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AND

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

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Stamped.....Sevenpence.

THE PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL HILL.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham is highly prized by all classes of the community as affording, on a grand scale, the means of Intellectual Improvement and Physical Recreation. It is, moreover, the embodiment of an idea, which admits of great expansion, in the direction which now so largely occupies the public mind—viz. Popular Education.

Enormous sums of money have been spent in providing railway accommodation for visitors, but the time and expense of reaching Sydenham from many parts of the metropolis and its suburbs operates as a great drawback to numbers; and in the case of large masses of the people, amounts almost to a prohibition.

The immense and growing population on the left side of the Thames is entitled to a Palace of its own. In this district are situated the termini of the London and North Western, the Great Western, the Great Northern, the North London, the Eastern Counties, and the Blackwall Railways; and a glance at the Post Office Directory Map will show that the population on this side is nearly threefold as great as that on the right bank of the river.

A site has been selected for the erection of the "Palace of the People" at Muswell Hill, near Hornsey, Middlesex, which possesses unrivalled advantages for this purpose. It commands extensive and beautiful views in all directions, over the counties of Hertford, Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey; including, amongst other points of interest, Epping Forest, the Heights of Chigwell, the Shipping on the Thames, Shooter's Hill, the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, the new Houses of Parliament, and Highgate and Hampstead Churches. The ground is undulating and well timbered, with abundant springs of water; and the situation is considered remarkably healthy.

The advantages of this site for building purposes were so obvious, as to induce the Great Northern Railway Company to open a station on the property itself, and the journey from London will be performed in fifteen minutes. A short branch is also projected from the Eastern Counties Railway, which will place it in direct communication by railway with Shoreditch, Fenchurch-street, and Blackwall.

The "Palace of the People" will form the centre of a densely populated district, including Hornsey, Muswell Hill, Colney Hatch, Highgate, Kentish Town, Hampstead, Hendon, Finchley, Tottenham, Barnet, East Barnet, Southgate, Edmonton, Enfield, Stoke Newington, Tottenham, Clapton, Homerton, Hackney, Kingsland, Finsbury, Islington, Highbury, Holloway, Camden Town, Hyde Park, the Regent's Park, Maida Hill, St. John's Wood, Paddington, and Bayswater.

From all these places it will be within either an easy walk or an hour's drive, without going through London.

Passengers by railway from all the eastern, western, midland, and northern counties of England, and from the whole of Scotland and Wales, will reach the Palace without traversing the streets of London, within one hour after alighting at the metropolitan railway termini; and all those who arrive by the Great Northern Railway will be set down at the doors.

The "Palace of the People" is established in no spirit of rivalry to its predecessor, but with the view of affording to so extensive a range of customers similar advantages to those now enjoyed by the inhabitants of the southern bank of the river; and its founders believe that a fair competition in the service of the public can only prove in the end mutually beneficial to both undertakings.

Whilst presenting the most varied amusements within the building and in the grounds, the Palace of the People will occupy a field of its own, for which there is a growing demand on the part of the public.

Systematic instruction in several of the most important and popular branches of education will be conveyed through the eye in a form and upon a scale which can be accomplished only in an institution of such magnitude; and in the attainment of this end recourse will be had to the assistance and advice of the most eminent men in the country.

Amongst the most important subjects will be included—

1. English History—Illustrated in chronological order by pictures, statues, armour, implements of trade and husbandry, costumes, and models of the architecture of the different ages.
2. Geography—Exhibited on large maps and raised plans, accompanied by specimens of the productions, costume, and habits of living of all nations; together with models of some of the most remarkable buildings of each country.
3. Astronomy—With its brilliant and striking phenomena, illustrated by means of large and powerful apparatus.
4. Geology—Presented to the eye by models, or actual specimens in bulk, of the stratification of rocks, with their respective fossil remains and mineral deposits, arranged according to their relative positions.

5. Mining—Explained by open sectional models, exhibiting the operations carried on in the shafts and galleries of several of the principal iron, coal, copper, lead, tin, silver, and salt mines, in different parts of the world.

A Bazaar will be fitted up, with every convenience, for the sale of useful and ornamental goods.

The Musical arrangements, and the Refreshment Department, will be on the most liberal scale.

The Grounds around the site of the Palace are naturally so picturesque as to admit of easy adaptation to park scenery and ornamental gardening, and ample accommodation will be provided for Archery, Cricket, Tennis, Equestrian exercise, and other amusements.

Horticulture will be taught practically in a nursery-ground attached to the ornamental garden.

A portion of the land will be reserved for the erection of Model Farm Buildings and Model Cottages, and for the exhibition of Agricultural Machinery in full work.

It has been ascertained that the whole of these objects can be accomplished for less than one-half of the cost of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; and a powerful company, with limited liability, is being formed for the purpose of carrying out the undertaking.

The estate at Muswell Hill, comprising more than 450 acres of land, has been secured on moderate terms. After reserving all the land required for the Palace and grounds, 300 acres will remain in the hands of the Company for resale as building land, which will acquire a greatly increased value on the completion of the Palace; and it is proposed to divide the proceeds of this surplus land annually amongst the shareholders, by way of bonus, in addition to ordinary dividends; and also to give certain advantages to original shareholders, in the form of free admission to the Palace and grounds.

Full particulars respecting the organisation of the Company, and the terms of subscription, will shortly be announced.

It is confidently expected that an institution of so comprehensive and useful a nature, and accessible to so large a portion of the population of the United Kingdom, cannot fail to enlist the support of all those who are friendly to the cause of national education and the healthful recreation of the people.

Communications are respectfully invited from parties willing to co-operate in the undertaking, addressed to Messrs. HUGHES, KEARSEY, MASTERMAN, and HUGHES, Solicitors, 17, Bucklersbury, London.

2nd November, 1858.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

was held within the Company's Head-Office, No. 5, George-street, Edinburgh, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1858.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., W.S., in the Chair.

The Balance Sheet of the Company's Affairs, as at 25th May, 1858, the Report by the Auditor, and various Statements exhibiting the progress and position of the Company, were laid before the Meeting; also a Report by the Directors, in which the following results were communicated:—

The New Assurances effected during the year amounted to £316,800 10 4
The Corresponding Annual Premiums being 11,807 7 10
The Annual Revenue, after deducting all Assurances abandoned, surrendered, or otherwise cancelled, as at 25th May, 1858, was 92,510 4 11
The Accumulated Fund, as at same date, amounted to 208,332 13 5
The Amount of Claims by Death for the Year was 20,753 10 4

The following Table, showing the satisfactory progress of the Company from its commencement, was also submitted:

DATE.	New Assurances effected in each Year.	No. of Deaths.	Claims by Death.	Revenue of each Year.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nine Months ending May 25, 1847	102,274 11 0	0	..	5,200 12 1
Year ending May 25, 1848	100,502 12 0	2	870 15 3	11,742 17 0
— 1849	120,038 15 0	0	3,440 10 0	15,250 17 0
— 1850	162,403 8 0	3	2,000 10 0	20,423 10 0
— 1851	184,403 13 7	7	4,000 18 0	26,550 1 7
— 1852	205,111 17 0	7	3,240 10 0	37,523 10 5
— 1853	250,311 11 10	12	6,640 15 0	47,355 11 0
— 1854	309,308 17 10	21	11,200 10 0	58,073 3 0
— 1855	310,371 3 8	32	17,230 10 0	67,451 12 10
— 1856	330,023 0 0	31	17,010 5 0	70,080 17 2
— 1857	304,100 8 0	27	17,310 17 0	84,801 12 0
— 1858	310,800 10 4	37	20,753 10 4	92,510 4 11

With reference to the amount of Claims during the year, the Report proceeded as follows:—

"The only point which requires special explanation is the amount of claims by death, which, though still very limited, is larger comparatively than in any previous year. The Directors have already referred to the cause generally, but it is well to show particularly to what extent the Indian Mutinies have increased these claims.

The Deaths during the year were 47, the Claims being £29,753 10 4
Of this sum there arose, in consequence of the Indian Mutinies, 12 deaths, bringing claims for 7,299 19 0

Leaving £22,454 0 4

Assured, and one per cent. on the number of lives at risk, a very low rate of mortality, similar to that which has obtained during the previous years of the Company. The extra loss in connexion with the Indian mutinies has thus been only about 7000*l.*, a sum of comparatively small amount, and the Directors congratulate the Proprietors sincerely upon this most satisfactory result, for, certainly, when the outbreak took place, a much larger loss was anticipated. The Directors have, at the same time, the satisfaction of stating that they did not, during the whole period of the alarming state of the East, depart from the principles on which they had established their Indian business, continuing to effect Assurances on military lives at the usual military rates, without insisting upon increased terms, satisfied that, by a steady adherence to these principles, although the Company incurred a certain present increased risk, they would reap the benefit of it in future years. In the changed prospect of affairs in India, the Directors do not think that they are now unwarranted in looking to that quarter as a field of business which will soon yield a large increase—the European population of India will hereafter be much larger than it has ever been, and the Directors are satisfied that the time has now arrived when they should take up a more extended position in that country than they have yet done—a subject to which their attention is particularly directed."

The Report then concluded as follows:—

"The Directors, before declaring the Dividend, have only, in conclusion, to draw attention to the fact, that the year now current is the Company's BONUS YEAR. At 25th May, 1859, the second division of profits falls to be made, and the Directors confidently trust that all interested in the institution will do their utmost endeavour to make the year a great and profitable one for the Company, by persuading as many of their friends as possible to join it by assurance."

The Report gave much satisfaction to the meeting, and was unanimously approved of.

The election of two new Directors at the Head-Office, in place of those retiring by rotation, in terms of the Company's Act of Parliament, was then proceeded with; after which a vote of thanks was given to the Boards of Direction at home and abroad, also to the Office-bearers of the Company, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair. By order of the Board of Directors,

WILL THO. THOMSON, Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.
Edinburgh, 5, George-street, 1st Nov., 1858.
London, 81, Lombard-street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. R. Thomson, Esq., of J. R. Thomson and Co., St. Peter's-chambers, Cornhill.
Major P. A. Reynolds, H.E.I.C.S., of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., East India Army Agents, Cornhill.
Stephen Walcott, Esq., 17, Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington Park.
G. T. Brooking, Esq., of Thomas H. Brooking and Co., 14, New Broad-street.
P. P. Blyth, Esq., 23, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.
Robert M'Kerroll, Esq., 45, Inverness-terrace.
Frederick Arrow, Esq., Woodford, Essex.
RESIDENT SECRETARY.—Samuel R. Fergusson.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Quarterly Meeting of the Members of the National Permanent Mutual Benefit Building Society (commonly called the National Freehold Land Society), will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 26th day of November, 1858, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening, precisely.

And Notice is hereby also given, that a Special General Meeting of the Members of the same society will be held at the same place, and on the same day, immediately at the close of the Quarterly Meeting, in pursuance of the Requisition and Notice that were publicly read at the Quarterly Meeting of the said Members, on the 27th August, 1858, and for the purpose of considering the propriety of altering the Rules of the said Society as in the said Requisition is specified.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.
14, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., 11th Nov., 1858.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

DIRECTORS.

MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Thomas George Barclay, Esq.
James C. C. Bell, Esq.
James Brand, Esq.
Charles Cave, Esq.
George Henry Cutler, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.
George Field, Esq.

George Hibbert, Esq.
Samuel Hibbert, Esq.
Daniel Mildred, Esq.
Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.
Frederick Pattison, Esq.
William R. Robinson, Esq.
Newman Smith, Esq.

SECURITY.—The existing liabilities of the Company do not exceed 3,000,000l. The Investments are nearly 1,000,000l., in addition to upwards of 600,000l. for which the shareholders are responsible, and the income is about 120,000l. per annum.

PROFITS.—Four-Fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The next appropriation will be made in 1861, and persons who now effect insurances will participate ratably.

BONUS.—The additions to Policies have been from 17.10s. to 637.16s. per cent. on the original sums insured.

CLAIMS.—Upwards of 1,250,000l. has been paid to claimants under policies.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the chief office as above; at the branch office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

LAW PROPERTY AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

30, Essex-street, Strand, London.

Capital, 250,000l.

DIRECTORS.

Ralph T. Brockman, Esq., Folkestone.
Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 36, Russell-square.
George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.
E. E. P. Kelsey, Esq., Salisbury.
J. Mead, Esq., 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple.
H. Paul, Esq., M.P., 33, 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.

Next division of profits in 1861.
* * * Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

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 ..	£4,957,144
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, 20, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.
ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

London Office, 20, Poultry.
ARCH. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED IN 1797.

0, Lombard-street, City, and 57, Charing-cross, Westminster

DIRECTORS.

William Cotton, D.C.L., F.R.S. Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
William Walter Fuller, Esq.
Jas. A. Gordon, M.D., F.R.S.
Wm. Jas. Lancaster, Esq.

Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.
M. Wyvill, jun., Esq., M.P.

This Company offers

COMPLETE SECURITY.

Moderate Rates of Premium with Participation in Four-fifths or Eighty per cent. of the Profits.
Low Rates without Participation in Profits.

LOANS

In connexion with Life Assurance, on approved Security, in sums of not less than 500l.

ANNUAL PREMIUM

required for the Assurance of 1000l., for the whole term of life—

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£1 11 0	£1 15 0	40	£2 18 10	£3 6 5
20	1 13 10	1 19 8	50	4 0 0	4 10 7
30	2 4 0	2 10 4	60	6 1 0	6 7 4

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

CHARITIES TO AGED BLIND MEN AND WOMEN,

Distributed by the PAINTERS' otherwise, PAINTER STAINERS' COMPANY, in London, the gift of John Stock, Esq., formerly of Hampstead, deceased, Painter, Mrs. Shank, of Peckham, widow, deceased, and of Mrs. Mary Grainger, of Cripplegate, widow, deceased, and others, for the purpose of paying pensions of 10l. a year each to blind men and women, under the regulations hereinafter mentioned. Widows and Single Women only being eligible to be elected to Mrs. Shank's Charity.—Notice is hereby given, that the COURT of ASSISTANTS of the said Company will be held at Painters' Hall, 9, Little Trinity-lane, near Queen-hithe, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of December next, at 1 o'clock, to ELECT proper PERSONS to such PENSIONS as are become vacant by the death or removal of the pensioners since the last election; and, to prevent fruitless application, notice is also given, that no person can be elected to the said Charities who has ever been a common beggar, or has received alms from any parish or place as a pauper, who is in possession of an income exceeding 10l. per annum, or receives any benefaction to that amount. Those only can be admitted to petition who are 61 years of age complete, were born in England, have been totally blind for three years, have been an inhabitant of the parish of their present residence for three years, are of sober life and conversation, and unable to provide for themselves.

All these circumstances must be testified under the hands of the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish or place where the person resides, and a certificate of total blindness, by a surgeon or oculist of credit, annexed to the petition. Blank petitions and instructions can be procured at the Clerk's Office, at the Hall, between the hours of 11 and 3, from 25th October until the 30th November, which must be returned, properly filled up, on or before the 1st of December, prepaid. It is requested that notice be immediately sent to the Office of the death of any pensioner, or of any fraud attempted or committed on the Charities. The names and addresses of the successful candidates will be advertised in this paper immediately after the election. No attention can be given to applications by letter, unless prepaid.

By order of the Court,

P. N. TOMLINS, Clerk.

Painters' Hall, Oct. 15, 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 27,988l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses 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.

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.

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.

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, 8, Cannon-street West, E.C.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED. —SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STA- TIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained

	s. d.		s. d.
Cream-laid note.....	2 0 per rm.	Cream-laid adhesive envelopes.....	3 0 pr 1000
Thick do.....	4 0 "	Large commercial envelopes.....	4 0 "
Bordered note.....	4 0 "	Large American bull envelopes.....	3 6 "
Straw paper.....	2 0 "	Foolscap paper.....	7 0 per rm.
Blue commercial note.....	3 0 "	Commercial pens.....	1 0 pr gross.
Ditto, letter size.....	6 0 "		
Sermon paper.....	4 0 "		

A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes. CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20s.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

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.).

POPE and PLANTE'S WINTER HOSIERY,

of every description, knitted and woven. Underclothing for Family use and Invalids. Printed and Woven Flannels in great variety.—POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

POPE and PLANTE'S MILITARY SHIRT,

constructed to fit the figure without creasing with peculiar accuracy.—POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

POPE and PLANTE'S LADIES' ELASTIC

SUPPORTING BANDS, for use before and after Accouchement, admirably adapted for giving efficient support, and EXTREME LIGHTNESS—a point little attended to in the comparatively clumsy contrivances and fabrics hitherto employed. Instructions for measurement, with prices, on application, and the articles sent by post from the manufacturers and inventors, POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

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.—Our superior SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c., in brilliant condition. 20s. per dozen.

“I find your wine to be pure and unadulterated.”

“HY. LETHBY, M.D., London Hospital.”

Pint Sample of either, Twelve Stamps. Terms—Cash or Reference. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.

The Analysis of Dr. Lethby sent free on application.

Colonial Brandy, 15s. per Gallon.—WELLER and HUGHES, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched-friars, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

QUALITY AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

South African Port.... 20s. and 24s. per doz.
South African Sherry... 20s. and 24s. per doz.
South African Madeira. 24s. per doz.

Pure, full body, with fine aroma. Terms Cash.

“After giving them a very close scrutiny, we can with the greatest confidence recommend these Wines to our friends.”

—Vide *Morning Herald*, Nov. 6, 1858.

BROWN and BROUGH, Wine and Spirit Importers, 20, Strand, W.C., and 24, Crutched-friars, City.

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.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.

HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO. are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54, Pall-Mall.

EPPE'S COCOA.—Epps, homoeopathic chemist, London.—1lb. and 4lb. packets, 1s. 6d. and 9d.—This excellent production, originally prepared for the special use of homoeopathic patients, having been adopted by the general public, can now be had of the principal grocers. Each packet is labelled James Epps, homoeopathic chemist, London.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

N proposing the health of her Majesty's Ministers, at the Guildhall Banquet on Tuesday evening, the Lord Mayor made a good attempt to draw the Premier on the subject of Reform, nor was unsuccessful, although his purpose was smoked Lord Derby. "You have thrown out a very sizzling bait," said he; "but, my Lord, we are growing older, and have learned more caution, and we will not take the bait." It would not have been only, he said, on such an occasion, to "forestall announcements which will fall so much more gracefully from the lips of the Sovereign;" admitting by the terms of the excuse the fact that the all-important subject will form a prominent feature in the speech from the Throne. But he went yet a little further. "At this moment," he said, "having enjoyed that brief period of repose which is allowed a Minister of State, I am, along with my colleagues, actively and seriously engaged in maturing and considering the details of these measures of legal, social, financial, and political improvement which I hope at the commencement of the next session to submit to the final judgment of Parliament and the people." pressed with the conviction that under the institutions of this country the people have enjoyed "as great an amount of civil and religious liberty, and as perfect an independence of word and action as ever did any nation on the face of the earth," and that the aggregate of these advantages has only been gained by successive additions and improvements in these institutions, he "will not hesitate for the high or the low, for the rich or for the poor, but for the well-understood benefit of all classes of the people." Of course it is just upon the question of what is for the benefit of all classes that the great difficulty hangs; but the Premier's session House speech will be accepted by the country generally as giving a positive pledge that the Government are really working with an earnest endeavour to find a practical solution of the difficult problem.

According to Lord Shaftesbury, one part of the object is not half so difficult as it is supposed to be. The exclusiveness of the House of Lords, he maintains, does not exist. When Mr. Bright spoke of the House of Lords as "a proud, exclusive, and arrogant body," and said that "the inscription over its doors should be, 'No trader admitted here,'" Lord Shaftesbury declares that Mr. Bright laid down a principle which neither he, nor any other member of the House of Lords with whom he is acquainted, would adopt or subscribe to; it is the distinction between the peerage of this country and the nobility of every other country that the British peerage is recruited from "every class,

rank, and order of her Majesty's subjects." In theory this is unquestionably true; but in practice? How many Peers can Lord Shaftesbury point to who have gone into the House of Lords simply as "traders?" The trader may sometimes be the "stirps" of the noble family, but before it can flower into a Peerage the root must usually be buried.

But we shall have enough of such arguments in 1859. At the present moment we are interested in the organisation of public opinion on the main subject of Reform, and that organisation is making healthy progress. We are interested, too, in another question of reform, namely, in the reform of the present state of our relations with the Ionian Islands. Two highly important despatches from Sir John Young, Lord High Commissioner of those islands, have been published, and it may, perhaps, be safely concluded that it has been on the strength of the representations contained therein that Mr. Gladstone has been sent on his mission. One thing is made very plain by Sir John Young's account of the state of affairs; it is that we are altogether *de trop* in these seven little islands, with their population of something under a quarter of a million, and their Parliament, delegated by "isolated and alien constituencies," passing its time "in discussing quarrels between the different islands, or in the pursuit of individual interests." Sir John Young's statement is so clear and apparently so impartial in its conclusions, that little appears left for Mr. Gladstone to do, if not to give confirmation to the facts stated. The only reasonable course that suggests itself is, that we should cut these troublesome little islands adrift, or at least five out of the seven. Corfu, and Paxos its close neighbour, half-populated at present, undrained and neglected, more than pay their own expenses, and under good treatment might become, Sir John Young says, a garden, and its port the centre of the commerce of the adjoining countries. These he would retain as another station in the chain with Gibraltar and Malta.

The Bombay mail has not brought any news of great importance. Lord Clyde is, in fact, prevented from opening the Oude campaign until the arrival of the cold weather. In the mean time the rebels are said to be taking advantage of his forced inactivity to ravage the country almost up to the walls of Lucknow. The plan of the Commander-in-Chief, however, is said to be such that, if successfully carried out, they will have no choice but to negotiate or to enter Nepal, their submission being assured in either case. In the Punjab news there is one terribly significant passage, it is that the Mooltan fugitives are all "accounted for." Many minor engagements have taken place in the jungle districts of Jugdospore and Saone, in all of which the enemy were beaten. Of the movements of Tantia Topce the accounts leave us in some doubt. By one

statement we are led to conclude that he has made his way back to Julra Pattan, and that he is holding out there. The proclamation announcing the change of Government had not been published up to the 9th of October.

At the head of the foreign news of the week stands the letter of the Emperor Napoleon to his cousin, the Prince Minister for Algeria, on the subject of "free" immigration. Accepting the letter in good faith, as an exposition of the Imperial mind speaking for itself on this vexed and difficult question, the only regret that can be felt is, that the letter was not written several months earlier, before matters had been pushed to dangerous extremes with Portugal. However, it is an act of grace in the Emperor to state frankly that his mind is far from being made up as to the principle of engaging Blacks. "If, in fact," he says, "labourers recruited on the African coast have not their free choice, and if this enlistment is nothing more than a disguised slave trade, I do not desire it at any price." To come at the truth, he has directed the Prince Napoleon to make all necessary inquiry; and, moreover, "as the best mode of putting an end to continual causes of conflict," the Prince is directed to come to an understanding with the British Minister on the subject of engaging Indian Coolies instead of African negroes, on which subject the two Governments were in communication some time back.

Mr. Sidney Herbert's late speech on the powers of the English press has had a vast effect on the reflective mind of France, as well it might, by suggesting as painful and saddening a contrast as ever was looked upon. The subject has been taken in hand by a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and, says the *Globe*, he "has arrived, by another path, exactly at the same point where Montalembert takes his stand and views the results of the perfectly free discussion in the British Parliament, a freedom regulated only under the rules framed by each House for itself, and by the judgment and feeling of each individual speaker." Well, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has received a "warning" for saying what it is very certain that by far the better half of France is feeling; and nothing can possibly do the Government of the Emperor more harm than this exhibition of infatuated despotism. It is impossible that public opinion can be long kept down by such means. It is nothing less than an egregious blunder to prosecute M. de Montalembert at all, but to prosecute him as he is to be prosecuted on the 17th of this month, with the public excluded from the court of justice, and merely the sentence passed upon him permitted to be published, is to deliberately mine the ground beneath the throne.

The Danish Government has come to a sudden and important decision on the affairs of the duchies

and by a late telegram we learn that it has conceded all that has been demanded of it by the Germanic Confederation. What has been done is the abrogation of the whole state constitution with reference to Holstein.

A letter in the *Gazette du Midi* gives an interesting account of the progress making by the Russians in taking possession of Villafranca and Nice. They are driving out the English colony at the latter place, and at the former place the Russian flag was flying from twenty-four ships at the date of the letter, and a large reinforcement was expected, to greet the arrival of the Admiral Prince Constantine. Not a bad display of naval power to be drawn thither by the attraction of "a few coal-sheds!"

Turkey, both European and Asiatic, is in a very disturbed state, with threatenings of the outbreak of a bloody and desolating religious war. At Genoa, for some time past, agents, both Turkish and Christian, have been buying arms and despatching them to the Levant. And from Beyrout we have intelligence of an absolute insurrection. Omar Pasha was at Bagdad "surrounded by difficulties," and the mail communications cut off.

In the home news the appointment of the Prince of Wales to be a Colonel in the army is a notable event. His Highness attained his seventeenth year on Tuesday, and his brevet was published in the *Gazette* of that evening. At present, it can only be said that he has a splendid career laid open to him; if he will follow it greatly there is no limit to the popularity he may win, both with the army and with the country at large.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?—The fire season in the metropolis witnessed one on Wednesday morning which raged with great fury in Fleet-street, destroying much property. A feature connected with this conflagration deserves to be noticed—we mean the difficulty of obtaining the assistance of the police, and yet we perceive that in some of the papers credit is given to the police for having made the discovery of the fire. That mistake must have arisen, we imagine, from the police having themselves put our contemporaries in possession of the information. On the occasion of which we speak the fire was discovered by a passer-by, who aroused the inhabitants of the burning houses, and shouted "Police!" loud enough to be heard in St. Paul's-churchyard, but a long time elapsed before any of the force made their appearance. There seems also not to have been the usual promptitude on the part of the fire brigade. It too frequently happens, especially in long and cold nights, that the police are found in groups, and not dispersed up and down their beats as they should be. It is also observable that our night police are too much in the habit of holding conferences with notorious women when they should be attending to their duty. Another feature of this fire which should be specially noted was that the supply of water dropped off for a time at the most critical period.

DESECRATION OF THE DEAD AT CAMDEN TOWN.—Whilst the public mind is so justly excited by the painful and disgraceful incidents attendant upon the wholesale removal of bodies from the burial-ground of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at Camden-town, the fact appears to be overlooked that that occurrence is but a sample, upon a comparatively small scale, of what must before long take place in every district around the metropolis, unless timely steps be taken to prevent it. The establishment of suburban cemeteries, some years ago, was but a temporary expedient to meet an urgent requirement; but it served only to postpone the adjustment of an important sanitary question, and to transfer the evil complained of, in accumulated bulk, from the various parish burial-grounds within the metropolis to other places in its immediate neighbourhood. These cemeteries are upon every ground wholly inadequate to the purpose they assume, and have been supposed to meet. The Board of Health, in its report to Government, dated 1850, stated "that the existing cemeteries cannot be used permanently for burials, not one of them possessing the conditions essential to places of sepulture; that the soil is unsuitable in all but one; that the chapel accommodation is wholly inadequate; that the position of six out of the eight is urban rather than suburban; that the remaining two have an increasing population surrounding them, and that they must all be closed." Of course from this sweeping condemnation must be excepted the London Necropolis or Woking Cemetery, which, though not in immediate contiguity to town, is within an easy railway distance of it. In this ground, so extensive in its dimensions, overcrowding or desecration of the dead by removal of bodies is impossible, it being amongst the provisions of the act of Parliament under which the company is empowered, that a separate grave shall be provided for each interment, and that it shall not be reopened, except at the request of the friends of the deceased, for the purpose of the interment of another member of the family. The question is one deserving serious attention.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Home Intelligence.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

At Worship-street, on Monday, a chemist named Griffin was charged with being intoxicated while mixing up medicines. Had the woman for whom he had made some pills, while he was in this state, taken them, she must have been poisoned, for they were found to contain fifty-nine grains of morphia, instead of nineteen. The magistrate justly regarded the offence as a serious one, and required the prisoner to find bail. He was locked up in default.

Richard Roper, charged with arson, and causing the loss of his children's lives, underwent another examination on Saturday. A portion of the burnt stair was brought forward by one of the firemen, to give proof of the place where the fire had its origin. The gasman who attended on the morning of the fire described the condition of the meter, and stated that the burners were partly turned on. Mr. Traill said there could be no doubt the fire was not the result of accident, and the prisoner must be remanded for the completion of the depositions.

A cab-driver of the name of Field lately attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself from Waterloo-bridge under circumstances of great distress, as appeared from the inquiry that followed. It was further ascertained that the man had all along borne a respectable character. In consequence of the publicity given to the facts at the time various small sums of money have been received by the magistrate of Bow-street for the use of the unhappy sufferer, and Mr. Jardine has announced that these had now amounted to nearly 70*l*.

At the Guildhall, on Wednesday, Oliver, the share-broker, was examined on another charge of tampering with shares entrusted to his charge. In this case his victim was Mr. Swan, a gentleman of property, who appears to have been one of his most intimate friends, and to have reposed unlimited confidence in him. Oliver sold a large quantity of Australian and Crystal Palace shares for his own benefit, and forged the deeds of transfer. He was committed for trial in this case on a charge of forgery and larceny.

Sir William Magnay, late an Alderman of the City of London, came before the Insolvent Debtors' Court under the Protection Act. His petition was opposed on various grounds; among others, that he was a trader, the debts on the schedule amounting to 50,000*l*. The Court decided that the insolvent was entitled to have a day named for a final order, and appointed the 3rd December for the purpose.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, Mr. Henry John Hall, of Mark-lane Chambers, a ship and insurance broker, applied for his certificate. The Commissioner, in consideration of the bankrupt having traded for nearly two years when he must have known that he was insolvent, suspended the certificate (third class) for six months, and granted protection in the mean time, observing that the suspension was not for a longer period because the bankrupt had kept his accounts in a proper manner.

At Marylebone, Mr. Broughton has shown that the opinions held by the City Shallow with regard to the very poor who strive to get an honest living, are not participated in by his fellow-magistrates, who do not all look upon costermongers and shoe-blacks as mere "obstructives," to be cleared out of sight without mercy. On Tuesday, 364 S brought a decent lad before Mr. Broughton, charging him with obstructing the footpath in the exercise of his professional duties as a shoe-black. The chief clerk remarked: "You don't take up parties wheeling perambulators along the pavement, and yet they take up a deal more room than these boys' boxes. Constable—But they 'move on.' Mr. Phillips—That don't matter. They take up as much room. Mr. Broughton—These boys' boxes do not take up much room; not so much as an umbrella, or as a Welshwoman with her pair of milk pails. I don't understand the principle upon which you are going; but this I know, that some of these boys are supported by some of the first gentlemen of the land, such as Lord Shaftesbury and others. Constable—But they belong to the brigade, and keep off the footpath. Mr. Broughton—That matters not. These boys must be allowed to get a living. You said, constable, you had orders from your superintendent to lock these boys up? Yes, sir, if they don't 'keep moving.' Mr. Broughton—If they keep moving they can't black boots. I shall discharge the boy, but advise him to keep off the pathway."

An official inquiry, instituted by the Board of Trade, has been held at Greenwich before Mr. Traill, assisted by Captain Harris, concerning the loss of the schooner Jane May, on the 19th ult. The vessel sailed from Antwerp for Venice with a cargo of railway iron, and sunk to the eastward of Dungeness, and became a total wreck. It was alleged that the commander, Captain Hay, was incapacitated by intoxication for managing the ship. The magistrate directed an adjournment of the case.

A magisterial investigation began at the Westminster police-court on Saturday, and which may occupy a good deal of time. It is the case of the Saloon Omnibus

Company of the metropolis against the General Omnibus Company, and involves the question whether one company is at liberty to put down the other, and thereby to secure a monopoly of transit in the streets of London. The Saloon Company charge the General Company with conspiring to ruin them, first by the "nursing" system with respect to omnibuses; and, second, by slanderous reports and other unlawful behaviour. Free-trade in omnibuses is a principle which the people of London will be anxious to see maintained, and it is to be hoped that the issue now brought into court will succeed in the full establishment of that principle. The evidence given against the General Omnibus Company was certainly damaging to that Company, but their reply to it has not yet been heard. The case was again proceeded with on Thursday; little progress was made; and again was it adjourned for a week. The magistrate, amid a good deal of squabbling, declared his opinion to be that the nursing system was an evidence of conspiracy, unless it could be shown that steps had been taken by the General Omnibus Company to discontinue it; and accordingly evidence of that nature was again tendered. The efforts of the counsel for the defendants to shift the question were stopped by the magistrate, and the latter was therefore cheered by the lookers-on.

On Wednesday, John Pollard, of Wigan, proprietor of the *Wigan Examiner* and the *Colliery Guardian*, was committed for trial on a charge of forging scrip, representing shares in the Wigan Building Society. It is supposed that the prisoner's robberies amount to 2000*l*.

A question affecting a considerable portion of house property subject to the powers of the New Building Act was brought before Mr. Beadon, at Marlborough-street. The act requires a certain space for light and air to be left in the rear of a house. The defendant summoned in this case—Mr. Higgs, Charles-street—it appears, had covered over with a skylight the space required to be left open; and it was contended that, as provision was made for light and air, the spirit of the act had been complied with. The magistrate, however, seemed to think otherwise, but adjourned the case for further consideration.

At the Mansion House, another prosecution has been instituted by the Tweed Fishery Commissioners against a fish-salesman for being in possession of salmon caught in the River Tweed after the season had closed. Mr. Meyer was the person summoned, but the case against him could not be sustained, and a summons against his wife was refused.

At the Southwark police-court a man named Matthews was charged with having unlawfully disposed of the dead body of a child by placing it on the steps of Southwark-bridge. The child was an illegitimate one, placed in the prisoner's care by its parents, they paying him a small weekly stipend. The poor little creature died a few days ago, but the corpse could not be sent to the parents, as their residence was unknown. To avoid the expense of burial himself, the prisoner placed the body on the steps of Southwark-bridge. The offence is a misdemeanour, and the magistrate intimated that he would be indicted at the sessions by the parish authorities.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

THE BRADFORD POISONINGS.—On Monday, Hodgson, the chemist, who sold the poison, Goddard, his assistant, who actually served it out, and Neil, the confectioner, who bought it and made it into lozenges, were again brought before the magistrates, when Mr. Rimmington, the chemist, gave in evidence the result of his analysis. It appeared that one-third of each lozenge was poison. The prisoners were fully committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter. Bail was accepted. On Saturday, three more deaths were added to the fearful list of calamities arising out of this awful catastrophe, making the total number of deaths amount to 20; while upwards of 200 people are known to be ill from the effects of the lozenges. The total amount of injury caused by this villanous transaction will probably never be known.

THE ABORTION CASE AT STIRLING.—The trial of William Reid was opened on Wednesday at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh. It will be remembered that in the month of September the death of a servant-girl took place at Polmont, near Stirling, through the attempt to procure abortion, and that the present prisoner and a young surgeon, named Thomas Girdwood, were charged with the crime. Immediately after the fatal result, Girdwood committed suicide, and Reid was captured in endeavouring to make his escape. The bulk of the evidence taken was that of the medical men who had examined the body of the deceased, and its tendency was to show that the operation had been performed by a professional person. The trial was adjourned.

BIGAMY.—It is said that the institution of a criminal charge of bigamy against the Hon. Major Yelverton has been found untenable by the authorities.—*Edinburgh Express*.

THE MURDER BY A MANIAC.—Mr. Green, the unfortunate madman, who recently murdered his aunt and sister at Pooston, near Lavenham, Suffolk, has been removed from the county gaol at Bury St. Edmunds to Hoxton House Lunatic Asylum.

IRELAND.

THE ASSASSINATION MOVEMENT.—On the 1st inst. the steward of J. B. Hart, Esq., of Rathmolton, was returning from Derry, and near home was attacked by a party of men armed with guns. They beat him unmercifully, and his escape is owing to the fact of his being a powerful and active man. The patriots were assisted by a bulldog, with which they worried the man whilst they were beating him.

MURDER IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Mr. Richard Ely, a gentleman residing in the Queen's County, was fired at by some unknown assassin on Friday evening, at a place called Klyle. He lingered until Saturday afternoon, when he expired from the effects of his wounds. An inquest was held on Monday. Verdict—Wilful murder. The evidence against the murderer, who is known, is complete. He has absconded, and an active search is being made after him.

THE BATTLE OF THE BANKS.—The great Sadleir swindles are again brought before the public, and a fierce battle between the Tipperary and London and County Banks is at present raging in one of the Dublin law courts. "Whoever loses," remarks the *Freeman's Journal*, "lawyers will gain," in the present struggle between the official manager of the Tipperary Bank and the directors of the London concern, over whose interests John Sadleir presided with such matchless integrity.

THE IRISH BANK RETURNS.—The last Irish bank returns exhibit an increase in the circulation of 766,085*l.*, which, added to the increase of the preceding month, shows an expansion since the end of August of upwards of a million. In the coin held there is a slight increase. The increase in the circulation extends to every one of the banks, and, large as it is, it is not greater than that which usually takes place at this period of the year. In 1857 the October returns exhibited an augmentation of 77,000*l.*, and in 1856 the increase was 860,000*l.* The Irish banks are now 336,388*l.* above the sum authorised by certificate. The Bank of Ireland is still under the fixed issue; all the other banks are above it.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—A respectable northern journal states that on Thursday week about 200 Ribbonmen were seen marching four abreast, at midnight, in the mountain districts between Draperstown and Feeney, in the county of Derry, with what object in view does not appear.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.—Property to the amount of between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* was disposed of on Tuesday before Judge Longfield. Among the estates sold were those of Mr. Clement Sadleir, in Tipperary, and of Viscount Southwell, in Kildare. Mr. John Carden was a purchaser of a lot in the first-named county for the sum of 1550*l.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

FLOGGING.—The troops at Chatham on Tuesday were marched to the Spur battery for the purpose of witnessing the punishment of a soldier named Thompson for having stolen a sovereign from a comrade. The prisoner, who bears a very bad character, was sentenced to receive fifty lashes, and to be imprisoned for six months. He was removed to the military hospital, and as soon as he is discharged from that establishment will undergo the remainder of his sentence at Fort Clarence.

THE ALLEGED CRIMEAN DESERTER.—A court-martial was to have assembled at Chatham, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, for the trial of private Thomas Tole, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, for having, when serving with his regiment in the Crimea, in the year 1854, deserted to the Russian enemy, along with a companion named Moore, since dead. The prisoner was apprehended in Manchester a few months back, and has since been kept in strict confinement to await his trial. Owing to the difficulties experienced in procuring evidence to support the charge, his trial has of necessity been postponed. After the order for the assembling of the court had been issued, circumstances came to the knowledge of the authorities, on which the Duke of Cambridge countermanded the order for the assembling of the court-martial until further orders, and the trial of the prisoner has been still further postponed. Important evidence in support of the prosecution has been recently obtained.

NAVAL STEAM RAM.—Admiral Sir George Sartorius has returned to this subject in a letter to the *Times*. He says:—"The *vaisseau-bélier* I propose can be increased to any tonnage, and as easily managed as any other steam vessel; it can keep the sea perfectly. The weight of iron necessary for the defence of a steam ram of 8000 tons will be some hundreds of tons less than if that vessel had been a three-decker or 90-gun ship; this difference increases with the tonnage of the steam ram. I quite agree with you as to the utility of using the Leviathan as a steam ram. Reduce her height one-half, strengthen her internally, put in her forty heavy guns, firing molten iron loaded shells, case her with shot-proof iron, and then let all the actual navies of the earth try to pass up our channel without her permission. I have been earnestly trying to induce the late and present Admiralty to nominate a commission comprising men of the first eminence in military and civil engineering, naval constructors, and practical sailors, to examine this most important question, for all the alterations, adapta-

tions, and constructions now going on must infallibly be a total and absolute loss if the *vaisseau-bélier* is a reality. The Ministers are the best judges when such a vessel is to be constructed, as we can always build faster than any other nation, but it must be remembered that it is possible for others secretly to prepare the parts of a steam ram, and have them ready to put together at a moment's notice. The speed of the *vaisseau-bélier* must be of course superior to that of any screw frigate or line-of-battle ship. The common line-of-battle ship, or frigate, even if defended by iron plates, could not resist the blow of the ship built expressly for a *vaisseau-bélier*."

EXORCIS ARMAMENT.—The line-of-battle ship *Tralfgar*, 120, in dock at Chatham, where she is being converted into a 90-gun screw steamer, is ordered to be fitted with the following powerful armament:—Lower deck, 32 8-inch guns, each 65 cwt., 9 feet long; middle deck, 34 32-pounders, each 56 cwt., 9 feet 6 inches long; upper deck, 22 68-pounders, 95 cwt., 8 feet long, together with two 68-pounders, each of 95 cwt., on "chocks."

PORTSMOUTH.—The following work is going on in Portsmouth Dockyard:—In the steam basin the *Melpomene*, 51, *Mersey*, 40, *Dauntless*, 33, all screw-frigates, are being brought forward for commission. In the old basin are the *Britannia*, 120, sailing three-decker, fitting for a reception and training ship for newly entered young officers for the navy, in lieu of the *Illustrious*, 72, Captain Robert Harris; the *Alfred*, 50, awaiting to be inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty; the *Ring-dove*, despatch gunvessel, and the *Decoy* gunboat, under repairs. In docks are the *Agamemnon*, 91, under repairs; the *Neptune*, 120, sailing three-decker, in rapid progress of conversion to a 91-gun screw two-decker; the *Vulcan*, iron troopship, under repairs, and awaiting new engines of 400-horse power, by Maudslay; and the *Rinaldo*, 17-gun screw corvette, building. On the building slips are the three-deckers *Victoria*, 121 guns, and 1000-horse power; *Prince of Wales*, 131 guns, 800-horse power; *Royal Frederick*, 116, sailer; the *Duncan*, 100, screw two-decker; and the *Bacchante*, 51 guns, 600-horse power.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The treaty signed at Jeddo on the 26th of last August engages that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between her Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan; her Majesty may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Jeddo, and the Tycoon one to reside in London, both respectively to have the right of travelling freely to any part of Japan, and Great Britain; either Power may appoint consuls at any ports of the other. The ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, in Japan, are to be opened to British subjects, on the 1st of July, 1859; *Nee-e-gata*, 1st of January, 1860; *Hiogo* on the 1st of January, 1863; and British subjects may permanently reside in all the foregoing ports, may lease ground, purchase or erect dwellings and warehouses, but may not erect fortifications. Within twenty or thirty miles of the specified ports they shall be free to go where they please. From the 1st of January, 1862, they will be allowed to reside at Jeddo, and from the 1st of January, 1863, at Osaka for the purposes of trade. Questions of rights, of property or person, arising between themselves shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities; if they commit any crime against the Japanese they will be tried and punished by their own authorities, and *vice versa* Japanese subjects in the same predicament will be tried and punished by theirs. Neither Government will be held responsible for the debts of its subjects. British subjects will be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and will have the right to erect places of worship. Supplies for the British navy may be stored at certain specified ports free of duty. If British vessels are stranded the Japanese will render every assistance. British merchants will be at liberty to hire Japanese pilots. Munitions of war are to be the only exceptions to articles of import and export, which last, on the payment of an *ad valorem* duty at the place of import, are to be subject to no further tax, excise, or transit duty. The treaty may be revised on the application of either of the contracting parties, on giving one year's notice after the 1st of July, 1872. All privileges granted, or to be granted hereafter, by Japan to any other nation are to be freely and equally participated by the British. The majority of the articles for the regulation of trade relate to the arrangements of the Japanese Custom-house, but the more important contain the tariff of duties to be levied. In the *first* class, as free of duty, are specified gold and silver, coined or uncoined, wearing apparel in actual use, and household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan. On the *second* class a duty of *five per cent.* only will be levied. This class comprises all articles used for the purpose of building, or fitting out ships, whaling gear of all kinds, salted provisions, bread and breadstuffs, living animals, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, *steam machinery*, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk, *cotton* and *woollen manufactured goods*. A duty of 35 per cent: will, however, be levied on all intoxicating liquors; and goods not included in any of the preceding classes will pay a duty of 20 per cent. Japanese products which are exported as cargo will pay an export duty of *five per cent.*

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

SIR JOHN BURGOYNE has reached the Hôtel des Invalides in charge of the funeral car of Napoleon Bonaparte, a relic which the French are very proud of having received from England. Prince Napoleon was there to accept it in the name of the Emperor. He did so by remarking that England appeared anxious to efface the remembrance of St. Helena. The Prince also spoke of the alliance between the two countries being durable for the sake of the interests of humanity.

The Municipal Council of Paris met on Saturday. The extension of the boundaries of Paris will be one of the first questions brought before it. This affair is to be pushed on with great despatch, and will be brought before the Corps Législatif at the opening of the session.

It appears that agents are in Paris beating up for female recruits for our Australian colonies. Large premiums and promises of husbands are offered to obtain young damsels, and the agents have succeeded in inducing about one hundred to accept the terms. They must be under thirty years of age.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains a letter from the Emperor of the French to Prince Napoleon, in which he speaks of the necessity that there was of maintaining intact the honour of the national flag in the affair of the Charles-et-Georges. He says that nothing but a profound conviction of right could have led to risking a breach of amicable relations with the sovereign of Portugal. With regard to the so-called African immigration, the Imperial mind is not, we are told, at all made up. The Emperor has no wish to countenance enterprises opposed to progress, humanity, and civilisation. If the new immigration scheme is really nothing better than the slave trade in disguise, Napoleon III. will not have it at any price. The Prince, therefore, is directed to inquire into the facts, and meanwhile, as the best mode of obviating future occasions of strife, to resume those negotiations for the employment of Indian coolies instead of African negroes, which were some time back commenced with the British Government.

Mr. Lever, the founder of the Transatlantic Steam-packet Line from Galway to America, is in Paris, for the purpose of completing the arrangements by which telegraphic communication will be made from all parts of Europe to any part of the American continent in six days, at a fixed price. Mr. Lever is about to explain the advantages which France would derive by adopting his line for the transmission of her mails, merchandise, and passengers to America and her possessions at St. Peter's, Newfoundland. At present this school for the French navy is at least twenty days from France, but as Mr. Lever's line is to carry the British mails to St. John's, Newfoundland, his company could deliver the French mails at St. Peter's in seven days from Paris.

Since the accession to office of M. Delangle, as Minister of the Interior, the French press enjoys a greater degree of freedom than it did previously, as is manifest from the independence with which several of the journals have lately treated important matters of internal policy without having been interfered with in any way or visited with *avertissements*.—The *Presse* contains an article, written by M. Guérault, in which he speaks of the gross superstition which the French clergy have of late been endeavouring to encourage among the ignorant peasantry in the rural districts by means of pretended miracles such as those at Lourdes and La Salette.

It is rumoured that the magistrate appointed to examine the charge against M. de Montalembert has decided that the incriminated article does not bear out the charge, and that he will consequently issue a declaration that there are not sufficient grounds for a prosecution.

The *Semaine Religieuse* announces that the Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who is in holy orders, is occupying himself actively in re-establishing the order of St. Bernard in France.

It is stated that *propos* of the French flag hoisted by the Duke of Malakoff on his residence at Knightsbridge, and which, after a diplomatic correspondence on the subject, he has been ordered to take down, Count Walewski has written a circular to French agents in foreign countries laying down rules for their guidance as to the circumstances under which it is proper to display the national colours.

Lord Cowley has left Compiègne for Chantilly, where he will reside till the repairs at the embassy in the Faubourg St. Honoré are completed: the expenses of which are estimated at 20,000*l.* sterling.

PORTUGAL.

At the opening of the Portuguese Chambers on the 4th, the King, in his speech, expressed his regret that the negotiations in the affair of the Charles-et-Georges did not lead to a result more conformable to the wishes of his Government.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Staats Anzeiger* publishes the following appointments in the new Ministry:—Prince of Hohen-zollern-Sigmaringen, Minister President; Baron Flott-

well, Minister of the Interior; Baron Auerswald, Minister of State and member of the Privy Council; Baron Schleinitz, Foreign Affairs; Von Bonin, War; Von Patow, Finance; Count Puckler, formerly Regierungs President, Agriculture; Von Bethmann Holweg, Public Instruction; Von der Heydt remains Minister of Commerce, and Simons Minister of Justice.

The daughter of Prince Adam Czartoryski being seriously indisposed in Posen, her father was anxious to see her, and applied to the Prussian authorities for a passport; but these gentlemen refused to grant one unless the consent of the Russian Government were previously obtained. The Prince Regent of Prussia was no sooner made aware of this refusal than he immediately sent the Prince a passport without any conditions.

The King of Prussia, says a letter from Maran, has become much better, and regained, in some measure, his former poorly appearance. It adds that his Majesty appears in good spirits.

The frigate *Thetis*, 42, has received orders to proceed immediately from Dantzic to the Swedish Arsenal at Carlscrona, where she will be docked, lengthened, and transformed into a powerful screw steamer. This is one of the first-fruits of the new order of things. As a sign of the times, it may be mentioned that a merchant of Dantzic, Herr W——d, being appointed some time ago agent of the Berlin Life Assurance Company, petitioned the local authorities for the usual "concession," which was refused, on the ground of his having voted against the Government candidate. A few days since, that gentleman sent in a petition to the Minister, complaining of the conduct of the local police in not permitting him to accept the agency for political reasons, and received an answer by return of post informing him that there were now no difficulties whatever in his way.

The elevation of Baron von Manteuffel to the dignity of Count was offered by the Regent to that nobleman, who has declined it; but a list of officials whom he has recommended as candidates for knighthood, on account of their meritorious services, has been approved and acted on by the Regent.

A Berlin letter of the 9th says the King has left Meran in the south of the Tyrol to commence his journey towards Italy. The next stay of any length will be made at Verona and Florence. Should the winter prove severe, the Royal sufferer will resort to Palermo. The jewel-case of the Queen, stolen at Leipsic or Hamburg, has not been recovered. Such is the last intelligence concerning this mysterious robbery.

AUSTRIA.

We learn from Vienna that an imperial decree interdicts, in the most absolute manner, the exportation of arms and ammunition for Servia and the Danubian Principalities.

According to a notice published by the National Bank of Austria, the old bills of the Bank of 1000 florins would be changed after the 9th for the new bills, at the rate of 105 far 100.

ROME.

The most singular defence set up for the action of the Church of Rome in the Mortara case comes from Rome itself, and appeared in the official journal of that city. This journal deplores the existence of opinion in the Catholic Church which stands up, not for "the rights of the Church," but for "the Pagan prejudices of modern society." It complains that everything in the estimation of such gives way to ideas of personal liberty, and that they won't submit themselves to the "Sovereign domination of Christ." In answer to such statements a French journal says:—"If at Rome all those are declared to be Pagans who think that natural right should everywhere and always prevail, that the father who has done nothing to forfeit his natural rights cannot without injustice be deprived of his paternal power, and that the child cannot lawfully and rightly be detained in a convent against his own and his father's will, we declare ourselves Pagan."

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette of the Senate* publishes some modifications in the statutes of the Russian Steam Navigation Company, the principal of which are that its steamers, which hitherto have not quitted the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, shall be allowed to go to the ports of England and Belgium.

The *Gazette of St. Petersburg* gives an account of the election of municipal councillors by the inhabitants of two villages in the suburbs of St. Petersburg. These inhabitants had been attached to the glebe as serfs of the Admiralty since Peter the Great's time, and were forced to work as carpenters. The Emperor Alexander II., by a ukase published in the month of March this year, enfranchised them, giving them the power of becoming citizens of the capital itself, or of forming a distinct community apart. The number of these freed men amounts to 8485.

The *Northern Bee* of Wednesday published an account of the re-establishment of the relations between the Russians and Chinese on the 26th of August at Schou-goutschaken, Kouldga, in Western China, and the solemn inauguration of the consular factory.

The *Gazette of the Senate* contains the regulations of a company established for the purpose of supplying St. Petersburg with water. The capital was to be 1,200,000 silver roubles, and the municipality of St.

Petersburg guaranteed 4½ per cent. The navigation was still open.

We read the following strange story in the *Presse*:—"A strange rumour is circulating in Italy, to the effect that the Emperor of Russia, in order to make his maritime position at Villafranca more effectual, desires to purchase the principality of Monaco, which is almost close to it. There is no doubt that a very large sum of money would tempt the Prince of Monaco to sell his principality, with all the rights and privileges appertaining to it. Monaco has been sold for money more than once, and why should it not be again? The Prince, who is in taste and habits quite a Parisian, would find many advantages in getting rid of his little kingdom, and it would be an immense acquisition for Russia. She might create important establishments between Capes Aglio and Martino, and particularly at Monaco itself, the port of which is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and would be almost impregnable if properly fortified. Piedmont, notwithstanding her present friendly relations with the Czar, would assuredly not consent to allow Russia to take possession of a territory which is bounded on all sides by her states, and the European Powers would never sanction such a transaction. Russia must see all the difficulties in the way of such a project, and we can therefore only regard the rumour as unfounded."

TURKEY.

Derwisch Pasha has been nominated commander-in-chief of the troops in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and on the frontier of Montenegro.

Fuad Pasha arrived at Constantinople on the 3rd instant.

A Vienna letter states that Turkey refuses to consent to the annexation of the Grahovo district to Montenegro, unless the sovereignty of the Sultan over Montenegro be embodied in the treaty and expressly guaranteed by the European Powers. This does not look as if the affair was to terminate so soon as was expected.

It is not improbable that Fuad Pasha will be made Grand Vizier, and that Aali Pasha will become Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The body of Ghalib Pasha has been found.

The *Presse d'Orient* says that the plague has disappeared from Bengazi.

SPAIN.

A ministerial organ announces that the Emperor of Morocco had paid to Spain an indemnity for the seizure of a vessel called the *San Joaquin*, by the pirates of the Riff, two years ago.

At Villarobledo two railway trains had come into collision, and a good many persons had been injured. On the Aranjuez line also a similar accident had occurred.

Letters of the 2nd instant say that as soon as the result of the elections in Spain was known Marshal O'Donnell waited on the Queen; her Majesty received him with much kindness, and told him that he continued to enjoy her confidence, and that she trusted in his energy and talents to carry on her government.

Conferences have taken place between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the French and English Ambassadors, relative to the Affairs of Mexico.

Prince Alfred arrived at Corunna on the 2nd, on board the Spanish steamer *Santa Teresa*, which had been sent by the captain-general of the department. The Prince was received on landing with the salutes and honours bestowed on an infanta of Spain. He visited the spot where the battle of Elvina was fought, and also the tomb of General Moore.

The Spanish Government seem likely to order their fleet at Cuba to proceed at once to demand satisfaction from Mexico on the matter in dispute between the two countries. Probably the countenance of the French Government, who are likewise reported to have sent additional ships of war to that point, is relied upon in this movement, while it is also known that England has serious demands to urge, which will cause her to insist upon redress at least equal to that which may be accorded in other cases.

A Madrid telegram brings news of the victory of the Government at the municipal elections. This seems strange, inasmuch as the elections at Madrid for the Cortes have just turned in favour of the Progresistas.

The Government prints announce the intention of the O'Donnell Ministry to demand large credits from the Cortes for the execution of public works, especially for the construction of railways and common roads; and a sum of 800,000,000 reals is also to be laid out in the construction of ships and the purchase of naval stores.

It has been almost taken for granted that in consequence of the satisfaction given to Spain by the Emperor of Morocco, the Cabinet of Madrid had renounced its projected expedition against the Riff pirates. A telegram has, however, reached Paris, stating that the Spanish fleet, consisting of eight steamers, actually sailed from Cadiz on Wednesday for Tangiers. The fleet has orders, after presenting the demands of the Spanish Government, to scour the coast of Africa, and destroy all vessels manned by the Riff Moors which may be found without regular papers, and treat them as pirates.

WURTEMBERG.

The King has, by the advice of his physicians, re-

solved on going to Nice before the end of the present month. During the King's absence the Prince Royal is to preside over the Council of Ministers, but his Majesty intends to retain the supreme direction of affairs.

HOLLAND.

A letter from the Hague of the 3rd instant says that the Government had just presented to the States General three bills, the first two for the abolition of slavery at Surinam and in the Dutch East India Islands, and the third for regulating the indemnity to be paid to the owners of slaves. The expense of carrying out this measure is calculated at 13,588,670 florins, or 3,051,040 florins less than that of the former bill.

HANOVER.

A letter from Hanover of the 3rd instant says that the Chambers, after an adjournment of two months, assembled on the 2nd to terminate the discussion of the bills which remained on the order of the day.

MOLDAVIA.

A letter from Jassy of the 28th ult. states that the commissioner of the Porte had arrived in the Principalities, and was about to proceed to the publication of the constitution granted to them. He was also the bearer of a *hatt* of the Sultan, establishing a new Kaimakan, with the consent of Austria, England, and France.

DENMARK.

A telegram from Copenhagen announces the abrogation of the whole-state Constitution, as far as concerns Holstein. This concedes all that the German Confederation demanded.

We learn from Copenhagen that the Chamberlain Von Levitzau has been appointed Minister for the Duchy of Holstein, and that Duke Charles of Glücksberg has been reinstated in the office of General of the Danish army.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Kiamil Bey arrived at Bucharest, and Aâf Bey at Jassy, on the 2nd and 4th inst. These functionaries were sent from Constantinople by the Divan to carry the firmans relating to the regulations adopted by the Conference of Paris relative to the Danubian Principalities. Count Walewski has instructed the French Consuls in Moldavia and Wallachia that the French Government does not patronise any candidate for the post of Kaimakan, and they are further recommended to permit the people to freely exercise their choice. The French Consul at Jassy is to be absent during the election.

CIRCASSIA.

The *Pesth Lloyd* publishes a letter written by Schamyl to the Naib of Circassia, in which the chief of the independent tribe in the eastern part of the Caucasus announces the taking of the Russian fort of Burutina, in Daghestan. In his letter Schamyl says that the Ghazi Mohamed, his son, is to be his successor, and that by God's will General Wrangel has been wounded. Now that it is too late, Schamyl orders the Naib to enter into communication with the agents of the European Governments.

BELGIUM.

The speech by which the King of Belgium opened, on Tuesday, the regular session of the Belgian Chambers offers but few striking points. It mentions the treaty with France respecting the free admission of literary works, and holds out the prospect of a law for the better protection of literary property. It alludes to an intention of the Government to demand more money for educational purposes, particularly for enlarging the school-houses where space has become insufficient. Neither the fortifications of Antwerp nor the foreign relations of the kingdom are mentioned at all.

INDIA.

THE Bombay mail which arrived this week brought an extraordinary rumour, to which, however, much weight was not attached in Bombay, that Sir Jung Bahadur, whom our gracious Queen was advised to honour with the Order of the Bath, is on his way with 18,000 Ghoorkas from Nepal towards Darjeeling, for the purpose of invading the North-Western Provinces, where our military force is very small at present.

Near Bombay the Bhels have again appeared in the neighbourhood of Sindwah. They have stolen the mails and plundered some stations, but a force from Mhow is in motion against them, and will probably by this time have driven them from their fort at Beejaghar, east of Sindwah.

In Oude several engagements have taken place, in which the rebels suffered severely, as usual; still, they are strengthening themselves. Preparations are in progress for hemming in the rebels of Oude. Besides the troops which are everywhere converging towards Oude, there are standing camps ordered to be formed on the Doab, one of which at Bessar will be the centre from which the banks of the Ganges can be watched.

The position of Tantia Topce and the remains of the Gwalior army is uncertain. One account has it that he is at Seronjee, and that his situation is desperate with Brigadier Smith and Lieutenant Kerr jointly operating against him. Another tells us that he now rules in Jalra Pattan, in possession of great treasure. The country all round is occupied by numerous detachments

of English troops, and Tantia Topce cannot long escape condign punishment.

In the Punjab the Mooltan mutineers have been annihilated.

The proclamation in which her Majesty is to assume the government of India had not yet appeared, but great preparations have been made for illuminations at Calcutta. The *Bombay Times* anticipates from it the best results, and warmly praises Lord Stanley's reply to the missionary deputation which waited upon him some months since. "If the Government," says that paper, "will fearlessly and honestly carry out a policy of resolute neutrality in the country, in religious matters, it will cut up a thousand stumbling-blocks by the roots."

CHINA.

THE following advices have been received at Marseilles from Hong-Kong to the 28th of September:—

The Russian Ambassador has arrived, bringing an advantageous treaty concluded with Japan.

Lord Elgin awaited at Shanghai the Commissioners for arranging the tariff, &c., who were expected from Peking in the beginning of October.

All was quiet at Canton, and trade was recommencing. The Chinese are returning to Hong-Kong.

The official *Gazette* of Peking announces a project for fortifying Peiho for the purpose of stopping the further advance of the barbarians.

COCHIN CHINA.

A TELEGRAM from Alexandria, dated Nov. 4, brings news of the combined French and Spanish expedition having landed in Cochin China for the ostensible purpose of demanding redress for the bad treatment of missionaries; there are, no doubt, political objects on the part of France concealed under this pretext. The allied force landed at a port called Touron. The place was taken without the loss of a single man. The bay and river of Touron have been held in a state of effective blockade by the forces under Admiral de Genouilly from the 1st of September. By a further despatch, dated Marseilles, Thursday, details have been received of the taking of Touron. The gunboats destroyed five forts in half an hour. The allied troops occupied the town, and have thrown out reconnoitring parties into the peninsula. Touron has been declared French territory. The expedition was to advance to attack the metropolis at the end of September.

SIERRA LEONE.

By the Armenian we have later dates from the West Coast of Africa. Trade was dull all along the coast. The Sherboro' expedition had been quite successful, and the Order in Council annulling the press ordinance at Sierra Leone was well received.

SYRIA.

A LETTER from Tripoli, in Syria, of the 23rd, announces that the greatest uneasiness had been felt in that place, as a massacre of the Christians had been resolved on for the 20th inst., the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet; but that the preparations of the authorities to prevent any disturbance, and the determined bearing of the representatives of the European powers, had been effectual in preserving the peace. The mutinous Arab soldiers had been sent to keep garrison in the Castle of Yefrem, in the Djebel.

A letter from Jerusalem of the 20th October states that perfect tranquillity prevails in that city and the neighbourhood, and pilgrims continue to visit Palestine without being disturbed by the Arab tribes, who are in arms in the neighbouring districts. The sole danger to be apprehended is the meeting with highwaymen, who attack isolated European travellers. An English lady had been outraged by these ruffians, and then assassinated. Her dead body was discovered in a mutilated state. It is intended to impose a pecuniary fine on the inhabitants of the districts in which a robbery shall in future be committed.

Since the above news, the following telegram has been received from Beyrout, dated October 27:—"The packet boat from Alexandria has brought news of a general agitation which is reigning in Asiatic Turkey. Insurrections have taken place at several places, Omar Pasha maintaining himself at Bagdad with difficulty. The tribes living between Tripoli and Aleppo have revolted. The communication is interrupted between the Libanus and Tripoli, and between Alexandretta and Aleppo. The garrison of Beyrout have been sent against the insurgents. The disorder in the Libanus has been appeased by the Bishop, Joseph Jahjah."

AMERICA.

THE Philadelphia has arrived with dates from New York to the 28th ult., and the Africa with dates to the 27th. Government finances in the United States appear to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and the Secretary of State will, it is feared, find it necessary to have recourse to fresh loans, and also to a revision of the tariff. The *New York Herald*, in noticing the arrival of the Pacific, with Lord Bury on board, says, "We understand the object of his lordship's visit to this country is for the

purpose of making arrangements for placing this line of steamers (Galway) upon the most satisfactory basis. The Pacific was delayed for two days at St. John's to enable the noble viscount to meet the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, to settle the terms of a subsidy, which, we believe, was signed and perfected during his lordship's stay there."

Political excitement ran high in New York, consequent on the near approach of the election for members of Congress and state officers.

Mr. Dallas has written to the President that he will return home in the spring, and Mr. Clay has been recalled from Peru. Mr. Preston declines the mission to Spain, after having intimated his acceptance.

Secretary Cass has had a consultation with Secretary Toucey about strengthening the home squadron, in view of Mexican relations, and the anticipated Spanish fleet for Cuban waters. It is probable that several vessels will be ordered home from foreign stations for this service.

Great excitement exists at Peoria, Illinois, on account of the failure of Messrs. Curtiss and Co., bankers. The people threaten to mob the banking house and the private residences of the members of the firm. The military have been notified to be in readiness for any attack that may be made.

Business was very brisk at Salt Lake. Trains were constantly arriving from California with goods and provisions. There was good feeling between the Mormons and the Gentiles; the former speak in high terms of Governor Cumming. General Johnston's command consists of 7000 to 8000 men, all of whom were consolidated in one grand encampment, and would remain together during the winter. There were about 4000 troops at Fort Bridger, under Colonel Cambrey.

Her Majesty's war steamer *Valorous* was to leave New York on the 27th for Central America, with Sir W. Gore Ouseley on board. General Walker, it is said, is about to lead another filibustering expedition against Nicaragua. The *New York Herald* says, "Admiral Kellett, commander of the British West India squadron, will go at once to the waters of Central America, to back Sir William Gore Ouseley by the presence and significant prestige of the British fleet. Should General Walker, or any filibuster, attempt to land in Nicaragua, Admiral Kellett is instructed, upon application of the existing Government of that Republic, to use his force against the filibusters. Doubtless there is an understanding between the Governments of Nicaragua and Great Britain, and Martinez would not delay in making the application, if he has not done so already." Walker is said to be well supplied with both men and money.

The expedition against Paraguay, says the *Daily News* correspondent, is all but on the point of starting—consisting of three frigates and fourteen other vessels, of which the latter can ascend the rivers, and three thousand fighting men. The expense will probably be five millions of dollars, and the result extremely problematical. The main objects of the war are to compel President Lopez to ratify the late treaty, and to avenge the running down of a United States surveying steamer, which had ascended the river without permission, by a Paraguayan man-of-war. If it meet with any success, however, it will prove sufficient to draw off the public attention from Mr. Buchanan's recent peccadilloes. A skirmish, in which five men are wounded and none killed, is a "battle" in this country, and is hailed with appropriate excitement and rejoicings.

AUSTRALIA.

THE *Melbourne Argus*, of September 15, commences its summary of the events of the month with the usual complaint of the irregularity of the mail service. Parliament was to meet on the 7th of October. Ministers will endeavour to push forward the estimates for the ensuing year, so as to enable the Houses in a brief session to pass the Appropriation Act, and dispose of the Reform Bill.

The question of defences has long occupied public attention. A commission was to report on the subject. "We believe," says the *Argus*, "they recommend that a block-ship of some 60 guns be forwarded from England to be moored within Port Phillip Heads, and that the Bay be armed with batteries. Volunteer forces are enrolling in all the principal districts of the colony. Whilst we are thus preparing, we trust England will remember that there are treasures in Australia that may well tempt the cupidity of an enemy. They constitute a part of the national wealth, and should be under the shield of national protection."

We have advices from South Australia to Sept. 11. The Adelaide papers publish a despatch which the Governor had addressed to the Colonial Secretary, on the defective condition of the colonial defences. The Governor asks for a steam gun-boat, and says the local ministry will recommend the insertion in the estimates of a sum for defraying part of the extra expense.

The Colonial Legislature had been opened. In his speech, the Governor said:—"I congratulate you that the indications of substantial prosperity to which I have on former occasions alluded in addressing you continue to manifest themselves. The imports and exports during the past year have increased in a sound proportion, and our revenue has exceeded the estimated amount."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6½ P.M.

THE speech of M. Chaix d'Est Ange, adverted to in my last letter, is regarded here in the light of a political document, and treated as an admonition addressed, indirectly, from the chief of the state to his ministers of justice. It is the great evil of the present régime that no monitor to the misconduct of public functionaries can exist under it. The great restraint to official insolence and injustice was broken down when the liberty of the press was destroyed. No journal dare direct attention to misconduct in a judge, lest it should be suspended and fined for publishing false intelligence. The individual that would venture to do so would incur the extraordinary punishment provided by the law for inciting contempt and hatred towards the Government, for it must not be forgotten that from the Prime Minister to the police spy, all form part of the Government, and are equally entitled to protection. The victim of official insolence, or of what is sometimes worse, has no redress. He can rarely find opportunity to appeal to Festus sober from Festus drunk with uncontrolled authority. In spite of the silence imposed, the murmurs of those suffering under injustice have arisen to the throne. Feeble and indistinct as they may have been, they have glided through antechambers, they have pierced through dense and serrated ranks of courtiers, and they have made themselves heard in the imperial presence. One of the chiefest sources of public discontent has thus been laid bare, and hence the speech or official admonition addressed by the Procureur-Imperial to the Judges of the French Courts on the occasion of their opening. The Emperor, whom it would be absurd to suppose can desire anything but the happiness of his subjects, and their contentment by the equitable administration of justice, accompanied by ordinary civility, must have been penetrated with the sense of the evil that had grown up, and how great that is may be judged by the severity and pointedness of the reprimand, for it was nothing else to which the Procureur-Imperial gave utterance. It may be necessary, perhaps, to state that it is the office of a French judge to establish the guilt of the accused. He has not only to decide upon evidence, but also to play the part of prosecutor. "In the struggle which takes place between the judge and the accused, the magistrate can never have too much firmness against the artifices, the denials, and the audacity of the guilty; his vigilance should be incessant and his logic inexorable. But, also, his patience should be equal to every proof, his moderation should be patent; he ought never to abuse his too facile eloquence and his authoritative position, lest he augment the trouble and embarrass the unfortunate who is already intimidated by the aspect of the audience. . . . Is it no less true to add that for the welfare of justice and the dignity of a judge, the abuse of wit would produce a deplorable effect? All should be serious in this serious ministry, and railleury ought never to be admitted. It is always a sad spectacle, that of a wretch who defends himself. Society has the right to condemn, but not to insult him. Every witticism against him is a wicked action. It is nevertheless just to recognise that the position of a magistrate imposes great reserve upon him, and the world, which is sometimes astonished, ought to understand and honour it. But care should be taken not to exaggerate this sentiment. Reserve ought never to become haughtiness, and the respect for his proper dignity is quite compatible in a magistrate with benevolence and affability. . . . How many men, in fact, agents of public authority, easily forget that they possess that authority only in the interest of the public—*personam agunt reipublice*—and thus, believing themselves to be masters to use it at their pleasure, listen with impatience to the most just reclamations, and some repulse with harshness those who may not seem to them to be justified speedily enough. It would appear that they were robbed of the time they condescend to devote to public business, and the more their functions are subordinate, the more they strive to render their authority insupportable. Nevertheless we all know, we have all learned it by our proper experience, that what which is the less pardoned in a public man is the arrogance of his manners, the exaggerated importance which he gives himself, and the disdain which he affects. By his bad behaviour he accumulates anger and more hatred than by the firmness of his refusal, and the harshness of his reception makes more enemies to Government than the severity even of his resolves." Why M. Chaix d'Est Ange should have been selected to administer this pointed, but well-merited admonition, it is difficult to understand, unless it was determined that he, the most offensive of all public officers that ever conducted a Government prosecution in a French court, should be made to do penance. To appreciate how fit the present Imperial Procureurs are to give lessons in moderation, gentleness, kindness, and strict observance of legal forms, the reader has only to recall to mind his conduct when he first appeared in his governmental

capacity to obtain the condemnation of Orsini and his accomplices at the beginning of the year. Better, far better qualified is M. Chaix d'Est Ange to adulate power as he did in the following terms: "In the midst of different trials of incessant difficulties which beset the possession of power, what sovereign has ever shown himself more calm and moderate than ours? When was his goodness found at fault. Can it be said that ever in his high fortune he allowed himself to be carried away by anger? It is he also, it is his example, that have taught us benevolence. . . . Everywhere his moderation is equal to his firmness. While to the utmost limits of the earth he upheld by our arms both the *éclat* of his name and the honour of France, here he anticipates all our wants, and seeks, with his own eyes, to interrogate and to learn. What a lesson for us, gentlemen, and what an example! Indefatigable in his love of good, accessible to all, a benevolent address, he listens to complaints and prayers, and those whom he cannot satisfy, he, at all events, encourages and consoles!"

Having spoken of admonition, I may state that the letter to Prince Napoleon *à propos* of the Charles-et-Georges, is looked upon as containing a double meaning, and to be a reprimand address, *sub rosa*, to the Pontifical Government. It is pretty certain that between the Empire and the Papal See no great affection exists. The remonstrances of the official people have been treated with what looks like contempt. The only answer that has been obtained from Rome to the humble prayers to restore young Mortara to his parents has been the everlastingly expected *Non possumus*. I subjoin some further details which are likely to make the scandal greater.

During the journey from Bologna to Rome, the child did nothing but cry, asking to be taken back to his father and mother. The brigadier (sergeant of horse) who had charge of him, sought to forcibly place a rosary round his neck, which he resisted as long as he could, refusing to kiss it, and crying aloud for the name of God in Hebrew, which Israelite children are accustomed to wear. All this has been written to an inhabitant of Bologna and confirmed by the parents of the child in the presence of the rector of Catechumen. At a visit of the father to his son, he said that he hoped to obtain the Pope's permission to take him back to Bologna, and the child cried quite joyfully that that was what he desired, should he be obliged to sleep in the carriage the three days necessary for the journey. When the father and mother arrived in Rome, they learned that their child had been removed to Alatri, fifty miles from the capital. The mother, although broken down by fatigue and grief, determined to proceed thither immediately with her husband. Arrived at Alatri, they got a woman to accompany them to the rector, whom they found was at mass, and had taken the child with him. The Signor Mortara left his wife in the rector's house, and went to meet at last his beloved son; but a brother of the rector had preceded him, and when he was seen under an arcade that is before the church, the door was immediately shut against him. The unhappy father decided then to wait in the street, and a short afterwards he saw his son leave the church, between the rector and the rector's brother; but instead of going towards him (the father), they took an opposite direction, dragging the child with them, who kept constantly turning round to see his father, and to run to kiss him. The father returned to the rector's house, where he had left his wife, and waited for two hours in vain for the arrival of his son. Going to the window, he perceived that two gendarmes were watching the street, and not doubting that it was for him they were there, he went out with his wife to learn their intentions; the gendarmes followed them step by step without saying anything. Soon they (the Jewish couple) perceived a mob gather round them that pointed to them in a threatening manner, and they learned that the frightful slander had been spread abroad that they had come thither to slay their infant. Seeing their danger, the unhappy pair returned to the hotel, where they were joined by a quarter-master of gendarmerie and an inspector of police who asked them for their passports, and, after having obtained possession of them, gave the Jewish pair the order to follow to the governor of the town. The last-named personage told them that he was not ignorant of the object of their journey to Alatri, but that all steps to see their son would be useless, since the Bishop, knowing the Pope had not given his permission for it, would never consent to it. Lastly, the Governor signified to them the order to leave Alatri within two hours. Returned to Rome, the Mortara found a more kindly reception, and the Secretary of State promised the mother to have the child brought back to Rome for her to see him. "May God render me worthy of him!" exclaimed the mother, in tears. In short, Friday, 22nd October, she received him in her arms, and this is how the unhappy woman describes the interview to one of her friends at Bologna:—"This morning my husband and myself were directed to the Catechumen; we found our son and the rector, who had arrived at the same time from Alatri. We went up directly, and our dear Edgar flew into our arms. Convulsive and trembling, I embraced him without ceasing, and he returned me with the same warmth embraces and kisses. He was moved, inflamed, and struggled, while in tears, between the fear of those who dominated over him and his unaltered filial

affection; but this last was uppermost, and he declared that he desired to return home with his parents, brothers, and sisters. I told him that he was born a Jew, and that he ought, like us, to remain steadfast in the faith. 'Dear mother,' said he, 'I never fail to repeat the Sceman (Jewish prayer) every day.' I told him that we were at Rome to have him, and that we would not leave without him. The rector, his brother, and his sisters, were present at this interview, and did not know what to say."

The Ultramontane and Absolutist organs of the press are addicted to quote from English police reports whatever may appear scandalous and revolting, for the purpose of exhibiting it as an average sample of English morality and manners. When an unnatural father counselled his daughter to prostitution, and drove her to attempt self-slaughter, M. Coquille, of the *Univers*, wrote that such language and conduct were common to English fathers, and the result of their Protestant faith. This gentleman, *omne tetigit quod ornavit*, is accustomed to ornament all he touches with a garnish of falsehood and low invective; he is compelled to season his compositions to suit the worn-out palates of his readers, who, if not the most curious, are the least respectable portion of the community: sinners who do not lack the inclination to sin, but rather the opportunities; elderly ladies and gentlemen who passed through the *délucieux abandon* of the Directory and Consulate, delight in the salacious crudities of this journal, which are slipped into long tirades against Liberty, Parliaments, and Protestantism. The piquant dose of nastiness is conveyed in a lesson of morality, and there is consequently nothing surprising that those whose literary amusement is derived from sources similar to Holywell-street should be the chief subscribers to the *Univers*. Looked upon with disgust by the great body of Catholics—both clergy and laity—it is the refuge from *ennui* of Laïs, in her old age, and of discarded knights, like Sir Pandarus of Troy. . . . Now, I trust it will not be considered intrusive or out of place if, following the example of the *Univers*, *Constitutionnel*, and *Gazette de France*, except as regards their weakness for dirtiness and falsehood, I endeavour to glean some insight into the present condition of society here from their own published law reports, and to show how inordinate is the greed of gain among the wealthy classes. In the papers of yesterday is an account of a trial which took place on the 5th instant, before the Tribunal Correctionnel of Privas. M. Charles Bouras, formerly registrar of mortgages in the department of the Ardèche, was summoned before the police-court, and accused of violation of sepulture. The court was crowded with magistrates, public authorities, and functionaries, and elegantly dressed ladies. And this is what came out on the trial:—M. Guide Bouras, who for thirty years had been judge of the Tribunal de Première Instance at Privas, died on the 28th of last September, and was buried on the following morning at nine o'clock. He left to his brother, the accused, 6400*l.*, who already possessed a fortune of 82,000*l.* On the day of interment Charles Bouras and his wife declined to follow the deceased to the tomb, alleging that they desired not to obtrude their grief on public notice, but to weep in silence over the loss of their brother and benefactor. They gave full power to a friend to do what was necessary to the interment, and he, considering the position of the deceased, his fortune, and the fortune of his heirs, ordered a first-class funeral and freehold grave. A week afterwards the secretary of the mayor called on M. Charles Bouras, who happened to be from home, for 18*l.*, the price of a freehold grave, or perpetual concession, as it is called. The secretary then saw the wife, who said that her husband had spoken to her of a *concession trentenaire* (a grave that would not be disturbed for thirty years), for which she was not to pay more than 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and which she was then ready to pay. The secretary refused to accept this sum. M. Charles was written to, who came back forthwith, and proceeded to the mayor's office; he declared to the secretary that his orders had been exceeded, that he only desired a *concession trentenaire*, and that he would pay no more than 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The secretary answered that the thing was done, and could not be altered; moreover, that he had nothing to do with the matter. From the secretary M. Charles Bouras went to the mayor, to whom he related the same story, and from whom he got the same answer, with the additional observation that the authorities did no more than obey the instructions of his, M. Charles's, agent, who managed the funeral. A long discussion followed, in the course of which M. Charles remarked that he should find a means of avoiding payment. The upshot was that a permission, more or less formal, was given to disinter his brother's corpse. In the course of the night M. Charles Bouras, his wife holding a wretched lantern, the gravedigger, and his five assistants, dug up the body of the so-lamented brother, and cast the corpse, without ceremonies or prayers, and furtively, into a thirty years grave, fresh dug; and so this man, a French millionaire, saved 14*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Three days after the desecration became known, and the public prosecutor took it up. The defence, presented by M. Nogent St. Laurens, of the Paris bar, consisted in the allegation that M. Charles Bouras intended, some time or other, to remove his brother's corpse to a chapel in his country seat at Freyolmet, in the department of the Drôme. The court

decided that the Mayor might do as he pleased in such matters, and ordered the acquittal of M. Charles Bouras and the co-desecrators of his brother's grave. The defence, I think, must be admitted by all impartial persons to be grounded on untruth, and to be a paltry subterfuge. Supposing the alleged intention to transport the brother's remains to be correct, and that orders were given for a thirty years grave only, would it have been any more than decent to have allowed the corpse to repose in peace until the removal could be effected, even though the additional cost should be 14*l.*? or why was not the removal made at once? If the deed was not one to be ashamed of, it is not likely that the disinterment would have been effected in the dead of night, after the fashion of resurrectionists; and how came it that the man and wife, whose grief was so acute as not to allow them to follow the funeral, could aid in and superintend the surreptitious digging up and reburial of the dead? One would have thought that, if no affection existed in the breasts of the brother and sister-in-law, a regard for decent appearance would have forbidden the desecration of one who, besides being so near a relative, had bequeathed these unnatural kindred a handsome fortune. But no; the paltry love of money, and contemptible greed to save 14*l.*, led them to violate the sanctuary of death, which the most barbarous nations, the most ignorant savages, have in all ages respected.

It must not be supposed that this disregard of the better feelings of our nature is rare and exceptional among those who call themselves the upper class of French society—*la crème de la crème*. To the exposure in the police-court I will add a case which has recently occurred, and which has been brought under my notice. The week before last there died suddenly, after dinner, at his country seat in the Seine-et-Marne, M. le Baron de Beauverger, ancient Préfet and member of the Legion of Honour. Almost immediately after death, the body was sent off by the railway to be buried in Paris, at Père Lachaise. Instead of sending it to the deceased's residence in the Rue Chauchat, a private house—which would have necessitated the expenditure of additional fees—the corpse was received at the station by the agents of the Funerals Company (*Pompes Funèbres*), and by them carted off to the cemetery. No member of the family—although there were two sons and a son-in-law—followed the remains, to perform the last sad offices of respect, and to do reverence to the memory of the dead. Like ordinary merchandise, the corpse was carted away, with nothing but the scant and purchased show of respect which the hired servants of the company might or might not choose to exhibit. An Englishman who had known the baron, and heard of his death, was anxious to render him the last honours. He managed to reach Père Lachaise in time to see the earth shovelled in upon the remains. No member of the family—no servant—no friend—was there to say "Amen!" to the prayer for resurrection in another life. Nor is this all. The notices of the death which set forth the titles of the family—how one son was Deputy to the Corps Législatif and Conseiller of the Department—how the son-in-law was Rétirendaire, &c.—were not distributed until after burial, because, in order to save the halfpenny postage on each, they were entrusted to a menial to leave at people's doors. I am very happy to bear my humble testimony that what are called the uneducated and working classes of France are not gangrened by this love for gold, and are not forgetful of the respect due to the dead. I never see a poor funeral pass that is not followed by the relatives, friends, and acquaintances even, of the deceased. They follow with respectful demeanour and uncovered heads, through rain and snow, and piercing winds, and in their best attire, the poor *corbillard* on its sad journey. They gather round the *fosse commune*, standing in mud, mire, and sprinkle with the sign of man's redemption the bare elm coffin before it is piled up with others in the common ditch. If a man dies who was employed in an *atelier*, not one of his fellows, be the acquaintance ever so slight, would abstain from following him to the grave, and this mark of respect is paid, be it remembered, at the sacrifice of the day's wages. Your readers will not, I trust, fancy that in these remarks I seek to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Bright by abasing the rich and unduly exalting the people. I merely relate what any one may witness for himself here, and have no political capital to make, no ill will to gratify, by indulging in misrepresentation. The French moneyed classes are, generally speaking, rotten to the core. They have no real patriotism, and could they have brought it about, would have deserted the English alliance in the Russian war. They are ignorant of family love—the husband looking upon the increase of family as an unfortunate addition to his expenditure, and resorting to means to prevent it—the son looking upon the father as the withholder of his property. They have no sympathy with humanity, and are incapable of the most trifling self-sacrifice. In short, they are the veriest slaves that ever bowed down and worshipped before the shrine of the Golden Calf. The working classes are made of a very different stuff, and do not appear to belong to the same race. I will admit, to as great an extent as their most inveterate detractor can wish, their many failings. They are frivolous at times, and, in moments of political frenzy, perhaps cruel, although I believe them innocent of the atrocities com-

mitted during the revolution, and which were mostly the deeds of criminals. They are careless of the future, and prone to fits of idleness. They are liable to sudden bursts of anger and to violence. They are intemperate, so that on Mondays outside the barrières there may be seen more drunkenness than in London, and almost as much as in Glasgow. But in spite of all this, they are in the great majority honest, proud of being confided in and faithful to their trust, grateful for kindness, and devoted when treated by a superior with brotherly affection and respect for their manly dignity. They are truly kind one to another, although brusque, and heartily sympathise with human suffering. Their means are more easily exhausted than their charitable inclination. In short, they are neither better nor worse than their brethren in England. If France is to be regenerated and society purified, it must be by the action and influence of the working classes, who are sound to the core—healthy in mind and body. The upper classes are the mere scum that has settled to the surface during the ebullitions France has undergone. The slaves of the Golden Calf cannot float after due time has been allowed for repose. Their very affinity for the yellow dross must, in the ordinary course of nature, sink them to the lees, where may they rest in peace while the mass of Frenchmen, like their own generous wines, acquire more body, virtue, and purity as ages roll on.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 10.

THE hoped-for consequence of the establishment of the Regency has now been in part permitted to take place. I say permitted, because it is pretty evident that the Prince Regent of Prussia does not feel that disgust with the late Ministry which the people displayed, and dismisses them with reluctance. For those of your readers who are curious to know how matters constitutional are managed in nations where political liberty is budding in spite of the nipping blasts of aristocratic pride, and the chill, murky fogs of ignorance, I give a translation of the official documents upon the reconstruction of the Prussian Cabinet.

The Government Gazette of Saturday last publishes the following edicts:—

"It has pleased his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to relieve of their functions—

"1. Baron von Manteuffel, hitherto Minister of Foreign Affairs;

"2. Minister of State Von Raumer, hitherto Minister of Spiritual, Educational, and Medicinal Affairs;

"3. Minister of State Von Bodelschwingh, hitherto Minister of Finance;

"4. Lieutenant-General Count Waldersee, hitherto Minister of State for the War Department; and

"5. Baron von Manteuffel II., hitherto Chief of the Department for Agricultural Affairs.

"Supreme Edict of 5th November, 1858, touching the transfer of the Presidency of the Ministry of State to his Highness the Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen:—

"Serenest Prince and dear Kinsman,—Your Highness, to my great consolation, having promised your advice and assistance in the organisation of a new Ministry, which I have resolved upon, and you, with your well-tryed, kinsmanlike devotion, having further declared your readiness to place yourself at the head of the same, I hereby transfer to you the Presidency of the Ministry of State, requesting your Highness, at the same time, to lay before me, with all possible despatch, your proposals as to the organisation of the new Ministry.

"I remain, with particular esteem,

"Your Highness's friendly Kinsman,

"WILHELM, P. P. R."

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—His Highness Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, after his appointment, under this date, to the Presidency of the Royal Ministry of State, proceeded to the Regent's palace to take the oath in presence of his Royal Highness, as prescribed by Article 108 of the Constitutional Charter of January 31st, 1850. At the same time, the two following Ministers attended, at the command of his Royal Highness, to witness the ceremony of adjuration, the Minister of the Interior *ad interim* Flottwell, and the Privy Councillor Illaire.

The wording of the oath was duly read to his Highness, and ran thus:—

"Your Highness swears to God, the Almighty and Allwise, that you will be faithful and obedient to the King, and conscientiously observe the Constitution."

It was likewise notified that the oath was to be taken with the oath fingers, i.e. the fore and middle fingers of the right hand, uplifted, and by saying at the same time, "I (Christian and surname) swear it, so help me God," leaving it to his discretion to add at the conclusion the form of asseveration that his religious confession prescribes.

The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen hereupon took the oath, raising the oath fingers of his right hand, and pronouncing the words of the oath:—"I, Carl Anton, Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, swear it, so help me God, and his holy Gospel."

The Record of the solemn act has been signed by his

Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and countersigned by those present.

"Supreme Edict touching the organisation of the Ministry about to be formed.

"Agreeing with the proposals laid before me by your Highness respecting the organisation of the Ministry to be formed under your Presidency, I have appointed:—

"1. The Minister of State Flottwell, hitherto Minister *ad interim* of the Interior, to be Minister of the Interior.

"2. President von Auerswald, to be Minister of State and a Member of the Cabinet.

"3. Privy Councillor Baron von Schleinitz to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"4. General Commanding the Seventh Division of the Army, Lieutenant-General von Bonin, to be Minister of the War Department.

"5. The Councillor of Legation Baron von Patow to be Minister of Finance.

"6. Present Count von Pückler to be Minister of Agricultural Affairs.

"7. Privy Councillor Dr. Bethmann Hollweg to be Minister of Spiritual, Educational, and Medicinal Affairs.

"I have likewise confirmed in their offices the Minister of State and Minister for Trade, Handicrafts, and Public Works, Von der Heydt, and the Minister of State and Justice, Dr. Simons.

"In the name of his Majesty the King,

"WILHELM, P. P. R.

(Countersigned) "PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

"Berlin Nov. 6, 1858."

The Prince of Prussia, at the last moment, as it would appear, resolved not to change the whole of the Ministry, contrary to the expectations of the public, or rather the journals, and greatly to the disappointment of the free-traders and true Liberals. It is difficult to guess at the motives of the Prince in retaining Messrs. Simons and Von der Heydt. It can hardly be supposed that among the numerous persons who were mentioned as candidates for the places of these gentlemen, not one could be found with talent sufficient to occupy them. M. Von der Heydt would, I have good grounds to believe, gladly have resigned, for he is growing old and longs for the retirement of the domestic circle. And I am quite certain the free-trade and Liberal party would have hailed his retirement with delight. He is one of the most ardent supporters of the centralising system, of monopolies of all kinds—guilds, and every check upon private enterprise. Not a bank, not a railway, not a telegraph would he permit to be called into action by private efforts. Government and public servants is M. Von der Heydt's notion. The retention of this gentleman in office affords but little encouragement to the patriotic exertions of the Congress of Political Economy of Gotha, and shows that the true interests of Prussia are little understood at head-quarters. In fact, they seem to be little understood anywhere, for in not one election address do you find a word about freedom of trade or freedom of labour; the Constitution and religious liberty are the chief, if not the only, points mooted. It is remarkable that the Prince should have dismissed all the aristocrats, and retained the only two persons appertaining to the middle and commercial class. Were they retained to please the Rhine Provinces, of which both gentlemen are natives I believe—at least they are settled there—or was it because they are middle-class practical men with aristocratic tendencies? The retention of Messrs. Von der Heydt and Simons, and the appointment of the Roman Catholic Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen to the Presidency, I think must be considered as a sop for the Rhine Provinces. Notwithstanding the change of Government the confiscation of journals has not ceased in Prussia. In other parts of Germany, of course, the police are as severe as ever. The celebrated popular poet Ernest Moritz Arndt has been summoned before the Assizes of Zweibrücken for having asserted in his book entitled "Ramblings with Baron von Stein," that the Bavarian officers, during Napoleon's occupation of Germany, treated the Germans with the same cruelty as did the French. This must be a hard blow for the old patriot—not a very wise patriot truly, but at any rate a sincere one. He helped, and mostly helped, to rid his country of one great tyrant to deliver her up to thirty-two petty ones.

It is reported that the Prince Regent, on releasing Baron von Manteuffel, the President, from his functions, thanked him very graciously, and offered to raise him to the hereditary peerage, which, however, Von Manteuffel most respectfully declined, saying, that it might appear as if he had been guided by a feeling of self-interest in his endeavours to be useful to his country, instead of by simple faithful patriotism. The reception he now received from the Prince was his best reward. He begged, however, that his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to show favour to some old and deserving officials, who had merited his approbation during his period of office.

An official inquiry has been held as to the origin of the fire which destroyed the steamer Hudson, but no evidence was adduced tending to show that the fire was otherwise than accidental.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—At Windsor, the health of her Majesty and her family continues good. The Queen on Saturday inspected Sandhurst College, on which occasion she was accompanied by the Prince Consort. Her Majesty on Tuesday gave a grand dinner party at the Castle, at which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge assisted. An evening party followed, numerous attended. The Queen with her children walks daily in the Home Park.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Tuesday's Gazette contains a notice of the appointment of the Prince of Wales as Colonel in the Army.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.—The Court Journal informs us that "next season will probably witness the entrance of the Princess Alice into the Court circle. The Princess bids fair to be tall, her figure is elegant, and she is like the Queen.

MR. LESLIE, R.A.—This gentleman is understood to be engaged in writing a life of Sir Joshua Reynolds. "Mr. Leslie," says the *Illustrated London News*, "will make the fourth Royal Academician who has tried his hand at Sir Joshua's life. We have memoirs of the Knight of Plympton, by Northcote, R.A., his pupil; by Farington, R.A., his friend; and by Phillips, R.A., who set up his easel within a very few years of Sir Joshua's death, and lived in habits of intimacy with many who knew the great painter well."

AN ATTEMPT is being made to secure a site for a memorial to Caxton. The Westminster Palace Hotel (says the *Athenæum*) will cover the proper site for such a testimonial, but it is hoped that a favourable spot may be found in the neighbourhood.

SPURGEON AND HIS TABERNACLE.—This popular entertainer is so far recovered from his severe indisposition that it is expected he will make his reappearance at the Surrey Music Hall on Sunday next. Olney and Winsor, the treasurers of the fund for the erection of a large tabernacle for Mr. Spurgeon, after having paid 5400*l.* for a piece of ground opposite the Elephant and Castle, have between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* left. To complete the building they want some thousands of pounds more than they have, and, to remind their friends, they have erected a large board on the site, soliciting donations.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The fractured portion of the cable between Dover and Calais has at length been discovered, and will be replaced by a new piece, which will be "spliced" on as soon as the weather becomes more favourable. The operation is not expected to occupy more than half a day, so that telegraphic communication between this country and Paris, *via* Calais, will doubtless be speedily resumed. The portion of the cable which has been damaged is now lying at the offices of the company in Cornhill, and presents a sufficiently remarkable appearance. The accident occurred about five miles from Calais, through a ship's anchor catching hold of the cable.

THE LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE.—Working from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones, Messrs. Kennard have produced an elegant interior. The site of the new edifice is within a few doors of Regent-circus, Oxford-street, the chief entrance being in Great Portland-street. The pillars, shafts, and framework of the roof are of iron, the ceiling filled in and interlaced with mouldings. The roof is the most original portion of the building. By day the hall is illumined by variegated stars. By an ingenious use of ground glass, placed without, so as to soften the light, the brilliancy of the stars is so far neutralised as to leave the various objects on the stalls below in their true colours, and free from shadows. The roof by night is lit up by jets of gas, depending from the ceiling. Mr. Owen Jones's system of decoration has been carried out with success in other portions of the palace. The stalls and counters are compact, the passages convenient, and the floor noiseless to the tread. The mode of ventilation adopted promises to fulfil the object in view; and the rooms for refreshment are designed for real comfort.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—A citizen of Melbourne has offered the sum of 1000*l.* towards the exploration of the interior, provided 2000*l.* be raised by public subscription for the same purpose. The whole of the Australian colonies seem to have taken up the question with enthusiasm.

GENERAL TOUSSOUN PASHA.—Amongst the distinguished foreigners at the Guildhall on the 9th, was the son of Said Pasha, a general of division of the ripe age of four and a half years, who seemed quite at home in his little uniform, including a sword valued at 2000*l.*, amid the stares and blandishments of the whole of the female portion of the company. His young highness was attended by his physician, who supervised the quality and quantity of his sweetmeats, but the little fellow was quite a paragon of moderation compared to what an English boy of that age would be under such tempting circumstances. Having fully enjoyed himself at the table his highness ordered his boots to be taken off, and then graciously permitted himself to be carried to the balcony, where he amused himself apparently in listening to the speeches.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The return of the Registrar-General for the past week exhibits a rather high rate of mortality, the deaths amounting to 1217, being an in-

crease of 84 over the previous week. One favourable feature in the return is a decrease in the deaths from scarlatina, which have fallen from 156 to 138. The number of births for the week was 1806.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC CABLE.—A Munich letter states that a plan is in contemplation for establishing an electric cable across the Lake of Constance, in order to unite Lindau to Switzerland. The negotiations which have been for some time going on for this undertaking are nearly brought to a close.

SPORTING VICISSITUDES.—The death of Mr. Ridsdale affords a sad example of the vicissitudes of sporting men. Years ago he had a hundred horses, and was worth thousands; he died with only threepence in his pocket, and a subscription saved him from a pauper's funeral.—*Bury Post*.

THE QUEEN AND THE CANADIANS.—Although state reasons prevent her Majesty from responding to the unanimous desire of the North American provinces that she should visit that portion of her dominions, her Majesty has seized the occasion of the presence of several of the Canadian Ministers to acknowledge the loyalty of her North American subjects by paying marked honours to their representatives. The Hon. Mr. Cartier, on a special invitation, joined the Royal circle at Windsor Castle on Saturday and remained until Monday. We are sure that this proof of the interest which the Queen takes in British North America will be heartily appreciated by Canadians.—*Canadian News*.

THE BURIAL-GROUND ATROCITY.—A meeting was held in Camden Town on Tuesday night on the subject of the desecration of the dead in St. Martin's Cemetery. Great indignation was expressed by both speakers and audience at the outrages which have been perpetrated. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the conduct of the parochial authorities, and declaring that all lawful means should be employed to prevent the execution of the powers which they possess. The deputation appointed by the meeting to bring the facts before the Bishop of London, had an interview with his Lordship on Wednesday. The Bishop seemed at first to be at a loss to know what advice he should give, but ultimately he recommended the deputation to apply to the Consistory Court to revoke the faculty by virtue of which the desecration had been perpetrated.

A NEW IDEA FOR DR. CUMMING.—A country gentleman, Mr. M. Cely Trevilian, has written and published a handsome octavo of five hundred and eighty pages to prove that Louis Napoleon is the Beast of the Apocalypse.

THE RUSSIANS AT NICE.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Nice:—"Russian families continue to pour in by steamer and by post-chaise, and the Slavonic element decidedly prevails here. The shop-windows contain mysterious placards in Russian characters which communicate the pleasing fiction that 'Russian is spoken here,' while the confectioners indulge in a display of Russian liquors with singular names, which completely cast into the shade the exhibition of pickles and sauces in the British groceries, formerly one of the ornaments of the place. You cannot enter the club without seeing a Russian gloating over the coarse flattery addressed to his national vanity by the *Nord* of Brussels. It is impossible to enter a library or reading-room without perceiving Mrs. General Stikonomudovitch making earnest inquiries for the address of Mrs. General Gruboffsky, and hearing her rate the master of the establishment for ignoring that important information. The Russian young ladies are charming specimens of the sex, but their mammas generally have a hungry and discontented expression of countenance. Their papas are tall, slim men, with moustaches, who seem eaten up by spleen, while their brothers wear bright-coloured kid-gloves over dirty nails, and seem to think breaking the bank at Baden-Baden the noblest achievement within the grasp of man."

VISITATION BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—On Thursday morning the proceedings connected with the Primary Visitation of the present Bishop of London commenced in St. Paul's. They were of little more than a formal character. Considerable interest is felt in Church circles as to the Bishop's charge, and the manner in which he will deal with the many vexed questions of an ecclesiastical nature which have agitated the diocese. The charge, it is expected, will be delivered on Wednesday, in the presence of more than a thousand clergymen.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The difference between the thick atmosphere of London and the sunny weather of Sydenham was illustrated on Wednesday, when the fog in town in the morning necessitated the use of gas in the banks and offices of the City. At Sydenham the sun shone forth with unusual splendour, giving the visitors who ascended the water towers an uninterrupted view for many miles.

THE REGISTRY OF THE COURT OF PROBATE.—The vast accession of business brought into the Registry of this Court by the Probate Act of 1857 has rendered an enlargement and extension of that Registry absolutely indispensable. It will be matter for surprise, though perhaps not of pleasure, to the public, who are all more or less interested in the safe custody of wills, to learn that large masses of these documents have been removed from the Old Prerogative Registry and placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and, we believe, in other lo-

calities. At the same time, we receive frequent complaints from solicitors and others whose business leads them to the Registry of the great inconvenience to which they are subjected, not by any want of aid or attention on the part of the registrars or their subordinates, who, it appears, afford the public every assistance, but simply and solely by the overcrowded state of the building, which is quite inadequate to hold either the wills themselves or the officials to whom their custody is confided. For this state of things we believe her Majesty's Commissioners of Works are to blame, who obtained a grant from the Legislature last session towards providing a suitable Registry, but have hitherto neglected to apply it to the purpose for which it was intended. We have heard that the delay has been caused by a "grand scheme" which the Commissioners have in view of buying sufficient land around the old Registry to build a new Registry and new law courts, for which, as for most other grand schemes, a further heavy grant will be required from Parliament; but what the public want is not "a grand scheme," but a proper Registry, and to this want her Majesty's Commissioners will do well to turn their immediate attention.—*Times*.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN LONDON.—A number of American residents have established in London an association for social and charitable purposes, and have opened a suite of rooms at 14, Cockspur-street, as a place of reunion. In addition to possessing the character of a club, where American travellers can obtain the latest information from the United States, the Association affords advice and assistance to deserving American citizens in distress. The institution has been so highly approved by his Excellency, Mr. Buchanan, President of the United States, that he has, at his own request, been elected a member. In speaking of it as a long-felt want, he expresses his pleasure that this want has been supplied, and is rejoiced to believe that the Association will be eminently prosperous and useful. From our knowledge of the gentlemen who constitute the body, we are persuaded this belief will be realised.

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.—A crowded meeting of operatives engaged in the building trade was held in Exeter Hall on Thursday night. Their object was to demand from their masters a reduction of one hour in each day's labour, at the same rate of wages, the period they now work being ten hours. They adopted a memorial to the master builders of London, praying for the concession. One of the speakers pointed out that if they accomplished their object they would then have some time to devote to their intellectual improvement, and also be the better able to agitate for their political rights.

MOORISH MAGNATES AT WOOLWICH.—Hadj Alarby Attar and a party of Moorish officers of distinction in the service of the Emperor of Morocco, on a special mission to this country for the purpose of purchasing guns and other war materials, as stated by themselves, two of whom spoke English with tolerable fluency, on Thursday visited the departments of Woolwich Arsenal, under an order of the Earl of Malmesbury. They each wore the Ottoman fez, and were habited in the rich and decorative costume of their country. Their appearance attracted such a degree of curiosity among the labourers, who happened to be leaving the Arsenal at the time of their departure, that it was found necessary to despatch a party of police constables to escort them to the railway station.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return for six days, ending Friday, November 12th, 1858:—Number admitted including season ticket holders, 11,400.

DINNER TO THE MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.—In order to mark the third election of Sir John Ratcliff to the office of mayor, a banquet was given by the corporation, on Tuesday evening, to Sir John. The health of the Mayor was drunk most enthusiastically. The Mayor, amidst loud cheers, said that when he saw around him those who had elected him for the third time to the high and proud position of chief magistrate of one of the greatest towns in the kingdom, it only made him feel more strongly what he had always felt, that not only was he prepared to sacrifice whatever amount of money might be required to uphold and promote the dignity of his native town, but that if his life were required, he would cheerfully lay it down for the welfare and glory of Birmingham.

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA.—Geelong was the scene of high festivity on the 26th ultimo, the occasion being the official inauguration of the works of the Geelong and Ballarat Railway. A procession, luncheon, and ball, were the three chief collateral incidents of the event, subordinate of course to the initiatory "excavating and navigating," which was performed by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, in the presence of several thousands of the citizens. The demonstration passed off most successfully. So excellent a beginning it was hoped would have operated as a favourable induction to the real work, but only a few days subsequently occurred an event which completely dispelled any illusion of the kind which the holiday feeling might have produced. A large number of the labourers employed on the line by Messrs. Evans and Merry struck work in consequence, as they alleged, of an attempt on the part of their employers to introduce the "truck and Tommy" system. The contractors had taken

on a number of men, without, in many instances, it seems, having previously made any direct stipulation as to wages. The men, many of whom were in a state of destitution, appeared gladly at first to have resorted to the board and lodging accommodation provided by the contractors, but, subsequently disgusted by the reductions made in their wages for this consideration, they raised the cry referred to, and left their work. The cry was soon changed to one for higher rates of wages, the men advancing their demands from 7s. 6d. a day to 10s. 6d. The men "on strike" held out from the 1st till the 16th instant, when they succumbed, and accepted the terms of Messrs. Evans, Merry, and Co., which had in the interval been improved by the addition of tents, wood, and water. Several strikes, too, have recently occurred on the Melbourne and Murray Railway Works, and, on more than one occasion, were attended with serious disturbances. Affairs at one time looked so threatening, that it was found advisable to despatch a strong police force from Melbourne to protect the officials and those of the men who were willing to work. The demands of the men on this occasion were to be paid at the rate of 19s. a yard for ballast, or 12s. a day, and a proviso that there should be no sub-contracting. We believe that the disturbances have since entirely ceased, and that work has been generally resumed.—*Melbourne Herald*, Sept. 15.

DIFFICULTIES OF A FRENCH INVASION.—It has been broadly announced in letter and pamphlet, vehemently declaimed on hustings and at banquets, that an army of 100,000 men could be transported in twelve hours from Paris to Cherbourg. Those who know the facilities of French railways might have some doubts as to the conveyance of such a body in such time with the means at their disposal. But supposing these 100,000 men, with all the material of war, guns, horses, &c., fairly deposited in the Camp de Gare, or at the gates of the dockyard, the question arises—how are they to reach the shores of England? The Zouaves and Chasseurs de Vincennes are depicted by French writers as leaping and charging on board ships, and carrying them by a grand charge of bayonets; but we are not called upon to believe that, like the saints of old, they can make a marvellous passage of the Channel on their great-coats. They must be transported; and how? A hundred thousand men would require 100 ships of first-class power for themselves alone, besides those for the guns and horses. Calculating the difference of burden and the impossibility of collecting so many large vessels, it may be assumed that two hundred of one class and the other would be required; and this we believe to be a supply which the naval and maritime resources of France would not be equal to at one effort. Even if they could be furnished, where could they be disposed of at Cherbourg? The Rade and the basins could not hold them—so that the space alone would compel the embarkation of such a body to be a piecemeal affair, even supposing the necessary means to be available.—*Blackwood*.

GALLANT RESCUE OF A DROWNING MAN.—As the Royal Mail steamer Tyne was leaving the dock at Southampton, last Monday, for Brazil, a seaman fell overboard, striking his head against the pier as he fell. The crowd confined their energies to shouting, with the exception of heaving a rope to the stunned sailor, which he could not see. Henry A. Cowper, Esq., I.L.B.M. Consul at Pernambuco, happening to come up at the time, leaped from the pier, "accoutred as he was," just in time to seize the drowning man and place a rope in his hand. The sailor was so confused and so entirely helpless that Mr. Cowper's own situation became perilous. The seaman-carpenter of the Tyne seeing this, jumped into the water, and by his exertions and the aid of a bowling-line, all three were safely hauled in. We understand this is the second occasion on which Mr. Cowper has been so fortunate as to rescue a fellow-creature at the risk of his own life.

WILLS, &c.—Special probate of the will and seven codicils of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., has been granted to Charles Wade, sole executor; the personality sworn under 12,000*l*. The bequests are numerous, and there are several annuities. He has bequeathed an annuity to his eldest son, the present Baronet, and to his youngest son a legacy of 12,000*l*. The estates are secured for the benefit of testator's grandson, the eldest son of Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart., who is also residuary legatee. Marriage portions are assigned to the daughters of Sir Chaloner.—The will of Lieutenant-Colonel John Marshall, 91st Regiment, late of Bryanstone-street, Marylebone, was proved by his executrix, to whom he has bequeathed his estates in England, Scotland, France, or elsewhere, absolutely.—The will of George Samuel Collyer, Esq., army agent of Park-place, St. James's, was proved by George Stone, Henry Scott Turner, and Edward Jenkins, Esqs., the executors. To each he has left a legacy of 800*l*. He has bequeathed the estate at Gillingham, Suffolk, to his nephew, the Rev. Thomas Collyer, for his life, and then to his two daughters, Fanny and Georgianna; to each he has also left a legacy of 87,000*l*, and 80,000*l*. to his daughter, Charlotte; to his only surviving son, George Samuel Collyer, 7000*l*. Bank Stock, and 200*l*. to each of his clerks; the residue to his nephews. The will is dated 17th March, 1852. The personality sworn under 180,000*l*.—*Illustrated News*.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

BACON'S HISTORIES AND ESSAYS.

The Works of Francis Bacon. Collected and Edited by Messrs. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath. Vol. VI. Literary and Professional Works. Vol. I. Longman and Co.

THIS great work approaches completion. Five volumes, the last of which was noticed by us a few weeks ago, contain his philosophical writings. Two more, the first of which lies before us, will contain his literary and professional productions. And the whole undertaking will be made complete by three or four further volumes, devoted to his Occasional works; "letters, speeches, memorials, tracts, addressed to the passing business of the time, &c."

We have already freely and heartily expressed our conviction of the painstaking and appreciative way in which the editors are discharging their duties. After perusing this volume, we can only reiterate, and indeed express, our enhanced conviction of the obligation which is gradually accumulating in their favour from the students of England and the world. The *History of the Reign of King Henry VII.*, and the cognate historical tractates; the ripe and suggestive *Essays or Counsels Civil and Moral*, by which Bacon is best known to general readers, and which may be regarded as containing the outward and exoteric expression of his philosophical views; and the *De Sapientia Veterum*, in which the doctrine of the Myth, elaborated in our day by German philologists and historians, is clearly indicated and foreshadowed, are in this volume laid before us with the same rigid accuracy of text, the same amplitude of prefatory explanation and requisite comment, the same fullness of illustration from sources obvious and recondite, as challenged our commendation and approval when we had to record our opinion of the manner in which the several parts of the *Instauratio Magna* were laid before us.

Mr. Carlyle, who could not write books but for the preparatory labours of Dryasdust, against whom he is constantly sneering, knows well how to elaborate into ethical teaching and literary workmanship the slabs which he finds ready hewn for him in the quarries of careful investigation. And the very admiration you must accord, *volens volens*, to such a describer of portraits delineated by the patient brush of humbler artists, and arranger of facts deposited for him by industry in memoirs and archives, involves, in exact proportion to its intensity, a rendering of no small share of it to the ladder on which he builds his flights, and then tries to kick angrily from under him. Our editors, it is not uncharitable to suppose, Mr. Carlyle would include in the Dryasdust family. But we are thankful for small mercies, and without one word of depreciation of prophets and heroes, or of veracities, immensities, and infinities, Mr. Carlyle will not shake or sneer from us the conviction of the immense obligations under which, not only scholarship, but thought and progress lie to commentators of all sorts—Scaligers, Bentleys, Valpys, Basil Montagues, and the three editors of this work.

We cannot think it any fanciful application, or wresting of the intent and tendency of the Baconian method and philosophy, to allege that since its promulgation and general acceptance as the inevitable canon of inquiry, an entirely new dignity and value has been attached to the labours of those who, without teaching or generalisation, discover single facts—build forward, with Dutch industry, one rood or foot more of the *terra firma* of substantial knowledge into the ocean of the unfathomed unknown. The acquisition may not be of instant application and use. But it may be one consecutive step, indispensable in its place, to the future result, all *instantia* being fulfilled, which shall give to the mind a new general truth, a new starting-point for a similar further journey. Or the fact may be the one item wanted to round off and complete some estate of theory or generalisation. Its discoverer may have been led to it by mere industry, or he may have hit upon it by accident. He knows not, probably, the uses to which others may apply it. To him it is a mere fact, teaching nothing but its own ex-

istence, or perhaps merely confirming convictions already fortified to repletion with evidence. To another it is often the one element, long waited for, sometimes confidently expected, which shall constitute the very keystone of an arch thrown over a gulf of doubt and darkness. It may be, that of the incomplete arc, the two segments have been long finished and cemented. Their fabricator may have despaired of their junction and solidity. Already, after long delay and hopefulness, he may sadly have commenced to take down the temporary scaffolding of hypothesis and conjecture, by which for long he has provisionally and expectantly maintained them, amid the gibes and taunts of the timid and the pedantic—when Dryasdust unexpectedly passes. With the community and interchange of idea which the method of the *Novum Organum* makes essential, he takes out his discovery and shows it to the custodian of the almost finished fabric. With a faint ray of hope, he receives and investigates it, tries it, tests it, places it in the void, and, to his own joy and the surprise of his interlocutor, proves that it dovetails with undeniable exactitude into the cavity, and finishes a structure over which man can ever after travel to and from either shore, looking, as he traverses, with pride and joy into the depths of the abyss, once dangerous and impassable, but now mirroring in its peaceful bosom the glories of surrounding nature and the calm expanse of the firmament of aspiration.

Such a dignity do we ardently believe Bacon and his method have shed over all investigation. Who that has followed, ever so humbly, in Bacon's footsteps, who that labours and inquires, whether choosing for his field the affairs of human life, the movements of the spheres, the great dynamic forces of universal matter, or the quick and exciting combinations of chemical elements, does not know by his own experience the full truth of what we have written? It is in this spirit that Mr. Spedding has discharged his office. He says:—

In order to detect inaccuracies I have endeavoured (besides consulting the most recent histories) to determine, wherever I could do so from authentic sources, the exact dates of the transactions related; and where I have found them inconsistent with the narrative, or have otherwise detected or seen reason to suspect any error, I have noticed the fact, not confining myself to cases in which the error seems to be of consequence, but correcting positive misstatements of every kind; for it is impossible to say of any fact that it is of no consequence, unless you could know how it could be combined with other facts, and what inferences it may be made to support.

About a third part of the volume is taken up with the *History of the Reign of King Henry VII.* To this work a special interest attaches. It was the first work composed by Bacon after his fall, and was the fruit of his first few months of leisure. It is historically interesting as the opening portion of an uncompleted work, the advisability of the undertaking of which Bacon recommended many years before he himself commenced it—a History of England from the Union of the Roses to the Union of the Crowns. He wrote it in little more than one long vacation. Ample and interesting in the main, it is in some respects inaccurate, composed, as it was, with little aid from previous labours, away from documentary material, in the literary seclusion of Gorhambury. The work has been the subject of much disparagement, and in no quarters more than in those where the largest indebtedness to what it affords existed. The text of this edition is the result of a careful collation of the manuscript in the British Museum with the first English edition and the Latin translation prepared under Bacon's own eye. Nothing is placed in the text from the last source, but large quotations from it are given in foot-notes, when there is sufficient discrepancy of expression and statement to make an illustrative gloss advisable. From other historical sources corrections and emendations are added, and important omissions supplied. The text, carefully revised, remains in its own simplicity; and all details necessary to amplitude of view and correctness of judgment are, in addition, afforded. Bacon's detractors have urged over and over again a charge, if substantiated, damnable to the historical value of the work. They have avowed that "it was written with other objects than those of a faithful

historian; written not to reproduce a true image of Henry VII., but to flatter the humour of James I., by drawing such a picture of his ancestor as should indirectly reflect honour on himself." A long quotation from Sir James Mackintosh's "History of England," in *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia*, urging this accusation, is given by the editor, and he proceeds, as we think, with substantial completeness, to refute it. He admits that Bacon wrote the book to please the King, but only in the sense avowed by him in the dedication, as being of interest to him specially as the record of the reign of a near ancestor, through descent from whom he gained his second throne, and who resembled him in his strong desire to remove the likelihood of war from his country and his subjects. But that the portraiture of Henry was meant also to stand for his great grandson, and that the praise bestowed upon the one was also accordingly to be made applicable to the other (and this is the substance of the allegation made by Sir James Mackintosh and others), is disproved by the two facts that Bacon had recommended the era and its ruler for his historic delineation fifteen years before his disgrace, and before the possibility of a motive for the conciliation of a sovereign not yet estranged; and that the estimate advanced by Bacon, of King Henry, is not so uniformly favourable as to have been likely to mollify King James, even if its application to him were intended. The portraiture of Henry, by Bacon, was much more moderate than the views given of his character and policy by previous chroniclers, such as Stowe and Speed. In so far as his estimate was new, it introduced into the popular opinion of the Tudor king nothing but detraction. A very valuable further confirmation of this view, is incorporated with the editor's preface. He gives, from an incomplete manuscript, now first printed, an estimate of Henry's character written by Bacon in 1605, of exactly the same complexion and tenor as that given by him to the world in 1622. The opening sentence of this fragment is curious, as containing the well-known dictum given by him elsewhere in similar words, "The books which are written do in their kinds represent the faculties of the mind of man: Poesy, his imagination; Philosophy, his reason; and History, his memory."

Of the value of the history, and the importance of the epoch it chronicles, it is useless to speak. It presents a king, removed from the highest wisdom or virtue, but of rare sagacity and clearheadedness, the first monarch in England, ruling by himself alone, his own prime minister and representative in every department of a state just beginning to burst into the glory and fame to which his illustrious son and granddaughter royally and loyally conducted it.

Following the sequence of the component parts of the volume, and passing over, as of minor importance, the fragments on Henry VIII. and the History of Great Britain, we come to the short sketch of the life and reign of Queen Elizabeth, written in Latin, and entitled, *In Pelicam Memoriam Elizabethæ*. The execution is somewhat unequal, the Latin far from classical, far from the excellence of such modern Latinity as Buchanan's, or even some of Bacon's philosophical works. And the perusal of the whole justifies the statement of his contemporary, John Chamberlain, "Methinks he doth languish towards the end." But on many grounds, especially in regard to those passages in which he speaks of the trial and fate of Elizabeth's mother, the tract is valuable and important. With a self-regard very justifiable, he starts by maintaining that to the execution of such a work, monkish and closet studies are a less appropriate qualification than public experience of affairs and government. And, indeed, what he knew of the State himself, and what he must have learned from his father, highly fitted him for his task. The gist of the work, and the intent of its title, his own words sufficiently explain:—"Rarum in omni memoria est muliebre imperium; rarior in eo felicitas; rarissima cum felicitate diuturnitas. Illa vero quadragesimum quantum regni sui annum complevit; neque tamen felicitati suæ superstes fuit. De hac felicitate pauca dicere institui; neque in laudes excurrere. Nam laudem homines

tribuunt, felicitatem Deus." About the whole there is an heroic tread and grandeur. Loyalty to the ruler and leanness to the land are equally expressed. And all through the sentences are pervaded by a national anti-Armada and anti-Papal fervour. The great deeds recorded are near enough to the writer still to have left the inspiring excitement of personal recollection; and they are sufficiently mellowed by a distance which gives repose and gracefulness of outline to their recital. The theme of her unbroken felicity is never lost sight of; and with a most anti-Baconian but pardonable blindness, he will not have it that the fate of her mother, the vicissitudes of her youth, or her childlessness, mar the picture. Only three sentences, but they are worthy ones, specify, as one item of her felicity, the greatness of her galaxy of ministers. "Addo et illud in felicitatis ejus cumulum insignem: quod non tantum nomine proprio, sed in ministrorum virtute, felicissima fuit. Tales enim viros nacta est, quales fortasse hæc insula antehac (for which we might safely substitute *posthac*) non peperit. Deus autem, regibus favens, etiam spiritus ministrorum excitat et ornat." Four or five pages contain a statesmanlike and most Machiavellian "Imago Civilis Julii Cæsaris." Certain additions and corrections by Bacon in a copy of *Camden's Annales* are given and explained. And so we are carried to the *Essays, or Counsels, Civil and Morall*.

Here we have the fullest amplitude and nicety of editorial care and commentary vigilance. Of the *Essays* there were three or four English editions published in the author's lifetime; and a Latin one, prepared with the care arising from the impression that Latin would continue to be in ages subsequent to Bacon the special *lingua franca* of philosophy. In the first English edition there were only twelve essays, increased in the second, of 1612, to thirty-eight, and in that of 1625, to fifty-eight; of these twenty were new, and most of the rest altered and enlarged. Mr. Spedding has printed, as appendices to the last ample edition, which he gives first, the two prior editions entire. In these the original spelling is preserved, as a matter of philological interest. More than that: from a manuscript in the British Museum evidence is given of another stage in the growth of the volume, intermediate between the editions of 1597 and 1612. From an Italian translation, too, published in London in 1618, with a dedicatory letter to Cosmo de Medici, cross lights of commentary are thrown. Anything more full and satisfactory than this, editor could not have achieved. If we dwell upon these merits of painstaking editorial accuracy, it arises from the fact that in these days of *impromptu* and hasty book-weaving, the excellences are so rare as to be worthy of special remark, and of being held up to the world as exemplars, the more necessary of enforcement as the motives against imitation are so cogent and ever present.

To comment upon so old and popular a book as *Bacon's Essays* in a journal, one function of which is to record the progress of literature in our own days, from week to week, may seem, and is, for the most part, foreign to our scope; but if the admixture of this retrospective element be but moderate and judicious, we do devoutly believe that a higher dignity is lent to our labours by an occasional departure from the chronicling of the new, and reference to the old and established. But, after all, it would be difficult to say anything of the *Essays* that has not been said before. And this the more especially, that the book stands, with such classics as the *Pilgrim's Progress*, as one of the few good old works which, with a certain capricious wantonness of choice, if you have regard to the similar merits of other old English books forgotten and unread, still retain a place in the shelves of the multitude. Nor is this to be wondered at. Bacon had his *Essays* done into Latin that their form might make them live through futurity in the libraries of the learned. Perhaps he had not the same conviction as the real perpetuity of their popularity has proved he might have had, of the merits of their matter, their universal applicability, and the ripeness of the English soil for such seed. The Latin edition has, doubtless, spread his fame wider. The English edition has sunk deep into the mind of the English nation. How often, when re-reading Young's *Night Thoughts* or Pope's *Essay on Man*, are you constrained to say, "Even if I had never opened this book, I should have known it all. I could almost re-form the book, by gathering toge-

ther the quotations from writers since this author who have taken severally every line of the poem." Every time you open Thucydides, you say, "How like, after all, are the new times to the old. Here I find the same questions of government, economy and policy, as I read about in the *Times* this morning. And the arguments and illustrations are nearly as similar as the themes." In the reperusal of the *Essays*, to which welcome pleasure the cutting open of this volume has called us, at every page we have said to ourselves, "Here is a mine, blocks from which every day we have been admiring in fabrics built by others. Yesterday that same happy turn gleamed upon us from Addison; that well-balanced antithesis of Macaulay's was culled from the garden in which he loitered so long, and from which he carried away many of its treasures and its choice perfume; and that striking, rugged, sudden response fired from the mouth of Professor Teufelsdröckh or Herr Sauerteig was forged at Gorham-bury."

The *De Sapientiâ Veterum* completes the volume. It takes the fables of Greek mythology as means of philosophical and moral instruction. The intent of the work is at once apparent when you read the table of contents. Some of the titles, for example, are:—"Pan, sive Natura;" "Cyclopes, sive Ministri Terroris;" "Actæon et Pentheus, sive Curiosus;" "Proteus, sive Materia;" "Dionysus, sive Cupiditas;" "Sirenes, sive Voluptas." In some cases the obvious and accepted significance of the fable is extracted and explained; but in most, with allowable arbitrariness, the truth to be taught has first occupied the mind of the teacher, and then chosen for itself a fable applicable and appropriate as its channel and clothing. The design and its working out are curious, as the precursor of the modern theory of myths, to which so much research and scholarship have been dedicated. There is no disparagement implied in the statement that, as a mere theory, Bacon's details and specialties will not stand the test of the results of the thought and study brought to bear upon the conclusions of such late writers as Niebuhr and Max Müller. As a specimen of Bacon's plan, we may epitomise his last parable, "Sirenes, sive Voluptas." The Sirens, daughters of Terpsichore, originally had wings, but lost them in a contest with the Muses, who bound them to their heads as trophies of their victory—all except Terpsichore, the mother of the rebels. They dwelt in certain pleasant islands. Thither they lured mariners by their songs, and then killed them. To each captive they sang in the strain that best suited his taste. So destructive were they, that their shores were white with the bones of their victims. When Ulysses passed with his crew, he caused his sailors' ears to be stopped with wax. He had himself bound to the mast, forbidding any one to loose him at his peril, even if he requested it. Orpheus drowned their strains, by raising his own voice, and singing the praises of the gods.

Of this story Bacon, in an exact and most accurate parallelism, makes the following. Pleasures spring from abundance and exultation of mind. They carry away men at once, as if with wings. But doctrine and instruction strip pleasure of its gossamer pinions. This redounds to the honour of philosophy, and it carries the trophy of its gain. Only the mother of the Sirens, the lighter kinds of learning, still goes on foot, and cannot soar. Pleasure lives retired from the throngs of men. The bones on the shores do not deter fresh victims. Examples of other men's calamities do not restrain men from the corruptions of pleasure. For this mischief and seduction there are three remedies—two from philosophy, one from religion. The first method is that proper to the vulgar, and to them the safest—to avoid all occasions which may tempt the mind. Minds of a loftier order fortify themselves with the constancy of resolution, and can venture, clad with this harness, into the midst of pleasures; but this only, if, like Ulysses, they remove the evil influence and counsels of associates. But the best remedy is religion. Meditations on things divine excel the pleasures of sense, not only in power, but also in sweetness.

We believe the criticism on this book most honest to our readers is the wish most favourable to its editors, that the portion of the task yet remaining may be exercised with the same warm and conscientious fidelity as has animated them in the preparation of the volumes we have already successively noticed.

SYLVAN HOLT'S DAUGHTER.

Sylvan Holt's Daughter. 3 vols. By Holme Lee.

Smith, Elder, and Co.

MARGARET HOLT is Sylvan Holt's daughter, "a fine, well-grown girl of seventeen, strong and hardy from her free out-door life, but naturally graceful in person, and with a face whose pure, soft, healthy blush was beauty proof against the harsh mountain winds. She was never loud-voiced or boisterous; indeed, unless there was something remarkable to excite animation, her manners were rather indolently calm than otherwise." Brought up somewhat in hoydenish fashion, with a fine natural intelligence rather in the rough, "she knows all the nooks of Wildwood, the seat of her father; can read, and loves reading when the volume suits her; can write and spell tolerably; can sing in a sweet untaught fashion; can back any horse in her father's stables, and make flies for fishing." This is the *catalogue raisonné* of the young lady and her accomplishments, as inventoried by the author. Margaret's father is represented as mean, sarcastic, and even brutal in manner to people in general, but always loving and tender to his daughter. He had, however, sustained "one terrible cruel wrong in life," which forms the key to his brusque and repulsive behaviour. Martin Carew, a young neighbour—nephew to Mrs. Joan Clervaux, who is in possession of Sylvan Holt's secret—falls in love with Margaret, with the approbation of his aunt, but without the consent of the young lady herself. Affairs go on with tolerable smoothness for about half a volume, and then one Colonel Fielding, a Scotchman, of wealthy and proud family, anxious to preserve the family lineage untainted, comes on the stage, and though double the age of Sylvan Holt's daughter, succeeds in winning her heart. Margaret Holt sees her mental deficiencies, determines to remedy them by hard study, and finally to give him her hand, after she has been informed by her father that she was a "well-locher'd" bride, with one little drawback, that her mother had abandoned her in her infancy to clope with another man, and, after her father had killed the seducer, had lost her reason and died unforgiven. The story of Margaret becomes known to her proud Scotch relations; by some it is considered to be no reproach, by others a different view is taken of the matter. This contradictory feeling irritates the proud and sensitive spirit of Margaret, who, however, is repaid and consoled by the affection and sympathy of her husband. Years before Colonel Fielding met with Margaret he had been affianced to Frances Sinclair, a beautiful creature, who returned his love, but who, from prudential considerations, gave up her chance of happiness to wed a richer suitor. These circumstances become known to Margaret, but cause little or no jealousy, and Margaret, now Colonel Fielding's wife, and Frances, now Mrs. Hamilton, meet, and soon fall into firm friendship. Mrs. Hamilton's infirm and wealthy husband dies, leaving her a well-jointed widow, with the seeds of incipient consumption. Colonel Fielding having heard that Mrs. Hamilton is seriously ill at Nice, suddenly abandons home and wife in a fit of renewed love for Frances, joins her at Nice, and remains there till she dies. Margaret, amazed and disgusted at this conduct, though still deeply attached to her husband, in a transport of wifely indignation sends a message to him that she never "desires to see his face again." This offends the high-spirited colonel, and as he had not "sold out," he prepares to yield obedience to a mandate from the War Office to join his regiment in India. After a suitable period passed in mutual sulks, husband and wife being throughout attached lovers at heart, Colonel Fielding writes a repentant letter, Margaret relents, and joins her husband in India, where she goes about campaigning with him throughout all the horrors of the present Indian mutiny. After marrying off and otherwise disposing of the subordinate characters, the novel comes to a close.

It will be seen there is very little that is new or extraordinary either in characters or incidents in this novel, and yet there is sufficient variety, sufficient novelty of situation, sufficient cleverness in the conduct of the plot and the conclusion, to interest warmly, and to take it out of the list of commonplace productions.

Curiosities of Science, Past and Present. John Timbs, F.S.A. (Kent and Co.)—A book admirably adapted for a present. We are not, upon the whole, very friendly to short cuts to knowledge, but the work before us appears so well selected, and affords so much real instruction, blended with entertainment, that we do not hesitate to give it our cordial recommendation.

HERALDRY IN HISTORY, POETRY, AND ROMANCE.

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

THE bells are ringing out a merry peal, and from the church-tower floats the royal standard. We look up as we pass by, and perhaps wonder for a moment what the three lions mean. Knowing nothing of heraldry we settle the matter to our own satisfaction. Of course they represent three sovereignties, and, consequently, knowing nothing to the contrary, we jump to the conclusion that they symbolise the union of the three crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland. But a little reflection soon casts this fabric to the winds, because there are also a single lion and a harp to be accounted for, and they must mean something or they would not be there. This is a question which arises so naturally, and which most of us have had to solve for the information of some fair friend when rambling near the precincts of royalty, that we cannot do better than give its solution in the words of our author:—

It has been remarked that the lions in our coat are all the insignia of territories now lost to us; the first belongs to Normandy, the second to Poitou or Maine, and the third to Aquitaine.

Where, then, is the British lion? He has no place in the royal standard. The lion rampant on the right of the upper three lions passant, is the Scottish lion of Alexander II., and was derived from the arms of the ancient Earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon; but the three lions having been adopted by Richard I. after his return from the Crusades, have ever since been the insignia of England. They have been retained as fitting tokens of the descent of our royal family and significant memorials of former power. The harp of Erin occupies the third quarter of the shield, to the right of which are the three lions repeated. Till the peace of Amiens the fleurs-de-lis of France was part of the royal standard, but by a special article in that treaty they were expunged, and the English shield became I. and IV. the three lions passant for England, II. the lion rampant for Scotland, and III. the harp for Ireland. The arms of Hanover were borne on an escutcheon surmount, but with the accession of our most gracious Majesty, the salique law of that kingdom claimed its White Horse again, and we parted with it far more readily than we seemed inclined to do with the crown jewels which the Court of Hanover since laid claim to.

A judicious study of heraldry will lead to something more than merely knowing how to blazon a coat-of-arms correctly—something more, even, than being able to recognise a family, or a branch of a family, by their armorial bearings, or to trace their genealogy or descent. The true value of heraldry is seen by studying it with history.

To elucidate this point Miss Millington devotes two chapters towards the close of her volume, charmingly illustrative of the axiom; one upon "The Arms of Great Britain and Ireland," the other upon "European Coats-of-Arms." These chapters possess much interest, and will induce many a fair reader to pursue the study further. With our ancestors the study of "coat-armour and blazoning of arms" was inseparable from the education of a gentleman, and the "Boke of St. Albons," by Dame Juliana Berners, the accomplished Prioress of Sopewell, both in manuscript and print, was much prized in the early part of the sixteenth century. In that most valuable record of a past age, "The Letters of the Paston Family," we have an "inventory of the English books of Sir John Paston, made the 5th day of November, 1469." The entire collection consisted of seventeen volumes—a noble library for a private gentleman in those days. Of these, six consisted of "books of blazoning and knighthood," four of which appear to have been prepared by himself, and are fondly called "mine old boke of blazoning of arms, the new boke pourtrayed and blazoned, the blazoning of arms and the names to be found by letter, and a boke with the arms pourtrayed in paper."

The novels of Sir Walter Scott, which present so true and vivid a picture of mediæval customs and manners, are rich in heraldic allusions, and those who have read them will more easily form an idea of the high estimation in which that science was held in former days. William de la Marek, whose sobriquet, "the Wild Boar of Ardenne," is familiar to every one who has read *Quentin Durward*, is described as being a wild boar on his escutcheon. The mock herald sent by him to Charles of Burgundy was immediately detected by the Duke from the false emblazoning of his herald's tabard; and his ignorance of the ordinary rules

of blazonry seems to have proved him not merely an impostor, but a person of low birth and unknighly breeding.

After the assassination of the Duke of Orleans by him of Burgundy, during the sanguinary dissensions between those houses which marked the turbulent minority of Charles VI., the expression "le bâton nouveau est plané" became a common saying among the French populace in speaking of the event. Without reference to heraldry, however, the expression is perfectly unintelligible, as it contains an allusion to the armorial bearings of Orleans and Burgundy. The former bore as his badge a knotted stick—*bâton noueux*—and Burgundy, in token of hatred and defiance, assumed a *plane* for his device. Hence, when Orleans was slain, arose the saying, "the knotted stick is planed."

But even nearer to our own times:—

The favourite name given to Frenchmen by our sailors during the last war was "*Johnny Crapaud*." "*Crapaud*" is the French for toad, and "*Crapaud Franchor*" was applied to the French by the Flemings some centuries ago, from some fancied similarity between the fleur-de-lis and the figure of the toad.

Old Dugdale feelingly deplores the neglect into which heraldic science had already fallen in his day, and the ignorance even of men who professed to be adepts. Gentlemen having frequently employed common painters to depict and marshal their arms, the differences proper to be observed between younger sons and their descendants had been, even in his time, too frequently disregarded, to the confusion of the laudable usage of bearing of arms on which our forefathers set so high an esteem.

Coachmakers' heraldry, such as Dugdale describes, interfered sadly with the heralds' fees, but in our own day the crowning confusion has arisen by ignorant die-sinkers and engravers usurping the herald's calling, and half the pretty crests which figure upon notes and plate in the houses of the suddenly wealthy are nothing better than stolen property, filched from books of heraldry irrespective of blood and descent, simply from some fancied or real similarity of names.

Miss Millington's very excellent *Heraldry* may serve to correct much of this evil, at the same time illustrating most pleasantly history, poetry, and romance, and beguiling many an hour no less agreeably to those who will make a study of its pages.

JESUS CHRIST.

Jesus Christ, in the Grandeur of His Mission, the Beauty of His Life, and His Final Triumph. By Edward Whitfield.

THE Dean of St. Paul's, in his history of Teutonic Christianity, includes under that general denomination all sects which owe their rise and progress to the great separation which took place in the Western Church in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He "disenfranchises none who claim, even on the slightest grounds, the privileges and hopes of Christianity; repudiates none who do not place themselves without the pale of believers and worshippers of Christ, or of God through Christ. The catholicity of Christianity itself provides for this universal adoption of all who believe in Christ crucified into the great family of Christians. If some creeds have more of the holy fire of the Divine Spirit engrafted in them than others, the same light shines in all—perhaps in some more brightly; yet, whatever may be our individual predilections, we may not cast a stone at others, who, like ourselves, live surely in glass houses. Let Trinitarians not despise those who differ from them, but carefully weigh the evidence of the followers of Socinus and of Priestley; more particularly let them strive to fathom the refinements and subtleties of the latter, if they would hope to bring all believers in Christ into one and the same fold.

The volume noticed above is just such a one as we would recommend Trinitarians, both Churchmen and Dissenters, to subject to the fullest analysis. They need have no fear that it will make them waver in the faith of their adoption and conviction. With St. Cyril, they will still recognise in the same person the perfect man and the perfect God; man, wearied like themselves, sleeping in the ship, and God, stilling the raging tempest of the waves by his simple will. We know that, like St. John the Baptist, the Godhead manifested in the flesh had no need of human learning. The one spoke by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and he as no man ever spoke before. We acknowledge at once in the boy Jesus disputing with the Elders the manifestation of his Godhead: "The child grew and waxed strong in Spirit, filled with Wisdom, and the Grace of God was upon him." And even at this early age we find him separating himself from the destiny of a mere man: "Wist ye not,"

is his significant reply to the mother whom he loved, and who had sought him sorrowing—"wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Yet, as perfect man, "he was subject to his parents, and increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man."

A long period of time, including the youth and early manhood of the Saviour, is wisely, no doubt, concealed from our view. It is not for mortal hand to lift the veil, and the many false gospels which were promulgated in the first centuries of the Church to fill the void are so full of inconsistencies that, by the consentient voice of all denominations of Christians, they are cast aside as unworthy of a moment's consideration. Mr. Whitfield would thus account for the many years of seclusion to which we have alluded:—

We cannot err in asserting that the study of the Scriptures must have been the frequent occupation of Jesus, and his equally frequent delight. His whole public history justifies this remark. In his assertion of his own claims, in his controversies with his countrymen, in his moral instructions, in his doctrinal discourses, we are constantly reminded of his familiar acquaintance with the Hebrew historians, lawgivers, bards, and prophets. Their writings must have been his daily and his nightly study. By them his knowledge was enlarged, his faith strengthened. They enabled him to perceive the majesty and supremacy of the great Jehovah whom his nation worshipped, they fostered the growth of all kind and generous affections in his heart; they deepened and enlarged his religious impressions; they increased the fervency of that piety which was not so much an acquired grace in him as an original endowment of his soul; they called into being the highest aspirations; and they enabled him to cement that sacred intimacy with his Father in heaven which was the great joy of his life, and which united with other aids to perfect the admirable beauty of his character.

And yet we are told, "All things were made by him, and without him was not anything made that was made. In him was life, and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not." And again, "Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his powers, when he had himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high." Then, why are we to imagine the youth and boyhood of the Saviour as passed in the study of the Scriptures, seeing that "he was in the world, and the world was made by him," and that he "was the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

The reader must not be startled by the quotation which follows. Separate the Godhead from the man Jesus and many of the realities in the life of the great Exemplar are at once placed beyond the ken of finite knowledge:—

Apart from all his connexions, separate from all human intercourse, one great object would be before him—deliberately to prepare himself for his sacred office, to acquire self-reliance, and, above all things, to train himself to a full reliance upon the Great Being who was sending him forth. Irresistibly impelled to this seclusion, as well as by the pressing urgency of his own spirit, as by that sacred influence which enlarged and ennobled it, he withdrew from human observation. The solitude of the wilderness and its wild grandeur, in which he was eminently alone with God, most admirably ministered to these sacred studies. Beneath the overhanging rock which guarded him by night in the woody coverts which shaded him by day, he could converse freely with the Author of all nature, no less than with himself; and there he was instructed by a vision, in aid of his own deep reflexions, to which his mental agitation and the scenery around him might have given its form, but which was, no doubt, one of many lessons conveyed to him by the Author of all wisdom.

Such is the cold and spiritless colouring thrown over one of the most beautiful and simple narratives connected with the life of Christ. The power of the Spirit which led him into the wilderness is ignored; the struggle and victory of his manhood over sin is passed by; the ministering of the angels blotted out. These could not be reconciled with the denial of the doctrines of original sin and the atonement, even as in the former instance human learning was called on to warrant the Socinian denial of the pre-existence of Christ. Such of our readers as care to investigate deeply the truths of religion will not idly cast aside a book which develops in all their phases the doctrines of an offshoot of the great reformation amongst the brotherhood of which have been numbered men of the most profound and philosophical mental acquirements; for "if we are to be qualified and prepared," as Bishop Horsley suggests, "to give an

answer to every man that asketh us a reason of the hope that is in us," we must strive to attain "a penetration in abstruse questions, and a quickness in philosophical discussion."

CHECKMATE.

Checkmate: a Tale.

R. Bentley.

THE opening chapter introduces us to a noble French family, who found a refuge in England from the terrors of the French Revolution—Comte Jules Deguseau, the father, a fine specimen of the old noblesse—his daughter, Lucy (the Count had married an English lady), and the family priest, a little abbé. The daughter is depicted as a fine young creature, fresh-hearted, ingenuous, and full of all those graces of which high health, exuberant spirits, and worldly luxuries are the common parent. Miss Julia Manners, a friend of the English side of the family, is introduced, and affords a good contrast to Lucy, being older, more sedate, and with a deeper insight into the world and the world's doings. The quiet tenor of life at Château Royal, the Lancashire estate of the Comte Deguseau, is interrupted by the visit of Ernest Jules Deguscau, nephew of the Count, a man on town, a blackleg, spendthrift, over head and ears in debt, who hopes to mend his ruined fortunes by a marriage with his wealthy cousin Lucy, and whose last hope of release from the threatenings of importunate duns lies in this marriage. The worldly deliberations of this *roué* on the subject of matrimony are well given, and the plans by which success is to be achieved are developed with ability. But Lucy's good genius, in the person of Miss Julia Manners, comes to the rescue. Miss Manners has a brother, Frank Rowley, a thoughtless, spendthrift lieutenant in the Guards, to whom she is devotedly attached, and as she is aware that Frank and Ernest were old acquaintances, she applies to Frank for information as to Ernest's motives in visiting Château Royal, and the reply puts her in possession of the whole scheme of the desperate fortune-hunter. To save her young friend she tells Lucy what she has learned, and eventually discloses to the Count the real character and object of Ernest, but not before Ernest has proposed to Lucy, and, to his utter dismay and astonishment, been refused, though on grounds wholly distinct from the revelations made by Frank Rowley. Ernest, however, does not know this, and believing Miss Julia Manners to be at the bottom of his discomfiture, he resolves on a singular piece of revenge. Knowing her fondness for her flighty brother Frank, he contrives to pick a quarrel with him and to draw him into a challenge. Fraught with this peculiar project he visits Miss Julia Manners, and terrifies her into compliance with his wishes, which are to promote his suit with Lucy, threatening to fight Frank in case of non-compliance. On condition of retiring from the hostile meeting Miss Manners agrees to his conditions, but her inexcusable and rather improbable promise is not called into requisition, as the creditors of Ernest become suddenly too exigent, and resort to summary arrest. The confinement in gaol for debt of course brings on disclosures which will not permit the Count any longer to doubt the true character of his nephew, and his real views in proposing for his daughter. The Count, who is a noble-hearted creature, relents on seeing his nephew in duance; he pays his debts, releases him, and, with his daughter Lucy, assists to nurse the broken-down but reformed reprobate into health. The Count is disposed to forget and forgive, and wishes his daughter to do the like. But the daughter, to his amazement, and no doubt to the genuine amazement of all readers of this clever tale—for the book will be read—refuses all solicitations to enter into the married state, and declares her irrevocable determination to become a *béguine* connected with some convent at Bruges, at which in her early youth she had been educated. This ludicrous and unlooked-for termination is carried into effect, and the curtain drops on Lucy as a *béguine*, and Ernest, who after the Count's death takes his uncle's place at Château Royal, as a country gentleman, going about among the poor people on his estate very much after the pattern of a masculine *sœur de charité*.

We would offer a word of advice to the writer—who is evidently a person of talent, with a cultivated taste, but no very deep insight into the world of London as it goes—to abstain, in future works of imagination, if addressed to an English public, from the polemical element. This kind of thing is getting common, and must be checked, or rather checkmated.

PHANTASTES.

Phantastes: a Faerie Romance for Men and Women. By George M'Donald. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A DREAMY production of the German school of imaginative literature, not without fine fancy, considerable invention, and an occasional vein of real poetic feeling. An extract from *Novalis*, which is inserted by the author instead of preface, we will translate for the benefit of country gentlemen, as it will, perhaps, best explain the leading idea of the author in penning this amusing and highly imaginative work: "One may conceive fictions like dreams, without connexion, yet having legitimate association." This very well indicates the character of the work, but by no means tells the reader enough of its quaint merits. With a special class this work is tolerably sure of being received with great favour. The conclusion appears to us to be weak, and not in harmony with the power and fancy displayed in the progress of this very fanciful work.

TRAVELS OF BARON MUNCHAUSEN.

The Surprising Travels and Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

EVERYBODY has heard of the renowned and veracious traveller Munchausen; everybody, we hope, has read his "moving accidents by flood and field," but if they have not we bid them send at once for this very neat and very cheap abridged edition.

THE CASTLE OF OTRANTO.

The Castle of Otranto. A Gothic Story. By Horace Walpole. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE tale, with its supernatural horrors, which made the hair of the juveniles of our grandsires' age, like Katterfelto's, "stand on end," is destined to perform the same feat to the present and to unborn generations. *The Castle of Otranto* is the putative parent of a popular and populous school of fiction. It has stood the test of time, it has maintained its original rank in the annals of fiction, and it would be "gilding refined gold" were we to waste our space in superfluous laudation.

THE TRAVELS OF MUNGO PARK.

Travels in the Interior of Africa. By Mungo Park. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

WE are indebted more to Scotchmen than to any other class of enterprising travellers for our knowledge of Africa, and its remarkable races and productions. Park, Bruce, and Livingstone are names that will ever be identified with the history of Africa. Park, however, must have the honour of being the pioneer of exact information in this direction, and though more modern travellers have carried their researches into more remote tracts, they have not produced anything more interesting or more trustworthy than Park's Travels. The edition is a cheap one, and very handsomely got up.

ECLECTIC REVIEW: (Ward and Co.)—There are seven articles in this number, and a copious account of books published. The important essays are those on "The Vatican Manuscript of the Old and New Testament," lately published in a costly way at Rome; and that on the fourth volume of Humboldt's "Cosmos." These are exceedingly interesting, and the first particularly, as every one will be anxious to have an account of the completion of a Biblical work so long delayed, and so important in every way. It would seem, though produced under the care of the celebrated Cardinal Mai, it is not satisfactory as an edition, and it is highly probable that another, and possibly a facsimile of the famous manuscript, will alone satisfy the theological world.

Map of the Atlantic Ocean. (A. and C. Black.)—A small but distinct sheet map, showing the ocean currents, the routes proposed in conjunction with a Pacific Railway, and also the line of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Map of North America. (A. and C. Black.)—A clear and well-sized map, with the very latest discoveries. It has also an enlarged view of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, showing the Frazer River Gold Fields.

The Law of Wills, Executors, and Administrators. By W. A. Holdsworth, Esq., Barrister, of Gray's Inn. (Routledge and Co.)—A very useful and timely little work. The recent alteration in the laws relative to wills and trusts, renders it essential that every one in the position to devise or inherit property should be put in possession of the rights, duties, and regulations which attend those functions. The treatise is simply and clearly written, and can easily be understood by unprofessional readers.

The Arts.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Mr. Tully's arrangement of Auber's delightful *Crown Diamonds* has been added by the Pyne and Harrison management to their already attractive programme, and seems to increase in popularity, as indeed it should, considering Miss Pyne's wondrous excellence as *Catarina*. The general cast is nearly the same as that employed at the Lyceum revival under the same management, the only substitution, we believe, being that of Mr. Henri Corri for Mr. Hamilton Braham in the character of *Rebolledo*, the brigand lieutenant. By this change neither the music nor the authors in any way suffers for Mr. Corri has a voice of excellent quality, and acts with much intention and natural vivacity. The more prominent *morceaux* of the *Diamans de la Couronne* are so well known as to render any chronicle of the successes achieved in them by the talented artists of this company utterly superfluous. We have only left, then, the duty of reporting that Miss Louisa Pyne achieved consummately well all she undertook as *Catarina*, the Queen of Portugal; that Mr. Harrison was hardly less rapturously applauded; and that the completeness of the success was secured by Miss Susan Pyne as *Diana*, and Messrs. Corri, St. Albyn, and G. Honey in the subordinate parts. The musical world are excited at the unnecessary interpolation of Rodés' Air, with variations, at the close of the opera; and Brinley Richards's ballad, "Whisper what thou feelest," introduced by Mr. Harrison in the third act, and made a great feature of. They are, perhaps, right in their observations that M. Scribe would shudder at the liberty taken in the former instance with his well-arranged climax, and that the music of the ballad is a dislocation, if not a distortion, of Auber's delicious *ensemble*: but they should bear in mind that the almost total abstinence of the aesthetics from the pay-places at public entertainments rather disposes managers and others to consult the predilections of the money-bringing multitude, who cannot have too much for their shillings, and who would by no means object to a *pot-pourri* opera, made up of fragments from Spohr, Beethoven, Auber, and Richards, so long as the said fragments were well sung. Catholicity may be all very well, but Spohr's "Jessonda" and Mendelssohn's "Lorelei" would prove avenues to Basinghall-street in a little month, if rigidly adhered to. Mr. Harrison has perhaps strayed into an excessive degree of liberality by his attempt to lend attraction to the *Crown Diamonds*. We should have thought, in this particular instance, that neither musician nor author needed illustration or decoration. However, as we before said, barrow-loads of bouquets, and rapturous plaudits from stalls and boxes as well as pit and gallery, show that the management do not miscalculate the tastes of their patrons; and, the above-mooted question set apart, it would be ungenerous to deny that the brilliant performance of the principal character, and the unvaried excellence of the subordinates, as well as of Mr. Mellon's fine band, well deserved all—and more than all—the approbation they met with.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Saturday last, being the occasion of Mr. Mathews's benefit, his own petite comedy of *The Dowager* and the farce of *The Eton Boy*, in both of which Mrs. Mathews appeared, were followed by a new piece, called *The Tale of a Coat*, an elaborate patchwork by Dr. Franck and Mr. William Brough, which we must endeavour to dissect for our readers as briefly as possible. The *Baron de Meremont* (E. Villiers), a diplomatist, charged with a despatch from the Court of France to Queen Christina respecting the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier, stitches it for security into his coat lining, and in avoiding the results of a duel leaves that garment in his lodgings. In his confusion he meets with one *Jacques Molinet*, a commercial traveller (Mr. Charles Mathews), who undertakes the restoration of the coat, and accordingly proceeds to the scene of its loss. There he commences to arrange its redelivery by intriguing with the maid, *Paquita* (Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam). But the artful mistress of the house, *Dona Inez* (Miss Fitzwilliam) discovers this, frustrates his plan, and transmits the packet to Court by the hands of her own husband, *Don Gomez* (Mr. Cullenford). Gomez executes his mission, and is entrusted with the answer, which he also, before starting for Paris, causes to be sewn in the lining of his own coat for better security. *Paquita*, however, happening to repent of her coquetry and treachery, agrees, on the eve of her master's departure, to take French leave of her mistress, and elopes into France with *Molinet*, making him a present of old Gomez's paletot and its precious freight, and thus unconsciously bearing with them a satisfactory solution of the *Baron's* difficulties. On reaching Paris *Molinet* leaves *Paquita* for a while, seeks the discomfited diplomatist, and returns him, as he believes, the lost coat. Their exultation is soon turned to grief when they discover their mistake; but again a

revulsion is in store for them, when shaking his new acquisition somewhat rudely, *Meremont* discovers the secreted papers. *Molinet* adopts instantaneously the position and airs of a successful emissary, and the *Baron* is so happy at his own narrow escape from disgrace that he introduces him to the notice of the *Minister*, who, of course, undertakes the care of his future happiness and that of *Paquita*, who appears to claim him at the fall of the curtain. The *Tale of a Coat* is skilfully contrived so as to give the evergreen artist the opportunity he so delights in, of being unceasingly before the public in the most embarrassing circumstances. He is thoroughly himself as *Meremont*, and on Saturday no less than ever held the admiring crowd under his perfect control. We were glad to observe that he was no less than ever enthusiastically welcomed by a full house.

LYCEUM.—*M. Jullien's* last novelties are an operative selection from the grand and popular "*Der Freischütz*," and "*The Kiss Polka*." In the first, the principal melodies of *Weber's* glorious work are well arranged for the ophicleide, cornet, flute, and oboe; and are, we need hardly say, most admirably played by Messrs. Hughes, Duhême, Pratten, and Lavigne. The audience were highly delighted with "*The Kiss Polka*," in which a certain sound which we have reason to think is well known, and not unpopular, is produced by the orchestra in time and tune. *M. Wienawski* continues progressing in public favour. His arrangement of some beautiful and plaintive Russian themes is very musical, and not being spoilt by over embroidery, can be enjoyed by persons of taste as well as by the votaries of mere mechanism.

ROYAL GRECIAN THEATRE.—The spirited proprietor of the Grecian seems, since his admission upon the roll of licensed theatres, to be making a vigorous push to take something like a standing among them. The *Fugitives*, a stirring tale of an escape from the mutinies, at which we have been present during the week, would, for general effect and high-class decorations in point of scenery and costume, have been admitted to a distinguished position, before the advancing taste of the million had demanded a quality of entertainment in suburban theatres that our fathers would have considered first-rate in the patent ones. The fugitives are an English indigo planter, *David Layall*, his wife (Miss J. Coveney), and their daughter, *Helen* (Miss Amalie Conquest), who, on the point of the latter's marriage with *William Hood*, a military officer (Mr. Gillett), are driven from their home and narrowly escape assassination by their native servants. They are traced through dramatised perils of flood and field, founded on facts familiar to all who have read or heard much of recent Indian affairs, and, after the murder of *Layall*, are ultimately saved by the Royal Naval Brigade. We have already spoken of the scenery and costume as effective, but we may add in conclusion that, taken in conjunction with the innocent libretto, which is, in this case, free from all vulgar pandering to the lower tastes, they may be regarded as, and do, in fact, compose, an instructive and valuable whole. We were as pleased to observe such correctly illustrated sketches of Indian life laid before a "Royal Grecian" audience, as to note the intelligent appreciation with which they were received.

THE NEW BRITANNIA THEATRE.—We have long been aware that a "well-accustomed" tavern in the vicinity of Shoreditch had for some years past included among its attractions a saloon for dramatic performances, and that theatrical stars of no less repute than Messrs. Leigh Murray, and Anderson had been engaged there at very high rates of salary. But large and frequented as we knew the Britannia Saloon to be, we were not prepared for the imposing theatre which the proprietor, Mr. Lane, has been enabled—we presume by the patronage of the lower orders—to erect, under a recent license from the Lord Chamberlain. We are, nevertheless, able to state that East London now boasts of a dramatic temple second to none in the metropolis, and far superior to most, in point of handsome solidity and fitness for its purpose, having a large and well-arranged audience room, a stage of the largest dimensions, and scenic arrangements of the most perfect order; and, what is most important, ready means of exit. The Britannia has been built in the short period of four months, from the designs of Messrs. Hill and Paraire, of St. Swithin's-lane. Its ample vault is supported upon iron columns, and these again rest upon massive arches and piers of masonry, calculated, it would seem, to last till doomsday. The numerous staircases are of stone, and little of any material but iron, stone, and brick is visible outside the audience part of the house. This latter portion has an imposing air of solidity, those concerned having borne in mind that their visitors would mainly be of the rough-and-ready sort, upon whom knickknacks of upholstery and linendrapery would perhaps be thrown away. The solid composition mouldings in front of the boxes are simple, but rich in design, and are coloured white on a very pale pink ground, relieved by a faint

blue. The proscenium is flanked by huge twisted pillars, and frames, between the acts, a handsome classic drop-scene by *Beverley*. The ventilation is well secured, for a passage round the pit, and in close connexion with the street, supplies the air; and the ceiling not being covered, as in many other theatres, by workshops or store-rooms, affords issue for an ample upward current. A sense of comfort is therefore experienced at the Britannia which playgoers have often enough sighed after, but generally despaired of in first-class theatres. The lighting is effected by sixteen chandeliers instead of a central one, and from these a high amount of illuminating duty is obtained by the adoption—such, at least, is our impression—of a dioptric arrangement of crystal prisms, between and among which every ray from the jets disposed above them has to find its way, and by which, of course, it is increased and multiplied *ad infinitum*. The drama of the evening was *The Brigand's Secret*, admirably mounted in every respect, the principal characters of *Jacqueline*, *Matthioli*, and *Pippo* being sustained by Mrs. S. Lane, Mr. George Clair, and a promising comedian, Mr. S. Sidney. We are glad to record the opening of another large, handsome, cheap, and well-conducted place of amusement, and to remark for the hundredth time the sense of propriety and mutual interest which makes assemblages, that no stretch of courtesy could call genteel, to second the efforts of respectable managers for their entertainment and instruction without the necessity of police interference. From this point of view the Britannia Theatre, like the Canterbury Hall, of which we spoke last week, is well worth the notice of the cosmopolite and the sociologist.

THEATRE ROYAL BRIGHTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, who have been two years absent from the stage, have reappeared as above, before a numerous and very fashionable throng. The piece selected was Mr. Tom Taylor's *Still Waters Run Deep*, in which the pair took their usual characters of *John Mildmay* and *Mrs. Hector Sternhold*. They were very flatteringly received after the comedy, and were no less admired in their well-known excellent performance of *The Bengal Tiger*, in which Mrs. Wigan's *Miss Yellowleaf* is one of her most successful impersonations.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S "PATCHWORK."—This pleasant pair announce at last a migration, and the sign of the pagoda pattern plate announces the imminent return of Smith from Canton. We are glad to note the growing appreciation of this little entertainment, and of Mrs. Howard Paul's great talent, which we much regret to see cramped in the trifling arena of the Egyptian Hall. Her imitation of *Sims Reeves* is just now the most attractive of her pieces, and is worth the applause it wins. In tone, dress, manner, and lineaments, she has contrived so to "double" the renowned tenor, that visitors imperfectly acquainted with her style and *personnel*, or unaware of the nature of the imitation to be presented to them, might, we are sure, withdraw in the full faith that they had listened to his performance of Mr. Balfe's beautiful ballad. As the "unprotected female" *Miss Selina Singleheart*, the burden of whose song is "the sorrows and hardships poor females must endure," Mrs. Paul is also excellent, and the long and vapid story of her lovelorn life is quite as amusing as the celebrated engineer's tale of *Albert Smith*. But the charming *morceau* of all is "*Molly Doolan*," the gentle Irish maid of all work, whose brogue is very pretty, and whose delicate nursing and prattling to the baby entrusted to her, are simply pathetic and so natural as to be beyond praise as artistic. We must not forget Mr. Howard Paul while speaking of his better-half so warmly. He is successful in the pretty Yankee sleighing song "*Peggy, dear*," and remarkably good as the "*Modern Ladies' Man*," and pretended Captain, Mr. Puppington Loll, A.H.M.S., which means not on or of, nor after, nor about, but at her Majesty's service.

PROPOSED NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AT MUSWELL-HILL.—He who first conceived that a second Crystal Palace could under any circumstances prove a successful speculation must have been an original and penetrating person; but by far the bolder enterprise is his who dares announce such a view to the public. We have most of us been accustomed to regard the doings of the first and present Crystal Palace Company with the eye of alternate censure and compassion. We have contracted a habit of regarding its position as normally one of doubt and difficulty, and seem to have forgotten, of late years, that by dint of almost Herculean exertions on the part of a few directors, the gravity of that position has been very materially alleviated. Such, however, has been the case. The projectors of a new Crystal Palace at Muswell-hill, the suggestion of which has caused considerable sensation in fine-art circles, remind us that the Sydenham enterprise has, in truth, seen its worst of days. They remind the public in their prospectus of a fact that we have often taken occasion to notice in these columns that

its attractions have been increasing month by month under the recent excellent management, and have produced a steady increase of revenue that, if not yet adequate to the payment of good dividends upon an overgrown capital, still shows signs of being ultimately able to pay something respectable, if not handsome. Our new candidates for popular support remind us again that had the expenditure of the original projectors at Sydenham been less lavish, and had fewer gigantic crotchets been forced upon the company by maniacal or ambitious schemers, the present revenue would have secured a fair remuneration upon the adventure. Some long-headed and, we presume, long-pursed individuals, then, who have pondered over these considerations from an outer stand-point, have determined to feel the public pulse on the question of a second Crystal Palace. They are, undoubtedly, at present to be regarded as mere candidates for popular favour and applicants for pecuniary support. It is natural, therefore, that their allegations in favour of their project should be received with doubt and scrutinised with suspicion. But the superiority of the new site is, after all, the only one of them that is of present importance, for its admission or refutation will virtually settle the whole question. We have ourselves long held—grievous though it be—that Sydenham is comparatively inaccessible to the million, and that a journey there is a lengthy pilgrimage to the industrious mass of the middle classes. It is as clear that a railway station at Muswell-hill might be placed in easy connexion with the now existing railway girdle of London, and with all the main and branch cispontine lines. We are of opinion that a palace and park, even far less attractive in beauty of scenery or value of contents than the existing one, will, on such a site as that in contemplation, attract three visitors for one who now finds his way across the troubled ocean of the City and through the desperate straits of London-bridge; and the statement of the promoters, therefore, that this tripled revenue will remunerate shareholders in an enterprise saddled with less than half the capital and expenses of the Crystal Palace Company, passes into the category of truisms. Any attempt to set up the beauties of Muswell-hill in rivalry with those of Sydenham is an obvious absurdity. We are content to admit that there are natural beauties; but the views over Essex, Kent, and Surrey, which we find alluded to in the prospectus before us, are, to say the least, somewhat mythical, and look like trying to prove too much. Superior accessibility by an enormous population is guarantee enough that visitors will be forthcoming. Visitors will bring shillings and pounds to the treasury if the place is pretty, the music good, and the eating and drinking first-rate, without need of many lectures on astronomy and geology. Shillings and pounds carefully husbanded by a prudent directorate—who, in turn, should be carefully looked after in time (as Lord Leonards recommends) by a wide-awake proprietary—will make dividends. The chronological illustrations of English History, by pictures, statues, armour, &c., and the course of Ethnological Geography, proposed to form part of a course of instruction, are good suggestions. It is not improbable that a great northern cricket-ground, riding-school, and gymnasium may bring grist to the mill. The reserved land would not be an ineligible site for agricultural meetings, like those at Chester, Derby, and York, and this would, of course, be remunerative. There are, in fact, many chances that such an undertaking would prosper, if "got up" in the first place with common honesty, and afterwards worked with sagacity. But we are by no means desirous, while we admit its interest and feasibility, to undervalue or depreciate our old love. We are convinced, on the contrary, that by the spur of competition new speed will be got out of the Sydenham team, new beauties developed, new facilities (including a direct line to Southwark-bridge) be offered to the million, and far greater profits realised for the proprietary, whose best chance lays in some spur of this kind. Instead, therefore, of deploring their loss of an hitherto unprofitable monopoly, we rather congratulate the old Crystal Palace shareholders upon the foreseen shadow of coming events, which we cannot believe will in any way obscure their glories; and as for ourselves and other citizens intramurally interred and open occasionally to suburban joys, we can but rejoice at this, and every prospect opened to us, of a new, cheap, and beautiful place of resort and entertainment.

HAYTIAN LITERATURE.—The *Chronique Parisienne* contains the following facetious story:—The Emperor Faustin I., who imitates France in all things, and has, like her, princes, marshals, dukes, counts, colleges, and universities, recently resolved to establish an academy of forty members, like the world-renowned French Academy. But it was not easy to select the forty, every inhabitant of the empire who could write his own name thinking himself qualified. So his Majesty decreed that

3000 of his subjects who possessed the reputation of being the most lettered of all, should on a given day assemble at his palace and be subjected to a literary test. When they were collected, he announced that the test was the writing of the word *citron*, and that those who made no error in the spelling should be members of the academy. Pens, ink, and paper were brought; each of the 3000 people wrote the word, and the judges of the land and the bench of bishops were charged to examine the 3000 papers. They proclaimed that 39 only of the candidates had written the word correctly—that is, with a C, the remaining 2961 having used an S. "Only thirty-nine," cried the Emperor, "and we want forty. Well, I will be the fortieth member myself." "Sire," cried the judges, "your Majesty will no doubt deign to submit to the test?" "Of course," exclaimed Faustin; and in a large bold hand he wrote *Xitron* with an X. The judges looked puzzled for a moment, and then, after glancing at each other, proclaimed that his Majesty had passed triumphantly through the ordeal. The Emperor was thereupon proclaimed, amidst the enthusiasm of the assemblage, a member of the academy. "And I will be perpetual secretary too," added his Imperial Majesty, with pardonable vanity.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—We perceive that the vestry of St. Andrew's, Holborn, have come to a different decision upon an offer of Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., than the vestry of St. Pancras. Mr. Gurney is willing to erect a drinking fountain, at his own cost, on Holborn-hill, and the Holborn vestrymen have unanimously and thankfully consented.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Night, November 12th.
FRANCE.

THE trial of Comte de Montalembert stands fixed for Wednesday next, Nov. 17. The Procureur Impérial will conduct the prosecution in person. Pursuant to the regulations invented by Napoleon III. with regard to cases of this kind, the public will not be admitted, and no report of the trial will be allowed to be published. The judgment alone will appear in the French newspapers. M. Dufaure will defend M. de Montalembert, and M. Berryer the *Correspondant*. It is, however, possible that M. de Montalembert may make a speech on his own behalf. According to the practice of French courts, a prisoner is allowed to speak for himself, although he may employ counsel.

A Paris letter says:—Galway is about to be adopted by France as the outlet of her postal communication with North America, and a large imperial subsidy will supply sinews of war to the Lever line, the future predominance of which is now placed beyond doubt. As all the correspondence of the Spanish and Italian peninsulas, and the whole of the Levant passes through France, the various ramifications or reticulations of this immense network will be gathered into one cable, and will cross the Atlantic through Galway. The details of this financial measure are not yet all arranged, but the principle is established. Mr. Lever's activity has carried the point; he is promised a personal interview with Napoleon III. on his return from Compiègne. Meantime he has gone to Brussels to involve Belgium in the scheme, leaving Mr. Barry to carry out his objects here.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* informs us that the Emperor has sent a 12-pounder howitzer, constructed upon a model of his own invention, to Queen Victoria, in return for the field-piece with which her Majesty presented him some time since. The howitzer and the carriages are accompanied by a complete set of harness, such as is in use in France. The piece bears the name of "L'Alliance." On it are engraved the words, "A la Reine Victoria, l'Empereur Napoléon, 1858." The gun was embarked at Calais on the 7th, in charge of Major Melchior, of the Artillery of the Guard, and is to be presented to the Queen by the Duke de Malakoff.

A Paris letter, in the *Indépendance* of Brussels, asserts that the question of reducing the effective of the army by one hundred thousand men is under consideration in the Ministry of War; also that M. Fould, Minister of State, has presented to M. Magne, Minister of Finance, for his consideration, a plan for the conversion of the 4½ into the 8 per cent. stock, even before the ten years fixed, when the 5 per Cents. were converted into 4½ stock, as a minimum for the commencement of that operation.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Cadiz inform us that preparations have been made in that port to reinforce the Spanish garrison in the island of Cuba. On the 17th of October the Ferrolana, 30 guns, and the Isabel Segunda, 20 guns, and on the 22nd of October, the Perla, sailed for the Havana. There remain ready to sail at any moment the frigate Petronita, the steamer Isabel-la-Catolica, and transport corvette Marigalante. These vessels together convey a force of 2100 infantry soldiers and 500 marines. The Captain-General of the province of Cadiz has been commanded to prepare the following

steamers to sail—the Castilla, Ulloa, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, Vulcano, Vigilante. These, together with the Santa Isabel and Pizarro, now being prepared for sea at Ferrol, are to form part of the maritime expedition to the coast of Africa, under the command of Don Segundo Dias Herrera.

PORTUGAL.

A telegram received in Paris announces the arrival of the Euryalus, with Prince Alfred on board, at Lisbon, on the evening of the 7th. The Prince was to pay a visit to the King of Portugal.

EGYPT.

We learn by telegram from Marseilles that the railway from Cairo to Suez will be open to the public in the course of December. A letter from Alexandria of the 2nd says the Pasha of Egypt had bought up all the shares in the company formed for towing boats on the Nile, and had left the trade completely free. The loan proposed to be raised by Saïd Pasha had not been concluded. The Nile having risen to a great height this year, it is expected that the crops will be most abundant. The price of grain had fallen considerably. Saïd wheat was offered at 55 piastres. Business is said to be dull in Alexandria, and little credit given. The precious metals were rising in value every day. The sanitary condition of the country was excellent. No news had been received at Alexandria from Jeddah. It was not expected that M. Sabatier, the French Consul-General, who was sent to Jeddah with a special commission, will accomplish much, as the assassins of the British and French Consuls had escaped. The persons sent to Constantinople for trial are described as mere subaltern agents, acting under the orders of chiefs who have fled.

THE TRIAL FOR MURDER AT EDINBURGH.—After several witnesses had been examined yesterday for the defendant, William Reid, the Lord Advocate addressed the jury for the prosecution, and the Dean of Faculty for the prisoner. The Lord Justice Clerk summed up strongly against the prisoner. The jury retired at thirty-five minutes past five, and were absent about one hour, when they returned a verdict of, "Not guilty on the first charge, of murder; and guilty on the second and third, amounting to culpable homicide."—The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

CASE OF THE REV. ALFRED POOLE.—The *Union* of this day (Friday) states that the application to the Court of Queen's Bench on behalf of Mr. Poole will be made on Monday or Tuesday next. It will be in the form of a motion for a *mandamus* to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to compel him to hear and inquire into the truth of the allegation upon which the Bishop of London revoked the license, which it will be recollected was this:—"That he (Mr. Poole) in admitting females to confession, had put questions to them respecting the Seventh Commandment calculated to bring scandal upon the Church."

THE POISONINGS AT BRADFORD.—In the case of William Hardacre, who sold the poisoned lozenges, and ate only a portion of one lozenge himself, paralysis, it was yesterday reported at the police station has supervened, and, if he survive the shock, he will remain a helpless cripple for life, entirely deprived of the use of his limbs. If this be not the fate of many of the sufferers, disease and suffering in some other shape is, we understand, sure to be their bitter lot to the end of their days.—*Manchester Guardian*.

VON HUMBOLDT.—The venerable philosopher has been suffering from an attack of influenza, which, to a man in his 90th year, is a trying ordeal to pass through. By the latest accounts it appears that his recovery was proceeding, and that he had been sufficiently restored to be able to resume his pen—a circumstance which will afford the greatest gratification to those who enjoy the high privilege of correspondence with him.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY CONCERTS.—A Vocal and Instrumental Concert will take place on Saturday next, November 20th, at 8.30. Particulars will be advertised. Doors open at 10. Admission, Half-a-Crown; or by Season Ticket, Half-a-Guinea. Children, One Shilling.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S last two weeks in their Comic and Musical Entertainment, *PATCHWORK*, every night (Saturday included) at 8, at the *EGYPTIAN HALL*, Piccadilly. This is positively the last month in London, as the Salle is then required by Mr. Albert Smith for his *CHINA*. Mr. Howard Paul will introduce a new American eccentricity, "Peggy Dear," and Mrs. Howard Paul will continue her wonderful imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves in "Come into the garden, Maud," which receives nightly an ovation. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday at Three, and also on Tuesday, November 23.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket, OPEN DAILY for Gentlemen only. LECTURES by Dr. SEXTON at 3, 4½, 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.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

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

On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, will be produced the *CROWN DIAMONDS*. Don Henrique de Sandoval, Mr. W. Harrison; Catarina, Miss Louisa Pyne.

On Tuesday and Friday (115th, 116th times), the *ROSE OF CASTILLE*.

On Thursday, Wallace's Opera of *MARITANA*. Don Cesar de Bazan (his original character), Mr. W. Harrison; Maritana, Miss Louisa Pyne.—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. With (every evening) a Ballet Divertissement. Commence at half-past seven.

The public is respectfully informed that the tragedy of *MACBETH* can only be represented for a limited number of nights.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

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

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, *MACBETH*. Tuesday and Thursday, *KING JOHN*. On Saturday will be revived Shakspeare's comedy of *MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING*. Preceded every evening by A *FARCE*.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Last week but one of the Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

On Monday, November 15, and during the week—to commence at 7—the new Comic Drama, in three acts, entitled *THE TALE OF A COAT* (by William Brough and Dr. G. Franck), in which Mr. Charles Mathews will sustain an original character.

After which, the Comedy by Mr. Charles Mathews, *THE DOWAGER*. Lord Alfred Lynsay (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews; Sir Frederick Chasimore, Mr. Howes; Edgar, Mr. W. Farren; Dowager Countess of Tresilian (first time in England), Mrs. Charles Mathews; Lady Bloomer, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam.

To be followed by *THE ETON BOY*. Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

Concluding with the Ballet of *JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON*, by Louise, Arthur, and Charles Leclercq.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in next week, in consequence of its great attraction, *LONDON ASSURANCE*. In which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear, being the last nights but three of their engagement.

Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday, and during the week, the performances will commence with A *DOUBTFUL VICTORY*. Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, W. Gordon, Mesdames Stirling and Hughes.

To be followed by J. Mollorton's farce of A *THUMPING LEGACY*.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, and Miss Herbert.

After which, A *TWICE TOLD TALE*.

Characters by Messrs. Lewis Ball, W. Gordon, Misses Hughes and Wyndham.

To conclude with *BOOTS AT THE SWAN*. Jacob Earwig, Mr. F. Robson.

Commence at half-past seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Monday and Tuesday, *MACBETH*. Macbeth, Mr. Phelps; Macduff, Mr. H. Marston; Banquo, Mr. F. Robinson; Malcolm, Mr. T. C. Harris; Duncan, Mr. Drummond; Ross, Mr. Belford; Lenox, Mr. C. Seyton; Three Witches, Messrs. J. W. Ray, C. Young, and C. Fenton; Lady Macbeth, Miss Atkinson.

To conclude with A *TENANT FOR LIFE*.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, *THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL*. Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Phelps; Joseph Surface, Mr. H. Marston; Charles, Mr. F. Robinson; Lady Teazle, Mrs. Charles Young; Mrs. Candour, Mrs. H. Marston.

To conclude with a new farce entitled *MY OLD LUCK*. Mr. Goodbody, Mr. J. W. Ray.

On Saturday, *THE BRIDAL*. Melantius, Mr. Phelps; and *MY OLD LUCK*.

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

THE ROYAL GRECIAN THEATRE.

(Proprietor, Mr. B. O. Conquest. Acting Manager, Mr. C. Montgomery.)

On Monday, and during the week, a New Drama, entitled *THE FUGITIVES*. Sir Thomas Watson, Mr. R. Lingham; Frank Leonard, Mr. H. Sinclair; Billy Trueboy, Mr. G. Conquest. A *GRAND INDIAN BALLET*, introducing Mrs. Conquest's pupils. A farce, entitled *THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL*, by Mr. J. Manning and Miss Amelie Conquest.

To conclude with A *LIFE'S REVENGE*. Fournichet, Mr. T. Mead. Soiree Dansante at 9 o'clock. Mr. T. Berry's imitator band. A Concert in the Assembly Room. Mr. De Solles will preside, assisted by Mr. P. Corri, Master Haydn Corri, and J. Manning.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—EVERY NIGHT, at Eight o'clock —TO-MORROW, MONDAY, a *MENDELSSOHN NIGHT*.—Twelfth Appearance of the celebrated Violinist, M. WIENIAWSKI.—First Appearance of the celebrated Pianist, Miss ARABELLA GODDARD.—Vocalists, Miss STUBBACH and Miss LOUISA VINNING.—"The Fern Leaves Valse." "The Kiss Polka." Grand Operatic Selection from *DER FREISCHÜTZ*. M. Jullien's Annual *BAL MASQUE*, on MONDAY, December 13th.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The SPECIAL WONDER of the AGE.—MOULÉ'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LIGHT—the RIVAL of the SUN. Exhibited and Lectured on by Mr. H. V. GARDNER, daily at Half-past Three, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at Half-past Seven.

MUSICAL SKETCHES of POPULAR COMPOSERS by Mr. Williams and Miss Eppy, every Evening, in Addition to all the other Novelties and Amusements.

MANAGING DIRECTOR, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

In consequence of the great importance and the growing interest attached to the subject of REFORM IN THE REPRESENTATION, we this day present to our readers A SERIES of ORIGINAL ARTICLES, entitled,

**"FACTS, THOUGHTS, AND SUGGESTIONS
ON THE COMING REFORM BILL,"**

BY A PRACTICAL LEGISLATOR.

To be continued weekly.

The articles on the Royal Family of Prussia having been much approved of, No. 1 of a New Series, entitled,

**"BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GERMAN
PRINCES,"**

by the same able and well-informed writer, is commenced this day, and will be continued weekly.

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, NOVEMBER 13, 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.

PROSECUTION OF M. MONTALEMBERT.

THROUGHOUT every circle of educated society in France the approaching trial of M. Montalembert is awaited with mingled emotions of curiosity, solicitude, and misgiving. Where moral and political stagnation is prescribed by law, a novelty like that which the Procureur Impérial has inconsiderately promised fills the languid and the idle with the unwonted hope of an intense sensation. The mind of France has been reduced under the existing régime to a condition of low fever, in which the patient is at once singularly ill-fitted to undergo a violent shock, and is yet morbidly anxious to sustain one. Anything, however intrinsically painful, is looked forward to with craving, which will break, though but momentarily, the spell of that torturing ennui with which those are afflicted who, having once enjoyed the brisk air of freedom, now inhale only the oppressive atmosphere of national imprisonment. With far different feelings is the approaching trial awaited by the many proud hearts that during the last seven years have mourned in silence the political prostration of their country. Royalists and Republicans, earnest Catholics and philosophic thinkers, friends of constitutionalism, and followers of Louis Blanc, have this one tie of common sympathy, in that they are all alike disfranchised of the privilege they valued most—that of uttering their sincere convictions. Hitherto, however, the ties of this sympathy have been comparatively slack, because despotism forbore in general to meddle with opinions that were not addressed to the masses, and that did not ostensibly lead to resistance, in some active form, to its authority. The differences of religious and political faith kept these fellow-sufferers from tyranny apart, and indisposed them, in the bitterness of their despair, to accept the solace of one another's pity. But the madness of unbridled power is likely to subdue at last past resentments and future fears. The insane attempt

to crush all liberty of thought, whether in the form of historic controversy or refined sarcasm, which the proceedings against Montalembert disclose, is calculated, more than anything else which could have been imagined, to establish a tacit truce between the scattered elements of disaffection, and to bind them together by a bond more powerful than that of secret oaths for mutual defence against their common foe.

To the selfish and time-serving, who have profited by the present order of things, and who look to further gains from its continuance, this new attempt to stretch authority is equally unwelcome. Their speculative games require above all things that the table should be steady, and their sordid instincts bid them look with disgust and dismay at any wanton trifling with that condition. They deprecated as earnestly as any patriot could do the violence and folly displayed by the Imperial Government at the beginning of the present year, in consequence of her serious crime. But they consoled themselves with the conviction that the abortive effort to bully England into an alien bill, and the more easy enactment of *ex post facto* laws of proscription in France, were but ebullitions of personal anger and fear, and that when these impulses subsided, the waters of absolutism would resume their former channels. The present case is far more suggestive to their minds of misgiving and alarm. Nobody pretends to believe that Comte de Montalembert is in any sense a revolutionist or a conspirator. The whole history of his life and opinions gives the lie to such an imputation. A royalist by birth and a Catholic by education; a friend of well-ordered liberty, but still more a worshipper of authority and order; so little infected with any fanaticism for the Bourbons that he actually accepted the post of senator after the *coup d'état*, and so little averse to the fundamental item of the foreign policy of the empire that the very article for which he is about to be arraigned is, in the main, a eulogy on the English alliance; so little of a schismatic that he cites with admiration the acts and writings of Pius IX., and more than one bishop of the Catholic Church; and so little of a leveller that it was he who most vehemently called from the tribune of the National Assembly for some interposition which should save society from what he then deemed its imminent danger:—such is the man, the very incarnation of enlightened and independent conservatism in France, whom Louis Napoleon seeks to hunt down under the provisions of laws enacted professedly against plotters, anarchists, and assassins. What is this but to poison at its fountain the very life-blood of law? What is this but to mine suicidally the strongest buttresses of authority? What is this but to declare that instead of Bonapartism being content with predominance above all other things French, nothing that is French shall be henceforth tolerated in France save that which is Bonapartist?

It were waste of time and space to dwell *seriatim* on the witty and eloquent passages which have been made the staple of accusation against this stainless, accomplished, and noble-minded man. He retains his preference for the limited liberties of the Restoration and the Orleanist régime, and in two or three sarcastic sentences he ventures to say so. He regrets the absence of constitutional discussion, and the suspension of publicity in affairs of state; and his regret is intimated in a few lines of sardonic irony, the full point of which would have remained impalpable to ninety-nine out of one hundred readers, had not the mental microscopes of all France been fixed upon it by the lunatic proceedings of the Government. He recounts in generous and grateful terms the consideration shown by England for the royalty, the noblesse, and the priesthood of France in the days of exile and misfortune, and he rebukes the fanatical blindness and injustice of those exclusive pretenders to sanctity who are never weary of reviling the religion and the government of this country. He proudly repudiates, in the name of Catholicity, the envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness which rejoices in the calamities of Indian revolt and denies to us the peaceful glory of successful colonisation. And while he reiterates his objections to certain portions of our administrative policy, and to the greater part of our diplomacy as conducted by Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, he frankly owns that there is nothing in its records comparable in point of immorality to the destruction of the Republic of Venice, or the ambuscade and kidnapping of the Spanish

royal family at Bayonne; and this is the substance and sum of his offending. These are the opinions for whose utterance in an article published in a fortnightly magazine, and obviously neither meant nor calculated for general reading, one of the most highly-gifted, influential, and distinguished men in France is to be placed at the bar of a criminal court, there to answer on a charge of constructive treason. It is in vain that the conscience-stricken minions of Government pretend that the proceedings against M. Montalembert will not subject him to the penalties of the recently enacted laws. We have reason to know that, having taken the best legal advice on the subject, he is convinced of the contrary, and that if he be unjustly convicted, he is fully aware that it will be impossible for him to live in France. Fine and imprisonment are, perhaps, not contemplated by his persecutors, unless it be in the hope that the threat of their infliction may more effectually ensure his exile from a land within whose confines the existence of such a man is believed to be a peril and felt to be a reproach.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

THE great end to be obtained by Parliamentary Reform is good government, and the chief element in good government is cheapness. Government, in fact, signifies restraint and coercion, carried into effect by the power of taxation. To increase it is to increase restrictions and increase taxation. Cheap government is, consequently, good government. It is the diminution of restraint, coercion, and taxation. We need reform to obtain cheap government, and if, like the reform of 1852, as perverted by the Whigs, further reform should increase the expenditure of government and increase taxation, it would be an evil rather than a good. In some quarters there is a disposition to speak favourably of reform, and with ridicule of retrenchment. On this account we place these two words on our banner, and profess to seek Parliamentary Reform, in order, for one thing, to lessen public expenditure and reduce taxation.

As a reason for ridiculing demands for retrenchment, it is alleged that we have multiplied and more populous colonies, extended relations with all the world, a mercantile marine at least double what it was, and our army and navy have twice as much work to do as twenty years ago. The more the indispensable duties of the government are multiplied—such as maintaining friendly relations with all the powers of the world, and keeping in readiness a large army and navy—the less of the national resources should the Government apply to objects not strictly within the line of its duty. God knows, ay, and the nation knows, that Government performs its duty very imperfectly; that our means of defence are not adequate; that the army and navy, though large beyond precedent, are not really efficient; that all its civil departments are conducted with skill and knowledge disgracefully inferior to the manner in which private business is conducted; and Government should not spend more money, but spend less more judiciously.

Day by day we have watched the proceedings of the commission to inquire into contracts, &c., and with the single exception of the gun factory department, under Major Wilmott, the Commissioners have found nothing to praise. Day after day more and more examples have come to light, of stores purchased at extravagant rates, of useless things bought or ordered, and resold at a great loss, and of a continual combination of waste and inefficiency. The opponents of economy falsely attribute to it the faults of the executive. For ten years prior to 1852, the sum expended on the army, ordnance, and navy, was never less than 13,961,245*l.*; and the average expenditure for the period was upwards of 16,000,000*l.* per annum. In 1853, the expenditure on these services was 16,325,675*l.*, yet when the war with Russia began, two essentials for every army—a well-instructed staff and a commissariat, though at most only costing a few thousand pounds—were wanting. They were nominally in existence, but absolutely and hopelessly inefficient. The expense of an enormous staff and of a long roll of commissaries was continually incurred; but when required for service our troops perished by thousands from the inefficiency of the staff and the commissariat. The votes of money for the army by Parliament through the whole period were ample, but the money was grievously misapplied. It was wasted.

So it was with the navy. Our ships were numerous, but of a description useless for the war. To batter Cronstadt gunboats were required, and there were none. A fleet of them, however, was built when the war was over. Large and fast ships were needed to carry troops, and they were hired at an enormous cost from private shipowners, while the waters of Portsmouth, Devonport, Sheerness, and Chatham were black with floating and useless hulks. A great outcry has of late been deservedly made on account of Government buying and selling a few hundred pairs of boots at a loss of a few hundred pounds, and ordering a few light carts to be made for the Crimea that were sold for a thirtieth of their cost; but these losses are as a flea-bite to a death-wound compared to the millions of pounds sterling which have been spent through a succession of years in building ships and pulling them to pieces, without getting from them as much service as the voyage of a single collier. Of such scandalous waste the public has a right to complain. There is no reason to expect anything better from the Government, as now constituted, in future. It lies out of the course of social improvement, which always begins with the multitude striving to better their condition as contradistinguished from the conservative and contented aristocracy; and to ensure progress, even in economy, Government must be more largely imbued with the popular element.

It is not usual for honest men to plead for valets plundering their master that he is wealthy and can afford it; but John Bull, it is said, is getting very rich, and therefore he is fair game for the bureaucracy. His vessels, filled with valuable cargoes, cover every sea; his estate yields more and more every year to his unfiring industry; his labourers are no longer half-starved paupers; his outlying wastes, crowded by industrious settlers, no longer require his care, but contribute to his wealth; and he must not complain that those who have hitherto wasted his substance and impeded his exertions should insist on having a much larger share of his increased wealth. That they misapplied 16,000,000*l.* a year before the Russian war is pleaded as a justification for their now having 22,000,000*l.* a year to misapply in a similar manner. Honest servants do not make greater demands on their master because he gets rich, though they may naturally expect, if they be deserving, additional rewards; but to help themselves and increase the amount of their takings because he is wealthy, is little less than dishonesty.

We must remind those, too, who plead for higher wages and the employment of more valets, that in the progress of society all necessary work or service is done on lower terms. It is now well known, thanks to the repeal of the corn-laws, that dear bread was an artificial contrivance, and that in the progress of society, contrary to the teaching of Malthus, Ricardo, and others, the cost of producing subsistence and raw materials declines. The merchant, the manufacturer, the citizen, the farmer, are continually devising improvements and supplying all the wants of society cheaper and better. This ought also to be the case of Government. All the circumstances which facilitate the equable and constant, and yet increasing supply of subsistence, clothing, &c. &c.; all the circumstances which bring men under the cognisance of one another and into communication, such as the perpetual daylight obtained by gas, our railways, our press, promote the order of society and notably lessen the police and municipal duties required of Government. Instead, therefore, of making greater, it ought to make lesser demands on our resources, and, like all the classes of society, become more efficient and perform better services for a less remuneration.

We are forced also to say, in opposition to those who will insist on taking away the property of the industrious classes by unnecessary taxation, that our valets—to give them their proper name—far from having contributed to spread commerce over every sea, or to protect it, have exposed it to difficulties, have thwarted it by wars, and resisted as long as possible, and to the utmost, the abolition of the restrictions which hemmed in trade. For getting rid of the laws which pauperised the workmen and stopped trade, and spread want and discontent through the community, Mr. Bull is in no degree indebted to the classes who now claim an increasing share of the wealth, to the production of which they contribute nothing.

It is found too, when the subject is examined, that the bureaucracy has much more impeded than promoted colonisation. The diffusion of population from crowded countries to countries thinly

inhabited is clearly dictated by nature, and as navigation improved this was wonderfully facilitated. Our Government, however, assumed authority over almost all the waste land of the world, while, apparently, it did not comprehend the law of nature which it rather thwarted than helped onward. It disposed of this waste in large districts, as in New South Wales, Swan River, and other places, as suited its own purposes. At one time it thought to diminish crime and raise up an empire by transferring the services of convicts to some favoured classes, and at another it was terrified from its course by outraged settlers at the Cape of Good Hope and Van Diemen's Land. At one time it was led astray by the theory of a Wakefield, and at another it disposed of the land according to some crotchet of its own. Colonisation has been naturally extended in spite of all the obstructions our very ignorant and selfish bureaucracy has laid in its way. The spreading of a crowded population over the untenanted places of the world is a great natural and necessary work, and we are told that we should place more means in the hands of those who have impeded, but been unable to prevent it.

It requires very little reflection to be convinced that extravagance and inordinate taxation are the great follies and crimes of modern Governments. Personal liberty is now generally respected, religious liberty, if not universally acknowledged, is almost everywhere regulated by laws—though the laws be bad; and freedom of opinion, at least as far as the Government is concerned, is in England sacred. But in England, and everywhere else throughout the civilised world, Government is greatly wanting in respect for the property of its subjects. Everywhere the corruption and inefficiency of the governing classes are complained of, and everywhere the taxes they impose and the restrictions on industry which these necessarily carry with them, are fruitful sources of poverty, misery, and crime. Sordid extortion, as contradistinguished from brutal despotism, is the characteristic of modern Governments. Against this the industrious wealth-producing classes everywhere require protection, and hence we must have Retrenchment as well as Reform. Time has nearly worn out old despotism, and we have to wage war against new corruption.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

THE Emperor Napoleon has not maintained the position which was made for him by his own Ministers; but instead of obstinately adhering to the scheme of "free African emigration," which his Government seemed to defend against the protest of Portugal, he has declared that "his ideas on the subject are far from being settled," and that if labourers recruited on the African coast are not allowed the exercise of their own free will, if the enrolment is only a slave-trade in disguise, "he will have it on no terms." It is impossible not to regret that the Emperor did not take this course at an earlier stage of the affair. That the Government of Portugal has acted in good faith can scarcely be questioned; that it has been perfectly regular in all its proceedings few could venture to assert. Even the champions of Don Pedro's Government supply an explanation which, to a great extent, confirms the complaint of the French Government. It is now said that the royal Government at Lisbon had not only forbidden the practice of permitting the transshipment of Africans from Mozambique to Réunion, but had removed the Governor who had carried out those equivocal proceedings. Such, indeed, would have been a very sound course for the Portuguese Government to take; but something was also due to those foreigners who had visited the port of Mozambique, who had conformed to the regulations which they found in force there, and who could by no possibility have commanded information to correct that which was spontaneously given to them by the local authorities. Before Portugal could be considered to have fulfilled her entire duty in that case, steps should have been taken to notify all who were interested in the matter that the local regulations had been changed in conformity with the enduring principles at the seat of Government. It is from the absence of any such precautions, combined with some other oversights, that the case of Portugal is as weak as it has been; nevertheless it is impossible for us to shut our eyes to the fact that, if the Emperor Napoleon had applied his vigorous understanding to the question as strenuously as he now does, and had earlier consulted with the Government of this country as well

as that of Portugal, there would have remained no obscurity in the case of Mozambique, the Charles-et-Georges would not have been sought, its waters for the purpose of carrying on an ambiguous traffic, and France would not have thought it necessary, in the maintenance of her own dignity, to adopt measures so injurious to the dignity of Portugal, so little calculated to maintain reverence for public law in Europe.

We gladly pass however from that bygone stage to the actual position which France has assumed. In order to understand it, our readers should remember what has before passed on the second subject of the Emperor's letter. Some considerable time back it was reported in this country that negotiations had been opened with the French Government, which were calculated to remove the difficulties arising from the incautious adoption of the Régis plan in Paris. The idea was, that if the French colonies of tropical America, and of southern Africa, needed supplies of imported labour, they might be furnished either from British India in the shape of Coolies, or from some other part of the Asiatic region where there exist races habituated to a spontaneous self-exportation for purposes of industry. The Australian colonies have even been moved to something like a rebellious demonstration, in order to check the influx of Chinese emigrants, who import with themselves the most abominable customs to which mankind has ever degenerated. Since the voluntary abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, the necessity for a recruitment of labour has been severely experienced, and various modes of supplying it have been attempted, but none has, upon the whole, been found to yield the amount of labour required in a form so available as the migration of Coolies from India. The Coolies are a hill race, probably of very ancient origin, not embarrassed by many of the customs which so greatly fetter the industry of the Hindoos proper. They are tractable; and really the greatest difficulty which has been felt in their management has arisen from the imperfect modes of selecting them, and from their liability to disease in rather widespread forms. Individuals who are too old for the service, palm themselves off upon the collectors of emigrants in India, in the hope of bettering their condition, and finding, too late, that they are not so well suited to the labour which they are expected to perform, they grow desponding, and sometimes sicken even to death. The want of cleanliness and of intelligence in the individuals themselves—qualities which no superintendence can actually supply—also subjects them to serious inroads when other accidents bring disease amongst them. All these evils are aggravated in those cases, far from few, in which the Coolies repent after they have arrived at the promised land, and desire to return home before they have fulfilled, not only the stipulated term of service, but those reasonable conditions without which they could not have been transported at all. These are difficulties almost inherent in the nature of the tropical colonies; countries which demand a considerable supply of industry, whose climate forbids the employment of the Caucasian race, and which depend therefore upon races indigenous in countries exposed to a vertical sun. But at the present moment there are few countries coming under that category which are not either peopled by barbarous races, or races in a state of degeneracy, and therefore unsuited to the purpose of steady industry. It is the natural capacity of the Negro to live and labour under a tropical sun which has made him the object of avidity to the employers of labour in the West Indies; and it is the political state of Africa—if the word political can be applied to a country so savage—which, by disqualifying the Negro for the exercise of a free choice, has made him at once the material and the incentive of the slave trade. It is a grave moral and political question, how far the attempts to supply labour in the West Indies from other sources may not lead to even greater evils. Unquestionably the Coolies are less suited to the climate, less able to face the labour, more exposed to sickness; and they give evidence of these untoward facts by the large proportion of despondency, sickness, and death, constantly amongst their numbers. It was the humanity of Las Casas which suggested the substitution of Negroes for even the indigenous tribes of the West Indies under the exaction of European labour, and the attempt to substitute Coolies for Negroes has to a certain extent justified the humane consideration of Las Casas, by showing that the negro is still the animal better suited to the region.

England, however, has refused to enter into these niceties of the question, has resolved not to lay too much stress upon the circumstance that the withdrawal of labour might ruin the West Indian planters, not to be too much affected by the wretchedness and mortality amongst races which came professedly by their own free will, not to admit any consideration as countervailing her resolve that under no circumstances should a migration from Africa be permitted lest it should be nothing better than a slave trade in disguise; and in retracting a certain sanction given to the plan of free African emigration the Emperor Napoleon actually submits to the reclamations of England.

He has, indeed, at the present moment only directed his Cousin and Minister, the Prince Napoleon, to inquire; but he does so in terms which justify the expectation that on the evidence of the notorious facts he will finally condemn the African emigration as wanting every guarantee of freedom; while he already intimates his acceptance of the proposed substitute for African labour in the persons of the Coolies.

There is no disguising the importance of this concession; but rather a serious question remains—how far the retrograde step taken by France in this affair will necessarily be copied by other countries, or will be effectual in restoring confidence to the system hitherto maintained for the forcible suppression of the slave trade. This doubt suggests a measure which would indeed demand some moral courage on the part of the English Government, but which would be at once a handsome return for the concession of the French Government, and a wise step in itself. There certainly remains a very imperfect understanding on the subject of African emigration, and its treatment by several other countries in alliance with our own. The state of Cuba, and the courtly classes in Madrid, raises the greatest doubt as to the good faith of Spain in observing her part of the whole compact. On the other hand, public events have given testimony to the thoroughly good faith of Brazil, in using her best exertions to check the traffic, while the most estimable Government of Southern America remains under the ban of measures taken in London for the very purpose of insulting and injuring the Brazilian Government. The demand for labour in the West Indies, British as well as French or Spanish, is notorious; the question, how far the present modes of supplying it give rise to greater evils than an importation of Africans, has in no degree been elucidated by the hostile recriminations that have passed on the subject. The Government at Washington has shown considerable impatience at some excesses committed by our cruisers. The sanction given, even temporarily, to the transport of free Africans in French ships, has exposed the fact that any Government which is really independent could at any moment make its escape from the slave-trade suppression compacts by the back door which certain clever Frenchmen have discovered. On the whole, the system of forcible suppression has been cast under a shade of doubt, as well as the system of substituted labour. It is a question how far the chivalrous efforts of this country on behalf of Africa really serve the children of that continent; how far they are executed at the cost of injury to other races not less helpless; and how far they involve us in political complications scarcely consistent with the general bearing of public law. Under these circumstances no course, perhaps, could be better, as a practical response to the concession of the French Government, than one which would render the inquiry desiderated by the Emperor Napoleon even more thorough-going and complete. It would, at all events, be a great concession to the public opinion of this country if the whole subject were entirely reviewed by a full and unrestrained inquiry, which should embrace the actual state of the West Indies and of other sugar colonies, the present methods of supplying labour, with the results, and the present disposition of the Powers parties to the slave-trade treaties.

THE EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—The arrangements will be completed by the 17th. Every precaution has been taken to avoid the inconvenience arising from noise, the entire surface of the floor under the dome being covered with a new kind of elastic floorcloth or matting, called "kamptulcon," made expressly for the purpose by Messrs. Trolour, of Ludgate-hill, the patterns having been designed by Mr. Penrose, surveyor to the Dean and Chapter.

BIOGRAPHIES OF GERMAN PRINCES.

No. I.

THE GRAND-DUKE OF BADEN.

AMONG those German duchies which, in spite of their insignificant dimensions, are invested with considerable importance, the Grand-Duchy of Baden takes a foremost place. Its geographical position renders it the centre of great interests, political and military. Situated with its western frontier towards France, and its southern side towards Switzerland, it cannot do otherwise than play its part in the event of any popular rising on the Continent, or of any armed conflict between France and the German Bund. It was in the Grand-Duchy of Baden that the Paris revolution of 1848 was first responded to. The cry which there arose for German unity and freedom soon flew on the wings of the wind throughout the entire Confederation. It was in Baden, again, that the standard of a German Republic was first unfurled; and Baden also witnessed the closing scene of the revolution of 1849, when, after many a bloody battle, the cause of liberty was smitten down. It may not be that Baden will once more become the theatre of similar terrible dramas on the outbreak of any fresh continental movement. Still we are sure that, in such a contingency, the democratic spirit animating its population would act as a lever throughout the south-west of Germany. Let that be as it will, in any case the military importance of the country will remain the same. Only a few months ago this was again felt to be the case, when the question of the standing bridge between Kehl and Strasburg, which had been projected at the suggestion of the French ruler, was brought before the Federal Diet at Frankfort.

Moreover, the Grand-Duchy of Baden has for some time been the chosen battle-ground for the rival influences of Austria and Prussia. In the expectation of a crisis in European affairs, and in the uncertainty of the turn which French matters would take, Austria has garrisoned the Federal fortress of Rastadt with more troops than, according to treaties, she is entitled to lodge there. Upon this, the Court of Berlin, laying full stress on her military services of 1849, has demanded the right of stationing in the fortress a number of her own troops equal to that of the Austrians. The question is still on the tapis, and has led to much mutual acrimony. The policy of Austria is supported in Baden by the Ultramontane and high aristocratic factions of the country. Prussia, on the other hand, strives to gain her object through the influence of the young Grand-Duchess, the daughter of the Prince Regent of Prussia, which latter, as we have shown in former articles, has re-established the throne of the Zähringen by an overwhelming force of arms and by a reign of terror, unequalled since the days of Alba. To the people of Baden themselves, it need hardly be said, the white coat of the Hapsburg, or the uniform of the Hohenzollern, is an equally distasteful sight in their country. They desire German unity under a democratic constitution; but have no wish to convert a Baden fortress into an aviary for royal and imperial birds of prey.

The Grand-Duke, in these questions, has assumed but an undecided attitude. Married to a Prussian Princess, himself a relative of Louis Napoleon, and surrounded at Court by a noblesse many of the members of which lean to the interests of the Government at Vienna, his position is complicated enough. His ears are by turns assailed, now by the partisans of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, then by Prussian counsels conveyed in curtain-lectures, and anon Russian advice comes creeping in for its share of attention, for the Baden dynasty has ever been in close friendship, and is at this moment intimately connected by ties of marriage, with the Court of St. Petersburg. Last but not least, the cousin at Paris makes his voice heard through "her Imperial Highness" the Dowager Grand-Duchess Stephanie, the adopted daughter of the first Napoleon. This latter lady, now verging on seventy, is known to be in continual correspondence with Louis Napoleon. Her prolonged visits to the French metropolis are always in connexion with some deep political object. At one period, from 1849-51, she rejoiced in the sobriquet, in Paris, of the Egeria of the Presidency. A veteran in intrigue, she forms the link between the Tuilleries and Karlsruhe, though in one respect she may be said to be influenced against the latter

Court by some feelings of jealousy, which have originated from the care that has frequently been taken to exclude her from governmental affairs in Baden.

After this general survey we may speak more especially and personally of the Grand-Duke Frederick.

Still a young man—thirty-two years of age—his life has already been a chequered one. In 1849, when his father Leopold reigned, he was a personal witness, and a *dramatis persona* in the scenes of popular revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the Grand-Ducal throne. On the evening of the 13th of May of that year, some of the troops in the capital itself rose in insurrection against monarchic government, proclaiming German unity and freedom as their political object. In the streets of Karlsruhe a sanguinary struggle ensued, during which, in the dead of the night, the royal family fled, escorted by a few artillerymen and their guns, through the dark paths of the Haardt Forest. Prince Frederick himself, the present Grand-Duke, had on that occasion a narrow escape of paying with his own life the penalty of the treacherous policy of his father's government. Hearing of the outbreak of the mutiny, the Prince had hastened to one of the barracks to harangue the soldiers in person. But so little impression did his eloquence make on the excited soldiery, that one of the troopers, brandishing his sword over the Prince's head, attempted to cut him down on the spot. It was with difficulty he was rescued by the intervention of another private, who besought his comrades to spare the Prince's life, saying that "he was yet too young to be guilty." Frederick had the presence of mind to take advantage of the moment of indecision that followed, and leaped out of the window into the barrack-yard, speeding back to the castle as fast as his legs could carry him. He and his family subsequently made the forlorn midnight journey through the forest, some of the High Mightinesses being glad enough to effect the retreat on foot, whilst others rode on the gun-carriages. In this fashion they took their departure from a country whose constitution they had laughed to scorn, and whose inhabitants, weary of them and theirs, had resolved to try a government on a republican basis.

During the campaign that followed on the part of the Prussians against the democratic cause of Baden, we do not find Prince Frederick in the field. It is true, he worked assiduously by means of secret agents to ruin the republican cause by intrigues; but in the brunt of battle he was not found. When monarchy was, however, re-established, thanks to a royalist army of eighty thousand men, the voice of Prince Frederick was loud enough in calling out for vengeance. No bowels of compassion did he then possess, although court-martials were daily sending their victims to a bloody grave. Nay, it is reported that the very man to whom he owed his life, in the incident above related, was executed without any interposition on his part.

It may be conceived that a man of this hardened character was not likely to show much delicacy of feeling when the question came to be settled whether on his own or his elder brother's head the crown was to be placed. The elder prince, Louis, it should be observed, had been for some time afflicted with a species of mental aberration, the result of excesses that had for years been the scandal of the country. Now, on the death of the old Grand-Duke, in 1851, the question arose of what was to be done with the invalid successor to the throne? The second-born prince, however, found a speedy solution by carrying out a little *coup d'état* on his own private account. He shut up his brother, or rather imprisoned him, in a wing of the castle, and then and there made himself Regent. After a while, the locked-up lunatic—whom, by-the-by, many persons alleged to be not nearly so mad as represented—suddenly gave up the ghost. Prince Frederick, meanwhile, had changed his title of Regent for that of Grand-Duke in *propiis personis*. The whole proceeding wore the unpleasant complexion of a Kaspar Hauser affair, with which, it will be remembered, the reigning family of Baden were commonly supposed to have also had something to do.

In internal policy the present prince has distinguished himself by his violent reactionary leanings. Now and then, it is true, for the sake of dissembling, he has made a pretence of granting a political amnesty. But though he has issued some

four or five of such amnesties, still, at this moment, all the leading men of the movements of 1848 and 1849 are in exile. No wonder that, under such rule, the population of Baden has actually *decreased* within the space of the last nine years in consequence of wholesale emigration. The violence of reaction may be guessed from the single fact that even a man like the historian Gervinus has at last found the country too hot, and crossed its frontiers in order to avoid a sentence of imprisonment which the Prince's judges had pronounced upon him. This is the more remarkable as, in 1848-9, no leading politician had worked harder to "stem the democratic tide" than Gervinus; for which very reason he was afraid, at the outbreak of the Baden revolution of 1849, to remain in the country. Can we wonder that such a Government, and such Princes, should convert even men like Gervinus and Dahlmann—formerly the pillars of constitutionalism in Germany—into professed republicans, as they have indeed both become?

In the question of hierarchic arrogance *versus* secular power, which a few years ago was pending in Baden, the Grand-Duke at first took the right side. With as little ceremony as he had shut up his own elder brother, he laid hands on the truculent Catholic priests, who had ventured to set up the supremacy of the Pope over the rights of the State. But, wonderful to relate, he by-and-by entirely changed his policy. From a resolute antagonist of the pretensions of Rome he subsided into a submissive vassal of the Papist Church. He entered into negotiations for concordats, and, in fact, declared all white that had been before black. Whether this strange metamorphosis had been brought about by the influence of Louis Bonaparte, as some significant facts would appear to indicate, we do not pretend to affirm for certain. It is, however, very sure that the Grand-Duke Frederick has repeatedly exhibited a suspicious leaning towards the Tuileries—as in the case of the bridge at Kehl, when he set the rights of the Federal Diet at defiance, and granted of his own free will the establishment of a standing communication which may yet prove fatal to the military interests of Germany. In this respect, the Baden ruler is a very unsafe person to deal with, and his policy may one day turn out to be of the despicable pattern of the Rhinebund Princes to whom his ancestor belonged.

THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND SUGGESTIONS ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. No. 1.

WE have, at length, the word of the Premier that measures of political progress, in keeping with the spirit of our national institutions, but calculated to mark their attainment of maturer growth, are in preparation by the Cabinet. It were an injustice to Lord Derby to entertain a doubt as to the meaning of his guarded but significant words. Throughout the land they will be interpreted in the only sense in which, under the circumstances, they can honourably be supposed to have been spoken. Lord Derby, on taking office nine months ago, stipulated that he should have autumn's leisure to consider calmly and dispassionately whether, as head of the Conservative party, he ought to initiate any important change in our representative system. Parliament granted the condition, and public opinion acquiesced in the reasonableness of the request, and the expediency of its concession. On all hands it was felt that it would be a different thing, and, in some respects, a more difficult thing, for a Conservative minister to propound a comprehensive project of reform, than for any of his Liberal competitors for power to do so. Lord John Russell had already introduced a bill proposing a 5% franchise in towns, a 10% franchise in counties, and a considerable transfer of seats from decayed to growing constituencies, and Lord Palmerston had consented, as one of his colleagues, to these propositions. Anything short of these would obviously lead only to failure if tried by the present Administration, and to their summary expulsion from power. The Whig chiefs need then but to revive their previous proposals in order to defeat the Tories in the present House of Commons, and to discredit them with the country should they venture to call for another. To bid higher for popular favour might be easy enough in the off-hand judgment of irresponsible counsellors and sanguine friends; but

candid and sober-minded persons will probably think that, all things considered, Lord Derby was right in asking for time, during the long vacation, to consult with those in whom he places political confidence, and to consider well whether, in his peculiar position, he ought to undertake the task of framing and carrying a comprehensive Reform Bill.

Having had, however, his three months for investigation and reflection, undistracted by anxieties regarding war abroad, or the condition of trade or agriculture at home, he returns to town, reassembles his colleagues, unbosoms himself to them as to what can and ought to be done, receives, as we are bound to presume, their general assent to the basis he has confidentially submitted to them for a safe and efficient change in the representation, sets the ablest artificers among them to build upon that basis, and then, when challenged at the Mansion House dinner to say what next session was likely to produce, replies in terms to the effect above stated, leaving all the world fairly to infer that, having counted well the odds, so far from withdrawing from the greatest competition of his life, Lord Derby "has made his book," as he himself would say, and is "going in to win." Before the notable race is run, and before we can even tell how many competitors will eventually start, let us look to the stakes, and weigh well the value of that which is to be lost and won.

There are some considerations connected with a sound and wise revision of our electoral laws to which all parties would do well to give heed, before the contention begins between rival projects, and the passions of men are stirred by the hopes and fears of party strife. The first of these may be said to be the wisdom and policy of simplifying our electoral system, and relegating every new provision of the new enactment to some plain and palpable principle which everybody can appreciate and understand. What have we now? A bundle of effete privileges tied up along with a score or two of modern concessions, utterly irreducible to any one, two, or three intelligible maxims of state, or to any definite theory of public justice whatsoever. In every county of England, for example, a man is entitled to vote out of a forty-shilling freehold: in Scotch and Irish counties no man is permitted to do so. On the other hand, under the present law, every occupier of a house, or of land rated at 12% a year, in any Irish county, has a vote, while nothing less than an occupation worth 50% a year entitles him in any county of England. In every large town on this side of the Channel there are numerous forty-shilling freeholds, out of which their owners are permitted to vote for the circumjacent county, in which they are not situated, but are not permitted to vote for the city or borough in which they actually lie, and with whose interests their owners are really concerned. Again, we have the freemen voting in right of birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, in certain towns, while no such rights belong to the same class in other towns. We have the 10% occupier in every rotten borough in the kingdom invested with the sham privilege of voting for the proprietor's nominee, while hundreds of thousands of honest and independent 10% householders in the growing country towns of the empire have no more voice, right, or suffrage, than if they were so many Kalmucks or negroes. Now it does seem to any impartial mind sufficiently clear that, before Parliament goes into committee on schedule A or schedule B, thereby to determine the balance between cotton lords and corn lords, shipowners, and sheep farmers, it ought, in common justice, to settle accounts with the community at large, and to put an end once and for all to the monstrous jumble of anomalies and preferences which now constitute a franchise system. Better and fairer by much would it be to declare by statute that every man should have a vote who stood five feet ten without his shoes, or whose nose was three inches long, or whose eyes were brown and not grey, than to keep up the present egregious tissue of folly and fraud, or any cobbled or patched amendment of it. Let some simple and honest test of citizenship be first laid down, be it the possession of intelligence, or the liability to public burdens, or fixed residence in a given place, or the pursuit of some lawful and recognised calling—what you will—only let it be plain, unmistakable, and without any swindle or jugglery in it, requiring lawyer skill to unravel. And let us, by all means, have an end to the antiquated and impudent distinction between the political rights of a man who lives in the county and those of a man

who lives in the town. If he is fit to vote so long as he lives on this side of the bridge, he is assuredly fit to vote when he goes to live on the other. Let there be, therefore, one and the same thing in country and town. Then, carrying out the principle to its legitimate sequence, let us have one Bill, and but one Bill, for the whole of the United Kingdom. There cannot be a greater specimen of Parliamentary charlatanry than that which is repeatedly presented in the solemn foolery of introducing three separate bills for the three united kingdoms. What is the meaning of legislative union, or what is the honesty of keeping up a pompous chatter about the fusion of races and the indissolubility of the empire, if, sixty years after, the tripartite union of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the fundamental rights and privileges of their respective inhabitants, are to remain dissimilar, contrary, and repugnant?

Whoever may have the honour eventually of supplying the mould in which our enlarged political privileges are to be cast, it is devoutly to be hoped that the need of assimilation will not be lost sight of. We hear much now-a-days of codification, and of the duty of simplifying the laws regarding property and life. Does not the same reasoning apply, in all essential particulars, to the laws which regulate our liberty? Not one man in ten has occasion to appeal to the criminal or commercial law in the course of ten years; whereas, under a justly widened suffrage, three-fourths of men having houses and families, will have occasion to look into the law of the franchise, and to incur penalties if he violates it. In the name of common sense and common justice, then, let us have no more electoral Chinese puzzles, but one broad, simple, and comprehensive law for high and low, rich and poor, county and town, and for every part alike of the United Kingdom.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council this day, at Windsor Castle, at which Parliament will be further prorogued.

THE MINISTERS AT GUILDHALL.—At the Lord Mayor's feast on Tuesday her Majesty's Ministers were extremely well received. The Earl of Derby met with what is styled "a complete ovation." After the banquet, in proposing the health of the Ministry, the Lord Mayor said that the members of the present Cabinet had it in their power to bring in measures all their own, and if they chose might commence a brilliant and important career. They could modify the institutions of the country so as to make them in accordance with the wishes of the people; they could introduce retrenchment, economy, and reform in the administration of the national finances; they might cheapen the administration of the law, and introduce such measures of reform as would conduce to the moral, social, and political welfare of the kingdom. In returning thanks, Lord Derby said:—"On occasions of this kind nothing is admissible which in the ordinary sense could be regarded as of a party political character; but, on the contrary, all party considerations and partisan feelings on political questions should be merged in a peaceful and salutary oblivion. It may be permitted to one holding the situation I do, and having the deep interest which I must have in the welfare of the country, to compare in accents of congratulation the state of the country at this anniversary and that in which it was placed when in this hall we were celebrating the inauguration of your predecessor. I need only remind you of the state of gloom, uncertainty, and distress which hung over the whole of the commercial world; and of the apprehension, doubt, and uncertainty which existed with regard to the security of our empire in India. At this moment I rejoice to think that we have a much brighter picture for contemplation, and that all our surrounding indications are those of returning prosperity." His Lordship then alluded to the favourable aspect of the revenue, of commerce, and of the demand for labour. He had every reason to hope for a continuance of the blessings of peace. With regard to India he had no doubt but that the energy of Lord Clyde, with the discretion and judgment of the Governor-General, combined with her Majesty's gracious message, would soon restore matters to their normal state of tranquillity. In addition to the treaty with China, for the success of which England is deeply indebted to the ability, the untiring zeal, the determination and energy of the Earl of Elgin, that distinguished nobleman has given a most unexpected extension to our commercial relations by the treaty with the hitherto secluded, but by no means unimportant, empire of Japan. The treaty which we have entered into with that country, will, if properly made use of, tend greatly to the development of the commercial interests of this country. "I speak not," said Lord Derby, "for the purpose of glorifying the Government of which I am a member, but I speak as an Englishman, in an assemblage of Englishmen, of the pro-

sperity of our common country—a theme which I know can never be indifferent or unimportant to them. I believe that the policy best calculated to maintain the peace of the world is, in the first place, a firm and temperate maintenance of our own rights, and a careful deference to the rights of other nations, and all possible abstention from interference in their internal affairs. I would add a determination, if offence should unhappily arise, to refer to the friendly offices of some neutral country. Lastly, I hold that we should observe an unflinching adherence to all our treaty obligations. These are the principles of her Majesty's present Government—the principles which, when we are called upon to account to Parliament, we expect to show that we have inflexibly maintained. There never has been a moment in which our relations with France have been on a more friendly footing than at present, or when on both sides of the Channel there was a stronger desire to maintain that alliance which has now so long and so happily subsisted. In speaking of the present Government your Lordship has been kind enough to sketch for us a sort of programme. Your Lordship's advice may have been kindly tendered, but it looks exceedingly like a bait for the purpose of drawing us out in anticipation of the session. But, my Lord, we are now growing older, and have learned more caution, and we will not take the bait. I am, along with my colleagues, seriously engaged in maturing the details of those measures of legal, social, financial, and political improvement which I hope at the commencement of the session to submit to the impartial judgment of Parliament and the people. As a Conservative Government we look with reverence and attachment to the great institutions of the country, under which the people have enjoyed as great an amount of civil and religious liberty, and as perfect independence in word and action, as ever did any nation on the face of the earth. These institutions have not been the creations of a day, nor of a single generation. They have been brought to their present comparative perfection by successive additions and improvements, and they possess a flexibility which enables them to be adapted to the growing wants and wishes of the people; I can assure you that our measures will not be framed to please this or that class, but the community at large. We shall not legislate for the high or the low, for the rich or for the poor, but for the well-understood benefit of all classes of the people. As the institutions under which we live are only the aggregate of successive improvements by successive generations, so I trust that we shall leave our impress on them by adding other improvements which shall harmonise with, while they improve, their general character."—In returning thanks for the army, General Peel said he must express his deep regret at the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, for he might say, without any flattery, that they were indebted to his Royal Highness for the present discipline of the army, which had never been excelled at any period.—With regard to the navy, Sir John Pakington said the public had a right to expect that this great department should be managed with all practicable economy; but they must also expect, and he hoped they would demand, that, whatever might be the necessary expense, the Government should keep the navy in a state of vigorous efficiency, and maintain with firm resolve the supremacy of England upon the seas.—Mr. Disraeli returned thanks for the House of Commons. The right hon. gentleman's speech contained no allusion whatever to the politics of the day.—Lord John Russell, who was present, also spoke, as member for the City, but said nothing of importance.

MARYLEBONE.—On Monday a meeting was held in the Court-house, in support of the principles of the Political Reform League. The chair was taken by Mr. Nicholay, one of the oldest Reformers in the borough. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and the proceedings were characterised by much democratic feeling.

SIR HENRY STRACEY.—The Conservative candidate for East Suffolk, who astonished the Eldon Club at Norwich by declaring his conversion to the Ballot, being invited to become a member of the council of the Ballot Society, thus answers the invitation:—"I stated in my speech at the Eldon Club dinner that if the expected Reform Bill introduced the Ballot, and that if I were in Parliament, I would willingly vote for it; but I by no means pledge myself to the Ballot if any other means, in my view equally efficacious, should be offered to the country."

MR. W. WILLIAMS, M.P.—The hon. member for Lambeth, according to his annual custom, met his constituents at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. He reviewed the course which he had himself pursued in the House of Commons, and stated how much he approved of the Reform principles of the Guildhall Coffee-house movement. A motion was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, urging upon the honourable member that he should support the fullest measure of Reform in the House of Commons. Mr. Williams declared that he would do so, as the resolution spoke about such changes as he was desirous to see effected.

MR. CHARLES BUXTON, M.P.—This gentleman, in his address to his constituents at Newport, made some observations on the rebellion in India. He justified the appeal which he made in Parliament

during the last session for the exercise of greater humanity in the suppression of the rebellion in India, and inveighed with eloquent indignation against the cruelties which were perpetrated by some unworthy representatives of England.

MESSRS. BRIGHT AND GIBSON.—A banquet is proposed to be given to these gentlemen in Manchester, to congratulate Mr. Bright on his restoration to health, and to celebrate the return of himself and Mr. Gibson to Parliament. The banquet is fixed for the 18th of December.

BANBURY.—Mr. Tancred, the present member for this borough, takes leave of his constituents. Illness, added to increasing infirmity, has induced him, he says, to retire. There are already three candidates in the field—Mr. Piggott (Whig), Mr. Hardy (Conservative), and Mr. Samuelson, who has just come forward on the independent Liberal interest. The latter gentleman advocates the extension of the suffrage to all ratepayers, and is in favour of the Ballot, short Parliaments, and redistribution of seats. He promises to support an extension of education and the abolition of Church-rates. The address of a fourth candidate, the Hon. M. Campbell, is expected to appear immediately.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.—Mr. Gladstone set out on Tuesday on his way to Corfu, and has left everybody to wonder what can be the particular pressure which has induced Government to send a Commissioner to the Ionian Islands with such unexpected promptitude, and what are the motives which have induced Mr. Gladstone to accept the mission. We may well be excused for wondering what motive may have proved sufficiently strong to induce Mr. Gladstone to quite his place in Parliament at the commencement of a session promising so much interest and importance, to serve a Government with which he has not thought fit to place himself in any political connexion, and to attempt the solution of a problem which, as it appears to rest on sympathies and antipathies rather than on practical grounds, seems to be beyond the reach and above the resources of the most inventive and able of statesmen. Perhaps, however, the only reward which Mr. Gladstone seeks is absence from Parliament for the earlier part of the coming session. On the question of Reform he stands uncommitted. The real state of public opinion will be made clear by the discussions of the first few weeks, and Mr. Gladstone may think that at Easter he will enter on the stage a fresh champion among weary combatants, and, like Dessaix at Marengo, give victory to the side to which he carries his support. We shall see. All we can suggest at present is, that the policy of the mission is extremely doubtful, and still more doubtful the prudence of Mr. Gladstone in accepting it.—*Times*.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—At the Fishmongers' Company's banquet last Tuesday, Lord Shaftesbury remarked that he had something to say with reference to the House of Lords, to which body it was his privilege to belong. At a great public meeting not long ago he observed some very erroneous but very weighty words fell from the lips of a very distinguished orator, who, speaking of the House of Lords, said it was a proud, exclusive, arrogant body, and that the inscription over the doors of that house should be one which bore these ominous words, "No dogs admitted here." Now he (Lord Shaftesbury) would take this opportunity of saying that neither himself nor any other member of the House of Lords whom he knew could be any party either to the use of such an expression or to the adoption of such a principle as that motto might be supposed to illustrate. He believed, indeed, that every other member of the House of Lords was as deeply convinced as he was that the grand distinction between the peerage of this country and the nobility of every other country was that the British peerage had been, still was, and by God's blessing would continue to be, recruited from every class, rank, and order of her Majesty's subjects. In conclusion, the noble Earl declared that the esteem of his fellow-citizens, of which he had just received another testimony, was the richest reward which he, as a public man, could obtain.

THE MEMBERS FOR SHEFFIELD.—A meeting of Messrs. Roebuck and Hadfield's committee was held on Monday, to consider the propriety of inviting them to address their constituents. A resolution was proposed to the effect that it was inexpedient to ask the members to come down until the basis of a Reform Bill had been agreed upon. An amendment was moved, proposing that the members be invited to come down as soon as possible. Ultimately the motion was carried, that the members are not to be invited at present. It was moved that a public meeting be convened of the inhabitants of the town upon the subject of parliamentary reform before the borough members be invited. This was carried.

REFORM AGITATION IN THE PROVINCES.—At Birmingham a meeting has been held to plan the means of giving effectual assistance to Mr. Bright in the task he has undertaken. In Newcastle a promising programme of lectures, meetings, and other instrumentalities of agitation has been drawn out by the Northern Reform Union. Bury has given in its adhesion to the decision of the London Conference.

GLASGOW.—The Lord Justice Clerk has waived his

claims to the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University in favour of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, between whom and Lord Shaftesbury the contest now lies. A great Reform meeting was held at Glasgow on Tuesday night. Professor Nichol occupied the chair, and remarked on the importance of adhering to certain definite principles of Reform in the agitation of the question. All the speakers expressed themselves very strongly in favour of manhood suffrage, but at the same time exhibited a disposition to accept less if they could not get as much. A committee was appointed to arrange for future action.

DEATH OF MR. BLAKEMORE, M.P.—We regret to learn of the sudden death, on Sunday last, in his 57th year, from apoplexy, of Thomas William Booker Blakemore, Esq., of the Leys, Herefordshire, and of Velinara, Glamorganshire, M.P. for the county of Hereford. The deceased gentleman was the son of the late Rev. L. Booker, LL.D., and assumed, by royal license, the name of Blakemore, in accordance with the will of his uncle, R. Blakemore, Esq., in 1855. He took an active part on the Protectionist side in the free-trade controversy, and was a strict member of the Conservative party. He was first returned for Herefordshire in September, 1850, without opposition. He was also the author of a *Treatise on the Mineral Basin of South Wales*; also a *Letter to the People on the Revenues of the Church*.

DEATH OF DR. GIFFARD.—With sincere sorrow we announce the death at Folkestone, in Kent, of Stanley Lees Giffard, Esq., LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, but who was much better known to statesmen, men of letters, and the public, as having exercised for considerably more than a quarter of a century the office of editor of the *Standard*, and having discharged that office with an amount of ability, learning, power, and fearlessness which gave his daily writings an important influence on the public opinion of the country, and rendered them a great support to evangelical religion in the Church of England, the general advancement of Protestant truth, and the dissemination of Conservative opinions. Dr. Giffard was born in Dublin on the 4th of August, 1788, and died at Folkestone on the 6th of the present month, having just entered his 71st year. Half a century of daily reading, added to a memory unusually accurate and retentive, had made his accumulation of general learning seem almost incredible in amount, and the readiness with which he availed himself of it in composition was one of the greatest charms of his writings. In the obduracy of his sympathies and antipathies in politics he was a man after Dr. Johnson's own heart, and with him departed, perhaps, the last of the school of the Georgian political writers, who brought so great a fund of learning to the pursuit of the press. Dr. Giffard died of an excruciatingly painful disease—cancer, which he had borne with a courage that prevented those around him from perceiving the amount of his sufferings.—*Morning Herald*.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF ELY.—Dr. Peacock, the Dean of Ely, was, on Thursday week, seized with a fit, which from the first was considered very alarming, and which ended fatally on Monday. Dr. Peacock was long a distinguished member of the University of Cambridge; he was of Trinity College, and was second wrangler in 1813, when Sir John Herschel was senior wrangler, and the names of Fallows, Romilly, Amos, and Mill followed him. He was the author of a treatise on algebra and other mathematical works. Since his residence in Ely he has taken a most active part, not only in the restoration and beautifying of the cathedral, but also in the improvement of the town. The Lowndean Professorship (salary about 300*l.* a year) as well as the deanery (120*l.*) is in the gift of the Government.

MR. W. C. MACREADY has experienced a bereavement in the death, on Monday, at Sherborne House, Sherborne, of his sister.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON THE CHINESE WAR.—The Bishop has been, by one of the Foreign Affairs Committees, asked to explain how it was he stated at Bradford that "God has opened up China," when, in the House of Lords, last session, he had denounced God's vengeance against the very act of opening it up. His Lordship returned the following reply:—"Oxford, Nov. 2.—Sir,—I have altered not one of my views on the Chinese question, nor have I expressed the slightest commendation of what I formerly condemned. It is an attribute of God's inscrutable Providence that the crimes of men are made to work out the accomplishment of His purposes, and it is no commendation of those crimes to accept the condition which results in part from them as a fact in the government of the world.—I am, &c.—S. OXON."

THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERATION.—Under this head a correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Sir,—Since we cannot buy a pennyworth of peppermint lozenges for our children without feeding them with plaster of Paris, and since we cannot partake of the Holy Sacrament without eating sham bread and drinking wine which never came from grapes, and since all intermediate purchases, such as beer and other needfuls, are but representations of that which they pretend to be, I do trust that your thunders may roll long, loud, and deep for the more correct observance of, sir, your obedient servant,—ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT."

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE NEPAUL QUESTION.

WHAT may well be called an ugly rumour is brought by the last mail, which, though not authenticated, has that conformability with the usual course of events which is well calculated to excite anxiety till positive information is received one way or another. It is stated that a letter of the 18th September was received at Calcutta from Darjeeling, which affirms that Jung Bahadoor was marching down on that place with 12,000 or 18,000 men, and had forces within twenty or thirty miles of Purneah. It is further alleged as a confirmatory circumstance that stores are being sent on to the dépôt at Darjeeling by the Government, that orders have been transmitted to send down the women and children, four hundred in number, to Dinajepore, and that sailors from the lower rivers and troops from Purneah and Jelpigoree have been marched upon Darjeeling.

It is impossible at the present moment to affirm that this is untrue, though there are many circumstances to cause us to distrust it. It is certainly too well known that Jung Bahadoor is not now on the best terms with us, and his course of policy has been sufficiently declared to leave it without question that he would march on Sikkim, Darjeeling, or Bhotan, if he could make an opportunity. The many persons who have attended to the subject know the Ghoorkha ambition and the views of Jung Bahadoor. Sikkim, consisting of native and Darjeeling Sikkim, lies on the eastern frontier of Nepal, and presents a barrier between Nepal and Bhotan, which latter country is in a weak and disturbed state; in fact, "sick," and it has been the constant desire of Nepal to traverse Sikkim with an army and enter Bhotan. Many feelers have been sent out to attain this, and it has been stated that Bhotan being in a disorganised condition, its occupation by Nepal will secure the English frontiers from disturbance. The English Government have constantly resisted these advances, but the desire of obtaining such concession has not unlikely been one motive which prompted Jung Bahadoor to offer the service of a Ghoorkha army for the suppression of the revolt, and the acceptance of which was, in the first instance, resisted by Lord Canning, but afterwards forced upon him. Of all the impolitic acts which have attended the revolt this acceptance of the Ghoorkha alliance has been one of the worst; for it has presented the Nepaulese in Bengal with the prestige of their ancient military prowess, and has created consternation in Thibet, Sikkim, Darjeeling, and Bhotan, which have now for some months been under alarm.

For his services Jung Bahadoor has received the Grand Cross of the Bath, but what he most covets is an accession of territory, and from this he is debarred on the west by the English territory of Kumaon, on the south by that of Oude, and on the east by that of Sikkim, while Thibet presents few temptations. What Jung Bahadoor wanted was an extension by the way of Bhotan, and what steps he has taken for this purpose are not publicly known. The contests between him and the English resident, by whom he was firmly restrained, have irritated him and excited the apprehensions of the neighbouring districts, and his success in obtaining the recal of the Resident is regarded as another unfavourable circumstance.

The state of affairs in Sikkim and Darjeeling is not encouraging. The Sikkim Durbar has been constantly ill-disposed towards the English. Dr. Campbell and Dr. Hooker were unwarrantably seized by the late Rajah, which led to the cession of a large part of his territory, and the present Rajah, notwithstanding repeated applications, has not conceded free access to his territory to Thibet to English merchants and settlers. The Rajah is in a very distressed state, and has made offers through the Darjeeling authorities to the Government of Bengal to afford limited facilities of access to his district on receiving pecuniary assistance. Of course no reliance can be placed on the Sikkim Durbar for exhibiting a disposition favourable to our Government, nor unfavourable to Nepal, for although Sikkim was brought under the yoke of Nepal in 1788, and only liberated by the English in 1815, their necessities make them a ready instrument for Nepaulese intrigues. Jung Bahadoor is perfectly aware of the Rajah's situation, and it

will be very extraordinary if no correspondence has taken place between the parties. It may be observed that Guyraj Thappa, a captain in the Nepaulese army, was a resident in Darjeeling down to a late period, and the country swarms with Ghoorkhas, many of them favourable to Nepal. Hundreds of Ghoorkhas have been enlisted by the Darjeeling superintendent since the revolt as recruits for the new Bengal regiments. The Bhooteas scattered through Nepal, and Sikkim likewise, afford instruments for intrigue in Bhotan.

The situation of the important station of Darjeeling is so exposed that it has been brought under the notice of the Bengal Government, with a view of strengthening its garrison, which at a late date consisted only of about two hundred English invalid soldiers, in the convalescent dépôt, and the Sebundy corps of Sappers and Miners, natives, about two hundred strong. The European community in the whole district, although there are so many women and school children, could not probably turn out more than a weak company of volunteers. The settlement is full of native immigrants, and is in no state to resist the considerable Nepaulese force, which would be directed against it in case of war. The Government has constructed cantonments for one thousand English soldiers, which are completed, though not occupied, so that there is accommodation for reinforcements. It is sincerely to be hoped that, whether this rumour be true or false, the Bengal Government will lose no time in carrying out their determination, and placing a large English force in Darjeeling as a preventive measure. Even if no demonstration should be made against Darjeeling, yet, in the state of our relations with the Sikkim Rajah, some intrigue might be hatched to pass a Nepaulese force through Sikkim into Bhotan, which at this time we have no means of preventing, and for which purpose alone it would be desirable to have an adequate English force at Darjeeling.

Bhotan is in no state to resist a large Nepaulese army, and it is most undesirable to countenance the Nepaulese in that country, for it now forms the northern frontier of our valuable provinces of Assam, and is within easy reach of the navigation of the Burrampooter. In Assam there is serious disaffection, and we have had much trouble during the revolt; and it would be no impossible contingency to find ourselves in hostilities with the whole of the hill tribes from Kumaon round to the southern banks of the Upper Burrampooter, in which latter neighbourhood we have found even lately some troublesome opponents, and our troops have retreated before the savages.

Now that the revolt is over, Darjeeling has become of the greater importance, because it is the key of East Nepal, Sikkim, East Thibet, and Bhotan, which will be the scenes of the next operations. The Government have provided for its advancement from an invalid dépôt to a military station, but the arrangements have proceeded too slowly. Although the new road from the Ganges has been decided upon, and Mr. Thomas Login has been put in charge of it, the appropriation is too small to allow him to push on with it, and although the Northern Bengal Railway has been for two years before the Government, and it is understood the local authorities and local interests have given it their approbation, it remains without a guarantee, and no step has consequently been taken to proceed with the works. This has partly arisen from the state of the East Indian Railway, which, in consequence of the revolt, has not reached Rajmahal, nor will it reach Rajmahal so early as was expected. It is now seen, day by day, how essential it is to have railway communication. Passengers are days in getting to Darjeeling from Calcutta, and luggage and goods weeks, and to carry goods over a few miles of the route sometimes takes days. This is a most serious impediment to the progress of Darjeeling, for the settlers feel that it is almost useless to invite immigration, when the difficulties and expense of transit are so considerable.

What communications the Home Government have received as to the rumoured invasion of Darjeeling have not transpired, but the most recent private communications have no reference to any indications of immediate alarm, though, as we have al-

ready said, the most uneasy feeling prevails with regard to the intentions and movements of Nepal, and these have been long expressed. The Darjeeling people know very well that a strong Nepaulese force may be suddenly concentrated on their frontier, when the greater part of the natives would leave the settlement, and none, either Ghoorkhas or Bhooteas, could be safely enlisted as recruits, the stations would be hampered with women and children, the Sebundy Sappers could not be relied on, and the small body of English invalids and volunteers, with three small pieces of artillery, would be all the available force, and would have to occupy the station and the Jilapahar, which they could hardly hope to hold till a sufficient force could arrive from the lower stations for their relief. This the state of the communications forbids. The consequences of such an attack would be very serious, for hundreds of our countrypeople would fall into the hands of Jung Bahadoor, a savage as bloodthirsty and treacherous as Nana Sahib.

Some circumstances which seem to weaken the rumour now spread are, that it is hardly likely the authorities in the Lower Provinces could, since the previous mail, have received advices from Darjeeling so as to move reinforcements from Dinajepore, Maldab, or Purneah, or to send on the Naval Brigade. In fact, the rumour may originate in the proceedings of the Bengal Government in respect to the new station. The cantonments are now ready; it is understood a considerable body of invalids is to be sent on to Darjeeling, and the despatch of stores for their use may have given rise to the rumour; still it is so serious that it is worthy of notice, if only to call the attention of the public here to the perilous situation of Darjeeling and the necessity of providing for it. The sooner a strong European force is put there and communications provided the better, and the less danger will there be for an outbreak of Nepal.

BERAR AND EASTERN COAST RAILWAY.

A new company has been brought forward to occupy a portion of territory untouched by the three great railway companies of the Presidencies. On examining the map it will be seen that the country between Madras and Calcutta is as yet unprovided for, though a coast line to connect Madras and Calcutta has been talked of. Under these circumstances a good field is left open for enterprise in that district, of which advantage has been taken with much judgment, for, as is pretty well known, the region of Berar is a great cotton producing country, and the export of its produce is considered a matter of great importance by those connected with the trade.

Lying as it does in the heart of the Deccan, Berar has been proposed to be reached by a branch from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, which starting from its north-eastern line near Sindwa would reach Nagpore by way of Oomrawatty. This will, by a short additional length of railway, place that part of Berar in connexion with Bombay, and open for it a port of shipment, a matter of great importance. Now what the Great Indian Peninsula Company proposes to effect by a western route a new company proposes by an eastern route. This company is styled the Berar and Eastern Coast of India Railway Company, and its line will proceed down the valley of the Godavery, by Chanda and Chinor, to Coringa, a port now rising into importance on the east coast, because it is the best port between Madras and Calcutta, and has the advantage over the former of being less exposed to surf.

Thus, the new line would be a trunk from Coringa to Central India, and on reaching Nagpore, it would form a junction with the Nagpore and Oomrawatty line, bringing traffic upon it, and giving to some part of the district an alternative line to Bombay. In time another short line will connect Nagpore and Jubbulpore on the main Calcutta and Bombay line, and thereby with Upper and Lower India.

From the main line of the Berar Railway, a branch is proposed connecting Hyderabad, in the Nizam's dominions, with Coringa, and as in course of time Hyderabad will be united with Sholapore on the Bombay and Madras grand route, Coringa will be brought into communication with Bombay,

a small matter, now, but one hereafter of great political and commercial importance.

Coringa lying at the mouth of the Godavery is the natural maritime outlet and inlet for the vast basin of that river, and the extent of traffic will be enormous, more particularly when the system of irrigation and navigation comes to be fully developed. It will surprise no one who knows anything of India, that a great disproportion exists between the price of commodities on the coast and the interior, coast produce or imports being at enormous prices in the interior, and inland produce being vastly enhanced by carriage before it can be brought to the coast consumer. When we consider how, in the smaller country of Spain, the consumption and supply of the inland provinces are trammeled by want of efficient communication with the seaboard, we may conceive what must be the case in Berar and the Central Deccan, separated by hundreds of miles from the great centres of maritime commerce. Thus, wheat stands at 100 in Berar, and 213 on the coast; rice, salt, &c., at 100 on the coast and 275 to 300 in the interior. Under these circumstances trade is restricted, because the remuneration of the agriculturist is absorbed by the charges of the carrier.

The Berar Railway will effect great political objects, for at the present moment the dominions of the Nizam, with ten millions of inhabitants in a state of disorganisation, and the lately annexed territories of Nagpore swarm with dissolute and disorderly retainers, as ready to turn their arms on us as on the unhappy subjects of the Nizam. During the whole time of the revolt these districts have caused much anxiety to the Hyderabad Resident. The Berar Railway, opening communication with these districts by the coast, will enable reinforcements of troops to be poured in through Coringa in case of need by sea, and the branch railways connecting the territories with the western ghats and tablelands, and thereby, with the English stations and settlements springing up, will place the Hyderabad dominions under the influence of the troops of the west. By the Jubbulpore line the troops from the stations and depots, now existing or in course of formation in the Himalayan regions, will likewise be made available.

One subordinate operation of the Berar Railway system, but one very important in its results, will be the thorough opening of the valley of the Godavery to English enterprise. One line will run from Ahmednuggur to Chanda, which will bring a large district within ten hours' reach of the hill towns and villages near Poonah, but railways descending from the head valleys of the feeders of the Godavery will bring cotton plantations within three or four hours' journey of the cotton planter, dealer, or merchant resident in the healthy climate of the hills. In the plains many overseers, agents, clerks, and mechanics will be distributed, and the resources of the country will, under such action, be greatly extended. Thus the amount of produce available for export at Coringa will be very much larger than it now is. Coringa has this advantage over Bombay, that the gradients to it afford a gentle descent for exports and a gentle rise for imports, but to work to Bombay the summit level of the Bhore Ghaut or Thul Ghaut has to be reached and overcome, and then a rapid descent to Bombay. For the cotton trade with China, which is considerable, Coringa has special advantages over Bombay. Taking into consideration this matter of gradients it is evident the traffic between Coringa and Bombay will not be divided midway, but that the area of Coringa traffic will be greater than that of Bombay traffic. The ascent of the Ghauts alone will always be an impediment to the Bombay traffic, whether of passengers or goods, when compared with the gradients of the Berar Railway.

Much of the territory of the interior being forest, large supplies of timber, which cannot advantageously be floated down the river as in New England, will become available for coast purposes. Not only timber for sleepers and other railway supply will be thereby obtained, but teak for ship-building and other purposes at Coringa, will be supplied. At Coringa some vessels of large burden have been built, the timber for which is imported from the other coast of the Gulf of Bengal.

The length of the main line is about four hundred miles, and this the directors reasonably expect to lay down at about 8000*l.* per mile, so that the capital now proposed to be raised is three millions, on which sum it is intended to solicit a guarantee from the Government of India, and the customary

privileges. The line is of that nature, that in a few years neither would managers ask for a guarantee, nor the Government concede it, as the traffic is sure to yield an adequate income; but in the present state of public opinion, and with the prevalent want of intelligence as to India, it is desirable to ask a guarantee, which the directors think they have good grounds for expecting; and we think they have, for apart from the nature of the line, it will have the strong support of the cotton interest, which will urge its claims on an impressionable Government. Lord Stanley is so far pledged to the encouragement of the cotton trade, that his favourable reception of the undertaking is naturally to be looked for, the more particularly when it is strongly pressed on his notice.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE hill news represents the authorities of the several Presidencies as occupying their accustomed abodes in the hills, or making excursions from them.

Lord Elphinstone returned from Dapoorree near Poona to Bombay on the 8th of October, and was to reside on Malabar Point, but he had little disposition to remain in his metropolitan city, and it is confidently stated that he will soon proceed to the new hill town of Matheran, which is to be honoured with his residence. This will be a great advantage to that rising place and no detriment to public business, for Matheran is within three hours and a half of Bombay by railway, and has an electric telegraph. At present there is only one train a day each way, but it is to be expected the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company will now put on more trains.

Sir Christopher Rawlinson, the Chief Justice of Madras, for want of the communication with the Neilgherries, which the Madras Railway will afford, has been in the practice of making Bangalore his residence; but Lady Rawlinson and himself have now left it, as he retires from India. It is a great pity that while he was at Bangalore the large English community could not have the benefit of the jurisdictions of the Supreme Court, but are under Black law.

The Madras Commander-in-Chief leaves his staff at Ootakamund, and proceeds with one aide-de-camp on a tour of inspection.

The Bishop of Madras has not yet left the hills, but is to make a visitation, which will include Madras and Bangalore.

The Darjeeling news, or rumoured news, is referred to elsewhere.

The leave of absence to the hills includes, for Simla and hills north of Deyrah—Lieutenant W. J. S. Richards, 3rd Batt. Europ. L. C.; Lieutenant G. S. Davies, 6th Drag. Guards; Captain H. G. Deedes, 1st Batt. 60th R. Rifles; Colonel J. Jones, 60th Foot; Lieutenant V. D. Magendie, Royal Artillery.

To Kussowlic—Lieutenant H. S. Simeon, 27th Foot.

To Mussoorie—Lieutenant G. B. Trail, B. H. Artillery.

To Landour—Ensign E. Packe; and at this station Lieutenant D. M. Murray, H. M. 64th Regiment, is appointed on the station staff.

To Murree—Lieutenant T. R. D. Bingham, 18th Irreg. Cavalry and H. M. 70th Foot; Lieutenant J. A. Gildea, 81st Foot; and Lieutenant A. Chute, H. M. 94th Foot.

To Nynce Tal—Lieutenant C. W. Losack, H. M. 93d Foot.

To the hills generally—Lieutenant W. Dunbar, 34th Foot.

To Ootakamund and the Neilgherries—Lieutenant V. C. Bertie, 1st Madras Fusiliers; and Lieutenant Hon. A. E. Harris, H. M. 43rd Foot.

We have given this list, the result of one mail, as serving to show the extent to which the sanatoria are now used. The leave is commonly for three or four months, saving the officer and the public service from the inconvenience and expense of a passage to Europe, and placing relief at once within his reach. This is exclusive of civil leave, of leave to the uncovenanted, of various permissions in Madras and Bombay, and of those who hold staff appointments in the hills.

It is again reported that the French are about to transfer Chandernagore to the English.

The Bombay and Surat line of the Bombay and Baroda Railway is not to start from Callian but to proceed direct from Bombay along the Flats, nearly parallel with the Main Drain, and on reaching Mahim Wood it will be carried obliquely across the estuary and continued along, through Salsette, to the Bassein crossing. This latter will be a very heavy work.

Another specimen of the way private enterprise is treated in India is now attracting attention at Bombay. There are there only the Government Docks and those of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, quite insufficient for

the repairs of the merchant shipping frequenting the harbour. It appears that in 1845 the Bombay Steam Navigation Company imported a patent slip from England at a cost of 6800*l.*, but to this day have not obtained leave from the Bombay authorities to lay it down. Much of the timber is now rotten, but application has again been made; the Engineer of Public Works and the Municipal Commissioners make no objection, but the Garrison Engineer declines to consent.

The head-quarters of the Madras Telegraph Department have been placed in the higher and healthier district of Bangalore. It is to be hoped all the main telegraph departments will be removed to the hills.

One of the strange appointments of the Government is announced in the gazettes lately received, the office of Civil Architect of Calcutta having been conferred on Mr. F. R. Boyce, *Assistant Engineer!* until the arrival of a *captain* who is to have the appointment. The Government does not send architects to Calcutta.

A new church has just been completed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Vepery, which is ready for consecration. It is a handsome building. The architect is Mr. John Law.

The Public Works Office and Conservancy Committee of Lucknow are busy restoring that city. The ruinous buildings are being cleared, and wide streets and roads are being laid out, so that before long Lucknow will be a very fine city. The numerous narrow streets or lanes in Lieut. Moorsom's survey are being cut up and widened. The new roads will facilitate military occupation. A magnificent new road runs from Hurrut Gunj direct to Char Bagh, and another from the old 32nd barracks straight through Secunder Bagh to the river side, and then over a bridge of boats on to the Fyzabad road. Some objection has been raised to placing the new military cantonments between Dilkoosha and Alum Bagh, instead of retaining the old cantonment of Mundeezon.

The enlargement of Allahabad to convert it into a metropolis of the N. W. Provinces is proceeding, and the accountant's, civil auditor's, and Sudder Board's offices, are to be removed as speedily as practicable. There is much grumbling among the Agra clerks, as they fear they will have some difficulty in finding houses.

The new Bombay Municipal Commissioners appear not to be more energetic than the former spurious municipality, for they have likewise distinguished themselves by declining to enter into a contract with the Bombay Gas Company to light the public lamps, of which it was proposed only to light five hundred at first. India is perhaps worse off in this respect than any of our colonies of any importance, for Calcutta alone is lighted with gas, and Canada or Australia can show a far better muster roll. Gaslight is a most essential instrument of efficient police arrangement.

Ceylon has derived great benefit from the Coolie immigration, and the Coolies likewise profit. In the first eight months of this year 84,000 have arrived, and only 38,000 have left. The Malabars now fill not only field employments, but are found in domestic service as carriers, horsemen, and coachmen. Those who go back to Madras take with them new ideas and more energy, but it is much wished that more of the Malabars will settle in Ceylon, which wants labour, and to have a mixed population, so as to leave the Cingalese less predominant.

BOMBAY DOCKS.—We find frequent complaints made by the mercantile and shipping community of Bombay with regard to the inconvenience and delay caused by the insufficient accommodation existing for repairing ships. The difficulty will be easily understood, when it is known that we cannot boast of any more docks than two, and those two only available to the public at a great sacrifice of time and expense. We have the Honourable Company's Docks, and those of the P. and O. Company at Mazagon, and all the merchant ships have recourse to these for repairs; but they are incapable of reaching the wants of the large shipping in the harbour. With a view to avoid this difficulty, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, in 1845, ordered from England a patent slip, which, on arrival here, cost them a sum of Rs. 68,000, but the object was frustrated, by Government refusing to provide them with a piece of ground. The slip has been running to waste for the last ten or eleven years, and much of the timber-work has become rotten; however, the company have felt the necessity of resuscitating the project, and they have now again applied to Government for a piece of ground in Mazagon for the patent slip. The Engineer of Public Works and the Municipal Commissioners have reported to Government, through the Collector of Land Revenue that they see no objection to grant the application, as they will not require the ground in question for any public purpose. The Garrison Engineer, however, has intimated that though it may not be required now for public use, it might be ultimately wanted for that purpose. So the matter at present rests with Government. —*Bombay Gazette.*

MERCANTILE.

ORDER OF COMMERCIAL TOPICS.

IN treating commercial, as in treating all affairs, order is necessary; we propose now, therefore, to state the order in which the matters placed in this part of our paper will be treated. We think this the more necessary, from the undue prominence which is too often given to subjects of minor importance. Money, for example, is only the instrument of exchange, or for conducting one part of the general business. However useful, however convenient, it is not indispensable, and in the early stages of society as well as in the latest, while barter was yet the practice, and wherever business is now completed by means of credit exclusively—by which, in fact, innumerable transactions are carried on—money is not used. Because this useful measure of value, however, has been in some sort monopolised, and always regulated by Government, and because it is common to the whole society, it has been elevated in the public consideration far above the exchange of commodities, and the production of them, to which it only contributes. Without them none of us could exist, without exchanging them existence would be very circumscribed and barbarous, and consequently production which is promoted by exchange, and exchange which money subserves, are both much more important than money, and the former is indispensable for all. On the same principle we observe that banking, which is only one mode of dealing with money and keeping accounts, or one of many means of diffusing the use of capital through different species of industry, is placed above the arts it subserves. Because it is a new art comparatively; because those who carry it on are, as the rule, necessarily men who have acquired and deserve the confidence of society, and are generally wealthy or reputed to be so; and because Government has taken the regulation of this business on itself, and has established national or other banks, banking is treated as of much more importance than the businesses of the merchant, manufacturer, and retail trader, to the success of the meanest of which it at best only contributes.

PRODUCTION, to sustain consumption and keep alive the individual and the race, being indispensable, and exchange, money, banking, credit, &c., being all only convenient helps to this great end, stands first for consideration, and should for ever be kept before the public in the most prominent position. Accordingly, the markets for food and drink, and especially the corn market, the market for raw materials, for manufactures, &c., will be placed foremost in our arrangements. On the more or less quantity of food depends the number of the people; on the more or less quantity of commodities produced, the amount of all exchanges, the number of merchants, bankers, and others, depends, with the amount of all real business; and production, therefore, at all times demands the serious and first attention of those who would understand or treat of commercial matters.

The prices of corn and cattle, of cotton, of flax, &c. &c., indicate the relative abundance or scarcity of these commodities, and, by being closely watched, guide the merchant and the banker in many matters of business very remote from the things themselves. For example, the consumption of rice in Europe within the last few years has been closely connected with its rye harvests; these, therefore, influenced and determined the importation of rice from Asia, and could but have influenced the advances which prudent bankers in Bremen, Hamburg, and London, would make to merchants dealing in this somewhat hazardous commodity. To quote another illustration; in 1857 there was no such abundance of corn, cotton, flax, and other food and raw materials as necessarily to increase to a vast extent the exchange of commodities, and, accordingly, when bills by dealers in tallow were multiplied three or fourfold more than usual, bankers might have known, or at least suspected, that the documents did not represent genuine sales, and should have made them decline, as some prudent bankers did, to lend their means to keep up and increase a fictitious and false system of trading. Thus prices in the produce markets are an index to a vast quantity of business besides immediate purchases, and probably they are

an index to more business than any other similar facts.

Although a great deal is said about the import of the precious metals and the influence of variations in the quantity of money on prices, we must ask our readers to remember that gold and silver, or gold or silver, are the current money and measure of value throughout the commercial world, and that the present rapidity of communication of one part with another tends to keep them at all times everywhere equally diffused, and about of equal value. Notwithstanding the late and ever-renewed discoveries of large supplies of gold, this and silver are to be obtained only in very limited quantities, and always far below the wants of society. The consequence is, that the two metals have for ages preserved a relation of value to one another very little variable, and have preserved in general a very fixed relation to the value of all other commodities. The price of wheat is at all times affected infinitely more by the goodness or badness of the harvest than by any change in the quantity and value of money. In truth, the comparative fixedness of the value of gold is one of the most remarkable circumstances in economical history. Within a century Europe and the United States have been successively inundated with paper money as a substitute for gold or silver, but instead of this increase of money debasing the gold, the paper has been debased, and the gold has remained nearly fixed in value in relation to all the wealth of society, testifying, like a voice from Heaven, against the folly and the rascality of the governments which forced paper into circulation. No increase of paper promises to pay a specific amount of the precious metals on demand can ever affect prices, for they will be regulated by the intrinsic value of the metals, for which the paper can be always exchanged; and therefore we conclude that prices are very rarely, if ever, really affected by any possible changes in the value of money, and may in the main always be regarded as an index to the more or less plentifulness of commodities.

Money, banking, the Stock Exchange, are all, with railways and shipping, subordinate to production, and will be so treated in our columns. They are all of great and growing importance. We learn, as we come to comprehend the real phenomena of society—which are other terms for population, its motives and pursuits—that more social evil results from slight derangements in these and other great businesses than from all which legislation does or can do; in fact, it is only as it affects these businesses that it does either good or harm, for as long as they all flourish all goes well, but when any of them are deranged all goes ill. To promote them is the chief object of all legislation; they are all closely interwoven one with another, and it never fares ill with land, shipping, or railways, but bankers, merchants, and stockbrokers, &c., suffer too. In production they and all mankind are interested, and commerce, or exchange, or communication—call it what you please, we call it commerce—is the chain which binds all together. It is usually represented as the link between nations, but it is forged between individuals at home and abroad, and only connects nations as parts of the great whole of population.

Prices in the markets, which guide the operations of dealers, are, in truth, indexes to the wants of mankind, and as London is the centre of commerce, the heart of the circulation of wealth, the nourishment of society, the prices of all kinds of commodities in the London markets—corn, capital, securities, spices, &c.—is of universal importance, and they ought all to be recorded. The reason why the price of stocks or securities of all kinds now occupies so large a portion of public attention is, that in them, as far as possible, the capital is invested which is not required for production. In modern times they constitute a vast reservoir of power, or legal claims over future production, on which all who are entitled or can borrow a title can draw to any amount. There was a time when the Stock Exchange was a mere gambling-house on a large scale; it still retains too much and too many of its old features, but it has become the means of raising funds, or applying in due proportions that vast reservoir of power to future enterprises. National debts are no longer the sole securities

there dealt in, but the vast amount of property invested in all kinds of joint-stock enterprises that at once promote present production and provide for future production. Enterprising men now look to leading members of the Stock-Exchange for aid and assistance in raising funds for all new undertakings. Without exaggerating the utility of this function more than any other help to production, we recognise its importance, and shall always take care to make its action known.

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

THE GALWAY LINE.

[From a Correspondent.]

THE great subject of steam transit and commerce from Ireland to British North America and the United States is now fairly before the public, and is a principal mercantile topic of the day. Politically, it is of no less importance, since it undoubtedly promises, or rather assures, the solution of the great difficulty of British statesmen,—how to make Ireland contented, happy, and prosperous. Could the great O'Connell himself be summoned to the earth, and were a prospective of the Galway line placed in his hands, he would pronounce agitation indeed to be dead, not in the exhaustion of famine and the depopulation of his beloved isle, but in the new dawn of hope and prosperity brightening upon his dazzled vision. Looking at what steam transit has effected for the commerce of every nation adopting it—looking at the European and American highway, which will shortly traverse Ireland—considering what has already been done, and what will be done at the single port of Galway alone—we feel assured that Ireland's "opportunity" has arrived, not in England's danger, but in her own commercial development and greatness. Again, is she not about to be linked by a six days' bond of connexion with the giant provinces which still loyally acknowledge British sway?—through the vast and fertile territory of abundant resources lying between the north-west of Lake Superior and the gold regions of Columbia, across the magnificent tract stretching from the neglected banks of the noble St. Lawrence to the newly appreciated harbour of Vancouver, the great belt of commerce with China, Japan, and the Eastern Archipelago will unroll itself like a rich carpet patterned with cities, stations, forts, depôts, and the emporia of trade. All this must and will regenerate Ireland, and why should it not? Geographically it is her right, and morally, socially, and politically, how great would be the crime to seek to deprive her of it. Nothing, save an interested and short-sighted jealousy, could raise objections to so truly national a blessing, so grand an enterprise. For ourselves we utterly deprecate the idea that Englishmen wish anything but the most brilliant success to the Galway undertaking, which initiates the steam commerce of Ireland with America and the rest of the world. Catholic and Protestant, Englishman and Irishman, Saxon and Celt, must follow with their fervent aspirations for her safety every steamship chartered from an Irish port, or be traitors to their country.

The people of Newfoundland have had the first opportunity afforded them of displaying the liberal public spirit and loyal national feeling that exist in our North American colonies. They at once responded to the mission with which Lord Bury was charged, by offering a handsome postal subsidy to the Galway line. We have no doubt but that Nova Scotia and the Canadas will hasten to follow their example. Let the Home Government now show that they are aware of the true magnitude and importance of the interests at stake. We shall not impeach the extension of Mr. Cunard's subsidy of nearly 200,000*l.* a year provided they show an equal liberality on behalf of British and Colonial interests. Yet it must be owned that this large sum of money seems inopportunely granted, considering that the Galway line had to contend in its infancy with that powerful opposition, backed by Liverpool and New York. It speaks well for the new undertaking that it could afford to stand so far upon its merits. But Mr. Lever, with 300 miles' distance saved on this side of the Atlantic to the Irish emigrant, and with three days in time gained to the advices of the merchant and the despatch of the statesman, has shown himself no mean rival to Mr. Cunard, with his Government support and patronage and his long-established line of steamers. The latter has earned the honours

of a demonstration at New York; the former will merit a statue at Quebec, Toronto, or Halifax, with a warm remembrance in the hearts of the Irish people. For the undertaking of one is patriotic and national, and the career of the other a cosmopolitan success. Mr. Cunard is a Yankee letter-carrier, paid out of the British pocket; he has done the business of the United States so well, that they were enabled to dispense with their own ocean postman. The emigrants that should have peopled our own possessions and strengthened British America, have been turned out on the wharves and quays of Boston and New York.

The best proof of the value of the Galway line to Ireland may be derived from such an account as is published in the *Times* of the 12th instant, respecting the Prince Albert, her passengers, and her cargo:—"Two hundred and fifty passengers and three hundred and forty-eight cases and hogsheads of manufactured goods, of a valuable description, the larger portion being Irish linens and other productions of native manufacture"—these are facts that speak for themselves. On the other hand, we have reason to believe that the Galway Company will secure the transmission of the continental mails by their steamers. One thing we earnestly hope to see achieved, and that without official delay and jobbery, which is, the construction of a breakwater at Galway. This should be done immediately, if the Government be earnest in their expressed good wishes. The floating breakwater of Captain Sleigh, similar to or identical with that used by Sir Morton Peto in the construction of his sea-walls, appears to us to be precisely capable of meeting the exigency. Its cheapness and rapidity of construction, as well as the favourable judgment of the most scientific men of the day, recommend it most strongly for trial. We firmly believe that within three months Galway roadstead could be rendered as secure a harbour as Plymouth Sound, at the cost of a few thousands of pounds. A stone breakwater will necessitate the expenditure of millions of money, and occupy a series of years in its construction. The thing is wanted now. In half a dozen years, nay, in one year, we shall laugh at the hesitation and "fiddle-faddle" of Commissions and Boards of Inquiry, which too frequently resemble coroners' inquests upon inventions strangled with red tape.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

THE quantities of corn brought to market in the week have been quite as large as usual, but the holders have not pressed sales, and the market has been rather firm than otherwise. For consumption the sales continue large, though the markets are not brisk. At present the average price of wheat, 42s. per quarter, is somewhat lower than at the beginning of harvest. In the first week of August it was 44s. 5d., and since then it has been very steady, with a gentle but general tendency downwards. In the first week of November this year it was lower than in the corresponding week of any year since 1852. Then the average of the first week in November was 38s. 9d., and between that time and November, 1857, inclusive, the average price in that week was 67s. 11d., or 75 per cent. higher than in November, 1852. This year the average price in the first week of November was 53 per cent. below the average price of the previous five years in the same week. It appears, however, that the quantity of wheat and flour imported in the first nine months of the present year exceed the quantities imported in the first nine months of last year by 1,284,877 qrs. and 1,923,334 cwt.—a sure proof that prices are low abroad as well as at home, and that the harvest of 1857 was abundant. Such facts entitle us to hope for a continuance of a price of food so favourable to all the interests of society. The present price will encourage enterprise, and if war—of which we happily see no signs, and the Prime Minister has assured us there are none—be avoided, we may look forward to a period of great prosperity.

Owing to the protracted east winds, the arrivals of ships from the westward has been delayed, and the markets for colonial produce have not been overburdened with cargoes offering, or undue masses of goods put up to auction. There is no tendency to a rise in price from a deficiency, or apprehension of deficiency. Consumption continues large, but it has not yet taken that start which may be expected when enterprise revives.

A complaint is justly made on behalf of the currant growers in the Ionian Islands that the duty on them is continued at 15s. per cwt., when the duty on raisins has been lowered to 10s. It is said that the duty on the former was not lowered when it was lowered on the latter because the crop of the former was very deficient, and, therefore, the remission of

duty would not have lowered the price to the consumers but would have only enriched the dealers. We do not ourselves recollect that such a temporary reason was assigned for this permanent unfairness. If it were, it is a specimen of minute pettifoggery fiscal legislation, which is much more worthy of an envious fellow-trader than an enlightened statesman. Governments, to deal fairly, must cast aside all such petty cares and considerations.

A comparatively quiet week has passed in the manufacturing districts. The slight tendency towards a decline in prices displayed at Liverpool and Manchester last week has been checked, but has not altogether disappeared, as the accounts from the United States of the cotton crop are more favourable than have been represented, and this seems to have had a flattening effect on transactions. In the iron districts there is more activity. The reduction of 10s. made at the last quarterly meeting has certainly had the effect of giving briskness to trade, and as there are fair supplies of home and foreign orders on hand we may look for a steady business for some time to come. Nottingham, Leicester, Coventry, Macclesfield, Bradford, and other centres of manufacturing activity have not shown any peculiar feature this week, but there is to be seen a formal appearance of steady business, though there may be certainly exceptional cases. In the coal districts of the North a good deal of bustle prevails. The strikes are, for the most part, concluded, and coal is being raised in considerable quantities. About Dudley, however, a spirit of dissatisfaction is showing itself and strikes are in progress, but it is believed the miners are not acting spontaneously, but are induced to assume an hostile aspect towards their employers through the instrumentality of agents and agitators who are going about stirring up ill-blood, and doing useless mischief with perfect impunity to themselves.

As far as the foreign trade is concerned, our latest advices inform us that our manufactures are in no particular demand, the markets for the most part being supplied with a fair amount of goods. The Brazilian markets are firm, prices are well sustained, and English manufactures in steady demand. Letters from India state that business at Calcutta has very materially declined, owing to the unsettled state of the North West Provinces and the protracted character of the war. Bombay has, however, greatly benefited by the outbreak, at the expense, however, of Calcutta. Bombay is now the principal *entrepôt* for English manufactures, and it will be well for exporters to take note of the fact. From Australia, information has arrived that the markets are glutted, and that the best thing for the Australian trade would be a cessation, for a specific time, of exports from this country altogether. When we recollect the mischief and ruin there, and bankruptcy here, occasioned by the immense masses of heterogeneous goods poured into Australia in 1851, 1852, and 1853, and the collapse that occurred, we can hardly find suitable terms in which to express our astonishment at the infatuation of shippers continuing to pour goods into a country that has already too large a stock on hand, and that can only sell the new arrivals and the old stocks by forcing sales at a ruinous sacrifice. We hope that the "expansion" of trade with Australia, which occurred so suddenly a few years ago—greatly fostered by the system of business of the Great Western Bank of Scotland, Liverpool Borough Bank, and other banks which offered unlimited discounts to the manufacturers of accommodation paper—has by this time subsided into its legitimate limits, and that the complaint of over exportation from this country which reaches us from Australia is not due to the fact that a remnant of the vicious and rotten system of business which it was hoped the recent crisis had exploded for ever is still in active operation.

With reference to the recent commercial treaty with Japan we do not hear that any particular preparations are being made by our merchants to avail themselves of the advantages apparently offered by this new and wealthy market. We believe, however, that the cause is to be attributed to the fact that merchants and exporters are prudently desirous of informing themselves accurately of the quality and description of goods best suited to the Japan markets before embarking in the new trade. We have heard that several companies are in course of formation for the purpose of introducing European scientific improvements to Japan. The advantages of gas, railways, water, banks, are supposed to be those that the Japanese will be most likely to desire to acquire, and to offer the best field for English enterprise to adventure upon. But we shall be surprised if we do not find that Brother Jonathan has been in the field before us and taken the gold off the anticipated gingerbread.

MANCHESTER, NOVEMBER 10.—In cloths there has been a quiet market, except for qualities suitable for India and China. In these (principally 40-inch shirtings) a very fair business has been done, and

they are quoted 1½d. per piece dearer than on last Tuesday. In longcloths and T-cloths there is no change since Saturday. Rates are steady. In yarns only a moderate trade at last week's rates. Yarns suited to the Blackburn market are reported to be ½d. per lb. dearer than last Tuesday. The principal business has been for India and China. The Germans are also making greater inquiries, and spinings for most of the continental markets are steadier. For the Mediterranean there was a little more activity than of late, but the sales are not of considerable amount. The home trade in yarns is generally rather dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, NOVEMBER 10.—There was a large attendance of the trade in the cotton-market, but, as holders were demanding higher rates, business has been in a great measure checked, and the sales do not exceed 8000 bales—2000 on speculation and for export. Prices the turn against the buyers. Since last week the demand has altogether been pretty fair. Total sales about 30,000 since Friday.

HUDDERSFIELD.—There have been few buyers present, and things have worn a quiet aspect. The few transactions that have been effected are principally sorting up; all are disposed not to increase their stocks at present.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKET.—Only a limited attendance of merchants and manufacturers in the cloth halls has occurred, owing principally to the absence of many of them in town, attending to the wool sales. In the manufacturing districts the operatives are in full work, and there are as many orders in the producing valleys as will occupy the trade for some weeks to come. Stocks are low.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

VERY little change has occurred in the prices of the leading lines. Some disposition towards lower rates was evinced at the early part of the week, but on Wednesday a rally took place, and prices went up. Indeed, if it were not for the jobbing in shares, there would be hardly any transactions to record, and few or no fluctuations, for the changes that are reported are certainly not due to *bona fide* purchases on the part of investors. The Indian lines are dull, and very little disposition exists to regard with favour new foreign projects. Several foreign railway schemes are in course of concoction, but we doubt whether any one would at this moment meet any very favourable reception from capitalists.

A special general meeting of the shareholders in the Portsmouth Railway Company was held on Tuesday for the purpose of considering the heads of agreement between the Portsmouth Company and the London and South-Western Railway Company, for a lease in perpetuity of the undertaking of the former company to the latter, and for authorising the interim working by the latter company of the railway of the former. A resolution affirming the arrangement was agreed to, and the directors were authorised to adopt the necessary steps for the proper working of the interim traffic.

The traffic of the London and North-Western Railway continues to recover. The decrease shown in the return published this week, compared with that for the corresponding week of last year, is 27487. The Great Northern return presents an increase of 8267; the Great Western an increase of 4407; and the London and South-Western an increase of 9957.

The Canadian advices refer to an improvement in trade, which is affecting favourably the traffic of the leading railways.

The Pernambuco Railway Company invite tenders for loans on debenture bonds at 5 per cent. per annum. They also notify that they are prepared to receive from shareholders money in anticipation of calls, not exceeding 157. per share, inclusive of the amount already paid up. The interest thereon will be at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The contractors on the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction line have held a meeting in Liverpool, and adopted a strong protest against the proposed increase of the passenger contract fares from 25s. per mile per annum to 80s.

A civil engineer has gone out in the Cape of Good Hope mail packet *Athens*, to superintend the formation of a railway at the Cape, eighty miles long, into the interior.

The East Somerset line was opened for traffic on Tuesday. It is nine and a half miles in length, and constructed on the broad gauge. It is intended to extend the line to the city of Wells as soon as possible.

At the meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board on Thursday, Mr. C. Turner in the chair, the Docks and Quays Management Committee reported, in reply to an application from Mr. Lamont for dock accommodation for the water-carrying trade of the St. Helen's and Garston Railway Company, that temporary

accommodation for water-carriers might be afforded at the east end of the Wellington Dock by means of the unoccupied arches of the high level railway, which they recommended should be offered to the St. Helen's and Garston Railway at a rent.

BARODA RAILWAY.—It has been at length resolved, says the *Bombay Standard*, that the Surat section of the Baroda Railway shall start direct from the Presidency, and not from Callian, as was at one time intended. It will proceed along the Flats, in a line nearly parallel with the Main Drain, and reaching Mahim Wood, about 100 yards or so to the eastward of the present railway station, will cross the estuary obliquely to near the northern end of the Jamsetjee Bund. It will then be continued along through Salsette towards the Bassein crossing, a very formidable work, the difficulty of which is now to be braved.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The portion of the railroad between Stratford and London has been opened for commerce. The Welland Railway, connecting lakes Erie and Ontario, has also been completed. There is at present scaffolding up for thirteen tubes of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, all of which will be completed this season—fourteen would have been laid, but one was unfortunately lost. It has been determined to complete the structure in the fall of 1859. The branch road from the main line to connect with the bridge some four or five miles on the other side of Longueuil, is rapidly advancing.

INDIAN RAILWAY SCHEMES.—If the railway projects now in course of execution and under consideration for this Presidency are fully carried out, we shall have no fewer than 2051 miles of iron way open for use in Southern India. The officiating consulting engineer lately submitted a return to Government showing the distances of the several lines. The South-West line from Madras to Calicut, under construction, is 400 miles long, and its two branches from Vaniambady to Bangalore and Coimbatore to the foot of the Neilgherries 90 and 25 miles respectively. North-West line from Arcunum (42½ miles from Madras) via Trittany, Cudapah, and Bellary to the Toodgabudra, under construction, 286 miles. Great Southern of India, sanctioned, from Nagore via Tanjore and Trichinopoly to Salem 177 miles, and from Tuticorin via Madura to Trichinopoly 173 miles. The Great Southern, Mahratta Railway (proposed) from Poona via Sattara, Kolapoor, Belgaum and Hurrhur to Bellary about 500 miles, and from the navigable head of the Sedashagur river via Hoobly to Hyderabad 400 miles.—*Madras Spectator*, Sept. 24.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN THE HIGHLANDS.—A movement is on foot among influential landowners north of Inverness to have the railway extended to Dingwall, and still further north. The project for connecting Eastern Ross with the port of Invergordon, by means of a short line from Tain, has been revived, and an attempt will be made this winter to raise the necessary capital for complying with the requirements of the Board of Trade.—*Inverness Courier*.

DUNDEE AND ARBROATH RAILWAY.—An agreement has been entered into between the directors of the Dundee and Arbroath and the Scottish North-Eastern Railways—conditional on the approval of the two companies—for a perpetual lease of the Dundee and Arbroath Railway to the Scottish North-Eastern Company, the terms being the payment to the ordinary shareholders of a guaranteed dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, which is to rise along with and to the same amount as that of the Scottish Midland.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing Lane, Friday Evening.

BUSINESS in most of the leading products continues dull, the dealings being confined almost exclusively to the home trade. Contrary winds having prevented arrivals, the markets this week have been scantily supplied, and this has added to the prevailing inactivity. With few exceptions prices have still an inclination in the buyer's favour, but are free from any material depression, and at the close, to-day, there were some indications of a favourable reaction in several departments.

CORN.—The supplies of English wheat at Mark-lane have been short, and prices firm, especially for choice white samples; but the trade is still very dull. Good to prime, selected, made 45s. to 49s.; red, 41s. to 42s. Foreign—of which the imports were tolerably good—was firmly held, but slow of sale; Dantzic, good to prime, high mixed, 50s. to 55s.; Brabant and Louvain white, 46s. to 48s.; red, 44s. to 45s.; French red, 43s. to 44s.; and choice sound Petersburg, 42s. per qr. The late reduction in the price of flour has not as yet led to any extension of business, which is still regulated by immediate requirements. Town-made hangs on hand at 40s.; town households, at 34s. to 35s.; country households, 32s. to 33s.; seconds, 30s. to 31s.; good to prime French, 34s. to 37s. per sack. Prime American brand, 25s. to 26s. per brl. The arrivals by Eastern Counties

were 11,952 sks., against 10,966 sks. delivered. Choice samples of English barley are scarce and dear, but medium are difficult of sale and irregular in price. The choicest qualities of new malt are in some request, and firm at 70s.; choice old malt is less inquired for, and best ware cannot be quoted over 72s. Arrivals by Eastern Counties Rail were 6095 qrs. against 6218 qrs. delivered. Beans continue dull of sale at late rates. Choice boiling qualities of peas are taken rather more readily, but other descriptions remain without improvement. Large supplies of oats have caused a decline of fully 6d. per qr., and buyers have not been induced to come in freely by the reduction. The provincial markets have generally a downward tendency. On the Continent the trade is also heavy, and by the latest advices from New York lower prices are recorded.

LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	4584	at	43 7
Barley.....	1626	"	37 4
Oats	1429	"	26 5
Malt	—	—	—
Beans	163	"	38 2
Peas	46	"	48 9

WEEK'S ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat .....qrs.	1520	—	5070
Barley.....	1990	—	8580
Malt	—	—	—
Oats	210	2800	52,750
Flour, .....sacks	740	—	420
Ditto.....brls.	—	—	1080

SEEDS.—The arrivals of linseed are 14,150 qrs., comprising 11,700 East India, 2330 St. Petersburg, and 120 Denmark. On the spot, 54s. to 54s. 6d. taken for Bombay, and 50s. to 53s. for Calcutta. For arrival, business done at 50s., cost freight and insurance, for average Calcutta, including bags, and at 52s. to 52s. 6d. delivered. Ten various cargoes, from the Black Sea and Azoff, have been pretty nearly cleared off at 48s. 9d. to 50s. 6d. per qr., as to quality, delivered U.K. Rape-seed in moderate demand. Calcutta, 53s.; fine Bombay, 61s. to 62s.; inferior to good, 44s. to 55s. per qr. Oil-cake has further declined in price. Best thin oblong New York, in barrels, have sold to arrive at 107. 7s. 6d. ex ship; best bags are worth 107. 2s. 6d.; and oblong Western, 97. 2s. 6d. per ton.

POTATOES.—The supply continues very short, and trade good, at these quotations:—Regents, 80s. to 95s.; Shaws, 70s. to 75s.; French, 65s. to 70s.; Dutch, 65s. to 75s. per ton.

PROVISIONS.—The dead-meat markets are largely supplied with country-killed meat of all descriptions, and trade is dull at barely late rates. Beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. per ton.

STOCKS.—The supplies of live stock have again been large and the demand slow, owing to the liberal arrivals of country killed meat. But little alteration can be quoted in the price of beef, but buyers in many cases had the advantage in terms. Sheep especially were dull of sale and generally 2d. per stone lower. Calves, although in only about an average supply, were cheaper. The value of pork declined 2d. to 4d. per stone.

MONDAY.

Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
5,645	24,550	129	300
3s.10d. to 4s.10d.	3s.10d. to 4s.10d.	3s.10d. to 4s.6d.	3s.0d. to 3s.8d.

THURSDAY.

1,090	4,080	206	130
3s.10d. to 4s.10d.	3s.10d. to 4s.10d.	3s.10d. to 4s.6d.	3s.0d. to 3s.8d.

SUGAR.—The demand continues exceedingly dull and although the auctions have been but small, a clearance could not be effected. Good working sugar remains about as last quoted, but other descriptions are again 6d. to 1s. cheaper. The deliveries manifest a full average consumption, and trench perceptibly upon existing stocks, which are now reduced to 66,900 tons against 68,400 tons at date last year. *West India.*—The week's transactions are 1460 hds., including Barbadoes at 37s. to 45s. for low to good yellow. *Mauritius.*—6400 bags were chiefly disposed of in public sale. Middling yellow, 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; semi grainy, 44s. to 46s.; crystallised white, 50s. to 58s. per cwt. *Bengal.*—8800 bags were realised at 6d. decline on Benares; mid. to good mid. white selling at 47s. to 49s. 6d.; low yellow Gupattah date sold steadily at 88s. 6d. to 40s. 6d., and brown Damma date, 80s. to 88s.; good mid. yellow Cassepoore, 46s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. *Madras.*—170 tons sold privately at 84s. 6d. per cwt. *Foreign.*—There is still some inquiry for floating cargoes, and for these full terms are paid; but landed parcels are very unsaleable. The public sales have been small, and chiefly bought in: 398 hds. 10 trs., 60 brls. Porto Rico low to fine yellow, 41s. to 47s. 6d.; 579 hds. Cuba brown, 37s. to 38s. 6d.; yellow, 39s. to 40s.; 2888 bxs. Havana yellow, 41s. to 44s. 6d.; florets, 48s. to 49s. 6d. A cargo Pernambuco sold at 28s. for the Clyde, and one of Havana at 28s. 6d. for Bristol, floating conditions.

COFFEE.—The clearances, although showing some diminution, still tell upon the stock, which is now 800 tons less than last year's at this time. In the continued absence of arrivals, the market is but very indifferently

supplied, and the trade irregular. For small lots to supply immediate orders extreme prices are paid privately, but the few parcels realised in public sale are generally cheaper; 120 pkgs. Jamaica sold under the hammer at 52s. 6d.; for good ord. and good mid. 70s. 6d., with one lot at 81s. per cwt.

COCOA.—The market is dull but prices steady. A limited business has been done at 53s. to 61s. for grey, to fine red Trinidad.

OILS.—The confirmation of unfavourable advices from producing countries has led to a considerable business in olive at improved rates; for Gallipoli, 167. 10s. paid; Malaga and Corfu, 457; Mogador is held for 447; several floating cargoes have sold 437. to 437. 10s. for Tarento; and 437. 10s. for Gallipoli, but it is questionable if 20s. per ton over these rates would be taken. Cocoa-nut oil is well held; Ceylon brings 387., and Cochin 397. 10s. to 417.; fine palm readily commands 417. after dropping to 277. 15s.; linseed oil has rallied, and there are now ready buyers at 287. 10s. on the spot, and 297. for monthly deliveries, January to March; rape oil is still difficult of sale: refined 467. to 467. 10s.; brown 427. to 427. 10s.; English brown 407. 10s. to 417.; sperm has been taken for export to France at 857.; pale seal is nominal at 377.; pale southern 357.; and cod 317.

WHALE-FINS.—American arrivals have flattened the market; Davis Straits offer at 5507.; Polar at 5307.; North-West 4507.; Southern 4107.

TURPENTINE.—The week's arrivals are 4500 brls. rough. In the absence of sales 16s. 6d. is the nominal quotation; Spirits are quoted 41s. to 41s. 6d. American, and 40s. to 40s. 6d. English.

SALTPETRE.—The late depression has brought buyers on the market, and with sales of between 3000 and 4000 bgs., prices have recovered 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.; the closing transactions on 'Change to-day being at 40s. 6d. to 43s. for 11½ to 5 per cent., and 43s. 6d. cash for 3½ per cent. Yesterday a small lot fine 2½ per cent. sold at 44s. per cwt. The week's delivery amounted to 350 tons, against 700 tons warehoused, bringing the stock to 3000 tons.

DYES.—Cochineal is again 1d. per lb. cheaper, and the demand slow at the reduction: 294 bgs. at auction partly sold at 3s. to 3s. 9d. for Honduras; and 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. for Tenerife silvers.

INDIGO.—Several parcels Spanish have been placed at the prices of the late public sales.

OTHER DYES.—Turmeric realised 15s. 6d. to 17s. for Bengal; safflower 10s. dearer; dye-woods held at late rates, but found buyers to a limited extent only.

GAMBER is held at 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. for middling to good quality.

HEMP.—Russian is quoted 297. 10s. for St. Petersburg clean; East India is in limited demand, and 1580 bls. Manila were all bought in at 287. to 307. for fair to good roping.

JUTE.—At public sales of 4400 bales but few bids were made, and they were below previous valuations; nearly the whole was therefore withdrawn.

COTTON.—Importers at Liverpool meet the market freely, and the trade seem more disposed to buy, but the market is yet only moderately active. The week's sales at Liverpool are 48,800 bales at previous rates. In London 600 bales Surat have sold at 5½d. to 6d. for fair to good fair.

WOOL.—The colonial sales have progressed actively, and the opening rates are fully supported.

METALS.—Fine Australian copper has made 1077. which is 20s. advance. Scotch pig iron offers at 53s. 6d., and spelter at 227. 10s.; for Straits tin, 1217. paid. Banca worth 1227. 10s. In other descriptions there has been very little doing, and prices remain about the same.

TALLOW.—In the early part of the week the market was rather unsettled at 49s. 8d. to 49s. 6d., as many parties asserted that the shipment at St. Petersburg would be continued; but on Wednesday the telegraphic accounts of the near approach of winter were too serious to be trifled with; only 112,000 to 113,000 casks had been shipped from the wharfs, several thousands of which were still in lighters, and so in jeopardy of being frozen in, and this day's telegram stated that it was questionable if all would get away. On Wednesday afternoon the price was firmer at 50s. to 50s. 8d. on spot. Town tallow is very short, and it appears fair to conclude that the present large delivery will be continued till after Christmas. To-day we close quieter at 51s. to 50s. 9d. spot; 50s. 9d. buyers all the year; 51s. 8d. to 51s. Jan.-March; 51s. 6d. March alone. The public sales to-day went off with spirit at full prices. Town tallow, 51s. 8d.; rough fat, 2s. 10d.; melted stuff, 38s. 6d.

SICONS.—The sales have been of quite a retail character without change in price.

RICE.—The demand has improved, especially for the lower qualities, but prices can hardly be quoted higher. The principal transactions have comprised 5000 bgs. Madras float at 7s. 4½d.; a cargo of 8000 bgs. Basien at 7s. 9d., for Liverpool, and about 30,000 bgs. on the spot, chiefly Rangoon, at 5s. 9d. for very low out of condition to 7s. 8d. for good, cash terms. Good Bengal, in auction, was held at 11s. 9d., and 11s. 7½d. refused. The clearances are satisfactory, reaching 1400 tons for the week.

TEA.—Transactions have been wholly confined to the public sales which commenced yesterday. The total brought forward was 39,413 pkgs. Of these 2237 pkgs. were Assam, which sold with spirit at full prices. The China teas, on the contrary, met a very indifferent competition, there being scarcely a bid for any but those Catalogued "without reserve." Prices were very irregular, but generally in the buyer's favour. Of 20,000 pkgs. which have passed the sale, 5000 have sold; 19,000 pkgs. remains to be brought forward on Monday. The stock of tea in the Kingdom, on the 1st inst. was 66,224,000 lbs. against 73,514,000 lbs. last year, and the quantity afloat, 9,835,000 lbs. against 11,177,000 lbs.

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

THE Bank directors made no alteration in the rate of discount on Thursday, and this determination was passed over without comment, particularly from that section of the press which has been loudest in its vituperation of the conduct of the directors in declining to yield to interested clamour and resolving to adhere to a policy which is now admitted to have been founded on sound principles, and to have exhibited great foresight and prudence. We shall hear no more from this quarter about the Bank refusing to do business at the "market rate," the fallacy on which such abuse was based having become perfectly and satisfactorily apparent.

As far as concerns the money market, there is very little of real importance to communicate. At the beginning of the week there was a disposition in the money market to show weakness. The price of Consols receded about half per cent., but on Wednesday a rally took place in consequence of information from Paris that the Emperor had resolved to reduce the army, thereby giving to Europe a guarantee of his peaceable views. It must also be borne in mind that an impression got abroad that certain large operators here and on the Continent had entered into combination to support prices. This gave an impetus to the market, and sent up prices all round. Not only the money market but the share markets were alike affected, and from the confidence with which business was transacted, and the bustle that occurred, an augury is not unreasonably drawn that further improvement will take place next week.

We have taken opportunities as they occurred to warn enterprising capitalists of the risk they would be likely to run by embarking hastily in new projects already launched, and ready to be launched on the money market. We have the satisfaction of knowing that our cautions have not been altogether without effect. We now call attention to the Suez Canal scheme of M. de Lesseps. We do not hesitate to say that this would prove a very dangerous and doubtful undertaking for English shareholders. We put out of sight the question of the unpatriotic character of the project, which has been clearly and boldly pointed out by Lord Palmerston. We look at it solely in a paying point of view, and in its character as an investment for British capital. We have not a doubt on the subject. We think the project can never, from its own resources, yield a profit for outlay, and, further, we have not the least doubt, if Englishmen embarked in it, that they would find they had little or no control over their property, and that the terms of the concession and the general rules of management would shut them out of all influence or weight in the direction of affairs. A project of a different complexion is the new Indian Railway. India wants railways, and an efficient railway system is essential not only to the prosperity of India, to the development of its vast resources, but to the maintenance of our supremacy in that vast and populous region.

Communications have been received on the conduct of the Government of the colony of Victoria in dishonouring their guarantee on the Geelong and Melbourne Railway. In about a month or six weeks an attempt will be made in the London market to commence putting into circulation the first consignment of about 1,000,000, or 1,500,000% of the 6,000,000% of debentures to be issued by the colony during the next few years for railway purposes, and at that period the subject may again perhaps be brought forward with advantage to the public.

Accounts from Vienna describe a better feeling on the Exchange, the bank having paid in silver rather a large number of notes of 1000 guilders. The total disbursed in specie is said already to have amounted to more than

150,000%. At the same time, the most strict measures are enforced to prevent any exportation of coin.

The preliminary prospectus is issued of a new project, entitled the "Palace of the People." The idea is to erect on Muswell-hill a kind of "Crystal Palace" for the inhabitants of the north of London, but the objects set forth are to be attained at "less than one-half of the cost of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham." We shall give attention to this project in order to ascertain whether capitalists can safely support it.

Advices from Constantinople state that the funds hitherto received by the Turkish Government on account of the recent loan have been employed in redemption of proportionate amounts of the paper currency, which will be duly burnt from time to time.

It has been stated that another large call upon the shareholders of the Western Bank has been resolved upon. We are authorised to state that the rumour referred to has no foundation whatever. The last call of 100% per share has already produced about 900,000%.

As regards the reported discoveries of gold in the province of San Luis, in Buenos Ayres, it is perhaps requisite to receive with caution the statements circulated on the spot.

The rates of exchange from Calcutta and China show a fresh advance. At Calcutta it is equal to about 1 per cent.; at Shanghai to about 1½; and at Canton ½ per cent.

The amount of silver to be despatched to India and China by the packet of the 20th inst., in some quarters is supposed will exceed 400,000%.

Considerable sensation has been occasioned at Vienna by a decision of the Bank not to discount until further notice any bills but those drawn and accepted within the Austrian dominions. The aim of the Bank is evidently to discourage all attempts on the part of foreign markets to draw back the silver which has been so laboriously piled up in the Bank.

The quantity of gold brought into the country this week is nearly three-quarters of a million. About as much more is known to be en route from various places. The exports of gold have borne no proportion to the receipts, though the quantity sent out shows that a growing demand for gold for export is manifesting itself.

The demand for silver for the East is becoming lively. This is to be expected; but we have no fear that Europe will soon feel a dearth of this precious metal if the efflux is not checked.

The Bank of France return for the month ending Thursday has been published. The changes it presents are important, showing that the demand for discount accommodation has sensibly increased. A larger quantity of commercial bills have been discounted, and loans on public securities have been increased. Gold has been withdrawn, but the total still amounts to 21,056,624%, a falling off of 918,392%.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 3rd day of November, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued.....	32,316,415	Government debt..	11,015,100
		Other securities ...	3,459,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,841,415
		Silver bullion	—
	£32,316,415		£32,316,415

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	10,808,591
Reserve	3,140,092	Other Securities..	14,697,722
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts) ..	6,673,581	Notes	11,327,380
Other deposits ...	12,200,682	Gold and Silver Coin	661,412
Seven Day & other Bills	837,750		
	£37,495,105		£37,495,105

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1858.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 9.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES RUSSELL, jun., Aldersgate-street, stationer.
 GEORGE HUNT, Southampton, trunk-maker.
 FREDERICK CHARLES BLAYNEY, Warwick-square, City, bookseller.
 ISAAC SAMUELS, Gravesend, leather seller.
 THOMAS WAITE, Tunbridge, saddler.
 JOHN STIRK, Wolverhampton, commission agent.
 WILLIAM ADAMS, Exeter, glove manufacturer.
 WILLIAM MOORE, Bradford, Yorkshire, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, Kilmarnock, tanner.
 ALEX. FERGUSON, Glasgow, manufacturing jeweller.
 SWANWICK and MULLER, Glasgow, commission agents.

GEORGE PARKER, Airdrie, lieutenant in the 1st Roy. Lancashire Militia.

JAMES BROWN, Glasgow, merchant.

ALEXANDER LAIRD, Motherwell, innkeeper.

JAMES WATERSTON, Edinburgh, wine merchant.

Friday, November 12.

BANKRUPTS.

CHARLES JAMES FRANCIS and HENRY FREER, Great Saint Helens, wine merchants.

THOMAS PALMER BRANSON, Loughborough, Leicester shire, grocer.

EMMANUEL MARIE MANCHIN, Exeter, tailor and draper
 JOSEPH BARNES, Chippenham, Wiltshire, coal merchant
 CHARLES COLLINS and WM. F. COLLINS, Sloane-street Chelsea, drapers.

EDWARD HALE HOGG, North Shields, shipowner.

JOB MIMMACK SMITH, Lincoln, draper.

JAMES HUNTER LIVINGSTON, High-street, Whitechapel licensed victualler.

THOMAS HEMINGSLEY, Willenhall, Staffordshire, cut nail manufacturer.

ROBERT CLAYTON, Deansgate, Manchester, boot and shoe maker.

THOMAS LIVINGSTON, Homerton, Middlesex, licensed victualler.

RICHARD THOMAS, Conway, Carnarvonshire, ship builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

PARROCK and DAWSON, Glasgow, clothiers.

DANIEL MENZIES, Dunfermline, grocer.

ROBERT NESBITT RIDDELL, Fort William.

ANGLO-GERMAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The laying of the electric cable, joining England to Germany by the North Sea, being 300 miles long, was successfully accomplished on the Hanoverian coast on Saturday.

PROJECTED ANGLO-TUNISIAN BANK.—It appears from a Tunis letter that considerable jealousy exists among the French there about a bank which some English speculators from Gibraltar propose to establish, and to call the "Anglo-Tunisian Bank." The French have no objection to the bank, but they don't like the name. The French element, they say, predominates in the trading of Tunis, and it is not fair that a bank intended to serve the commerce of all nations should be inaugurated under the exclusive patronage of England. The Bey has issued a circular announcing the formation of the undertaking. The return to Tunis of M. Roches, the French consul, was expected on November 4, who, it is said, has so much influence with the Bey, that whenever any project is submitted to his Highness his constant answer is, "Yes, it is good," but he instantly adds, "Inch Allah (if God wills)," and he only adopts the designs of Providence after having consulted the Frenchman.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ SCHEME.—Prince Napoleon's name appears at the head of the subscription list for carrying into effect M. Lesseps's scheme, which undertaking has been lately puffed to an enormous extent. Saturday was the first day of the public subscription in Paris. The report that the English Government has withdrawn its opposition to the project is, without doubt, untrue.

POSTAL SUBSIDY TO THE GALWAY LINE.—Lord Bury has concluded the terms of a subsidy with Newfoundland and the Imperial Government conjointly for that colony. It is understood that this commencement has been made on the most liberal scale, and we have reason to believe that the future operations of Lord Bury with the remaining colonies will be conducted to a similar issue. It may, therefore, be considered that the Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company is now in a position to compete with all, or any, lines of transatlantic steamers. Lord Bury is at present negotiating with the United States Government and the rest of the North American provinces.

HOP DUTY.—On Friday a meeting of hop-planters was held at Tunbridge-wells, the Hon. H. Brand, M.P., in the chair. After some discussion, it was agreed unanimously that a memorial should be presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in favour of a total repeal of the excise duty; and a deputation, which all the Sussex Members of Parliament will be invited to join, will present it at the earliest convenient opportunity.

AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.—On Monday a meeting of City merchants was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to consider the Bankruptcy Bills introduced by the Lord Chancellor and Lord John Russell during the last session of Parliament, and to try to obtain a satisfactory amendment of the bankrupt laws. Mr. J. Russell, secretary to the Mercantile Law Amendment Society, explained the nature of the two bills above mentioned; and Mr. Samuel Morley, after commenting on the propositions put forward in the two bills, moved that a committee be appointed to consider, with especial regard to the interests of the mercantile community, the two bills thus introduced, and to report on the general subject of bankruptcy and insolvency to a public meeting to be held on a future day. The motion was carried *nem. con.*, and thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—The *Adelaide Observer* refers in a tone of exultation to the prospects of the culture of

the vine in the colony. "The manufacture of wine," it says, "is increasing in a considerable ratio every year, and soon that article will be classed among our leading exports. Our wines improve greatly, both in strength and flavour, by being kept, and next year it is likely some very fine samples will be exported."

THE CLOTH TRADE IN TUSCANY.—The following account of the cloth trade in Tuscany is given by the *Annales du Commerce Extérieur*:—"The greatest part of the cloths used and sold in Leghorn come from Saxony, Brandenburg, and Silesia, their prices varying, according to quality, from 7fr. to 14fr. a metre. A considerable export trade to the Levant, principally of light colours, is carried on. Black cloth is almost the only kind used in Tuscany. The superior qualities, from 13fr. to 25fr. a metre, are imported from France. Kerseymeres and fancy stuffs, to use as a substitute for cloth, are furnished by Belgium and France, but inferior qualities of such articles are manufactured in Tuscany. French cloths are only used in the Grand Duchy by the tailors who, two or three times a year, in order to make purchases, visit Elbeuf, Louviers, Rheims, and Paris, where they also supply themselves with articles for waistcoats and trousers. The trade with France is, however, seriously injured by the competition of Saxony and Western Prussia, the importation into Tuscany from the first-named country not amounting at the present time to more than 1,200,000fr. a year. Leghorn exports Prussian and Saxon cloths to Egypt, Tunis, and Morocco, to the amount of about 1,500,000fr. There is also a trade carried on to about the same amount with Constantinople in ready-made articles of clothing, about one-fourth of which are procured from France. It is almost impossible to state, even approximatively, the total amount of the import of cloth into Tuscany, as no Customs returns are published. They are brought into the Grand Duchy both by sea and land, those intended for home consumption going through the Customs formalities at Florence, Lucca, Pisa, Sienna, &c. Several kinds of foreign cloths have lately entirely disappeared from Tuscan commerce, in consequence of the progressive improvement in the native manufactures, the principal establishments for which are at Porto, Pistoja, and Arezzo."

POSTAL COMMUNICATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The question of steam postal communication has been again discussed, and it is understood that a proper representation of what is needed and wished will be transmitted to Europe from the Government by the next mail. The course to be taken is exactly that which ought to be taken. The home authorities will receive precise directions as to the kind of contract which the colonists want, and will be left to select the parties and to settle details. There will be, ere very long, a Panama line for Sydney, and a Ceylon line for Victoria, so that each colony will have first news in its turn, and both will have a fortnightly mail.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

EXTENSION IN THE WELSH IRONWORKS.—The improved tone of the Welsh iron trade has encouraged the ironmasters to carry out those alterations and extensions which were either contemplated or in progress at the time of the panic. Several fresh veins of coal are also about to be worked, as well as some new mining undertakings. The Aberdare Iron Company are now rebuilding two of their largest blast furnaces, and a new blast engine has been erected at the Gadleys Ironworks, in the Aberdare Valley. New furnaces are in progress at Blaenavon, and the extension will give employment to a great number of additional hands, and alterations are also to take place at Tredegar. Improvements are in contemplation at the Clydach Works.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW BANK.—The statement that a call is about to be made upon the shareholders is entirely without foundation or excuse. The liabilities have been reduced to 275,000*l.*, which is the sum now due by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank to the Clydesdale Bank; and the manager for the Clydesdale holds ample assets in his hands not only to meet all the liabilities, but to form a fund for distribution to the shareholders.—*Scotsman*.

THE WESTERN BANK.—The *North British Daily Mail* says:—"The amount paid of the last call is now about 700,000*l.*, a sum which speaks well for the ability and willingness of the shareholders, and for the activity of the liquidators."—A meeting has been held in the Lord Provost's chambers with the view of concerting measures for the relief of those shareholders who are rendered "entirely destitute" by the failure. A deputation from the committee goes to-day to Glasgow to arrange with the committee there established as to future proceedings. It was mentioned that upwards of 12,000*l.* had been already raised in that city, while the amount raised in Edinburgh was under 500*l.* In addition to this, a committee of benevolent ladies has been employed for some weeks in collecting subscriptions, and there is nearly 900*l.* already in hand.

POPULATION OF MOROCCO.—The population of the empire of Morocco alone is stated to amount to about 15,000,000 of inhabitants, including 2,800,000 Berbers, 8,550,000 Moors, 1,450,000 Shellocks, inhabiting the Atlantic chain, 740,000 Arabs, 840,000 Jews, 120,000 Negroes, 500 Christians and renegades.—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*.

IMPORTATION OF SALT INTO CHINA.—A communication has been received by Mr. James Beazley, of Liver-

pool, from the Foreign-office, in reply to a request for information whether the importation of salt into China is prohibited. It appears the manufacture of salt is a strict imperial monopoly in China—that at Shanghai and Ningpo cargoes of salt, brought by British merchant vessels in 1846 and 1848, had been refused admission. The Foreign-office has since received no other information as to whether salt would be allowed to be imported at any other of the Chinese ports opened by treaty, and such being the case, it is evident that British merchants importing salt into any of the Chinese ports must do so at their own risk.

HUDDESFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The usual monthly meeting of this chamber was held on Wednesday; J. Haigh, Esq., in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. Hastings, of London, calling the attention of the chamber to the approaching meeting in London of the general committee on mercantile legislation, which was appointed at the last meeting of the National Association, in pursuance of a recommendation by the department of jurisprudence; the meeting to take place on the 17th and 18th instant. The letter referred to an organised attempt in London to oppose Lord John Russell's Bankruptcy Bill with which the committee has been entrusted, and requested the chamber to send a delegate to the meeting, as it was desirable to have a strong muster in support of the bill. After some discussion it was agreed to request T. Mallinson, Esq., now in London, to attend as the chamber's representative. On the suggestion of Mr. Rayner, it was resolved to invite E. Akroyd, Esq., M.P. for Huddersfield, to attend a general meeting of the members of the chamber, to be called at the end of this month, fully to consider the Bankruptcy Bills now pending, so that both he and the council may know how to proceed in future stages of the bills. On the motion of the chairman, it was resolved that the chamber recommend the National Association to hold its next meeting in Bradford, by way of aiding the Bradford Chamber of Commerce in their endeavours in the same direction.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE HIGHEST RAILWAY IN THE WORLD.—The Pabellon and Chanarillo extension of the Copiapo Railway, in Chili, is so far advanced that a trial trip has been made on 12 miles, by Mr. Jaggert, the superintendent of locomotives. The engines, with a pressure of 100*lb.* to the inch, easily moved round curves of 500 feet radius, and surmounted inclines some of which have a gradient of 170 to 324 feet in the mile, and at length reached the terminus, which is an elevation of 4075 feet above the level of the sea—a less height, of course, than that to which Trevethick worked the stationary engine in Pasco, but said to be one thousand feet higher than any other locomotive has reached. Doubtless the great engineer, when traversing the Andes, contemplated the day when the locomotive engine which he had invented—and George Stephenson was then studying in England—would be employed to pass the gorges of the Cordilleras, where the lama is now the only beast of burden. We know that Trevethick did contemplate the application of the railway on this coast, and proposed, soon after his return, a railway to work some of the rich copper deposits of Alacama—a result which is now realised. The value of the railway for crossing the snow-bound passes of the Andes, and uniting the coasts with the verdant plains and pampas of the inland, can scarcely be estimated, and it will be the greatest means for making profitable the resources of the rich desert of Alacama. The Copiapo Railway is the only one in the world that has paid quarterly dividends, and other railways are in progress, or projected to work the Coquimbo, Huasco, and Chanarillo districts in Chili. It is said that the summit level of the Copiapo extension is higher than the only one in the world—that of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway for traversing the Western Ghats. The Bore Ghaut incline is one of the grandest works in the world. The summit of the Soemmering Pass, on the Vienna and Trieste Railway—the highest in Europe—is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest summit in North America is the pass of the Blue Mountains, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, about 2700 feet high. As the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway only crosses the Cordilleras de la Cuesta, it does not reach the elevation of the Copiapo Railway. The elevation of 4075 feet is not, however, the topmost height of the Copiapo Railway, for when the extension is completed two miles further, it will have reached 4479 feet above the level of the Pacific. Some of the extension lines from Rio Janeiro cross the Sierra das Orgaes, and in time they will reach the mountain regions of Minas Geraes, but at present the Copiapo Railway has the claim of being the highest railway in the South American continent. The opening of this line is not a mere curiosity, but it is a useful example for the promotion of other undertakings. Thus, for instance, in Chili itself it will encourage the prosecution of the grand line projected to unite Santiago and Valparaiso with Buenos Ayres, by way of Rosario, and of which part of the system is completed, or in progress, and the rest surveyed. It promises, likewise, the continuation of the railway system of the Brazils, from the coast to the inner feeders of the Amazon and the Plata.

It is likewise a fact in favour of the many railways which are projected, and will be executed, from the Atlantic shore to California, traversing the Rocky Mountains, from Halifax to English Columbia. These summit levels teach engineers greater daring; and the Alps, Cordilleras, and Ghats, even the mighty Himalaya itself, will no longer be considered bounds to the railway system. The summit of the Northern Bengal Railway, at Darjeeling is as high as that of the Copiapo Railway.—*Building News*.

INDIAN LOANS.—It is known that the Council of India have under serious consideration the recommendation which has been sent home by the Indian Government, that the transfer of notes of the Government Four and Five per Cent. Loans be registered in England, and that the interest on all notes so registered be made payable by drafts on the Indian Treasuries. In some quarters it is believed that the Council of India contemplate acceding to the latter portion of the recommendation, but not to the former. The one, however, will inevitably pave the way to the other. The drafts on the Indian Treasuries would, of course, be readily convertible into cash here. Investments on English account in the Indian local Government loans will doubtless be stimulated as soon as the official announcement shall have been communicated, and the prices of the Government paper in the Indian markets will thus, doubtless, be considerably enhanced. The consequent improvement in the credit of the Government in India will be recognised as an important advantage, the more especially considering that Great Britain is now virtually liable for the financial engagements of that Government.

PROPOSED DOCKS AT BURNHAM.—M. Hawkshaw, C.E., is at present engaged in laying down a plan for the formation of docks and shipping places at Burnham, on the Somersetshire coast, opposite Cardiff. Vessels can run from one place to the other in a single tide, and to save the railway transit from Bristol to Burnham. This is so important an item that a considerable trade is springing up there. Land has just been let for an entire new street, the esplanade is being widened, and gas is being laid down.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE IN WEST YORKSHIRE.—At Garforth Colliery all the hands have gone in at the 15 per cent. reduction. At Mauston Colliery three-fourths of those who struck have resumed work, at their employers' terms; and on Wednesday a considerable number went in at the Allerton Colliery. At all the other places some men are at work, partly colliers and partly top men and common labourers. Ejection notices have been served at Whitwood, Rothwell Haigh, and Stanley Collieries, and will expire next week.

THE BANK OF AUSTRIA.—The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says in his letter, dated the 9th:—"In the Imperial Ordinance of the 30th of August, 1858, it was said, that the old notes of 1000*fl.* were to be withdrawn from circulation by the 30th of June, 1859, and the Bank to-day makes known to the public that it is prepared to give new for old 1000*fl.* notes, at the rate of 105 new florins for 100 of the old currency. In the *Times* of the 4th instant is a telegram from Vienna, in which it is said that the National Bank of Austria has resumed payments in silver at the rate of 105 new for 100 old florins. The resumption of cash payments by the Bank has hitherto been merely nominal, but if there is meaning in the notice to-day issued by that institution, it has taken a step in the right direction. It must be well understood that until this morning the Bank has not taken any of its old notes at the legal rate of 105. Persons who have succeeded in getting new notes for old ones at 100*fl.* will have no difficulty in obtaining silver for their paper at the hard cash department of the Bank. The Austrian papers have received a hint from the authorities to refrain from criticising the measures of the Bank. The hint, or rather the order, is said to have been given by desire of the Minister of Finance. We learn from Venice that great excitement prevails there in consequence of the change in the currency, but there have not been any disturbances worthy of mention. The people still reckon in the "lira," and affect to ignore the new currency. In consequence of the measure of the Bank, of which mention has been made above, there was a very striking improvement on 'Change. Credit Bank shares rose full 5 per cent., and all other kinds of stock were in great demand.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—We have a note from Mr. Courtenay, the secretary of the Submarine Telegraph Company, acquainting us with the important fact that direct communication between London and Paris has been re-established.

AUSTRIAN RAILWAYS.—A despatch from Vienna of Wednesday's date states that the shareholders of the Francis Joseph Railway have confirmed the fusion with the Lombardy line. The exchange will take place on the footing of twenty-five Francis Joseph shares against sixteen Lombard bonds.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—It is understood that the next Deputy-Governor will be Mr. Alfred Latham, of the firm of Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co. The successor of Mr. Sheffield Neave as Governor will be Mr. Bonamy Dobree, the present Deputy-Governor. The election takes place in April.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

No. of shares	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.		No. of shares	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.		No. of shares	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.	
				T.	F.											T.	F.
84543	12	10	Ambergate, &c.	68	68	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5½ per ct.	117	117	48810	20½	13	Ditto New	d2½	d2½
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	68	68	Stock	100	100	Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent.	117	117	100	100	all	Ditto Bonds 1876	108	108
Stock	100	100	Cheshire Junction	94	94	Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p. c.	113	113	25000	20	20	Ditto 1873 without op.	107	107
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	85½	85½	Stock	100	100	Class B, 6 per cent.	116	116	25000	20	20	Ditto 5½ p. ct., 1877, ditto	100	100
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	37	37	Stock	100	100	Class C, 7 per cent.	114	114	50000	20	20	Madras guar. 4½ per cent.	18½	18½
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	17	17	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per	130	130	25000	20	20	Ditto ditto 5 do.	20½	20½
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	63	63	Stock	100	100	cent., No. 1.	122	122	25000	20	20	Ditto 4½ per cent. Extension	p½	p½
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	46	46	Stock	100	100	No. 2.	122	122	25000	20	20	Ditto Thirds ditto	p½	p½
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	31	31	Stock	100	100	New 6 per cent.	114	114	25000	20	20	Ditto Fourths ditto	p½	p½
Stock	100	100	class B	13	13	Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 per cent.	114	114	25000	20	20	Scinde	p1	p1
28000	25	25	East Kent	95	95	Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	106	106	30000	10	2s6d	Ditto New } guaranteed	21½	21½
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	64½	64½	Stock	100	100	5 per cent. Redeemable at	106	106	30000	10	2s6d	Ditto New } 5 per cent.	p½	p½
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	27½	27½	Stock	100	100	10 per cent. pm.	106	106	30000	10	2s6d	Ditto Punjab	p½	p½
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	106½	106½	Stock	100	100	4½ per cent. do.	106	106	30000	10	2s6d	Trinidad (limited) Scrip	p½	p½
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	92	93	Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western	106	106	30000	10	2s6d			
Stock	100	100	A stock	132	132	Stock	100	100	(Ireland), 4 per cent.	106	106	30000	10	2s6d			
Stock	100	100	B stock	105	104	Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 5 per cent.	96	96	50000	10	10	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (I.)	55	54½	Stock	100	100	con. red. 4½ per cent.	89	89	50000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	5½	5½
18000	50	50	Great Western	88	88	Stock	100	100	irred. 4 per cent.	143	143	50000	20	20	Belgian Eastern Junction	1½	1½
18000	16½	14½	Lancashire and Carlisle	p12	p12	Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per	143	143	50000	20	20	Dutch Rhenish	d4	d4
24000	16½	15	— Thirds	96	96	Stock	100	100	cent.	143	143	50000	20	20	Eastern of France	28½	28½
Stock	100	100	— New Thirds	d½	d½	Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar.	165	165	113392	4	4	Great Luxembourg Constituted	8	8
48444	16	6	Lancashire and Yorkshire	71	71	Stock	100	100	6 per cent.	165	165	26595	20	20	Shares		
87500	9	7	— F. 16½	112	112	Stock	100	100	London and S.W., late Third	165	165	400000	16	16	— Obligations		
11900	11½	11½	— 9½ shares	d½	d½	Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln,	72	72	205000	20	20	Namur and Liege	9½	9½
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	6½	6½	Stock	100	100	3½ per cent.	72	72	300000	20	20	Northern of France	39½	39½
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and South C.	91	91	Stock	100	100	6½	p½	p½	27000	20	20	Paris and Lyons	35½	35½
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	d1½	d1½	Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, 6 p. ct. Stk.	143	143	83334	5	5	Paris and Orleans	55	55½
244000	12½	7½	— Eighths	94	94	Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Birm., 6 per ct.	103	103	31000	20	20	Royal Danish		
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	36	36	Stock	100	100	4½ per cent. pref.	110	110	26757	8½	8½	Royal Swedish	8	8
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	98½	98½	Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.	100	100	300000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	8	8
50000	10	3	Metropolitan	71	71	Stock	100	100	North British	100	100	300000	20	20	— 5½ per cent. Pref	9½	9½
Stock	100	100	Midland	11	11	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick, 4 per	100	100	300000	20	20	West Flanders	5½	5½
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	65	65	Stock	100	100	cent. pref.	100	100	300000	20	20	Western and N.-W. of France	25	25
20000	50	50	Midland Great Western (I.)	58500	20	Stock	100	100	— York, H. and S. purchase	24	24	20000	25	19	MISCELLANEOUS.		
22220	25	25	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	d3	d3	Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	24	24	50000	10	all	Australian Agricultural	35	35
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	56½	56½	Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-	122	122	350	1000	all	Australian Royal Mail	1½	1½
60000	50	3½	Northern Counties Union	93½	93½	Stock	100	100	hampton 6 per cent.	103	103	6000	50	all	Atlantic Telegraph (Limited)	360	360
Stock	100	100	North British	d½	d½	Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern Aberdeen	103	103	3261	20	all	British and Irish Mag. Tel. A	42	42
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick	47½	47½	Stock	100	100	guaranteed 6 per cent.	103	103	11739	20	all	Do. B. 7 per cent. till 1862	21	21
64115	25	16½	— G. N. E. Purchase	70½	70½	Stock	100	100	7 per cent. Pref. Stock	103	103	8915	100	32½	Do. C.	15	15
Stock	100	100	— Leeds	103	103	Stock	100	100	— 3½ per cent. Pref. Stock	103	103	30000	5	all	Canada	120	118
Stock	100	100	— York	d4½	d4½	Stock	100	100	South Devon, Annuities 10s.	103	103	200000	5	all	Crystal Palace	1½	1½
Stock	100	100	North London	29	29	Stock	100	100	South Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	103	103	30000	5	all	Do. Preference	5½	5
188500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	112	112	Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire, 4 per cent. guar.	103	103	34364	9	all	Eur. and Amer. Steam (Limited)	2½	2½
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolvn.	28	28	Stock	100	100		103	103	80000	20	all	Eastern Steam	2½	2½
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	84	84	Stock	100	100		103	103	700000	St.	100	Electric Telegraph	115	115
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.	43	44	Stock	100	100		103	103	40000	1	all	Electric Telegraph of Ireland		
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland Stock	36½	36½	Stock	100	100		103	103	70000	5	all	English and Australian Copper	1½	1½
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	75	75	Stock	100	100		103	103	20000	10	10s.	European and Indian Jn. Tel.	1½	1½
Stock	100	100	South Devon	77	77	Stock	100	100		103	103	20000	15	14	General Steam Navigation	d1½	d1½
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern	14	14	Stock	100	100		103	103	50000	20	5	London Discount	1½	1½
Stock	100	100	South Wales	94	94	Stock	100	100		103	103	200000	4	all	London Gen. Omnibus Company	1½	1½
27582	20	20	South Yorkshire and River Dun.	175000	100	Stock	100	100		103	103	30000	10	all	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph	7½	7½
3273	20	18	Do do	200000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	12000	10	all	Mediterranean Ex. Tel. (Limited)	d½	d½
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	50000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	30000	25	5	National Discount Company		
				250000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	188876	1	all	North British Australasian		
				50000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	25000	20	all	North of Europe Steam		
				25000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	50000	1	all	Oriental Gas	1	1
				40000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	120000	5	all	Do. "New Shares"	par	par
				10000	17½	Stock	100	100		103	103	30000	50	all	Peel River Land and Min.	3	3
				50000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	20000	50	10	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	88	87
				75000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	10000	50	10	Do. New	p15	p14
				75000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	10000	15	all	Rhymney Iron	23	24
				17500	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	15000	100	60	Do. New	7½	7½
				17500	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	200000	1	all	Royal Mail Steam	61	61
				8956	100	Stock	100	100		103	103	14200	25	all	Scottish Australian Investment	1½	1½
				100000	100	Stock	100	100		103	103	75000	1	all	South Australian Land	39	39
				100000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	50000	20	5	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	1	1
				100000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	10000	100	28½	Do. Do. Registered	1	1
				100000	20	Stock	100	100		103	103	400000	St.	100	Trust and Loan Company of Upper		
				28156	20½	Stock	100	100		103	103	20000	20	16	Canada	12	12
						Stock	100	100		103	103	20000	20	16	Van Diemen's Land	103	103
						Stock	100	100		103	103	20000	20	16	Victoria Docks	p½	p½
						Stock	100	100		103	103	20000	20	16	Do. New	p½	p½

ENGLISH STOCKS.		Fri.	ENGLISH STOCKS.		Fri.	FOREIGN STOCKS.		Fri.	FOREIGN STOCKS.		Fri.
Bank Stock, div. 5½ p. c. 1-year.....	226½		Do. do. Scrip	99½		Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent	86		Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p. ct. in £ st ..	..
3 per ct. Reduced Anns	90½		Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 1000l.	14		Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	102½		Ditto 4½ per cent	103	
Ditto for Opening	98½		Ditto under 500l.	13		Ditto 4½ per cent 1858.....	97½		Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.....	..	
3 per cent. Consols Anns	98½		Bank Stock for account Aug. 5 ..	98½		Ditto 5 per cent., 1829 and 1839 ..	..		Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent	47½
Ditto for Opening	90½		3 p. ct. Cons. for account do ..	..		Ditto 5 per cent., 1843 .....	..		Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred .....	..
New 3 per cent. Anns	90½		Ditto for Opening do .....	..		Ditto 4½ per cent., 1858	84		Ditto Passive Bonds .....	..
Ditto for Opening .....	..		India Stock, for account do .....	..		Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent....	..		Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd.	6
New 3½ per cent. Anns .....	..		Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1½d. p. day	..		Ditto Deferred 3 per cent.....	..		Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent	92½
New 2½ per cent .....	..		Ditto 1000l. "	39		Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent .....	..		Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed	105½
5 per cent .....	..		Ditto 500l. "	36		Ditto 3 per cent .....	..		Venezuela 5 per cent .....	..
Lrg Anns. Jan. 5, 1880. ....	..		Ditto Small "	36		Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1825 ....	..		Ditto Deferred 2 per cent	15½
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859 ..	..		Ditto Advertised 1½ " .....	..		Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds .....	..		[Divs. on above payable in London.] ..	..
Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1880 .....	..		Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3½ p. ct. ..	..		Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders ..	..		Belgian Bonds 4½ per cent. ....	..
Ditto " Jan. 5, 1880 .....	..		Ditto under 1000l. " .....	..		Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2½ p. c. ..	..		Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders ..	..
Ditto " April 5, 1885	18½		Ditto B 1859 "	100½		Ditto Deferred .....	..		Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates	101
India Stock, 10½ per cent	225		Ditto under 1000 " .....	..		Guatemala	20½		Peruvian Dollar Bonds	83
Do. Loan Debentures	99½					Mexican 3 per cent	91½		PARIS. ....	..
						Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent	86		French Rentes, 4½ per cent .....	..f. ..c
						Ditto 4½ per cent. (Uribarren) ..	47½		Ditto 3 per cent	73f. 35c.	
						Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1853 ..					

SUMATRA.—Jambi, against which the Dutch are operating, is a native state of Sumatra, next to Borneo the largest island in the Eastern Seas. The town of Jambi, which extends over three-quarters of a mile on the banks of the river of the same name, has only between three and four thousand inhabitants. The Dutch expedition against Jambi has been successful. The landing took place on the 6th of September, and Jambi is now in the possession of the Dutch. The loss of the natives was considerable; on the side of the Dutch, it amounted only to four killed and thirty-four wounded.

TRADE WITH NORTH AFRICA.—Tripoli has always been considered the most advanced in civilisation of the Barbary States, and it has an extensive sea frontier. The three principal ports are Tripoli, Bengazi, and Dernah. The trade of Tripoli has been increasing of late years. In 1841, of 176 vessels and 15,874 tons which entered with cargoes, valued at 15,210*l.*, 30 vessels and 2500 tons were British, chiefly from Malta, the imports by them being valued at 15,210*l.* In 1852 the entries of shipping at Tripoli were 267 vessels and 26,657 tons, the value of the cargoes being 120,340*l.* Of these, 41 vessels and 3462 tons were under the British flag, and the value of their cargoes was 20,000*l.* In 1856 the British vessels increased to 64, of 7525 tons, their cargoes amounting to 85,270*l.* Last year there was a decline, and the British tonnage was only 2424, and the value of the merchandise 26,000*l.* The Ottoman flag engrosses the largest share of the trade with Tripoli, while the British shipping stands second, largely exceeding the Tuscan trade, which was formerly considerable. With Tunis the French still keep the largest share of the trade. In 1842 the entries of vessels numbered 341 ships, registering 33,321 tons, of which 54 were British vessels, 41 belonging to Malta. In 1854 the entries were 547 vessels, and 63,398 tons. Of these, 68 ships, measuring 17,071 tons, were British. The French have one-fifth of the trade. The imports and exports of Tunis amount to about 700,000*l.* per annum. The trade of Morocco appears to be on the increase, and British vessels seem to secure a due proportion of the transport. The number of British vessels engaged in the direct trade has increased from 253 ships and 13,664 tons in 1839, to 587 ships and 53,357 tons in 1856. The value of the imports and exports amounted to 2,000,000*l.*, of which nearly one million and a quarter was carried under the British flag. Tangier, Tetuan, Mogadore, and Mazagan are now in the principal ports for trade. The value of the cargoes we take to Tangier is about 90,000*l.*, to Tetuan 37,000*l.*, and to Mogadore 268,000*l.* France and Spain do little trade with Morocco; but, besides English vessels, those of the Mediterranean States are the chief traders. The clearances of British ships from the port of Tetuan in 1856 were 60 vessels and 3793 tons. The Spaniards rank next in order. At Mogadore, the entries of British vessels in 1856 were 61, of 7986 aggregate tonnage, or more than half of the entire entries. The value of the import and export trade we carry on with that port exceeds half a million sterling. Our principal imports from Morocco are—almonds, barks for tanning, pulse and maize, ostrich feathers, and gums; olive-oil (now a large article of export), bees'-wax, and wool. In the past three years the value of our imports from Morocco has doubled. The goods of British manufacture sent there are chiefly cottons, woollens, refined sugar, iron, &c., to the value of about 132,000*l.* With Tripoli and Tunis our direct trade is scarcely of any amount, it being principally Mediterranean, conducted from Malta.—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*

THE PORT OF WATERFORD.—The Mayor has convened a meeting, in accordance with a requisition numerous and most influentially signed, to consider the expediency of forming an association to promote the traffic of such railways as are connected with this city, and of opening communication with the ports of Great Britain.—*Waterford Mail.*

COPPER IN AUSTRALIA.—The intelligence is important respecting the copper mines in the north. The local papers state, "Our most sanguine expectations with reference to their mineral riches will fall short of the reality." One single stone of copper, upwards of 8 cwt., and another a ton weight, were exhibiting at Adelaide; and an immense block of malachite, equal to any that had been found at the Burra Burra, was on its way from the same quarter. It is also stated that the copper mines of the north would be of more importance than the gold-fields of the adjacent colony of Victoria. Burra Burra shares were quoted at 139*l.*

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1*s.* 1*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* 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.

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Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

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* * Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against proposed substitutions.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

WHAT IS A COLD? THE PLAGUE OF THE ENGLISH CLIMATE. At this season who, however careful, escapes its destroying influence? We may clothe well, live well, and guard well to repel the inevitable attack; it comes at last with the ever-changing atmosphere of this country; then should be procured a box of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which have been known to cure when other means have failed.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have been used freely by millions of human beings, of both sexes and all ages, in every part of the world, and while the public press has teemed with authenticated cases of extraordinary cures in a vast variety of diseases (such as Indigestion, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Liver Complaints), there is not on public record a single case in which their use has been attended with a bad effect. None when using Holloway's Ointment and Pills need suffer the hope of cure to be counterbalanced by the fear of injury. They are peculiarly mild in their operation, and yet they never fail to give immediate relief, and, sooner or later, to effect a complete and permanent cure.

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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.

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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 1*s.* 1*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* a box. Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

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THIS old-established Herbal Preparation has a miraculous effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicating 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 2*s.* 9*d.* and 11*s.* 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.

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