for Sir Philip does our respect and sympathy for Lady Umphraville diminish. However, as we said at the outset, the novel is a good one, might have been better, and altogether is very far beyond the common run of novels of the day.

HILLS AND HOLLOWES.

Hills and Hollowes. By the Author of "Blanche the Betrothed." J. C. Newby.

THOSE who are partial to semi-Irish novels will be very much pleased with *Hills and Hollowes*; but that portion of the English public who have but little faith in the verisimilitude of the patterns of perfection which Irish authors love to palm on English readers as true types of Irish character, will take a more qualified view of the merits of the work. Another drawback, and a serious one on this side the Channel, is, that the Roman Catholic element is made rather too prettily prominent for English Protestant tastes.

The story opens with a double marriage of the daughters of General Melville. Isabella weds an elderly, a valetudinarian lord, with a large estate; Alice, a young, handsome, animated, gentleman-like Irishman, not overburdened with the needful. The sisters, after the wedding, separate, one to her worldly, unlovable state and grandeur in England; the other to love and Castlephelim, the family estate in Ireland. Castlephelim, however, turns out to be "an old house of two stories high, with heavy, whitish slates, having a low addition at the back, comprising kitchen and servants' rooms." The real Castlephelim is a roofless ruin, "surrounded by four full-grown trees, and forming a charming feature in the landscape." The husband, Donald O'Neill, soon finds himself in embarrassed circumstances, mainly owing to the expenditure on home improvements of his loving and lovely English wife. Two children are the fruit of this union, Raymond, handsome, pious—after the Roman Catholic pattern—and with every virtue that can adorn human nature; and Arabella, who is almost the reverse of her brother, and unlike either father or mother, being somewhat preternaturally prim, selfish, and calculating. An elderly lady, Mrs. Selwyn, aunt to Mrs. O'Neill, is introduced, whose chief characteristic appears to be a rooted dislike to everything Irish, and "a bitter railing at all Irish persons and places." A lapse of about twenty years takes place, and we find that the husband, after quitting Castlephelim and taking lodgings in Jersey, suddenly leaves his wife and family to struggle through their difficulties as best they may. Arabella goes to England, and is taken care of by her relatives; Raymond also takes up his abode in England to push his fortune there. He becomes acquainted with his cousin, Lord Grantriley, the future Earl of Hampton. Lady Hampton (Isabella Melville), after living a life of

cold, austere virtue for some years, still beautiful, but chilled in her best affections, comes across the lover of her youth, Ernest Bland; a renewal of former intimacy takes place, and this brings us on to the best scene and the best bit of writing in the work. Lord Hampton at last becomes jealous and suspicious from overhearing, at his club, some free comments on the intercourse between his lady and Ernest Bland. After a scene or two which partially opens Lady Hampton's eyes to the new feelings of her lord, an intercepted letter brings on a crisis. A powerfully dramatic scene ensues:—

"My visitors denied—my letters suppressed—my friends banished—and my life miserable!" gasped Lady Hampton, growing fiercer at every word.

As she stood erect in this excited state, with the forenoon sun glittering in her expanded pupils, and shining athwart the glossy, black braids of her hair, a new sense of wrong and oppression arousing all her natural pride and opposition, the door opened, and her husband appeared. Their eyes met, and his fell before her indignant glance.

"Where is my letter, Lord Hampton?" she quickly demanded. "You may unjustly control your menials, but beware of cowardly interference with my conduct! Give me my letter to Mrs. Morley."

"What letter? Madam, you forget yourself," he returned evasively, but losing temper all the while.

"Oh! I did forget myself when I was won by tinsel," she retorted, with disdain. "Think not to blind me with prevarications; you possessed yourself of my letter, because you have descended to mean envy, and would see injuries where none exist."

"If I interrupted your secret correspondence with a villain, it is to save your already injured name," he replied furiously.

"Secret correspondence! villain!" she echoed. "Never secret hitherto; but suspicion breeds secrecy. Ernest Bland is as superior to your opinion of him, as your base, underhand artifices render you inferior to what my husband ought to be. I never have had a thought unworthy of a reproachless wife; I never wrote a line unfit for your eyes to rest on. But I found a friend of early youth, congenial with my tastes; you no more could comprehend our spirit-language than you could tolerate the man whose intellect and feeling were a world to me amidst my lonely grandeur."

"Be he what he may," roared her husband, with rage, "you shall learn to live without him, or without me! The world shall not point its finger at me, and whisper about my wife! Choose between us!"

There was an instant's pause! Isabel ground her teeth, then shrieked,—

"I choose!"

Maddened at the taunts and insults she had so undeservedly received, her whole soul on fire, she does not hesitate a moment in her rash resolve. She has a previous appointment with Ernest in the park; she wraps a shawl round her and hurries to the rendezvous; she meets Ernest, and after a short, agitated conversation, he communicates to her that he is about to be married. The announcement is like an ice-bolt through her sensitive heart, but it shows her at once the precipice on which she stood. She parts from Ernest, and here is a vivid and powerful delineation of her feelings:—

When Isabel was alone with her self-wrought misery, her brain burned with mental and bodily fever. She roamed from one thicket to another, missing her way,—if anything purposed indeed were hers. That she had lost Ernest by his free deliberate choice, and her husband through her own rebellious humour, were alike plain to her. All she sighed for was death! Dare she return and petition for forgiveness,—acknowledge her evil intention? The good angel answered, "Yes, go back and beg for mercy." But quickly was the thought dashed aside by the "blackness of darkness," the friend of despair and pride, hissing doubt and defiance into her soul. "Why should I crouch to him? Would he not spurn me too? Is there no deep water anywhere?" No brook to cool her parched lips, or to receive her queenly form far down below its sparkling surface? Poor tempest-tost mind; were you indeed so wholly delivered over to sin?

No! the temptation made her shudder. She did not know herself in her new character, and she lay languidly down on a low, green mossy knoll beneath an aged ash, around which younger trees were springing. It was a lovely summer's day; peacefulness reigned everywhere but in that bosom whose "one error" had filled her "with faults." It was more that she had consented to fall, rather than that she found herself elighted, that thus devoured her with remorse and anguish. What would she not give to be a shapeless bird, flying to its hidden, happy nest, like that goldfinch that she had been watching there so earnestly amidst all her torture! Or an innocent, unnoticed flower, like any of those violets and cowslips that she so abstractedly culled into bunches, and then flung impatiently aside!

"To be where no eye could see me! or, to die!" was her wild desire. "No eye?" she repeated, "Can He not see me—who made all this secret, lonely peace and

beauty?—does He not look down upon me now, and allow His sun to shine on me? Oh! fool that I am, to forget His presence, and His mercy!"

She clasped her hands and gazed up wistfully into the blue sky! She prayed so as she had never done before; and craved pardon and help, for she knew not where else to seek it. Her ideas outran her. Alice appeared as in a vision before her, so gentle and dutiful, with her own darling lost daughter, and hot tears rolled, round and rapid, down her cheeks.

An indistinct sense of escape and gratitude arose out of this reaction. The sufferer wept long and passionately, as was her natural temper; until quite ill and heart-sore, she gradually sobbed herself to sleep. Bright drops still glistened on her flushed cheeks, and through her black tresses, like scattered diamonds; while her motionless form soon tempted back the timid hares and startled birds, and they almost seemed curious and kind about her. The sun glared fiercely down upon her uncovered head; by degrees her face flushed more and more, and now and then a slight nervous quiver convulsed her whole frame.

What booty for thieves were her jewelled rings and golden chain with its costly watch! Yet she slumbered all unharmed.

She is found by Lord Hampton, who becomes alarmed at her condition, which he attributes to his harshness. Lady Hampton is brought home, is seized with a brain-fever, and, after her recovery, a reconciliation takes place with her lord. In the mean time, Raymond, who is looking out for employment, renders a service to a young lady and her mother, relatives of a wealthy banking firm. By the recommendation of the young lady, Miss Leonora Eden, with a "Siddons's voice," and no religion, and some very odd notions for a young English lady moving in good society, Raymond is received as clerk in the establishment at a salary, and while in his situation he keeps up his aristocratic connexions, and is received by them, and by Miss Leonora Eden, a young lady of immense expectations, on terms of equality. Lord Grantley becomes a suitor for Miss Eden's hand, but Miss Eden openly prefers Raymond. The banker, her relative, offers her to Raymond with a noble fortune, but the offer is refused—certainly a very un-Irish proceeding. A certain Miss Rosiere engages Raymond's affections. A comical event, meant to be quite serious and pathetic by the author, takes place. Raymond, Leonora, and Rosiere are caught by a storm in a little boat. Rosiere insists on saving Leonora, and Raymond jumps overboard and with Leonora reaches the shore. On looking round the boat has capsized, and nothing is seen of Rosiere. But we get a peep of a steamer at a distance, and this assures us that Rosiere will turn up before the third volume is ended, an event that really does occur. Raymond's father, who has been to the "diggins," suddenly reappears with a small fortune, and joins his family. After a variety of adventures of no particular moment, the *dramatis persone* are thus disposed of: Raymond and Rosiere who come in for a thumping fortune, are married—Arabella, his sister, marries a well-to-do simpleton—Mrs. Eden, mother of Leonora, a kind of intense Mrs. Nickleby, becomes the prey of a sharper—and Leonora, having come into no end of money, turns her West-end mansion into a house of refuge for placeless housemaids, and becomes a veritable "Sister of Mercy." There are a variety of minor personages and details of no particular use except to protract the story, of which we do not think it necessary to say another word.

We are not quite sure whether the author penned these volumes for amusement or for a purpose. We suspect the latter; if so, we fear that English young ladies will hardly be induced, by what they find in these pages, to give up a pleasant world, and devote themselves to the pious duties, but somewhat ostentatious Roman Catholicity, of Sisters of Mercy, or Brothers of St. Vincent, de Paule—both of which novel institutions, lately introduced into the English metropolis, are warmly lauded in the work.

A HANDY BOOK OF THE STATE.

How we are Governed; or, the Crown, the Senate, and the Bench. A Handbook of the Constitution, Government, Laws, and Power of Great Britain. By Albany Fonblanque, Jun. Routledge.

We gladly welcome into the worthy field of authorship the son of one of the greatest political writers our country has produced; standing next, and very near to Deſoe, Swift, Junius, and Canning. And the more heartily, that this little volume is really a good and a useful one, supplying a defect and supplying it well. The book has evidently been

suggested by Lord St. Leonards's *Handy Book on Property Law*. And, if the task be as well performed in this as in the other case, the success of the one should be as much greater than that of the other, as there are more people desirous of a compendious knowledge of our constitution and laws, than interested to know how to buy, sell, bequeath, or manage property. The book is necessarily a compilation; but it reads more like a narrative. It is most simply written, in the form of letters. With a boldness which pleases us, there is no affected abstinence from the utterance of opinion, and confinement to the simple statement of fact. Thus, in the chapter on the House of Commons, the partiality in disfranchisement, which was the main blemish of the Reform Bill, is honestly stigmatised; and grave doubts are expressed whether the ballot would do all for the freedom of constituencies which its advocates allege.

The comprehensive title of the book is almost sufficiently explanatory of its purpose and contents. After a general introduction, giving the origin of the constitution, of the feudal system, parliamentary government, taxation, &c., and expounding the intent of the Habeas Corpus Act and the Bill of Rights, three chapters explain the history and relative powers of the three estates of the realm. Further chapters are devoted to the detailed explanation of the duties of the Advisers of the Crown, Councillors, Ministers, and legal officers; to an account of the proceedings in parliament, budget, "ways and means," supply, Mutiny Act, &c.; to a history of the national debt, and an explanation of the sources and application of the revenue. An excellent chapter is given on local government and municipal institutions. The Church has a chapter. In the two succeeding ones, a minute account is given of the army and navy. About a third of the book is on the law of the land, common, statute, equity, &c.; on crimes, courts, law practice and evidence. A short concluding letter vindicates our constitution and policy against the large class of grumblers. The information, as far as we have tested it, is correct, and to be depended upon. A copious index is appended. We think the value of the book as an introductory manual would be considerably increased if, in new editions, a list were given of the specific works on the several branches of the subject, most trustworthy and compendious, and to the study of which this compilation must necessarily attract many of its readers.

We append two short illustrative extracts:—

The value of a nominal 100*l.* of stock fluctuates according to the abundance or scarcity of money in circulation. During the present century, the market price of 100*l.* in the Three per Cent. Consols has been as low as 47*l.*, and as high as 101*l.*. Anything that tends to endanger or lessen the national prosperity, causes the funds to sink, and *vice versa*. Foreign nations have attempted to keep up the price of their stocks by force of law, but have failed signally. Money, like water, will find its own level, and no legislative enactments will cause any permanent increase, or the contrary, in its value.

Wide and decisive as were the remedies applied by the Reform Bill to this state of affairs, I cannot say that they were administered with a thoroughly impartial hand. The rotten boroughs in the hands of the Tories were swept away, but many that were at the disposal of the Whigs (the party then in power) were suffered to exist. Still it was a great reform, and the Act, when passed, was looked upon as a conclusive measure. It is now, however, generally conceded that in order to keep pace with the growing population, wealth, and intelligence of the day, a further extension and purification of our representative system must very soon take place.

TALES AND ADVENTURES.

Tales and Adventures By J. G. F. Saunders & Otley.

The imposing title of this collection must not mislead the public. The work consists of about half a dozen tales in prose and verse, some of which are of an erratic character, and others fairly perplex us to designate. Take as a specimen of the poetry the adventure with a pre-Adamite, which, reduced to common parlance, is an encounter with the renowned sea serpent. From the narrative we infer the ubiquitous monster is no nearer being caught than ever. The opening led us to expect something original in the Norse ballad line:—

"Jan, launch our brisk Seaswallow,
This storm has found, a lull;
Ship-steepl' harpoons and whale-lines,
Stow a rifle in the hull,
And rig our stoutest tackling
On foremast and yard-arm;
The monster snake will swim the fjord
As soon as the seas are calm."

After sundry sporting adventures, they come up the monster:—

His forefront, tow'ring up mast-high,
Was curv'd like the neck of a crane;
His head was fenc'd with glittering scales,
On the shoulders a lion's mane;
Twin eyes like lamps in a lighthouse
Their fitful radiance gave,
While the leisurely pre-Adamite
Drifted along the wave.

Karl fires a two-ounce bullet—Jan whirls a halpoon, and the result is the twain find themselves suddenly capsized into the fjord, from which they are rescued the next morning by some fishers. The "lame and impotent" conclusion is thus chronicled:—

And you, ye bragging Norlanders,
Hoist every stich of sail;
THE SNAKE defies ye, one and all,
To—put salt on his tail!

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL PREACHER.

The American National Preacher. A collection of one hundred Sermons, selected and abridged from the American National Preacher, and the Works of Eminent American Divines. By an English Clergyman. Jepps.

THE volume is sent forth in a most unpretending form, probably with the intention of rendering its usefulness as universal as possible; the selection being at the same time one that must make it most acceptable to a very large class of ministers, both among Churchmen and Dissenters. Christianity, as preached by Protestants, in its main features, must bear a strong and unmistakable resemblance in whatever portion of the globe it is promulgated. The doctrinal teaching is much the same, whether it proceeds from an English pulpit or from an American; not so the language in which it is clothed. The measured cadence of our older divines—the prose rhythm of our greatest pulpit orators, has become, in some measure, conventional in the composition of sermons, amongst those who have made the writings of Taylor, Barrow, and South their principal study, as models of church eloquence. Our Moberlys, Trenches, and Keebles, are examples of this school, which, judging from the volume before us, is not so popular on the other side of the Atlantic as with us. In most of the sermons presented to us in the selection under notice, the style is terse, simple, and unadorned. They are, therefore, admirably suited for family use, and we should almost imagine such must have been the original intention of the compilers. But not only for family use; they are far better than mere skeleton sermons for young divinity students, and the editor has been careful to select only such discourses as are free from all suspicion of heretical teaching, though, it must be confessed with something of a bias towards that section of the Church which approaches more closely to the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents, than to the older divines of our Church.

These American divines, in inculcating the great truths of Christianity, have almost all one great merit; their sermons are practical, and their teaching such, that the principles of our faith are set forth as guides for our every-day life and conduct. They thus address themselves to the meanest, as well as the highest capacities, and we know of no similar work which can be more safely placed in the hands of young curates, and ministers of the Gospel, of the denominations to which we have referred, as furnishing so great a variety of topics for the edification of the congregations they have committed to their charge.

It is to be regretted that the editor has omitted to give the names of the authors, and we would suggest his adding a list of them to the contents, should the volume reach a second edition, as it is always pleasing to know the name of a writer whose words are cherished in our memory.

Neander's Church History. Vol. IX. Parts I. and II. (Bohn's Standard Library.)—Two more volumes of this valuable and sterling work on the History of the Church have been issued by Mr. Bohn. It would be superfluous to say one word on the world-wide renown of this history. The present volumes have a peculiar interest for English readers, as they refer to that period of the History of the Church when Papal abuses and encroachments were arriving at their culminating point, and when the English Reformers commenced their work of purification. Grossthead, Roger Bacon, and Wycliffe are noticed—the two former only incidentally. Wycliffe is treated more at length—his services as the great

pioneer of the Reformation in England and on the Continent are recognised—his great abilities, learning, and masculine mind are all acknowledged, but we think that hardly sufficient justice is done by the learned author to the effect which Wycliffe's works and labours had on Huss, Luther, Calvin, and those who came afterwards and completed the reformatory structure of which he certainly had laid the principal foundation. A word of compliment is due to the able editor, M. Schneider, for the admirable way in which he has performed his difficult and laborious task.

The Curiosities of Literature. Vol. II. (Routledge and Co.)—Another volume of this sterling and classical work has been issued. The third volume will complete the publication.

Early Ancient History. Henry Menzies. (Chapman and Hall.)—The author tells the reader in his preface that this work was principally prepared for the middle and mechanic classes. Dismayed at the formidable length of the standard works on Ancient History, and dissatisfied with the compendiums extant, he determined to write a work which should be of convenient size, familiar in its style, and yet containing ample materials and facts for a correct view of the anti-Greek era, beginning "from the earliest period, and continued until that period when the Persian history commingles with that of Greece." The author has made use of the modern discoveries of Wilkinson, Rawlinson, Layard, and others, and has made his work as complete as possible. The volume is nicely printed and bound, and will be a very acceptable present to persons belonging to those classes of society for whose instruction it was mainly designed.

A Handy Book of the Musical Art. By the Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington, M.A. (James Blackwood.)—The author of this musical brochure very truly states, "never was there a time known when music was so universally cultivated as it now is—never, perhaps, a time when the true principles of art were less understood and less carried out." With a view to remedy these cardinal defects, the above compendious work, intended only to be suggestive in character, has been prepared. The writer, among other branches of the science, has commented on the nature and office of music and the theory of music, including the Region of Sound, the Scale, the Keys, the Law of Discords, Harmonious Sounds and Modulations, the Law of Intervals, the Art of Delivering Musical Sounds Vocal and Instrumental, the Cultivation of Style, and Musical Composition. The writer has dealt with these matters in a brief yet lucid manner, but music is an abstruse science, and its laws are never fully mastered, except by the gifted few whose organ of music is largely developed by nature.

Romaic Beauties and Trojan Humbugs. By Rattlebrain. (Tweedie.)—This little book is evidently the production of a clever but crotchety writer. Perhaps the crotchety portion of the latter may be premeditated, and only adopted as a means of drawing attention more forcibly to the pleasant pictures which the writer has presented of Eastern life. The title is a crotchety title, and no more permits the reader to anticipate what he has to expect than would a schoolboy who took up for the first time "The Wept of the Wisht-on-Wish." Here is a specimen of the author's stilted style. Describing a Romaic beauty, he says:—"Marootha was a twenty months' acquaintance of ours, and during that buoyant time we knew her as well as the sun knows the desert. She was the acknowledged queen of Giourkioi, and each of her fingers at will constituted her sceptre. In the year of her nativity, Nature, who had gradually acquired a pressure of too much creative beauty to the square inch in her cylinder, allowed this extra steam to escape whilst fashioning Marootha, and this is the reason why she is, or was, so terribly beautiful. But Marootha lacks the beauty of Constancy, and possesses the inconstancy of Beauty. This fickleness is like an unpleasant black patch upon the skin of this sweet goldfish Marootha, and all the other little silver-fishes of the villages know this. Unlike the fair floweret too, in the Persian tale, in love with the engaging moon, Marootha is like a flower in the planet Saturn, loving and coquetting with each of the seven moons in rotation." A better specimen of the author's talents, because in better taste and not so overlaid with affected phrases, is in the following rather warm description of a Romaic dance:—"Increasing in rapidity as the time progresses, the dance assumes a new step and character; the girls become excited, and the young men shout and snap their long pointed fingers as if disdaining the use of Spanish castanets. The dance has become an animated spiral multipede. All eyes begin to sparkle, and some to look as starry-like as the two quadruply gilt bosses on their zanarr girdles. The braided locks of the pulchritudinous fair ones, with their infinity of triple plaits, are lent to the merces of the wind. They begin, all of them, maids, spouses, and striplings, to resemble variegated essences only. The wondering Frank unconsciously rises from his four and a half legged buffet stool, pinching out his cigarette between his fingers, and snubbing unwittingly the proffered wine jug. The pipe drawls, the viol groans, the little ones mechanically foot it round; the warm limbs of the whole congregation seem to be moved by a fire within them, turning their blood to steam. Every foot is eloquent,—every form brilliant with that liberty

of soul which enslaves the senses." We can promise the reader an hour or two not unprofitable entertainment with this author.

The Secret of a Life. By M. M. Bell. (Routledge and Co.)—We will not divulge the "secret," but refer the curious reader to the book itself, which we need hardly say is among the cheap issues of this spirited publishing firm.

Bell Martin. An American Story of Real Life. By T. S. Arthur. (Hodson and Son.)—We hope there is nothing real about the story, although the leading incidents are certainly those which figure in daily police reports, but without in this case possessing the charm of style to justify reproduction. We are no friends to what has been correctly called "Newgate Literature," and therefore our commendation, even had this tale been of first-class merit, would have been but very subdued.

Common Sense and Humbug Attached, in Arts, Science, and Literature. Part II. By John Bull, Jun. (Mountcastle.)—This professes to be a satire on men and things. The best way to give the reader a taste of the author's quality is to quote:—

WHAT ARE THE ARTS.

"The Arts are visions through volition stealing,
And whilst they teach, may influence the feeling."

ART NAPPING.

"But Art to rouse no doubt must use Enthusiasm—
Peter the Hermit, O'Connell, Puritanism,
All urged a truth, in zeal have fallen,
'Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen.'"

THE AUTHOR'S STANDARD.

"We want a standard, I myself have taken
One, which from childhood never has been shaken,
Truth, in its outline has been cut indelible,
Speaking to memory as if impellible."

And then magnanimously discarding
"Flattering day-fly work in idle wantony,
He stuck to Nature's book like good St. Anthony."

In the same original satiric strain Modern Arts, Science, and Literature come under the poet's lash, and may be considered as henceforward and for ever "teetotally absquatulated."

The British Journal of Homœopathy. (Groombridge and Sons.)—The medical act is dissected, and an amusing sketch of the means taken by the supporters of Homœopathy to defeat the kind intentions of the "regular faculty," who hoped by the aid of this act to extinguish the homœopathic heresy, is furnished to the public. The remainder of the work is taken up with cases treated by homœopathic rules, and principally interesting to practitioners who adopt the new system.

The Apocryphal History contained in the Book of Revelation, solved on an entirely new and consistent Principle. By Harcourt Bland, Dramatic Artist. (Glasgow: T. Murray and Son.)—How far our histrionic author has fulfilled his mission, it is not for us to decide one way or the other—every reader, according to his bent and bias, must judge for himself. At least, however, we cannot avoid giving the writer great praise for industry in collecting together a vast number of facts and opinions to fortify his own ingenious speculations.

The Case of the Tanjore Ranees. By J. B. Norton, Esq. (Madras: Pharos and Co.)—This is a report of a case heard in the Supreme Court of Madras, in which the eldest widow of the late Tanjore Rajah, asked the Court to declare by a decree that, "as the eldest surviving widow of the deceased sovereign, she was entitled to her husband's private and particular effects," the whole of which, including the sovereignty of Tanjore, had been taken possession of by the East India Company. The jewels, money, and wealth of the Rajah appear to have been vast. The agents of the East India Company took possession of the whole and refused to render any account to the widows or relatives. The answer put in by the East India Company is—

"The Rajah died on the 29th October, 1855, whereupon it was determined, as an act of state by the defendants, and the British Government, that the Raj and dignity of the Rajah of Tanjore was extinct, and that the state of Tanjore had thereupon lapsed to the defendants, in trust for Her Majesty the Queen, and it was also determined by the defendants as an act of state and Government, that the whole dominions and sovereignty of Tanjore, together with the property belonging thereto, should be assumed by them as part of the British territories and revenues in India in trust for Her Majesty as aforesaid."

This appears to be cool. We suspect, however, it is singularly illustrative of the way "John Company," through his grasping and insatiable agents, acted towards the native rulers and princes, and it may possibly afford some solution of the causes of outbreak in our Indian Empire and the dreadful condition of affairs that now prevails.

The Powers of the Priesthood in Absolution (J. and H. Parker) is another theological work, very forcibly written.

Free Theological Inquiry By a Lay Member of the Church of England. (Williams and Norgate.)—We agree with the writer, that "of late years there has been a great increase of inquiry on theological subjects," and we go a step further, and say that this inquiry must not cease until we get at such a settled standard for faith as will put an end to those scandals which are now weaken-

ing the Christian religion, if not undermining it altogether.

THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER, a Quarterly Magazine. (G. Morrish.)—"The Atlantic Cable and its Submersion" occupies a prominent part in the pages of this serial. The other articles relate to such matters as the "Eddystone Lighthouse," "New Mode of Restoring Persons Apparently Drowned," "Rewards for Saving Life on the High Seas and Coasts," and the magazine concludes with a list of the Annual Grants to Widows.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE opens with the conclusion of the article on "Our Policy in India." The best contribution in the number is "Buckle's History of Civilization." The writer has given a very fair and thoughtful review of that author's popular work. The poetry and miscellaneous pieces are of no very striking merit.

ASSURANCE MAGAZINE, No. 33.—The articles this month are numerous and various, and fully maintain the reputation of this journal. We must leave the articles on the abstract principles of life assurance to be judged of by those engaged professionally in the application of them. One of the most interesting articles to the general reader is that "On the Forms of Endorsement on Life Assurance Policies;" a matter more intricate and important than might be supposed by most persons. The article by Mr. Samuel Bunn, on the "Progress of Fire Insurance in Great Britain," is also curious and valuable.

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

Fellow Travellers; or, the Experience of Life. By the Author of "Margaret." 3 vols. post 8vo. Hurst and Blackett.

Philadelphia; or, the Claims of Humanity. By T. F. Barham, M.B. Post 8vo. Chapman and Hall.

Verse—1834 to 1858. By Charles Bones. Foolscape 8vo. Chapman and Hall.

Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance. By Ellen J. Millington. Foolscape 8vo. Chapman and Hall.

Tents and Tent-Life, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By Godfrey Rhodes. Post 8vo. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The Insurance Magazine, and Journal of Actuaries. No. 33. Part I. vol. VIII. Post 8vo. C. and E. Layton.

Lott-ery. By Mrs. Jones, of Pantglas. Foolscape 8vo. Routledge and Co.

The Poetical Works of the late Richard Furness. By G. Calvert Holland, M.D., Edinburgh. Foolscape 8vo. Partridge and Co.

The Arts.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. Charles Kean may be said to have completed his circle of revivals by the reproduction of Shakspeare's play of *King John*, with which he commenced it in 1852. He cannot be said, however, in other sense than this, to have left off where he began; for, whereas he found the upper classes, if not the whole public, in a state of considerable indifference to the drama, he has certainly procured its recognition from the throne itself to the very fringe end of the aristocratic circles, not as a diversion alone but as a teacher, and has mightily influenced for good the dramatic taste of the community at large. A well-directed spirit of enterprise has, as we have always contended, in Mr. Kean's case as in that of others, contributed much to this result. The manager, the public, and the drama again have profited by the sagacity with which the former has retained about him a united, and, as one may say, a permanent company. The sound taste of the educated man has spurred Mr. Kean to the marvels of scenic completeness with which all our readers must be familiar, has taught him when to stay his hand, and has guided him in the selection of the most enlightened aids. None who add to this his fervid predilection for the works of our myriad-minded dramatist, and his highly cultivated elocutionary and interpretative powers, can wonder, then, at the voluntary disarmament of criticism in his case by all who would see the Muses in their proper theoretical position. None again, who appreciate the operation upon the public of unswerving, long-tried fidelity to promises of entertainment, constancy in affording a large equivalent for their bread pieces, and last not least—to use a well-understood generality—of character, can fail to understand the welcome always extended by the masses to the opening of the Princess's Theatre. In the preface to his edition of *King John* Mr. Kean has supplied us with

the following sound critical remarks, with which we have the more pleasure in enriching our pages, that the conception of the principal characters they indicate is entirely carried out by the members of the company to whom those parts have been committed:—

Shakspeare, with the inspiration of genius, has converted the histories of several of our English kings into a series of grand dramatic poems, thereby impressing the imagination with living pictures of the royal race who, in earlier days, swayed the sceptre and ruled the destinies of this island.

With a single exception, the canvas reflects portraits of the Plantagenet line, commencing with the crafty and remorseless John, and ending almost on the threshold of the author's own period, with the voluptuous and haughty Tudor, Henry VIII.

The political motives and public events of the times depicted are chiefly supplied from the Chronicles of Holinshed; but while Shakspeare has drawn amply from these, his favourite pages, as authority for his living record of the crimes and errors, the weaknesses and misfortunes of princes, it is to his own consummate knowledge of human nature that we are indebted for the thoughts which find utterance in the person of each individual character. Shakspeare has set history to the strains of poetic music. The wonderful creation of the sorrow-stricken Lady Constance would appear but as a faint shadow through the vista of time, had not her name been immortalised by England's greatest bard in the eloquent language of grief.

A lone woman stands in the midst of chivalry, encircled by the din of battle, the emblem of despair and ruined majesty. Her bursts of agony as she cries aloud for "her boy, her joy, her life, her widow's comfort, and her sorrow's cure," combine the most soul-thrilling picture of maternal suffering ever adorned and enhanced by poetic imagery. The youthful Arthur is painted as a tender and innocent child—not as the leader of an army, and the affianced husband of a princess—that he may twine more closely round the heart, and win both sympathy and love. He is the centre from which every scene radiates; and in the spirit of retributive justice, the misfortunes of England appear as the consequent result of the wrongs inflicted by its unscrupulous monarch on his helpless nephew. The injured and unhappy boy becomes the source of every current of action throughout the play; and the lineaments of his faithless uncle are rendered palpable to the eye in all the hideousness of guilt. The character of John is presented with strict fidelity throughout, and is especially displayed when he pours forth his wicked design into the ear of Hubert, and afterwards when he upbraids his chosen tool for supposed obedience to his commands.

The play was cast as follows:—

King John	Mr. Charles Kean.
Prince Henry	Miss Chapman.
Arthur	Miss Ellen Terry.
Hubert de Burgh	Mr. Ryder.
Philip Faulconbridge	Mr. Walter Lacy.
Cardinal Pandolph	Mr. Graham.
Elinor	Mrs. Winstanley.
Constance	Mrs. Charles Kean.
Blanch	Miss Kate Terry.

It would obviously be next to impossibility for the above company to produce anything short of an extremely satisfactory *ensemble*, but we are bound not to rest here. We can hardly recall a previous occasion on which we have received any very deep impression of Mrs. Charles Kean's genius, but on Monday this lady reflected into us, in the part of the widowed mother, so many and various shades of character, that it was useless to resist participation in her noble enthusiasm. The poet's conception of insulted pride, of the fondest maternal love, the most abject misery, and the deepest scorn, were in turn by her, now wildly, now delicately, yet withal so truthfully, illustrated, that a numerous audience were literally enchained by the actress. In the first scene of Act III. Constance does but bewail her fallen fortunes; the full season for the ferocity of maternal love has not arrived, and, appreciating this, Mrs. Kean does not, as some would expect, develop her whole dramatic force. In the defiant address to *Linoges* and *Austria*, which begins,

"War! war! no peace! peace is to me a war!"

"Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's-skin on those recreant limbs,"

she was superbly intense. But her great effort and her great success with a most appreciative audience she reserves for the fourth scene of Act III., when she rends her hair for the loss of her child, and, on the verge of madness, invokes its fulness for oblivion's sake. The character of John is no instance of Shakspeare's power. Although the dramatist has by no means intended the King for a nonentity, his main characteristic, crafty but pusillanimous villany, pale beside the grandly illuminated figure of Constance, the charming ingenuousness of Arthur, the bluff and over-popular *Bastard Faulconbridge*, and the gentle *Hubert*. In his well-judged acceptance of the comparative shade imposed upon him by his author, Mr. Kean does well. But though a greater amount of pro-

minence than he assumes for the part of the King would painfully dislocate the arrangement of the interest, the actor loses no ground that he is called upon to occupy. In his insidious exposition of his plot to *Hubert* he displays much refinement and shading, and more, if possible, in the cunning scheme for disavowing the murder of *Arthur*. When he says to *Hubert*:—

"Why seek'st thou to possess me with these fears?"

Why urgest thou so oft young Arthur's death?

Thy hand hath murdered him: I had a mighty cause

To wish him dead, but thou had'st none to kill him."

Noticing, *en passant*, the King's death, as a finely conceived and successful improvement upon the old scenic traditions, we must conclude by warm acknowledgment of the merits of Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Ryder, and Miss Ellen Terry, in their several parts. Mr. Lacy, qualified by his commanding figure for the personation of *Philip Faulconbridge*, throws himself so well into the bluff humour and self-assertion of that English-like character as to leave little to be desired, and is entitled to all praise. The calm, grim, gentle *Hubert* is in Mr. Ryder's hands at once touching and imposing, and the *Arthur* of Miss Ellen Terry, a very young lady, who won warm applause from the audience, demands, we think, special notice, as an example of rare and real youthful talent, and, let us add, successful training.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—There is no present probability that this theatre will be opened this winter for operatic or dramatic performances. It is stated, upon the usual authority, that a very large sum of money is demanded by the outgoing tenant, we presume for improvements; and we were quite right in our recent observations that the speculative market looks altogether with a cold eye upon any proposition connected with the ill-starred establishment.

PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.

—We are glad to announce that arrangements have been concluded between the proprietor of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden and Mr. William Harrison, for a three months' occupation of that theatre by the latter gentleman. Mr. Balfe's new opera is nearly if not quite completed, and is spoken of by competent authorities as far exceeding most of his former works in beauties of melody and musical construction. Mr. Gye having wisely, as we understand, conceded what we should call "live and let live terms" to his tenant, the prices of admission to the Royal Italian Opera House during Mr. Harrison's management will be such as to attract the public while enabling the management to provide the same high-class entertainments as have distinguished the season at Drury Lane. A pantomime (by whom has, we believe, not transpired) is to be produced on boxing-night, with the renowned elastician *Flexmore* as clown; and the lessee, with his indefatigable aides *Messrs. Edward Murray and William Brough*, is already busy upon other arrangements connected with the enterprise.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—For Monday next (the anniversary of the battle of Balaklava) Mr. Bowley has arranged a very grand military *fête*, and the last display, for the season, of the great fountains. He promises his visitors the attractive company of the Grenadier, Coldstream, Foot, and Fusilier Guards' corps, and of all the decorated Crimean heroes, to whom he has liberally issued a gratuitous invitation. The delight experienced by the multitude who attended Mr. Distin's military band festival will, we doubt not, have its effect in collecting a goodly company, and in stimulating the musical directors of the various bands to more than ordinary exertion and care in selection of pieces to be performed. Looking at the talent at their disposal, we fancy nothing but success can attend the *fête* if the weather only be propitious.

ROYAL GRECIAN THEATRE.—A wise discretion has induced his high and mighty censorship the Lord Chamberlain to extend the glorious privilege of license to the long popular Grecian Saloon; and Mr. B. O. Conquest, the "actual and responsible manager" of the bills, and we also fancy the proprietor of the place, has now the satisfaction of doing with the Lord Chamberlain's permission what he did very well without it, namely, "what he likes with his own." But in addition to his civic duties to the law, which we think we are right in saying are not abrogated in favour of those who come under Court favour and jurisdiction, he has now certain duties in virtue of a covenant entered into between himself and her Majesty's Chamberlain, certain responsibilities towards that functionary, certain fees to pay, and a certain license to forfeit. It is clear that we should run to length were we to lecture our reader upon the policy of permitting managers of character and means to lay on the mains of the drama for the benefit of outlying London, whose inhabitants can no longer in justice be expected to pay the penalty of fabulous walks or rides for the pleasure of seeing a play. Suffice it that the Royal

Grecian Saloon is now a theatre *pur sang*, and as such comes under our notice. Some fortnight ago, we were present at the performance there of a spirited and occasionally pathetic piece in four acts, dramatised by Mr. George Conquest, from Mr. Charles Reade's popular novel, *It's Never too Late to Mend*. The former heroes of the play, George and William Fielding, well acted by Messrs. Langham and Gillett, after quarrelling during prosperity, are bound together by the persecution of their landlord, a rich villain, *Meadows* (Mr. Henry Sinclair), who is the rival of George in the pursuit of *Susan Merton* (Miss Jane Coveney). George is driven to emigration and the diggings, while the rascal follows up his suit to *Susan*. But *Isaac Levi* (Mr. T. Mead), a money-lending Jew of eminently charitable feelings, has a vendetta of his own against *Meadows*, and aided by a sneaking lawyer's clerk, *Peter Crawley* (Mr. George Conquest), counteracts his plots, and, as the good genius of the play, brings vice and virtue to their just reward. A long and harrowing episode from prison life is introduced by the ears, *his nam plebecula gaudet*, and, for the same reason, though it little adds to the beauty of the piece, we ought not much to complain of it. A long connexion with the refinements of the Lord Chamberlain's department may be necessary before the theatres of the banlieue may dispense with the administration of such full-flavoured excitements as the murder of innocent prisoners by cruel gaolers, &c. &c. The principal parts, however, we are bound to say were ably filled. The passionate, well-founded resentment of *Isaac* was no less admirably rendered by Mr. Mead than the cringing, crawling sycophancy of *Crawley* by Mr. Conquest. Mr. Lingham was hearty and manly as the hero, and his fine bearing and excellent costume told admirably in the scenes at the diggings. With a word of praise for the exertions of Miss Coveney in the slight part of *Susan*, we must pass on to the three-act drama of *A Life's Revenge, or Two Loves for one Heart*—performed elsewhere, we believe, as *Two Loves and a Life*—now in full swing at this theatre. We have here a higher flight, and the manager has successfully directed his attention to the elegant and appropriate mounting of a Louis XIV. drama. The principal characters are the *Marquis de St. Geoffrey* (Mr. Henry Sinclair) and *Fournichet*, Minister of Finance to Louis XIV. (Mr. T. Mead). The latter, we presume, is intended to represent the gay and romantically lavish *surintendant* *Fouquet*, who, daring to rival the King in love and extravagance, and the grand Colbert in finance, was brought to grief and the custody of the famous Cinq Mars in the castle of Pignerol. The author has neatly arranged a few ideas suggested by the stirring events which agitated French society at the period, and the artists we have named, upon whom mainly devolves their illustration, are successful in giving the proper colour and action to his words. The comic element is largely supplied by Mr. John Manning, as *Tiraloo*, the prison barber of Pignerol, of which fortress the revengeful intrigues of *Geoffrey* have made himself the governor, and his hated rival and seducer of his sister, *Fournichet*, an inmate. We have here, again, a ferocious gaoler, and a dungeon scene of considerable power between the foes. We were quite in expectation of the great thunderstorm which shattered the veritable *Fouquet's* dungeon in Pignerol, and might effectively have been introduced; or of his death, which took place, it is more than supposed, in that fortress; but we were not so gratified, for his sacred Majesty Louis XIV. arrived in person, demanded the prisoner, and made a happy man of him again by restoring him to liberty and his mistress. We have only room here to repeat our thorough commendation of the *mise en scène* in general at this theatre, the beautiful white and gold decorations of which, relieved by crimson paper and white muslin drapery, would surprise many who imagine that elegance and luxury are confined to the western theatres.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—Sinister rumours have for a week or two been afloat with regard to the progress of this edifice, and our prospects of seeing its completion. We have reason to think that public opinion on this head fluctuates with the number of men and cart-horses employed upon the excavations and foundations; and we may therefore inform our readers that we yesterday observed two iron columns in position, a cart of rubbish coming down the stage into the Strand, and a number of earth-workers in the enclosure under the direction of a foreman or surveyor. From these facts, which we are prepared to vouch for, they may draw as sound conclusions as we can about the fortunes and prospects of the Adelphi.

EASTERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A great want which has been long felt is now being supplied to the dense population of the east end of this huge metropolis, as the descriptive name of the "Eastern Polytechnic Institution" will readily suggest to our readers. The object is to give to the east end the advantages of an institution combining at the same time scientific instruction with intellectual enter-

tainment of a high and elevated character. The programme for the week is in accordance with this intention. We have first Mr. J. D. Malcom's entertainment in Natural Magic, illustrative of the extraordinary deceptions of ancient and modern wizards, Robert Houdin, Professor Anderson, and Herr Frikell, &c. &c., not excepted. Then follows Mr. F. Lennox Horne's entertainment of the Humorous Melodies of Old England, with vocal and characteristic illustrations; the whole concluding with dissolving views and a lecture illustrative of the Planetary System, in which the strange vagaries of our present interesting visitor, "the Comet," form a very interesting and instructive feature. Proprietors of large commercial establishments in the east end are deeply interested in giving every support to the present enterprise, and every well-wisher to the advance of the million must wish well to this laudable undertaking.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Lithographed by Lane and Lynch from a Photograph from Life, by Lane and Pine, at Windsor Castle. (J. Mitchell).—This is an admirably executed lithograph from the well-known portrait of his Royal Highness in Highland costume. The likeness, we need hardly say, is admirable, and the execution of the work is in the first style of excellence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST DISPLAY
Of the GREAT FOUNTAINS this season, Monday, October 25. The whole of the magnificent series of Waterworks, comprising in all 11,788 jets, discharging 120,000 gallons of water per minute, will take place for the last time this season at 3 o'clock. There will also be a Grand Military Fete and great attendance of the Crimean Heroes, in commemoration of the Battle of Balaklava. Doors open at 9. Admission One Shilling; or by Season Ticket, Half a Guinea; Children, Sixpence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—ENTIRE CHANGE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

New LECTURE by Mr. E. V. GARDNER, Professor of Chemistry, on ARTIFICIAL LIGHT as applied to PHOTOGRAPHY, practically illustrated by Moule's Patent Apparatus; daily at Three, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at half-past seven.

New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with Dioramic Effects, illustrating the Forest Wilds of the New World, from the original Drawings of G. Harvey, Esq.

LECTURE by Mr. KING, on the MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

The ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR, of Twenty-four Voices, will sing a Selection of Glees, Madrigals, &c., on Tuesday Evening, the 26th inst., at Nine. The Quartett Band, by the Sisters Greenhead, daily at a quarter to four.

On Tuesday Evening, the 2nd of November, at Eight, Mr. J. A. Williams, assisted by Miss Annie Eppy, will commence his series of Musical Sketches of Popular Composers, introducing some of Mr. J. Parry's Buffo Songs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
3, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket, OPEN DAILY (for Gentlemen only). LECTURES by Dr. SEXTON at 3, 4, and 8 o'clock on Important and Interesting Topics in connexion with ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY (vide Programme). Admission, 1s.—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of 12 stamps.

EGYPTIAN HALL.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic
and Musical PATCHWORK, every night (Saturdays included) at 8. In addition to the usual programme, Mrs. Howard Paul will give this week her astonishing imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves, in Balfe's "Come into the garden, Maud," which in voice, action, manner, and appearance, is a marvellous piece of mimicry. Mr. Howard Paul will also enact Miss Tabitha Pry, an "old-young lady." This entertainment is beyond all doubt the merriest in London. It is crowded every evening. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance on Saturdays at 3.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWELVE NIGHTS.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS.—NEW TRICKS. Every Evening at Eight.—Saturday Afternoons at Three. Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Stalls, 5s.; Orchestra Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

THE ROYAL GRECIAN THEATRE, CITY-ROAD.

Licensed as such by the Lord Chamberlain.
Lessee, Mr. B. O. Conquest. Acting Manager, Mr. C. Montgomery.

On Monday, and during the week, a new and powerful Drama of thrilling interest, which has been in preparation for several weeks, with new and splendid scenery, costly dresses, and brilliant decorations, written expressly for this Theatre by W. Suter, Esq., entitled

A LIFE'S REVENGE.

Characters by Messrs. T. Mead, Lingham, Grant, Manning, Power, Gillet; Misses J. Convey, H. Convey, and Rivers.

The favourite Divertissement, CATALONIAN REVELS, produced by Mrs. Conquest, introducing her pupils.

THE PHYSICIAN'S WIFE.

Concluding with the much admired drama of
Dancing on the Monstre Platform at 9 o'clock, weather permitting. Mr. T. Berry's celebrated band.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

PROSPECTUS.

Monsieur JULLIEN'S TWENTIETH and LAST ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS will commence on MONDAY, the 1st of November, and continue for one month, being given as Monsieur JULLIEN'S FAREWELL, or "CONCERTS D'ADIEU," previous to his departure on his Universal Musical Tour through the capitals and cities of Europe, America, Australia, the Colonies, and civilised towns of Asia and Africa, accompanied by the élite of his orchestra and other artists, savants, and hommes de lettres, forming the nucleus of a society already constituted under the title of "Société de l'Harmonie Universelle," with the object not only of diffusing the divine and civilising art of music, but of promoting, through harmony's powerful eloquence, a noble and philanthropic cause.

In taking leave of this great country of order, liberty, justice, and progress, Mons. Jullien fears that it will be impossible for him to express in an advertisement the deep feeling of gratitude and attachment which overpowers his heart, when he calls to mind the kind hospitality extended to him by the people of Great Britain, and the long and uninterrupted patronage bestowed upon his endeavours to advance musical art in the United Kingdom.

Mons. Jullien regrets that through some combination, against which he has been unable to combat, he has not succeeded in obtaining one of the larger theatres in which he has hitherto given his Annual Series of Concerts—viz. Drury Lane, Covent Garden, or Her Majesty's Theatre—establishments which may be considered, and are, in fact, better adapted for the accommodation of his patrons; but this very deficiency of space Mons. Jullien has sought to turn to advantage by selecting for the present season virtuosos of European reputation, and vocalists of the highest talents and renown, and by allowing only the élite of his orchestra to perform—thus making up for quantity by quality, and endeavouring thereby to realise the dream of Beethoven, who said, "Mon rêve du beau pour l'exécution de mes symphonies c'est un orchestre de 60." From the great master himself we here learn that his symphonies were composed for only sixty performers, and, in fact, many circumstances have shown that by doubling the parts, whether of string or wind instruments, the orchestra has lost that perfect balance in the relative power of combined sounds which it is essential should be strictly proportioned for the perfect rendering of many melodies, harmonies, and passages, called, in counterpoint, imitations and fugati. Under these circumstances, Mons. Jullien can assure the public that he has spared no effort to render the Concerts at the Royal Lyceum Theatre as attractive as the first series which he gave in the same establishment in the year 1841-2.

The immense progress which musical art has made in England within the last 20 years has encouraged Mons. Jullien to compose the first part of his performances chiefly of classical works. As in the case of those festivals, which he first introduced in England under the title of "Nights," dedicated to one or other of the great masters, a great portion of the first part will be devoted to the music of Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Haydn, &c. This idea Mons. Jullien had entertained for the last five years, having become personally convinced that England was rapidly earning the title of a great musical country. Now, at last, he feels gratified to announce that this season the first part of his programmes will present a selection of a far higher order of music than hitherto, and will include important works of Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other great composers, ancient and modern, which have not previously been performed at these concerts. Among these may be mentioned the masterpiece of Beethoven, the Ninth Symphony, commonly known as the

CHORAL SYMPHONY,

composed to Schiller's grand poem, "The Ode to Joy," celebrating the union of all nations in one joyful concord; Mendelssohn's celebrated "LOBGESANG," or Hymn of Praise; and Gregory the First's "CANTO FELMO" and "FUGA FUGARUM," concluding with the "HYMN OF UNIVERSAL HARMONY."

The SECOND PART of the PROGRAMME will be MISCELLANEOUS, and will bring forward in review those original compositions and arrangements of Mons. Jullien which have received the largest share of public approbation during his musical career in England; also his latest orchestral productions, which have never been performed by his orchestra in London, but are now quite the vogue in France and Germany. Among the latter may be cited "Fern Leaves" Valse; "The Campbells are comin'" Quadrille; "Les Feuilles d'Automne" Valse; "The Frikell" Galop; A New "Chinese Quadrille;" and "La Grande Marche des Nations, et Progrès des Civilisations," composed on the authentic National Hymns of every country, and descriptive of the convocation and assembly of the Universal Congress, elected by every reigning monarch, every established government, and every nation of the world, united in one peaceful confederation by the powers of harmony.

Mons. JULLIEN is most happy to state that among the artists who will appear during his farewell season he is enabled to announce the name of the celebrated violinist WIENIAVSKI, who in France, Germany, Russia, and Italy has established one of the greatest reputations since the appearance of that marvellous genius, Paganini.

Engagements are also concluded with several primo donne, who will make their appearance in succession for short periods each.

The favourite English soprano, Miss VINNING, will commence the season on Monday, the 1st of November, and will be followed by Mesdames RUDERSDORF, STABACH, ENDERSSON, CEDRONI, &c., and Madlle. JETTY TREFFZ, who will arrive expressly from Vienna, to take her farewell of the public in London previous to accompanying Mons. Jullien on his Universal Musical Tour.

Principal Cornets—Messrs. Duhome and Loloup.

Leaders—Messrs. Willy and Lohon.

Sous-chef d'Orchestre—Mr. Leray.

Director of the Chorus and Maestro al Piano—Mr. Land.

Conductor—M. JULLIEN.

Superb Decorations à la Renaissance, designed and executed by M. Wilbrant, the celebrated decorative artist of Brussels, will adorn the theatre. The crystal chandeliers and prismatic lanterns will be supplied by the celebrated firm of Messrs. Deffries and Sons, the gas arrangements will be under the sole direction of Messrs. Jones and Outhwaite,

and the general fittings-up and arrangements for the accommodation of the public have been entrusted to the care and experience of Mr. Burra Jackson.

Further details and notices of present and future arrangements will be contained in the programmes and advertisements.

Admission, One Shilling. Private boxes, stalls, and reserved seats to be secured at Jullien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street; from Mr. Hammond; and at the Box-office of the Theatre from Mr. Chatterton, price 2l. 2s., 1l. 11s. 6d., 1l. 1s., and 10s. 6d. Reserved seats, 2s. 6d. Letters and communications to be addressed to Mons. Jullien, 214, Regent-street.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Farewell Season of Mr. Charles Kean as Manager.)

Monday, and during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy of

KING JOHN.

King John, by Mr. C. Kean; Constance, by Mrs. C. Kean.

Preceded by the farce of

AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.

On Monday, November 1st, Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH will be revived.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

(Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.)

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, will be repeated Plotow's celebrated opera, MARTHA. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. George Honey, Mr. J. G. Patey, Mr. T. Grattan Kelly, Mr. Kirby, and Mr. W. Harrison.

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (108th, 109th, and 110th times), Balfe's highly successful opera, the ROSE OF CASTILLE. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss M. Prescott, Mr. F. Glover, Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. George Honey, Mr. Bartleman, and Mr. W. Harrison.

Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon.

To conclude with, each evening, a new ballet-divertissement, entitled LA FLEUR D'AMOUR, supported by Mesdames Zelia Michelot, Morlacchi, and Pasquale.

Doors open at 7; commence at half-past. Acting managers, Mr. William Brough and Mr. Edward Murray. Stage manager, Mr. Edward Stirling.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, having on their arrival from the United States been received on their first appearance at this theatre (where they are engaged for a limited period) with manifest enthusiasm by crowded audiences, will appear on Monday, October 18th, and every evening during the week, in the Comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Dazzle (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews; Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Charles Mathews. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. B. White, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, will also appear in this Comedy.

After which (not acted these ten years),

HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR.

Written by Mr. Charles Mathews.

Motley (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews.

After which, the popular Ballet of

JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON.

In which Miss Louise Leclercq, Mr. Arthur Leclercq, and Mr. Charles Leclercq, will make their first appearance this season.

Concluding with

ANY PORT IN A STORM.

Miss Eliza Weekes, and Mr. W. Farron.
Commence precisely at 7. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Lessees—Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.)

Monday, and during the week, will be performed

LADIES, BEWARE.

Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, G. Cooke, Mrs. W. S. Emden, Misses Stephens and Wyndham.

After which, the original Drama by Wilkie Collins,

THE RED VIAL.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Addison, F. Vining, W. Gordon, G. Cooke, H. Cooper, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Marston.

To conclude with Tom Taylor's Comedietta of

TO OBLIGE HENSON.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, F. Charles, Misses Marston and Hughes.

Commence at half-past seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, with new Scenery, Dresses, &c., Shakespeare's Play of

KING HENRY THE FIFTH.

King Henry, Mr. Phelps; Exeter, Mr. T. C. Harris; Fluellen, Mr. F. Robinson; Williams, Mr. J. W. Ray; Nym, Mr. C. Fenton; Pistol, Mr. C. Young; Chorus, Mr. H. Marston; Charles the Sixth, Mr. Haywell; The Dauphin, Mr. C. Seyton; Constable, Mr. Belford; Burgundy, Mr. Ward; Canterbury, Mr. Mengreson; Boy, Miss E. Travers; Katherine, Miss G. Egerton; Hostess Quickly, Mrs. H. Marston.

To conclude with

LITTLE TODDLERKINS.

Thursday, and Friday,

THE HYPOCRITE.

Dr. Cantwell, Mr. Phelps; Mawworm, Mr. C. Young; Colonel Lambert, Mr. H. Marston; Darnley, Mr. Belford; Seward, Mr. C. Seyton; Charlotte, Mrs. Charles Young; Old Lady Lambert, Mrs. H. Marston; Lady Lambert, Miss Atkinson.

To conclude with

MY WIFE'S MOTHER.

Box Office open from 11 till 3, under the direction of Mr. Austin.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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. 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. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

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.

WHAT IS SOCIAL SCIENCE?

THE many days' talk at Liverpool ended as it began—in fulsome panegyric. Noble Lords and Hon. Gentlemen seemed to compensate themselves for a simulated hostility in Parliament by an equally simulated friendship in the hall devoted to social science. We should be unjust to the public if we said that one single gleam of light broke from the many orations there on this universally important subject. One or two useful statistical papers were read, but statistics are no more social science than a catalogue of the stars is astronomy. The orators only usurped its name to shed a lustre over their own trivial or worthless pursuits, and covered it with a confused mass of every-day politics. We, however, cannot allow the opportunity of the public attention being called to the subject to pass away without attempting to draw from it some more instruction than the members of the Social Science Association gave, or were able to give, the public.

Some persons deny the existence of social science, and in reply to them a contemporary said, "There is no doubt a science actual or possible underlying all questions of social economy." Our faith is much more vivid than that of the *Saturday Review*. Not only does the science exist, it has been largely cultivated, and has done as good service to the art of government as ever astronomy did for the art of navigation. Our contemporary admits that the truths established by Adam Smith and others informed the exertions of the Anti-Corn-law League, which ended in the abolition of the corn laws. Adam Smith's principles, too, in opposition to Adam Smith's teaching, led other students of the science to reflect on the navigation laws, to observe their effects, and to procure the abolition of them. Our contemporary practically does implicit homage to social science, while theoretically he expresses, in opposition to others, merely a faint belief in its possible existence.

Supplying, however, an example of what another contemporary (the *Economist*) professedly regards as the master vice of our popular literature, and, he might have added, of our statesmanship, "hasty judgment on great questions," the *Saturday Review* represents social science as like a struggle for existence, while the physical sciences "march like a conqueror to take possession of new realms." The comparison is very inappropriate, it is an example of hasty judgment once passed and assumed as a point of departure for future argument; and we shall show, in opposition to it, that social science has already conquered vast realms, and is continually conquering new ones.

The first French Revolution was an attempt to get rid of bad government or despotism by violence, and it ended in the establishment of violence. Every successive revolution in France and on the Continent, and every attempt at revolution by the same means with a view to the same end, has led to similar results. Hence a great social truth has been taught mankind, and become as sure a guide to future action as any physical truth whatever. They cannot get rid of bad government by violence. The violence that overthrows it is itself bad government or despotism. There may be a change of names and persons; the thing is unaltered. Not merely a few

philosophers, but the bulk of mankind, have learned that revolutions begun in violence are fatal to freedom. Despotism cannot be put down by despotism taking the name and assuming the colours of freedom. Men may hate it all the more on this account, despise it all the more, discountenance all the more everything that bears a resemblance to it—relying with confidence that, like Protection and Intolerance, it will in due time hang itself,—but by violence it cannot be extinguished. The results of the attempts to mend society by this means since 1780 have indelibly impressed a great truth on mankind.

Has not the establishment of a republican government in the United States taught us another equally important lesson? It was framed by the wisest men of the time. It has theoretically received the approbation of most of the succeeding wise men of the United States and of Europe. The present result of that government, however, is continual political turmoil, and vast political corruption, scarcely to be surpassed by the corruption in Russia, or the corruption that goes forth from our own Treasury without the turmoil. The constitution and government of the States, then, are no longer respected, if we may not with truth say they have fallen into general contempt both abroad and at home. But the people of the States have prospered amazingly notwithstanding, and have advanced so rapidly in knowledge, skill, and the practice of many useful arts, as to teach even us many valuable lessons, while they have actually shamed other Europeans into adopting many of their improvements. No human being can attribute this to habitual log-rolling in Congress, or habitual barter of office for political support. Accordingly, no reflecting man now in this country would risk his head and aim at exciting a popular insurrection, like the estimable but mistaken members of the Constitutional Society in 1793, in order to establish in England a republic like that of the United States. The short-comings, the extravagance, the vices of our own government are readily recognised, but we should gain nothing by adopting that of the United States. Corruption and extravagance, then, are not peculiar to any form of government; they are the properties of all modern governments, as conquest and brutal coercion were the properties of ancient governments. Removed from the ordinary and mutual influence of man over man, which is the basis of all justice, they only endure by violence or corruption.

We have now therefore learned that constitutions are of far less importance than the spirit in which they are worked. When men rely on them, they are beguiled into apathy. Only by incessant vigilance can freedom be preserved, and the despotism or corruption proper to government be effectually resisted. For the shrine of liberty to be safe, it must be watchfully guarded by living men. Dead angels will not suffice; and we have no worse enemies than those who would lull political vigilance to sleep, and instruct us to trust implicitly to them and to constitutions.

In like manner, great victories have been gained at home over political ignorance. The inefficiency of the Parliamentary reform of 1832 and the present design to give us a further reform, the wasteful and even wanton extravagance of the ministries subsequent to that period, their disgusting selfishness, the terrible distress of 1839-1841, and the great comparative prosperity, since the work of abolishing restrictions began, have convinced all politicians that measures very different from making new constitutions are necessary to secure the welfare of the people and the safety of society. The nation latterly has made a very great progress, but nobody attributes this to the Parliament. On the contrary, its proceedings, like those of Congress, have been very generally condemned. Though we all see the advantages of having the Government controlled by the popular sentiments—bringing it under the same kind of mutual influence which is the basis of all justice betwixt individuals—no one expects, since we have been taught by the example of America, that legislation will necessarily become wise because it is made by the whole people. To us this seems a great acquisition in social science, as certain to be preserved and to guide conduct as any discovery of Mr. Faraday or Professor Owen.

Since 1828, when the strong administration of the Duke of Wellington was obliged to abolish the Test Acts, the march of government has been a continual wriggle between a determination to stop and a compulsion to go on, like that of a half-drunken man in the hands of the police, but always in the

end going—departing more and more from conservatism, till conservatism itself has become a hurried flight to innovation. The emancipation of the Catholics, Parliamentary Reform, the abolition of numerous laws to protect class interests, went step after step in wriggling progress, spite of the conservatism which all statesmen adopt and adore, towards unrestricted freedom. Old prejudices yet make the people believe, in opposition to Goldsmith's well-known lines, that legislation can cure all evils, and they demand continual legislation. Statesmen know better, but they have a strong interest in fostering these prejudices, and, backed by ignorant public writers, they continually yield to foolish petitions, which tend to preserve or enlarge their power. They are already working under a responsibility they are unable to bear; but, gluttons of power, they grasp after more.

In one important particular all the cases now mentioned are very different from the discoveries of physical truths. These are generally ascertained by the exertions of individuals directed to one object; and the fortunate man who binds them into one general deduction imprints on it his name and obtains the honour of having made a great discovery. But the social truths are arrived at by the observations and exertions of a far greater number of persons than engage in physical discoveries; and the politician who is obliged to give effect to them, though he be praised by ignorant partisans, only hands down to posterity his own disgrace by giving his name to the concession. When the late Sir Robert Peel gave way to the pressure for commercial reform and the abolition of the Corn Laws, he branded his previous life, much devoted to opposing such measures, as completely misemployed. While every discovery in physical science confers honour on the discoverer, the unfortunate politician who lends his name to any social progress only stigmatises his art and himself.

To theorise these facts and demonstrate that the march of social science is as irresistible and certain as the march of the physical sciences, we must remind the reader of the admitted fact that the chief impulse to action is appetite or passion. The preservation of the species and the progress of society are not entrusted to reason or knowledge which is limited to the past, but to more vulgar and active motives. Humanity has not to wait for statesmanship. Actions are all followed by consequences, as certain and invariable, as closely connected, in the relation of cause and effect, as events in the physical world. All these consequences, too, are good or evil, and they impress themselves on the senses. We must notice them, though we may not learn them all at once. The knowledge of them as they affect society, systematically arranged, is social science. This science must be learnt, and we need not inform those who are conversant with the doctrines of political economy that a very great progress has been made in it in modern times. Nowhere is a writer now to be found who doubts that the productive power of labour is increased by knowledge of the material world and by division of labour, or doubts that both these latter are increased by intercommunication; or doubts, therefore, that exchange or trade is as necessary to the welfare of society as division of labour and increase of knowledge. Not only are the social sciences making certain progress commensurate with the physical sciences, the knowledge of them, from their very nature, is sure to be diffused.

Social science necessarily advances, too, as the population of the earth multiplies. There are more observers and more persons in communication. The consequences of actions become more and more regular; there is no caprice in multitudes—as we learn from averages and statistics—as in individuals. All the impulses, all the passions, all the appetites assume more the character of general laws as people become numerous, giving more and more to all actions the characteristics of certainty and necessity, such as we acknowledge in the material world and in the physical sciences. We have gained then as many victories in the social sciences as have been achieved over the outer world, and may hope for as many more.

Social reformers who have any knowledge of social science—not the political talkers at Liverpool, who wittingly or unwittingly confuse the subject they talk about—and not the ignorant indomitable political quacks, who fancy that they have only to suggest a restriction, and improvement follows, and therefore are always suggesting restrictions—social reformers do not suppose that evil can be got rid of. They know that evil, like good, is inherent in

the constitution of man, and that the two guide and govern his life. Only scheming politicians—like the gentlemen at Liverpool, who usurped the name of social reformers—only Whigs and Tories who grasp at power while they pretend to promote the welfare of society, practically adopt the principle that evil can be got rid of, and therefore, even when they proclaim as the foundation of their own power the inherent wickedness of man, try to legislate it out of the world. It is part of the experience of modern times that the efforts of legislation for this purpose have all been very lamentable failures. To get rid of evil is not possible; to inflict it from fancying that good will result from it after the manner of conceited Whigs and place-hunting Tories, in spite of experience, is very foolish, not to say absurd.

TWO BIG AND TOO LITTLE CONSTITUENCIES.

PREMONITORY signals are daily more perceptible that we are on the verge of a general move onwards in the direction of Parliamentary Reform. Candidates, whether calling themselves Liberal or Conservative, are eagerly bidding higher and higher for popular favour. Mr. Angerstein, who a few weeks since hesitated to pledge himself to anything definite, now finds it necessary to tell the electors of Greenwich that he has made up his mind to a 5% franchise, the use of the ballot at the option of each constituency, and the ending of the glaring anomalies presented by inordinately large and posterously small electorates.

Among the many anomalies in our present electoral system with which the framers of the forthcoming Reform Bill will have to deal, none more imperatively calls for impartial care than that which consists in the excessive disproportion in the size of various constituencies. There are in Great Britain sixty-two boroughs which do not contain five hundred electors; and there are in Ireland twenty-three which do not possess that number. On the other hand, there are in the United Kingdom seventy-four counties and cities, each of which has a nominal constituency of upwards of five thousand. We purposely avoid discriminating between town and country, because we are altogether opposed to the retention of opposite rules for the two great divisions of the community: and we purposely deal with the facts presented by different parts of the United Kingdom without any distinction or reservation, because we have always held that there ought to be but one Bill for England, Ireland, and Scotland, and that all three should be treated in the same spirit, and made to feel in future that they are governed by the same law. We are well aware that in both respects we shall provoke the cavils of the red-tapists of every school. The precedent of 1832 will be quoted by narrow-minded Whigs for the continuance of the existing distinction between counties and towns; and we shall be warned, no doubt, by all manner of confidential nods and winks, that to apply the same rule to merchants and farmers, tradesmen and graziers, would give a certain advantage to the Conservatives as a party over the Liberals. But we say at once that we cannot, for our part, recognise any such considerations. The new Bill, if it be good for anything, must be a great act of national justice. It is proposed at a time when party heats have subsided, and men are disposed on all hands to forget past strifes. To reopen such conflicts when undertaking a great act of national resettlement might serve the purposes of aristocratic faction, but it could only tend to balk the aims which the people at large have in view. They will have none of it. There is no honest reason why the same holding, whether house or land, in a country village, should not confer the same franchise as it would have done in a borough. And let us own frankly that we think it will need all the popular feeling and sympathy of country as well as of town to win any extension of suffrage in either that would be worth asking for. It may be also that inveterate prejudice will prompt a certain section of Tories to seek the retention of hateful distinctions between opposite sides of the channel; but we have not now to make up our minds as to the folly and wickedness of legislating against race or creed; and the history of what took place in 1832, when the same thing was voted by the same men to be black in England and white in Ireland, is too fresh in men's memories to permit the same system of blundering and injustice to be tolerated again. Having said thus much, let us now recur to the figures above stated.

It is impossible to look at the glaring disparity between the two extremes of size in our constituencies, without being conscious that there is something essentially faulty in the system which perpetuates it. Without entering into the discussion raised some time since by the *Edinburgh Review*, as to the advantages of diversity in the extent of constituencies, we may take it for granted that no set of rational men will be found now-a-days to contend, as the Tories did in 1832, in favour of direct purchase, or direct nomination, in obtaining seats in Parliament. Now it is notorious that the influence either of property or of money absolutely decides who shall be members for the dwarf boroughs alluded to above. Election, in any ordinary sense of the term, there is and can be none for places like Arundel, Midhurst, Ripon, Calne, Eye, Thetford, Dungannon, Downpatrick, or Portarlington. Now and then a rush may be made when the keeper happens to be asleep, or in trouble, or absent, and the passive, unthinking captive may be bamboozled or bullied into spending an incoherent hour in the market-place, at the end of which some hardy intruder is said to have gained the day. But cheats, at surprises of this kind, however legitimate in mere party warfare, or laughable as topics for ephemeral gossip, have really nothing to do with the question. They have no more to do with any sober or real system of popular representation than the winning of "the Oaks" by drugging the favourite, or bribing a rival's jockey, has to do with the breeding or training of thoroughbred horses in general. Seats for such boroughs as those we have named are practically, and to all intents and purposes, as much the property of the proprietors of the estates where they lie as the manorial rights attached to them, or the privilege of shooting over the farms of which they are made up. Law for it there is none, 'tis true, as far as the statute book is concerned, but prescription, custom, and usage there is, quite as strong as any Act of Parliament, and too strong for anything but an Act of Parliament to put an end to. There are, indeed, places included in the catalogue of stunted constituencies whose plight is still worse, morally speaking—places where the dictation of one predominant family has ceased to exist only to make room for a base and unblushing system of traffic in votes at each mis-called election. Every one knows that in communities so limited the traditional taint is utterly incurable. Accident may sometimes cause a walk over, just as it has sometimes caused a bloodless victory, or saved two drunken braves from the trouble and shame of a street row. But no one, who sincerely loathes the practice of corruption, or believes in its deleterious effects on national character, can find it in his heart to say that Sudbury, Borsham, Sligo, Pontefract, Weymouth, Cashell, Barnstaple, Athlone, and a score such like, ought not to be disfranchised.

Equally indefensible in every sound point of view is the continuance of overgrown constituencies like the West Riding, South Lancashire, or the county of Cork. It is palpably impracticable for any man, however diligent and faithful, to discharge one fourth of the duties which, as representative, he has undertaken when elected by such communities. The mere correspondence incident to such a position would consume the time and wear down the spirit of any man capable of conducting it as it ought to be conducted by the representative guardian of so many interests, and representative exponent of so many opinions. The absolute impossibility of performing the duty aright leads to its practical abnegation, save in particular cases. The large constituencies are obliged to put up with such a species of representation as they can get: they are not satisfied, but they cannot help themselves. We have named some of the inordinately large counties, but there are still more numerous instances of excessively numerous borough constituencies. And here the evil is in many respects still worse. The inhabitants of a particular district of the West Riding, failing to secure the undivided attention of their county members, seek the subsidiary aid of the representatives of the next borough situated within its confines. But no such alternative exists in case of need for a particular section or class in Glasgow or Manchester, Marylebone or the Tower Hamlets. We should be sorry to be misunderstood as using these names in any other sense than that of illustration. We are confident, however, that the honourable gentlemen who sit for the places we have named, will be ready to agree with us that their burden is greater than they can bear. Were any of them coxcomb or crazy enough to deny it,

we should not on that account change our opinion, but simply find in the boast an additional proof of how really limited the choice of such constituencies must be. The mere cost of printing and public meetings which every candidate is obliged to incur in itself amounts to a protecting duty in favour of enormous wealth and egregious prodigality; and unless something be done to reverse the infamous Act of last session legalising indiscriminate treating under the pretence of conveying voters to the poll, the cost of contesting any of our great constituencies will amount to an absolute bar against all fair competition for the House.

FOREIGN POLICY OF NAPOLEON III.

WANT of confidence in the intentions of "our Great Ally," as Lord Palmerston loved to call the present ruler of France, is fast becoming a "public secret." The moneyed interest having too much to lose by openly confessing the possibility of disturbance in Europe, continues stoutly to deny it; but talk to any man of profound knowledge or quick discernment of political facts, and he will tacitly, if not audibly, assert in a whisper that several things have occurred within the last few months for which he cannot satisfactorily account upon the stand-at-ease theory of international relations. The partisans of the late administration cling to the belief that Louis Napoleon is the great anachronism of European peace, as well as of social order; and having victimised themselves to maintain an interrupted confidence between the two Governments, they are terribly afraid of his turning out after all to have been a stealthy enemy of the old *status quo*. So Lord Clarendon anxiously pays his court to M. Walewski, and Lord Palmerston gives out that he made up his quarrel with that functionary during his recent visit to Paris; but the French Minister uses no such terms of endearment, although civilities are kept up. When the present Cabinet was formed, one of its chief boasts and recommendations was, that as Lord Derby had been the first English statesman to flatter and extol Napoleon III., and as Lord Malmesbury was known to have enjoyed his personal intimacy while resident in this country, the accession of the Tories to power must tend to draw closer the bonds of friendship and confidence already subsisting. But it is no longer permitted us to believe that such confidence really exists. Government men and Government journals are accustomed to swear hard; and we do not, in fact, expect them to confess their suspicions and anxieties. But it needs very little penetration to discover that their councils, as far as France is concerned, begin to be darkened with distrust. The fact that the Donauwerth and Austerlitz were actually on their way to Lisbon before the slightest intimation was given to our Government, and that the circumstance was first communicated to our Foreign Office, as matter rather of surprise than certainty, by an English Consul, is unquestionable. It was only on explanations being demanded that M. Walewski condescended to inform our Foreign Office of the object of their mission. Nobody will contend that in thus successfully endeavouring to steal a march upon us, the Imperial Government violated any pact, or gave us any cause formally to complain. But alienation between friends and allies seldom commences in that way. It is the conviction mutually created, of separate councils and secret purposes that contains the germ of ultimate estrangement. Portugal, as the covenanted ally of England, was known to possess an absolute right to call, whenever threatened, for the presence of our fleet: the object, therefore, could not have been war. Too palpably the purpose was, by a sudden demonstration of naval force in the Tagus, at a moment when it was well known no British ships were there, to obtain better terms from the Portuguese Government than could otherwise be obtained, and then to boast in the face of Europe that England had failed to sustain the pretensions of her "ancient ally." The prompt appearance of our ships of war under the palace of the Necessidades may have the effect, it is true, of balking their designs; but very little increased love is like to come of that achievement.

Throughout the Levant French emissaries are everywhere busily at work ingratiating themselves, under various specious pretexts of education, charity, or trade, with the Latin and Armenian Christians. No one knows precisely how or when the resources are supplied for carrying on this system of embracery. That it is carried on, however, to a marvellous extent, every one who has

had his eyes open to what is going on during the last two years in the Turkish Empire well knows. The Russians have long pursued a similar system among the Greek population, with what success the war of 1854 and 1855 too manifestly revealed. Go where you will, whether on the main land or in the islands, and enter the churches where the Greek ritual is celebrated, and you will find upon the altar or in the sacristy tangible proofs of the interpenetrating sympathy of the Czar. Vessels of gold for the sacrament, substantial embellishments of the edifice, and not unfrequently valuable tokens of patriarchal care for the comfort and dignity of the ministering priest, are pointed out to you significantly. To countervail all this in the interests of Western Catholicity may be a legitimate act of French ecclesiastical zeal. We can even understand the sincerity of politicians, whatever we may think of their wisdom, who would advise the systematic expenditure of French treasure into similar ways for the sake of political ends. But then we should expect to hear those ends avowed, and we should not expect to find the application of the means disclaimed. France has no doubt a right to do what she will with her own; and failing to exercise her discretionary will, while she entrusts her purse to an irresponsible ruler, neither England nor any other nation would be justified in quarrelling with the lavish expenditure in the Levant on consulates, schools, factories, convents, churches, monks, and nuns. What does, however, cast a sinister view over the whole, is, that whenever observation or inquiry is directed by English diplomacy to these matters, broad and general denials are uniformly given to any insinuations of privy or cognizance on the part of the French Government.

But what is more important than all this is the sort of masked policy of Napoleon III. respecting Italy. From the hour when the French and English Ministers were withdrawn from Naples in 1856, all real confidence between the two Governments in Italian affairs virtually ceased. Louis Napoleon refused to give any pledge against the re-establishment of the family of Murat, unless Lord Palmerston would give an equally unconditional pledge not to recognise any other constitutional régime in Southern Italy. King Bomba has thus had the opportunity of setting us at defiance, and now that we are in the arms of Austria, he naturally feels comparatively secure. Meanwhile, the breach between Sardinia and Austria becomes daily deeper and wider as the influence of the Tuileries becomes greater at Turin. It was at the pressing invitation of the French Emperor that M. Cavour visited him at Plombières, and the tone taken since his return by the Piedmontese Government, and all those who are subject to its influence, has been more and more indicative of designs which the battle of Novara ten years ago suspended but did not extinguish. That Napoleon III. has held out to Victor Emmanuel the crown of Northern Italy as the reward of his friendship and fidelity it is impossible to doubt. The Cabinet of Turin cannot, of course, be advised to admit the fact, though we can hardly excuse their general denials when questioned, that the proposition has been made, and not rejected. Yet, what are they to do? To avow that they only wait for an opportunity to send an army into Lombardy, there to fraternise with its inhabitants, for the expulsion of its foreign garrison, would be to draw down upon its head prematurely the serried might of the Austrian Empire, and this before it had, or could have, any security of adequate aid from France. With a French army of eighty thousand men, the expulsion of the Germans beyond the Alps would, indeed, be secure; and it is hard to believe that to such an event Napoleon III. is not looking forward. That the Austrian Government apprehends the struggle as an inevitability we are confident; that the English Cabinet looks upon it as probable, if not imminent, we are sure.

THE PROMISED REFORM BILL.

The quiet aspect of the people just now must not be taken as indicative of apathy on the subject of the promised Reform Bill. The external tranquillity that prevails is due mainly to the uncertainty that exists as to the extent of the change and the character of the principles which will guide Ministers in their manufacture of the new Constitution, and to the fact that all parties are disposed to reserve their energy until they have something tangible before them to expend it upon. But the Government must not underrate the magnitude of the task before them, nor the momentous

consequences which a false or feeble step in the wrong direction may bring upon themselves and perhaps on the future destiny of the empire. Above all it must be prepared to satisfy the expectations of the people at large—not the several cliques, political, aristocratic, and mercantile, which will have to be propitiated, but the millions—the masses who have risen into consequence from the spread of intelligence, who have hitherto had no adequate, no honest representation, who know their rights, and who will be found in the coming struggle prepared to demand them. The new Reform Bill must not be a mere series of compromises between parties and factions—it must be a fair adjustment of power between the various interests high and low, and sufficiently comprehensive and satisfactory to do away with the necessity of another change for at least a century to come.

Government, we have said, has a grave task before it. Government must not seek to throw dust in the eyes of the country by a sham Reform Bill; nor must Ministers attempt to model their course on that presented to them by the Bill of 1831. The Bill of 1831—only extorted from its opponents by the menaces of an actual revolution—was cunningly framed and devised by its authors to yield the minimum of justice to the unrepresented. It was artfully contrived by its Whig framers to strike a blow at Toryism, and to increase the power of Whiggism—at that period the only two parties between which the line of demarcation was broad and defined. The people and the people's rights were all subordinated to this occult purpose; the result, as time has shown, is, that after the trial of a quarter of a century, the Bill of 1831 is found to be a sham, and to have worked with less effect in favour of real liberty and public honesty than the anomalous system which it superseded. Lord John Russell very soon perceived that the hollow pretences of the concoctors of the Bill became sessionally more obvious; he saw that symptoms were manifesting themselves of the creation of a party in the House of Commons which would speedily demand another and a real Reform Bill. It was this perception that led him to make his "finality" declaration, which he has now been obliged to recant, and to assert that he would not consent again to "lift the anchors of the monarchy"—an assertion which he has conveniently forgotten and abandoned.

A great and mighty change has come over the condition of society since 1832. Old constitutional landmarks have been removed or obliterated—old traditions have exploded of themselves—old party cries have ceased—and new parties, new rights, a new order of things, have all simultaneously sprung up to demand a new Reform Bill that shall correspond and be in harmony with the progress of the age. Government will have to look its difficulties—and they are great and manifold—steadily in the face, and it must be prepared to meet them manfully and honestly.

The ill-received assertion of the Prince-Consort that "representative institutions are on their trial" may not be so wide of the mark as the offended British public were then inclined to believe. Government may find to its surprise that in its new Reform Bill it will have to give a confirmation or a refutation of that unexpected declaration. Certainly, this is the age of change—not of superficial, but radical change. That this is the age of real "progress" may be fairly doubted, but that this is the age of absolute "change" is indisputable. Gradually, power and the seat of power have been changing positions. The checks and balances of our constitution have been steadily but surely alternating and disappearing. The relative positions of State, Church, Crown, Aristocracy, and Commons, have shifted and are shifting. Everything appears to tend towards the centralising principle, but at the same time to practical Republicanism. Power is concentrating in the House of Commons, the Crown and the Lords have already been shorn of half their authority, and one constitutional branch at least can hope to be no gainer by any Reform Bill that any Government may initiate. The middle classes and the working classes in proportion as they have become more wealthy and more enlightened, have crept up into power, not perhaps actual, but moral power. No Reform Bill will dare to ignore the rights of these classes to be fully and fairly represented. Hereditary honours, wealth, commerce, possibly have their share, and more than their share, in the government of the country. Intellect and labour have unquestionably less. It is intellect

and labour that will make themselves heard, that will be prepared to demand their full share in the government of the country when the Reform Bill is divulged.

The country, we have said, is quiescent, and apparently apathetic, now. By-and-by the mutterings of a rising storm may be heard, and by-and-by we may find the masses in a glow and ferment that will prove as irresistible as the profitless insanity of 1832. Another new difficulty will be in the way of Government. We speak of the press, and the vast difference there is between the condition of the press in 1832 and what it is in 1858. In 1832 the press exercised very great influence, but insignificant compared to the influence exercised by the press of 1858. In 1832 the power of the press was more diffused among the whole of the leading journals, which were generally prosperous, and, being so, they were, to a certain extent, independent. Now, influence is virtually concentrated in two or three journals which have weathered the inroad of the cheap press. But on this question the whole of the press will have a voice, and by no means a subdued one; and here we suspect Government will encounter a formidable and an unmanageable element. We have only touched upon a few of the salient points of the difficulties which will be found to environ Ministers in their important task. In its hands is the future of this empire.

ANTI-CONFESSIONAL AGITATION.

THE meeting of metropolitan vestrymen at St. James's Hall on Monday last, on the subject of the confessional, may be looked upon as the inauguration of a movement having a far wider scope than the defeat of Belgravian Puseyism, or the removal of Belgravian scandals. The practical view of the case is this:—A number of clergymen, ostensibly affiliated and professing members of the Established Protestant Church of this country, avail themselves of their ecclesiastical position to teach, suggest, and practise things which the majority of her members hold to be at variance with the doctrine which their forefathers, who established that Church, intended to bequeath to them, to have and to hold—at variance, as they believe, with the language, and as certainly with the spirit of the Church's written law as well as of her tradition. The innovating, or, let us say charitably, the differing party, decline to retire from the community, and turbulently insist, on the promotion of continual scandal, and thus interfere with the decency and good order of the body. The Church authorities are in the majority of cases stalemated, or elect so to be. The Crown, nominal head of the Church and Defender of the Faith, moves not. It is perhaps considered that there is no *dignus vindice nodus*! But, at all events, the situation has hitherto permitted the dissatisfied majority no resource but bitter complaint or abortive reference to inefficient or inactive power, while the minority virtually tyrannises. Under such circumstances, nothing so naturally suggests itself to the exhausted patience of the strong as the employment of their force. Now the mighty exponent of force in our days, thank God, is public opinion. The appeal to the people, through the municipal organisation, is a fine move, for which its originators deserve thanks. On the face of it, it is perhaps rather vulgar: it will certainly be proclaimed so. But Puritanism always was vulgar until long after it had triumphed. It will gather together all sorts of insincere, and ignorant, and foolish, and possibly even knavish, partisans; but such atoms were ever borne upon the winds of popular agitation, and being found in equal abundance on both sides, may be allowed to "cut out." In conclusion, if only the financial sinews, necessary in controversial and political as in military strife, be as liberally contributed as their rhetoric by the promoters, a very telling response may be looked for. The ultimate result to be hoped for—and, if men be resolute, to be won—is the gradual purgation of the Church by the institution of more searching tests, the excision from the Prayer-book of rubrics now used as a cover by the malignants, and the more accurate adjustment of the ecclesiastical machinery for Church regulation which, to say the least, runs unkindly, if it is not out of gear. An Established Church Health Amendment Act has long been wanting, and a step has certainly been taken towards obtaining it. The names of Westerton and Vereker may never figure at the back of such a bill, but we know enough of men and parties to be

lieve that the apprehension of such a catastrophe may kindle new zeal in those estates whose legitimate task should be to maintain and extend the reformation, but who, far from making good any advance, have of late been sleeping on their guard, if they have not absolutely deserted it. It is high time, at all events, that the days of quibble and compromise were over, for they have vexed the people long enough.

PORTRAITURES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF PRUSSIA.

THE KING AND THE PRINCE.—THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCESS.

ONE of the most important questions, not only for Prussia but for Germany in general, is at this moment the inquiry as to what policy the Regent intends to pursue towards Austria.

If the antecedents of the Prince are to be received as data for coming to any conclusion in this respect, matters would certainly be supposed, under his administration, to assume necessarily a different aspect to that which they bore during the reign of the King. The King, it is known, was no enemy to the House of Hapsburg. He cared little for carrying out the traditional policy of his more ambitious ancestors. Although, in 1848, he rode up and down the streets of Berlin with the German banner in hand, proclaiming himself the champion of national unity, it was no willing act that he then performed. He had ceased, for the nonce, to be a free agent. He played, and that but badly, a part forced upon him by the course of the revolutionary movement. His object was to allay the irritation of the people, to make them forgetful of the thunder of his guns, the echo of which had hardly died upon their ears, to charm their eyes from the ghastly spectacle of the mangled corpses which his troops had cut up; and when he was persuaded to believe that the unfurling of the national tricolor would produce that magical effect, he was eager enough to become the standard-bearer. But apart from this mountebank performance for his own benefit, nothing was farther from his intentions than any real desire to despoil the House of Hapsburg of its dominions or its influence in Germany. The programmes of the Gotha party were by no means the expression of his wishes. He now and then affixed his signature to these programmes, yielding unwillingly to the force of circumstances; but he never meant to keep to their provisions. When in 1849 the majority of the Frankfort Parliament, influenced by the Gotha party, offered him the Imperial Crown, he declined the glittering bait. He had an objection, it is true, to accept a diadem from a party whom, in the madness of his dynastic pride, he regarded as encroachers upon the right divine of monarchy. But he had, at the same time, a wholesome fear of incurring the risk of coming into conflict with his fellow-monarchs of the Confederation. From many reasons, therefore, he put aside the tempting offer, and by so doing rendered to Austria an incalculable service.

It is probable the Queen had no little share in this resolution. Catholic herself, and in constant correspondence with the Courts of Munich and Vienna, she was continually working, in those years of trouble, for the interest of Austria. So well did she succeed in this, that, year after year, Prussian policy was gradually made subservient to the interests of the Hapsburg dynasty. Thus, when the Schleswig-Holstein war was on the point of being concluded, Austrian troops were permitted to cross the dominions of King Frederick William, and to march triumphantly into the duchies. Nay, to mark even better the secondary position Prussia then assumed, Prussian pioneers were employed to clear the way and construct bridges over the Elbe for the invading Croat. This was the first time since the days of Wallenstein that an army of Imperialists had penetrated so far north in Germany. The pride of the "specific Prussian" party smarted under this humiliation. Other humiliations were, however, in store for it, of an even more poignant character. We need only allude to the result of the Hesse-Cassel complication, and to the famous journey to Olmütz. This latter event marked a most important phase in the life of Frederick William IV. The journey to Olmütz, in fact, was nothing short of a personal apology of the King to the Kaiser for any anti-Prussian acts of policy that might have occurred during the revolutionary epoch. The conclusion of the treaty for an Austro-Prussian Customs Union is another instance of this same subservient policy.

Only on one occasion the King ventured to place himself in opposition to Austria—viz. when the Court of Vienna demanded entry into the Bund for all its non-German dominions, for Hungary, Galicia, and Lombardy, so that the Hapsburg might have weighed in the councils of Frankfort as the representative of 40,000,000 of people. This, Frederick William IV. refused, for the very powerful reason that it would have been tantamount to his complete extinction. But then, the simple fact of Austria having the audacity to make such a demand showed pretty clearly how she calculated upon her influence over the mind of the King.

We have referred back to these events the better to afford a contrast to the attitude of the Prince. He looked on with sullen anger at all these philo-Austrian vagaries of his brother. It is true the Prince also refused to enter into the plans of the Gotha party who, after Frederick William had declined to accept the imperial circlet, intended to make him the Emperor of Germany. But it was not from any fear of wounding Austrian pride, or encroaching on the rights of a fellow-monarch, that the Prince held aloof in this matter. With him, the all in all was his intense hatred of the revolutionary cause, a cause he could not bring himself to endure even when it assumed loyal and dynastic airs. He too, therefore, declined the imperial purple—much to the regret of his ambitious wife. It is rumoured that, on the occasion, some animated scenes took place between the Queen and the Princess. These two royal ladies had at no time had any very remarkable affection for each other. Their mutual dislike found now an opportunity of showing itself stronger than ever when such objects of high policy were at stake. It was an intolerable thought for the Queen, the scion of the House of Bavaria, the relation of the Hapsburgs, that the little Princess of Saxe-Weimar should be placed over her head as Empress of Germany. Thus the two Princesses confronted each other with angry looks, and, it is said, allowed their feelings to find vent in no very refined language—a modern Kriemhild and Brunhilde.

However, though the Prince, in this emergency, acted on the same principle as his brother, the difference between them, in matters relating to the Court of Vienna, soon made itself apparent. The Prince was foremost amongst those who wanted to profit by the difficulties in which Austria was involved, in order to curtail her influence in German affairs. In 1849 he insisted, in the councils of the Court, on refusing to any longer acknowledge the authority of the so-called Vicar of the Empire, the Austrian Archduke John. He also opposed the proposition of placing the army that was to march against insurgent Baden and the Palatinate under the orders of the central authority at Frankfort. He carried his point—namely, that he should himself be nominated to the command of that army, and that the central authority should have no power of interference whatever. We have before us a curious official correspondence referring to these events. It was indiscreetly published, and throws ample light on the then state of affairs. We see from it that the Prince, though Liberty had unsheathed the sword in South-Western Germany, was so much imbued with his specific Prussian notions, and so deeply antagonistic to the Court of Vienna, that he would not hear of any Austrian co-operation. More to his taste would it have been to have bearded the Hapsburg after the same fashion as he had the democratic insurgent. Some years afterwards, in the Hesse-Cassel question, he also tried to push matters to the extreme. He would willingly have lighted up afresh a fratricidal war in Germany, in order to maintain Prussian hegemony against Austrian influence. As it was, the King was averse to an armed struggle, and the affair ended, ridiculously enough, with the *soi-disant* "battle of Bronnzell." Thus on every emergency the Prince is seen to have pursued a policy different from the pro-Austrian leanings of the King. Here we have the secret link which binds a portion of the Gotha party to him, though in other respects he has done but little to merit their suffrages.

Indeed, nothing could be more dissimilar than the Constitutionalist inclinations of the Gotha party, and the military tendencies of the Prince. The Prince, we have shown in a preceding article, was an enemy even to that sham Constitution which the King had granted in 1847. In 1848, it was certainly not the Prince who exerted himself for the establishment of representative government. After the revolution had been vanquished, chiefly through his sanguinary measures, he is known to have desired the

return, *pur et simple*, to the state of things before 1848. This not being granted, he held for some time aloof from governmental affairs. His aversion to the Constitution became at last a fact universally known and regretted throughout the country. Now that he is Regent, no doubt policy will compel him to veil his real sentiments, and acknowledge for a time the existing state of things. But no one can be uncertain as to the quarter in which his true sympathies lie. Even though his wife, the Princess, keep up her correspondence with all the notabilities of the Constitutionalist party—as she is known to do—the sentiments of the Prince will hardly undergo a change. He is no favourer of the popular cause, and, even so recently as a few days ago, he is reported to have spoken ironically of the Constitutionals as "*the friends of my wife!*"

The military principles of the Prince manifested themselves most unmistakably during the complications of the Neuchâtel question. He, at that time, was at the head of the party that called out for war against Switzerland. So little under control was his passion for warlike bluster, that he frequently tried, on parade, to inflame the ardour of the troops by speeches which sounded furious enough beside the diplomatic language of the Berlin Government. This is the more remarkable as, during the war against the Czar Nicholas, no such words of flame fell from the lips of the fire-eating Prince. Hostilities against Switzerland were a safer field for his superabundant courage. A crusade against Russia was another and more serious affair, which he lacked both inclination and valour to undertake.

Altogether the attitude of the Prince, during the late European struggle, had been much misrepresented. Unscrupulous journalists have held him up as an eager champion of Western civilisation, who was only kept down by sheer force from accomplishing great and magnanimous deeds. A more ridiculous statement than this could hardly be invented. It is true, the feudalist Kreuz-party, with whom the Prince was never on good terms, set spies upon him during the Russian war, and managed even to get a portion of his private correspondence stolen; but the world has not heard that this theft brought to light any plans or plots for the furtherance of "Western civilisation" in which the Prince was concerned. The whole affair was a bottle of smoke. For the preservation of his military renown, and to offer a *paroli* to the King, the Prince may have found it expedient to propagate rumours of his inclinations towards the Western Powers. But not a single fact is there to show that he was in earnest—not even such a fact as the one afforded us for judging of his sentiments in the Neuchâtel affair.

A more recent occurrence, with respect to the Prince's sentiments towards Russia, is the journey to Warsaw, undertaken shortly before the establishment of the Regency. When the camarilla of the King and Queen showed themselves loth to abandon the reins of power, Prince William, in order to break their resistance, hastened to lay the case before the Czar. That potentate he recognised as an all-sufficient umpire. The Chambers, who were fully competent to settle the matter according to the Constitution, the Prince would not accept in that capacity. This, we think, is a significant incident. The future Regent of Prussia, waiting upon the Czar, as it were, to receive the investiture into his new office, is a singular illustration of the vaunted anti-Muscovite inclinations. Nor has the confidence thus placed in the Autocrat of all the Russias been left unrewarded, for immediately after the homage rendered at Warsaw, the King was induced to sign the necessary decree for the transfer of power. To give the finishing touch to the picture, we must not omit to add another noteworthy occurrence—viz. that the Court of St. Petersburg was the first officially to acknowledge the new Prussian ruler,—this comforting acknowledgment arriving from the Russian capital, as the Berlin journals observed, with "a rapidity almost incredible!"

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—Lord Murray has written to the corresponding Secretary expressing his concern that the parent Mechanics' Institution of England should be in need of extraneous assistance, and enclosing a draft for 100*l.* in aid of a fund for purchasing the lease of the building, and thus extinguishing the heavy annual charge for rent. The total amount to effect this desirable object is 3500*l.*; the subscriptions from private sources amount to about 400*l.*, and we understand that a public appeal is shortly to be made.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6½ P.M.

CONTRARY to all expectation, the French Government have not yet announced their decision with respect to the admission of foreign iron for ship-building purposes, and to the Francisation of foreign-built vessels on the payment of moderate duties, moderate at least in comparison to what they formerly were. *De facto* France has relapsed to a state of prohibition, and trade is completely paralysed. Still I cannot think the relapse will be allowed to continue, and what confirms me in the belief that we are on the eve of progress towards free trade is, the silence of the *Moniteur* and all the public journals, including the organs of the prohibitionists. Had it been intended that the decrees should not be extended, the *Moniteur* would have announced the fact for the information of commerce, and the prohibitionists, under the leadership of Messieurs Burat, Dubois, Vuillot, and Charles de Lesseps, *alias*—well, I will not tell his secret—would have shouted *Io pœans!* in discordant chorus. They would have deadened our ears with songs of triumph. As it is, they never so much as allude to the decree, and if they keep silence it is because they have secured the orders of the Government not to touch upon the subject, or because they are ignorant of the real determination of their rulers; or I should speak in the singular number, and say Emperor. They may be afraid to scream to-day, lest to-morrow should prove their ignorance of what passes in the upper regions, and change their notes of joy into grievous lamentations. Or it may be that the Emperor hesitates to encounter the unscrupulous and unfair opposition of the prohibitionists to his government. They have threatened him directly and indirectly with the withdrawal of their support, and have all but “gone to offer service to his enemies.” The Legitimist party was never so rampant and withal so insolent as to-day, since they have received into their ranks certain great manufacturers. It may perhaps be going too far to say that actual desertion has taken place, but in reply to overtures it has been stated that the prohibitionists would not behold with displeasure the return of the son of St. Louis if he carried out the commercial and economical policy of Colbert, and confided the direction of public affairs to anti-English statesmen. The policy of the Restoration, and that in particular of M. de Chateaubriand, are in particular favour with the prohibitionists, and probably white cockades are not altogether unknown. If such be the case, you can better imagine than I can describe how jubilant are the absolutists, ultramontanes—owls and bats of French Society.

Contradictory as it may appear to say, it is nevertheless true, that the Emperor, although occasionally possessed of great firmness, has long intervals of indecision. He is decided, quick to reflect, and prompt to act by fits and starts; and then comes a long spell when he will neither go one way nor the other. It was this alternating decision and indecision which, during the presidency, drove some ministers to despair, and induced others to imagine they might lead him as they willed; and if such was his character then, he is not likely to have improved when nearly two *lustra* have gathered on his head, and the gout has made a lodgment in his nether person. But after making every allowance for personal character, the present uncertainty is as inexcusable as it is deplorable. It would be unpardonable presumption in any individual to tell the Government of a foreign state to do this or to leave that undone, but at the same time it may be permitted to point out the evils which flow from the present uncertain state. Importers of English iron into France can now neither accept nor refuse orders, and I am continually applied to for advice to enable them to obtain accurate information. Manufacturers of goods in which iron enters are in precisely the same position. They cannot take new orders, and are obliged to allow their stocks to become gradually exhausted, without daring to renew them. Shipbuilders and engine-makers at Havre, Nantes, and other ports are in a like predicament, and trade generally is brought into a state of complete dead-lock. The same applies with equal force to shippers of goods, either outwards or inwards. But the strangest part of the whole affair is that the prohibitionist ironmasters are the worst off. Their customers do not know whether iron will be allowed to come in or not on old terms, or whether it may be shortly admitted on much more favourable conditions. The consequence is, they do not purchase more than they absolutely require from day to day. Instead of the non-extension of the decree last Sunday bringing high prices and large orders, the very reverse has ensued. Prices have fallen, orders almost entirely ceased, and stock accumulated. Meanwhile, I know that the ironmasters are preparing for active competition with Belgian and English iron. Whatever they may say or affect to think, they know that prohibition will shortly be interred and that protection will soon follow. I do not mean to say that iron will enter free, but that it will

not pay protective dues; and that this is the belief of all can be proved by the fact that many are now here making arrangements to find capital to enable them to increase their works and produce on more economical conditions.

Paris is just entering upon the gestation of speculation. Old familiar faces that had disappeared from the Bourse and Alley (Passage de l'Opéra) are to be met with now, smirking and happy in illusion, as formerly. Mirès, the Jew donor of Madonnas to Christian churches, is moving heaven and earth—I believe his faith does not extend to the existence of another place—to put himself in readiness to profit by the revived worship of the Golden Calf. Unfortunately, he paid a very heavy price to Madame Muñoz for the concession of the Roman railways; and, like most Papal commodities, they prove very unmarketable. Somehow or another people do not seem to care for them at all; and all the puffing in his twin papers, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*, cannot make the shares float. Down they go—down, down. What makes the ponderability of the Roman railway shares so very annoying just now to M. Mirès is, that there is an expectation of the concession of railways in Algeria being shortly accorded. As a waiter for good things, he has put himself forward, and offers, I hear, to deposit two millions sterling as caution-money. Where it is to come from is a wonder. Of course, I have no doubt of the gentleman's perfect solvency and extraordinary command of capital. He is, I believe, a Cæsar; but let him be never so rich, I doubt his power to produce two millions sterling in a week. The Austrian guarantee of 7 per cent. has swept Paris clear of all disposable funds. In addition to M. Mirès there is M. Isaac Pereire competing for the Algerian concession, and between them there is war to the knife; and above these two financiers hovers far aloft the great God of Money, M. de Rothschild, between whom and the other two there are unpardoned injuries and bitter blood. “When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war;” but no poet seems to have imagined the deadly strife that must ensue when Jew contends with Jew. Whatever the upshot of the struggle may be, the public will probably be amused and instructed. But it would be an unfortunate conclusion if the concession were granted to mere speculators, to be made the object of gambling transactions on ‘Change. France and Algeria would both suffer. I should mention as a favourable circumstance to M. de Rothschild, that he is stated to be associated with M. Talabot, the most eminent engineer in France. I see by the *Times*, arrived to-day, that Prince Napoleon is announced to start next March. Nothing, I believe, is positively fixed. The Reine Hortense is being fitted up for his reception, and there is every probability of his going next month to visit the province confided to his care.

To return to the marriage case at Pau, which I was obliged to interrupt in my last letter at the point where Chéri posted off, after the receipt of the communication of the English girl, in hot haste to secure her supposed dower of 4000*l.* Chéri was accompanied by a friend, Adrien, both ignorant of the English language, and both bent on securing English portions. These twin Cælebs in search of wives, or rather of marriage portions, proceeded to that most respectable portion of London, Panton-street, where they take mine host, an individual of the name of Brunier, into confidence. Brunier professed to have an intimate and complete knowledge of English society, and he it was who wrote the dastardly slander upon English maidens referred to in a preceding letter:—“For the last sixteen years I have learned to know the English father and the English maiden; you cannot imagine what these two creatures are capable of doing, the one to avoid giving money, and the other to catch a husband.” This slanderous experience has probably been gathered from what takes place in the neighbourhood of the Haymarket, maybe nearer home, so that his more intimate acquaintance with the officers of the Society for the Protection of Females might possibly be attended with public good. However, Brunier's advice to Chéri to be cautious, if it were given, proved unavailing, and off the latter started for Ledbury; and here I let the advocate of Chéri speak, in order that the reader may see how improbable is the story:—“The reception which awaited them (Chéri and friend) fulfilled the hopes which the letters gave. Chéri was presented to his new family, the sister of his affianced, who was said to be married to a doctor, condescended to come from her country-seat and convey in a carriage, with rich livery servants, the young couple, which the simple formalities of the English law were to unite for ever.” After Chéri's advocate, let us hear how Chéri's friend describes the poor girl's family:—“The most abject poverty exists in her family, her sister is under servant in a pot-house at Worcester.” It is impossible to reconcile statements so contradictory—one or other must be false—and it does not say much for the Pau society in which Chéri and friend moved, that they could mistake a pot-house wench for a carriage lady. Another proof of falsehood is apparent: How could the poverty be concealed, and where could the carriage and livery servants be procured? We now come to the most mysterious part of the affair. According to the statement of Chéri's advocate, after the marriage ceremony was completed, Alice Ellen, with Chéri and friend, went to pass the honeymoon at Malvern, and the wife had previously re-

presented that her 4000*l.* was lodged with Coutts, and that her luggage, including a piano and two horses, had been sent to the Paddington station *en route* for Pau. After the marriage was celebrated, the wedding fees, amounting to 6*l.* 18*s.*, had to be paid, and this sous-chef in a prefecture, this nobleman, this Chéri, had not even so much as a ten-pound note, but was compelled to have recourse to the wife's fortune, like the neediest pauper adventurer that ever figured in a police-court. A cheque was drawn on Coutts, returned, and represented by Alice Ellen, according to the statement of Chéri's advocate, to want the noble autograph of her husband. Somehow or another the money was probably paid by the girl's family. Next, the three proceeded to Beauchamp Hotel, Malvern, kept by a Mr. Gibbons. In the course of time the bill, about 50*l.*, was presented, and another cheque given on Coutts, which was returned with no effects, and Chéri was cast into Worcester gaol. Then Chéri's friend, Adrien de T***—for nobles appear to be as plentiful in Pau as blowflies on carrion—was despatched to London to set matters right. He went with Brunier, the French hotel-keeper, to Coutts, where the pair ran the risk of being given in charge, if Brunier, according to his letter, had not been known to Mr. Coutts (*moi qui étais connu de M. Coutts*). To have this acquaintance Brunier must evidently be a spirit-rapper. And this is only one of the many examples of boasting and lying which abound in the prosecution.

I think it will be apparent to every impartial reader that the girl told a falsehood in the first instance—suggested by the lies in Chéri's letter—to preserve her honour and induce the individual to fulfil the promise of marriage under which she had been seduced. The first falsehood led to others, and upon the face of the report of the trial I unhesitatingly acquit her of any intention to concoct conspiracy or fraud. Even after the imprisonment which she knew must inevitably lead to the discovery of her deception, she appears to have been fondly attached to her unmanly seducer and mercenary husband. In one letter she wrote, “Pardon me, in the name of Heaven! pardon me, I beg upon my knees!” and in another, “All the morning I have waited for a letter from you; I now know that you will not write to me. O Chéri! I beg of you to forgive me. Tell me that you love me. I have no one to console me. In the name of Heaven, write! forgive me, I pray on bended knee. I would go to see you if you would let me; I am ill, but that is nothing.” And yet a girl who could write so touchingly in her remorse, the thing Chéri did not hesitate to allow his friend Brunier and his advocate to call “an abominable woman,” a “horrible woman.”

Nor did falsehood and slander stay here; for the family of Chéri circulated the report in Pau that the girl was *enchantée* by the curate of Ledbury, who had celebrated the marriage. Chéri appears to have been liberated from prison by the generosity of the Malvern hotel-keeper, who, when he discovered this nobleman Béarnais, withdrew his claim, and made a present to Chéri and his noble family of the debt which they, although moving in the high society of Pau, could not discharge. I should say, from the letter of Mr. Gibbons's lawyers, the girl was one of three daughters of a small farmer, and is entitled to a legacy of 30*l.*, so that her pecuniary prospects were better than those of Chéri's by that amount, since he had nothing but debts; even if an English yeoman's daughter, if of pure life, were not too good to espouse a trumpety, penniless Count from the Lower Pyrenees, who was withal a liar, though his grandmother boasted “his grandfather was a king's doctor, and his uncle officer in the body-guard of Charles X., then Monsieur, brother to Louis XVIII.” I should be sorry for the reader to suppose that the conduct of Chéri and family has met with general approbation or sympathy. Some there are, like the weekly nonsense-writer for the *Sécle*, who affect to think it very hard that Chéri should have missed the dower. But there are plenty of men in France, and women—whom I take to be the most manly portion of the population—who look down with loathing contempt upon the dower-hunter from Pau, and pity the unfortunate girl. Even in court, Chéri and family were exposed and held up to public scorn by the *unfée'd* advocate of the girl. This gentleman, and I am happy to be able to give his name, in hope that it will be remembered elsewhere—M. Dazon—said:—“Chéri de X. went to England in the hope of finding there a brilliant fortune, and married. He found nothing but misery, and then he abandoned his wife, and now seeks through his father the dissolution of his marriage. I plead for the unborn child rather than for the mother. The father (of Chéri) knew all, he gave his consent. What grief inspires a similar position, in which are reflected all the meanness of our age! Here is a young man belonging to a respectable family (*honnête* but not noble), he has already achieved by himself, by his labour, a modest position, but respectable, and suddenly, to grow the sooner rich, to enjoy directly, he tramples under foot all *convenances*, and marries a servant. He has trafficked for a few crowns. Don't let any one cast shame and infamy upon my client (the girl), Chéri is her equal—they are worthy of one another. . . . Either the father did not give his consent (it being stated he had in one of Chéri's letters), and then you (Chéri) have lied in affirming that the consent was given, or it was given, and then there is an end of the case. What do you (Chéri) do here,

when you can only allege the deceits of a girl of low rank, who was in her station, in the ideas of her education and of her rank, in rushing to rise as high as you. Brunier warned you 'what an English father and an English maiden would do,' but nothing stays you. You run, you fly, you fear lest another should rob you, not of the wife, but of the money, and three days after your arrival, you marry a servant—and what servant, great God! A whole romance has been built upon this marriage, which it is sought to annul. They have spoken of a brilliant reception, of bell-ringing, four-horse coaches, all things impossible for whosoever knows a little of English manners; but they have not hesitated before calumny, and insinuated that the young woman I defend is *enceinte* by the English minister who celebrated the marriage. I protest against these rumours, which they have not dared to circulate in court. No; she is *enceinte*, but by you, M. Chéri—*enceinte* because you swore to her that she should be your wife—because you took her to your bed and made her your wife. What a position is that of this unhappy woman, rejected in England as the wife of a Frenchman, and amenable to the French law; rejected in France by her husband and family, who shut the door against her; and then the child that is about to be born, whom his father cursed before birth, what name is he to bear?—what civil status is he to have? If the father and mother are little worthy of interest, he, the unborn child, has a right to all your care." Before the important bearing of the questions raised by M. Daunou, allow me to give his motives for defending the girl without reward, and which are as honourable to him as they are to an English merchant:—"Nearly ten years ago the hazards of a troubled life, which had cast me on the shores of South America, called me back to France, and I turned back, seeking over the ocean the path which led to home, that is to say, affections regretted. Off Jamaica, our vessel, driven by contrary currents, was wrecked on a reef before an uninhabited island, and it was not till after a long night passed in anguish and in danger that we were able to make land, where, gnawed by hunger, parched with thirst, and burned by the rays of an ardent sun, we were four days waiting for succour. An Anglo-American brig, attracted by our signals, took us off, and landed us at Jamaica, without anything more than we had on when wrecked. We were received by men whose hearts taught them everything that could be required in misfortune, and we lacked nothing, neither means to supply our wants, nor consolation in our unhappiness. An English merchant offered me hospitality, that is to say, his house, his purse, and his heart. I took all, hoping to return them one day. To relate to you the attentions that were paid, the delicate considerations that surrounded me, the kindness, almost maternal, bestowed upon me, would be to recount the devotion of one whose modesty would be offended by the recital. Allow me to recal to mind a word which has been for me the most binding of all engagements, the most sacred of all promises. On taking leave of my generous benefactor, I asked him to permit me to recognise the sums he had advanced me. 'No,' said he, smiling, 'I have done no more than my duty. Keep me in your memory, and if ever in your course through life you meet with an Englishman who is unfortunate, do for him what I have done for you: that is all I ask.' Gentlemen, I found Madame de X. (the English girl) unfortunate, and I have defended her: that has been the interest of my debt." It almost consoles us for the violence of the Anglophobists, and reconciles us to erring humanity, when we find English and French men animated by such noble sentiments, and so fully alive to their duty one to another.

In laying these painful details before your readers, my object has not been to obtain sympathy for a case of individual hardship, and still less to gratify a source of curiosity. I am desirous of directing the attention of our legislators, and more especially the champions of woman's rights, to the urgent necessity that this case proves to exist for making some alteration in our laws relating to women married to foreigners. According to the present system in England, the British subject who marries an alien, loses all her British rights, and becomes the subject of her husband's state. The country of her birth is henceforward a foreign land to her, and happy will she be if her tongue be not like an "unstrung viol" evermore. I do not pretend to be initiated into the mysterious necessities of the law, but being a frequent witness of the miseries English mothers who have wedded aliens have to undergo, and how defenceless and hopeless is their position in too many cases unfortunately, I cannot deem it beyond the collective wisdom of the British Legislature to devise a measure which, recognising and allowing submission to the laws of the state whose subject an Englishwoman may have married, would still maintain unto her all the rights, privileges, and protection of her free English birth; allowing them thus to remain in abeyance if necessary, but reasserting them whenever called upon so to do. Marriage in France is infinitely more often than in England a mere barter of bodies, in which there is no question of love and affection, and is therefore, to my mind at least, but a slight degree removed from prostitution. If anything, it is worse, from the legality and ceremonies of the Church bestowed upon it. If foreigners choose to per-

sist in this odious system, sacrificing the affections of the heart before the golden calf, we cannot interfere, nor can we prevent some of our unadvised sisters from occasionally becoming victims to the needy foreign fortune-hunter. But we can always keep open the haven of the English law to all who may choose to return and claim its protection.

The *Leader* has again been stopped for the last two weeks in the post. What for I cannot imagine, for both *Galignani* and the *Moniteur* quote you.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 13.

ALL Germany is now waiting for the result of this day's meeting of the Prussian Diet with an interest that has not been observed for these last eight years. I shall not be able to give your readers an account of this day's doings, because my letter must be despatched before they can be known and committed to paper. I do not know whether it is of such importance to your readers, but I, for my part, regard the question both in its progress and settlement as a matter of no more consequence than as one of the trifles that help to make up the sum. It is all labour in vain—a day—an hour—which cannot now be very far off, will lay all prostrate, and everybody knows it. In the absence of news of any great and general interest, perhaps it would be as well to give your readers the election programme of the Constitutional party in Silesia—it will enable them to see the desires with which the Liberals are animated. The programme is as follows:—

"We proclaim ourselves as sincere and steady supporters of the Prussian monarchy, because we consider it as being the only form of government suitable for Prussia, and we are at the same time equally sincere and steady supporters of the Constitution, because we perceive in the conscientious adherence to it by Crown and people the surest means of guarding our country against dangerous convulsions, of maintaining the monarchy, and of strengthening Prussia's position in Germany. We therefore acknowledge the existing constitution as the highest right of the country to which we are conscientiously bound, and we will not endure any change backwards, *i.e.* we will not alter it in any degree for the sake of ancient customs, rights, and laws, but rather change the latter in accordance with it, that all customs and laws of the country may be brought more and more in unison with it. We declare ourselves hereby most unflinchingly opposed to the reintroduction of a distinction of rank in the House of Delegates (*Abgeordnete*), and of any election law based upon the same, but we are, on the other hand, convinced that Constitution and Legislature are to be carried out according to the really practical requirements of the country. These requirements we consider to be chiefly the following—1st. Freedom of election and security against any interference on the part of the Government, namely, by legal electoral districts. 2ndly. The reform of the provincial and district charters; the parochial and municipal regulations, with the view to bring them into accord with the principles of self-government. 3rdly. Abolition of feudal police. 4thly. Discontinuance of the exemption of feudal proprietors from paying the land tax. 5thly. The issue of a law as to the responsibility of Ministers. 6thly. Revision of the laws relating to the press, with the object to protect the press and book trade against the arbitrary interference of the Government. 7thly. The issue of the law promised in paragraph 26 of the Constitutional Charter to regulate the whole system of education upon the basis of paragraph 20, 'Science and its doctrines are free.' 8thly. Fulfilment of paragraph 12 of the Constitutional Charter, 'The enjoyment of civil rights is independent of religious confessions.' 9thly. The revision of all laws which have hitherto authorised the interference of the Government with the sentences pronounced by the legal tribunals.

"Convinced that unless these nine points be quickly decided the Constitution will never be productive of the results upon which the position of Prussia, the maintenance of monarchy, and the welfare of the people depend, we have drawn up these nine points, and will require of our delegates that they agree with us therein, and that they will exert themselves to carry them into effect.

"We cannot, it is true, foresee what other questions will be brought before the Legislature during the next session, but we trust those delegates who agree with us in these nine points will be guided in all other questions by the same spirit. We expect and demand further of them that they will, as honest men, never lose sight of the interests of the country, and that they will have the courage unflinchingly to maintain the lawful and the right, and never, from a weak disposition, to be submissive to the high or the low, to give their countenance to acts which they feel in their consciences to be unjust and arbitrary. They will best keep true to the oath which they have taken to the King as delegates by remaining faithful to the oath which they as well as he have taken to maintain the Constitution, and finally they will do

well to bear in mind the motto of Prussia's Kings:—'Every man his due!'

The journals in Prussia are chiefly occupied with the resignation of Mr. Westphalen, and criticisms upon his acts. The *National Zeitung* considers him as the embodiment of aristocratical selfishness of the Junker party, who think of providing for themselves only, and of protecting their own rights and privileges, while they permit the other classes of their countrymen to be trodden down by the iron foot of police tyranny. The *National* hopes that the country has now seen the last of the Junker party, of which it has had a surfeit. It would be more tolerable to be governed by the bureaucracy, loaded as its members are with contempt, than by the honourable knights who have just surrendered the government. The *Vossische Zeitung* says the colleagues of Mr. Westphalen deserve no better fate than he, and expects that the Prince is only waiting for the confirmation of the Regency by the Diet to give them all their dismissal.

The impatience of the journals and the people will hardly be gratified. It is neither customary nor politic in Prussia to change a Ministry all at once as in England; and although, no doubt, every one of the present Cabinet ought to be disposed of as quickly as possible, yet it is probable that they will depart one by one at intervals. Should, however, the Prince decide upon turning them out of office at one swoop, it may be taken as evidence of great exasperation against them.

The loss of the steamer *Austria* has naturally caused great sensation, and as so many have lost relations and friends, it is not surprising to hear doubts expressed as to the stated origin of the fire; more especially as it is known that the American steamer *Ariel* was nearly being destroyed through a conspiracy to defraud an insurance company. The villainous conspirators were a watchmaker and a commercial clerk, who constructed a box between them, filled with lucifer matches and shavings, and disposed in such a way, that the rolling of the ship or the contact of other substances would have produced a friction, and set the contents of the box in a blaze. This box they insured in a London house for thirty or forty thousand dollars. By the merest accident in the world they were discovered before the steamer had got out to sea, and they are now in prison, *i.e.* if they have not been permitted to escape, and transport themselves. There is a facility, I think, in escaping from German prisons, and thereby hangs a tale which I must reserve till a future occasion.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION IN ESSEX.—At the anniversary of the Hinckford Conservative and Agricultural Club (one of the most important political societies in the eastern counties), at Castle Hedingham, the health of Major Beresford and Mr. Du Cane, the members for North Essex, being drunk, Major Beresford, in reply, reviewed the political history of the last few months. He acknowledged that Lord Palmerston had shown a promptitude and determination with regard to the suppression of the mutinies in India which had induced him to give him his independent support in regard to such matters. He differed politically on many points with Lord Palmerston, while with Lord Derby he agreed in most. He wished he could add, as he once was able to say, that he agreed with Lord Derby on all points, but he could not do so. He could not sympathise with all the measures and every principle of the present Government. Nevertheless, he had supported the Government when he could, and he should continue to support them so long as they adhered to Conservative principles. Referring to the Reform question, he said:—"It has been hinted that I am to tell you a great deal about the promised Reform Bill. However, you will get very little out of me on the subject. The subject is yet, as they say on the turf, rather a dark one. You might as well talk of the winner of the Derby next year as to tell what the Reform Bill will be; and, under these circumstances, I shall wait for an authorised version of the bill. When it is produced I trust and believe that I shall act in that way which, in my opinion, will be most advantageous for the great interests of the nation, and at the same time for the benefit of my constituents." Mr. Du Cane, M.P., said that he would gladly give his support to any measure of reform which comprised, among other provisions, a moderate and judicious extension of the county franchise, and held out a better and fairer scope to the elements of education, intelligence, property, and numbers than they at present possessed. Sir W. Bowyer Smyth advised the company to accept a moderate Reform Bill, and counselled the farmers to profit by the experience they had gained in the refusal of the 8s. corn duty.

MR. EWART, M.P.—The member for the Dumfriess Burghs has addressed a meeting of his constituents. He said that, looking forward to the political future, he confessed his inability to guess what measures Lord Derby might have in store for the country. He had no idea how far the new Reform Bill of Lord Derby would go. He believed that three members of the Cabinet—Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanley, and Sir J. Pakington—were inclined to go tolerably far; they formed what might be called a liberal triumvirate in the existing Adminis-

tration; and he thought a Reform Bill by them would be a tolerably satisfactory piece of legislation. A new Reform Bill ought, he thought, to be based on two or three simple principles. There should be an extension of the franchise, and, in his opinion, a 5*l*. household qualification would not be too low, and it would introduce a great amount of property and intelligence into the political system of the country. But he was also in favour of an educational qualification. This qualification would give the privilege of voting to many persons engaged in professions, and would also admit a great number of working men to the privilege of voting. Two or three years' connection with a mechanics' institution, or a successful examination by the Society of Arts, or the Oxford and Cambridge middle-class examiners, ought to be a good test for this qualification. The result would be to put a premium on education. Though the ballot might not be the universal panacea that some thought it, it would invariably receive his support.

LORD WODEHOUSE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—At the dinner of the North Walsham Agricultural Society, Lord Wodehouse, late ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, said that nothing was more important than that a man who took an interest in politics at all should keep his eyes steadily fixed on our foreign relations. We had heard a great deal lately about Cherbourg and the French alliance, and he thought that in some respects a great deal more had been said than was necessary about the dangers which appeared to threaten us. On the other hand, he had no hesitation in observing that a great deal too much had been said in favour of the French alliance. No doubt an alliance with France was necessary to this country, and it was especially beneficial in the case of the late Russian war; but if such an alliance was to prevent the expression of our free opinion on the administration of affairs in France and what took place in that country, it was no longer a healthy alliance, and the moment it came to be tried it would be found to be a broken reed on which it was unsafe to lean. A frank and open line of conduct was certainly the best, and if we did not approve of what was done in France, it was much better that we should not avoid saying so at any reasonable and proper time. Of Russia, the noble lord said that it was undoubtedly a great and growing country, whose hostility might be dangerous, and whose friendship might be valuable. On his arrival in Russia he found there prevailed towards England a deep-seated hostility, on account of the part we had taken against her, but he thought that the feeling had of late been materially diminished. The hostility did not arise from the fact that Russia was conquered, for she had been no more conquered than we were, although undoubtedly she got the worst of it, as she admitted; it was only a natural feeling of resentment, which was now being greatly diminished. The attention of the Russians was now fixed on internal affairs, and so great were the improvements going on, so radical were the reforms in which the Russian Government had embarked, that we might fairly calculate that they would be desirous that the peace of Europe should be kept, at least for many years to come.

MR. MASSEY, M.P.—On Wednesday, Mr. W. N. Massey, Member for Salford, and late Whig Under-Secretary, addressed his constituents. He said: Whatever other measures might be brought forward in the next session, there was one which had been kept dangling before the country (to use the words of the Prime Minister) for a long series of years, and which could not be any longer put off—he meant a measure of Parliamentary Reform. Such a bill ought, he thought, to remove the anomalies which at present existed in the representation. Insignificant towns of three hundred or four hundred electors, subject to the influence, perhaps, of some great proprietor, and to the still more objectionable influences of bribery and corruption, ought to be disfranchised, and their votes given to places of wealth and intelligence, such as Liverpool and Leeds, Manchester and Marylebone. He thought a large extension of the franchise might safely and with great advantage be made. He thought a sort of industrial or educational test might be devised which would admit a large number of new voters. But, of course, the franchise could not stop there. They would require also an extension as regarded the property qualification. As to the ballot, he had always advocated it, he had always voted for it, he would continue to support it by word and action. He should certainly give his support to Mr. Locke King's motion for extending the county franchise.

MESSEURS INGRAM, M.P., AND ADAMS, M.P.—At a *soirée* in connection with the Boston Athenæum, speeches were made by Mr. Ingram and Mr. Adams, the representatives of the borough. Mr. Adams referred to the forthcoming Reform Bill. He had understood Mr. Ingram to be of opinion that the franchise should have an educational basis, and he declared that to be his own feeling. If a man were fit to exercise a vote, let him have it. He would have a franchise based on a man's fitness to exercise it, believing that such a franchise would be a more sure and certain protection to the country and to property itself than one based on property alone. Mr. Ingram called the attention of his hearers to some educational considerations, and said he thought it would be desirable for the post-offices throughout the country to become the

medium of receiving small investments from the working classes, in the way of savings banks, the money to be guaranteed by the Government. He also alluded to the promised new Reform Bill. Whatever might be done in the direction of a new franchise, he did say that if a man attended for a certain number of years an institution like their Athenæum, he was a most fit person to have a vote; and he could only express a hope that in any scheme of reform which might be framed, such a qualification would not be overlooked.

MR. E. W. COX AT TEWKESBURY.—The electors of Tewkesbury having requested Mr. Edward W. Cox, Recorder of Falmouth, their Liberal-Conservative candidate, to give them his views on the promised Reform Bill, that gentleman met them on Saturday evening. He said that he was a humble follower of the Liberal section of the existing Government, represented by Lord Stanley, to whom he looked as his future leader, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Disraeli, Sir E. B. Lytton, and Sir F. Kelly; and he hoped that Lord Derby would guide his administration so that the views of the party of "progress" might prevail. He had no fear of the working-classes. He did not believe that the Liberal-Conservatives had any reason to fear them; it was not among the working men that their opponents were found. The last Reform Bill had done a vast amount of service; but it must be admitted that it was essentially a party measure. If not so intended, by a happy accident it hit upon precisely the franchise, and preserved the small boroughs that gave constituencies favourable to one party, and that party had dominated for twenty years, to the exclusion of the classes above and below them. The next Reform Bill, then, must be a national one. Lord John Russell had proposed a 6*l*. franchise. The cry, of course, was directly, Why not a 5*l*., or a 4*l*., or a 3*l*? He had come to the conclusion that no merely arbitrary distinction should be adopted; that the only satisfactory settlement of the question would be a householders' franchise. As for the ballot, reflection had satisfied him that it was a mistake. He had no fear of it in itself as a political engine, but he did fear that it would be injurious to the national character, by the cultivation of habitual hypocrisy. With the franchise he proposed it would not be wanted, because the electors would be too numerous to make it worth while for any man to coerce them.

MR. BAXTER, M.P.—This hon. member addressed a meeting of his constituents on Tuesday. Referring to the constitution and policy of recent Whig aristocratic governments, he said: They flatter themselves, I hear, that the independent party to which I belong is dead: next session may show them their mistake. They may find that it possesses quite as much vitality, and rather more of organisation, than before. Some of the contests of last session showed us our power, and that we only required more union to beat Whigs and Tories combined. When the really Liberal party agree, they can make themselves both heard and felt; and perhaps the stationary Whigs who love office so dearly, may find that the only way to enjoy it once more is to move on in our direction. I wish to speak with all respect of Lord Palmerston. I shall not soon forget that he was the man who, in 1851-5, preserved his faith in the power of his country, and, by his firmness, maintained its reputation in Europe. If you ask me whether I have confidence in the present Government, I ask you whether you mean in the Tory or in the Radical portion of it; for no one can say that the political creed of Lord Stanley, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Disraeli, is the same as that of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Henley, and Lord J. Manners. All I know is, that already they have redressed some grievances which their predecessors would not attend to, and I wait patiently to see what measures of a similar tendency the recess is to bring forth. Should they manfully grapple with the question of church-rates in a liberal spirit, effect a reduction in the expenditure, and propose a really progressive measure of Reform—which, however, can scarcely be expected—then I will support them.

MESSEURS HEADLAM, M.P., AND RIDLEY, M.P.—At a public dinner in Newcastle, on Thursday, the members for the borough attended. Mr. Headlam said: With respect to the future, they had a Reform Bill promised them next year, and one of her Majesty's Ministers had expressed an opinion that a bill might be produced which would please all parties. He thought that was a somewhat rash expression. Though they found all men reformers, when details came before them there was some possibility of a difference of opinion. One thing he demanded was, that the Government should approach this great question with an honest and sincere spirit, that they should propose something which they think will be a real and substantial improvement upon that constitution of ours, which, though it may be defective in some respects, does at the present moment confer a degree of real and substantial freedom, a greater security for peace and order in the country, and a greater chance of good government, than did the constitution of any state of which he had ever read or had any possible experience. Mr. Ridley, M.P., also referred to the Reform Bill proposed by the present Government, observing that he, amongst others, would eventually have to judge of that which might be proposed for their rejection or acceptance, and the less he gave of any pledge,

the greater was his chance, not only of satisfying his own conscience, but of doing that which was best for the whole country.

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEES.—When we tell our readers that in some seventy of the principal manufacturing towns of this country these committees meet weekly, to consider the state of our foreign relations—that many of them have obtained an extensive knowledge of all the proceedings of our Foreign office for the last fifty years, and that they discuss the merits of those proceedings with a judgment and ability which would do credit to many a member of the Legislature—and further (what is far the most remarkable circumstance connected with them), that they are composed only of working men, obtaining their livelihood by the sweat of their brow, we think it cannot be denied that it is worth the while of the public to know something about them. It may be true that these committees appear sometimes to be acting in a sphere for which they are not fitted; but it is not to be wondered at that men in their position of life should sometimes blunder; but this is the mere by-play of the part which they are acting. The task which they have set themselves is to create an interest, in the public mind of the great manufacturing towns, in foreign affairs. They believe that the internal prosperity of this great nation is deeply affected by the management, or the mismanagement, of our external relations; that every man throughout the country is affected more or less by the expenditure occasioned by expensive wars, carried on at a distance, on unjustifiable pretences, and for the attainment of very doubtful advantages, and they believe that each individual subject of the Queen ought to feel interested in England being the nation to stand forth as the doer of justice, and the upholder of international law. Such is the character, such the objects of "The Committees of Foreign Affairs." Had they not been composed of working men, and had they not afforded evidence of what working men are capable of, we perhaps should not have thought it necessary to give our readers this insight into their organisation and objects.—*The Press*.

THE BALLOT.—A public meeting on this subject was held on Thursday at Exeter. The success of the ballot and its mode of working in Australia was adverted to at some length, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that, as it was understood that a reform in the representative system will engage the attention of the legislature next session, the meeting desired to record its conviction that no extension of the suffrage will be satisfactory unless protected by vote by ballot.—A meeting on the same subject was also held a few evenings back at the Devonport Mechanics' Institute, at which a resolution to the same effect was unanimously adopted.

THE BALLOT IN NEW ZEALAND.—A debate on the vote by ballot took place in the New Zealand House of Representatives, on the 8th July. The motion was defeated by a majority of three, the numbers being, Ayes, eleven; Noes, fourteen. The debate was a very animated one, and the arguments were extremely well sustained on both sides.

THE CHARTER.—A meeting of Chartists was held on Tuesday in the Blackfriars-road. Both speakers and resolutions went in strongly for the Charter and nothing but the Charter, and all attempts to unite with the middle classes were denounced. This was a blow aimed at Mr. Ernest Jones's attempts to unite the two classes on a basis of manhood suffrage.

POLITICAL MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—A meeting of working men, desirous of promoting the cause of Parliamentary Reform, was held in Manchester on Monday. The following resolution was adopted:—"That a provisional committee be forthwith appointed for the purpose of inaugurating a Reform movement in Manchester, similar in principle to the Political Reform League, viz. on the basis of manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and a readjustment of electoral districts."

PROROGATION.—With the usual formalities Parliament was on Tuesday prorogued to the 19th of November, on which day it will, no doubt, be prorogued for another six weeks.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE CONFESSORIAL.—A great vestrymen's demonstration has been made against the practice of confession in the Church of England. The resolutions were strong in condemnation of that practice and of Puseyistic ideas generally, and the speechifying was a good deal in excess of the strength of the resolutions. The meeting was held in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, Mr. Alderman Hale in the chair, and Colonel Vereker and Mr. James Beale as the leading speakers. Admission was by ticket, and no arguments or resolutions in any way favourable to what was condemned were permitted. Two gentlemen made their appearance with amendments, the one to amend the first resolution, so that the movement should take the shape of demanding a revision of the Prayer Book confession statements, the other in favour of those clergymen who follow the course they believe the Prayer Book prescribes. But the task these opponents had undertaken was perfectly hopeless. The most remarkable feature of the meeting was the determined attitude which it appeared to assume against confession under any circumstances.

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

LAND TENURES AND THE COTTON ASSOCIATION.

THE Cotton Supply Association continues firm in its Indian agitation, and the *Reporter* follows up the subject. India they know is that country which can afford us a competent supply, for it has been too truly said, "that there is more cotton wool yearly wasted in India for want of means to bring it to the market than there is raised in the United States." India has the advantage over the United States of cheap and intelligent free labour; she has the disadvantages of disgraceful land tenures and of most serious deficiencies of transport. Did the cotton lands of India possess the deep-water rivers of the eastern coast, or the many arms of the Mississippi, bearing steamboats or deep flats throughout their course, the export of India would be otherwise than it is. There is water, however, in India in abundance; let this be applied to irrigation and to navigation, and railways, giving the advantage of quick access, be opened throughout the country, and the vast resources of India, not only in cotton but other productions of the land, will be made manifest. The defective land tenures, however, cripple at every stage the application of labour and capital, for the element of uncertainty, one of the fatal influences which affect the free operations of capital, is purposely maintained by the Government. In vain the aid of our most eminent economists and staticians is enlisted to prove that the money levy is a rent, and not a tax; in vain are we called upon to admit the benefit of the rent of land belonging to the community maintaining the expenses of the Government without taxation, when we see and know that by the administration of the land revenue the condition of the population is one of misery, and the lot of the capitalist loss and disappointment. There is the less need to define the distinctions between rent and land tax, and to defend the possessions of the land revenues by the Government, when no one desires to dispossess the Government of the revenues, but to assure and fix the demands of the Government, and to assure and determine the position of the tenant and cultivator of the soil. The theory of the land revenue of India, as simply laid down by economists, or discussed at the Statistical Society, is admirable; the application presents some of the worst features of the land tenures of Ireland before the Land Court was established, of the serfdom lately existing in Eastern Europe, and of the Exchequer system of England during the middle ages. The efforts of the Indian administrators, like those of the French administrators in the old régime, have tended only to regulate the *corvées* and *gabelles*, and do not abolish them or substitute other institutions.

The *Reporter* reviews the condition, and brings before us a system which, admirable in the pages of the *Economist*, becomes in practice a system of oppression. The *Reporter* alludes to the present mode of deriving the public revenue in many collectorates from an assessment of each cultivated field, collected by a countless swarm of agents, to whom is delegated the task of exacting the utmost amount of profit on the produce, with extraordinary powers of enforcing payment, and perpetuating from year to year the grossest abuses and injustice. So long as these agents can call upon each cultivator, bribery will be practised and torture perpetrated; and as the best intentions of the Government have been frustrated, so will they be henceforth. It is in vain to think of bolstering up this system by talking of distraints on crops for rent in England, or of levies on goods for rates and taxes, for such allusions only enforce the necessity for our abolition of the system. With all the checks that in our advanced system of organisation we can employ, we know that the broker and the broker's man, the man in possession, the sheriff's officer, the title proctor, the Irish agent and his drivers, will perpetrate on our poorer population great oppressions, and the records of our police-courts furnish evidence enough of the efforts made to punish the oppressors. We know that under the noses of our magistrates, lawyer clerks of sessions levy on a shilling fine twelve or fourteen shillings, and that in some boroughs, by connivance between the collector and the clerk, a two-shilling

summons fee is levied on every petty arrear of poor-rate, and the many rates which bring the tax-gatherers in contact with the rich man's servants and the poor man's wife. There is the fear, if not the reality, that rich tax-collectors and brokers tamper with the women in some cases of distress, and complaints, founded or unfounded, are constantly made before the magistrates. The slightest consideration, the least local experience, must teach us that men of low caste and low minds will practise oppression if they can, and can be hardly restrained from taking the pettiest fees and bribes. Transfer the legion of these functionaries to India, and what would be their exploits with no European superintendence, and with a police of thieves and thieves' accomplices? The result would, perhaps, be little different from that now realised: we do not like to say it would be better, for we are not satisfied it might not be worse.

The whole of our American provinces, now States, had the system of quit rents and tenures of the manor of East Greenwich and other feudal institutions, but they have been emancipated, and all land is held in fee simple and readily transferable. In Canada, our great drawback to progress was the seigniorial system and the quit rents. These have been commuted or abolished, and Canada advances. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the quit rent system has been stayed. In New South Wales it was the foundation of all tenures, and has been acknowledged to be an obstacle to progress, and exists no more. The *Reporter* supports these arguments, and urges the plan of commuting the land-tax by purchase, at say twenty years' purchase, which is countenanced by the economists. It was brought forward last year by a younger member of the body, Mr. Hendriks, and is allowed to gain currency. We are very much inclined to believe that at least twenty-five years' purchase could be raised for land rent, and, possibly, thirty years.

The division of the Zemindarces in Bengal and a commutation of Zemindari rights by a Land Court, having the functions of the Encumbered Estates Courts of Ireland and the West Indies, and of the Copyhold Commission in England, is another necessary measure for creating a class of freehold tenants, but which is not, however, mentioned by the *Reporter*, although the desirability of making the ryot a landowner is advocated.

The *Reporter* points out that the capital realised by the Government from the proposed sale of land-tax could be applied to the reduction of the public debt, and a portion of it made available for the extension of that class of works upon which heretofore such enormous profits have been realised, works alike beneficial to the Government and the people. We hope that not only will this be done, but measures be taken for applying a part of the sum to the reduction of the public debt of England. In the United States the federal Government retaining the property in the lands has received enormous sums for the redemption of the public debt, and for general purposes. In England we have squandered the public lands of Canada and Australia, and given them to the local legislature. In India, although enfranchisement and land sale at a pound an acre would bring many hundred millions of revenue, it is to be hoped we shall not pursue the same policy. At all events, with Lord Stanley and the new Government, the old tenures must be amended, and in the unsettled and new regulation districts the free tenures be extended.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

MR. YULE has just carried out in the Southal code great improvements which the Supreme Government have not yet allowed to Bengal. Native perjurers, native pleaders, native court officials, or *amlals*, and native usurers are guarded against. The plaint, the evidence, and the decree are to be written down briefly by the judge himself in English, and the English decree is the only legal record of the case. The judgment will be explained verbally to the native, but he must have the decree translated for himself. Thus, the great safeguard of justice advocated by Mr. Warden before the Colonisation Committee, and by others at various times, is obtained by the savage Southals. Well may the *Friend of India*

say that while Mr. Yule establishes all that is required in a forest inhabited by savages, the Legislative Council announces itself incompetent to bestow the requisite protection on the thirty millions of Bengal. By abolishing written pleadings, a heavy blow is given to perjury and litigation, and by abolishing arrest for debt and protecting the homestead from restraint, the usurer is kept at bay. In the last ten years, the agitation of the *Friend of India* has prompted the amendment of the law as to pleadings in the Punjab, Saugor, Nagpore, Berar, and Assam, but the Regulation provinces are left the victims of the old abuses. The use of the English language, instead of Persian, Hindostanee, and other foreign forms in the law-courts, is, however, one essential step in reform.

A bill is making its way through the Legislative Council for levying rates and municipal taxes in Scinde, which will procure further funds for local improvements.

The *Friend of India* advocates a general law for native princes, sweeping away at once, with their consent, all the subsidy treaties, which fetter the princes as much as they embarrass us, and substituting in their place a single imperial law, a golden bull of the empire. In this they are to recognise themselves, and be recognised by us, as feudatories of the empire. They will be left with full power of legislation and administration, under certain limits, within which they could act without the consent of the Government of India. A provision would be made for an independent judiciary for English citizens, and no laws affecting trade should be made without the consent of the Governor-General. Their privileges would be lineal, and could descend only to men born of their own house. In return they would be relieved at once from all espionage and all interference, and be guaranteed their domains, under every possible contingency, save the single one of treason. If that, exempt from the Resident, they stretched their authority beyond the limits allowed by the great agreement, the appeal would be to the Governor-General, who could enforce his decree as readily and as swiftly as at present. In the course of nature, as the reigning houses die off, their fiefs would escheat. There would, of course, be a provision acknowledging the disposition of the Government to grant higher titles to well-deserving princes, and there should be a power to authorise princes so disposed to dispose of their fiefs to the imperial Government.

The Cotton Supply Association have held an influential meeting at Glasgow, Mr. Robert Dalglish, M.P., in the chair, when a number of subscribers was obtained, who promised to contribute 450*l.* a year for five years.

Miss Burdett Coutts has given another donation, which amounts to 200*l.*

The Association have under consideration the formation of Cotton Associations in India.

The Secretary, Mr. G. R. Haywood, has had some correspondence with the *Bombay Examiner* and *Times*, defending the Association as to the condition of the cotton seed sent to Bombay, and which was too late for the March season. He likewise expresses his sympathy with the Western India Canal Irrigation Company, which has been stopped since 1855, because the Supreme Government refuses to give any answer whatever, as also with the case of the Guzerat merchants who cannot obtain a cotton shipping Government in the Gulf of Cambay, any more than the Bombay people can a tide basin for cotton boats, though both are willing to pay the charges.

Tea planting continues to attract more and more notice in India. A writer in the *Delhi Gazette* gives the most favourable experience of it. Speaking of Simla, the Dehra Dhoon, Gurhwal, and Kumaon—and the same applies to Darjeeling, Assam, and other districts—he says it is quite certain that any man who can command 2000*l.* may get up a very thriving plantation, which will soon make him a handsome return, for there is no mystery in the business. In the intervals of his occupation the settler may enjoy fishing, shooting, visiting, and scenery in a healthy and delightful country.

The Bombay oil-seed trade increased from 240,000*l.* in 1856, to 360,000*l.* in 1857.

The Chamber of Commerce of salt proprietors of Cheshire and Worcestershire have memorialised Lord Stanley for a readjustment of the salt duties and an extension of the English salt trade, pointing to the fact of the creation of a salt trade of 100,000 tons to the port of Calcutta since 1846, when trade was opened, and they therefore pray that facilities for landing salt may be provided at all the Indian ports as at Calcutta.

MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE—YORKSHIRE.

It is now thirty-three years, or thereabouts, since the laws to prevent combinations amongst workmen were repealed, and through this period, at least, the Legislature has given up as hopeless all attempts to prevent unions and strikes. It tacitly admits, therefore, that it can find no remedy for such social evils; they prevailed under the combination laws, they have prevailed since, and they continue to prevail. They are always to be deplored, and they never confer advantages on either masters or men.

The matter being left, however, in their hands, it behoves both to be extremely careful and completely just in their dealings with one another. Since the law does not interfere with them, the only rules to guide them are those of equity interpreted by their own consciences. Though one pays, and the other receives wages, both are remunerated by the sale of their common produce, and both have a common interest. Jealousy there may be, and is, that one class or the other class gets too much of the profit of the joint undertaking, and it is precisely this which should be avoided or stifled by the strict practice of justice on both sides. Now the amount of wages required at any time by justice can only be determined by the mutual agreement or mutual higgling of masters and men. There is no abstract rule for settling it; it always depends on circumstances. It is quite certain, however, that the men have a strong interest in the property of their employers, for in proportion as these succeed they can employ more hands and pay them well. But it is equally certain that the masters have a strong interest in the well-being of the men. As they are healthy and cheerful they work better, and the employers, for their own sakes, should pay them well. To stint and starve them is to degrade them bodily and mentally, to fill them with vicious propensities, and turn strong useful friends into mischievous foes. It is to be expected, therefore, that their mutual interests should make them mutually respect each other and act with mutual equity. In general they do, otherwise they could not get on, and the disputes which sometimes ensue are always in the end regretted on both sides.

It would be presumptuous in us to express a strong opinion on the subject of the colliers' strike, with which we are not fully acquainted, but we know as a general fact that the masters being comparatively few can much more easily combine than the men, and we know as a general fact that they do act in union or combination; we know, too, as a general fact, that the masters thrive and make fortunes, while the men continue in a condition of comparative poverty. We know, therefore, that the chief advantages are generally on the side of the masters. Between 1857 and 1858 there has been a considerable fall in prices, but the men allege that the price of coals is now 62 per cent. higher than in 1853, while their wages have only risen from 20 to 30 per cent.; and any fall of price in the present year, which will most probably be temporary, does not justify the immediate and proposed reduction of wages 15 per cent.

We continually hear of the improvidence of workmen; let us not forget that masters shared in the extravagance and speculation of 1856 and 1857, and did not husband their resources so as to meet with satisfaction a temporary reverse. The yield of the mines has not diminished, the demand for coals is not less, and the produce, we think, still fetches in the market a price sufficient to enable the masters to continue the former rate of wages had they been as provident as they ought to have been. Both masters and men must be remunerated out of the price of the coals, and if both be improvident, there is no good reason why the workmen should be the chief or only sufferers when it declines.

In France and in the United States capitalists are accused of pressing on the labourers—they grow rich by *exploiting* them, to use the French word; they make common cause with the Government against them. They rather squeeze out of the labourers than pay themselves the taxes they hand over to the Government. We do not give in our adhesion to these accusations; we recognise,

on the contrary, the growth of the capitalist and his employment of labourers as the means of sapping and destroying the old system of feudal slavery; but if the capitalists anxiously step into all the power of the old slave-masters, and treat the labourers like slaves, they will be considered as oppressors and as using the others for their exclusive advantage. With the labourers they have a common interest, and with them, not with the Government and the aristocracy, they should make common cause. They should accordingly get removed, as far as they can, all the national charges which help to make the produce of the mines insufficient to yield large profits to the employers and large wages to the workmen.

Both these classes have formed unions hostile to one another. The masters are said to have first formed a union. All such unions are to be deprecated, whoever begins them. They are intended to obtain advantages for the unionists from which they would be excluded by individual competition. The masters expect by union to keep down wages, the men hope by union to raise wages. They are both at variance with the principle of competition, the full, free, and fair operation of which in all classes and conditions throughout society is, we think, essential to its welfare. The union implies a departure from justice. It is intended as a substitute for the equity which ought to prevail between man and man. Popularly it is supposed to give strength, but the union which gives strength is already found in the existence of society, and these artificial unions, cutting off sections from general society, are really arbitrary bonds, to which some are always opposed. They are sources of weakness, not strength. We are sorry to believe that the masters in the case of the Yorkshire collieries began the unions, and they therefore set a bad example to the men. They substituted this artificial bond amongst themselves for the natural relations of equity and justice which ought to exist between individual employers and workmen, and the observance of which alone can promote the welfare of both.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

To some extent there is, apparently, a greater degree of quietness in certain branches of trade than there was last week. It is, however, more apparent than real. After the large improvement that has recently been developed, a period of comparative inactivity was naturally to be expected; the most surprising, as well as the most gratifying feature in the present dulness, is the small space over which it extends. A glance at what is stated below will prove that it is of the most partial character, and further, that in the opinion of competent practical judges, it is likely very soon to be succeeded by a period of activity. Principally affecting the cotton trades of Lancashire, it is attributable to the maintenance of high terms for the raw material. In Yorkshire, though the value of wool is maintained, the demand for goods is not abated, but rather increasing, and linen fabrics are still largely wanted. The hardware and iron branches are firmly maintaining and extending the improvement which commenced two or three weeks ago.

The railway traffics are slightly less favourable, but they still compare with a period of considerable activity; consequently the comparison possesses little importance in estimating the present condition of trade. They are increasing week by week, without producing or leaving any excitement; and though their extension may at present be small, the improvement is sound and progressive.

With regard to the state of the Money Market, we have only to repeat the fact that traders are not availing themselves of the existing terms, though they are now lower than they have been for some years past. Money is a complete drug. The banks and discount brokers are glad to get 2 per cent., but even at this price they cannot induce responsible men to take more than their business really requires. Apparently we are a long way off the predicted mania, and we see no signs at present of the bulk of commercial men being driven by the love of speculation from their existing safe position. The Bank abides by its 3 per cent. minimum, and consequently obtains no discount business. Of course the Directors are blamed for persisting in this policy,

but their friends and defenders point to the active demand for money now prevailing throughout Germany, to the ticklish state of the foreign exchanges, and to the frequent transmission of considerable amounts of bullion to the Continent as a full and perfect justification. The weekly returns published this evening shews a reduction of 220,431*l.* in the Bullion. This fact is not without importance.

In Manchester the markets this week have been quieter than of late, and the hold upon prices has rather relaxed. In yarns from No. 60 upwards there is no giving way; for, being relatively cheaper than the lower numbers, they are taken with less distrust by those who want them. Lower down in the scale of mule, and generally in water, those who have effected sales may be considered to have done so at an average abatement of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. from the actual rates of the previous week. Since this pause commenced, the decline in the yarns referred to may be stated at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., being more in some kinds but less in others. During the same time no spinner could get his quality of cotton without paying an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for it. It is to be noted that such spinners as are still well supplied with contracts do not make the concession which others do who want orders. Of course, engagements are continually expiring, yet no signs of accumulation appear in first hands. On Tuesday, and it was confirmed to-day, taking twist and mule yarns from No. 50 to the lowest counts, there was a difference of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. against those who want to sell, in comparison with what was practicable a week back. This is of course a rough average. The whole depreciation resulting from the four weeks of "suspended animation" may be put down at fully $\frac{1}{4}$ d., some articles more, some less. As the consumers of a large proportion of American cotton cannot get their quality without paying for it $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. more than they did a month ago, their position is thus deteriorated by more than $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. We are here comparing, not merely nominal quotations, but prices actually obtained or obtainable. It must be observed, however, that many spinners have not submitted to the full reductions here stated. Those who have more contracts in their books than others are at once less disposed to give way and more successful in maintaining their ground. There has been the greatest decline in spinnings for the Blackburn market, particularly No. 32 cop twist, in which it now amounts to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at the least, having yielded at the rate of about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per week. This article, however, is always more subject to fluctuation than almost any other. It is found that Nos. 20 and 30 water in the bundle are affected in the next degree, say $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the month; and they constitute a very extensive production. Throstle warps have scarcely suffered equally with bundles. In other departments the present position of things is pretty much as follows. Double yarns below No. 100 are inanimate, and cannot be sold without concessions, and there is no margin within which these can take place without loss. Single yarns from 60 upwards are steadily held at the previous rates, and both single and double above 100 are entirely firm at the inadequate quotations. With regard to goods the Eastern merchants, though they have kept out of the market. The reason is that, with cotton at present prices, there is an extremely small margin of profit upon shipments. But the declining tendency in prices is met by a dogged resistance from the manufacturers. Limited purchases have been made of jaconets and some other fabrics. Some sellers of other articles, such as 40-inch shirtings and certain 9-8, perceive signs of a disposition on the part of here and there a merchant to lay his hand upon anything temptingly cheap; as yet, however, they are only questionable signs, except, perhaps, in reference to 7 lb. 40-inch shirtings. Persons in a position to form an accurate judgment—even among buyers—are of opinion that we are not far from an increase of demand, induced at once by the reduction in prices and by the want of renewed supplies. This is hopeful, and it makes manufacturers less anxious to do business under present circumstances.

The business of Leeds, though somewhat quieter, is satisfactory, the markets of the week having been firm in tone, while the quantities of goods for the approaching winter season taken by purchasers has not appreciably fallen off. The manufacturers generally are well employed, and there is every prospect of firmness and activity for the remainder of the year. The announcement of the London wool sales for the 4th of November has not produced much effect on the prices of wool, but the tendency of some descriptions used in the manufacture of warm clothing has temporarily been rather downwards. For English wool there is no disposition to reduce; colonial wools are going steadily into consumption,

and prices are fully maintained. The clothiers in the district continue busy, and the other branches of trade are correspondingly benefited. Stocks do not accumulate to any extent. The other branches of business are also pretty active, the tool and iron trade beginning to recover a little, although the locomotive trade is still dull.

The yarn spinners of Halifax and the neighbourhood have been supplied this week and last with rather extensive orders from the home trade; but export transactions have been more limited. They have, too, obtained a slight advantage over the staplers in a slight reduction in the price of long wools, particularly in Lincoln fleeces, which cannot be moved without some concession. Many of the staplers, however, remain very firm.

At Huddersfield during the week there has been a full average attendance of London and country buyers, though business has not been so active as it was a month or two ago. Wool-black doeskins, at and under 4s. per yard, are very scarce, and piece dyes about the same quality, are selling steadily. Low brown and grey union cloakings, under 1s. 2d. per yard, still sell readily, and few are now in the market. With this exception, however, the low goods trade continues very quiet, and there does not seem to be any near prospect of a revival in the shipping trade, upon which it chiefly depends. Unusual caution is now being exercised by buyers from wholesale houses, and others, in the selection of their purchases: these being for the most part limited to the extent of orders in hand. Business in the warehouses during the week has been very quiet, and stocks of goods in the merchants' hands are upon the increase, in spite of their caution in making additions to them. The fancy coating trade continues very brisk, and large quantities of this class of goods are being regularly delivered to order from the various manufactories in the district. Silk mixtures are being again asked for, as also plain crapes and venetians. The local wool trade continues quiet, with small parcels generally selling. Stocks in the staplers' hands are not larger than usual for the season. Manufacturers, with some few exceptions amongst the larger houses, are not keeping stocks of wool on hand just now.

The Bradford letters describe firm prices for wools, and a demand for nearly all descriptions. Noils and brokes continue in request, and stocks are not accumulating. As far as respects worsted yarns, the inquiry is less active, except from the home trade, and the spinners have assented to a trifling concession in prices. This is attributed to certain heavy contracts for the Russian market having run out. A renewal, however, is expected. In cotton yarns the business has been limited, manufacturers working out the stocks they purchased some time ago, and holding back from further purchases in the hope of the spinners making some concession. At present there is not much prospect of this, the character of this market not being regulated exactly by that of Manchester. A good business has been done in prices without much bustle. The markets, indeed, may be best described as quiet and sound, with a fair business in winter goods, and also for spring descriptions in cases where the manufacturers have accepted the prices offered.

The woolstaplers who attend the Rochdale markets have not, this week, been at all anxious to press transactions; consequently we have no change to report. They are waiting for the result of the London sales the first week in November, when they expect there will be a further advance in prices. Cases, however, have occurred in which lower terms have been conceded. They were, we are informed, special and exceptional. The flannel manufacturers are fully employed, and have orders on hand to keep their looms active up to Christmas. Mixed goods are in moderate demand. Linseys and heavy goods have gone off less briskly, probably in consequence of the weather having been warm; but if we have anything like a severe winter there will be important inquiries for these articles.

The linen trade of Belfast remains good, but without further improvement. In handloom descriptions, drills and diapers are without change, but stocks are small and prices firm. Printing lawns in fair request at late rates. Cambric handkerchiefs unaltered. Light linens for bleaching:—Owing to the continual firmness of manufacturers, whose stocks are small, but a trifling business has been done. Considerable inquiry exists at prices slightly below present lists. Goods for dyeing and for hollands in fair demand at full prices. Heavy linens continue dull owing to the firmness of manufacturers. Stocks small. Powerloom drills are very firm; some qualities are overbold. Heavy linens in moderate demand at late rates; stocks very small, and in some cases manufacturers have considerable orders before them. For light linens for bleaching, the demand continues limited, owing to the advance already noted; holders firm, and stock a light. Printing lawns and cambric handkerchiefs unaltered.

Stocks of roughs are small, and for some favourite marks buyers have contracted for November production at a further advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per yard. Unions without alteration. Except in a few cases where large purchases were lately made, in anticipation of the late advance in price, stocks with bleachers and merchants are very small. The trade generally continues healthy, and goods are firmly held for full rates, as they cannot now be produced, even at the present advanced prices. Advances from New York are better. They report that, with a very small importation, a larger amount of goods is withdrawn from bond for sale than for a great length of time. Very small stocks of linen goods are shown, and the demand is improving. In yarns there is no change either as regards the home or the export trade.

The linen trade of Dundee is quiet, with firm prices. The price of flax is unaltered, though several foreign arrivals have taken place during the week.

The silk trades of Macclesfield, Coventry, Manchester, Congleton, and elsewhere, remain pretty good. The periodical public sales took place yesterday. The quantity brought forward was about 2500 bales Bengal silk, and 5000 bales China silk—chiefly old silk. As usual the whole was passed rapidly without biddings, but some fair business has been doing by private contract—the prices of these old silks being still far behind those paid for the usual importations of this season's silk.

The Staffordshire Potteries are fully employed. The colonial demand for ware keeps up with great regularity.

The reports from Birmingham and the surrounding districts are, this week, generally favourable though in particular branches there is still a considerable degree of depression. But the general tone is one of increasing ease and confidence. Orders are perhaps not actually accumulating, but there are sufficient to keep the manufacturers well employed and even to extend their production. The domestic trade is extending, particularly in respect to orders from the agricultural districts, and accounts are being well got in. American buyers have been visiting the warehouses, and weekly steamers bring increasing orders. The trade therefore with the United States is improving. Some of the branches connected with Australia are dull, owing to the advices this week having discouraged exports; still there is a fair amount of production going on for these markets. The South Staffordshire iron trade is unquestionably improving. The principal orders are for immediate consumption—a fact which indicates that stocks are generally low, and that a considerable period must elapse before there can be any accumulation. In best hot-blast pigs the consumption is more than equal to the supply; still, up to this week, no additions had been made to the number of furnaces in blast. This, apparently, is an anomaly. It is, however, a real advantage, for it may be accepted as an unquestionable proof that the trade is sound, and that there is no disposition to rush into that speculative production which increased the number of furnaces far beyond *bona fide* requirements. This description applies in all respects to Wolverhampton and the districts surrounding that town. The accounts from Sheffield uniformly testify to a marked improvement in the demand for cutlery, particularly for the American market, and also for general steel goods. Silver-plated articles are also in good demand—a circumstance which may be taken to indicate that the country generally, and especially the middle and upper sections of the operative classes, feel themselves justified by their circumstances in indulging in the purchase of articles of simple luxury.

MAIL STEAM PACKET LINES.—The mail subsidy received by the Peninsular and Oriental Company is 244,200*l.* a year. It is expected that the sum which the company will receive for carrying the Australian mails will augment their subsidy to something like 480,000*l.* a year. Hitherto the Royal Mail Company have had the honour of being the largest receivers of mail subsidy, they having for some years been getting 270,000*l.* a year. The distance of the mail route between Southampton and Buenos Ayres is 6411 miles. There are six stoppages on that line, the time allowed is 87 days, and the average speed at which the mail is conveyed is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The distance between Tampico and Southampton is 5668 miles, the stoppages are three, the time allowed 27 days, and the average speed $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The distance between Hong-Kong and Southampton is 9624 miles, the stoppages eight, the time allowed 51 days, and the average speed 7*l* miles an hour. The distance between New York and Liverpool is 8000 miles, there are no stoppages, the time allowed is 14 days, and the average speed, 14 miles an hour. According to the new Australian contract the distance between Southampton and Sydney is 12,078 miles, the stoppages are 9, the time allowed 55 days, and the average speed $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour.

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing Lane, Friday Evening.

TRADE progresses slowly, but steadily. An occasional activity is observable in some of the leading markets, but it is not of long duration, and the prevailing feature is rather a want of animation. There is, however, no want of stability. As a general rule, current values are free from fluctuations of any moment, and in many cases have an upward bias. Where any declension does take place, it is usually slight, and in no way partakes of the character of absolute depression. The advices from producing countries confirm the previous anticipations of an average yield of most of the primary articles.

CORN.—The supplies of English grain at Mark-lane this week have been short, and factors have demanded 1s. per qr. advance, which they obtained on all choice samples; prime new white bringing 50s.; choice old, 52s.; select red, 46s. to 48s.; fair, 44s. to 45s.; and common, 41s. to 42s. per qr. Foreign wheat, of which the imports have been moderate, was firmly held, some demanding from 1s. to 2s. advance, but on these terms it was difficult to get on. The current rates were 55s. to 56s. for choice Dantzic; mixed, 52s. to 55s.; Brabant Louvain white, 45s. to 50s.; French red, 44s. to 45s.; St. Petersburg, 40s. to 42s.; common Russian, 36s. to 38s. per qr. In flour very little change has occurred, but the bias of the markets has been in the seller's favour. The top price of Town is still 43s.; Town households, 35s.; No. Twos, 32s. to 33s.; Country, 33s. to 34s.; Norfolks, 31s. to 32s.; French, 35s. to 38s.; American, 25s. to 26s. for best brands, and 21s. to 24s. for others. The arrivals by Eastern Counties Rail were 11,158 sacks against 11,681 sacks delivered. Choice malting barley is still in good current demand, at extreme prices, ranging up to 45s. per qr.; inferior malting qualities are worth 35s. to 36s.; grinding descriptions are in steady request; good Turkish and Odessa at 26s. to 27s.; good English at 29s.; choice old mace malt is firm and priced at 74s., but new is rather cheaper, and cannot be quoted over 71s. Prime ship samples command a steady sale at 66s. to 68s., but inferior qualities hang on hand. The arrivals by the Eastern Counties Railway have been 7331 qrs., and the deliveries 5785 qrs. Beans meet with but a limited demand, but best samples are firmly held and realise full prices. Peas for feeding have been in moderate request only, and are slightly cheaper, but good boilers have brought full terms. Oats have been more firmly held in consequence of the more moderate supplies at market, but buyers hold off in expectation of fresh arrivals, the quantity on the way being large. Prices have not undergone any change of moment. The provincial markets have, in most instances, exhibited similar features to Mark-lane. The accounts from the Continent still bring lower prices generally, and from the United States heavy and declining markets are also advised.

LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	3575	at	44 6
Barley.....	586	"	38 11
Oats	2541	"	24 9
Rye			
Beans	295	"	37 11
Peas	81	"	69 10

WEEK'S ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	2130	—	7710
Barley.....	1400	—	4810
Malt	1180	—	—
Oats	1520	2450	27,600
Flour,	sacks 1890	—	770
Ditto	brls. —	—	1290

SEEDS.—The arrivals of linseed this week are 9050 qrs. from the East Indies. Prices are rather easier, say 50s. to 57s. for Bombay seed, and 53s. to 54s. for Calcutta. Taganrog of indifferent quality, lying at Falmouth, has been sold for 51s., deliverable here, without allowance for condition. Calcutta to arrive, including bags, cannot be quoted over 51s. Rapeseed is less in demand; Calcutta offered at 55s. to 56s.; Bombay Guzerat, 63s. to 64s.; Forozepore and Scindo, 47s. to 57s.; Teel and Sesame, 50s. to 51s. black, and 52s. to 55s. white. Oil-cakes are in limited request; best American in bags offer at 10*l.* 10s.; Western in bags, 9*l.* 10s. per ton.

POTATOES.—There have been moderate arrivals of French, but the home supplies are exceedingly short, and the demand being pretty good, higher prices have been realised. Regents, 80s. to 95s.; middlings, 50s. to 60s.; French, 60s. to 65s. per ton.

STOCK.—The supplies of live stock have been fully up to an average, and trade exceedingly heavy. Prime breeds of both beast and sheep, having comprised but a small proportion of the numbers at market, have been pretty well supported in value, but inferior have been exceedingly difficult of sale, and prices have in nearly all cases given way more or less. At Thursday's

market the real trade was rather better, and choice calves made 2d. to 4d. per stone advance.

Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
6,015	23,830	114	450
3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.
1,347	5,880	177	170
3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.

PROVISIONS.—The dead meat markets have been heavy throughout the greater part of the week, and prices have receded for nearly every description of meat. During the last day or two the weather has, however, imparted rather a better tone to trade, and prices have partially recovered. Beef ranges from 2s. 4d. to 4s.; mutton 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. by the carcass. Forcing butters declined to 14s. to 11s. for fine Freiland. Cured meats were unaltered in value.

SALTPETRE.—The effects of the recent arrivals have at length been felt, prices having given way 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Fine 5½ to 4½ per cent. sold in public sale at 45s. to 45s. 6d.; 7½ per cent. at 43s. 3d.; and 8½, at 43s. per cwt. Free deliveries continued well up to the late average, and the stock on Monday was reduced by about 270 tons. Some few sales for arrival were effected early in the week at recent quotations, and latterly 44s. floating conditions have been obtained for parcels just in, and 42s. for distant sailing.

SPIRITS.—British corn spirits have been reduced 2d. per gallon, making the present quotation 9s. 8d. per gallon. Proof rum has met a steady sale at previous rates.

COTTON.—The markets have been very quiet, both here and at Liverpool. In the former, the samples on show have represented a small supply, and prices have remained firm; but in the latter there has been more disposition to sell than to buy, and consumers have had the turn of prices in their favour. The accounts from India and America are read as favourable to holders, but have little apparent effect upon our markets. The sales at Liverpool are 34,210 bales. Upland 1-16th lower. In London, 1000 bales sold at late rates.

JUTE.—The increased shipments advised from Calcutta have depressed quotations 20s. to 30s. per ton, although the sales have offered only a small quantity. Low medium to good, 16½ to 19½ 10s.; and a lot fine, 20½ 10s. per ton.

HEMP.—Russian is steadily quoted 30½ to 30½ 10s. for sound clean. Manila is firm; 1078 bls. sold at 26½ to 26½ 10s. for common; 28½ to 28½ 12s. 6d. for fair roving; and 35½ to 37½ 5s. for white.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales of East India are still in progress, and during the earlier part of the week were pretty well supported. During the last two days, however, the demand has slackened, and importers being disposed to realise, prices have further given way, and Bengals generally, but especially on the finer qualities. Kurpahs, from their scarcity, are still fully sustained. The reduction on fine Bengal is now 6d. to 8d. as compared with July rates; middling consumers, 2d. to 3d., and ordinary consumers, last sales' rates to 2d. decline. The daily transactions have been as follows:—

	Passed.	Withdrn.	Bought in.	Sold.
5th day ...	2254	906	784	564
6th " ...	1026	87	160	779
7th " ...	1306	410	250	646
8th " ...	1009	162	155	692
9th " ...	2406	1587	187	632
Last week ...	5877	1331	1235	2811

Grand total... 13,378 4483 2771 6124

COCHINEAL is 1d. per pound cheaper, but 266 bgs. in sale were mostly placed. Honduras silvers 8s. 5d. to 4s. 0d.; Teneriffe silver 8s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.; Honduras black 4s. 1d. to 4s. 11d.; Teneriffe 3s. 10d. to 4s. 3d.

SAFFLOWER.—97 bls. sold steadily at 6½ 15s. to 9½ 0s. for middling to good, mostly G.L. mark.

OTHER DYES.—165 tons Loma wood of ordinary quality bought in at 14½; 33 tons St. Vincent logwood sold at 3½ 10s.; and a small lot Jamaica 3½ 13s. per ton.

METALS.—The value of foreign tin has further advanced to 119½ 10s. for Banca, and 117½ for Straits. English is now difficult to buy at the smelter's quotations. Scotch pig iron has been steadily held at 54s. 6d., but the business passing has been limited. Copper is firm at previous rates. Sales of some extent have been effected in spelter at 29½ per ton. Lead remains as last quoted. Manufactured articles are not altered in value, but tin plates are difficult to buy at late rates. To-day English tin was advanced 3½ on common block, and 5½ per ton on bars. Banca quoted 120½ to 121½ per ton.

OILS.—Lined has further declined 30s. per tun, 29½ 15s. having been accepted on the spot and for monthly deliveries up to March. Rape is a slow sale, with sellers of foreign brown at 42½ 10s.; English at 41½; refined foreign 46½ 10s. to 47½, and English 44½ 10s. to 45½. Olive oils are easier in price. Mogadore, 41½; Gallipoli, 45½ 10s. Cocoa-nut remains firm, at 88½ to 88½ 10s. for Ceylon, and 89½ 10s. to 41½ for Cochin. Palm oil commands 40½ 10s. for fine Lagos. Fish oils are very dull. Sperma offers at 80½, without

finding buyers; pale southern, 35½; pale seal, 37½; and cod, 32½ per tun.

WHALE-FINS.—The advices from the Davis' Straits Fishery are unfavourable. Many vessels are reported clean, and others but indifferently fished. Bone is rather dearer in consequence; Davis' Straits, 550½; Polar, 530½; North-West, 450½; and Southern, 410½.

TURPENTINE.—There have been no arrivals of crude this week, and the sales are 600 brls. at 10s. 6d. per cwt. American spirits have advanced to 42s.

HOPS.—The market is steady, but the demand chiefly confined to the finer qualities. Mid and East Kent, 65s. to 80s. and 120s.; Weald, 50s. to 56s. and 78s.; Farnham, 70s. to 100s. Country ditto, 65s. to 85s.

TALLOW.—The price began to droop a trifle on Wednesday, owing probably to the arrivals, about 4000 cks. in the week; but the quantity offered on the spot has been very moderate, scarcely equal to the demand. The home produce is still small, and the melters have had some difficulty in satisfying their orders. The quality of this year's Y. C. is very weak and tender, and complaints are continually made by the trade. We think there is good reason for believing that the import from Australia will be very small. We have not heard of a telegram from St. Petersburg with the latest shipment, possibly 89,000 cks. would be near the mark; as the close of the season is so rapidly approaching, the daily accounts will be very interesting. To-day, the market closes flat, 49s. 9d. spot; 49s. 3d. all the year; 50s. to 49s. 9d. January to March; 50s. 3d. to 50s. 6d. March. At public sales, to-day, the tallow was mostly taken in. St. Petersburg letters to 4th (16th) instant, state 1600 cks. done at 160, 160½; 1000 cks. for next August at 163, 164. Shipments, 38,254 cks., 1855; 98,425 cks., 1856; 80,677 cks., 1857; and 60,928 cks., 1858. Town tallow, 53s. 6d.; rough fat, 2s. 9½d.; melted stuff, 37s.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Railway Market has not been astonished with any sudden accession of business. The small markets, that is markets which deal in contemplated projects and shares with only small amounts paid, are doing the most business, but starvation is the cry of all. We do not think any very great improvement will take place this year, but next, we do expect a general move upwards all round.

The Report of the Directors of the London and South-Western Company states that they have to submit on the 27th inst. two subjects of great importance to the shareholders—namely, the expediency of leasing the Staines and Wokingham and the Portsmouth Railways. Should the proprietors desire the agreement provisionally made to be carried out, the directors believe that they will be able to bring it and the arrangements incident to it to a satisfactory conclusion. For this purpose they ask the proprietors to confer on them the necessary discretionary powers. In conclusion, the directors state that, should the lease of the Portsmouth Railway be taken by the company, the proprietors may rest assured that the directors will continue in the earnest desire to remain on friendly terms with the Brighton Company.

The ordinary meeting of the Bahia and San Francisco Company was held this week. The progress made with the undertaking appears quite satisfactory.

It appears that the promoters of the proposed Ruabon and Denbigh line intend to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session for an act to authorise its construction.

Exertions are being made to promote the construction of ten miles of railway, in order to fill up the gap now existing between the Llanelli Railway and the Llanidloes and Newtown Railway now in course of construction.

A movement is being made for extending the line of the Colne Valley and Halstead Railway to Audley End through Haverhill and Saffron Walden.

It is proposed to construct a line of railway on the broad gauge from Ledbury through Marle, Dymock, and Newent to the Hopebrook station of the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester Railway, whence direct communication can be had with London, South Wales, or the north.

On Wednesday morning the Stockton and Darlington company's tunnel branch line of railway from the end of the Shildon tunnel to St. Helen's, Auckland, was opened for the conveyance of passengers. The new line is about three miles in length.

NEW SPANISH RAILWAY.—Letters from Bilbao give an account of the inauguration of the Bilbao and Tudela Railroad works, which have been commenced near that city. An immense crowd assembled to witness the ceremony.

The chief engineer, Mr. Vignolles, presented several tools to the chairman of the company, Don Pablo de Epalza, and, after addressing him in English, proposed three cheers for the Bilbao Railway, which were heartily given. Afterwards M. de Epalza threw a few shovelfuls of earth into a wheelbarrow, and his example was followed by the vice-president, M. Arellano. The English engineer then, taking off his coat and hat, dug a few minutes amidst much cheering, and then addressing himself to the people, called down the blessing of Heaven on the railway. The proceedings then terminated.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY AND THE TREASURY.

To the Editor of the Telegraph.

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged if you will favour me by inserting the enclosed correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and myself.—I am, &c.,

JOHN ORRELL LEVER.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), 40, Cannon-street, E.C., London Oct. 21.

TO G. A. HAMILTON, ESQ., M.P.

Sir,—As representative of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company I venture to address you the present letter, with a view of eliciting any explanation you may consider consistent upon the subject of the renewed contract extended to an existing steam-ship line across the Atlantic.

It is generally understood and asserted that an extension of postal contract has just been accorded to Messrs. Cunard, for the conveyance of her Majesty's mails to America, to the exclusion of other competing lines during such period. This has caused some anxiety to several parties whose interest and energies are so intimately connected with the project with which I have the honour to be associated; but from the satisfactory assurances I have repeatedly received from yourself on behalf of her Majesty's Government of their sympathy and support to the Galway line, I am unwilling to believe that it is now their intention to ignore the services that the new company propose to confer upon the two countries by a more frequent and rapid communication between Galway and the several ports in British America and the United States, the details of which plan are known to you.

Referring to a recently published letter from a member of the late cabinet, and feeling the force and power of the statement therein contained with reference to the postal subsidies, &c., alluded to, I conceive it would be a great satisfaction to the country generally if you could consistently give your views as to the readiness of her Majesty's Government to negotiate with other companies as well as those now working under contract for an increased service to British America and the United States.

I beg to enclose a pamphlet for your perusal upon the trade and commerce between Europe and North America, and would call your special attention to the two following paragraphs, which strike me forcibly, showing the margin for increased subsidies, especially to America, for additional postal services:—

"It appears, then, that the British Government pays 475,000£ per annum to develop the trade with West Indian and Australian colonies, worth 20,156,000£ per annum, and only 80,000£ a year to develop the trade of the British American colonies, worth 20,788,008£ per annum.

"It is a well understood fact that the British Treasury has been largely reimbursed for the subsidy paid for the conveyance of the transatlantic mails between Europe and America. It would appear, then, to be sound policy to foster a line of steamers that will not only give a stimulus to trade and commerce in Ireland, but largely increase the trade (which is of incalculable value) of her Majesty's British American possessions, and that, too, without drawing materially upon the Treasury, &c."

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN ORRELL LEVER.

40, Cannon-street, E.C., London, Oct. 20, 1858.

TO J. O. LEVER, ESQ.

My dear Sir,—I am happy to remove any misapprehensions as regards your company which may have been created by the extension of the contract with Mr. Cunard.

That extension was assented to by the Treasury upon a strong representation made by the present Board of Admiralty, on the 29th of March last, in support of recommendations to the same effect by the late Board of Admiralty, Mr. Cunard undertaking increased services and submitting to additional conditions, and before, as far as I am aware, any mention had been made of your undertaking.

I should regret very much if that extension were to be considered as indicating any disfavour towards you or your important project. On the contrary, you have received, both from the Irish Government and from members of the Government here, strong assurances of the interest with which they regard a commercial un-

dertaking designed to shorten materially the communication between the United Kingdom and North America.

As an Irishman myself, I view it as an enterprise of great national and commercial importance. I shall be happy to render it all the assistance which can properly be expected, and bearing in mind that it is not the province of Government to grant subsidies except for postal services.

I am not, however, aware of there being anything in the existing contract to interfere with any arrangements which may be found desirable for improving and developing the communication between this country and North America; and you are yourself cognisant of the fact that tenders are in contemplation, and that your company has made one for improved postal services with some of our American colonies.

I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours,
GEO. A. HAMILTON.

Treasury, Oct. 21, 1858.

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

WE ventured upon an opinion last week, that the Bank directors would very likely be unable to withstand much longer that pressure which an organised City party is bringing to bear upon them, and that consequently against the better judgment of the majority—for we also stated there were two parties among the Bank directors themselves—an announcement of a reduction of the rate of interest would shortly be made. That pressure, although it is intensifying, has not yet had its expected effect; the Bank directors held their weekly meeting on Thursday, and after a brief discussion separated without making any change.

We will not go over the same ground which we covered the last and preceding weeks, and reproduce the leading reasons which are understood to influence those Bank directors who persist in refusing to make a further reduction, and those who desire to see a reduction officially announced. We may, however, ask our readers to bear in mind what we then stated: that, although it is no part of the duty of the Bank of England—assuming its duties to be defined and limited by its Charter, and by the Act of 1844—to regulate the trade of the country or to fix the value of money—taking that phrase to represent the rate at which pecuniary accommodation is afforded to the trading and commercial classes—yet that it cannot be denied the Bank does exercise a wide influence over commerce and finance, and that it is by the Bank and its movements that external monetary transactions are for the most part regulated. The Bank does exercise a moral and a positive influence in various directions, and it would be the height of ignorance to assert that a determination to lower or to increase the rate of accommodation does not have a marked effect on legitimate trade, and especially on speculation.

At this moment the Bank directors well know that trade and finance are still suffering from the speculative inflation of 1857—they also know, or honestly believe, that trade is slowly recovering from the paralytical shock it sustained, and that the general prospect, although not brilliant, is far from gloomy. Added to this, they are keenly alive to the fact that the accumulations of capital and the mass of bullion in the Bank are attracting the cupidity of speculators. They know that plans are prepared for drawing off the solid gold of this country, and replacing it with foreign paper representing every kind of speculative project. They know also that parties are lying in wait for the favourable moment to resume business operations of a flatulent character, so as to present the appearance of a sound and sudden expansion of trade, and to cause preternatural activity in the manufacturing districts and exporting interests. But they feel that these ways are not the best ways of disposing of our vast accumulations, and they seemingly prefer to wait until more legitimate modes of diffusing the overplus of bullion present themselves. For holding to this purpose they are freely pelted with great and small missiles, and have to sustain an endless volley of paper pellets from skilled and unskilled hands. Perhaps the hardest blow aimed at them is from that solemn section of economists who refer every operation to the law of "supply and demand." For our own part, we are disposed to regard this "law," in

many cases to which it is unhesitatingly applied, as having no more substantiality than the visionary "Mrs. Harris." Your heavy writers on financial matters and abstract economics are ever ready to silence or annihilate an opponent with this law of "supply and demand." They remind one forcibly of Philosopher Square, who had one immutable formula for settling everything, "the unalterable rule of right and the eternal fitness of things."

The Bank directors are told they ought to be governed by the law of "supply and demand," and conform to the market rate for money. We confess to be unable to comprehend the force or validity of this kind of reasoning. The Bank, like every other private establishment, may be presumed to know its own business best, and to adopt the best plan for conducting its business. If for any purpose the Bank thinks fit to name 3 per cent. or 10 per cent. as their terms of doing business with the public—for that is the plain English of the case—it has a perfect right to do so. If it is wrong, it will suffer a proportionate private loss; but whether right or wrong, we do not see what the external public have to do with the matter. The Bank is taunted with neglecting the interests of its proprietary by its present policy. But this is hardly correct. If the Bank were to reduce the rate to 2 per cent. tomorrow it would get no more discount business than it at present has—the opposing discount houses would lower in equal ratio, and matters would remain in *statu quo* as far as the division of the discount business is concerned; "but then," as a Bank director pithily remarked recently, "shouldn't we be letting the d—l loose?"

The committee of the Shannon Transatlantic Station held a numerous meeting on Thursday, and a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the Mayor, and Messrs. Spaight and Russell, M.P.s, should at once proceed to London to have an interview, by appointment, on Saturday, with Mr. Cunard, on the subject of the Transatlantic packet.

The Bank of Bavaria has raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent., the Bank of Prussia to 5, the Bank of Leipzig to 6, and the Bank of Nassau to 4½. These movements are chiefly due to the restrictions in the discount market at Vienna, pending the return to specie payments; but money at this period of the year is always in demand in Germany for the vintage and other purposes. It is this simultaneous rise of the rate of interest on the Continent, and small increased demand for money at home, that have operated to strengthen the determination of the Bank directors to keep the rate for the present without reduction.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—M. de Lesseps has received an enthusiastic reception at Barcelona. Numerous delegations have paid him their compliments. There will be a general meeting at the Exchange, and a banquet given to M. de Lesseps by the French part of the population. Friday and Saturday M. de Lesseps will be honoured by banquets given by the trade of Catalonia and by the Consuls-General of foreign countries.

The amount of gold on the way to this country is not far short of 1,000,000*l*. We have also advices of more gold from Russia, America, and other sources.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The report of the Company, read at the meeting in Paris, states that the total receipts during the past half-year were 291,604*l*, and the expenses 282,523*l*, showing, in the former case, a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of 1857, of 16,807*l*, and in the latter an increase of 5615*l*, the results of the existing opposition. From this cause the earnings on one of the lines have diminished fully one-half, but on others the loss has not been in an equal ratio. It is alleged that their opponents have secured a considerable share of patronage by the cry that the company is a "foreign monopoly," and that recent events have contributed to embitter this sentiment of dislike. It has become a serious question whether the correspondence system should not be abandoned. The horse stock is stated to be in excellent condition. From the disadvantages attending upon the position of the company as a French undertaking, it has been determined to register under the English law of limited liability.

THE BANK OF LONDON AND NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—On Thursday a special general meeting of the proprietors was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of sanctioning the sale of the life assurance branch of their business to the Albert Life Assurance Company, of Waterloo-place, Pall-mall. After some further discussion, a motion to that effect was put from the chair, and carried unanimously. Messrs. Henry Blake, Woodthorpe, Brandon, and Henry Aste were unanimously elected trustees to watch the interests of the shareholders of the Bank of London and National and Provincial Fire and Life Assurance Society.

COMMERCIAL DOCK COMPANY.—Yesterday a special general meeting of the proprietors was held at the Dock-offices in Fenchurch-street, City, for the purpose of considering a report of the directors on the subject of the defalcations and frauds of Mr. Smithers, the late secretary, and Mr. Cox, the late accountant to the company. This report is summarised in another part of our columns. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, stating that he had nothing to add to it. The report, after some discussion, was adopted, and the proceedings closed in the usual manner.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued..... 33,138,710	Government debt.. 11,015,100
	Other securities... 3,459,000
	Gold coin and bullion..... 18,663,710
	Silver bullion.....
£33,138,710	£33,138,710

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' capital 14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)..... 10,809,467
Rest..... 3,097,613	Other Securities..... 14,815,120
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts)..... 5,531,553	Notes..... 11,642,545
Other deposits..... 13,808,346	Gold and Silver Coin..... 612,850
Seven Day & other Bills..... 889,465	
£37,879,982	£37,879,982

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 21st day of October, 1858.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 19.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM WOLF, Eaton-terrace, Rotherhithe, baker.
STEPHEN JAMES FIELD, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, wine and shipping agent.
GEORGE MONTAGU EVANS, late of Farnham, money scrivener.
JOHN METCALF and JOHN LILLY, Birmingham, hosiers.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, grocer.
ROBERT and GEORGE ELLIOT WRIGHT, Leeds, wharfingers.
ROBERT PALMER and ROBERT PALMER, jun., Stokesley, Yorkshire, scriveners.
CHARLES LEWIS WRENSHALL, Birkenhead, musical teacher.
WILLIAM BROWN, Whitehaven, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

RICHARD JEFFRYES MUCKLESTON, Glasgow, leather merchant.
GEORGE MURRAY KAYE, Glasgow, manufacturer.

Friday, October 22.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN BODEN RADFORD, Sun-court, Curzon-street, Middlesex, butcher.
DAVID LAING BURN, Cornhill, merchant.
WILLIAM WILCOX, Liverpool, sailmaker.
HENRY RENDER, Manchester, oil-merchant.
FIELDHOUSE LONG and WILLIAM LONG, Yeadon, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturers.
SAMUEL ALLCOCK, Stafford, painter.
JOSEPH SAMUEL OUSTON, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine and spirit merchant.
RICHARD EXLEY TWIGG, Louth, Lincolnshire, grocer.
JOSEPH MACKRILL, Queen's Arms Tavern, Newgate-street.
JAMES BISHTON and WILLIAM WILKINSON, Birmingham, fruiterers.
THOMAS CHURCHHOUSE, Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire, grocer.
AMBROSE SCULLY, Bradford, ironmonger.
JOHN MERRIMAN, South Shields, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FRANCIS DICK, jun., Dundee, sacking-manufacturer.
ALEXANDER SMART, Glasgow, cabinet-maker.
ARCHIBALD G. LANG, Glasgow, merchant.
STEWART SCOTT, Edinburgh, upholsterer.
KERR, WHITEHEAD, and Co., Glasgow, merchants.

PHENIX LIFE ASSURANCE.—On Thursday this company gave a dinner to Lieut.-Col. Addison, who for several years has filled the post of their Managing Director, and from which he retired last week. Kind speeches were the order of the evening, the late manager having gained the good wishes and approval of his brother directors.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

No. of shares				Name of Company.				London.					
No. of shares	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.		No. of Shares	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.		T.	F.	No. of shares	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	
84543	12	10	Ambergate, &c	68	68	68	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5½ per ct.	48810	20½	13
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	68	68	68	Stock	100	100	Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent.	100	all	all
Stock	100	100	Cheshire Junction	94	94	94	Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p. c.	115	115	115
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	86½	86	86	Stock	100	100	Class B, 6 per cent.	110	110	25000
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	39	39	39	Stock	100	100	Class C, 7 per cent.	116	116	25000
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	18	18	18	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per	114	114	50000
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	63	63	63	Stock	100	100	cent., No. 1.	130	130	50000
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	43	43	43	Stock	100	100	No. 2.	84	125000	20
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	33	33	33	Stock	100	100	New 6 per cent.	25000	20	2s
Stock	100	100	class B	95	95	95	Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 per cent.	25000	20	10
28000	25	25	East Kent	67	67	67	Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	25000	20	all
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	28	28	28	Stock	100	100	5 per cent. Redeemable at	25000	20	2½
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	105	105	105	Stock	100	100	10 per cent. pm.	30000	10	2s6d
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	85	85	85	Stock	100	100	4½ per cent. do.			
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	131	131	131	Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western			
Stock	100	100	A stock	105	104	104	Stock	100	100	(Ireland), 4 per cent.	50000	10	10
Stock	100	100	B stock	55½	55½	55½	Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 5 per cent.	42500	5	5
Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (I.)	89	89	89	Stock	100	100	con. red. 4½ per cent.	82939	20	15
Stock	100	100	Great Western	p12½	p12½	p12½	Stock	100	100	irred. 4 per cent.	500000	20	20
18000	50	50	Lancashire and Carlisle	p12½	p12½	p12½	Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per	142	143	100000
18000	16½	14½	— Thirds	p12½	p12½	p12½	Stock	100	100	cent.			
24000	16½	15	— New Thirds	p12½	p12½	p12½	Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar.	113392	4	4
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	p12½	p12½	p12½	Stock	100	100	6 per cent.	26595	20	20
48444	16	6	— F. 16½	p12½	p12½	p12½	Stock	100	100	London and S.W., late Third	400000	16	16
87500	9	7	— 9½ shares	p12½	p12½	p12½	Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln,	265000	20	20
11900	11½	11½	London and Blackwall	64	64	64	Stock	100	100	3½ per cent.	300000	20	20
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and South C.	111½	111½	111½	Stock	100	100	— 6½	27000	20	20
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	91	91	91	Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, 6 p. ct. Stk.	8333½	5	5
244000	12½	7½	— Eighth	d1½	d1½	d1½	Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Birm., 6 per ct.	31000	20	20
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	94	94	94	Stock	100	100	4½ per cent. pref.	10	10	10
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	36½	36½	36½	Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.	26757	8½	8½
50000	10	3	Metropolitan	98	97½	97½	Stock	100	100	North British	300000	20	20
Stock	100	100	Midland	70	70	70	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick, 4 per			
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	143393	17	8½	Stock	100	100	cent. pref.	p½	p½	
20000	50	50	Midland Great Western (I.)	60872	25	10	Stock	100	100	— York, H. and S. purchase	24	24	20000
22220	25	25	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	58500	20	20	Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	121	121	50000
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	d3	d3	d3	Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-	121	121	350
60000	50	3½	Northern Counties Union	58	58½	58½	Stock	100	100	hampton 6 per cent.	121	121	1000
Stock	100	100	North British	94½	94½	94½	Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern Aberdeen	121	122	6000
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick	d½	d½	d½	Stock	100	100	guaranteed 6 per cent.	123	123	3261
64115	25	16½	— G. N. E. Purchase	48½	48½	48½	Stock	100	100	7 per cent. Pref. Stock	74	74	8915
Stock	100	100	— Leeds	77½	77½	77½	Stock	100	100	— 3½ per cent. Pref. Stock	104	104	200000
Stock	100	100	— York	103	103	20000	Stock	100	100	South Devon, Annuities 10s.	104	104	30000
Stock	100	100	North London	d4½	d4½	d4½	Stock	100	100	South Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.			34364
168500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	29	29	20654	Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire, 4 per cent. guar.	80000	20	20
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolvn.	112	112		Stock	100	100	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.			
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	28	28½		Stock	100	100	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	p½	p½	70000
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.	82	84		Stock	100	100	India, guaranteed	p½	p½	70000
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland Stock	46	46		Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	p½	p½	70000
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	35½	35½		Stock	100	100	Ditto Additional Capital	p½	p½	50000
Stock	100	100	South Devon	74½	74½		Stock	100	100	Buffalo, Lake Huron	8	7½	200000
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern	78	78		Stock	100	100	Buffalo, Brant and	88	85	30000
Stock	100	100	South Wales	14	14		Stock	100	100	Goderich 6 p. ct. Endorsed by	82	80	188676
27582	20	20	South Yorkshire and River Dun.	d5	d5		Stock	100	100	bonds 1 Aug 1872	80	78	25000
3273	20	18	Do do	94	94		Stock	100	100	Ditto 1 July 1873			50000
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	175000	100	100	Stock	100	100	Ditto 1 June 1874			50000
Stock	100	100	LINES LEASED	200000	20	20	Stock	100	100	Calcutta and S. East. (Limited)	p1½	p1½	120000
Stock	100	100	AT FIXED RENTALS.	50000	20	2s	Stock	100	100	Central Oude (Limited)	p1½	p1½	30000
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	105	105	256d	Stock	100	100	Ceylon Guaranteed 6 per cent.	p1½	p1½	30000
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	142	142	2	Stock	100	100	Demerara	p½	p½	20000
Stock	100	100	E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per cent.	111	111	all	Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal	107½	108	10000
8000	50	50	Hull and Selby	67½	67½	all	Stock	100	100	East Indian	107½	108	10000
43077	12½	12½	London and Greenwich	112½	112½	all	Stock	100	100	Ditto	p1½	p1½	15000
11136	20	20	— Preference	97	97	all	Stock	100	100	Ditto C Shares	p1½	p1½	15000
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend	22	22	all	Stock	100	100	Ditto E Shares. Extn.	p1½	p1½	15000
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock	99	99	all	Stock	100	100	Geelong & Melbourne guar. 5 p. c.	37½	38	14200
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	59	59	all	Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk Canada	76	70	75000
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 per cent.	142	142	all	Stock	100	100	Ditto 6 per cent. Deben. 1878	d5	d5	75000
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Sheproth.	104	104	all	Stock	100	100	Ditto 6 per cent. Preference loan	p½	p½	50000
78750	12	12	South Staffordshire	92	92	all	Stock	100	100	Ditto 6 p. c. 2nd iss. 3 p. c. dis.	p½	p½	10000
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	100	100	all	Stock	100	100	Great Indian Peninsula guar.	p½	p½	400000
Stock	100	100	PREFERENCE SHARES.			all	Stock	100	100	Ditto New ditto	p½	p½	20000
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 per cent.	97	97	all	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	p½	p½	20000
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10½, 4½ per cent.	103	103	all	Stock	100	100	Great Western Canada shares	18½	18½	20000

ENGLISH STOCKS.				ENGLISH STOCKS.				FOREIGN STOCKS.				FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Fri.				Fri.				Fri.				Fri.			
Bank Stock, div. 5½ p. c. ½-year	222½			Do. do. Scrip	99½			Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent	95½			Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p. ct. in £ st	112½		
3 per ct. Reduced Anns.	97			Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 10000.	13			Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	97½			Ditto 4½ per cent	94½		
Ditto for Opening	98½			Ditto under 5000.	13			Ditto 4½ per cent. 1858				Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.	94½		
3 percent. Consols Anns.	97			Bank Stock for account Aug. 5	98½			Ditto 5 per cent., 1829 and 1830			</				

NOVEL METHOD OF CONNECTING AND FILING PAPERS, &c.—Mr. A. F. Walden, a gentleman well known among the principal Assurance Societies for his inquiries into doubtful, and his successful detection of, fraudulent claims, has just brought out a small and very neat machine, by means of which and metal eyelids (similar to those used for making the brass holes in stays and boots) every description of papers and documents, &c., can be neatly and firmly connected in a quick and easy manner. This machine will prove a great acquisition to the office and the counting-house, and from its manifest uses, as well as its cheapness, will ere long get into general requisition. We particularly recommend it to managers of Assurance Societies and lawyers, but most especially to public offices, as its use not only effectually collects and fixes the papers, but it will do away with an article lately fallen into such universal contempt, red-tape.

PROTECTION IN AUSTRIA.—A Vienna letter says:—"The Minister of Finance has replied to the petitions of the manufacturers, who begged for an increase of the protective duties, by rejecting their application. It is stated that a deputation of those persons is shortly to have an interview with the Archduke Regnier, President of the Council of the Empire, to beg him to support their petition, which is now under the consideration of that council."

FRENCH GOLD MINES.—Letters from St. Louis in Senegal, of the 19th ult., give an account of a visit made by the governor to the gold mines at Bambouk, two hundred and fifty leagues distant. The governor concluded a treaty with a native chief, who possesses a sort of suzerainty over the gold mine district, by which treaty the chief concedes to the French, to the exclusion of any other European nation, the right of working the mines in conjunction with the natives, and that of cultivating land and building houses.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—This route from the Atlantic to the Pacific is expected to be opened the latter end of this month. The first steamer is to start on the 27th inst. from New Orleans. This route is through Mexico, and is the most northern of all the passages across the American isthmus. The stage road of the Tehuantepec passage is eighty miles, the rest of the distance across the isthmus will be performed in river steamers. This route will cut off 1400 miles in going from New York to San Francisco or British Columbia instead of by the Nicaraguan lakes.

THE BANK OF AUSTRIA.—The National Bank of Austria is, from the 1st of November, to discount bills, and make payments on account of public loans with new bank-notes. The old notes are to be taken by the National Bank at 105.

THE STADE DUES.—From Hanover we learn that the English Government having insisted on the immediate abolition of the Stade Dues, the Privy Councillor, Mr. Lang, will leave for London furnished with full powers to come to a settlement.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—M. Lesseps has made a communication to the Marseilles papers, stating that the execution of the canal, with fresh water, would require one year; and would have the advantage of fertilising the ground which has been granted to the company. If established as a maritime canal, it would take six years to complete it. He estimates its revenue at 30,000,000 francs.

TRADE IN FRANCE.—The *Presse* says, in its weekly commercial review:—"Little change has taken place in commercial affairs in Paris since last week. The retail shops have terminated the purchases which they had been compelled to make at the approach of winter. They have not, however, more than half filled up their assortments, most of them preferring to wait to see how the season may open. Extreme reserve is the characteristic of all operations at this moment. Little credit is given, and business for ready money cannot naturally be very extensive. The export trade, both in Paris and the provinces, has also slackened. Cottons at Havre, as well as at Liverpool, have shown a downward tendency during the past week, because large consignments are expected from the United States. At Rouen, during the past week, there has been but little business done, few purchasers being in the market; and even if they had been more numerous, they would have found it difficult to be fully supplied from the present general low state of the stocks. Manufacturers have been rather holding back in their productions from an expectation of a fall in the raw material. At Lyons, Roubaix, and Mulhausen there has been the same slackness apparent as in Paris. Some considerable imports of English and Belgian irons have taken place since the beginning of the month, persons standing in need of these articles having bought by way of precaution in case the decree of October 17th, 1855, permitting the free import of iron intended either for ship-building or for re-exportation, should not be renewed. The corn markets are dull without any further fall in prices. The abundance of the vintage has not yet exercised any perceptible influence upon the price of wines."

FOREIGN CATTLE.—From Rotterdam, Antwerp, Kampen, and Zwolle the following cattle, pigs, and sheep have been imported into Hull during the past week:—114 oxen, 114 cows, 100 calves, 147 pigs, and 17 sheep. In the previous week the imports were:—7 oxen, 90 cows, 42 calves, 83 pigs, and 26 lambs.

GERMAN CURRENCY.—The relation between the three great monetary systems of Germany now stands thus: that four Prussian dollars are equal to six Austrian and to seven South German florins. Hamburg, Bremen, Mecklenburg, and Holstein have hitherto not entered into the monetary convention, but the Prussian dollar, which is just equal to three shillings English, is becoming more and more the prevailing currency in those parts. The coin which is common to all the three great divisions is a piece equal in value to six English shillings, and representing in Prussia the value of two dollars, in Austria of two florins, and in the South German States of three florins and a half.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—A very decided improvement in the rates of freights outwards is indicated by the terms which the Indian Council have accepted two vessels for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta. The prices were respectively 40s. and 42s., and the highest tender was as much as 48s. 4d. These engagements confirm the anticipations expressed in the latest circulars from the most eminent shipbrokers, that a period of improvement was at hand.

WOOL FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Direct commerce has at last been opened between these islands and Liverpool. By advices received, it appears that the brig Antilla, after loading a full cargo of cocoa-nut and whale oil, hides, and wool, had sailed for Liverpool direct. There is 2000 barrels of oil, a large quantity of hides, and 35,000 pounds of Hawaiian wool on board the Antilla, which is the first vessel that has ever loaded wool, or any other produce, at the Sandwich Islands direct for England. This, we hope, is the inauguration of a commerce between England and those islands.

CIDER.—The apple-pounding is now going on briskly, and the yield of cider is more abundant than had been anticipated. Several cargoes of apples from the Channel Islands are also expected. The price of cider will not exceed 1¹/₂ per hogshead.—*Plymouth Journal*.

THE LEVIATHAN.—On Tuesday it was finally agreed, with the consent of four-fifths of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, there being only three dissentients, that the original company should be dissolved and a new company formed, it being also agreed that the cost of building and launching the Leviathan (640,000^l) should in the new company be reduced one-half.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—The fine screw steamer Chase, of which Messrs. Brown, Atkinson, and Co. are agents, arrived at Hull from Davis' Straits on Tuesday. She left the fishery on the 20th September, and has brought 9 whales and 150 seals, 130 tons oil, and 7¹/₂ tons bone, and reports as follows:—Tay (steamer), of Dundee, 130 tons; Truelove, of Hull, 4 or 5 whales; Anne, clean; Emma, clean; Æolus, 1 whale, 21 tons (this vessel has also arrived at Hull); Arctic, clean; St. Andrew, clean; Chieftain, clean; Pacific, 2 whales, 25 tons; Advice, 2 whales; Alexander, 3 whales; Junna, 3 whales; Lord Gambier, 2 whales; Abram, 5 whales; Jane, 1 whale; Inuit (steamer), of Peterhead, clean; Polar Star, clean.—*Eastern Counties Herald*.

CROWDED STATE OF THE LIVERPOOL TIMBER DOCKS.—The Brunswick Dock, at the south end of the Liverpool range, and the dock which is at present chiefly devoted to the accommodation of the timber trade, is at present so crowded by vessels laid up and idle, that vessels actually laden with cargoes cannot find room to enter. This state of affairs has been brought before the attention of the Dock Board, but after some discussion the chairman said that no permanent relief could be afforded until the persons interested would consent to have the Brunswick Dock run dry, in order that the water connexion with other docks might be made. The dock surveyor said that the running of the dock dry would soon be a matter of necessity, as eleven years had elapsed since it was dry, and the gates were in a very bad condition.

INTERCOLONIAL MAILS.—Twenty-four thousand pounds a year is to be paid to the Mail Steam Packet Company for conveying the mails between Sydney and New Zealand, and after four years that sum is to be reduced to 22,000^l. The company is to employ in the mail service four steamers—viz. one of 800 tons burden and 140-horse power, two of 500 tons burden and 80-horse power each, and one of 350 tons burden and 70-horse power.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

—Turkish Treatment.—A SURGEON from the Crimea, who was cured of fourteen years' deafness and most distressing noises in the head, is anxious to communicate the means of cure to others so afflicted. Full instructions to effect a cure sent to any part of the world upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope.—Surgeon Colston, M.R.C.S. and M.R.S.L., No. 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, W.C. Consulting hours eleven till four daily.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

—Skin diseases are prevalent everywhere, and everywhere it is known that Holloway's matchless Ointment is a speedy remedy. The demand for it is extraordinary. When the Ointment is applied to the diseased part the effect is wonderful. It is more like that of magic than of medicine; but the relieved patient need not let his astonishment and delight be dashed with fear or doubt as to the ultimate result of so sudden an action on the system, for this famous Ointment is as innocent and benign as it is powerful. It does not throw the disease inwards, but insinuates itself through the pores of the skin to the original cause of the evil, and effects a perfect cure.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage 1s.

Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 8d. Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each.—Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient: are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1¹/₂d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1¹/₂d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

ABERNETHY'S PILL FOR THE NERVES AND MUSCLES.

INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1s. 1¹/₂d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. a box. Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.

THIS old-established Herbal Preparation has a miraculous effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicated all impurities from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood cannot well be conceived, the pale, sickly complexion speedily being converted to the rosy hue of health. Ladies should have recourse to this preparation, instead of using the dangerous cosmetics now so much in vogue. Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. a bottle. Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street. Any London or country medicine vendor will procure the above for any customer.

TEETH—TEETH.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, and received by the most eminent of the Faculty.—Mr. LAWRENCE'S IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH by the CLEO-PLASTIC process entirely supersede the Soft Gum, and every substance that becomes putrescent in the mouth. Their cleanliness, ease, and comfort render them available in every case, without springs or wires, at less than advertised prices.—PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION by GRADUATED ELECTRICITY is always attended with certainty and success.—A Treatise on the above methods sent post free on application.

Mr. LAWRENCE, Member of College of Dentists, U.S., 50, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

—CHARLES WATSON, M.D. Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, Corres. Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Peru, the National Academy of Sciences, &c., and late Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, "THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE."

"Those about entering the Marriage State should peruse Dr. Watson's invaluable little work, as the advice he gives on health and disease reflects much credit upon him as a sound medical philosopher."—*Orbita*.

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OPINION OF THE LATE DR. PEREIRA, F.R.S.,

Professor at the University of London, &c. &c.

"Whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties, I am satisfied that, for medicinal purposes, no finer Oil can be procured."

Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d. Quarts, 9s., capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

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SOHO LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY,

28, Soho-square, London.—Established 20 years.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of the public to the following very reduced List of Prices for LOOKING-GLASSES, of superior quality, fitted in carefully manufactured carved and gilt frames:—

Size of Glass.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
40 by 30 in.	51 in. wide by 39 in. high from	37. 10s. each.
46 by 36 in.	48 in. wide by 58 in. high from	57. 0s. each.
50 by 40 in.	52 in. wide by 60 in. high from	67. 0s. each.
53 by 43 in.	55 in. wide by 65 in. high from	77. 7s. each.
56 by 46 in.	59 in. wide by 69 in. high from	87. 8s. each.
60 by 48 in.	62 in. wide by 74 in. high from	107. 9s. each.
70 by 50 in.	64 in. wide by 84 in. high from	127. 0s. each.

Mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, gilt cornices, girandoles, picture frames, &c., at equally moderate prices. Merchants and shippers supplied by special contract.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.—

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 47. 14s. to 137. 13s.; ditto, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 57. 5s. to 337. 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to 57. 12s.; steel fenders, 27. 15s. to 117.; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from 27. 15s. to 187.; fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to 47. 4s.

The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £20 0s. each.
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(All other kinds at the same rate.)

Pure Colza Oil 4s. 3d. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most va-

ried assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales: 31-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine, ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 5s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

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FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hanging, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's place, London.—ESTABLISHED 1820.

HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BED-

STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

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LOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by Post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 100, Tottenham-court-road, W.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—The waste of coals

arising from the use of badly constructed fireplaces in most families is truly enormous. The desirable objects of effecting a great saving and adding to the comfort of apartments are obtained by the use of the following grates:

1. Improved Smokeless Fire Grates, now made from 20s. each. These grates burn little fuel, give much heat, will burn for hours without attention, and accumulate so little soot that chimney-sweeping is almost superseded. 2. Improved Grates, with Stourbridge fire-brick backs, from 24s. each, complete. Any one who has experienced the superiority of fire brick over iron for retaining heat and radiating it into an apartment would never consent to have grates with iron backs, which conduct the heat away. 3. Improved Grates with Stourbridge fire-brick backs and porcelain sides from 35s. each, complete. The advantages of porcelain for ornament over iron or steel arise from its cleanliness, saving of trouble in cleaning, and from its beauty not being impaired by lapse of time. Illustrated prospectuses forwarded on application. Also

STOVES FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL

ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Of the best construction.

These Stoves burn little fuel, require very little attention, may be had with or without open fire, and will burn night and day in severe weather, or throughout the season if required, whilst they are entirely free from the objection found to so many stoves, that of a liability to become overheated and to render the atmosphere offensive. Illustrated prospectuses forwarded. Manufacturers of Edwards's Smokeless Kitchen Range, which alone obtained a first-class medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855.—F. EDWARDS, SON, and Co., General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street, W.

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BEST ARTICLES.—THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.—DEANE and Co.'s Priced Furnishing List may be had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free. This list embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their goods. It comprises Table Cutlery—Electro-plate—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Fire Irons—Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding—Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brushes—Mats, &c.—Deane and Co. (opening to the Monument), London Bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

CABINET FURNITURE, Bedding, Carpets,

Damasks, Floor Cloth, &c.—mahogany dining-room chairs, stuffed, all hair, 12s. 6d. each; walnut or rosewood drawing-room chairs, 15s. 6d.; settees to match, from 70s.; a large stock of iron bedsteads, from 14s. 6d.; washstands, with marble top, carved trusses, 21s. An illustrated book of designs and furnishing catalogue, by the aid of which parties can easily estimate the cost of furnishing a house completely, may be had gratis on application, any single article being obtainable at the prices quoted therein.—HOWITT and Co., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

CAUTION to Householders, Bankers, Mer-

chants, and Public Offices. The Patent NATIONAL and DEFIANCE LOCKS can be had only of F. PUCK- RIDGE, 52, Strand, near Charing-cross. These Locks are important for their security against burglars and thieves, as evidenced in the fraudulent attempt to pick it at the Crystal Palace, in August, 1854, by John Goater, foreman to Messrs. Chubb, for the REWARD of 200 Guineas. See Pamphlet and Description, to be had gratis. Fire and Thief proof Iron Safes, Plate and Jewel Chests, Deed, Cash, and Despatch Boxes, Embossing Dies, &c. Warranted Street-Door Latches, 17s. 6d. each.

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CARDS, &c., executed in a superior manner at the most moderate charges. A card plate any style, 2s. 100 best French ivory cards, 2s. 6d., sent post free; 1000 lithographic cream-laid circulars, 20s.; a ream of note heads, 10s.; embossing press with die, 10s. 6d. Door, window, and stencil plates made. Stamps and plates for marking linen, paper, &c. Orders executed for the trade.—F. WHITEHEAD and Co., 10, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

EPPS'S COCOA.—Epps, homoeopathic chemist,

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