

Frederick Guest Tomlin - Publisher  
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# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, MERCANTILE JOURNAL,  
AND

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

VOL. IX. No. 455.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.  
Stamped.....Sixpence.

## GALWAY LINE.

### THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscription.

Capital 500,000*l.*, in 50,000 shares of 10*l.* each, with power to increase.

Deposit 2*l.* per share; 1*l.* further payable upon allotment, and a call of 2*l.* per share will be made in about six months.

#### TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Rear-Admiral, Ingestre Hall, Stafford.  
Coleridge John Kennard, Esq., banker, London.  
Edward Masterman, Esq., banker, London.

#### DIRECTORS.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Bury, M.P., Norfolk.  
Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., London.  
Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Dunburn Castle, Canada.  
John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., M.P., London.  
Thomas Howard, Esq., Manchester.  
George Peter Lascaridi, Esq., London.  
John Orrell Lever, Esq., Manchester.  
Thomas Osborne Stock, Esq., Lloyd's, London.  
Harvey Lewis, Esq., Director of the National Bank of Ireland, 24, Grosvenor-street, London.

With power to add to their number.

GENERAL MANAGER—A. M. Wier, Esq., London.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—John Marshall, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Heywood, Kennard, and Co., London; Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and its branches.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, and Co., 17, Bucklersbury, London; Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, 20, Essex-street, Strand, London.

BROKERS—Messrs. Philip Cazenove and Co., Threadneedle-street, London; Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim, and Co., Dublin.

Offices, 40, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

The capital is fixed at 500,000*l.*, in 50,000 shares of 10*l.* each. It is, however, considered that it may not be necessary to call up altogether more than 5*l.* per share.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by a deposit of 2*l.* per share. A further sum of 1*l.* per share will be payable upon allotment, and a call of 2*l.* per share will be made in about six months.

By the terms of the articles of association no call can exceed 3*l.* per share, and an interval of three months at least must elapse between each call.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares, with all further information, may be obtained from the brokers, or at the offices of the company.

Extract from a speech of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, delivered on the 18th of August, 1858:—

"I feel most confident anticipation, and I am not too sanguine in telling you, that ere long Galway will be the high road of communication, for passengers and mails at least, between England and America."

N.B.—No further applications for shares will be received by the Directors, so far as regards applicants in England, after the 10th instant.

## 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. O. 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 3,000,000*l.* The investments are nearly 1,000,000*l.*, in addition to upwards of 600,000*l.* for which the shareholders are responsible, and the income is about 120,000*l.* 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 1*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the original sums insured.

CLAIMS.—Upwards of 1,250,000*l.* 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.

## PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1797.

70, 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. M.P.  
John Davis, Esq. Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.  
William Walter Fuller, Esq. Benjamin Shaw, Esq.  
Jas. A. Gordon, M.D., F.R.S. Matthew Whiting, Esq.  
Wm. Jas. Lancaster, 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 500*l.*

#### ANNUAL PREMIUM

required for the Assurance of 100*l.*, 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 3	50	4 0 9	4 10 7
30	2 4 0	2 10 4	60	6 1 0	6 7 4

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

## LAW PROPERTY & LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

30, Essex-street, Strand, London.

Capital, 250,000*l.*

#### DIRECTORS.

Ralph T. Brockman, Esq., Folkestone.  
Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 36, Russell-square.  
George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.  
E. B. 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.

#### ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,

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

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

## ROYAL-EXCHANGE ASSURANCE,

August, 1858.

Life Policies effected during the present year on the participating scale will entitle their holders to share in the division of Profits at the end of the year 1860, provided the insurances continue in force.

FURTHER BONUSES will be declared at the end of EVERY FIVE YEARS.

## THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY

(Limited).

The Directors of this Company have made arrangements to grant FREE ADMISSIONS until Saturday, the 18th inst. (Sunday excepted), prior to closing the ship on commencing the necessary works for equipping her for sea. Admission by free ticket, which may be obtained at the Stations of the South Eastern, the Greenwich, the Blackwall, and the North London Railways, on board the Greenwich and Woolwich Boats; and at the Offices of the Great Ship Company, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

JOHN HENRY YATES, Secretary.

## THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY

(Limited).

For Purchasing and Equipping the Great Eastern. Liability strictly limited to the amount of subscription. Capital, 330,000*l.*, in 330,000 Shares of 1*l.* each. Deposit, 2*s.* 6*d.* per Share, on application for Ten Shares and upwards.

Less than Ten Shares must be fully paid up on application. Detailed prospectuses, full particulars, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, as under.

JOHN HENRY YATES, Secretary.

Temporary Offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C.  
Nov., 1858.

## PATENT DERRICK COMPANY

(Limited).

OFFICES—27, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Capital, 100,000*l.* In Two Thousand Shares of 50*l.* each.

This Company's Derricks, which may be employed either as stationary or movable weight-raising apparatus, accomplish, expeditiously and economically, every description of hoist, whether on land or water, from 10 to 1000 tons and upwards. The Directors are prepared to construct, or license the construction, in any part of Europe, of Patent Floating, Transportable, or Stationary Derricks for Government Arsenals and Navy Yards, Harbour Commissioners, Dock Companies, Ship Builders, Engineers, Contractors, and others.

A small Floating Derrick, built for the requirements of the Thames, and employed in lifting and transporting heavy weights, such as steam-engines, boilers, machinery, blocks of stone, &c., recently raised the brig Lightning, sunk in Erith Reach. A large Floating Derrick, specially designed and constructed for raising sunken vessels and for general salvage purposes, is fitting for operation about the coasts of Great Britain and off foreign shores.

A limited number of shares of 50*l.* each, in the Capital Stock of the Patent Derrick Company, remain for allotment. These shares are required to be paid as follows:—

10*l.* per Share on Application, and the remainder by Calls of 10*l.* each, at intervals of one Month between each Call.

Forms of Application for Shares, and Prospectuses, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

G. J. SHARP, Sec.

27, Cornhill, London, E.C.

## CHARITIES TO THE AGED BLIND, DISTRIBUTED BY THE PAINTERS' COMPANY, LONDON.

The Gifts of John Stock, Esq., late of Hampstead, painter; Mrs. Jane Shank, formerly of Peckham, widow; Mrs. Mary Grainger, and others.—Notice is hereby given, that a Court was held at Painters' Hall, on the 8th inst., when the following Petitioners were elected Pensioners, at 10*l.* per annum, for life, to Mr. Stock's Charity, viz.:—Elizabeth Allen, Baddesley Clinton, Warwickshire; Thomas Coro, Camborne, Cornwall; Mary Harrison, King's Stanley, Gloucester; Dinah Mardlin, Sandridge, Herts; Samuel Shackell, St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; Mary Solomon, St. Mawgan-in-Pydar, Cornwall; Hannah Thornton, Clackheaton, York; James Whipp, Newchurch-in-Pendle, Lancaster; William Woods, Walsden, Todmorden, Lancashire. To Mrs. Shank's Charity, as Pensioners for Life, at 10*l.* per annum:—Mary Coles, St. Saviour's, Chelsea; Mary Curry, Bishop Auckland, Durham; Edith Dennis, Lower Marsh, Lambeth; Mary Holyfield, Arcott, Oxfordshire; Elizabeth Sadler, St. Stephen's, Marylebone; Mary Simmonds, Tottenham, Middlesex; and also, as a Supernumerary Pensioner for one year only, Lucy Vine, Tuckingmill, Camboorne, Cornwall.

Blank forms, containing a receipt, will be forwarded, prepaid, in January next, to the Ministers of the respective parishes, and which, on being presented at the Hall, on the days and hours assigned for payment, will entitle the Pensioners to receive the pension. All frauds on the Charity will be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Court,

P. N. TOMLIN, Clerk.

Painters' Hall, Dec. 8th, 1858.

## WRITING ENGRAVERS WANTED

Constant employ, with liberal salary, according to merit. Apply to Mr. Lloyd, Copper-plate Maker, St. John's Lane, West Smithfield.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established A.D. 1834, No. 39, King-street, Cheap-side, London.

The friends of the Society, and the general public, are respectfully advised that any Assurances effected within the present year will have the advantage of one year in every annual bonus.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

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

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

## LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

## WELLINGTON LOAN & INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

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

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

Loans granted at moderate rates

Particulars of CHARLES W. ROE, Secretary.

N.B. Agents required in town and country.

## DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

**FIVE PER CENT.** is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly. The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

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

## WINE AT HALF DUTY.

### QUALITY AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

South African Port and Sherry.... 20s. and 21s. per doz.  
South African Madeira and Amontillado.... 24s. per doz.  
Pure, full body, with fine aroma.

"Messrs. Brown and Brough's Wines prove, upon trial, that they are richer and finer-flavoured than much of the foreign wines."—Vide *John Bull*, Nov. 13, 1858.

"Chemical analysis has proved Messrs. Brown and Brough's Wines to be free from all adulteration, and experience attests them to be both salutary and agreeable to the palate."—Vide *Medical Circular*, Nov. 17, 1858.

Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus. Terms Cash. Country Orders must contain a remittance.

BROWN and BROUGH, Wine and Spirit Importers, 29, Strand, W.C., and 24, Crutched-friars, City.

## 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. Letheby 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.

## 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 sherries, 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.

## PURE BRANDY, 16s. PER GALLON.

Pale or Brown Eau-de-Vie, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

## WHISKIES—EQUALISATION OF DUTY.

The choicest Scotch and Irish from 14s. 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 vouchsafed 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, 51, Pall-Mall.

## NOVEL METHOD OF CONNECTING AND FILING PAPERS, &c.

## THE NEW FRENCH PATENT EYELET MACHINES,

Supplied by Command to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and now used in Her Majesty's Treasury Chambers, by the principal Railway, Insurance, and other Public Companies, by numerous professional and literary gentlemen; by the Library Committee of the Junior United Service Club, &c. &c., are to be had only of

Mr. A. F. WALDEN.

2, Stratford-place, Camden-square, N.W., London.

Cash price 15s. each, complete with all et ceteras.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

See *Leader*, October 30th.

## SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL of CARLISLE, K.G.

The PROVISIONAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will be held at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17. Doors to be open at Seven, the chair to be taken at Eight precisely. The proceedings will terminate with a Performance of Vocal and Instrumental Music. An exhibition of Pictures and other Works of Art will be open throughout the evening. Artists and others desirous of contributing works for the occasion are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary not later than on Wednesday at noon. Admission free, by tickets only, for which application may be made, on and after Monday next (specifying whether for gentlemen or ladies), to the Hon. Secretary; or to Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall East; Messrs. H. Graves and Co., Pall-mall; Messrs. Leggett and Co., Cornhill; Mr. Sams, 1, St. James's-street; and Messrs. Cocks and Co., 6, New Burlington-street. (By Order) WM. HOLL, Hon. Sec. 21B, Saville-row, W.

## CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

### EXTENSION OF THE LIMITS OF AGE.

Notice is hereby given, that persons otherwise eligible will be admitted as candidates at the examination of July, 1859, if more than 18 and less than 23 years of age on the 1st of May, 1859. This extension is limited to the next examination. Copies of the Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.

Civil Service Commission, 9th December, 1858.

## HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX,

Is still retaining its high character.—*United Service Gazette*.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. Emerton, the principal.

## SANCTITY OF THE GRAVE COMBINED WITH ECONOMY OF CHARGE.

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS, or WORKING CEMETERY, is situated within an easy distance from town, by South-Western Railway, starting from the Company's private station in Westminster Bridge-road.

This Cemetery is of a dry sandstone formation, and so extensive that over-crowding or desecration of the dead by after removal is impossible in it. Indeed it is expressly stipulated by the act under which this Cemetery was established that a separate grave should be provided for each interment, which should not afterwards be reopened except at the expressed desire of the friends of the deceased, for the purpose of depositing the remains of another member of the family.

The London Necropolis Company undertake the entire arrangements connected with the interment of the dead at less than half the charges ordinarily incurred. They offer seven distinct scales of charges from which to select, four of which varying from 17l. 4s. to 7l. 10s., including coffin, furniture, &c., and the performance of the funeral from the house to the station, and thence to the Cemetery; the other three varying from 3l. 15s. to 2l. 5s., and including coffin and all undertaking expenses; and dispensing only with the funeral cortege from the house to the station. Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place.

## CAUTION TO HOUSEHOLDERS,

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

## THE VERY FINEST COLZA OIL

For moderator lamps, selected from choice parcels direct from Lille, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Tallow Store Dips, 7d. per lb.; ditto Moulds, 8s. per dozen lbs., stored in March last especially for family use. Household Soaps, 40s., 41s., 46s., and 48s. per cwt. Delivered free to any part of, or within five miles of, town, and orders of 5l. value railway free to any part of England. WHITMORE and CRADDOCK, 16, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., London, old servants of, and City Agents to, Price's Patent Candle Company.

## HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.

Notice of Injunction. The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM LAZENBY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858." 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR  
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,  
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,  
As inferior kinds are often substituted

## 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.

## THE PEN SUPERSEDED.

Patronised by Her Majesty's Government Offices.—The most elegant and easy method of permanently marking Arms, Crests, Names, or Initials on Linen, Cotton, Books, or other articles, is with the PATENT INCORRODIBLE ARGENTINE PLATES. Any person can use them with the greatest facility. Names (any style), 2s.; Initials, 1s. 6d.; Crest, 4s.; Numbers per set, 1s. 6d., sent post free on receipt of stamps by the inventors, F. WHITEMAN & Co., Engravers, &c., 19, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. Stamps, Dies, Seals and Book Plates, Arms and Crests found free.

1859. LETTS'S DIARIES, ALMANACS, &c., adapted to all Callings, Professions, or Trades, in above 100 VARIETIES of Size and Form, at from Sixpence to Fourteen Shillings each, as well as Descriptive Catalogues, GRATIS, may be obtained at ANY BOOK-SELLER'S in the Kingdom. LETTS and Co., 8, Royal Exchange.

## ECONOMY.

TO ALL CONSUMERS OF CANNEL COAL GAS.

**HART'S PATENT ECONOMIZING GAS BURNERS** are a great desideratum. NO CONSUMERS SHOULD BURN THEIR GAS WITHOUT THEM. IMMENSE SAVING EFFECTED.

They recommend themselves.—Their effectual working guaranteed for 10 years. One sent post free on receipt of 30 stamps: full particulars on receipt of one.

DEPOT, 60, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

NO REGULATORS OF ANY KIND REQUIRED.

Neither will any regulator diffuse the illuminating power, but on the contrary check its development.



## PATENT CORN FLOUR,

with BROWN and POLSON'S name,

has now the annexed trade mark on each packet.

For Puddings, Custards, &c., preferred to the best Arrow-root, and unequalled as a Diet for infants and Invalids. The *Lancet* says, "This is superior to anything of the kind known."—See Reports—also from Drs. Hassall, Letheby, and Muspratt.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., at 8d. per 10 oz. packet.

Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and 23, Ironmonger-lane London.

## EPPS'S COCOA.

EPPS, HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST, London.—1lb. and 1/2lb. 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.

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

Size of Glass.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
40 by 30 in.	51 in. wide by 39 in. high from	37. 10s. each.
40 by 30 in.	48 in. wide by 38 in. high from	57. 0s. each.
40 by 30 in.	52 in. wide by 40 in. high from	67. 0s. each.
50 by 40 in.	55 in. wide by 45 in. high from	77. 0s. each.
50 by 40 in.	55 in. wide by 45 in. high from	87. 0s. each.
50 by 40 in.	55 in. wide by 45 in. high from	107. 0s. each.
60 by 48 in.	62 in. wide by 54 in. high from	127. 0s. each.
70 by 50 in.	64 in. wide by 54 in. high from	127. 0s. each.

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# THE LEADER.

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## Review of the Week.

**R**EFORM demonstrations and personal declarations on that subject occupy the foremost places in the week's news. At Nottingham, Norwich, Hawick, Ashton-under-Lyne, Kidderminster, and other places they have been busy with the preliminary work of discussing the Reform wants of the people and the means of best satisfying those wants when they are determined. The work makes most favourable progress. Birmingham, always in the van of reform movements, has sent forth an address, signed by the chairman of its Reform Association, calling upon all England to co-operate in demanding a large extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, and a more equal apportionment of members to population. At the Hawick demonstration a much larger programme was in favour, manhood suffrage being demanded as firmly as the ballot. With reference to the suffrage, Mr. Bright has addressed to the Manhood Suffrage Association of Manchester a few words that go to the heart of the question. The suffrage, he says, is not the vital point in the coming bills; the vital point is the distribution of seats and members. "Unless this be well watched, you may find that you have lost the substance and are merely playing with the shadow of popular representation," he says. In Ashton-under-Lyne the feeling is plainly for Reform on the widest scale; nevertheless the more moderate views of Mr. Milner Gibson were received with marked commendation. The ballot, and no Reform Bill without it, is Mr. Gibson's battle cry; "I hold it," he says, "to be vital to the freedom of election in a country like this." As to the sort of suffrage which Mr. Gibson is prepared to demand, he falls short of his constituents. A rate-paying suffrage, or at all events some arrangement by which the voter can be identified, he looks upon as absolutely necessary.

While public opinion is thus organising itself, the intentions of Ministers are kept close, no whisper of the programme of their bill being suffered to escape. At the same time, there is a growing sense of confidence in the *bona fides* of the Government, a belief that the measure to be offered will be really framed with a desire to meet the popular demands. The Liberal party is endeavouring to reorganise itself for effective action; but on the question of Reform it will, in all probability, not in aid of the present Government. One very conspicuous sign of the security in which Ministers are working has been given this week, at the dinner of the Romsey Agricultural Society, where Lord Palmerston, while talking freely about himself and the events of his administration, had not a word to say upon the subject of the coming session. The country will feel no surprise at this reticence; in fact, in its

present temper, having in mind recent events in France, remembering the history of the Conspiracy Bill, and the late visit to Compiègne, the least said by Lord Palmerston on the subject of Reform will be soonest mended.

The publication of the Royal Proclamation has been hailed with enthusiasm by the press of India; we have, however, to wait for intelligence of its effects upon those to whom it is addressed. It has been called "the great charter" of India, and this magnificent title seems not to go far beyond its merits; for it appears to provide a remedy for nearly every real native grievance, while it secures to all, from the highest to the lowest, the blessings of freedom of opinion, of justice purely administered, and of personal respect without consideration of religious, or, indeed, of any differences of race, creed, or manners. To all but those who have murdered British subjects, or assisted in their murder, the promise of pardon, with oblivion of the past, or at least a merciful consideration of the circumstances under which the offenders may have been led to abandon their allegiance to their British rulers, is held out, and stated in terms that can hardly fail to command the confidence of all who are not criminally beyond reach of the promised clemency. The holders of land are promised protection from aggression; the rights, dignity, and honour of the native princes will be respected; every native will be protected in the unmolested exercise of his religious faith and observances; and he will be admitted to serve in all offices under the Imperial Government for which he may be capable, without reference to his creed—education, ability, and integrity being the only tests of his fitness. This Proclamation was published contemporaneously on the 1st of November at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Lahore, accompanied by an address from the Governor-General announcing the formal transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to her Majesty, and calling for the loyal support of all classes in India. The tone of Lord Canning's proclamation appears also to have been in the highest degree approved by the Indian press.

But while the Royal Proclamation speaks almost wholly of peace, the campaign has been commenced in Oude; and the Commander-in-Chief, on taking the field, has issued a proclamation very different in language, if not in spirit. He goes, he says, to enforce the law, and if he is to effect that without damage to life or property, resistance on the part of the people must cease. The most exact discipline will be observed by the troops in camp and on the march, and where there is no resistance, neither houses nor crops will be destroyed, nor will there be any plundering allowed in the towns and villages; but wherever there is resistance, even a single shot fired against the troops, no mercy will be shown to the inhabitants, whose houses will be

burnt and their villages plundered. All classes, from the talookdars down to the poorest ryots, are included in this tremendous warning.

The news from Corfu represents Mr. Gladstone as hard at work, communicating with the authorities. On the 26th of November he delivered a speech in Italian to a full meeting of the Senate, and frankly stated the object of his mission, which, he said, is "to examine in what way Great Britain may most honourably and amply discharge the obligations which, for purposes European and Ionian rather than British, she had contracted." In furtherance of these ends he invites "all such information and counsel on the state of the islands and of their laws as ought to influence the conduct of the protecting Power." The address was well received by the Senate, and there is every appearance of a desire on the part of the Ionians to tell their own story without reserve; in evidence of which we have the protest forwarded by the ten representatives of Corfu to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, declaring, in contradiction to the statement of Sir John Young, that "the only wish of the inhabitants of Corfu has been, and still is, to be united to free Greece."

In the early part of the week there was a report, founded upon a Marseilles telegram, that the King of Naples, tired of the isolation to which the English and French Courts have condemned him, had made overtures of reconciliation. The French Government, it was said, had made no reply to the communication; the English Cabinet, on the other hand, was said to have returned for answer that it was willing to renew diplomatic intercourse on condition that the King of Naples should grant a satisfactory amnesty for political offences. Later in the week a letter was reported to have been received from Naples, containing a résumé of a despatch from Lord Malmesbury, conveying the answer of the British Cabinet. A note, dated from the Foreign-office yesterday, states the interesting fact that Lord Malmesbury has not written any such despatch, and the rest of the story is, probably, as baseless.

After straining the law to catch the Count de Montalambert, the French Government are themselves caught in the toils, and find that they cannot lawfully set their bird free by merely throwing open the nets and telling him to fly away. Count de Montalambert will not accept any such grace, denying to his will-not-be-gaolers the right of setting him free. The position of the Emperor is ludicrous, and his only chance of getting out of it readily—the law failing him—would seem to be in his changing the "pardon," which he has not the right to grant, into an amnesty, which is a prerogative not to be disputed, and which will cancel not only the iniquitous verdict, but the iniquitous prosecution itself. This is the course which he is expected to take. In the

mean time the appeal of the Count against his sentence is to be made.

Nothing has occurred to throw light upon the relations of France and Austria; but every scrap of news from Italy bears witness to the growing disquiet. A report is current that Count Persigny is about to visit Italy, and the conclusion most natural is that the present state of affairs must have something to do with his journey.

The publication of the Government Proclamation against Riband Societies in Ireland has been followed by results unexpected, at least on this side of the Irish Channel. On Thursday there arrived at Cork, under a strong escort of police, a party of fifteen prisoners from Skibbereen and Bantry, charged with being members of a secret society, the object of which is said to be to bring about an invasion of Ireland by American filibusters! The whole of the fifteen are described as young men of respectable position in society; and most of them were captured, on the information of a Ribandman, while they were in bed.

The miscellaneous news is very varied and interesting. We have had accidents on several of the railways during the fogs of the early part of the week; but it is by no means certain that negligence rather than the density of the atmosphere has been the cause of these calamities. If trains are run one after the other without any care being taken to ascertain whether the lines are clear ahead, the chances are decidedly in favour of evil consequences, whether the air is bright or foggy. In the story of the Bombay, we have a very pretty trade moral: that it is too costly to accept assistance for an old, storm-battered ship, containing merely a few hundred soldiers, so long as the hull can be kept from going to pieces—at least, when the vessel is employed under contract with Government.

Not the least important item of the news is the opening of the Smithfield Prize Cattle Show. Fat appears still to be the grand object of the breeder's ambition; shape, substance, lightness of bone, he now accepts as necessary conditions; but fat he will have anyhow, and for a long time to come, we fear, the foolish fancy will hang by him.

**TOWN TELEGRAPH.**—An undertaking is spoken of, called the London District Telegraph Company, for the purpose of providing the various localities in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis with the means of telegraphic communication. The required capital is 60,000*l.*, and it is proposed to divide the City and suburbs into 11 districts, each containing 100 stations, so as to ensure that a despatch may be delivered in any part in the course of a few minutes. Messages of 10 words are proposed to be sent for 4*d.* to any place within four miles of Charing-cross. The construction, so far as practicable, will be by the inexpensive over-house system adopted in Paris, New York, and Brussels, and lately in London by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

**TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND HOLYHEAD.**—At the meeting of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, it was decided that a telegraph cable should be laid between Liverpool and Holyhead, the Liverpool end of the cable crossing the Mersey at Woodside, in order to avoid the danger of being subject to injury by the numerous anchorages of flats and other small craft south of that point.

**INFANT MORTALITY IN AUSTRALIA.**—The resident of Victoria who wishes to feel the extent of infant mortality, can go to a graveyard. Last April, I walked through the Melbourne Cemetery, and read on the headstones names of little children by the hundred. The day was one of the few in the month of April when the hot wind blows with clouds of dust. Finding a grave with reclining slab conveniently placed under the shelter of a tree, I shrank from the heat of the sun, and rested there. Presently a woman approached, whose sad face and dust-whitened mourning dress told me that she came hither not for curiosity, but from her great love to some among the dead. Without observing me, she hastened to a grave not far from where I sat; it was one of those which had arrested my attention, because at the head, upon a simple tombstone, the deaths of four young children were recorded. I have witnessed many forms of grief over the dead, on land and far away upon the sea, but never before or since have I looked upon such agonising grief and hopeless sorrow as was in the face of this poor woman beside the grave, which had four times opened and closed over the objects of her love. She bowed her head, and, believing the solitude unbroken, poured forth her soul in prayer over the tomb of her children.—*Household Words.*

## Home Intelligence.

### POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

**MR. MILNER GIBSON, M.P.**—On Tuesday the right hon. gentleman met his constituents at Ashton. After alluding to the downfall of the Palmerston Ministry, and justifying his share in that catastrophe, he said—I will do my Lord Derby the justice to say, as a political opponent, that he has done some very good things since he has been at the head of affairs; and that he has given utterance to a great many important truths, which we were not in the habit of hearing from our late Whig leaders. I should like to see the new Reform Bill Lord Derby is going to propose to us. I have heard a report in London that Lord Derby, who is rather a sporting character, is going to astonish the old Whigs. He is going further than they, perhaps, will follow him. Then there is my esteemed friend, Mr. Bright. I have not seen his Reform Bill. He is going to introduce what I have no doubt will be, coming from his hands—though it may not go to the extent of all the Reformers' wishes in the country—a real and solid improvement in our representative system. People are not alarmed as they were at the idea of Reform. Sir Robert Inglis predicted that if they passed the Reform Bill in 1832, in ten years there would be no King in England, and the Lords would be turned out of their House. Well, you have still got the throne, and a monarch upon the throne, perhaps more respected and loved than ever was a monarch in England; and you have got the Lords' House, and I say what we are going to ask for is not the destruction of the House of Lords, or any interference with the prerogatives of the Queen. What we are going to ask for is, that we may have a Commons' House as well as a Lords' House, and that the Commons' House may be returned by the people, and not nominated by the Lords; that there may be freedom of election by protecting the voter, by giving him the vote by ballot. I will support that extension of the suffrage which appears to meet the approval of the greatest body of sincere Reformers, which appears the most likely to be carried, and to confer a great advantage upon the country. I will not be deterred from supporting a moderate measure of Reform because it may not come up to the theories of the right of the suffrage being in the man, which everybody, no doubt, whether he is Tory or whether he is Liberal, must in his conscience hold. I have put my name to a programme of the rate-book being the register—that every man who occupies and pays rates, in fact, who has a home, shall have a vote. Whatever bill be introduced, unless the ballot be a part of it, it will be an imperfect and ineffectual measure for the purposes that are intended. Let us insist upon the ballot. It is supported by a very large proportion of the Liberal party—two-thirds—and I believe it is approved as a vital necessity for freedom of election by every true Liberal in this land.

**MR. LOWE, M.P.**—The right hon. gentleman addressed his constituents at Kidderminster on Wednesday. He admitted that Lord Palmerston had fallen from his high position in popular favour, but he believed impartial history would render to the memory of Lord Palmerston a very different measure of justice to that which had been rendered by disappointed factions and unscrupulous malignity. Referring to the topic of the day, he said—At the time of the last Reform Bill the most extraordinary excitement pervaded all classes, and it was felt that political matters had come nearer and dearer to them than their own private interests; the country never felt more dismay and apprehension when it was feared the Reform Bill was in danger, and never experienced such a thrill of triumph as when it was at last successfully carried. What, however, was the case now? Did they recognise any of the old features of the former crisis? Where was the enthusiasm? where were the crowded meetings? where were the petitions signed by thousands? and, more than all, where was the deep-seated and heartfelt interest that wrung every bosom with its intensity? We took these things coolly now. The grievances they had suffered had pinched them so slightly that they had allowed more than seven years—more than the statute of limitations—to go over their heads without a Reform Bill, and still they were in a placid state of mind. After a further passing allusion to the state of the public mind in 1832, the right hon. gentleman said that it could hardly have escaped observation that the tone of the people on the subject of Reform was altered. He added that it suited Mr. Bright, for the purpose of gaining a fleeting popularity, to raise a feeling against those whom fortune had placed in a superior position. Let the nation adopt Mr. Bright's views; and if they were successful they would drag the Peers down to their own level. But if they were to abolish the House of Peers tomorrow, the best thing they could do would be to set it up again next day. He was an advocate for further improvements in the representation of the people based on the principles of the Reform Bill of 1832, varying its details to meet the improvements and wants of the times. He was favourable to the lowering of the franchise in counties, and he considered that property and

knowledge should have a proper amount of influence in the country. He considered the working classes were in great part the paymasters of the country, possessing in a body great power, wealth, and knowledge, and as such should have a due representation. Mr. Bright had told the people at Birmingham that the House of Commons did not possess the sympathy of the country. If the meeting would take the trouble to look at the evidence Mr. Bright brought forward, they would see that the House of Commons was not any wiser than the country generally. The people had never found when the country had been unanimous in wishing this or that to be done, that the House of Commons had resisted the demand, or set itself up against public opinion.

**THE RIGHT HON. T. H. SOTHERON ESTCOURT AND MR. D. GRIFFITH, M.P.**—At an agricultural dinner at Devizes on Wednesday the President of the Poor Law Board, alluding to the Reform question, said:—"There are two things which I observe are here stated, that this is a very bad time to broach the subject at all, and that the Conservatives are not the proper people to bring it forward. I think that this is exactly the proper time when this subject of Reform should be brought forward, for the identical reason which is assigned against it—viz. that people's minds are not in an excited state. I say that this is a reason why they are capable of forming a true and impartial opinion upon the merit of any measure that may be brought forward; and I believe that the measure will be conceived with an intention of placing the representation of the people upon a broad, a deep, a good, and a stable foundation; and that it will be judged of by the people of England with much less excitement than when a Reform Bill was proposed twenty-five years ago. So much for the time. It is also said—Conservatives are not the proper people to bring such a measure forward; they have always been obstructing Reform, and should therefore leave it to their opponents. Of the three great parties—Conservatives, Whigs, and Radicals—I say that the Conservatives are the one that ought to bring it forward. Twenty-five years ago a Reform Bill, which has formed the constitution of this country since that time, was brought forward by the Whigs. We Conservatives spoke of it in very disparaging terms—in terms which I acknowledge were much more severe than the measure deserved. It was confessedly a measure brought in by one party in the State; that same party have twice put into the Queen's Speech a recommendation to Parliament to consider that same question with a view to remedy the defects which experience has shown to exist in that measure. Will you, then, leave them—the same people—to attempt again to botch their own measure? I say nay. Another Reform Bill ought to be no longer entrusted to them, but ought to fall to one of the other two parties. I do believe that throughout the whole of England the strong majority will be prepared to trust that delicate operation to the hands of the Conservatives rather than to the Radicals. According to my judgment, they would rather trust the bringing in of a Reform Bill to Lord Derby than to Mr. Bright."—Mr. Darby Griffith, M.P., also made some allusion to the subject, and said he believed the country was not desirous to undertake the great organic changes or to ride upon the sea of popular expectation as it did twenty-five years ago. He hoped that whatever change might take place, there would be a careful consideration of the claims of all classes; but, speaking in agricultural language, he believed they would prefer to confide their prospects and their interests to the old Derby plough rather than the Birmingham scarifier.

**VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.**—The ex Premier has attended an agricultural meeting at Romsey, and addressed the company. With the exception, however, of some remarks in praise of his foreign policy, he did not allude to the political questions of the day. His lordship, with regard to the great Reform question, was quite silent. He made a great point out of the old topic, the Russian war, and he went on to say how gratifying it was to his feelings to perceive that the present Government completed the work which he and his friends had begun—that is to say, by the suppression of the Indian revolt, by getting a treaty with China, and by the recent movement at Japan. His lordship remarked that the late Government had appointed the right men for such work—Lord Canning, Lord Clyde, and Lord Elgin. After having made these observations, Lord Palmerston proceeded, in an able and genial manner, to deal with topics of an agricultural character. He justified the system adopted by the agricultural societies for rewarding the labourers.

**MR. W. MILES, M.P.**—At the dinner of the Bruton Agricultural Society, Mr. Miles said he was against the ballot and universal suffrage. But the question was, if the people had become ripe for the suffrage, might it not be bestowed upon those who did not at present possess it. Many of them had read a speech, recently delivered by Mr. Newdegate. It showed that the agricultural members were in a very small minority, while at the same time they represented much larger constituencies and a much greater amount of population than the members for other classes. In any redistribution of constituencies—and there must be such a re-distribution in a Reform Bill—the claims of those who had the least representation must be taken into account, and the



number of representatives of the agricultural interest must be increased. Mr. Bright wished it to be quite another way; he wished for 10% voters, or even lower than that to have the election of the members; but if this were allowed, the agriculturists instead of gaining would lose. He hoped that the electors would see that the constituencies should be so amended, and the members so elected, that, whatever Reform Bill was passed, the agriculturists should not lose by it. They ought to gain a great deal more. He believed that no measure would be acceptable to the country which, while it redistributed the representation, did not also extend the franchise. He felt confident Lord Derby would never bring forward a measure on this subject which was not strictly Conservative. Conservatism did not consist in keeping things exactly as they were, but it was a movement in accordance with the times, in which care was taken that while the institutions of the country were preserved, they were also improved and strengthened.

**MR. BRIGHT.**—In answer to the Manhood Suffrage Association of Manchester, the honourable gentleman writes to say that he does not consider such an association as hostile to his own views. He, however, is desirous of establishing the suffrage on the basis which has existed in our parishes for centuries; and he urges that the suffrage question is not the vital point in the coming bill. The vital point is the distribution of seats and members. "Unless this be well watched," says he, "you may find that you have lost the substance and are merely playing with the shadow of popular representation."

**PROVINCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS.**—The Birmingham Reform Association has issued a manifesto addressed to the Reformers of the United Kingdom. This has been followed by the important town of Sheffield giving a demonstration of its feeling on the question. A meeting has been held and resolutions embodying the views of the Reform Committee of London were adopted, coupled with a demand for a 10% franchise for counties. The members for Sheffield did not attend this meeting; letters were, however, read from Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Hadfield. The Northern Reform Union, which is daily increasing in strength and importance, has appointed a deputation to test the feeling of the northern towns that have not hitherto been visited, upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The deputation addressed meetings at Hawick, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Alnwick during the course of the week. At a meeting at Nottingham, resolutions were passed declaring that the Reform Bill should include manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and the equalisation of electoral districts, and that the opinion of the meeting should be communicated to Mr. Bright. The members for the borough wrote to say that they could not support so extreme a measure of Reform. At Norwich there has also been a demonstration. It is contemplated to hold another meeting in the same town. A meeting held at Rochdale on Wednesday went unanimously for manhood suffrage, and in support of Mr. Bright. Another at Berwick-upon-Tweed ended in much the same way, the demand being for manhood suffrage, and the other points of the Reform programme. At Preston, a large meeting in the Corn Exchange Assembly Room has gone for Reform in the Guildhall Coffee-house sense. It was attended by Mr. Grenfell, M.P.

**THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**—This association affords an example of successful achievement. It has been in existence six years, has purchased a number of estates, and has succeeded in obtaining receipts of more than 300,000%. The cash receipts last year were 46,893%. This is the society whose operations, as it is understood, will cover a larger field on account of the passing of the Corrupt Practices Bill of the Government, which allows candidates to pay the travelling expenses of voters, no matter from what distance they may travel. It will be remembered that an attempt was made so to modify this bill that the payment of travelling expenses would only apply to such as lived in the counties where they voted. This, however, would have almost entirely defeated the object which the measure was really intended to effect; and so the bill passed in its original shape. Consequently those who have freeholds guaranteed by the Conservative Land Society may be conveyed up and down the country at the expense of Conservative candidates.

#### GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

At the Middlesex Sessions Mary Ann Davis and Edwin Shaylor were placed at the bar to receive sentence: they were tried last session and convicted of robbing a policeman of a 10% bank-note. Shaylor was a constant associate of housebreakers, and had been several times convicted. Davis, also, had been three times convicted. Shaylor was sentenced to seven, and Davis to three years' penal servitude.—George Meads was convicted of a robbery upon Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart., who was looking into a shop window, when the prisoner robbed him of his purse. A policeman having been called to prove former convictions against him, he said he would save them the trouble, and would admit all they could say against him. Sentence, seven years' penal servitude.—The action which Mr. Mowbray Morris had instituted

against a Mr. Capron, a solicitor, for an assault committed upon him the day before his marriage with Miss Delane, was postponed until the next sessions. Mr. Capron alleged that he had not had sufficient time to prepare his defence.—Thomas Sherwood was indicted for stealing the goods and money of his master. It was proved that the prisoner had been guilty of the basest conduct towards his employer, who had been his friend and benefactor. They had been schoolfellows, but lost sight of each other for some time; the prisoner came to the prosecutor one day with a tale of distress, which induced the prosecutor to take him into his service, of which he took advantage to rob him. He was found guilty, and the judge commented severely on his conduct, saying that he had done his utmost to bring his benefactor to ruin. He sentenced him to penal servitude for five years.

Two fresh cases of forgery were investigated before the City magistrates on Thursday. William Cory was charged with having uttered two forged cheques upon the London and County Bank. Mr. Mullens prosecuted for the Committee of Bankers. Prisoner was remanded. The second case was that of Thomas Singfield, lately carrying on business as a wine merchant, who was charged with uttering forged bills of exchange to the amount of 1000%, with intent to defraud Mr. Ford, a publican. The prisoner had also sold him 200% worth of what he called first-class sherry, but which was nothing but coloured water; the sample was good. He was committed for trial.

Elizabeth Martha White, wife of a master mariner, was charged at Greenwich police-court with cruelty to her step-daughter, six years of age. The poor child was found to be in a shocking state from bruises, excoriations, and cuts. These were proved to be the work of the stepmother, who the father, notwithstanding, gravely affirmed was "a kind-hearted and feeling woman!" The magistrate sentenced the wife to one month's hard labour; and the women assembled outside the court knocked the husband's hat over his eyes when he came out.

In the Court of Common Pleas an action has been brought by the Earl of Shrewsbury against the trustees of the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk for the recovery of the extensive estates which had been bequeathed to that child by the late Earl of Shrewsbury. The Attorney-General contended that the late Earl had no power to alienate the property. The Chief Justice suggested to Mr. Serjeant Shee, the counsel for the defendants, that he should consent to a verdict being taken for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court above. This proposal was accepted.

Messrs. Davidson and Gordon, who recently suffered a long term of imprisonment for fraud, have appeared before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn to obtain their certificate. The certificate meeting had been adjourned that the evidence of Mr. Chapman, of the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., might be examined; he was examined at great length with regard to all the transactions which his firm had had with the bankrupts.

The petition of Mr. Salomons, charging M. F. W. Stevens, the sharebroker, with fraud, has been considered at the Court of Common Council and dismissed; the petitioner is likely to be prosecuted for perjury.

The late postmaster of the town of Berwick, W. Cuthbertson, appeared at Bow-street in answer to a summons on behalf of the Crown, requiring him to pay the postage on a number of refused letters, said to have been forwarded by him, containing a sort of circular or handbill abusive of Mr. Rowland Hill, and soliciting subscriptions. The addresses were proved to be in the handwriting of defendant; and Mr. Jardine ordered him to pay 1% 0s. 2d., the amount of postage, and 8% 10s. travelling expenses of witnesses.

A postman named Philp, who had been twenty-three years in the service, was charged with having removed new stamps from letters which had passed through his hands, and substituted for them stamps which had already been used. He was convicted and fined 40s. He will, of course, lose, in addition, his character, his situation, and his superannuation allowance.

Higgins and Davis, charged with swindling the nurseryman at Chelsea, have been again remanded.

The cabman, Field, who attempted suicide, has had paid over to him the whole amount of the donations received on his behalf. The sum is 84% 16s. 5d.

The litigation, involving a large sum of money, between the London and County Bank and the official manager of the unfortunate Tipperary Bank, has advanced a step by the Judge of the Encumbered Estates Court in Dublin giving judgment in favour of the bank. The judgment exonerates the bank directors from the imputation of having been aware of the late John Sadleir's frauds, restores to the bank the advances it had made to Sadleir, and deprives the creditors of the Tipperary Bank of a fund which they relied on. An appeal will, no doubt, be entered.

A case has been tried this week in the Court of Divorce which in one shape or another has been before the public for four years. This is the old suit of Evans v. Evans and Robinson, which came before Mr. Justice Crosswell at Liverpool. The shape it now assumes is a suit by Mr. Evans for the dissolution of the marriage. The case was brought to a close on Wednesday. Field,

the detective officer, was examined, and recapitulated the evidence, with some slight variation, he had given on the former trials. Dr. Deane, who appeared for Mrs. Evans, said he could not help expressing his loathing for a man who, like the petitioner, could put himself into communication with such agents as had been employed in getting up the case, and could in these disgusting details expose his own wife's infamy. Mr. Huddleston having replied, Baron Martin commenced his summing up, in the course of which he adverted to the prejudice raised in the case by the employment of such a person as Field, and most properly raised, as the people of England had an uncontrollable hatred of the spy system; at the same time that would not be a justification for disbelieving his witnesses, who had given their evidence on oath. After deliberating for about twenty minutes, the jury returned a verdict—that Mrs. Evans had committed adultery with Mr. Robinson, and that Mr. Evans did not desert his wife without justification. The plaintiff, therefore, has secured a divorce.

The Eastern Counties Railway Company have discovered a system of fraud by which their servants have been robbing them to a great extent. Henry Newman was charged at Worship-street with having obtained from a Mr. Sproul a cheque for the payment of 20% 2s., with intent to cheat the Railway Company, his masters. The lawyer said that although the company had thirteen cases against the prisoner, they would proceed on three only. The accused was committed for trial.

From the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Vincent Scully v. Ingram M.P., it would appear as if the public were never to hear the last of John Sadleir or his rascalities. Mr. Ingram, who appears to have had business relations with Mr. Sadleir, is charged with having made grave misrepresentations in the matter of a certain Irish estate, called Castle Hyde, by which Mr. Scully sustained a severe pecuniary loss. After having been locked up for several hours, the jury, who probably for the first time in the history of British juries had been permitted to enjoy the luxury of a fire, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 300%.

#### CRIMINAL RECORD.

**THE MURDER AT ANDOVER.**—At the close of the examination on Monday of Thomas Alexander Banks, by the Andover magistrates, on the charge of murdering Mr. William Parsons, the prisoner was remanded till Tuesday, the 14th. The counsel for the prosecution states that he will be prepared with important evidence against the accused at that time.

**THE EXMOOR FOREST MURDER.**—A man named William Burgess was apprehended at Swansea some time since, on a charge of having murdered his daughter, a child six years of age. There was a strong suspicion that the body had been thrown into an old mine, filled with water, in Exmoor Forest, and has proved accurate. The mine has been pumped out, and at the depth of 207 feet the body of the unfortunate girl was found. Being in a comparatively good state of preservation it was easily identified, and, the remaining link being supplied in the case, the prisoner will be tried at the approaching Somerset winter assizes.

**SUPPOSED MURDER.**—Last week the body of a man named Michael Brown was discovered in the river Irwell, three miles west of Manchester, under circumstances leading to a presumption that he had been murdered. His neckerchief was found stuffed in his mouth, the pockets of his trousers were turned inside out, and his coat was drawn forward over his head, as if he had been dragged some distance by the collar. At the inquest an open verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

#### IRELAND.

**THE PACKET STATION.**—The movement in Limerick having subsided, Kerry now occupies the abandoned ground. A memorial is going round the county for signatures, to be forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty, praying for a fair inquiry into the merits of Valencia Harbour, in comparison with the other Irish ports, as to its suitability for Transatlantic packet purposes.

**THE MURDER OF MR. ELY.**—The first instalment of taxes for the maintenance of the extra police force stationed in the parish of Kyle is now being collected. The levy will fall heavily on the small farmers, who are the occupiers of almost all the parish, holding from Sir Charles Coote. The lands held by the late Mr. Ely and his brother are exempted from payment of any tax, which leaves the burden heavier on the remainder of the parish. There are three temporary police-stations. No clue to the accused man has yet been discovered.

**VISIT OF AMERICANS TO IRELAND.**—In a letter received on Saturday last from New York by a person in Clonmel, the following passage occurs:—"I am sorry to tell you I will not be able to carry out your suggestion to visit the old country with the 69th Irish Americans, as so many men carrying arms would not be allowed to land in Ireland." Mr. John Mitchell, in the columns of his journal, long since informed those gentlemen in green and gold that neither the American nor the British Go-

vernment would sanction their projected invasion of the mother country.

**PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE SECRET SOCIETIES.**—A proclamation has been issued by the Lord-Lieutenant for the suppression of Ribbon and other associations of a seditious and treasonable character. It declares that all societies of persons associated under the pretended obligation of oaths unlawfully administered are illegal, and that every person who shall unlawfully take these oaths shall be guilty of felony. After cautioning all parties against becoming or remaining members of these societies, the firm determination of the Government to uproot them is announced, and all loyal subjects are required to the utmost of their power to discountenance such societies or assemblies; and a reward of 100*l.* is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the persons who shall have administered any oath, and a reward of 50*l.* for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the persons who shall be found to be members of, or in any way connected with, any of the aforesaid societies.

**ARRESTS FOR TREASON.**—The *Cork Daily Reporter* of Thursday has the following:—"At half-past eleven o'clock this day fifteen prisoners, charged with being members of an illegal society, arrived by the Bandon train, under the escort of a large body of police. They are all young men, and of respectable position in society; twelve of them are from Skibbereen, and three from Bantry. The captures were effected last night while most of the prisoners were in bed. They are members of the Phoenix Society, and the informations have been sworn against them by one of their body, named Sullivan. The object of the society is said to have been to obtain an invasion of our country by American Filibusters."

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A CALAMITOUS fire occurred on Sunday morning in a coffee-house in Old-street, St. Luke's. The keeper of the house, Pound, escaped through the trap in the ceiling, but his wife and daughter, who were unable to follow him, perished in the flames.

Another death has occurred through the absurd crinoline mania. The lady Lucy Bridgman, daughter of the Earl of Bradford, has shared the fate of her sister. Both expired from the injuries received by their dresses catching fire.

The fog of Monday night, which was exceedingly dense in the north-eastern suburbs, added to a certain want of prudence, led to a very alarming collision on the North London Railway. The trains on that line run every quarter of an hour, and in the intervals a good deal of goods traffic passes over the rails. Of course great care is requisite in signalling and timing under such a system. The fog delayed the passenger trains, and the traffic got into confusion, for the goods trains still continued to run. The consequence was, that at the Hackney Station a goods engine ran into a stationary passenger train, smashing the hindmost carriage, and seriously injuring more than thirty of the passengers, several of whom are lying in great danger.

The Eastern Counties Railway was the scene of an accident on Monday, which happened about the same time as that on the North London. Several persons were severely injured. Though the fog was the proximate cause, there appears to have been negligence or misunderstanding on the part of the officials, which it is to be hoped the inquiry instituted by the directors will detect, and that the offenders will be punished, both for the interest of the public as well as that of the company.

#### THE 2ND OF DECEMBER.

REFERRING to the wording of the Imperial "pardon" to M. de Montalembert, as expressed in the *Moniteur*, the *Times* correspondent in Paris says:—"The desire to be ironical and epigrammatic was apparently too good to be lost. The '2 Décembre' is not the anniversary only of the forcible dissolution of the National Assembly, and of the overthrow of a Government, it is also that of the great victory of Austerlitz, gained over the Russian and Austrian armies united. To evoke such reminiscences might not, however, be pleasing to either power, one of which enjoys much favour here at present. The '2 Décembre' is, moreover, the anniversary of the coronation of Napoleon I. by the Pope. As his Holiness has not yet seen fit to do the same office for his present Majesty, a contrast might be suggested which it is more agreeable to avoid."

The *Saturday Review* has the following remarks:—"Who is the man that invites Europe to revive the recollections of the 2nd of December? Is it not enough that the trial of M. de Montalembert should have been to the public gaze the mutilated corpse of French Liberty, without recalling to our memory the frightful spectacle of its assassination? Who does not remember the hideous story of that shameful day when the fury of a brutal soldiery was unchained upon a defenceless people—when women and children were massacred in an indiscriminate *fusillade*, not in the streets only, but in private houses, which were fired upon without the shadow of a provocation? Certainly a charming *jour de fête* for the 'Saviour of Society.' We are told that the

election of Louis Napoleon by the people was the condonation of the Parisian massacres. But on the day to which our memory is invited, he was not the elect of the people. He had been chosen President, it is true, but upon certain conditions which he had ratified by a solemn oath. The day which he thinks fit to commemorate is the anniversary of nothing but perjury and slaughter. He had sworn to observe the Constitution, and he violated it with arms in his hands. By the oath which he had taken this very act deposed him. In the eye of the law, and by his own pledge, from the hour that he dissolved the Assembly, his power was annulled, and he was no more than a simple citizen who stood convicted of treason to his country. It was in this capacity that he assumed a power not delegated to him by any popular vote, and expressly denied him by the Constitution to which he had sworn. In virtue of this power, so seized, he exposed the capital of France to the horrors of a city taken by storm; he cast into gaol the men whose rights he had sworn to protect; he deported to Cayenne those who had committed no crime but that of lawfully resisting an illegal power; he shot down in the streets men, women, and children, over whose lives he had no more right than Orsini had over his own. He was an executioner without a warrant; a privateer without letters of marque; an unenlisted soldier, who kills in time of peace. And it is this anniversary of perjured ambition and bloodstained lawlessness that is chosen to signalise an act of grace. What is this but a cynical sneer at the pardon which he dare not withhold, as though he could not but mock at the mercy which it happens to be convenient for him to practise?"

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**FRENCH PROJECTILES.**—The accident which occasioned the death of General Ardent occurred during the experiments with the rifle cannon constructed for throwing cylindro-conical projectiles, with fulminating ailettes, against the walls of fortified places. It is decided that, in principle, these projectiles effect breaches more surely and promptly than the ordinary projectiles, but that they are attended with too much danger to the gunners. The Minister of War has resolved that their composition shall be again studied, with the view of removing this defect, which professional men say can be avoided without much difficulty.

**COURT MARTIAL.**—A court assembled on board the *Impregnable*, on Monday, for the trial of Mr. L. H. Garry, assistant engineer of the steam-sloop *Curlew*, for being drunk and incapable of performing duty. The court found the charge proved; but in consideration of his previous good character, did only adjudge him to be severely reprimanded and rendered incapable of promotion for the space of one year.

**MAJOR-GENERAL WADDINGTON, C.B.**—This distinguished officer entered the Company's service in 1812, at the age of 16; his service thus extended over 46 years, during which he filled the posts of Inspecting, Executive, and Superintending Engineer, and at one time commanded the Sappers. In 1840 he was appointed commanding Engineer with the Scinde Field Force, and served there both prior to and during the conquest. He was at the great battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, and for his gallantry received the Companionship of the Order of the Bath. His extraordinary coolness in action was eminently exemplified at Emaum Ghur and at Hyderabad, as narrated by Sir W. Napier in his *History of the Conquest of Scinde*. On his leaving Scinde in 1844, Sir Charles in a general order takes leave of him as "one of his bravest comrades in the conquest of Scinde." He was subsequently superintending engineer at Aden, the extensive new fortifications of which were built from his plans, and chiefly under his own inspection. In 1851 he obtained the chief engineership at Bombay, and in November, 1854, brevet rank as Major-General. In November, 1857, he was appointed to the temporary command of the Scinde Division, where he was attacked by the disease which terminated his career five weeks after his landing in England. In him the service has lost an officer whose unimpeachable integrity, clear judgment, and cool courage will not be easily surpassed.

**GENERAL INGLIS.**—On Saturday afternoon the heroic defender and present Governor of Lucknow, Major-General Sir J. Inglis, took his departure from Southampton for India. The town council presented him with an address at the Town-hall. Sir John returned the sincere thanks of himself and Lady Inglis for the way in which they had been received. He bade them all farewell, and left the hall amidst the most deafening cheers, which were taken up by the assemblage outside; the general proceeded to the docks and embarked on board the *Ceylon*, being saluted by the guns of the Platform Battery.

**COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT PORTSMOUTH.**—Admiral W. B. Bowles, C.B., the senior but one of the Blue Squadron of her Majesty's fleet, is nominated to succeed Sir G. F. Seymour, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Captain Arthur Farquhar will be his flag captain, and Mr. Paymaster Pagen, R.N., secretary. The gallant Admiral is in his seventy-eighth year, and having been sent to sea in 1796, saw service in the old war.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

#### FRANCE.

THE Emperor and Empress left Compiègne, and arrived at the Tuileries on Sunday.

The *Daily News*, *Express*, and all the weekly papers of any note, were seized on Sunday, on account of their comments upon M. de Montalembert's pardon and his refusal to accept it. The *Times* was detained for a few hours, but ultimately released.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The law, as laid down in M. de Montalembert's letter, that the Emperor had no power to deprive him by a pardon of his right of appeal, is so clear that I believe all idea of attempting to reject the appeal is given up. But then a variety of embarrassing questions arise. How can M. Chaix d'Est-ange, the Procureur-Général Impérial, be decently allowed to make an eloquent speech to the superior judges, calling on them in the name of public safety to condemn the defendant, when it stands on record that the sovereign does not mean him to be punished? He cannot tell the court what was the fact, that the pardon 'on the occasion of December 2,' was a bitter taunt!"

The fine and imprisonment to which M. de Montalembert is sentenced are not the only motives for an appeal to the Superior Tribunal. From the moment he issues from his prison, after having liquidated the penalty which is visited on his person and his purse, his real punishment commences, to endure for the term of his life. In virtue of the law passed after the 14th of January, and popularly known as the *Loi des Suspects*, M. de Montalembert, ex-Peer of France, the ornament of the tribune and the press, will be placed for ever under the vigilance of the police, and may, at the discretion of the Executive, be transported to Lambessa without any form of trial.

By some unaccountable forgetfulness the minor culprit in the Montalembert affair has been entirely overlooked by the Emperor. M. Douniol not having been included in the imperial act of clemency, and not meaning to appeal, has paid the fine imposed upon him.

A strange favour has been granted to Prince Napoleon, as Minister of the Colonies—he is to have the right to appoint the judges in the colonies, which has hitherto been vested in the Minister of Justice. The change is another indication that this new Ministry for Algeria and the colonies is meant to be something materially different from the other Ministries of France.

The Council of State is engaged with the examination of the budget of 1860, which is to be presented to the Legislative Body immediately after the session is opened.

A letter from Bayonne, of the 30th November, gives an account of an earthquake experienced there and in the neighbouring districts.

The Government has given a general warning, through the *Moniteur*, to those French journals which have kept up for the last few weeks the agitation against Austria in favour of the Italians.

All the parties to the double duel of Ville d'Avray are to be prosecuted. It has not of late years been the practice in France to take judicial notice of fair duels; but there are laws against duelling, although not so severe as those which exist in England.

The Minister of Marine has received despatches announcing that Baron Gros has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Emperor of Japan similar to that signed by Lord Elgin, and published in the English papers.

The decision come to at the Cabinet Council on Tuesday is said to be that M. de Montalembert's appeal should be allowed to come before the Court and be argued, but that the answer to it will simply be the Emperor's pardon, which, it will be pleaded, covers everything—the penalty imposed by the Police-court, as also the possible effects of the *Loi des Suspects*. No doubt the Government are most anxious to get out of their unpleasant position as best they may.

The *Presse* announces that the Corps Législatif will be opened on the 4th or 5th of February in the new gallery of the Louvre.

M. de Persigny is said to be about to take a journey to Italy, which, very naturally, is brought into connexion with the present agitated state of the peninsula.

The new law against the assumption of titles in France has given much employment to the officials interested in the execution of the law.

Major Oldershaw, Royal Artillery, has arrived in Paris on a special commission relative to the financial affairs of the late Black Sea Telegraph, of which he was the Government director at Varna during the late war.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report from Marshal Vailant, approved by the Emperor, appointing a committee to examine into the best means for improving the manufacture of fire-arms in France.

#### PORTUGAL.

His Majesty Dom Pedro V. is getting favourably over the slight attack of measles which has confined him to his room for the past week.

A subscription has been set on foot in Lisbon for the



relief of the sufferers at St. Ubes by the recent earthquake; performances for the same purpose are to be given at some of the theatres.

The disease among the cattle still continues. The authorities are adopting very stringent measures to combat the evil, and also to prevent the sale of diseased carcasses.

The question of the Charles-et-Georges has not yet been publicly brought before the Cortes. When it comes forward there will doubtless be some new light thrown upon the affair.

Letters from Lisbon state that the debates about to commence in the Portuguese Cortes on the subject of the incident of the Charles-et-Georges are expected to be of an extremely animated character.

## SPAIN.

The speech of the Queen at the opening of the Cortes affords little information as to the real state of that country, and the relations of its Government with foreign powers. The Queen says that instructions have been sent to settle pending questions with Rome; she hopes that the difficulties with Mexico may be shortly solved; and the only thing she promises in the way of domestic improvement refers to the making of roads and the redemption of quit-rents.

The result of the preliminary proceedings in the Cortes has been favourable to the Cabinet. In the Senate only was the election of the secretaries contested. The Marquis of Miraflores had presented his bill relative to elections. Señor Rios Rosas, having received his credentials as Minister, was about to leave for Rome.

Rumours having been spread by some of the journals that a Spanish steamer called the Colon had been captured by Mexicans, the *Correspondencia Autografa* says that "there is strong reason to doubt the truth of the statement, the Mexicans having no naval forces, and the Colon not having been at Tampico, the only place from which a vessel can be captured from land."

Letters from Madrid inform us that in the Senate a committee to draw up an address in reply to the speech from the throne had been nominated. The motion of General Sanz blaming the Ministry for revising the electoral lists, which has been mentioned by telegraph, had created some sensation.

The arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine at Madrid was expected.

The *Peninsular Correspondence* says:—"After a long continuance of rain, we have had in Madrid several splendid days, and at night slight frost, a sudden change which has increased the number of deaths. Inundations have taken place, which caused great destruction of property in various parts of the country."

A telegram from Madrid, of December 5, states that a circular has appeared in the *Gazette* enjoining police officers to abstain strictly from meddling in political affairs.

Marshal O'Donnell has declared that the Government has resolved to preserve the Constitutional system.

On the question of Mexico and Morocco the independent press believes that the honour and interests of Spaniards have been too much injured for the Government to content itself with pacific negotiations either in Mexico or Africa. It is thought that the Ministers will be called upon for explanations on the expedition to Cochin China. Much dissatisfaction is felt that Spanish troops should form the advanced guard, and that France should take possession of the conquered territory, on which hers is the only flag that floats. The expedition is considered as a serious error so far as relates to Spanish interests, which cannot be otherwise than injured by the vicinity of the French to the Philippine Islands.

## TURKEY.

The *Journal of Constantinople* confirms the news that a new excitement had begun to manifest itself in the Island of Candia. An active propagandism, tending to detach the population from their duty, and the landing of arms and powder, are spoken of. The Turks, who are scattered about in the country, alarmed by these rumours, are thinking again of shutting themselves up in the villages and fortresses. The *Journal of Constantinople* says that the Government is ready, in Candia as elsewhere, to face every difficulty.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated the 1st of December, says that the Ambassadors of the Great Powers have met in conference, during two consecutive days, to deliberate on the critical state of the Principalities. There is an extraordinary movement and activity among the members of the diplomatic corps. The reserve of the army in Asia has been called out.

Notwithstanding the arrival of a part of the loan contracted in England, the Turkish troops have not yet received their arrears of pay. There is also a delay in paying the salaries of the public functionaries. An incredible stock-jobbing is going on with the deeds of the Seraglio debts.

Further intelligence, under date of the 4th of December, says that the Austrian Internuncio, Baron Prokesch, has arrived.

The *Journal de Constantinople* declares that the protocols of the Conferences on the affairs of Montenegro, published by *Le Nord*, are pure inventions.

## RUSSIA.

The *Northern Bee* publishes an account of the trial of

Count Montalembert, and also a translation of the speech of M. Berryer.

The trial of the Russian Generals accused of peculation during the campaign in the Crimea is to commence in January. The principal witness is a French corporal, retired from the service, who was taken prisoner in the Crimea, and, having by accident discovered where a sum of 100,000 roubles was concealed, gave information to the Russian authorities.

There is a report at St. Petersburg that the Circassians have been defeated at a place called Bagnado. During September and October 4600 Circassians, with the Naib Schago and his brothers, have gone over to the Russians.

The Emperor and Empress left the palace at Tsarskoe Selo, on Sunday, December 5, and have arrived at St. Petersburg.

## SWEDEN.

A Stockholm telegram says that the Regent intends to propose the abolition of the edicts against converts to the Roman Catholic faith, in consequence of the harsh manner in which these laws have lately been put in force.

## PRUSSIA.

The foreign policy of two of the great Powers is so little to the taste of the new Prussian Government that it has resolved to improve its relations with Austria; and communications to that effect have already been made to the Austrian Government. It is not likely that a regular treaty of alliance for defensive purposes will be concluded between the German Powers, but they will probably pledge themselves to act in concurrence if any violent attempt should be made to disturb the balance of power in Europe. Baron Von Manteuffel was content to let the French and Russian Governments "shake hands over his head," but his successor is resolved to vindicate the claim of Prussia to be considered a great Power.

At the meetings of the Council of the new Prussian Ministers the Prince Frederick William is now almost constantly present, and his judgment and aptitude for business are spoken of in high terms.

The King and Queen arrived at Florence in the evening of the 23rd November. If we may credit a Berlin correspondence which reached Paris circuitously by way of Hamburg, the poor King is about to renounce the Protestant religion at Rome, and be received there into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Should this be true, his wife will be responsible for it.

Comparatively little interest is excited by the supplementary elections to the Chamber of Deputies, which were to take place in the course of the present week—for Berlin, probably on the 9th. The cast of the several parties cannot be affected by the result of twenty-four re-elections, though one or two of the principal men of the *Kreuz Partei* will now most likely obtain seats.

## ROME.

On the 18th November, all Christians serving in the Jewish families at Rome were taken away by order of the Vicariate-General. The mandate could not be executed without the employment of some little force, and it is said that more than one *sbirro* got his face scratched.

## NAPLES.

Letters received from Naples assert that the King has offered to the Western Powers to re-establish diplomatic relations by sending Ambassadors mutually. The English Government has replied that everything would be subordinate to a satisfactory regulation of amnesty. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has remained at Naples.

A letter from Naples says:—"The weather still continues stormy and rainy without any intermission. I do not remember such a season of protracted bad weather so long as I have known Naples, and every *Giornale* publishes a list of disasters at sea. We have had mists here, though of short duration, as thick as any of those which sometimes envelop London."

## SARDINIA.

The Turin journals relate the condemnation to death of a certain Baron Profumo on the charge of having attempted last Christmas to poison, by means of bonbons, a French gentleman named Hinard, who had been sent from Paris to supersede him, on account of certain irregularities of his as manager of the *Crédit Mobilier*. The condemnation took place by default, the baron having fled to England.

The National Italian Society of Turin has just published a pamphlet which states, among other matters, that the army of Piedmont on a war footing consists of 112,000 infantry, 19,000 cavalry, and 40 batteries of artillery. The pamphlet says these statements are made in "the expectation of conflicts."

A correspondent of the *Times* at Turin says:—"The rumours of war here seem to be subsiding. It is denied that they originated in Piedmont, and Paris is pointed to as the place of their birth. It was to the imaginative flight of a Paris pen that we were indebted for the bellicose harangue attributed to King Victor Emmanuel, who has not addressed any body of troops, large or small, since the return from the Crimea of Della Marmora's gallant little corps d'armée. That war would be welcome to the Piedmontese, so long as there was a reasonable chance of triumph, is not to be denied, and it is also certain that nothing is neglected in the way of preparation."

## AUSTRIA.

A strange measure, according to the *Prussian Gazette*, has issued from the Austrian Government. All its functionaries have solemnly to declare that they do not belong to a secret society, or, that if they have belonged to one, they have left it.

The state of the public health is very unsatisfactory at Vienna, and the Minister of the Interior has appointed a commission to examine into the quality of the water which is drunk by the Viennese. Typhus fever is much more violent than it was in 1856, when 1777 persons died of it. The hospitals are crowded to excess, and the mortality in the "Josephinum," where the sick soldiers are lying, is said to be very great.

The irritation in Milan has been considerably increased by the appointment as censor of the press of one Signor Rossi, a man who was formerly commissary of police, and made himself obnoxious by his excessive zeal in the prosecution of political offences after 1851. A letter from Milan expresses an opinion that there is no foundation for the serious alarm which recent articles in the French and Piedmontese journals have been calculated to excite.

An Italian journal thus notices the rumours of an extension of Austrian garrisons in the Roman States:—"There has already been talk of negotiations opened between Austria and the Roman Court, in the prevision of approaching events, and it is asserted that the Archduke has gone to Rome to propose to the Pope that Austrian troops shall occupy some other important points, in order to adopt fitting precautions against grave events, to which the present situation of Italy might give rise. Austria is seriously preoccupied by the ferment in Lombardo-Venetia, and by her position with respect to her Italian subjects, as well as with respect to Piedmont and France. The agitation in Lombardy, testified to by all who arrive thence, as well as by our correspondents, has been increased by the arrests the police have made at Milan, Pavia, Padua, and Venice. It exceeds even that of 1847, because now all classes and orders of the population participate in the hostility towards the Austrian Government and its regimen."

Letters from Vienna represent that the Austrian Government is taking precautions on the Gallician frontier, as if foreseeing some outbreak in Moldo-Wallachia. Count Buol and Prince Kallimaki, the Turkish ambassador, hold frequent conferences.

The *German Gazette of Leipzig* some short time back announced that the police of Vienna had been compelled to make a midnight visit to a convent of monks in order to put an end to "a horrible orgie." The *Vienna Gazette*, in reply to this statement, declared that it was a calumnious exaggeration. The *Augsburg Gazette*, however, now affirms the fact positively, in a letter from the Austrian capital, but without giving particulars.

## THE IONIAN ISLES.

In the address delivered by Mr. Gladstone, as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, to the Senate at Corfu, on the 26th of last month, he defined the powers and the purpose of his office. The latter, he said, was to ascertain by what means the object of the Protectorate may be best attained, with a view not to British interests, but to those of Europe and of the Ionian Republic itself, and for that purpose he solicited, he said he could not command, the co-operation of all the Ionian authorities. The President of the Senate replied in a congenial, friendly tone, promising every assistance to Mr. Gladstone.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Marquis Turgot, accompanied by all the persons connected with the French Embassy, has been received by the Federal Council. His Excellency made a speech in which he declared that the Emperor attached a high importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with the Helvetic Republic.

## HANOVER.

The Hanoverian Ministry has just been defeated in the Chamber of Representatives on a proposition to increase the direct taxes. Very lately it was defeated in the Upper Chamber on a question relating to the administration of justice.

## WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

We have received news from Sierra Leone to the 20th ult. A meeting was held there on the 12th for the organisation of a "vigilance committee" to raise funds for the employment of an agent in England to advocate the cause of the colonists in order to obtain the same rights which are enjoyed by her Majesty's subjects in other colonies.

The American steamer Niagara had arrived at Liberia, with 200 captured slaves for the free colony.

The Trident, Spitfire, and Aleo were at Sierra Leone.

The settlers at Fernando Po intended to leave, in consequence of the islands having been made a penal settlement by the Spanish Government. The majority propose migrating to a new settlement to be called Victoria, in Ambrose Bay, on the mainland.

The war with the Croboos had terminated. The English Government are to receive an indemnity of 10,000*l*.

A French vessel had been on the coast, shipping slaves called "emigrants," and the Liberians had sought protection from the Alecto and Niagara, which was granted. The French vessel had since left the coast.

#### EGYPT.

THE Government of the Viceroy formally repudiates all responsibility as regards the payments that may be made in virtue of the subscription opened by M. de Lesseps for the canalisation of the Isthmus of Suez. That gentleman's agent at Alexandria has now, however, addressed a circular to the subscribers, disclaiming all intention of attaching responsibility to the Egyptian Government, and declaring that it will rest solely and entirely with the administrators to the extent established by law. But the circular neither states who are the administrators or members composing the board of directors, nor how or by whom they have been nominated.

Mr. Alfred Walne, her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, has been appointed British Commissioner at Jeddah in lieu of Captain Pullen, who, it is stated, had made a request to be relieved from the mission.

Seyid Pasha, the new Turkish Commissioner, arrived at Alexandria on the 22nd ult., and left Cairo for Suez, whence both he and Mr. Walne proceeded for their destination by her Majesty's steamer Roebuck.

#### WEST INDIES.

##### PORTO RICO.

ON the 31st of October the war steamer Bazan left Porto Rico with a scientific commission, sent to survey the islands of Mona and Monito, in order to ascertain the quantity of guano they contain. Advice from Mayaguez report that the recent rain storms had done serious damage to the coffee and sugar crops of that neighbourhood.

#### MEXICO.

THE intelligence that a battle had been fought between the Liberals and Zuloaga's forces in the city of Mexico is confirmed. The place was besieged by 3600 Liberals, under General Blanco, on the 14th of October, and on the following day the attack took place, but, notwithstanding Zuloaga had not more than 1000 men, Blanco saw fit to withdraw after several encounters, although not thoroughly defeated. It is believed that he might have taken entire possession of the city had he been so disposed. Zuloaga made stout resistance, having four hundred killed, and a large number wounded. The entire republic—with the exception of the capital—is said to be in the hands of the Liberals, and the speedy overthrow of Zuloaga's Government is considered inevitable.

#### BRAZIL.

THE Tamar arrived this week, bringing intelligence from Rio to the 9th ult.

Rio and the shipping in the bay are free from sickness, the weather having been unusually cool, under the influence of heavy rains.

The interior of the state of Buenos Ayres is reported as perfectly quiet, and there is no political news. The prospects of the revocation of the differential duties were considered as having entirely ceased, and it was almost certain that the additional duties upon produce from the confederation would come into force from the beginning of next year. There was no doubt that this latter demonstration of Urquiza would continue to affect general trade most severely.

Peace had not been interrupted at Montevideo, and there was every chance of its continuance.

At Buenos Ayres rumours were spread of a revolution having taken place at the Guardia del Monte among a division of the army there.

#### SYRIA.

ADVICES have been received from Lebanon to the 25th November. Notwithstanding the death of several of the insurrectional chiefs and the submission of the Syrian tribes, disagreements and disorder increase continually, and the inhabitants of Syria implore the protection of the European Powers. A fight has taken place near Damascus, with a horrible slaughter of the Mutualis (a Syrian tribe) by the Nomades.

#### COCHIN CHINA.

THE *Monitor* publishes an official notification from Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Commander-in-Chief of the French and Spanish forces in Cochin-China, to the effect that on and after the 1st of September, 1858, the bay and river of Tourane and the port of Cham-Callao are declared in strict blockade. All vessels attempting to force the blockade will be treated according to the usages of international law.

#### CAPE.

THE mail steamer Celt arrived at Plymouth on Monday. Her dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 22nd October, on which day Sir George Grey arrived at Cape Town from the frontier. Mutual concessions have been made between Moshesh and the Free State. The *Cape Monitor* is not sanguine of permanent peace. The

Caffre Chief Umbala, and two of his councillors, have been found guilty, by a special criminal court, of attempting to levy war in South Africa against her Majesty; sentence deferred.

The general elections were still in progress. The Council elections have terminated, but the scrutiny was not reported. The Assembly elections will take place in January.

The small-pox continues very virulent, especially among the coloured population. No correct register is kept. The weather was favourable, and there was every promise of an abundant harvest.

Major Hope, auditor-general, had died, and left behind him the reputation of a most valuable officer.

The exports of fine wool from the colony were increasing.

Reinforcements continued to be sent to India; many of the German Legion were on their way there.

There is no news of Dr. Livingstone's expedition; and the Cape journals are not at all sanguine as to its results.

#### AMERICA.

By the Circassia and the Asia we have New York news to the 24th ult.

Clearance having been refused to the vessel in which the Walker emigrants were to leave Mobile for Nicaragua, had created much excitement, and the intending emigrants, about four hundred in number, had demanded their passage-money back. It is positively denied by Señor Yrissari that he had furnished these men with passports. It was believed at Washington that Walker was already on his way to Nicaragua; and that while the discussion had been proceeding at Mobile he had left a smaller southern port with five hundred of his "emigrants."

A mass meeting of Jews was to be held in New York to denounce the unjustifiable abduction of Mortara's child by the Roman Inquisition.

A statement that the Government of Spain intends to erect Cuba into a monarchy is laughed at at Washington.

A Washington telegram says:—"Lord Napier and Count Sartiges are both anxious that the United States Government shall have confidence in the good intentions of Spain, and that no serious assault upon Mexico is intended by that power."

Advices from California to November 5, state that the mail steamer of that date sailed for Panama with two and a quarter millions of dollars on freight.

From Campeachy we learn that a plot to sack that place had been discovered.

A dispute had arisen in Utah as to the seat of Government. Governor Cumming decided that the Territorial Legislature should meet at Fillmore City, which was originally selected as the capital, but afterwards forsaken for Salt Lake City.

Accounts from Fraser River are favourable. New diggings had been discovered, and more miners were going up the river than were coming down. Freight from Victoria to Fort Hope had advanced from 40 dols. to 60 dols. on a ton.

From Oregon we learn that the troops were to be concentrated at Vancouver for a new distribution by General Harney. Trouble was anticipated with the Walla-Walla Indians. An effort is to be made early in the session of Congress to bring Oregon into the union as a state.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the Royal Family left Windsor for the Isle of Wight on Monday, where the Queen has been enjoying the privacy of Osborne all the week. The Prince Consort visited the cattle-show on Saturday. It is announced that the Prince of Wales leaves Berlin for London this day.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The return of the Registrar-General for the last week again shows an excessively high rate of mortality, the deaths amounting to 1738. For the last two weeks taken together the deaths, usually much below the births, slightly exceeded them. Measles and scarlatina are on the decrease, but whooping-cough is on the increase. The number of births for the past week was 1768. Dr. Letheby's weekly report for the City is more favourable, but the number of deaths (72) is still above the average.

THE MEXICANS.—In Mexico there is not a vestige of nationality. Of its seven or eight millions of population about one million only are whites, the rest being Indians or mixed breeds; and these Mexican Spaniards have not succeeded, like the French Canadians, in preserving the spirit which they brought across the seas. Mexico has broken up from pure incapacity for self-government. The licence which ensued on the extinction of absolutism forty years ago has never been exchanged for any regular or stable Administration, so that what should have been a mere temporary suspension of authority has proved a permanent abeyance of order. Despotism might have relieved the country, but no Mexican has been strong enough for a despot, and affairs, therefore, have gone from bad to worse, with interminable convulsions, hopeless wars, losses of territory, and, at length, with such absolute political disorganisation that

no stage of decline can be more ruinous, and men are only looking to see what may follow.—*Times*.

A HINT TO "ENTERPRISING PUBLISHERS."—Let it be remembered that the appearance and get up of a book have a great deal to do in making it attractive. People of literary tastes generally take hardest to reading in the autumn of life, and, although they would not for the world acknowledge that their eyesight was a whit less sharp than at twenty, they silently shun all badly printed, roughly mounted, or too much compressed books as they would a plague. But whether, in fact, it be a book, a newspaper, or a serial sheet, all people prefer good, white, smooth paper, clear, reasonably large type, and general respectability of appearance. Jeffrey acknowledged to Miss Brontë that seeing one of her works nicely printed quite altered the opinion he had originally formed from reading it in her own extraordinary manuscript, written on Haworth foolscap; and it is the same with the general reader—at least with the English reader—whose inborn habit of neatness makes him abhor "rags" in literature as well as in habiliments.—*Daily News*.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A general court is called for the 20th inst., "in order to receive the report of the committee of proprietors appointed at the general court of 30th August last, 'for the purpose of consulting with the directors in reference to the measures to be taken for the future management of the Company's affairs,' and for the discussion of the said report, and other general business." Another general court is called for the 18th instant, for the election of three directors, in the room of Messrs. J. Shepherd and W. J. Eastwick, and Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., who have disqualified.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday, in St. Martin's Hall, to promote the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. The large hall was crowded with a large and enthusiastic assembly, and the chair was taken by Sir Joshua Walmsley. Some opposition was attempted by the Secretary of the Naval and Military Bible Society, but the resolution and petition were adopted by overwhelming majorities. The shareholders will rediscuss this Sunday question at their seventh general meeting. The report of the directors, which will be submitted to the meeting, recommends a dividend to be declared of 2s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares of the company. The directors say they have curtailed the ordinary working expenses of the company very much, and they point to an increased revenue which has arisen from the refreshment department, now under the management of Messrs. Sawyer and Strange. According to the report of the directors, the number of persons who appear to have availed themselves of the Sunday opening by becoming shareholders is only 417. The number of visitors to the palace during the six months embraced in the accounts shows an increase of 21,000 over the corresponding period last year, and of 48,000 as compared with the same period the year before that. The directors say that they look forward hopefully to the future, and have every confidence that the improvement in the company's affairs, so evident in the face of the accounts, is not a mere transitory alteration for the better. They think that hereafter they will be able to declare a regular annual dividend on the ordinary shares of the company.

INDIA RELIEF FUND.—Information has lately reached the committee of this fund from the honorary secretary of the Calcutta Relief Fund, to the effect that their balance in hand will be immediately diminished by the necessity of a large remittance to Agra, and to defray the expenditure for passages to England, which will be considerable, and that on this account the Calcutta committee will require to make use of the credit for 10,000l., while, it is added, "the committee have reason to expect many new applications." Under these circumstances, as well as the undiminished appeals for both temporary and permanent relief which continue to be disposed of by the London Central Committee, a constant heavy drain upon the resources of the fund is experienced, and it is evident that any apprehension which may have arisen regarding a difficulty of disposing of the balance of the fund on its legitimate objects is without foundation.

NEAPOLITAN THIEVES.—A correspondent of a contemporary says:—"This class is the most active, intelligent, and numerous of all others in Naples. Hitherto it had contented itself with robbing everybody in every direction. A lady, for instance, could not go out without danger of losing her earrings, or a gentleman take a stroll without exposing himself to the risk of returning minus his shirt-studs. I saw, on one occasion, a well-dressed man walking in the Villa Reale shorn of his coat tails. One of the nimble-fingered had just cut them off, as a short way of ascertaining the contents of the pockets. As for carrying handkerchiefs about with you, except round your neck, the thing is not to be dreamt of; and as for a purse, even between the flannel waistcoat and the body, it is scarcely in safety. Nay, your very horse is in danger during the temporary absence of its master, unless he has left a relative in charge. I know people who, upon returning to their homes at night, after a walk, ride, or visit, have found everything swept away, even the doors of the drawing-room, the piano, and the pots and pans of the kitchen. On these occasions the thieves generally leave a receipt, in due form, for everything abstracted, with a



promise to return at the first opportunity. The rogues are polished and well-bred enough."

**SIR B. BRODIE.**—The *Lancet*, in allusion to its rumour that Sir B. Brodie was about to be elevated to the peerage, says:—"The report of the elevation of Sir Benjamin Brodie reached us through what we had a right to consider a reliable source, and as such we gave it to our readers. We can only say that if the current rumour be not true, it ought to be true."

**MR. C. DICKENS.**—This gentleman, on Friday last, at Manchester, presided at a meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Institutional Association, when he distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the recent examinations. On this occasion he made a most interesting speech, referring to the great and satisfactory attainments which the pupils had arrived at, many of them (which he particularised) under circumstances of extreme difficulty.—A year ago Mr. Dickens gave a reading of his "Christmas Carol," at the Coventry Corn-Exchange, for the benefit of the Coventry Institute, and the amount realised was about 160*l*. Some of the members raised a subscription with the view of presenting Mr. Dickens with a testimonial. A gold watch, manufactured in Coventry, was accordingly presented to him at a public dinner on Saturday.

**DIPLOMATIC.**—The statement that the Hon. F. Bruce, brother to Lord Elgin, is to be the Minister at Pekin is contradicted. The name now given is that of Mr. Horace Rumbold.

**UNFOUNDED REPORTS.**—The Liverpool papers having given publicity to a report that Lords Grosvenor and Cavendish, and a son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who are at present in North America, had been murdered by Sioux Indians, Mr. Court, of the Liverpool Underwriters' Room, has issued a notice, to the effect that the noblemen in question were known to be in safety when the Asia left New York on the 24th ult., and that the contradiction of their deaths had been sent to the friends of each.

**ART-DRAPERY.**—Cannot the large extent of surface, afforded by the enormously inflated dresses of ladies, be turned to some account? Pictures might be hung about it, instead of being suspended to the walls; and thus it would become in some measure ornamental, if not useful. The only objection to this proposal is, that valuable paintings could not safely be placed in situations where, as accidents of almost daily occurrence prove, they would be in extreme danger from fire.—*Punch*.

**THE NEW PHARMACOPŒIA.**—The new Medical Council has commenced its meetings, and seems disposed to set to work in earnest for the welfare of the valuable profession which its members represent. The very first proceeding almost of the council augurs well for the future. The anomaly of having three distinct Pharmacopœias for each portion of the United Kingdom is to be done away with. The sensible and liberal spirit in which this change is to be carried out was manifested at the second meeting of the council, when, on the motion of Mr. Lawrence, it was resolved that the new Pharmacopœia should be printed in English. We rejoice to see this obsolete rag of mystery stripped from a liberal profession. The proposition comes with good grace from one of the most accomplished scholars in his branch of medicine. Dog Latin is no longer necessary to conceal from vulgar gaze the method of preparing the compounds required by the medical practitioner.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—At the meeting on Monday last, William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., in the chair, the Right Hon. James A. Stuart Wortley, M.P., William George Armstrong, Esq., George F. Chambers, Esq., Rev. Edwin Prodders, jun., and Horace James Smith, Esq., were duly elected members of the Royal Institution. Professor T. M. Goodeve and C. F. Varley, Esq. were admitted members of the Royal Institution.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—At a meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Thomas Dyke Acland in the chair, a paper was read "On Guideway Agriculture, being a System enabling all the Operations of the Farm to be performed by Steam Power," by Mr. P. Halkett. The system consists in the application of motive power to the cultivation of the land, by attaching the implements for cultivation required for the various operations of ploughing, scarifying, sowing, hoeing, reaping, or other operations of culture, beneath a travelling carriage which moves on rails placed in parallel lines across the fields to be cultivated. A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. W. Smith, J. J. Mechl, Dr. Trueman, William Hawes, the Earl of Caithness, George Shakel, James Howard, S. Sidney, J. Bailey Denton, Henry Smith, C. Walford, and the chairman took part.

**CRINOLINE.**—The Rev. Mr. Roes, of Sunderland, denounces the present rage for disfiguring the appearance of women. His chapel is generally well attended, and he had observed lately that where females were seated more space was taken up than the chapel could afford them, and so he spoke out, and told them in good set phrase that the chapel was free; that all who came could enter any part they pleased; but that each pew was intended to hold so many, as they could see plainly marked in figures; and that persons for the numbers so marked must go in, if they presented themselves. The sittings, he said, were not arranged for "the present

exaggerated proportions of the ladies;" yet he could not see that these "proportions" should be the means of excluding people from the chapel.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

**PEWS.**—A meeting of "The Society for Promoting the Restoration of the Churches to the People" was held at Manchester on Monday. The Hon. Colin Lindsay presided. He contended that the pew system was a violation of the conditions under which all the old churches were erected; and Parliament had done wrong in excluding the people from two-thirds of the sittings in the modern district churches. Dr. Southam read the report, which described the efforts of the committee to secure the voluntary adoption of their plan; and Mr. Herford read the draft of a bill, for the purpose of enforcing, to some extent, their theory. The Rev. W. E. Brendon condemned the pew system. In his parish, which contains 14,000 souls, not more than 7 per cent. attend any place of worship, and this he attributed to the pew system. The report was adopted.

**"LE RENARD DANS LES FILETS."** NOT AFTER LA FONTAINE.—M. Barthélemy de St. Hilaire, the illustrious hippophagist—who never found anything too tough for him till he tried the secretaryship of M. de Lesseps's Suez Canal scheme—is outdone at last. Trading in the Tartar steppes, he has eaten horse, and founded a society of horse-eaters. But let him hide his diminished *casseroles*, before that sporting society in the Department of the Correze, at one of whose dinners, we are informed, *filets* of fox were served and declared excellent eating! From filets we shall come to hind-quarters, and so on, gradually, till the whole of the body being disposed of, fox-tail replaces ox-tail in French provincial tureens. Our sportsmen have long known that Frenchmen shoot foxes. *Facilis descensus*. From shooting foxes to eating them is but a step; but can anything more clearly prove that France is going to the dogs?—*Punch*.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—A meeting will be held on Monday evening at Burlington-house, when the following papers will be read:—1. Notes on the River Amur and the adjacent districts, by MM. Peschurof, Vasilief, Radde, Usoltzof, Pargachefski, &c. 2. Explorations in Ecuador in 1856 and 1857, by G. J. Pritchett, Esq.

**THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.**—At daybreak on Tuesday the show at Baker-street was thrown open to the public. Notwithstanding the rawness of the atmosphere, the company has rarely been so numerous on a first day, proving that the annual exhibition of the club has lost none of its popularity. The prizes were much criticised; but on the whole the awards of the judges are admitted to be just and impartial, though the Prince Consort's claim to the award in the first class seems, by the brief discussions that take place, to be much disputed. The show of implements this year is of about the same character as at former exhibitions. The annual meeting of the members of the Smithfield Club was held within the building, for the despatch of the usual routine business of the club; the members proceeded to consider the propriety of appointing a sub-committee to inquire into the practicability of procuring a better and more commodious place for the club to hold their annual exhibitions. The annual dinner of the Society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Duke of Richmond presided. Another symposium of jovial agriculturists, the "Farmers' Club," was held at Radley's Hotel.

**ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.**—On Wednesday evening the members, and friends of this flourishing club dined at Willis's Rooms. The company included:—Mr. Arcedeckne, Commodore; Admiral Bullock, Messrs. Shirley Brooks, Mark Lemon, Secondary Potter, Alexander Crosley, Dr. Joy, Hyde Clarke, R. W. Cameron, T. Patten, F. Ledger, W. R. S. Markswell, Rev. Dr. Robert, and Campbell Sleight. After the usual toasts, the Commodore proposed the "Royal London Yacht Club," commenting upon the high position the club enjoyed, which he hoped it would keep. "The Health of the Commodore" was given by Mr. S. Brooks. The Commodore proposed the "Yacht Clubs of the United Kingdom," followed by the "New York and Foreign Yacht Clubs," to which Mr. Cameron responded. The band of the Honourable Artillery Company performed, and several songs were sung by Madame Onarati, who was enthusiastically applauded, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr. George Perren, &c.

**COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.**—At a court held on Thursday a resolution was adopted expressing the sympathy of the Court with the Lady Mayoress and family in the affliction with which the Lord Mayor has been visited. It is understood that his lordship is suffering from paralysis. The Bridge House Committee recommend that at present no charge should be made on London-bridge. It will be remembered that it was proposed to construct iron footways on each side of the bridge. On the motion of Deputy Bower, it was resolved that the City state barge should be sold, notwithstanding that an effort had been made to save it, "because of the convivial and interesting parties which had assembled there."

**LLOYD'S.**—A general meeting of the subscribers to Lloyd's was held on Wednesday, Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair, to elect three members on the committee, in the place of Thomas Chapman, Esq., W. W.

Saunders, Esq., and Samuel Harper, Esq., who retire by rotation. At the close of the ballot, the scrutineers declared the poll to be as follows:—Michael Wells, Esq., 216; G. D. Tyser, Esq., 188; R. Bradford, Esq., 185; W. Gray, Esq., 93; the three first-named gentlemen being elected. At this meeting the sum of 50*l*. was voted in aid of the subscription on behalf of such of the Deal boatmen about to proceed to New Zealand.

**VALUE OF TIME AT NAPLES.**—There is a clock which I often pass in the Largo Castello, and which I never pass without habitually, though uselessly, lifting my eyes to ascertain what progress the great enemy has made. For several years the hands pointed to a quarter to three o'clock. Time had gone to sleep in Naples; his wings were folded around him, and his slumbers were as profound as those of the neighbouring Appennines on a lazy, hazy summer's day. Within the last few months, however, the Neapolitans have very logically voted Time a bore, have declared his non-existence, and taken off the hands which were intended to indicate his vitality and his progress. So far, good; the Neapolitans did well. This clock stands in the most public part of Naples. It faces the Ministerial offices; is a very respectable, handsome-looking clock, and, seen from a distance, is calculated to produce a favourable impression, as if it said audibly to the spectator, "See how carefully the Government ornaments the public places, and how wisely it teaches an economy of time." But when he comes to look at it closely, he finds it, like most objects in Naples, a cheat and a delusion. This clock had a very noble origin, for it was erected by the Minister of Finance, who, after winding it up and lighting it for a short time, in a sudden fit of economy, which sometimes seizes on your cheeseparing economists, turned it over to the care of the municipality. But the city authorities would have nothing to do with it—of what use was a clock to them? The church bells sounded the *Angelus Domini* at break of day and *Ave Maria* at its close; and so Time, the Minister of Finance, the city authorities, and the priests all went to sleep together, as has been evidenced for this many a year by the stationary hands of the clock in the Largo Castello. This short but veracious tale of a clock is typical of the state of things in Naples. Every one has gone to sleep. I never heard a Neapolitan propose to do a thing "to-day;" everything is to be done *domani*, "to-morrow." A friend of mine had occasion to call in a lawyer a few days since; the appointment was for mid-day. My friend was there before the time fixed; the man of law came an hour later. "You are late, sir." "Am I?" pulling out his watch, "it is rather late; but an hour more or less will not matter." Of course it will not in this country, for there is little work, and work has but very few results.—*Letter in the Times*.

**FORGED BILLS.**—A large number of fictitious bills of exchange on London seem to be finding circulation on the Continent, probably given to hotel-keepers and others by swindlers. On Saturday five of these bills were presented at one joint-stock bank. The amounts ranged from 50*l*. to 200*l*., and in most cases the names used as those of the drawers and acceptors were made to bear a resemblance to such of the London mercantile houses as are best known on the Continent. Each of the bills had passed through many respectable hands before presentation, and bore a number of genuine indorsements.

**THE LESSERS SCHIELE.**—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says:—"The subscription for shares to the Isthmus of Suez Canal has closed. It was proposed to reserve 80,000 shares, representing 40,000,000*fr.*, for the total capital of France, but in France alone 250,000 shares have been subscribed for. As Egypt and Turkey had subscribed for 150,000 shares, the total of 400,000 is already made up. The subscriptions of Austria, Russia, Holland, the United States, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany, for which 40,000 shares were reserved, are not yet known."

**PORTUGUESE IMPORTS.**—The alterations proposed by Government in the import tariff generally retain the character of excessive protection to the native manufactures, which have so long prejudiced the consumer, with little or no benefit to the manufacturer. Some of the English merchants are exerting themselves to make the Ministers understand the real nature of the case, but their laudable intentions will be misinterpreted, and, as upon former occasions, probably do more harm than good, although the feeling in favour of large reductions in protective duties has made considerable progress in Portugal since the last tariff revision, and in the course of time better things may be expected—probably after railroads become a reality and make the people move ahead a little more than they have done hitherto in Portugal.

**ISLE OF WIGHT TELEGRAPH.**—On Tuesday telegraphic communication with the Isle of Wight was reopened. The cable, which had been seriously injured by a vessel fouling it with her anchor, had to be picked up, landed, repaired, and laid down again. Every exertion was made to complete the communication before the arrival of her Majesty at Osborne.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Return for six days ending Friday, December 10th, 1858:—Number admitted, including season-ticket holders, 7529.

## LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &amp;c.

## LITERARY CHRONICLE OF THE WEEK.

THIS week there have been plenty of story books for good little boys and girls, and good store of novels and novelettes for the ladies—*pluvia nugaram*—but no great book for strong men to read, mark, and learn. *These* last have had enough upon their hands in attending to the oxen and the pigs at Baker-street, and speculating upon how far fatty degeneration can be made compatible with wholesome Christmas beef. The literature-producing section of mankind has been busying itself in a more demonstrative manner than usual. Mr. Charles Dickens, not sent, but going of his own accord to Coventry, there to receive a gold watch as a testimonial, is a pleasant spectacle. To the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire, assembled at Chester, Mr. Dickens had also eloquent and placent words to address,—sensible words too, opening a real understanding of the true function of Mechanics' Institutions, a contempt for the shams and platforms for mediocrities, which most of them have become, and a kindly appreciation of the intellectual requirements of the working man. How much of deep probing into that most sensitive of organs, a poor man's pride, before arriving at the truth hinted at in that pregnant phrase, "the impertinence of patronage!"

The Crystal Palace direction, animated, we presume, by the threatened opposition at Muswell-hill, proposes great things. Its new Art Union scheme, if thoroughly carried out according to promise, will be an undoubted success; but we are inclined to augur less favourably of the Burns Anniversary and its prize poem. That they will get some thousands of copies of rhyme—more or less bad—we have no doubt; but they will no more resemble poetry than the compositions of the bard of Moses or of the great Cornelius himself. The names of the three competent and unbiased judges, whose hard task it will be to sift all the chaff for a very problematical grain of wheat, are not yet divulged. It has crept out, however, that the office was tendered to the Philosopher of Chelsea, Mr. Thomas Carlyle; but that great man refused, possibly deeming that the completion of the *Life of Frederick* was of more moment to the world than the sifting over all this nonsense at Sydenham. The very fact that Mr. Carlyle has been so invited is of itself a sufficient proof of the want of judgment that characterises the whole proceeding; for a worse man for the purpose, one less fitted to judge poetry as poetry, it would be difficult to find.

Albeit not in the secret of all literary cliques—for we do not, like Mr. ex-Inspector Field, dine with "Mr. Phillips, who writes *Diogenes*," or "Mr. Edwards, who writes in *Punch*"—yet we hear occasional rumours of things about to be. Thus, it comes to us as pleasant news that Cyrus Redding, the veteran journalist, the historian of the grape, the genial gossiping autobiographer, has a life of his old friend Tom Campbell nearly ready for the press. Mr. Redding, it will be remembered, co-edited with Campbell *Colburn's New Monthly*, and they were firm friends. Few, therefore, enjoyed such opportunities for collecting materials for this biography.

There is expectation among authors and publishers respecting the cause of Napier v. Grant, which is to be tried next week. The question, it will be remembered, hangs on whether Mr. James Grant, in his *Life of Montrose*, has infringed the copyright of the plaintiff in several works on the same topic. It is likely to be a *cause célèbre*.

A prince in Israel has come to grief—a magnate of the press has fallen upon evil days. Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P. for Boston, being charged with conniving with the late John Sadleir, who drank poison on Hampstead-heath, to represent himself as the purchaser and owner of an estate which he never really possessed, for the purpose of preventing Mr. Vincent Scully from purchasing the same, and obtaining payment of a large sum due to him from Sadleir, has been mulcted in 300*l*. *Lugele Veneres Cupidinesque!* Let us hope, however, that Mr. Ingram will know how to clear his name from this stain; for, knowing the high and honourable position which he has so long occupied in connexion with the London press, we are inclined to be as sceptical as Mr. Deputy Hubbard with regard to his guilt.

## MADAGASCAR.

*Three Visits to Madagascar, including a Journal to the Capital, &c.* By the Rev. William Ellis, F.H.S.  
John Murray.

THE great island of Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa, has been long known to Europeans, and still longer to Arabian merchants, but is, notwithstanding, less well known than many more recently discovered countries. It is nearly a sixth part larger than France, and more than four times as large as England. At once mountainous and flat, situated within the southern tropic, it has a great variety of climates and of productions. Only three days' steaming distant from our flourishing colony of the Mauritius, and abounding in cattle, while rice is cultivated to a great extent, it is exactly adapted to supply the most urgent wants of the colony. At the same time, from it the intelligent Malagasy, ready to adopt improvements, delighted with photographs, railways, and telegraphs, might conveniently import a practical knowledge of the arts of Europe, and gradually become a numerous, civilized, and powerful people. Vast as the island is, according to Mr. Ellis, it contains less than 4,000,000 people; according to Mr. McCulloch, 4,700,000, and it might contain, without being more populous than France, 50,000,000, and might, by skillful industry, supply food for twice this number. Forty years ago we had considerable communication with one part of the island, and with one of the most conspicuous chiefs. We instructed his troops, provided them with arms, and took some Malagasy youths into our service to teach them all our arts. We contributed to make Radama supreme over the island. Christianity was promoted by him in return for our assistance; the slave-trade was repressed, and trade encouraged. An alphabet was introduced; many of the natives learned to read and to write; many learnt to be carpenters, builders, tanners, &c., after our fashion, though the Malagasy had cultivated many useful arts after a fashion of their own, and Madagascar for nearly twenty years went onwards, and seemed in a fair way to become a not unimportant member of the civilised world. In 1828, however, Radama, an intelligent sovereign, died. Under the next ruler, the policy of the Government was changed. The Christian religion was prohibited, Christian converts were persecuted, and after struggling till 1836, the missionaries and artisans left the island. Quarrels ensued between the Governments; the traders established at Tamatave in the island complained of being oppressed, and a united squadron of English and French in 1845, having failed to obtain redress, attacked the town, but were driven away with loss. The Madagascar Government prohibited trade, and cattle and rice, so necessary to the Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon, could no longer be obtained from the island. For eight years the trade was interrupted. Towards 1852,

the Government relented, favourable changes began, and in 1853, Mr. Ellis was invited to proceed on a visit to Madagascar. Thither he went, but not being allowed to proceed to the capital because cholera prevailed in the Mauritius, he returned to England. A sort of treaty, however, was negotiated, and on the payment of 15,000 dollars by the merchants of Mauritius, which they eagerly subscribed, the trade between the two islands was reopened. Both parties equally desired it. In 1855 he received permission to repair to the capital, and in 1856, with true devotion to his cause, he again left England for Madagascar. On his return, he was struck, he says—

With the change which the opening of the trade after our visit in 1853 had produced. The native population appeared to have greatly increased, a number of houses for foreign traders had been built, and others were in course of erection; among them, and not far from the landing-place, is an hotel and boarding house, the first ever erected in Madagascar. Considerable quantities of rice appear to be collected for exportation, and upwards of 4000 head of cattle have, since the opening of the trade, been annually exported to Mauritius alone.

To the Mauritius the trade seems so essential, and to Madagascar, with its attendant civilisation, so beneficial, that it will probably be continued and extended. The island abounds in iron ore; probably other minerals will be found in abundance; poultry is plentiful; gum, bees'-wax, and caoutchouc are common productions; palms of various kinds, if we may include in the category the celebrated travellers'-tree, supply both food and drink. The people, consisting of different races, some negroes, others of those Malay tribes which have spread over Polynesia, are generally docile and kindly, and supply a link to connect Europe both with the tribes on the eastern coasts of Africa and those in the islands of the Indian Ocean. They are exceedingly fond of bartering, buying, and selling, and continually offer articles of food or furniture for sale. They are inquisitive, and delighted with pictures and portraits, take an interest in such works as *The Illustrated London News*, learn foreign languages speedily, and have very quickly acquired the art of writing their own language. They and their country promise to the quiet, peaceful trader who supplies them with articles suited to their wants, such as European implements and instruments as they learn to use them, light and cheap clothing, &c., and to the patient missionary who supplies them with instruction, a rich harvest. We are not sure that in the capacities of this island, in the docility of its people, and in the connexion between them and the other races, there may not be found the true solution of the slave question. The island is available alike to the growth of cotton and the cultivation of sugar, and both, as the population increases, may be obtained from it to any extent. The island may materially help to supply the growing demand of Europe for both, and spread the useful cultivation of both with an improving civilisation over Africa. That the enterprising traders of Europe have as yet made so little use of its capabilities is to be attributed to the little knowledge they have of them. Mr. Ellis's book will pique their curiosity and gratify it. On all the points we have briefly referred to—on the natural history of the country, especially its magnificent Flora; on the manners and disposition of the people; on the progress which Christianity has made, and of the obstacles to its further progress; on the language and origin of the people—Mr. Ellis gives us very precise and extensive information. His book, might, with advantage to himself and the reader, have been more condensed; but though some of his details are trivial, they are all recounted in such an amiable spirit that we readily pardon what sometimes seems superfluous.

## ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES.

*Athenæ Cantabrigienses.* By Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., and Thompson Cooper. Vol. I.—1500-1586. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co.

NEARLY two hundred years have elapsed since Anthony A. Wood, the historian of Oxford, com-



piled also a chronicle of the worthies of that University, under the well-known title of "Athenæ Oxonienses;" yet up to the appearance of the volume before us, none but the most partial efforts to produce a similar monument for the sister University appear to have been made. In their brief preface, Messrs. Cooper make summary mention of their predecessors in the task. There was a certain Henry Sampson, who was ejected from Pembroke Hall for nonconformity in 1662, and who appears to have made some collections of that kind, and a learned Mr. Baker, of St. John's, has also left valuable MSS., some of which are still preserved at Cambridge and some at the British Museum. About the beginning of the eighteenth century, Mr. Drake Morris compiled two volumes of lives of eminent men educated at Cambridge; but this was necessarily insufficient. Towards the latter end of the same century, Dr. Richardson, the Master of Emmanuel, collected notes for the lives of about three hundred and fifty worthies, which were never printed. Dr. Richardson also compiled a catalogue of the graduates of the University from 1500 to 1735, which is characterised by Messrs. Cooper as "a work of vast labour and no slight ability." The most serious attempt in this direction, however, was made by the Rev. William Cole, of Milton, near Cambridge, who was originally of Clare Hall, but removed to King's College. His vast collection of MS. notes collected for this purpose were bequeathed to the British Museum, with an injunction that they should not be opened till twenty years after his death, but after a careful examination the Messrs. Cooper pronounce them to be but of moderate utility. "He amassed," say they, "more than he could digest. Mr. Cole had the industry of Wood without his common sense."

It seems, then, that after many of the sons of Alma Mater had made ineffectual endeavours to supply a desideratum long felt to be due to the honour of this University, it has been reserved for two gentlemen, not by any means Cantabs, and only united to Cambridge by bonds of sympathy and liking for its history, to execute this work. It is true that they have to acknowledge valuable assistance received not only from the authorities of the University, but from many members who have aided them in a private capacity. Still, the great bulk of such credit as may be due to the work must certainly be attributed to Messrs. Cooper. It is evident that these gentlemen must have spared no personal pains or labour upon their task; the number of authorities referred to at the end of some of the articles is a sufficient proof of this. It would, of course, be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for us as reviewers to undertake such a comparison between the book and the authorities upon which it is founded as would enable us to determine the exact degree of accuracy which Messrs. Cooper have attained. For our purpose it must be sufficient to take it for granted that they have carefully examined the sources which they quote, and to content ourselves with giving a brief sketch of the volume before us.

The period comprehended within these pages extends from 1500 to 1585, perhaps one of the most eventful in English history. It found the astute, hard-headed seventh Henry upon the throne; it witnessed the ascent of his sensual, bull-headed, yet large-minded son. Many a time and oft were the dons of the University required to occupy themselves with nice and touchy questions anent the Sacrament of Marriage, in which the laws of Mother Church pulled terribly hard on the one side, and the will of my lord the King was not less cogent on the other; by-and-by came questions affecting their allegiance to the Pope, and the right of the royal polygamist to be regarded as the Head of God's Holy Church in England—a doctrine imposed upon them by royal will, but for holding which but a few years previously the same royal will would have delivered them over to the secular power and the tender mercies of Smithfield fagots. These were troublous times for Cambridge, yet worse were in store. The month of January, 1547, saw Henry into his grave, and the mild, the teachable, the well-meaning, yet much misled Edward VI. commencing his brief reign. Six years afterwards (the mad, brief struggle in which poor Lady Jane was caught up and whirled to pieces as in a tonardo, having intervened) Bloody Mary is upon the throne, during whose dark reign of five short years many a Cambridge worthy was doomed to perish at the stake. To her followed Elizabeth, scarcely less bigoted (though in another cause)

than her sister, and it is in the middle of this reign that the volume closes.

The most casual glance over this long and eventful panorama of history must render it at once apparent that persons occupying such an important status in society as the members of one of the two great Universities must necessarily have played a very active part in the transactions of the times. A volume containing all the remarkable men educated at Cambridge from the commencement of the present century until now would scarcely contain the names of so many men who have exercised a powerful and moulding influence over their times as the present one. It should be remembered, however, that the line of demarcation between the two Universities was not so clearly defined in those days as it is at present, and that it was a very common thing for men to belong to both. Now-a-days, few causes but rustication or expulsion induce a man to quit one University and seek the shelter of the other; but in former times it was different. Then, indeed, it was even possible for one man to hold the same office in both Universities; as in the case of Sir Reginald Bray, who fought at Bosworth Field, and was afterwards Speaker of the Commons, but who held the office of High Steward of both Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In some cases, perhaps, Messrs. Cooper have taken the fact of the double membership too easily for granted; for we cannot be expected to receive as absolute such expressions (and they are not infrequent) as, "it is most probable," &c. Running through the volume in its chronological order we come upon some great names. The very first article in the book is devoted to Archbishop Rotherham, a great man in his generation. His time was indeed somewhat anterior to the period already mentioned, for he died in 1500. He was successively Chaplain to Edward IV., Secretary of State, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Bishop of Rochester, then of Lincoln, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Lord High Chancellor of England, Master of Pembroke Hall, and finally Archbishop of York. There must certainly have been a great scarcity of good men in England, since one of them had to fill so many offices. John Alcock, who was founder of Jesus College (which still bears a cock for its crest in memory of him), and was Bishop of Ely, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chancellor of England, and tutor to Edward V., comes shortly afterwards; and James Stanley, an ancestor of the present Lord Derby, who became Bishop of Ely through the influence of his mother-in-law, Margaret Countess of Richmond. What manner of prelate he made may be gathered from Baker, who, after denouncing the patroness, characterises this appointment as "the worst thing she ever did." The illustrious family of Howard appears to have numbered among its scions many worthy graduates of the University of Cambridge. Thomas Howard, the second Duke of Norfolk, who fought at Bosworth as Earl of Surrey, heads the list; his son, Thomas Howard, the third Duke, comes next, who commanded the vanguard at Flodden, and so narrowly escaped with his life through the timely death of Henry VIII. To him succeeds his son, the gentle Henry Howard, known among poets as the Earl of Surrey, basely done to death by a Norfolk jury upon the absurd charge of treason for having used the armorial bearings of Edward the Confessor. The son of this last was Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, whose tutor was John Fox, the martyrologist, and who was decapitated under the sign-manual of Elizabeth. Finally William, Lord Howard of Effingham, one of the favourite courtiers of the maiden Queen, and who, in spite of his cousinship to the last-named duke, sat in judgment upon him to condemn him to the block. Who can wonder that such complacency was well rewarded, and that William died in all honour at Hampton Court, and was buried with great solemnity?

Other noble names are upon the roll. Here is Sir Thomas More, whose business here is not, however, so clear, seeing that he was educated exclusively at Oxford, albeit he did hold the office of High Steward of Cambridge. Here, also, is the accomplished Sir Thomas Wynt, who graduated at St. John's; the Lord Protector Somerset, too, and John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, whose own life, besides those of so many innocent victims, was sacrificed to his inordinate ambition. The headsman was indeed busy among these magnates.

Of those who took leading parts in the events of those troublous times the roll is long. Bishop Fox,

who was one of Henry VII.'s chosen councillors; Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who so boldly withstood the adulterous wishes of his sovereign, and was the friend and fellow-martyr of Sir Thomas More; Thomas Cromwell, chief "jackal-in-waiting" to the "lion" who "sucked the blood of his prey;" Gardiner, the red right hand of a morose and cruel mistress; Cardinal Pole, who in vain attempted to abate the bigotry of his creed; Nicholas Bacon, whom Elizabeth so delighted to honour, and who was so much worthier, though lesser than his son; and Sir Thomas Gresham, that "royal merchant" whose charity and intelligence have left behind him a brighter light than many greater men of his age. It was at Gonville Hall, which subsequently became merged into Caius College, that this prince of merchants graduated; Dr. John Caius himself, who gave the name to the latter college, was educated at the same place, and afterwards obtained from Philip and Mary license to endow and enlarge the college, and to build three gates respectively inscribed to Humility, to Virtue and Wisdom, and to Honour.

The noble army of the martyrs is also most fully represented in this book as to all its regiments and companies. First came the victims of Roman Catholic Henry VIII., headed by Tyndal, who was kidnapped abroad and murdered by that sovereign and his minister Wolsey for translating part of the Bible into the vulgar tongue; and John Lambert, who was burnt for denying the real presence; Richard Whytng, abbot of Glastonbury, who was hanged, drawn, and quartered, was rather a political than a religious martyr; but Robert Barnes, Thomas Gerrard, and William Jerome were burnt for denying the real presence. To these succeed the victims of Mary's persecution—a fearful list—John Rogers, Saunders, Taylor, Bishop Farrar, Hullier, Marsh, Cardmaker, Bradford, Glover, and last—three illustrious names—Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer. All these Cantabs died at the stake. Of all the monstrous acts of intolerance recorded, none perhaps exceeds the exhumation and burning of the dead bodies of Martin Bucer and Paul Fagius, which had been for years honourably reposing in their graves. These learned men were invited over from Germany by Cranmer and Protector Somerset, to fill the professional chair of Divinity and Hebrew at Cambridge, and so high was their reputation for Protestantism that the commission which visited that University in Mary's reign thought it necessary to commit this outrage upon their memories.

Fain would we dwell upon the names of those who were luminaries in that age of revival of literature. Erasmus made some brief stay at Cambridge, barely enough to warrant Messrs. Cooper in including him among the "Athenæ;" but Skelton, the poet; Leland, the antiquarian; the learned Christopherson; Sir John Cheeke, the eminent divine and classical scholar; poor Lady Jane's tutor, Roger Ascham; Bishop Coverdale, the translator of the Bible, and Archbishop Parker who revised it; Gascoigne, the poet; Hollingshed, the chronicler; and Plowden, the lawyer, all these were undoubted Cantabs. Some very voluminous authors may also be found, where many volumes are found, nowhere but on the shelves of the curious; such as John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, of whose works no less than ninety are catalogued; Thomas Bacon, who wrote forty-seven, a small part of which have been reprinted in three volumes for the Parker Society; and Dr. Turner, who wrote thirty-four separate works upon every variety of subject, from divinity to natural philosophy. It would be a pleasant task, moreover, to draw from the pages of this valuable volume some information as to the simple and modest mode of life in vogue among the students of an age when Barnwell was yet a monastery, and noble youths were satisfied with commons at which sizers would now turn up their noses; interesting, too, to record the benefactions and endowments with which the grateful sons of Alma Mater testified their sense of the benefits she had showered upon them—how one gave houses and lands, another moneys, and another a cup of silver-gilt, weighing sixty-seven ounces, commonly called the Anathema Cup—but it must not be; already have we too much trespassed upon the space allotted to reviews, and we can do no more than earnestly recommend every one who feels any interest in that venerable seat of learning which crowns the banks of the sluggish Cam, to lose no time in possessing themselves of this first volume of what promises to be a work worthy of its subject—and that is no light standard

## THE WAR TIGER.

*The War Tiger.* By William Dalton.

Griffith and Farran.

MR. DALTON, who has already favourably introduced himself to us in his *Wolf Boy of China*, has chosen a most fortunate moment to bring forth another work, calculated to display throughout a very sparkling and lively romance, the manners and habits of a people who are about for the first time to throw open their country to the trading visits of the "European Barbarians." *The War Tiger* is a light volume, pretending to no serious weight, and brought forward as a means of affording picturesque and exciting views of the habits of the Chinese; it may fairly be recommended, as it fully carries out its purpose. In such a tale probability is not a necessary ingredient, and of this fact Mr. Dalton avails himself liberally. The hero is a sort of Chinese Don Quixote, accompanied throughout his adventures by a faithful esquire, named Chow. Their first meeting is thus told:—

Then the first officer took the glass, and after gazing for some time, said, "Truly, my brothers, this is no ship, but a frightful demon that the insulted Ma-tsoo-po has sent from the bottom of the sea to devour us for carrying this impious youth."

This was sufficient for the superstitious fear of the crew, who, clustering towards Nicholas, with one voice cried, "Over the side with the irreligious dog."

Seeing no other chance, the boy ran to the stern of the vessel, and, keeping them at a distance with his sword, said, "Let my brothers open their ears. Their servant has brought this calamity upon them, but will yet save them from the anger of the demon by seeking him before he reaches the vessel, for surely the demon will be satisfied with one victim."

"The boy's words are good, and if he will pay for the boat it shall be so, otherwise it is not well that we should lose its value," said the artful captain, fearing he should lose any money Nicholas might have about his person.

"Back, rat," said he to the advancing captain, keeping him off with his sword, and springing sideways on to the edge of the junk, adding, "Lower the boat, with provisions, and I will give you silver; refuse, and I will leap into the sea."

Fearing he would keep his word, the crew placed some rice cakes and a small water cask in the boat and lowered it; and when Nicholas saw it fairly afloat, and held but by one cord, he scrambled down the side like a cat, drew his sword across the rope, threw a handful of silver upon the deck, and pulled so hard at the oars that in a very short time he was far out of the cowards' reach and on his way to the floating demon; which, however, he had no sooner caught full sight of than he laughed till he could handle the oars no longer, for the terrible demon who had scared the wits of the sailors proved to be neither more nor less than a great tree which the circular winds had wrested from the earth with such violence that the root had dragged with it a mass of earth and pebbles sufficient to keep it afloat in a perfectly upright position, when, with its spreading branches and lower boughs, it bore in the distance no bad resemblance to a well-rigged vessel.

Rowing cautiously, for fear the tree might topple over and upset his boat, he heard a faint cry. Surely it could not be human; he listened; again he heard it; and looking upwards you may imagine his astonishment at seeing a boy sitting across one of the upper branches.

"Who cries for help?" said Nicholas.

"It is the miserable Chow, who must die if the benevolent stranger will not aid him," was the reply.

"Canst thou swim, O Chow? If so, drop into the water, for I dare not come nearer," said Nicholas; but scarcely had he spoken when a strong gust of wind toppled the tree over, with its great arms stretched out as if to save itself from falling. Fortunately it fell in an opposite direction to the boat. In the fall the boy was dashed so violently upon the water, that becoming instantly senseless he would have sunk but for Nicholas, who, getting hold of the long hair of his head, managed to drag him into the boat. Upon recovering his senses he said, "Alas! then, Yen-Vang has poor Chow after all."

"Thou art far away" from the king of the lower regions, my poor Chow," said Nicholas.

"By the social relations, I am alive and on earth—no, on water—and ungrateful to the benevolent stranger," said the boy, holding his head with both hands, as if the better to comprehend his situation.

"Satisfy thy hunger and say how it happened that Chow came to be perched like a wild goose on a mast-head," said Nicholas, giving the boy some of the rice cakes, which he devoured as ravenously as if he had not tasted food for a week.

The lad, who had so unexpectedly made the acquaintance of Nicholas, was a tall, bony youth of about sixteen, with a broad forehead, sparkling black eyes, and covered with a coarse robe, so torn and tattered, that he might have passed for a beggar of the lowest class.

Our hero, after innumerable adventures, arrives at Peking, and through a lucky accident (that of

saving the life of the princess), is enabled to penetrate the walls of the palace. Previous, however, to his interview with "the Son of Heaven," *The War Tiger* describes many of the functionaries who surround the imperial throne, amongst others the chief historian of the empire, a post so very peculiar, that it will be best told in the author's own words:—

Next this prince, in their robes of office, stood the colas, or ministers of state, and with them an officer whose bird-embroidered robe and cap betokened him a mandarin of letters of the highest rank in the great college of Han-Lin. This officer was tutor to the heir to the throne, but in addition held an office so peculiar that I do not think you will accuse me of tediousness if I tell you something about it. He was the chief historian of the empire, an appointment which, if carried out with similar integrity, would be creditable to other empires besides China.

"These historians," says a writer who resided within the walls of the palace thirty years, "consist of a certain number of men, who for their learning and impartiality are purposely chosen for this office. Their business is to observe narrowly not only the actions but the words of the Emperor, which, without any communication with the others, each must write upon a loose piece of paper, and put in through a chink into an office set apart for the purpose."

"In these papers both the Emperor's virtues and faults are set down, with the same liberty and impartiality. 'Such a day,' say they, 'the Emperor's behaviour was unseasonable and intemperate; he spoke after a manner which became not his dignity. The punishment which he inflicted on such an officer was rather the effect of his passion than the result of his justice. In such an affair, he stopped the sword of justice, and abrogated the just sentence of the magistrate.' Or else, 'The Emperor entered courageously into a war for the defence of his people and for the maintenance of the honour of his empire; and, notwithstanding the commendations given him by his flatterers, he was not puffed up, but behaved himself modestly, his words were tempered with all the sweetness and humility possible, which made him more loved and admired by his court than ever.'

"Such is the way in which they record down all that occurs; but that neither fear on the one side, nor hope on the other, may bias men to give a partial record of the Emperor, the office wherein these papers are kept is never opened during the life of the sovereign, or while any of his family sit upon the throne. When, however, the imperial dignity passes into another family, all these loose memoirs are gathered together, compared, and a history composed, that either hands down the Emperor as an example to posterity, or exposes him to the censure and odium of the nation, if he has been negligent of his own duty and his people's good. Thus is it the interest of the Emperor to be circumspect, and cautious how he behaves himself during his reign."

The frequent destruction of idols by *The War Tiger* are well told, the greed and dishonesty of the Chinese ministers are graphically treated, while the revolutionary spirit which Mr. Dalton assures us pervades, or did pervade, all China, gives us a curious insight into the perpetually disturbed state of our new allies.

We may safely say that Mr. W. Dalton has added another capital volume to the boy's library, and we give it great praise when we say that it fully deserves to stand on the shelf with the author's previous book, *The Wolf-Boy of China*. The author may now fairly take his place as a writer for juveniles—a position of no little importance and difficulty.

## IRON TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*History of the Rise and Progress of the Iron Trade of the United States from 1621 to 1857.* By B. F. French. New York: Wiley and Halsted. London: Trübner and Co.

ALTHOUGH we are not prepared to coincide with the author of this history in his views on the subject of protection, we are happy to admit that we have been highly interested as well as instructed by his elaborate memoir on the Iron Trade of the United States. He has traced the rise and progress of the manufacture from 1621, when Virginia led the way, to 1856, at which period the official tables seem to stop, and has embodied a mass of authorised statistical information which cannot fail to be of value to all European manufacturers and economists who take interest in the staple productions of the States. His object in the publication of his work is a political one. He desires to exhibit the evil effect of free trade principles upon the industry of his native country. He complains that the iron trade of the States has suffered (we cannot observe that he says it is suffering) from financial revulsions, which have, from time to time, brought ruin upon it, and are born of

free trade. And he argues that it can both be fostered and its results cheapened to the consumer by the establishment of permanent protective duties upon the foreign article. He coincides with a French diplomatist who remarked upon a system of reciprocity and free trade submitted to him, that the plan was excellent in theory, but to make it fair in practice the experiment should be deferred for half a century, until France should be on the same footing with Great Britain in marine, in manufactures, and the many other peculiar advantages now enjoyed by the latter. Mr. French considers the foregoing a most profound remark, but he must excuse us on the score of nationality if we differ from him. The Frenchman must have been profoundly dull who imagined that Great Britain was going to wait fifty years for her fellow nations to overtake her, or that, supposing her marine, manufacturing, and financial energies to be equalled, her "peculiar" advantages would cease to profit her.

The arguments of the author in favour of a protective duty upon English iron are not without ingenuity, and are elaborately supported, but his readers are never permitted to lose sight of the fact that he writes more from an iron-master's point of view than from that of a patriot. Page after page he tells us of the rapid progress of the iron manufacturers of the United States, and of the Western States especially, of increasing prices of labour in those countries concomitant with vastly swelling imports of British iron. He shows us that these imports go into consumption, and therefore not into dead stock; and yet he proposes to arrest the enormous manufacturing energy of his country now employed in the conversion of all imported iron from the pig or bar state, and to reduce the supply of the finished article or mightily enhance its price to every American man, woman, and child, who now consume on the average about 15,000,000 dollars' worth of goods made from British iron in course of the year. The amount of the interests he would disturb may be gathered from a glance at the tables of population and iron manufacturers. The production of pigs in the States for 1855, was 705,745 tons, valued at 16,016,910 dollars. The actual home consumption of foreign iron and manufactures was about as much more in weight, and worth 20,191,802 dollars. The total consumption of the foreign and domestic article was 98,598,340 dollars. The intervening labour, therefore, which the crude iron interest would derange without flinching, in quest of what they term protection for domestic industry, would seem to have been worth, in 1855 something like 62,389,628 dollars.

Mr. French, although he does not seem to ignore the fact that an ample supply of iron is indispensable to the progress and welfare of his nation, alludes to her enormous purchases of British iron during her railway-constructing mania as a calamity due partly to her own folly, and partly to foreign rapacity, for which she has bled severely. But he must recollect that had the prohibitory or protective tariff of his predilection prevailed, had the American enterprise—to which we administered in many cases by selling iron for bonds—been distributed over the time required for the American iron trade to answer the demands upon it, the tidal fever had not in truth been so severe, but his country might even now have been crawling over the monstrous stage in civilisation which, with the help of our oppressive merchants, manufacturers, and speculators, she has cleared, as it were, at a bound.

"Political economists," says Mr. French, in the course of his argument, "usually allow for each individual in this country a consumption of the products of the land to the value of 50 dollars per annum. The number of people supported by the iron business of the whole country is, *ab ovo usque ad malum*, about 600,000, who, at 50 dollars per head, consume annually 30,000,000 dollars' worth of bread-stuffs. If these cannot find employment in manufacturing, they must become producers, and thus is a home market to this immense amount lost to the present producers."

But he is here wandering after a shadow. He proves satisfactorily enough that these 600,000 sons of Tubal Cain are in no danger of being turned adrift. Were foreign iron excluded from the American market, he would, on the contrary, have to meet an immediate demand for 600,000 more of them; and here, we apprehend, a grave difficulty would arise. If we can read aright, America is rich enough, enterprising enough, to provide for her own wants. She is blest with vast deposits of ore and coal, her sons are of surpassing ingenuity,



but she is driven to supply the wants of her magnificent chain of nations from this country by the prosperity of her own people. We take it that while the Heaven-implanted lust of man for the possession of the soil continues, and the wide territories of America are comparatively unpeopled, "production" will hold its proper place as the the worthiest and most charming of men's occupations, not as the refuge for beaten, starved-out mechanics. We are usually loth, after much warning, to express opinions upon the peculiarities of our neighbours; but if the natural order of men's desires in America is to become producers when they cannot find occupation as mechanics, we can only say we are surprised. The best support of our position is, that while iron is cheap and breadstuffs almost a luxury in Great Britain, the former is far dearer, and the latter comparatively a drug, in our author's country. In his answer to the free trade argument, that other interests would be unjustly taxed by his proposed duty of 17 dols. per ton, Mr. French verges upon simplicity. His scheme to render a 30 per cent. duty acceptable to the community, and to neutralise its disastrous effects upon progress by demonstrating that the farmers in the neighbourhood of new iron works will reap more than equivalent benefit from the money distributed there, is certainly not such a one as we should have expected from a member of the New York Statistical Society and of the Philadelphia Academy; but, assuming it to have been unguardedly propounded, we will conclude our brief notice, as we began it, with the expression of our general satisfaction with the work. Looking at the subject from outside, and very dispassionately, we cannot regard the author's anti-free trade arguments as statesmanlike or soundly economical, and hardly imagine them to find much favour with the American business men. But we have found much to praise in his lucid and interesting collection of technical and statistical data, and to admire in the picture he presents to us of the present and future extent and prosperity of the iron industry of his country.

### THE ODES OF HORACE.

*The Odes of Horace.* Translated by Lord Ravensworth. Upham and Beet.

WHAT is the kind of object that should be aimed at in a metrical translation? This is a question which has lately been much discussed. The free and the literal modes of rendering have each found their advocates, and authors have taken up their position between the two, inclining more nearly to the one or to the other, according to the degree in which they felt how necessary it was that a translation should represent the original, or how impossible it was to "dance in fetters." In the midst, however, of all these varieties of opinion one thing has been agreed on by all—that a translation of any real value is difficult and well-nigh impossible to accomplish. The author of the work before us has undertaken his task with a full knowledge of its difficulty. He does not profess or expect to be able to reproduce the poems of Horace in a modern clothing, or to offer an equivalent in English for "that elaborate and unrivalled felicity," which leaves the imitator little prospect of success. His aim is more lowly and more attainable, but we must add that the substance of the work has given us more than the preface undertakes. "Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem," is an Horatian maxim of which the translator has apparently been not unmindful.

It has been frequently disputed whether the critic who is to judge of the merit of a translation ought or ought not to be well acquainted with the original author. He would certainly, in the one case, be a poor judge of the accuracy of the work, or, indeed, how far it was a translation at all; in the other he might be tempted to pardon inelegancies of expression, and constructions barely grammatical, if such appeared necessary to attain the desired object—the closest possible adherence to the original form and language.

Lord Ravensworth has, we believe, been fortunate enough to deserve the praise of either. He has taken a happy middle course between looseness and pedantic accuracy, so that while his lyrics may be read with pleasure by the student who is acquainted with the Latin text, they may be read, too, for their own sakes in English, quite independently of the fact of their being intended as a translation at all.

The choice of a fitting and analogous metre must

often have been a matter of considerable difficulty. It is a point in which Lord Ravensworth has sometimes succeeded to admiration; while in others he has experienced, in our opinion, as decided a failure. To find faults is an unpleasant task at any time, and to suggest possible improvements a very easy one. But we would seek to bear out our view by reference particularly to the fourteenth ode of the second book, where we find a metre employed (and not for the first or the last time) which very inadequately represents the weight and fulness of the Latin *Alcaic*, and to the fourth ode of the first book, where the same metre is used, and with as little success in the place of a curiously elaborate and expressive original. We may adduce, too, the 18th Ode of the Second Book, where the ordinary heroic metre is substituted for the lyric, and a translation offered in consequence, which neither in letter nor spirit gives us any equivalent for the Latin. It would be most unfair, however, to form a judgment from such instances as these, though they occur more frequently than we should wish to find them, especially since the great success of other passages makes us feel every failure the more acutely by comparison with a standard which Lord Ravensworth has himself supplied.

It will be seen that, although most of the book is from Lord Ravensworth's own pen, yet he has interspersed a few translations for which he is indebted to others. He has a strong claim upon our thanks and admiration for having done so: the more so as the manner in which they are given shows how free he is from the jealous dread of a literary rival. In particular we must express our gratitude for having been presented with Lord Derby's contribution to the volume. The noble Earl's version of the 37th Ode of the First Book is one of the finest imitations we have ever read, and though in point of accurate rendering it may suffer by comparison with Lord Ravensworth's own, yet its elegance and grandeur of expression are such that we can have no hesitation in pronouncing it the finest thing in the volume. The metre, too, which is, we believe, a new one, is very happily chosen, and gives as full an equivalent as possible for the characteristics of the original ode. Whatever may be the success of future translations, it will indeed be a difficult task to rival its surpassing excellence.

We are sorry to observe that in the Dedication Lord Ravensworth has thought fit to imitate the manner of Horace's own addresses to the "high and mighty" in a point about which Pope, somewhat ostentatiously, has proclaimed his own innocence. To celebrate virtues in the great which were unknown to all but their discoverer was pardonable perhaps in an author who was dependent upon the favour of the court of Augustus, but the same excuse can scarcely hold good for an English nobleman. However, *littera scripta manet*—it is too late now to recal the objectionable passages.

### THE MAIDEN SISTERS.

*The Maiden Sisters.* By the Author of "Dorothy." J. W. Parker and Son.

THIS novel will create no violent sensation, but will have popularity, and will well deserve it. The chief charm is in the distinctness of character and the pleasant delineations of domestic life. The characters will not startle by their force, but they will satisfy by their general truthfulness. The incidents and scenes will not excite breathless interest, but they will please by their consistency and charm by their truthfulness. The plot of the tale is this. Five maiden sisters, the youngest, Ellen, a paragon of charms, kept in schoolgirl-like subjection by her rigid sister Anne, occupy Rose Cottage after the death of their father, Mr. Kerr, a retired manufacturer. The wife of a brother located at the Cape comes to England, draws Ellen from her rural retreat into the world, where she captivates a brace of beaux, a Colonel Oliphant, much older than herself, and Lord John Calton. The most amusing portion of the work is the adroit and downright fashion in which Norah Kerr, the brother's wife, overcomes the strait-laced notions of Anne respecting her sister Ellen, and the quips and cranks of her son Phil, a boy about thirteen, and an imp as full of whims and oddities as Puck himself. The aristocratic family of Lord John Calton favour the attentions of Lord John to Ellen, but after Ellen has all but given him her affections she discovers that he is secretly attached to his cousin, Mary Mortimer, upon which she breaks with Lord John incontinently and yields her affections to Colonel Oliphant. The young imp, Phil, here unintentionally becomes a lasting mischief-maker; he induces Colonel Oliphant to believe that

Ellen is attached to a sailor cousin, several *contretemps* appear to favour this story, and Colonel Oliphant, although determining to know his fate, contrives to postpone the explanation until Ellen, becoming suddenly ill in consequence of her secret disquietude, is persuaded to go out to the Cape to join her brother. She is suffered to depart by Colonel Oliphant, who remains under the delusion created by Phil, and she reaches the Cape but to die broken-hearted. Colonel Oliphant becomes aware of the truth when it is too late; he rushes off to the Cape to find that hope is over. After a suitable time given to grief, he marries another lady, and lives happily all the rest of his life.

The fault in this novel is that the ladies and gentlemen fall in love too lightly, and transfer their affections too rapidly, this, too, in direct defiance of the line in Tom Moore's well known song—

The heart that once truly loves never forgets.

### VARIUM.

*Varium.*

L. Booth.

UNDER this quaint title a novel, with a certain amount of ability, will be found, but not of the highest class. We do not clearly comprehend the author's purpose if he have any higher one than that of producing a stated number of personages as actors on a certain number of scenes, the conclusion of which is to bring about a marriage. We have Alan Percy, son of Lord Percy, and Esther Penrose, daughter of Lady Penrose, his cousin—a very suitable couple whom their parents desire to bring together in lawful wedlock, which desire is thwarted up to the last chapter by the young gentleman, a kind of juvenile Werther, who has a growing *penchant* for his beautiful cousin, but has that *penchant* for a season obliterated by the fascinations of a French Marchioness with whom he becomes acquainted at Paris during the heyday of the French Revolution, at the house of one of the old French female noblesse where he had been sent for the purpose of completing a somewhat neglected education and polishing a somewhat *brusque* exterior. He fancies the Marchioness reciprocates his attachment, and this estranges him from Lady Esther, who is pining in secret for the return of her lover, her dreamy cousin. But after the execution of the Marchioness in the Reign of Terror, he discovers, to the great mortification of his *amour propre*, that the said Marchioness had previously played off exactly the same sort of lures on a Lord Corrie, whom he despises for his inferior bodily and mental qualities, and had entered with him into exactly the same sort of *liaison*. The film falls from the eyes of the youthful egotist, he turns again to his first love, and the cousins, with the full approbation of both families, which they had from the outset, commit matrimony. There is a Mr. Gruffey, who plays the part of a kind of Mentor to the young Saxon Telemachus. There are conversations recorded between the pair in the style of the German school of metaphysics; there are scenes in good society in England and in high society in France, the latter a little over-coloured, but tolerably close to the truth as it has been handed down to us by actors in that eventful period. The best part appears to us the character of Lady Penrose, clever and worldly, who goes to work in admirable style to extort a declaration from Alan to Esther. We have said the novel is clever; many readers will perhaps be inclined to go a step in praise beyond this.

### POETRY.

*Codrus, King of Athens, & Tragedy; and Miscellaneous Poems.* By Richard Neal. (Sampson Low and Co.)—A century ago *Codrus* would have won a certain amount of fame for the author: in the present exacting age we fear the subject will have small interest, and the respectable blank verse in which it is enshrined will hardly redeem that cardinal defect. The *Miscellaneous Poems* show considerable power of versification, but a rather too strong predilection for compound words, not in all cases in harmony with the genius of the English language. We have "word-dallying," "sun-quaffing," "storm-blockaded," "posthume-praise," and similar philological novelties. In the poem "On the Eve of the Deluge," we find a specimen of the conversation of the ladies and gentlemen of the Noachian period, and if it really was the language of lovers in that interesting period, all we can say is, we give the preference to more modern times.

*David and Samuel, and Other Poems.* By John Robertson. (Seeley, Jackson, and Co.)—The piety is better than the poetry; in the eyes of a certain class of readers the one will atone for the other; in the eyes of the critic the reverse, we fear, will be the case.

*The Adventures of Telemachus.* A Poetical Translation. By E. W. Simcox. Second Edition. (Longman and Co.)—"Telemachus," like "Robinson Crusoe," will always be identified with boyhood recollections. The poetical version has already been so well relished by the public as to necessitate a second edition, which is now handsomely bound and printed—presented to them. We

should say the work would make a suitable Christmas gift.

*William Limon, and other Poems.* (W. Tweedie.)—Five cantos of a poem in the Byronic vein, and four smaller pieces, comprise the contents of this small volume. The author, who has a very fair command of rhyme, has apparently studied "Don Juan" with great affection. We have read worse verse—and better.

*Florence. A Tale.* By M. E. Hammond. (J. Blackwood.)—This Tale must be read with the help of the last "Dictionary of Quotations" and the "Gems of Poesy." No, the readers may dispense with the latter, for they will find a perfect deluge of poetical quotations from Byron, Moore, Longfellow, Coleridge, Tennyson, Pope, Goethe, Crabbe, Hemans, and many more of the *di majores et minores* of the realms of Parnassus. We hardly know what to say to such patchwork literature. Quotation is laudable when used with judgment; but when half a work is made up of poetical extracts, then we cannot help fancying the author must have had some lower purpose than to present apt illustrations of his or her opinions and meanings; and, acting on our fancy, we are bound to enter our protest against it as unfair to readers, and tiresome exceedingly to critics. "Florence" is a slight story, with not overmuch probability either in plot, moral, or characters. We do not find such super-refined honour or honesty in real life as is exhibited by Mr. Dudley, who begs himself to pay a relative's speculative liabilities, nor young ladies of such double-distilled notions of delicacy as his daughter Florence, who, when a beggar, rejects the hand of a young, handsome, and rich nobleman because of a by-gone *liaison* with a peasant-girl. Readers of the romantic school will, however, revel in the ornate pages of "Florence."

*The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.* By Oliver Wendell Holmes. (Edinburgh: R. Strahan and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—This is a contribution from the American field of literature. We cannot venture to describe it, but we recommend the reader who loves smart writing, quiet humour, sometimes rising to wit, with here and there a bit that will set him a thinking, to buy the book, and read it—but not in a hurry.

*Shahmah in Pursuit of Freedom; or, the Branded Hand.* Translated from the original Showiah, and Edited by an American Citizen. (New York: Thatcher and Hutchinson; London: Sampson Low and Co.)—The "Persian Letters," "Turkish Spy," and similar productions, have furnished the hint for the form of this tale. Shahmah is the "counterfeit presentment" of a handsome Kabyle who has received educational training at the Kabyle College, who becomes a proficient in arts and sciences, who falls enthusiastically in love with descriptions on paper and verbal of the Government, the laws, the social institutions, and especially the practical freedom of the United States, and makes a voyage there for the purpose of verifying by actual observation all the pleasant pictures with which his imagination is filled. The humour of the work is to be found in Shahmah's disappointment and mistakes when he comes bodily into contact with the realities of American social life. The "domestic institution"—slavery, of course—startles and staggers him as the thing inconceivable among a people who had published to the world "their declaration of independence," and asserted the "perfect equality and brotherhood of mankind." The author has brought out some strong points in American life, and has with much ability illustrated several phases of the "domestic institution," and placed them in a light that will be not very highly regarded by Southerners. There is a love-story mixed up with the work, very agreeably breaking the monotony which would otherwise attach to a work of this peculiar character.

*Noble Deeds of Women.* By Elizabeth Starling. Fifth Edition. (H. G. Bohn.)—Five editions are a sufficient recommendation of the work. If we accept all as truth that we find recorded in these well-told pages, farewell to the vaunted superiority claimed by the lords of creation.

*The Boy's Own Toy-maker.*—By E. Landells. With Numerous Engravings. (Griffith and Farren.)—A nice little book, full of pleasant amusement for head and fingers.

*Days of Old.* Three Stories of old English History for the Young. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.)—Old history is here put in a new and a taking dress. The youth of the present generation have advantages not dreamt of in our own days of jacket and corduroys. The stories in this pretty book are well selected and well told.

M. DE LAMARTINE.—A Paris letter says:—"I notice with great regret that the Lamartine Fund Committee have put forth, within the last few days, what they call a final appeal to France. It is written in very earnest terms, and requests immediate aid, as the only means of saving a man who has merited well of his country as a poet and patriot. I fear this means the worst. I have heard, indeed, lately, that the subscription is making no progress, and that not more than a third of the total sum required has yet been received."

## Theatres and Entertainments.

### THE PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL HILL.

THIS project is, we understand, neither dead nor sleeping. Its promoters will have hard work, of course, to counteract the various influences which may possibly be set in motion to establish the Exhibition of 1861 at South Kensington. They may possibly, also, find little favour with the council of the Society of Arts, from whom, as from all venerable bodies, we may apprehend mistrust of schemes not emanating from themselves. But we look upon it, that if they will but nail the educational colour to their mast-head, their way is clear, irrespective of court or corporation favour. A deputation of persons taking an interest in the plan has been warmly received by Lord Brougham, who, we are pleased to hear, gives his hearty assistance. Among those who waited upon his Lordship were Dr. Booth, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. H. Masterman, Mr. Chamerovzow, and Sir Charles Fox, who, it will be remembered, acquired so much renown as constructor of the building in Hyde Park. His Lordship, fully coinciding with the views of the deputation as to the value of a central educational institute and museum, expressed himself warmly in favour of a scheme which would comprise these advantages, and of any society which would bind itself, not merely to incorporate them with its prospectus, but to carry them out loyally and honourably. His Lordship terminated a long and cordial interview with a promise to place himself in immediate communication with various eminent persons, whose countenance and co-operation would, he conceived, be of value to the promoters.

We hope within a few days to be favoured with a sight of the designs, which we understand Mr. Owen Jones to be hard at work upon, and to the perfecting of which a great deal of valuable experience paid for in Hyde Park and at Sydenham will, of course, be brought to bear. Little doubt is expressed in financial circles but that capital will be forthcoming in abundance for the construction if the subscription list be well headed; if the undertaking have the appearance of being conducted by persons of character; and if the shares be of only one pound each. It is so obviously the interest of the railway companies to encourage an enterprise of such a traffic-bringing nature, that the investment must almost force itself upon their shareholders, supposing the capital not to be subscribed by the general public.

### ST. JAMES'S HALL.

A series of "Popular Concerts" has been given during the last week at this handsome and commodious place of amusement, and have been numerous attended. Appealing, as they do, entirely to the taste of the million, the programmes demand no critical notice; but we may record that they afforded unlimited satisfaction to the audience on each occasion. At the first concert, on Tuesday, Mr. Sims Reeves's indisposition created a good deal of disappointment; but visitors on Wednesday had the pleasure of hearing that gentleman to advantage in Balfe's elegant ballad, "Come into the garden, Maud." Miss Dolby sang on both occasions, and was much admired in Mendelssohn's very popular duo, "O wert thou in the cold, cold blast," which she sang with Miss de Villars. Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Stabbach, Miss Poole—who sang "Where the bee sucks" delightfully—and Mr. Weiss, were severally as attractive as ever. That admirable corps of part singers, the Swedish Minstrels, who have returned from the provinces, sang several of their native melodies on Tuesday, and highly pleased the country visitors, of whom there were a number present, with their quaint costume. When we add that Mr. Benedict was conductor it will be taken for granted that sound taste in selection, and high-class execution characterised the series, which, we believe, it is the intention of the directors to repeat at intervals.

### ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—FRENCH COMIC OPERAS.

Mr. Mitchell has issued the prospectus of a French Comic Opera season, which is to open at this house on the 29th of December, under the direction of Monsieur Remusat. The repertoire is an extensive one, comprising no less than one-and-twenty operas by Auber, Herold, Adam, Ambrose Thomas, Halevy, Boieldieu, and Grétry. Among the artists named are Madame Faure, from the Théâtre Lyrique Mdlle. Céline Mathieu, M. Emon, from the Opéra-Comique, and M. Fougères, from the Court Theatre, Amsterdam. It is proposed to carry on the season to the end of March, and the nights of performance are to be Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

### POOR MARIO!

It is said that M. Calzado, of the Paris Opera, has been compelled to sue this interesting tenor, whose salary is stated to be no less than 14,000 francs a month,

for damages occasioned by his refusal to sing his regular part of the *Duke of Mantua* in *Rigoletto*. An agreement between the parties was interpreted by the artist to the effect that he might, at his pleasure, reject or throw up any and all parts unless an understanding was previously come to between them. He objected to the rôle of the *Duke*, firstly because it had been promised to Graziani, whom he would not deprive of it; secondly, because, to sing with Madame Frezzolini, it would be necessary for him to raise his voice a half tone, which would be inconvenient. The court, however, held that the power of refusal, however applicable to new business, could not extend to characters which formed part of the singer's standing repertory, and accordingly decided that he should appear as the *Duke*, when called upon by the management, under penalty of 6000 francs for each refusal.

### THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The player world being intent upon preparations for Christmas blazes of triumph, we have no dramatic novelties of moment to report or criticise; but, as some of our readers may like a glimpse of the Christmas bill of fare of the London houses, we venture, with all modesty and subject to correction, to furnish the best we have been able, through the kindness of a friend or two, to compile. At Drury Lane Theatre the pantomime is, as necessary and usual, by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, and is entitled *Robin Hood*. Stitches, basket-frame builders, artificial fur-makers, tailors, spanglers, mask-moulders, artists, and artisans are, as may be imagined, in their wonted frenzy over the preparation of sylvan properties of all sorts. Messrs. Sutherland, Edwards, and John Bridgman have long ago handed over their masque or pantomime of *Red Riding Hood* to the tender mercies of the employees of the Pyne-Harrison management at the Covent-garden Theatre. The famous W. H. Payne, by some termed the King of Pantomime, who has been absent for some years, is to be the Harlequin of this troupe. Mr. Buckstone has made a Christmas piece for himself, not out of his own head, but out of a German legend. Messrs. Robson and Emden, at the Olympic, who are nightly driving away crowds from their doors, have a burlesque on *Mazeppa*, by Mr. H. I. Byron, the author of the admirable *Maid and Magpie*, which, we are glad to notice, is now drawing as it should some of the best company in town to the Strand Theatre. The fair and amiable lessee of this establishment is preparing a comic *Kenilworth*, by Messrs. Halliday and Lawrence, and will produce in a few days a new comedietta by Mr. Francis Talford. The works at the Adelphi are making rapid progress under Mr. J. H. Wyatt, the stage being already laid. Gossip says that Mrs. Alfred Mellon will be once more at home on the boards she has so often graced, and that Mr. Wright, who is restored to health, will also appear. It is, however, to be regretted that Mr. J. L. Toole, one of the most really talented comedians of the day, whose *debut* at this theatre we looked for with pleasure, will thus probably, for a time, be shelved. The performances on the 27th will open with a dramatic *Revue* of Adelphi fortunes past, present, and possible, by Messrs. Yates and Harrington, and will comprise a "Mother Goose" pantomime. Mr. Robert Brough has written in his best manner a classic burlesque upon the siege of Troy for Mr. Edmond Falconer, who opens the Lyceum on boxing night; and Mr. Greenwood, co-lessee of Sadler's Wells, has adopted for the title of his pantomime, *Old Isak Walton and Tom Moore of Fleet-street; or, Harlequin and the Seven Sisters of Tottenham*.

### CRYSTAL PALACE.

The half-yearly report of the directors has a straightforward appearance, and affords matter of congratulation to shareholders. Its most agreeable feature is the carrying over of 12,625l. undivided profit to next year's account after the distribution of 2s. 6d. per share on the ordinary capital. A half-a-crown dividend on shares purchased at the market price of the last year or two is by no means a despicable one, and its repetition, as far at least as we can see, may be looked for if the present active and enlightened system of management is permitted to continue. A morning contemporary has been favoured, somewhat prematurely, we fancy, with the particulars of an Art Union, which it is proposed to establish in connexion with the Palace. "All Prizes and no Blanks," the Circum song of the Marine Bazaar Girls, is, *on dit*, the blazon of this new institution, which must surely therefore be looked for with interest and anxiety by dilettanti speculators and the general public. The list is to comprise 10,000 subscribers of one guinea each, among whom 7000l. worth of works in every branch of fine and ornamental art will be distributed as prizes, and the rest in "consolations," consisting of photographs, galvanoplastics, ceramic works, &c. It is thus calculated that, in addition to his superior chance, each subscriber has the minor certainty of an apparent guinea's worth of something. As this can hardly be said of the subscription engravings distributed by the



existing Art Unions, and as it is by no means impossible that elegant as well as inelegant works in all walks of art can be cheaply multiplied to meet a very large demand, the scheme is quite worth attention. The best productions of the metallurgist and the potter are often beyond the reach of the admiring multitude, because, in his wish to recover his heavy outlay in designing and modelling, the manufacturer charges it upon a limited number of copies only, and thus stamps upon his wares a market price that effectually shuts up demand. But it is easy to see that by the co-operation of many subscribers the cost of this high-class labour can be reduced to a mere fraction per copy, and the Art-Union directors be enabled, in a way and for a while, to carry out the programme set out for them by our contemporary.

The proposition to return twenty shillings in the pound to the subscribers, and to make a profit out of the balance, no doubt appears, *prima facie*, paradoxical. But, as may appear from our remarks above, the feat is not impossible; and its performance, nay even the attempt, will spur our fine arts manufactures by bringing the acquisition of beautiful objects within reach of the modest million whom fear of temptation and conscious want of pence, not of taste, restrict at present to timid glances at the treasures of the fine-art shops.

We shall watch the progress of the experiment with some interest, and to a certainty take a turn ourselves in this real wheel of fortune. We may chance to be in good company, if it be true, as stated, that Lord Carlisle heads the council, which also comprises the names of many excellent artists and virtuosi.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 25th of November, Professor Pepper, late of the Polytechnic, entered upon his daily duties, when the various collections of art and nature at the Palace were popularly illustrated; independent chemical and scientific lectures being also introduced. The success with which Mr. Pepper developed the resources—both for amusement and instruction—of the Polytechnic Institution is well known, and is a guarantee for still greater success in the Crystal Palace, the contents of which are so much more varied, and where he will find an almost boundless field for the exercise of his great powers of illustration. In his hand the magnificent Courts of the Palace—hitherto a sealed book to the multitude, will for the first time open their treasures of Art and History to the learned and unlearned alike.

An important step for extending railway connexion with the Palace has lately been taken, which promises the happiest results. Although the West-end line has increased the facility of access to the extreme west of London, and will be further developed in the summer after next by the extension to Buckingham Palace, the north of the metropolis has hitherto been almost cut off from Sydenham. It is true a connexion between the north and south already exists, by means of the Wimbledon branch to Croydon, but the distance is so great, and the complications so many, that practically it is useless as a means of access to the Crystal Palace. Inconvenient as this is for passengers, it is still more vexatious in the case of goods. For instance, to bring coals from the London and North Western Railway to the Brighton Railway Company's Depot, besides the circuitous route, no less than five shuntings or reversals of the trains are requisite, thus adding no less than three shillings per ton to the cost of the coal. To obviate this, a company has been created to form a junction of about two and a half miles in length, between the West London line at Kensington and the West-end at Wandsworth.

When this is done, the Crystal Palace will have direct communication with the Great Western, the North Western, the Great Northern, and the Eastern Counties Railways. To the north of London, especially, this line will be a great convenience. The inhabitants of the populous and increasing districts on the north of London—Kensington, Camden Town, Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, Hackney, &c.—have been hitherto practically debarred from the advantages and pleasures of the Crystal Palace. The new line will bring these important neighbourhoods into direct communication with Sydenham by an access as easy and as cheap as that which now exists from London Bridge and Pimlico. It will also afford the long wanted means for rapid daily excursions to the Crystal Palace from Birmingham and the northern districts, and thus conduce to the general development of the resources of this great national undertaking.

**PAINTINGS ON GLASS.**—Signor Agnani has on view, at the large room of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, a pair of paintings on glass, which are of a character unlike any we have yet seen. The effect sought to be produced is like that of natural objects as they appear when reflected in a mirror. The silver is removed from portions of the back of the mirror, and the figures painted on those portions. The effect thus obtained is very fine and the illusion almost perfect. In one looking-glass the artist has exhibited, the spectator fan-

cies that he sees a beautifully proportioned goddess, attended by sportive Cupids, floating in the summer air.

**THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.**—We borrow the subjoined particulars, with thanks, from our contemporary the *Builder*:—"The main alterations interesting in the question of theatre-planning, will be found to be those as to the width of the proscenium-opening in proportion to the 'auditory,' the projection of the *balcon*, or stalls of the dress-circle; and the generally increased space, as appropriated mainly with reference to the comfort of the audience; to greater number of staircases of communication between the tiers; and to a gallery staircase, with entrance from Bull-inn-court, in lieu of that which was reached from the entrance in the Strand. The whole area is not only greater than that in the old house, but even a less proportion than usual of the seats opposite the stage are beneath boxes. There are three tiers (two boxes and one gallery) above the pit level. The upper boxes and gallery are different from the lower boxes, by the omission of the *balcon*. There are two rows of seats in the *balcon*; and the remainder of the space is divided into fourteen boxes, which, from the arrangement of the divisions, may be treated as at once public and private boxes. Another innovation deserving of praise is that intended in the front of the *balcon*, which is to be of open-work of some kind, so that the ladies' dresses may show through, though whether it will be popular may be a question. The whole house will accommodate 1408 persons seated. Mr. T. H. Wyatt is the architect; Mr. J. Willson is the builder; and Mr. Pasfield is the architect's clerk of the works."

## Fine Arts.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WITH the approach of the new year engravers are beginning to put forth samples of their handicraft, and the shops of print publishers look gay with novelty. Let us take a glance at some of the newest productions.

Messrs. Colnaghi and Co. claim especial notice and honour for the publication of magnificent *Photographs of Raphael's Cartoons*, executed on a scale of magnitude almost unprecedented, by Messrs. Caldesi and Montechi. They are in three sizes, the largest measuring 44 inches by 28, varying according to the proportions of the cartoons, and the smallest 14 inches by 9. These productions will prove invaluable aids to the study of the genius and style of the great Roman master, and will invite inspection for hours together without wearying the eye. They differ essentially from all engraved copies of these stupendous works in the important fact that every feature, every line, is an exact counterpart of the original, showing indeed the very working of the artist's hand, whereas in all engravings the subject has to be, as it is termed, "translated," and though the result aimed at is intended to supply the nearest substitute for the original, it is through a medium entirely new. We have indeed, with the exception only of the colour, which is not important in these works, the very originals themselves, and seen, indeed, under circumstances more than usually favourable; for the sun, taken in its happiest mood, has been made to investigate and transcribe many a minute detail, which, to the naked eye, under the ordinary conditions of a crowded picture-gallery, would not have been noticed. Raphael is admitted on all hands to have been the great master of expression, but never will his claims to this distinction be fully understood until after passing in review the heads in these Scripture groups, any one of which is a distinct creation, realised with a force and truth which amount to illusion. Even in the smallest series of photographs before us the grand panorama of human passion comprised in them is distinctly appreciable, so subtle is the power of sun-painting. But so highly have the photographists been impressed with their subject, that they have, in addition to the three sets of cartoons, produced in a much larger scale a series of studies of particular heads and groups. Thus the group of Our Lord and Peter in the "Miraculous Draught of Fishes," stands before us upon a sheet thirty inches square; and the Elymas the Sorcerer, Ananias, and other master conceptions, will follow upon a similar scale. We may add that in the matter of translating colour, which has always been a stumbling-block to the photographer, particularly as regards yellows, blues, and some others, Messrs. Caldesi and Montechi have been more than usually successful on the present occasion.

A charming little subject at any time, but particularly appropriate at the appending solemn

season, is Dobson's *Reading the Psalms*, admirably engraved by Henry Cousins (Henry Graves and Co.). The original picture was purchased by Miss Burdett Coutts, a lady eminent alike for her virtues and her purity of taste, and by her permission this transcript is given to the public. Two children, brother and sister, are reading the Psalms in the holy volume open before them; their calm, beautiful, innocent faces seem as if inspired and beatified by the sacred themes revealed to them; and to gaze upon them would almost persuade the most obdurate and worldly-minded to follow their example. Pure and elevating as is the sentiment conveyed, the execution in all particulars is of the most delicate and tasteful character.

Messrs. H. Graves and Co. have just published the sixth part of the *Zoological Sketches*, by Joseph Wolf, executed in lithography, coloured by hand, after originals made for the Zoological Society of London, from animals in their vivarium. The book is edited with notes by D. W. Mitchell, B.A., the Secretary to the Society, and on all accounts may be considered one of the most important contributions in Natural History that has been made for many years. Those who know Mr. Wolf's gifted pencil in this peculiar line, and his long and ripe study of animal life, will be prepared for the extreme accuracy, the marvellous finish, and the remarkable identity of character which mark each several portrait group. What will give the work additional and lasting value, is the fact that in selecting the subjects, particular regard has been had to "those species which exhibit aptitude for acclimatation;" and the probability therefore is, that for the most part the individuals here portrayed may in after years be recognised as the progenitors of a long and interesting line of descendants. A curious story is told by Mr. Mitchell of our old friend the hippopotamus, which, though not strictly matter of Fine Art, we cannot resist the opportunity of transcribing:—

The hippopotamus in confinement is capricious in temper, and in his affections. Commencing with a love for his keeper, Hamet Saffi el Canaana, so intense that he could not sleep without touching him, and so jealous that he avenged his occasional absences, while on board the steam-ship Ripon, with ingeniously mischievous resentment; commencing with a personal attachment so strong, which he has only modified and made less demonstrative towards his present attendant, he has learnt to hate as well. There are certain individuals whose appearance always excites his wrath; and classes of persons, especially labourers and workmen wearing linen jackets. The inveterate feeling against the latter is probably traceable to the discomfort he experienced from them at the time his present habitation was in the course of construction. His distinction of individuals is more difficult to account for. The gentleman towards whom he most constantly expresses his displeasure assures me that he never "gave his fat friend any cause of offence whatever, except that he one day addressed to him some expressions in Arabic which were certainly not complimentary."

The *Portrait of Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur*, by Dubufe, engraved by Samuel Cousins, R.A. (Gambart and Co.), is in every way a most interesting work to the lover of art. It represents the great animal paintress of the day in a picturesque and congenial group—the other party being a favourite young bull, upon whose shoulders she is leaning in an easy *déjà* attitude. With crayon in one hand and sketch-book in the other, her occupation is at once revealed, whilst her fine semi-masculine face, fine broad forehead, and expressive and observant eye, stamp her character unmistakably as that of an artist out of the common run. What gives additional interest to the picture is that the introduced bull is from the hand of Rosa herself; and his good-humoured face and fine wavy coat show him to be a veritable accepted favourite, and not a model "sitter" made up for the occasion. The engraving by Samuel Cousins of this interesting picture may be pronounced a masterpiece of calligraphy. The various textures of flesh, hair, silk-dress, bull's coat, &c., are admirably discriminated, and great judgment is shown in the manner in which the face is brought into relief, as it were, against a luminous sky background.

#### SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The provisional meeting of this new society is announced to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Friday evening next, when a varied and rather novel programme will doubtless attract a numerous assemblage. In addition to the ordinary platform business of a public meeting will be given a concert of classical music, vocal and instrumental, for which some of the principal professionals have

volunteered their services. A numerous collection of pictures and other works of art will be exhibited throughout the evening in the drawing and ante-rooms. Admission (in which ladies are included) is to be free, by tickets obtainable of the Honorary Secretary, and of Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.; Messrs. H. Graves and Co.; Messrs. Leggatts and Co.; Mr. Sams; and of other principal librarians and printsellers.

**BENJAMIN WYON.**—This artist was born in 1802, and succeeded his father, Thomas Wyon, as chief engraver of Her Majesty's seals, in 1830. The chief productions of the late gifted medalist were the great seal of George IV., a very masterly production, and a medal of Dr. Hutton. He at an early age gained the silver medal at the Royal Academy, for a head of Apollo, afterwards adopted by the Royal Academy as their prize medal. His later productions were medals struck for the city of London in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill, the marriage of her Majesty, and the christening of the Prince of Wales. One of his most successful works is the Beaufoy prize medal, illustrating the works of Shakspeare. He has left a large family dependent upon his business, which will be carried on by his son.—*Globe*.

**PRESERVATION OF MEDIEVAL CUSTOMS.**—The Berlin correspondent of a contemporary has the following interesting account:—"Last week there was holden in a small village of Holstein, one of those mediæval courts of equity now almost extinct throughout England and Germany. The Schleswig-Holsteiners being Anglo-Saxons, *pur sang*, a few words on the Thiny Court will not fail to engage the attention of your readers. The scene is a cluster of primeval oaks, planted nobody knows when, by nobody knows whom. The small town of Neumünster and the modern institution of a railway track are visible in the distance. Two rustics, armed with formidable swords and pikes, are posted at the entrance of the grove, figuratively ready to destroy any living creature found trespassing within its precincts. In the middle of the sacred enclosure is seated the rustic judge, likewise sword at his side. Before him stands an uncouth table, with an iron cross upon it. His office is hereditary, and the tradition of his dignity has been handed down from century to century. His two "schöppen," or co-judges, who are the elects of the parish, occupy the place at his side. Their weapon is a pike, the iron part of which is enveloped in a thin veil, symbolising that, though now sheathed, yet it can be used when occasion requires. The presence of a Royal magistrate is granted, but his interference strictly forbidden. Now the principal judge draws his sword and begins his speech in the low German tongue of the province, which is as near Anglo-Saxon as can be. He prays God to enlighten his judgment, dwells upon his own acknowledged respectability, and invites every one to appear and seek justice before this "laudable and justly constituted Thiny." The parties appear, stating their case without speaking a word of high German. The three judges retire, and, after a secret deliberation, return to pass sentence. If dissatisfied with the judgment, everybody is of course at liberty to appeal from this patriarchal and voluntary, to the more modern and regularly established courts of justice. Custom, however, forbids such a slight of the Thiny; and custom, with the Schleswig Holstein peasant, is more powerful than law. However, there are at present but few villages where courts of this description are held."

**EXTERNAL INFLUENCES.**—Every one knows people who are quite different people according as they are in town or country. I know a man—an exceedingly clever and learned man—who in town is sharp, severe, hasty, a very little bitter, and just a shade ill-tempered, who on going to the country becomes instantly genial, frank, playful, kind, and jolly; you would not know him for the same man if his face and form changed only half as much as his intellectual and moral nature. Many men when they go to the country, just as they put off frock coats and stiff stocks and put on loose shooting suits, big thick shoes, a loose soft handkerchief round their necks, just as they pitch away the vile hard hat of city propriety that pinches, cramps, and cuts the hapless head, and replace it by the light yielding wideawake—do mentally pass through a like process of relief; their whole spiritual being is looser, freer, less tied up. Such changes as that from town to country must, I should think, be felt by all educated people, and make an appreciable difference in the moral condition of all educated people. Few men would feel the same amid the purple moors round Haworth and amid the soft English scenery that you see from Richmond-hill. Some individuals, indeed, whose mind is not merely torpid, may carry the same *animus* with them wherever they go; but their *animus* must be a very bad one. Mr. Scrooge, before his change of nature, was, no doubt, quite independent of external circumstances, and would, no doubt, have thought it proof of great weakness had he not been so. Nor was it a being of an amiable character in whose mouth Milton has put the words, "No matter where, so I be still the same!" And even in his mouth the sentiment was rather vapouring than true. But a dull, heavy, prosaic, miserly, cantankerous, cynical, suspicious, bitter old rascal would probably be much the same everywhere.—*Fraser's Magazine* for December.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Night, December 10th.

### FRANCE.

THE *Patrie* says that the papers relative to the Montalbert affair have been lodged with the Registrar of the Imperial Court. The appeal will be heard on the 21st. M. Perrot de Chezelles will be the presiding judge. The judge appointed to make a report on the case to his colleagues is M. Achille Treillard. It is believed that M. Chaix d'Est-Ange will in person occupy the seat of the Procureur-Général. There are several rumours afloat as to the course the Government will pursue, the one most credited is that the Emperor's pardon will be pleaded in answer to the appeal, but nothing is said as regards the law of the 14th of February last.

The Commissioners appointed to report on the subject of the engagement of free negroes in the French colonies have declared in favour of the system of immigration as at present conducted. It is stated in a report to the Minister of Marine by Captain Protet, who commands the French squadron on the coast of Africa, that a fresh difficulty has arisen out of the question of the importation of free negroes into the French colonies, a vessel so engaged having been overhauled by the English cruisers, and forced to reland the immigrants.

Letters from Admiral de Genouilly give it to be understood that the conquest of Cochinchina will not be effected speedily. A regular siege will probably be necessary before Hué can be taken. A chef de bataillon of engineers will embark at Marseilles for Cochinchina on Dec. 11, to direct the siege operations. The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the balance sheet of the Bank of France, made up till Thursday last, which shows the following results as compared with the previous return:—Increased: Cash in hand, 28 millions; Advances, 11 millions; Treasury balance, 26½ millions; Current account, 14½ millions. Decreased: Bills discounted not yet due, 3 millions; Notes in circulation, 3½ millions.

### SPAIN.

Letters from Spain assert that the expedition to Mexico will be on a larger scale than was supposed. Last August it was resolved to form a general dépôt at Corunna for the recruiting of men for Porto Rico and the Havannah, and to supply the deficiency caused by drafts of troops from the Antilles to Mexico. There are several dépôts established at Cadiz, Santander, and Barcelona. There is to be, moreover, a grand dépôt at Porto Rico, where the troops are to remain to get accustomed to a tropical climate before they go to the Gulf of Mexico. "The policy of O'Donnell about Mexico," says a private letter, "is to put forth all our available strength, which he thinks will make us more respected there, by enemies and friends."

### SARDINIA.

A letter from Turin of the 6th says that the King's Government has sent to its agents abroad a circular relative to the rumours of a war with Austria. Count de Cavour declares in it that hitherto nothing whatever has arisen of a nature to confirm such assertions. At the same time he insists on the urgent necessity which exists of effecting considerable modifications in the present government of other parts of Italy, as otherwise it would be impossible to look for tranquillity.

### IRELAND.

A special meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which Mr. J. O. Lever was present, accompanied by Mr. Plims Miles, of New York, and Mr. Alfred B. Richards, of London. Mr. Lever made a lengthened statement of the position and prospects of the undertaking. He urged on the Chamber to use its influence with Government for the grant of an adequate postal subsidy to the line. A series of resolutions strongly supporting the project were unanimously carried. The *Atlantic Telegraph* was then considered, and a resolution passed empowering the Council of the Chamber to memorialise Government to give a guarantee for a moderate per centage on the new capital required, irrespective of risk.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for the week ending Saturday, December 18th:—

Monday—open at 8. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

Saturday—open at 10. SIXTH WINTER CONCERT at 2.30. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling.

DISSOLVING VIEWS and ILLUSTRATED LECTURES, by Professor Pepper, every day at 1.30 and 3.30, in the New Lecture-room adjoining the Tropical Department. Half-Guinea Season-tickets available on all occasions to 30th April, 1859, at the Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall.

Sunday—open from 1.30 till sunset to shareholders, gratuitously, by ticket.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS.**—A right merry, comical, and quizzical CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT will be provided for all great and little visitors to the Crystal Palace on Boxing-day. Full particulars shortly.

## ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.

COVENT GARDEN.

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

The public are respectfully informed that the above new and elegant Theatre will be opened for the FIRST ENGLISH OPERA SEASON on Monday, December 20. The celebrated Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company every evening.

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, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Thursday, KING JOHN.

Saturday, THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Preceded every evening by A FARCE.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

First Night of a New and Original Comedy. Last Week but One of the engagement of Senora Perea Nena, and last Week but One of Sir William Don, Bart.

Monday, December 13th, and during the week, a new and original Comedy by Bayle Bernard, Esq., entitled THE TIDE OF TIME, in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Miss Reynolds, Miss E. Ternan, and Mrs. Poynter will appear.

After the Comedy every evening, the new Spanish Ballet, THE INFLUENCE OF GRACE, in which Senora Perea Nena will appear (being her last week but one), also Senor Monagas, Fanny Wright, and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

After which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (for the last three nights), WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH. John Small, Sir William Don, Bart.; Jennina, Mrs. Wilkins. And on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after the Ballet, a Farce called THE TOODLES, in which Sir William Don will appear. Concluding every evening with A DAUGHTER TO MARRY.

Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

## ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

OPERA COMIQUE FRANÇAIS.

This Theatre will open on WEDNESDAY, December 29 next, with a troupe of Eminent Artists, among whom Madame Fauré (from the Théâtre Lyrique de Paris), Madlle. Céline Mathieu (from the Grand Théâtre de Bordeaux), Monsieur Fougère and Monsieur Emon (from the Opéra-Comique de Paris) will make their first appearance in England. Full Chorus and Complete Orchestra under the direction of Monsieur Remusat (of the Académie Impériale and Opéra-Comique de Paris), comprising the principal performers of Her Majesty's Theatre and Royal Italian Opera. Full particulars will be duly announced. Every information respecting Boxes, Stalls, &c., can be obtained at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Acting Manager, Mr. B. Barrett.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday, and during the week, the performances will commence with LADIES BEWARE. Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, Mr. G. Cook, Miss Wyndham, and Mrs. W. S. Emden. After which, THE PORTER'S KNOT. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Vining, H. Cooper, J. H. White, and Franks; Mrs. Leigh Murray and Miss Hughes. To conclude with A THUMPING LEGACY. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, and Miss Herbert. Commence at half-past seven.

## THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Last Nights of Performing before Christmas.

Monday and during the week, Cumberland's Play of THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE. Sir David Dawek, Mr. J. Chester; Tempest, Mr. J. W. Ray; Penruddock, Mr. Phelps; Woodville, Mr. T. C. Harris; Henry Woodville, Mr. F. Robinson; Sydenham, Mr. H. Marston; Wenzle, Mr. Williams; Emily Tempest, Mrs. C. Young; Mrs. Woodville, Miss Atkinson. To conclude with STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Hawksley, Mr. Belford; John Mildmay, Mr. H. Marston; Dunbirk, Mr. C. Sexton; Potter, Mr. Williams; Mrs. Mildmay, Miss C. Parkes; Mrs. Steenhold, Miss B. Travers.

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

## M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—LAST FIVE NIGHTS, ending positively on SATURDAY next, DECEMBER 18th.—EVERY EVENING at Eight.—Engagement of Madame ANNA BISHOP, who will make her first Appearance on Tuesday next, December 14th.—M. WIENIAWSKI, the celebrated Violinist, will perform every evening.

To-morrow, MONDAY, December 13th, M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL BAL MASQUE.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S

ANNUAL BAL MASQUE, on MONDAY, December 13th, 1858.—M. JULLIEN'S present BAL MASQUE will be given with unsurpassed splendour.

Tickets for the Ball, 10s. 6d. Places and Private Boxes may be secured of Mr. Chatterton, at the Box Office, Lyceum. Open at Half-past Nine, and the Dancing commence at Half-past Ten.

## DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

3, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket, OPEN DAILY (for Gentlemen only). LECTURES at 3, 4, and 8 o'clock on important and interesting Topics in connection 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.

**J. B. GOUGH** will deliver an ORATION in Juxon-hall, on WEDNESDAY, December 15, when William James, Esq., will preside. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.—Tickets for platform or central seats, 1s.; body of the hall, 6d. Tickets to be had at 337, Strand.



THE condition of Italy, and the more than ordinary solicitude shown by France and Russia in her affairs, inevitably suggest the consideration, How is Austria preparing to maintain her ascendancy south of the Alps? We know what she is doing in Lombardy. Civil arrests and military reinforcements take place day by day. The people are exasperated more and more by new measures of rigour, while all relief from old oppressions is contumeliously denied. Many believe that the sinister motive of these proceedings is to provoke premature and ill-organised resistance, and so to let off the steam before the boiler bursts. The actual force in the garrisons of Milan, Venice, Padua, and Verona has been greatly strengthened, and the possession of railways and telegraphs gives enormously augmented power to any government having to deal only with partial revolt. On the other hand, it is obvious that these appliances are the easiest wrenched out of despotic hands in the event of a general uprising, and that the habit of reliance upon them tends to increase the administrative paralysis caused by their sudden interruption. Upon the whole, however, it cannot

be doubted that Austria is immeasurably stronger in her position on the Mincio and the Po, strategically considered, than she has ever been before. Her preparations are not limited, however, within the boundaries of her own domain. The Archduke Charles-Louis is said to have been commissioned to offer terms to the Papal Government which shall induce it to enter into more intimate political relations than ever with that of Vienna. Sacerdotalism is invited to rely unreservedly upon the bayonets of hereditary absolutism, and to withdraw its confidence in that respect from the less stable and reliable *parvenu* power that has hitherto played the part of its protector. The Pope's assent is believed to have been asked to the occupation of Bologna and Ferrara by Austrian troops, under the pretence of necessary precaution against an outbreak. In Germany efforts are making to draw closer the ties between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. The new Regent having apparently broken off the too intimate relations hitherto subsisting with the Court of St. Petersburg, is not disinclined, it is said, to a *rapprochement* with that of Vienna; and both Cabinets eagerly seek the formation, if possible, of a triple alliance, offensive and defensive, with England. Will Lord Malmesbury and his colleagues lend themselves to such a scheme?

To friendly and intimate relations with the present Government of Prussia, as far as the mutual interests of the two nations are involved, we see no objection. Prussia is for the first time steadily entering upon a policy of constitutionalism, and it is for our interest in every point of view that she should succeed. If an alliance offensive and defensive between the free states of Northern Europe, including Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and the Hanse Towns were proposed, we should heartily rejoice to see it brought to completion by the joint influence of Great Britain and Prussia. But to any entanglement of this country with the despotic concerns of either Austria on the one hand, or France on the other, we are and shall ever be opposed. If they chose to go to war between themselves, and if unhappy Italy is to be once more their battle-ground, we have no business to interfere. But considering all that is past, and the hopes we held out to Piedmont in conjunction with France, to induce her to join her arms to ours in the Crimea, it would be impossible for us to enter into any compact with Austria which might bring us into collision with our Sardinian ally. We are not advocating a rupture on the part of this country with any Continental power. Generally speaking, we are averse to armed interposition in the affairs of foreign states. Were Louis Napoleon to attempt, like his uncle, territorial aggrandisement beyond the Alps, that would be another matter; but we have no belief in his making any such attempt. It would be quite sufficient gain for him if, through his aid, Northern Italy were emancipated from the hateful yoke it now endures; and there can be little question that with a whole population in arms, and a Piedmontese army supported by a hundred thousand Frenchmen, German domination in Lombardy must in a few months cease to exist. That may or may not be a matter of regret with English courtiers and diplomatists; but it is perfectly certain that with nineteen-twentieths of the English people it would be matter of unmixed rejoicing. If ever foreign rulers deserved to lose the rich possessions they have long held, the Austrians deserve the loss of Northern Italy. What this country has a right to insist upon, and what she would be able peremptorily to enforce, *provided she keeps aloof from the struggle*, is the future independence of the Milanese from all foreign control. If the Lombards, when freed, chose to have a separate government, let them have it. If the people of Venice and Milan wish to be united with their brethren of Genoa and Turin, why should they not be so? All we have to care for is that France does not become too strong at the expense of Austria and the Italians.

But let us look at the question in another, and, for us, a still more serious point of view. France and Piedmont need no help in dealing with their German antagonist in Lombardy, and Europe may fairly stand by and see them fight it out. But what corner of Europe can hope to be exempt from universal conflagration if England be enticed to meddle in the fray. Does any one of ordinary information or intelligence believe that Russia could or would resist such an opportunity as would then be afforded her to retrieve and revenge her reverses of 1854 and 1855? Let British diplomatists sign a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Austria, and

within a month the Czar would have become a party to a similar compact with Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III. We should thus be drawn into that greatest of all national calamities—a war with France. We should at the same time be engaged once more in hostilities with Russia. All the sacrifices we made so short a time ago to repel Muscovite aggression on the Danube would thereby be rendered vain. No military aid that we could render Austria in her efforts to keep or regain possession of Lombardy could appreciably retard the course of events there. We should have quite enough to do in the Black Sea and the Baltic without sending expeditions against Spezzia or Toulon. Instead of being engaged on the side of national right and freedom, we should be embarked on the side of all that is most repugnant to our national interests and our national pride. We should be involved, as our fathers were by the Tory Ministers of George III., in a crusade against progress, and in a sanguinary plot for the confirmation of priestly and absolutist power. Whatever difficulties there may be in maintaining a dignified neutrality in the fatal Italian complications, it is manifestly the duty of our Government to do so.

### THE PROGRESS OF MEAT REFORM.

THE Duke of Richmond remarked that we no longer see the masses of fat that encumbered the Smithfield Cattle Show, while the visitors to the exhibition are struck this year with the slightness of the change from the period of maximum fatness. The prize cattle this year are unquestionably less astounding in the magnitude of their fat; and, with great skill in handling, something like completeness in the ventilation, and their certainly improved proportions, so far at least as the fat is concerned, they display far less "distress" than they have done in previous years. Some of them are comparatively lively. The pigs repose in motionless placidity. Though still alive and breathing, they are little more than the pork of the future, only with a difference—it is the pork who is still conscious of the pleasures of the table, whereas hereafter he will himself be the subject matter of such consciousness. Some of the best beasts have been sold off, the majority remain for the prize market of Monday next; they will be exhibited next week in butchers' shops, duly ticketed; and crowds will hang round the windows to gaze upon the vast dimensions of the joints and the huge proportion of the fat. The initiated butcher may tell them, perchance, that the proportions are not so disproportionate as they used to be; that there is more symmetry in the joints; that the line of beauty has been restored to the leg or shoulder. But the public will look on with a sceptical eye, doubting whether the rich tinge of the fat is precisely the perfection, either for the pleasures or wholesomeness of the table. For the public has discovered by this time, that, after all, the ox which gets the prize is not the nicest in the eating; and they have been told, on excellent authority, that it is by no means conducive to health—that, in fact, a prize ox is a model of unhealthy meat. It is not so tough, not so insipid as the lean beast that the French peasant can scarcely spur to market, but, perhaps, it is even less suitable for human food. And it is a disagreeable fact that the prize ox of the present season was removed from the show soon after he had obtained his prize, because he was discovered to be labouring under contagious disease.

The public and the agriculturalist stand in totally opposite relations on the subject, and on each side the view is perhaps as natural as it could be. To the public, the proof of the beef is in the eating; but the agriculturalist does not look quite so far as the table; his prospect terminates at a shorter stage. The vista from his field extends only to the market; the object is, with him, to rear a beast for exhibition in the open place of some country town, or in Smithfield, or perhaps simply to rear him for the salesman, who mediates between the field and the market. Now customs, in all relations of life, grow up slowly, and after they have been once established they become *mannerisms*. It is so as much in the art of agriculture as in painting. In the good old times, when comparatively little art was used, when a beast was well fed, and kept, and fattened well, you might be tolerably sure he was good meat. The butcher looked at his points and felt his sides, and if he was of the standard form, with a sufficiency of fat, he purchased the beast, tolerably sure that he would cut up well into the regulated joints. By

degrees, shape and fat grew to be the sole points of consideration, especially with the farmer and the middleman, who have but faint ideas of the butcher's stall, and far less of the table. Other considerations intervened. Gentlemen began to breed beasts, and to feed them, in more wholesale style. It was a great object to bring them to market in a certain state of fatness, at the market price. Hence great inquiry to discover that kind of food which would produce the largest amount of fatness. How beneficial if this could be done in a shorter time; for then there was so much the greater profit on the capital. The feeding for prompt fatness became "the fashion." The excellence of the food was shown in the celerity with which the fat developed itself; and thus it was that fatness became the sole standard. Smithfield groaned under a dead-weight of uneatable tallow, and the prize ox became the butt of Hood, the humanist-satirist.

At last, even the agriculturalist became aware of his enormity, and he corrected it. The beasts exhibited at the Baker-street Bazaar this year are really so much more artistic in form, and so much diminished in mere magnitude of obesity, that the agriculturalist, judging from the old standard measure, is naturally struck with the greatness of the change. On the other hand, well knowing what good meat is, accustomed to look upon pigs, sheep, and cattle from a mere average, and perhaps more artistic, point of view, the public is struck with the fact that the prize ox or the prize wether is far more like his old prize prototype of the Smithfield show than his real type in nature. The wether, for example, is much more like the panting, pampered manufacture of 1838, than he is like the wild horned animal that flies up the steep slopes of the Scottish mountains almost like a bird. And when you bring the two to table, the resemblance to the old tame victim is still greater, with proportionate want of sapidly and wholesomeness for the epicure. Prize meat is still not the best meat.

We cannot, however, expect reform in a hurry. It was after the Cattle Show last year that Mr. Frederick James Gant published his excellent and concise volume on the viscera of various beasts exhibited at that show. Here we have an anatomical account of those viscera, with coloured lithographic drawings, showing "the healthy heart of a sheep," "diseased heart of a sheep by conversion to fat, the Duke of Richmond, K.G., exhibitor and breeder;" "diseased lungs of a sheep, Lord Berners, exhibitor and breeder;" "mutton chop, the Duke of Richmond, K.G., exhibitor and breeder;" "healthy heart of heifer—diseased heart of heifer by conversion to fat, H. R. H. the Prince Consort exhibitor and breeder;" "the diseased heart of an ox by conversion to fat, Edward Wortley, Esq., exhibitor and breeder." There are also drawings which show fibres of the meat degenerated into fatty cells, various worms taken from fatty substances in the lungs, &c. Perhaps nothing presents the contrast more powerfully than the two heifers' hearts. One is a red, rounded cone, with the point downwards, covered above by fatty portions in compact, firmly-outlined, and symmetrical masses, the body of the viscus of the natural deep red. The diseased heart has grown broad, its point is blunted, the fat above has spread to be broader than the viscus itself, and is heavy, shapeless, and yellow; the heart a dark, yet pale, unnatural colour—a kind of dun brown. The one machine is evidently calculated to receive the healthy blood engendered by healthy digestive organs, and aerated by healthy lungs, and to propel it through healthy arteries; the other, a dead receptacle for languid blood, which it can scarcely contract to pump through the channels of life; and in those channels, under a languid vegetative system, the blood is half converted into ill-constructed fibre, and the blood itself corrupting before it becomes the meat intended for our table. There was no power last year of judging the show by the standard which Mr. Gant has instituted: this year the eyes of agriculturalists, as well as of the interested public, have been further opened; and next year, no doubt, the volume will be still more profitable in its elucidations.

### INDIAN PROVIDENT FUNDS.

In our issue of the 27th ultimo we directed attention to the manner in which the great Indian Rebellion had affected those Provident Institutions which have a commercial bearing, namely, Assurance Companies; but there are other interests in



India of a strictly provident character, and of still greater importance to the Anglo-Indian community, and which have suffered in a more serious manner than even the Assurance Companies. These are the Indian Funds, founded for the purpose of granting pensions to the widows and orphans of the members of the military and civil services.

Except to those immediately interested, the vast extent and enormous financial importance of these funds are but very imperfectly understood. We have now before us a series of most elaborate reports by Mr. F. G. P. Neison, who has been for many years consulted as actuary on the affairs of these funds, and we have been quite startled by the magnitude of the benefits they confer. Anything of a similar kind in connexion with the Royal army, is insignificant in the extreme, and scarcely deserving of consideration. In fact, nothing has been organised by the armies of our continental States at all approaching, in a financial sense, to the value and importance of the Indian Funds.

From the moment that the Indian cadet enters the service his wife and children become thoroughly independent of all pecuniary vicissitude. A lieutenant dying, leaves his widow a pension of 102*l.* per annum, and each child pensions of 30*l.* and upwards yearly, while a colonel's widow receives a pension of 340*l.* yearly. In the Civil Service, however, the pension of a widow is 300*l.* per annum, and to children it varies from 30*l.* to 100*l.*, with endowments of 300*l.* to daughters on marriage.

If the recent manifestations in favour of competitive examinations are at all likely to eventually supersede the influence of patronage, what a splendid prize do these funds offer to able and aspiring young men, ambitious to distinguish themselves, but who, under the old system, could not, without family interest, secure appointments. These funds give the best assurance that if they pass the prescribed ordeal, nothing but moral turpitude can afterwards, under any circumstance, invalidate their status and independence.

It is not generally known that the pensions paid in England to the retired members, widows, and orphans of the various Indian Funds, irrespective of the retiring allowances derived directly from the Government itself, are upwards of 500,000*l.* per annum. So large an amount, and which, from the expanding dominion of the Indian Empire, has for the last fifty years been increasing, must appear to every careful observer as constituting so remarkable a feature in the economic institutions of the empire as to demand especial consideration from all journalists alive to the critical aspect of our Indian affairs, and with the full sense of this conviction on our minds, we feel compelled to invite the attention of our readers to a subject which ought really before this time to have received the advocacy of some Parliamentary friend of the Indian services. The young nobleman who by his talents and undoubted patriotism occupies the distinguished and responsible post of Secretary of India in the councils of the nation, we have every reason to believe, will do all in his power consistent with the demands of imperial duty to maintain the integrity and original purpose of each and every of the Indian Funds, but the recent mutiny has invested those in the Bengal Presidency with so many complicated but unforeseen difficulties, that it is not easy to predicate what course he will feel called upon to take in regard to them.

It is impossible in the present article to enter fully into the detail of these matters, but we shall direct attention to some points which are certain sooner or later to rivet the attention of those taking an interest in the Eastern affairs of England.

All the Funds connected with the military, medical, and civil services in India are absolutely under the control of the members of those services, and are in one sense entirely republican and self-governed in their constitution and their affairs, forming, as all readers of the Indian press must be fully aware, the standing politics of Anglo-Indians; the only connexion with the ruling powers being that the Government guarantees on the realised and accumulated capital a fixed amount of interest, as well as a small annual contribution. In every other respect the funds are therefore entirely self-supporting, and properly come within our sphere of observation as journalists pledged to defend the public services of the state on what we believe to be sound financial and economic principles.

On the present occasion we shall confine our remarks to the manner in which the mutiny in the native army of India has affected the Bengal Military

Fund, which grants pensions to widows only. The Orphans' Fund provides for children.

The mutiny broke out at Meerut on the evening of the 10th May, 1857, and from that date until the beginning of the present year no less than 396 officers, members of the Military Fund, had fallen. This frightful mortality is at the rate of about eighteen per cent. per annum, or more than seven times the average ratio of deaths of the previous fifty-six years of this century. Accurate accounts will not for some time be made out of the casualties for the present year, but there can be no doubt as to the immense mortality in the early part of it.

It is, however, the deaths which have taken place among married subscribers which entail loss; in fact, the death of an unmarried officer to some extent enriches the fund, as part of his previous contributions is saved, and all further liability ceases. In the Bengal Military Fund the married members form nearly one-half of the whole number. It might, therefore, be expected that a moiety of the 396 deaths, or 198, would have entailed loss; it appears, however, that of the 118 widows who were thrown on the fund during 1857, not more than 88 cases arose from causes connected with the mutiny. It is to be hoped that the wives of the remaining 110 married members were not also slaughtered by the rebels, and still it is difficult to assign any other reason for more widows not declaring on the fund. It is to be remarked, however, that in some ranks of the service, the unmarried members suffered more severely than the married, but there is no such discrepancy between the two classes of results as to sufficiently account for not one-half of the number of widows being thrown on the fund that might be expected from the casualties that have taken place. There is little doubt that when more precise information is obtained a large number of the members' wives will be found to have fallen victims to the fearful mutiny of a whole army.

We had recently occasion to congratulate the Directors of the "Medical, Invalid, and General Life Office" on the fact of that institution having so great financial resources as to be able to stand the unprecedented loss sustained by it in India during the nineteen months which have elapsed since the first outbreak, without its stability and success being in any way endangered; we wish we could with equal confidence assure the members and widows of the Bengal Military Fund that we have as much faith in the stability and permanence of their own institution. In a report on the Fund's affairs made by Mr. Neison, and dated the 13th November, 1854, we find that in its transactions with the then Indian Government it had sustained losses on exchanges to the extent of 437,914*l.* sterling. These losses, it since appears, the late Indian Government declined to replace, and it yet remains to be seen how the question will be treated by the Imperial Government under the new order of things. In the same report Mr. Neison shows that in consequence of these and some other losses of a less amount the Fund was then in a very perilous condition. At that time there was a deficit of assets as compared with liabilities of no less than 474,571*l.* Whoever gives close attention to Mr. Neison's report, as well as to a pamphlet written by Colonel Henderson, must at once admit the justice of the claim of the Military Fund for a reimbursement of the losses it has sustained in its transactions with the Government, and it is to be hoped the case may be so placed before the present Indian Council as to meet with a favourable response.

In consequence of this alarming deficit, and no definite decision having yet come to in regard to their claim to be recouped the losses, the directors of the Bengal Military Fund have been compelled, for a temporary period at least, to have recourse to the painful expedient of reducing the scale of pensions payable to the widow incumbents. On the heels of this follows the awful calamity of the Indian mutiny, entailing, in less than eight months, eighty-eight additional pensioners on the Fund. The directors in Calcutta have, in common with the assurance institutions there, made application to Government to indemnify the Fund from all liability in respect to these eighty-eight widows. These, of course, do not include all the losses sustained by the Fund to the present time, and we therefore trust the Government will come speedily to the rescue, and maintain the integrity of a Fund which as much distinguishes the prudential feelings of the officers of the Indian army as their heroic courage and gallantry in this unparalleled mutiny has made them conspicuous as soldiers in the eyes of Europe.

## TAXATION AND DEATH.

THE Registrar-General reported the number of deaths in the metropolis the week before last at 1802, and last week at 1738. This high rate of mortality, which, were it to continue, would "deprive the population of its natural increase," is ascribed by the Registrar-General to the "recent severity of the weather." Cold is notoriously fatal to life. It is to be presumed, therefore, that anything which impedes the people in having well-warmed habitations increases the death-rate, and that anything which facilitates heating apartments staves off death. We feel some astonishment, therefore, that Mr. Farr, the chief of the Registry-office under the Registrar-General, if not virtually that officer, who is zealous in finding out causes which occasion premature death, and is never tired of adverting to the neglect of sanitary precautions—that Dr. Letheby, the great sanitary adviser of the City—that all the medical officers of the different parishes of the City and suburbs, whose flaming zeal in the cause they are appointed to promote is conspicuous, have not on this occasion taken any notice of the City coal-tax, which enhances the price of fuel to the poor and helps to starve them with cold, exactly as the Corn-law starved them by withholding food from them. We are all the more surprised, because they can have no interest in continuing a tax which helps materially to shorten life. When the agitation against the Corn-law was in existence, the clergy, pretending to have at heart the interest of the multitude, made a terrible mistake by not joining that agitation in a body, and promoting the abolition of a law that was as expressly forbidden by the words of religion as by the commands of nature. But they had in tithes a worldly interest in keeping up the price of corn, and they sacrificed their duty to the multitude, their country, and the Almighty, from mean personal and pecuniary considerations. The medical men cannot be thus biased, but while they vehemently attack petty nuisances—many of them caused by useful occupations which remove many and worse nuisances than they create—they take no notice of, or actually support, gigantic nuisances which slowly kill people by depriving them of fuel and other means of keeping them warm, comfortable, and healthy. Charity prides itself in giving a few scuttles of coal to the poor; would it not do better were it to join the economists and allow the price of these scuttles of coals to be remitted to the poor by the abolition of a tax which chiefly goes to keep alive waste and corruption amongst City magnates, in the name of promoting improvement? On many grounds the local imposition has been most justly objected to, and its tendency to injure health and destroy life, now made manifest, is only an additional, and perhaps an unexpected, element in its noxious character.

We are quite aware of the old argument that this tax takes very little from each person. But in this and in all similar cases it is the principle, not the degree, which is important. The woman's offence was not the less because her child was a small one. The City tax of 4*d.* per ton is less than a fraction of a farthing per cwt.; it can, therefore, it is said, do no harm. Exactly the same plea was urged for the Corn-law. It took away a very small slice of each man's loaf, but the terrible consequences which ensued from that law, stifling an enormous mass of employment and population, fully justifies the doctrine that all laws iniquitous in principle, though their effects be apparently trivial, should be condemned.

Let us examine how the law works. The tax is advanced to the City by the coal merchant, who deducts it in the price of the coal, with a profit to himself on the advance from the dealer; and the dealer again deducts it with a corresponding profit on his advance from his customer. Now the poor, who are obliged to purchase their coals in very small quantities, and go to the chandler's shop for them, have to pay the profits of a succession of dealers; and, before they get their cwt. of coal, the tax may take away nearly the odd 12 lb. This may be equal to one cheerful little fire for a day, and to a life saved or lost in a family. Thus, to trace the effects of the tax adds to the weight of the argument derived from the palpable connexion between increased mortality, cold weather, and the City tax on fuel.

Unfortunately, the City duty on coals is not the only one which increases the death-rate amongst the poor. No inconsiderable slice is taken off a poor man's pound of cheese and pound of butter by the duty which enhances its price through a series of

dealers before it reaches him. A similar fact is true of the shilling duty on corn. All these duties, too, put money into the pockets of landowners by raising the price of these articles, as well as into the Treasury. From every pound of the poor man's sugar, tea, and tobacco, the law is the means of taking a large pinch or a handful before he gets it. Out of a revenue of 68,000,000*l.* in 1857-8, 41,000,000*l.*, or nearly two-thirds, were obtained by customs and excise duties. On the poor the bulk of these duties were levied, and were enhanced to them by the dealers advancing the duties to the Government and recovering them with a profit from their customers. By this process taxation very generally adds to the wealth of the rich, and falls exclusively on the poor.

In truth—as the history of the people since the beginning of the war in 1793 has proved—to impoverish the multitude is the necessary consequence of all such taxation. It deprives them of enjoyment, and it increases the enjoyment of the upper and opulent classes, who in the main are the recipients of taxation. It can excite no surprise, therefore, that gentlemen like Mr. Drummond, who have a thorough and uneasy consciousness of the real working of the system, should be alarmed for their property and position by the proposal to give all classes equal political power. If their property and position be not founded on taxes and duties, which by taking away the property of the poor shorten their lives, the things are so mingled together that the multitude cannot distinguish between them. It is said, indeed, by the worst enemies of property and the promoters of social revolution, that the law which starves the people is the source of all property. If the multitude be hostile to property it is because they are taught by some very great men that it is founded on duties and taxes. These subjects now take a deep hold of the public mind, and they are treated of even in the *Household Words*, though the writers there direct contempt and indignation against “trading in fetters” in France, not against the laws which in England increase disease and shorten life.

## THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND SUGGESTIONS ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

### No. V.

NEXT in importance to the extension of the suffrage would be an improvement in the mode of voting. The intolerable hardships connected with the present system are incontestable; and the only wonder is that they have been so long and so patiently borne. The explanation must be sought for in the fact, that their operation is to a great extent casual and partial, and, what is still more to the purpose, that those chiefly affected who are in general afraid to complain. It is the tradesman whose credit is tottering, or the tenant whose rent is in arrear, or the *employé* whose retention of his post is uncertain, that writhes beneath the dictatorial bequest, or the significant hint of the man who exercises an unrighteous power over him. But just because he is intimidated by such influence, he is incapacitated from denouncing it. If he could tell what he has endured, public opinion would act, to a certain extent at least, and the evil would be mitigated if not brought to an end. But in exact proportion as the oppressor feels that he may venture to be ruthless, the oppressed feels that he dare not reclaim. It is the story of the usurer and his commercial victim over again—the weaker the one the more cruelly exacting the other, and the more iniquitous the transaction the less chance of anything being said about it. Our thorough-bred hypocrites of all parties among politicians know this well; yet with smooth brow and languid lip they profess their belief that intimidation is an evil much exaggerated, because they have very rarely specific instances mentioned. There are many diseases of the most lamentable kind, of which few of us can say that we have had personal knowledge; but is that a reason for denying their existence or trifling with the means of precaution and prevention?

Various quack remedies have from time to time been proposed for the mischief in question. There are many people who have a sort of half belief in its reality, and who would be willing to resort to half a cure. Thus there are advocates for what is called “optional ballot,” that is, for allowing any con-

stituency that are afraid of not being allowed to vote as they like, to come forward beforehand, publicly, and say so, and call upon the returning officer to hold the next election by way of ballot. It can hardly be necessary to tell any one who has ever had much to do with contested elections, that this is a barefaced attempt at imposture. It is precisely in those places where a check on bullying and espionage, tyranny and terrorism, is most required, that this deceptive remedy could never be had recourse to. Birmingham and Glasgow, Southwark and Marylebone, whose people vote just as they like, might pass resolutions in favour of optional ballot, and would in all probability find that they were neither the better nor the worse for it. But which of the small boroughs which time out of mind have been hotly contested, would be able to get two-thirds or three-fourths of their voters to come forward and say in the teeth of the combined powers of local intimidation, that they had hitherto feared and now wished to defy them? The whole power of the screw would be set in motion forthwith to thwart such a beginning of mutiny; and once it had failed, the attempt would never be made again. There are another class of cases in which, perhaps, a different course might be pursued with equally sinister views; we mean those small and corrupt boroughs to which we have always felt the ballot to be inapplicable. In these it might possibly be adopted for the very purpose of lending the screen of secrecy to malpractices. Sooner or later the fact would come out, and then we should of course be told that the much vaunted remedy of silent voting had signally failed, and that we had better retrace our steps. If the new bill leaves any constituency under eight hundred or a thousand voters standing, we should look with great misgiving as to the working of the ballot therein, unless it were accompanied by some better machinery than any we have yet seen tried for the taking of votes in the aggregate instead of separate divisions, or of preventing the numerical result of the poll in each ward or division being subsequently known. Take an example. The borough of Rotten-ham, containing now three hundred and fifty voters, is put into Schedule A. Instead of total disfranchisement Ministers will perhaps propose that the neighbouring market towns of Corn-wich and Wool-stow, with about as many electors each, and the contiguous watering-place of Flunkey-ville, with about as many more, be grouped together. A constituency will thus be formed of some fourteen or fifteen hundred voters: and if they, or two-thirds of them, choose to vote by ballot, why not let them have their way. But if the four separate towns we have named continue to vote, and to have the net result of their voting told and recorded separately, it needs no uncommon shrewdness to guess what would probably happen. The votes of one half of the electors in each would be known as certainly as they were before; a fourth would not vote at all, either from choice or the fear of incurring suspicion; and the remaining contingent would be easily dealt with in a variety of ways. Many of them would, as now, be bought. They could not, indeed, then, as now, be made amenable to the law, but they could and would, just as easily as now, be detected if they had played false to their honourable or right honourable purchasers: and in the main we believe that they would not play false. In a word, the agents of corruption would know almost to a nicety how many votes were wanting in each of the four little joint-stock boroughs; and under the cover of a system such as we have described, they would with impunity pursue their nefarious trade. If we are to have grouping of boroughs, or what amounts to nearly the same thing, large towns with a number of separate polling districts, it will be indispensable, whenever the ballot is tried, to have the whole of the votes brought to one spot, and there thoroughly mingled before they are counted or any announcement made of the result.

Another and still more insidious scheme is that which is usually termed the Plan of Voting Papers. It is one which is known to have many defenders among the present Administration, and not a few advocates among Whigs of the Grey and Ebrington school. Its aim is confessedly to put an end to all pressure from without, while it leaves untouched the pressure from within; and to destroy the influence of popular sympathy and opinion upon the electoral body, while it leaves uncontrolled the silent terrorism exercised by those who chose to abuse the powers of position and property. In a

Parliament constituted like the present there is far more danger of such a scheme being seriously attempted, than that of the ballot, even in its optional shape. It is most desirable, therefore, that its hollowness should be thoroughly understood and exposed; and a separate examination of its nature and tendency will therefore be given in our next chapter. Meanwhile, let it be candidly considered whether the ballot ought not to be treated as a corollary to household or ratepaying suffrage, rather than as an alternative or substantive good to be placed before men's eyes. It is vain to deny that without a great extension of the franchise the ballot would be viewed with hostility rather than favour by a great portion of the community.

We do not allude here to those sections of the wealthy and educated sections of society who instinctively prefer oral voting, because they have never felt its inconveniences. We allude to the feeling which we know to be widely and deeply spread among the working classes, and against which it were hopeless to contend. What they say is this—Let us inside before you shut the door. We have no objection to silent and orderly voting provided we get leave to vote; but so long as you 10*l.* householders call yourselves trustees for us, and say that you vote in our name as well as your own, we have a right to know what you do. It is not easy to answer this, and we had a great deal rather not hear the controversy opened. We are quite convinced that without a cordial and genial co-operation between the various great sections of the industrious community, nothing worth much will be extorted from the privileged orders in the shape of Reform. Until a great extension of franchise is gained, it would be very difficult to secure for the ballot a fair trial. Once the franchise is broadly extended, the concession of the ballot will become inevitable, and its practical success will then be sure.

## BIOGRAPHIES OF GERMAN PRINCES.

### No. V.

#### GEORGE V. KING OF HANOVER.

ALTHOUGH the dynasty of Hanover was, in days gone by, selected to fill that throne which is considered the Constitutional throne *par excellence*, its members at home, in Germany, give but very little evidence of any absorbing love for Constitutional principles. Both the old King, who died a few years since, and his son, the present sovereign, are but sorry specimens of liberal rulers. They are more distinguished by the off-hand manner in which they have violated the laws of their country than for any extraordinary amount of fidelity towards them. Both father and son have had their *coups d'état*. Ernest Augustus, the former king, overthrew, in 1833, the fundamental law of Hanover with a nonchalance exhibiting little of those constitutional scruples which are fondly supposed to characterise English princes. He was, it must be remembered, an English prince. By education, as well as by language, he had more affinity to the Englishman than to the German; and, in fact, was never able to speak German properly. When Duke of Cumberland, he acquired no very enviable notoriety in this country by his ultra-Tory principles, and his active enmity to all liberal ideas.

Once on his own lands in his German Principality, and this enmity speedily assumed the character of arbitrary violence. The restraints upon his despotic tendencies were there, of course, much weaker than they had been in England, and consequently, as they relaxed, his real feelings developed themselves with astonishing rapidity. He dissolved the Hanoverian Chambers; trod the Constitution under foot; drove out of the country those who protested against the violation of right, and altogether played the approved part of an unmitigated tyrant. In vain were remonstrances addressed to him from the most eminent men of Hanover. In vain did the towns of his kingdom, the magistrates, the professors of the University of Göttingen, in short, all commonly known as the “respectable classes,” join the people in their indignant appeal. King Ernest Augustus carried his will by the very constitutional means of armed force. He did not even scruple to exile those distinguished men of science, Gerwinus, Dahlmann, the brothers Grimm, Albrecht, and others, who are famed in the history of the parliamentary struggles of Germany as “the Seven of Göttingen.” For years he continued his arbitrary rule, though the disaffection of the population rose to such an extent that for a long time no



Legislature could be got together, in consequence of many of those deputies who had been elected even according to the King's charter refusing to take their seat in the Chamber. This obstinate despotism of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and Peer of England, is a matter somewhat concerning ourselves as giving an insight into certain dynastic tendencies which are wont to exhibit themselves formidably—even in royal families reputed to have sympathies with representative government—whenever the political barriers opposed to absolutism have lost aught of their strength.

In this respect, the Government of the present King of Hanover, George V., also points a moral, however little it may "adorn a tale." He, too, has inherited from his father the predilection for irresponsible administration. This is the more remarkable, as George V., in his personal manners, affects an affability and good-humour not very consistent with the audacious contempt of law he has so frequently exhibited. It is well known that the King, from youth, has been afflicted with a defective sight, and for years past been in a state of total blindness. Probably it is this calamity that imparts to his manners in society a certain interesting helplessness that awakens the sympathy of those around, while in reality he is far from being the *Jacques Bonhomme* which he would fain have himself considered by the many. He possesses a Protean facility of changing character. He can alternately appear a sentimental, languishing listener to the strains of *Volks-lieder's*, a plaintive player on his flute of—

Morgen muss ich fort von hier,  
und muss Abschied nehmen,

or—

Drei Lilien, drei Lilien,  
die pflanzt' ich auf ihr Grab;

and then, his little ditty finished, he can issue ordinances of a like complexion to those of any other despot by grace of grape-shot. Thus we have seen him doing the interesting at popular musical festivals, and anon—sometimes on the very same day—fulminating decrees that have outraged the feelings of all right-thinking men in the country. He resembles in this some of the Austrian princes, not a few of whom have been known to blend despotism of the deepest dye with an outward *bon-homme* that seldom fails to delude the unwary. It is said that King George is supported in this double rôle by his partner, the little Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, who rejoices in the somewhat extensive nomenclature of Maria-Alexandrina-Wilhelmina-Catherine-Charlotte-Theresa-Henrietta-Louisa-Pauline-Elizabeth-Frederica-Georgina, *et cætera*.

During the reign of his father, the present ruler of Hanover was in some degree kept aloof from governmental affairs. The old king, with his absolutistic temper, was but little inclined to share his power with any one else. The Crown-Prince, therefore, grew up better versed in bars and crochets, and all the intricacies of the musical art, of which he is a great admirer, than in the knowledge of political matters. His taste for harmony is, naturally enough, the result of an affliction that robs him of so many other gratifications. This defect of vision gave rise, during the time he was yet heir-presumptive, to many discussions and doubts as to his right to the succession under circumstances of such physical disability. It was then maintained by many men whose opinion had considerable value, that George could not rule as king, his blindness not allowing him to satisfy himself of the nature of the decrees he would be called upon to sign. These scruples, which might have called his rights of inheritance into question, were, however, speedily silenced at the epoch of reaction, during which he mounted the throne. Still it remains a curious fact that a country which professedly is governed in a constitutional manner, should possess a blind king on whom, of course, many anti-constitutional deceptions might be practised. This state of things is but a very slight degree better than that prevailing in Prussia for many years past, where a ruler continually suffering from *delirium tremens*, which ultimately resulted in downright insanity, was allowed full exercise of his "right divine."

The Constitution, which has been violated by George V. in the most barefaced manner, had been sworn to by his father as well as by himself. The dynasty of Hanover, like other German dynasties,

covered in 1848 before the uprising of the people, and swore readily enough to everything required of them. Nay, for several years later, the Government even continued the comedy of apparently adhering to constitutional rule, until the Feudalist and Reactionary party had gathered strength enough to enable the King to carry out his *coup d'état* against the existing parliamentary institutions of the country. The intrigue was begun and accomplished in the genuine Machiavellian style. At the very time when the Court secretly conspired with the landed aristocracy and the chiefs of the Conservative party, the Ministers boldly declared before the Chambers that "nothing was further from the intentions of the Crown than the design of undermining the Constitution." Unfortunately for the veracity of both Court and Ministers, authentic documents, containing some original correspondence, afterwards came to light, which revealed all the working of the plan for many years past. It was seen from these documents that an hypocritical set of Royalist and aristocratic intriguers had jockeyed the country in the most outrageous manner. The indignation ensuing thereupon may be easily imagined. It had the effect of diminishing to a considerable extent the ranks of the devotees to monarchic rule. The Democratic party—formerly but weakly represented in Hanover—has since then received many new adherents, with whom the dynasty will one day have to reckon, though at present it may possess power sufficient to keep them down.

As a significant sign of the times, we may call attention to the fact, that the Ministers of the King, a few months ago, came before the Legislature with a demand for a fresh grant of public money, in order to augment the strength of the royal army, and to establish, in six of the principal towns in Hanover, an increased organisation of political police. On inquiry being made by the deputies as to what was the necessity for this sudden and unexpected demand, they were told that "the democratic spirit had shown itself, of late, more dangerous than ever, though for the nonce it worked only in secret;" and that the Government of the King "could not wait until the country was in flames, but had determined to prepare beforehand for certain emergencies." Now this statement of the Cabinet of George V., regarding the aspect of affairs, is, no doubt, a little overcoloured. Still it makes known facts significant enough, and plainly shows that the effect of the unconstitutional practices of the House of Hanover has been to awaken an ardent yearning for a better state of freedom among a population hitherto but slow to adopt democratic ideas.

THE TAT-TOO AT GIBRALTAR.—That night I fell asleep in the hot-boarded bedroom of the Club House Hotel, Gibraltar, which rears its yellow-ochry bulk in a small market-square just out of Waterport-street, which is the High-street of Gib. I fell asleep after doing battle with the mosquitoes, and thanking Heaven for again getting, after many wanderings, under the red and blue cross, and sank down a sort of dark well-shaft into abysses of balmy forgetfulness. A great boom and bellow, a twiddling and chirping awoke me. I ran to the great folding glass window and looked. Good Heavens! the waits? A gigantic military serenade, given by the Governor to some hidden Moorish beauty? No. The usual night-tat-too, only go-to-bed-Tom, on great drums and little drums, and shrill, petulant fifes. There they are just opposite the guard-house, where all day languid young fops in scarlet lounge in the balcony, and read the *Times*. Great drum flinging out his arms as if going to hug the instrument, or cooper a cask. Little drums subservient but vociferous. Fifes with heads on one side (wry-necked as the great Williams calls them) whistlingly military and official. Now they burst out with the British Grenadiers, with the tow-ow-row that must make the sleeping Spaniards turn in their beds and finger the long knives under their pillows. Now they form two deep, and storm away down the main street, and I fall asleep before God save the Queen has died out in the distance. Many a night afterwards, tired from wild-boar seeking in the cork-woods, or after wild Tartar scampers on horseback over the sands to Saint Roque, or after cavalry charges to outpost stations at Catalan Bay, or through the parade to Ragged Staff and Europa Point: after pleasant noisy revellies in Spanker and Driver's mess-rooms, or smoking chats in chairs outside the hotel door, I heard that band, yet never did the exhilarating indolence and tumultuous exuberance of military stirring national ardour rouse me as it did that first night in Gib. I sleep, I thought, beneath the countless guns of England, guarded by her sons, who are my brothers. Gib's governor is my governor.—*Household Words*.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6½ P.M.

#### FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE English papers that contain any information respecting the trial of M. de Montalembert are still rigorously excluded from France, and the French public generally are totally ignorant of what the world thinks of the recent doings of their Government. It is certainly strange that after your ally had joined with you to break down, *vi et armis*, the barriers whereby his brother Emperor—I mean he of Pekin, who claims relationship with celestial bodies—sought to exclude the intelligence of other nations from penetrating into the Flowery Empire—it is strange that your ally, I repeat, should set up in France the very system he helped to destroy in China. It may be doubted if the learned mandarins were as ignorant of the world's opinion of their acts as Frenchmen of all classes have been during the last three weeks or a month. In fact, many are inclined to suspect that the obese old gentleman, Yeh, has disappeared from Calcutta, and is now enshrined in some recess of the Home-office, whence he issues instructions for developing his system of strong and paternal government which he almost succeeded in establishing in Canton. The Government of France is more closely approximating to that of China every day, and the curious in such matters might institute historical parallels which would astound by their exactitude the "outside barbarians." True, we have not got pigtailed yet, but we have made a beginning. The courtiers wear false tails when they disguise themselves à la Louis Quinze to hunt in the imperial forests of Fontainebleau and Compiègne. It is not so much in externals that the influence of Chinese policy is visible as in the science of government and moral ethics. Rome conquered Greece by arms and physical force, but was ignobly vanquished by the arts and civilisation of Athens. So France conquered Yeh and his braves—for, as the *Débats* informed its readers at the time, the English warriors were simply spectators—and now France is converted to Taoli. The Emperor of France is not yet proclaimed brother to either sun or moon, but he is asserted to be of divine origin, and is called Emmanuel. Most certainly his brother of Pekin is not treated with greater reverence, or regarded as further removed from common humanity. The braves have their parallels here quite as unscrupulous and quite as ruthless. Upon a given order they would not hesitate to make a "potter's field" in Paris which need not fear comparison with the one in Canton. The dignitaries, officers, and servants of the French Empire are as little likely to have a will of their own, or conscience, or to act independently, or superior to considerations of salary, as peacock-plumed mandarins; and Yeh, not were he tenfold more intensely Chinese than he is, could he feel greater hatred of the "yellow-haired devils" than does the ex-Secretary to the Polish Revolutionary Committee, the recipient of the largess of the Czar of all the Russias, his Excellency the Count Colonna Walewski, present Minister of French Foreign Affairs, and who is entitled to bear the bar-sinister upon the imperial escutcheon. But, after all, the great point of resemblance is the adoption to the full of the exclusive policy of the Flowery Land. That is the great and most apparent victory of the intellect of China over the imperial mind of France.

#### THE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

The English, the Cologne, and the Belgian papers are excluded, in the foolish expectation that Frenchmen will not be able to learn how great is the contempt excited abroad by the series of official and governmental blunders which accompany and follow M. de Montalembert's trial. The eloquence of Berryer, his biting sarcasm and loathing contempt, the irresistible and merciless logic of Dufaure, it was expected would be shut up and stilled within the four walls of the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police. But, on the contrary, the English papers spread the news to the uttermost corners of the earth, and coming into France, although stopped in the Post-office, they are read, translated, and copied, for circulation among all men who can read. A great publicity is given to the trial; more, infinitely more, public interest is excited than if the papers had been distributed in the ordinary way. The *Times* has been already stopped three days, and all daily and weekly papers, except the "base exception." Now, I most respectfully suggest to the English Government that this is a question in which they are bound to interfere to protect the property of their subjects. That the French Government is at liberty to prevent the delivery of English papers I admit, but that they are entitled to retain possession of them I wholly deny, unless the teachings of Fagan are to be adopted as the law of France. Messrs. Smith, of the Strand, I will suppose, posted last Friday evening a number of that day's papers, prepaying on each the postage, which, perhaps, may have amounted to some pounds. The postage was paid on the faith of the papers being delivered to the addresses they bore. But nothing of the kind—they are all kept back at the





## INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

## THE LAST NEW WORLD.

In this day, when all fields of excitement are supposed to be exhausted, and when a new book of travels is supposed to be impossible, and professed books of travels are looked upon as specimens of book-making, the Travellers' Club is in danger of losing its qualification, and the adventurous of losing all chance of the novel or unattempted. Europe is undreamt of, its northern streams are fished, and the green parasol marks even Constantinople as familiar. Australia is not tempting, and in America buffalo hunting is not attended with distinction. Africa we pass over because Gordon Cumming has tarnished the glories of the chase for all followers, even could they kill more lions, and Livingstone has made a path through Mid Africa, which he may repeat, for he has a title to it, but which any one who imitated must do in silence, for he can no longer boast of it. No one will seek the thousand islands to found a new rajahship like Brooke, and the opening of Japan will not afford six months' food of table-talk for half a dozen men. Who knows? perhaps Albert Smith is now promenading through the streets of Jeddo instead of returning from his ovation at Hong-Kong! We have discovered so much, that in this age of discovery we feel we can discover nothing, and in an epoch as fruitful in heroes and heroism as the Homeric age, and that of the Germanic invasion of Rome, or the era of Columbus, or the time of Elizabeth, we begin to despair of finding new food for adventure, and yet there is almost a world open for the exertion of the active in the vast countries of our Indian dependencies in the Himalayas and the regions of Central Asia to which they give access.

While the rental of some small moor or contracted forest in Scotland is made a contest between our magnates, there are Indian sportsmen who are following far nobler game than grouse and red-deer in the jungles and over the mountains, with a province for hunting ground. There the sportsman, like Hercules and the demigods of old, in pursuing his own pleasure, is hailed by the miserable mountaineers as a benefactor, and has the pride and satisfaction of becoming the pioneer of civilisation. So vast, however, are the countries of the Terai and the mountains, and so small is our population, that as yet they can only be hunted over. Such is the progress of settlement in many of our countries. In the West the trapper follows the beaver and the fur beast, the trader comes in his wake, and a fixed post becomes the cradle of a new city which is to transform the wilderness into regions of fertility. In South Africa, the lion hunter moves ahead, seeking for skins, feathers, and ivory, clearing the country of lions and beasts ravening for flesh, and of the elephant and baboon, fatal foes to the vegetable crops. The trader is his attendant; and then into the cleared country come the herds of oxen and sheep, no longer fearful of the lion, the leopard, and the hyena. The farmer succeeds the herdsman, and the steps of civilisation are made good.

In India, the love of pleasure in some of our countrymen, and the pursuit of health in others, lead them to devote weeks, and sometimes months, to hunting parties in the waste districts, sometimes an Englishman with native attendants, sometimes two Englishmen or more together. There are seasons when the jungle patches can be searched for tigers and leopards, which are the dread of the covering black, and which drive him from his field, his pastures, or his home. Then the Englishman and his hunting party are welcomed, and for a season the country is cleared of its enemies. Indeed, there is a great part of the country which is only cleared of the wild beasts and kept open for occupation by the skill and courage of the English sportsmen. How beasts still contend with men for the possession of the earth, as they did in the earliest ages of its history, is a matter unfamiliar to us, but not unknown in the East and the West. There have been parts of Europe where in famine and pestilence the wolves and the bears have driven in the frontiers of occupation, devastated villages, and driven forth the surviving inhabitants; so in South America the Indian contends with the

hybrid Spaniard, and narrows his bounds in the plains, and the wild beast issuing from his lair in the mountains or the forests, or the snake lurking in the latter, restrains the red man. So it is in India, where still within our own territory, as in one of the passes of the Dehrah Dhoon, for instance, a single tiger, known for its ferocity, or a savage elephant bestained with human blood, will forbid traffic, and render the passage dangerous even for Europeans, as their bearers and servants will desert them on the alarm of the dreaded monster. There the Nemean lion has his parallel in some monarch of the waste, and there, too, the successful combatant boasts of his spoils, and is hailed with the triumphant applause of the rescued people. So long as the jungle remains undisturbed and gives cover, and the mountain valleys and passes are unoccupied by the English, wild beasts will be the scourge of the plains of India, an object of solicitude to collectors, and not unworthy of the attention of the Supreme Government.

It is, however, in the Himalayas that the hunter, who can get leave of absence and has strength to enjoy it has the height of happiness, and yet, strangely enough, his life must be spent in small tents in the open air. The practice of encamping on marches, journeys, and circuits, nevertheless, reconciles our countrymen, who never slept sound under a roof at home, to this hardihood. On such occasions they pursue large game over districts as large as a Scotch shire or the whole Northern Highlands, and through miles of glens, cut out by the water-course of a mighty river. Above them rise the majestic peaks of the Himalayas, the monarchs of the mountain world, crowned with unfading snow, and throned on everlasting glaciers. The air around them of lower pressure, dry and fresh, gives them buoyancy of feeling, and adds to the earnest enjoyment of a life of freedom and activity the paradise of the lover of vigorous enjoyment, as the indolence and luxuriance of the warmer valleys is of the devotee of sweet nothing-doing. There are many of our officials and captains whose lives would be spent in these mountain-campaigns did the regulations of the service allow, but they have to content themselves with the occasional enjoyment of the luxury of the chase on a scale which an English duke or a European king does not attain with all his fortune, and which costs our countrymen scarcely the income of a well-paid mechanic.

No generalisations point so forcibly as particular instances, and we bring our general observations to a conclusion that we may bring forward a not uncommon example in the hunting excursion of Keith Leslie in Hundes, which he, with more industry than some of his brother sportsmen, has portrayed at length in the *Friend of India*, though his narration partakes more of the recital of an enlightened traveller than the loose observations of a common sportsman. The country to which he directed his steps lies above Kumaon and Gurhwal, on a portion of the line of watershed of the Himalayas, which is at present a physical and political impediment to our free intercourse with the great Thibetan marts of Gartok and Daba. Into this region of Hundes the adventurer determined to penetrate, and he started from Almora with two servants, and about twenty coolies, the latter of whom carried his equipment, which included two small tents, portable bedstead and bedding, cotton and woollen clothing, a hunting-knife, a spring balance, tea, sugar, and preserved meats, four saucepans, two kettles, two gridirons, two sets of plates, cups, knives, forks, and spoons, a rifle and gun, one bag of large shot, five hundred bullets, six flasks of powder, caps, and wads.

Hundes is above the range of tree vegetation, except just at Gong, where birch-trees and a kind of cypress are plentiful, but it is covered with good grass, vetch, lupins, wild onions, leeks, and many flourishing plants. The herbage feeds of large game, the burrul or snow sheep, the nyau or *ovis ammon*, the kyang or wild horse, and the bunchowr or wild yak. The only beast of prey is a kind of wolf. It was bunchowr more particularly that the sportsman sought, as it was said that only four Englishmen had up to that time succeeded in killing the bunchowr. The writer says that the bunchowr is a noble-looking animal, something in ap-

pearance like the American bison, but larger. The bull comes down to the nullahs of Sheshel and Keo, which alone are accessible to English sportsmen, and as these nullahs have no thoroughfare and are not entered by human beings for years at a time, the bunchowr bulls roam in solitary grandeur from the beginning of winter to the end of July, when they go back to visit their families on the Gartok hills.

When our traveller entered the Salkh Nullah, on the 5th of July of this year, it had not been visited for three years, and he came upon six bulls together, but the wind and scent being unfavourable they were alarmed and got off, and though he hunted for a fortnight in the neighbourhood he never saw them again. On the same afternoon he saw another bull, but it was not till the 27th July that in the Keo Nullah he came across a bull again, which proved to be this very bull, and wind and ground being favourable he was killed, and proved to be nine feet around the chest, with horns sixteen inches in diameter at the base, and eleven inches half-way up. He proved good meat.

The condition of the country is, however, described with more minuteness than the bull-hunt. Hundes and the neighbouring districts are almost uninhabited, being thinly peopled by Hunnias, who live in temporary or movable villages, and carry on trade between Thibet and the plains. The town of Daba has only one pukka-house, and the capital of Gartok has only two. In Hundes there is no town, and the district is dependent on Gartok. The trade over the elevated passes, one of which is the difficult and dangerous pass of Chor Hoti, 18,300 feet high, and another the Drunjun, is carried on by means of the yak, or tame bunchowr, the joobul, a cross breed between the yak and the hill cattle, goats and sheep. The yak will carry 150 to 200 lbs., the joobul 100 to 150 lbs., the sheep and goat about ten or fifteen pounds' weight. The reason sheep and goats are so much employed is that sheep alone go from the higher to the lower country without dying. It is supposed some fifteen or twenty thousand of these animals yearly cross this tract. The traders take flower, rice, sugar, and cotton into Thibet, and bring back borax, salt, sheep's wool, and goats' hair. To the state of the trade considerable attention was paid by the writer, and he is clearly of opinion that with the improvement of the road along the Gong river, it could be greatly improved.

The district officer is called a Zumpun, and he is dependent on the Garkoon of Gartok. The Zumpun has a dozen police and an unpaid writer called a vizier, and he has almost absolute power over the people. The Garkoon has about a hundred police, or ragamuffins, armed with bad matchlocks and two or three swords apiece. These men are commanded by a captain of police. The superior of the Garkoon of Gartok is the Shibchid of the province of Bood, a month's march from Gartok. The country is open to Ghoorkas, Hindostanees, Sikhs, and all people, except the English; but though the Hundes are friendly towards us, the authorities forbid our access, and the late Zumpun for allowing two Englishmen to reach the Munsorawur Lake, was dismissed and fined 20%.

On reaching Hoti, the traveller found an outpost of four Hunnias, without weapons of any kind, who, hearing of an Englishman entering Bhote, had come to watch his movements. They wanted him to go back at once, but he insisted on seeing the Zumpun, and sent forward a coolie as an ambassador, with a letter and a Victoria plaid tartan shawl, requesting an interview, and promising a stereoscope and a number of daguerreotype slides, which he had brought on purpose, and the wonders of which were duly appreciated in the camp. The ambassador was received by the Zumpun's wife, who took the shawl and promised an interview with her husband on his return. This took place, and he was found to be more like a Chinaman than a Hunnia, dressed in a sort of yellow flounced silk-gown, with a mandarin hat and plain glass buttons. He wished the Englishman to leave Hundes at once, which the latter declined; but though he could have resisted the Zumpun's force, he contented himself with requiring the right of shooting about the villages without entering them. The stereoscope was greatly admired, but the English

ladies on the slides were pronounced inferior to the beauties of Hundes, who have faces like the hippopotamus in the Zoological Gardens.

The resources of the country for grazing are considerable; there are gems and minerals deserving of notice, and there are great capabilities of trade, but the whole matter requires the closer attention of the Government to secure the trade and access to Thibet. As yet, very few Englishmen have approached this district, but the description given in the *Friend of India* will lead thither other explorers, and in time, as the nature of the country is better known and intercourse is cultivated, the condition of the scanty population will be improved, and the country will be made available for occupation. Such is only one of many like regions in the Himalayas, and the writer ends with the wish that when England recovers from that dread of the responsibilities of her position in the world—that fear of acquiring territory, which is at present an unreasoning mania—when England enters on her share of the Anglo-Saxon heritages of Asia, may she find a band of pioneers in the hunters who have passed the snows. Many will echo this wish.

### THE PROCLAMATION.

THE Proclamation, however considered, marks an epoch in the history of India, a period which was being slowly reached, which was inevitable, and which marks a bold distinction between the past and the future of India and of England; we say of England, because England is affected as well as India, not so exclusively, not to so great a degree, but still to such an extent as will influence our progress and leave its record in the history of our nation. India had hitherto been a country under an exceptional government, marked out from the rest of the empire, ruled by special administrators, secluded from the operation of the general laws, closed, it may be said, to the men, the manners, and the institutions of the metropolitan country. It was a land marked as a land of conquest, because intercourse, and familiarity, and the mutual interchange of customs and of institutions had not taken place with the conquered; and nothing, perhaps, has more given to the English the ungracious attributes of a conquering race than this seclusion of India and this segregation of its population. The haughtiness was that of the Roman, but there was no native who could be as proud, and say, "I too am a Roman citizen, I too can appeal to Cæsar and the Senate!"

These exceptional circumstances have now been abolished, and the exceptional Government is at an end, for such is the real effect of the Proclamation, although its fruits cannot be at once shown by a stroke of magic, nor the relics of the past be suddenly effaced by the creations of the present. India must henceforth be looked upon as a set of Crown colonies in preparation for the stage of municipal institutions and of ministerial and responsible government, and this alone is a great omen for the advancement of India. What Canada has become within a few years—what the Cape colonies have become within a few months—what Ceylon, within sight of India, has become by means of freer government, is known to all of us; and India will reap the same benefits. The Hindoo has something to look forward to beyond subjection under the cold shade of conquest. He has, what he will soon learn to prize, a share in the empire, to the prosperity of which his own country so largely contributes. Now this is an abstract right, which the multitude do not feel, and which a few merchants and landowners alone experience, but which will make its own impression as it becomes known, by material prosperity; by the greater wealth and comfort of individuals, districts, and communities; by their exemption from peculation and oppression; by the growing feeling of independence; and by the nobler aspirations of the rising generation, less heedful of the dark past, less timid, less suspicious, and more confident in the bright present, and having no misgivings as to the future opening to them with promise.

If throughout the vast populations of India a new era is thus inaugurated, to the thinly peopled regions of the mountains and their valleys a time of greater promise is foretold. The barriers of prejudice are now broken down, and India is thrown open to us. She promises to England the occupation of countries, various in their situation, but in their aggregate covering more than two hundred thousand square miles, suited for the

abode of the English race, having fertile spots which industry can make productive, having bleak and barren districts, where mineral wealth will afford employment, or to which the construction of roads will bring the traffic of the far interior; having lands which tempt the immigrant, and will become in time the seats of free English communities, watching over the safety of India, sheltering her growing liberties, fostering her political education, stimulating her moral, social, and material progress. Such a destiny as this brings with it to England its own reward.

It is in this development of our own population that we shall find our own safeguard, for we shall have no fear that India will be a drain on our resources, or afford means of corrupting our home institutions, when we have a community established there competent for its own protection and that of its allies. There is another consideration which has not presented itself during the discussions on the change of government, but it is one which will soon make itself appreciated. The small community of settlers in India, the representatives of the press, has already shown how powerful it is in its influence on the local authorities, on public opinion at home, and as an instrument of government: and we may foresee how powerful this element will become with the rapid growth of the number of English residents in India, having no longer a temporary stake in the country, but permanent interests.

With regard to the Proclamation, it has had in view the double purpose of appealing to public opinion in England and in India, and it has not failed in either respect. It is plain, straightforward, and statesmanlike, doing credit to its author, and affording fresh ground for confidence in his administration of the empire of India. It is not a document of suppressions and equivocations, but in its entirety and in its every part is marked with an even tenor of trustworthiness which will win the convictions of all to whom it is addressed. The period, too, was well chosen for offering clemency to the rebels, because the mercy offered by the new empire at the height of her greatness and her triumph, and when the meanest of her subjects may be offered pardon and allowed enjoyment, cannot be construed to be a concession extorted from weakness. Such a measure adds grace to the occasion, and gives a fresh guarantee of the earnest disposition of the Government.

### NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

From the Darjeeling district it is announced that another tea plantation is to be established at Hope Town.

At Darjeeling a branch committee is being established to co-operate with the Society for the Promotion of English Settlement in India.

Petitions are likewise being got up in favour of the Northern Bengal Railway at Darjeeling, and they are moving the Calcutta people to the like step.

At present the cost of carrying some stores twenty-five miles was 25%, more than the whole cost from London to Calcutta.

The Darjeeling people are very anxious just now for the decision of the Government of India relative to the terms on which they are to be allowed to hold land there, and which is keeping back operations. Hitherto they have been allowed to take large grants of uncleared lands on most liberal terms, and many are holding on in the expectation that when the emigration sets in they will dispose of land lots at advantageous prices.

In consequence of some remarks at home about the supposed humidity of the Darjeeling district, we have been written to by a leading settler to state that the humidity is confined to the sub-Himalayan district, and that as the snows are approached the climate is drier, the atmosphere more bracing, and not much colder than in the sub-Himalayas, indeed not so cold.

Alarm as to the future proceedings of the Nepalese is not altogether allayed, and a strong desire is expressed for reinforcements.

Some concern was expressed in Darjeeling lest they should be deprived of the valuable services of the eminent man under whose direction as superintendent the colony has grown to its present importance, as Dr. Archibald Campbell was pointed out in the Calcutta papers as the intended successor to Major Ramsay in the important post of President at Nepal. It was natural for the Government to make such a choice of a man best suited for the duties, but the loss to Darjeeling would be very great. Hopes are entertained in some quarters that when Simla, Darjeeling, Kumaon, and other hill districts,

have made more progress, the commissioners and superintendents will be created lieutenant-governors, with a legislative council, as in the other colonies.

A most interesting account has been published of a small colony of native Christian fugitives from persecution, established by Mr. Williams, in the Dehra-Dhoun, on a most eligible plantation, where he proposes to carry on the tea and coffee cultivation. The population is now sixty-six, and has been brought there by a small subscription of the residents of Mussoorie. A chaplain and good school-master are much wanted. The population are employed in agriculture—a solid base for such a settlement.

Dr. Walker, who has been sent to the Andaman Islands, to superintend the establishment of convict Sepoys, is determined to create a new colony. He has had Chatham Island and Ross Island cleared of jungle, and he intends to form his free settlement on Mouatt Island, which is separated from the penal settlement by an isthmus. He invites immigrants from the Madras coast, the people of which emigrate to the Mauritius, Ceylon, and the West Indies.

The French Government are endeavouring to obtain the acknowledgment of the French West Indies as a place for the emigration of Madras coolies, but it is hoped stringent regulations will be made to secure their proper treatment and due return. In the English West Indies the coolies are protected as English subjects, but under the arbitrary despotism of the French courts they might be oppressed, and an English officer should be maintained in such countries as their protector. The return of the emigrants with their earnings is the premium by means of which the large emigration from the Madras Presidency has been developed, and which is communicating a spirit of energy to the local population.

From Assam we learn that this year's crop of tea is estimated at considerably over a million of pounds, and fresh land is being planted, on which the young plants look healthy. The grain crops are good, and in Lower Assam there are good rice crops. The great want is labour and means of transport. On the grand artery, the Burrampooter, a towboat is the only means of journeying eleven hundred miles. Well may the people modestly pray for a steamer or two to convey themselves and their produce.

News has been received from Bulkh in Central Asia that in September some Russian officers had arrived in Oorgunge and taken up their abode in the town. One of them was encamped on the river, and was surveying the roads and the river. The Ameer of Cabul communicated this to the English authorities at Peshawur.

The Simla news is that Mr. F. Peterson has been appointed a municipal commissioner for the town in the place of Mr. Barrett. Leave of absence for Simla had been given to Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, and Lieutenant F. N. Dew, 88th Foot.

Captain Wood, 14th Bengal Native Infantry, has been appointed to do duty with the convalescent depot at Murree.

For the Neilgherries leave has been given to Lieut. Colonel J. R. Brown, Captain A. L. Tweedie, Lieut. R. S. Gray, Madras Rifles, Lieut. R. G. Lewis, Lieut. T. R. Church, and Lieut. F. G. Powles.

Assistant-Surgeon Davidson, 1st Dragoon Guards, has been appointed to the medical charge of the convalescent depot at Jackatalla in the Neilgherries.

The effect of increased energy in India makes itself evident in various ways. One proof of this is the increase of intelligence in the overland Indian papers. The *Overland Friend of India* has now been enlarged to that extent, that it comprises all the matter of the *Friend of India*, except the extracts and the advertisements. The price, postage included, is only 2l. a year.

At home a *China Telegraph* has been started to give news from China, and the countries between Singapore and Japan, in consequence of our growing intercourse with those districts.

The *Friend of India* affirms that the Indian Governments are making great exertions for carrying out such public improvements as can be supplied without costly outlay or great change.

The coinage of the Nizam is being altered, the name of the Kings of Delhi being removed, and that of the founder of the Nizam's dynasty substituted. This abolition of a mischievous form is useful, but it would have been much better, had the name of the Queen been introduced.

Mr. Forbes has been removed from the secretaryship of the Dacca Bank. As he was very zealous and an active public man, this has made a sensation. It was one of the Mahometan directors who proposed his removal.

Great alarm exists in Tirhoot as to the designs of Jung Bahadoor. They believe that their district, in which there are no troops, is one of the first selected for his operations.

In Purneah the indigo season has not been a good one. The planters there are likewise alarmed about Jung Bahadoor; but the Government in answer to



their application for arms has imposed most unsatisfactory conditions. The police regiment, consisting principally of Ghoorkas, Nepalese, and Lesschas, raised by Dr. Campbell at Darjeeling, 900 strong, have neither arms nor uniforms.

Mr. Thomas Login, the Government engineer, is busy in the neighbourhood with his surveys and operations for the road from the Ganges to Darjeeling.

It is feared the Supreme Government will refuse to lay down the telegraphic line to Singapore *via* Rangoon, which is much to be regretted, as, both on Indian and English accounts, communication with that gate of the far East is most desirable. Much of the trade of India is with China.

It is lamentable to see that a considerable number of the European overseers of the Department of Public Works are corporals and privates in the army, who are taken from the ranks of the army and returned to it, as occasion serves, and who want the energy and rewards of civil life. The necessity for increasing the staff of overseers in India is evident, and yet there are persons, who contemplate the extension of the military system instead of encouraging the immigration of individuals by whose means the Government would obtain the same independent resources as in England. A good foreman would rise, become a sub-contractor, and in time a contractor, and might make a fortune, while the private or corporal has scarcely the prospect of the rare prize of a quartermastership or a lieutenant's commission. Really, the organisation of the Public Works Departments throughout India will require the care of Sir Proby Cautley, and the sooner he is created President of the Board of Works for India the better.

Two of these assistant-overseers are announced as dismissed and returned to the ranks in one Gazette.

The new church at Trevandrum in Madras is rather expensive for an Indian church, as with fittings it will cost 640*l.*; the Government grant is 261*l.*

The Government have directed the formation of a library of Oriental works in the North-West Provinces from the books confiscated at Lucknow and elsewhere—a very laudable design—but the libraries of the British Museum, Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and others at home might have been thought of. Such a measure of encouragement to Oriental literature, which is now receiving greater attention, would not have been untimely or unprofitable.

The head pupils of the Government school at Ajmere have formed a fund of two hundred subscribers of 1*l.* each to establish an Oordoo and Hindoo newspaper. We hope it will be in Roman type.

As a specimen of the boasted Court documents of Bengal, a native decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Moorshedabad has been exhibited before the Indigo Planters' Association. This cumbersome Bengalee scrip was extended to the length of 225 feet. It is not wonderful that the Association are converted to the system of employing English in the law-courts.

We must chronicle, as a step in progress, the abolition of the expensive Calcutta Madrassah, which now turns out a few Arabic scholars, who are not wanted, and the funds of which will be available for the purposes of education. There will be no want of training for Mahometan priests without the Madrassah.

The attention of the Indian Governments has been called to gangs of Arabs and gipsies who prowl about the country and kidnap women to sell them into slavery. General Jacob has just punished a gang whom he caught near Jacobabad.

The Santhal jungles have been opened up by roads, so that there is every prospect of the district being brought under the domain of civilisation.

#### INDIA.

LETTERS from Bombay bring the explanation of the confused telegrams of last week. Tantia Topce's army, which is described as consisting of budmashes and mutinous Sepoys was rapidly dwindling away. He himself is surrounded in the Nizam's dominions, and suing for terms; so that the rebellion in Central India may be considered to be virtually suppressed, as the people generally are very well affected towards us. It is said that his life will be spared.

Lord Clyde was in motion to execute his plans for the reduction of Oude. Towards the end of October he was advancing on Shunkorpore, to attack Beni Madho, by fear of whom a large number of the Zemindars in Oude are restrained from making their peace with us. Beni Madho has a force of 14,000 men and ten guns, and commands the support of Fooraj Singh Nazim, with 9000 men. It is calculated that Beni Madho would have no difficulty in raising his force to 25,000 men should he think it advisable to defend himself in his entrenched jungle at Shunkorpore. That position is one of great strength. While the Commander-in-Chief advances on Beni Madho's fortified seat, the Futtehghur

and Shahjehanpore brigades of the army of Rohilcund move eastward, the first clearing the country along the left bank of the Ganges down to the Cawnpore and Lucknow road, and the second sweeping the north-eastern face of Oude in the direction of Lucknow. It is hoped that by these movements the enemy may be compelled to stand and fight, when the result of one or two battles would doubtless decide the great body of landowners in our favour.

Queen Victoria's Proclamation to the "princes, chiefs, and people of India," announcing that her Majesty had assumed the Government, with the title of Empress of Hindostan, was read in Bombay on the 1st of November, from a platform erected on the steps of the Town-hall. The civil, military, and naval officers of Government, having met the Governor, a procession was formed. On arriving at the platform, a flourish of trumpets was blown, and the Royal Proclamation was read in English and Mahratti. At its conclusion, the royal standard of England was unfurled, the bands struck up "God save the Queen," and a royal salute from the ramparts of Fort George proclaimed that Victoria I. had assumed the sovereignty of India. The cheers from the platform were taken up by ten thousand voices from the crowd. In the evening the whole town was illuminated; the scene was one of great splendour. All classes of the community seemed to vie with each other in their demonstrations of loyalty. Copies of the Proclamation were distributed, as well as of a supplementary one by the Governor-General. The native population have numerously signed a most satisfactory memorial to the Queen, expressive of gratification that her Majesty has assumed the sovereignty of India.

The Royal Proclamation announces that all treaties and engagements made with Indian princes are to be scrupulously maintained. There is to be no extension of our territorial possessions; the right and desire to impose our religious convictions upon the natives are renounced, while all under authorities are strictly charged and enjoined to abstain from all interference with the religious belief of others; and to all who have not committed murder, or who have not sheltered murderers knowing them to be such, there is the announcement of unconditional pardon, if the rebels will return to their homes and peaceful pursuits. Nothing could be more dignified or more becoming the British Crown than such a Proclamation. It is the foundation of all future government in India.

The Commander-in-Chief is still at Poona; the Governor varying his residence at the Presidency by an occasional trip to Malheran.

#### THE NEW ALPHABET FOR INDIA.

THE Persian running-hand is, as is well known to all Indians, hard to decipher, and by no means such that he that runs may read. Some may think that it is called Shikastah, or "the broken," because he that attempts to read it will rend the collar of patience and break the strings of perseverance. India was long afflicted with the curse of this inscrutable character, and only grey-bearded munshis, who in learning it had forgotten all else, could penetrate its mysteries. At length time, the great mediciner, produced the decree which swept it, for ever it is to be hoped, from the offices of the Sahibán-i-Alishán, that is, of the English gentlemen, and from general use. Unfortunately, the same decree substituted a dozen curses for the one defunct, in prescribing the use of the vernacular dialects. Of these the Urdu is the least formidable, being a very mild approach to the terrible Shikastah. The written character of the Hindi, however, compensates amply for all that is gained by the comparative facility of the Urdu. It is called the Kaithi, from the Kayasths, or writing class of natives, who use it, and who, if they can read what they write, must be men of extremely subtle parts. The difficulty of the Kaithi, again, is barely equal to that of the written character in the south of India, where the Telugu, Kanarese, and Tamil rejoice in a system of scratches which can be made revoltingly obscure. All these, however, must hide their diminished heads before the Mod, or letter character of the Maráthi. This ingenious mode of torment is said to have been invented by one Himar Pant in the end of the eighth century, A.D., who, if he was really sensible of the miseries he was about to inflict by it on a large family of mankind, must, indeed, have been a fiend in human shape. Some ingenious persons, with more imagination than etymological truth, have supposed the name Mod to come from a word signifying "an ant," and to imply that the character is such as if ants, escaping from an ink grave, had run over the paper and blotted and scrawled its fair surface. But Mor, "ant," is a Persian word, and the odious Mod is Maráthi, from a Sanscrit root, which signifies "to twist or break." Mod, therefore, in Maráthi, corresponds in sense to Shikastah in Persian, and hopelessly illegible as it is, sinks into utter insignificance in that respect when compared with the Márwári and Sindhi. Concerning these latter scribblings many strange tales are told, as of a pleasant gentleman who, having received a letter announcing something undecipherable that had happened to his son, went through the ceremony of lamenting for his decease in the morning, and gave a *fitte*

in honour of his nuptials at night, not knowing which of the two events had occurred. The above is a very frigid and tame account of some of the difficulties which attend what may be called the Inshá i Har Karan, or general correspondence in India. Now as life, leisure and vision are all limited, it does seem an utter absurdity to hesitate about the adoption of an easy substitute for the abominable scrawls used by the natives. The English alphabet, properly adapted to express the Indian letters, is that substitute, and to "Indophilus" is due the gratitude of all parties for recommending it. This is not a question as to the disuse of the Indian languages in business transactions and official proceedings. Such a proposal would be preposterous; but it is simply a suggestion for an alteration which would be as convenient and beneficial to the natives as to ourselves. We are well aware, indeed, of the difficulty attending all such changes; but, in the mean time, we give to the proposal of "Indophilus" our heartiest good wishes and support.—*Homeward Mail.*

#### THE INDIAN CHARACTER.

Go where you will over that vast continent the leading features are exhibited; want of method and of a thought of consequences. The rajah allows mud huts to be built against the walls of his palace, and drives out occasionally with his silver harness tied together with pieces of rope. Inside his dwelling you will see the cushions of a costly sofa thrown on the filthy floor to serve as pillows for the domestics—a silver spittoon on a cracked table of malachite—a self-acting piano ready to crumble at a touch from the ravages of white ants—a magnificent oil painting hung up by the side of an eighteen-penny print, and both equally valued by the possessor. I have seen the Rajah of Bhurtpore riding about in a new carriage made by one of the first London makers, from which he had scraped off all the varnish, for the some what sensible reason, by-the-by, that none of his European friends would ask for the loan of it. The Nabob of the Carnatic, who had received an English education, paid a very high price for a picture of what may be termed his coronation, painted by Lewis. The whole of his principal courtiers were introduced in the painting, and as, of course, there were a couple of factions amongst them, it occurred to the weaker party that considerable satisfaction might be had if the eyes of the victorious set were put out—on canvas. The scheme was approved of and carried into effect, and the Nabob, when showing the picture some time afterwards, which was hung up in his throne-room, roared with delight as he pointed out to his English guests that the mutilated Ministers had taken their revenge by boring holes in turn through the eyes of the opposite party. In every condition of life the same rule of recklessness holds good. The soldier will light his fire if permitted close to the powder magazine; the sailor would willingly lash the helm, and go to sleep whilst the ship is afloat.—*Correspondent of the Star.*

#### SARAWAK.

THE special committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, appointed to consider the communication from the East India and China Association respecting the territory of Sarawak, have issued a report in which they state that they have confined their inquiries to the question, What are the commercial advantages which would accrue to this country from our possession of Sarawak? They recommend that a petition should be forwarded to the House of Commons, praying for a full inquiry into the whole subject, and that a memorial should be addressed to the Earl of Derby, praying his lordship not to take any steps committing the country to the acquisition of, or granting a protectorate to, Sarawak without full parliamentary inquiry.

A correspondent of the *Times* makes the following suggestion:—"The East India Company and the Hudson's Bay Company began as small mercantile companies, and attained to great dominion. They were chartered by the Crown. Why should not the merchants of London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow who wish Sarawak to be secured for England charter themselves as 'The Borneo Company, Limited?' They could do so under the Joint-Stock Companies Act. And why should they not attain to as great dominion in the Eastern Archipelago as if they were chartered, at the outset, by the Crown? It need not be long before they made their own terms with the Government at home."

A HEBREW JOURNAL.—The language in which the Law of Moses was written five thousand years ago is being made the instrument for conveying the most recent news of the day in a small town of Eastern Prussia. A Hebrew gazette is being published at Lyck, on the Russian frontier. Its name is *Hamaggid*—Anglice, *The Speaker*—and its aim is to give information of current events to the very numerous Jews of Russia and Poland. These people, although the German—or rather, a corrupt dialect of Southern Germany—is their vernacular tongue, yet invariably prefer reading and writing in the language of their forefathers.

## COMMERCIAL.

## THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

GREAT complaints have of late been made by our shipowners, and they are next week to have a meeting in London to memorialise the Government for some kind of relief. Several of our contemporaries have discussed the subject, and those who are adverse to the view taken by the shipowners have shown that since the abolition of our navigation laws our mercantile marine has increased in a manner quite unexampled. More ships have been built in a year, and more employed, than ever known before. At the same time it is admitted, that from opening a trade which had before been restricted to our own ships, as was to be expected, foreign tonnage has increased somewhat more than our own tonnage. This, however, is the case in almost all countries—it is a necessary consequence of increased trade—and in some countries where restrictions are continued on navigation the increase of foreign tonnage has actually been greater in proportion than here, and in them there has been a positive decrease of native tonnage.

The statistics of our shipping supply unanswerable arguments against those who refer the present condition of the shipping interest to the abolition of the navigation laws, and who complain of free trade, which has permitted such a large increase in the quantities of goods to be carried, as depriving our shipping of employment. It is only doing our shipowners scant justice to say that what they complain of is less the free navigation which our laws permit than the restricted navigation which some other States yet maintain. What they chiefly appeal to the Government for is that this restricted navigation shall be made free like our own, and they are only to be censured because they ask for the renewal of restrictions here as a means of coercing foreign Governments to grant freedom. They are not opponents of free trade so much as the advocates of a peculiar and very faulty means at variance with the principles of free trade of procuring free trade with other countries. The sentiments of other nations we can influence by our opinions and our example; we have no power to coerce their Governments; and the suffering shipowners are led astray by a remnant of old restrictive legislation, when they propose a further recurrence to it to compel other Governments to adopt our freedom. We have no expectation that we shall succeed in convincing them of their error, but we call their attention to some facts which are not merely statistical.

They complain of being excluded from the coasting trade of the United States, between Portland in Maine, and San Francisco round Cape Horn, this being classed by our very ambitious cousins as a coasting trade. From the complaints of our shipowners it might be supposed that the shipping of the Americans was flourishing, and that our shipping had been excluded from some great benefit. The latest arrival from the States, however, speaks of a "general depression in the shipping interest." "Ship-building," says the *New York Times*, "has been suspended on this side of the water." After the panic of last year "freights went down absurdly low." "A great many ships were then laid up, many have remained laid up," and the persons most experienced "see little or no immediate hope of revival." The American shipowners, then, who have a monopoly of their own coasting trade, are worse off than our shipowners, who have no such monopoly; and clearly, therefore, a similar monopoly, which some of our shipowners ask for, would not give them prosperity. Let us try to explain how such monopolies injure them, and that to grant their prayer would be to continue and increase their distress.

There is a general depression of the shipping interest in Europe as well as in America. We hear complaints from France, Russia, and Norway, as well as from New York. This general depression has a cause as general—what is it? Much of the shipping of the world meets with equal favour in third markets. English, American, and French vessels, for example, enter the ports of Peru and the Brazils on equal terms. Shipping, then, is that portion of the capital of different communities in which the competition is most equal and certain.

The shipping of all countries carries indiscriminately for all, and thus makes the rate of carriage and the profit to be obtained on it about the same for all. Whatever, consequently, affects the shipping of one country, affects in some degree the shipping of all other countries. It all shares a similar fate. "The Russian war," says our American contemporary, "by removing for a considerable time from mercantile pursuits a large number of steaming and sailing vessels, enhanced the value of merchant ships, and created an active competition for the tonnage of all countries at extremely profitable rates." It stimulated ship-building in 1855 and 1856, and gave no employment to ships in 1857 and 1858. The consequence of this unity of the shipping of the world is, that it is all affected by the monopolies and restrictions and bounties bestowed on shipping in each or any one state. But an invariable consequence of bounties to one class of shipping and restrictions on another class, is to increase the supply of the favoured shipping beyond the real demand for them, or beyond the quantity of goods to be carried; and as several, indeed almost all, Governments have given and yet give bounties on native, by restrictions on foreign, shipping, the natural and general consequence is that shipping is everywhere on the average greater in amount than the goods to be carried, and like the once highly protected agriculture, is almost everywhere, and almost at all times, in a condition of suffering and complaint. Great prosperity, however rapidly trade increase, is with shipping as it was with agriculture, the exception, not the rule.

"In the United States, about seven or eight years ago," says the authority already quoted, "new and powerful steamers were being built which would speedily drive the British boats from the ocean. These prophecies have been signally refuted by experience. The steamers which have been driven out of the trade have not been British but American." In fact, these great steamers were built in the expectation that Congress would hire them or pay for them, as our Government had set the bad example of giving large sums to mail packets. Congress did for a season grant a subsidy to some lines, and it was to get hold of these expected Government bounties that the steamers were built in excess in the States, and contributed everywhere to lower freights and lower the profit of shipping. The Government of the United States, then, like the Governments of France, Spain, and other besotted Governments of Europe, have secured monopolies and granted bounties to their own shipping, and so have contributed to increase shipping unnecessarily and to bring on it its present distress.

Has England done nothing of the same kind? Since our farming interest was relieved from protection it has become steadily prosperous. The shipping interest, supposed to be also relieved from protection, is now groaning and lamenting as much as ever the farmers did when, under the corn-law, the price of wheat went down to 36s. per quarter. The contrast is curious and might be an alarming anomaly for free trade, were it not the fact that our shipping has not been relieved from protection, but, like the shipping of the other countries referred to, is still cockered and pampered into excess.

First, the act for repealing the Navigation Laws preserved in the Reciprocity Clause, repeated in the Customs Consolidation Act, which now constitutes a navigation law, the *principle of protection*, and made the shipowners rely, as they have relied, on this clause being called into activity for their behoof, and they now require it to be acted on. They have never in consequence realised the notion of perfectly free competition.

Secondly, the foolish, meddling Whig Ministers, urged on by ignorant writers, timid merchants, and old ship captains, all bred up to Protection under the Navigation Laws, began, as soon as those laws were repealed, to make new laws for the mercantile marine. They have never left it quiet for one single session of Parliament. Instead of following out the principle of allowing each trade and each business to regulate itself by its own laws, like the corn trade, they framed minute and cumbrous regulating acts, and continued the tutelage of our shipping as if it had never been de-

monstrated that legislative meddling with it, as with all business, was always an evil. Far worse than their predecessors, those insincere men—Protectionists in spirit and in heart—acted on the erroneous principle they had condemned. After the public had become enlightened, and they had professedly adopted the enlightenment, they went back, dog like, to their vomit. They persisted, in spite of all teaching, in regulating navigation. To this hour, the shipping interest is in all respects a highly protected and regulated interest. Nominally, it has been made free, and exposed to the inevitable competition of foreign shipping, while it is placed in the fetters of very presuming dabbles in mercantile marine legislation. In spite of the lessons of two centuries the triflers of our day have thought themselves superior to Cromwell, and that they, by a Navigation Act, could bestow care and skill on seamen, and greatness on the nation.

Thirdly, they did more than regulate the shipping: they patronised it. Somewhere about 1838, that profoundest of profound statesmen, Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary to the Admiralty, began the plan of giving large sums to our mail packets. At present not less than 500,000*l.* a year is devoted to this purpose. It is not a fair reward for services done under competition. It is a sum given to keep certain companies going and doing certain work in a certain manner, which, under perfectly free competition, could be done much cheaper and better, though then "my lords," either of the Treasury or the Admiralty, would have no control over the packets. Without dwelling on the unfairness to other interests of an application of the public money to subserve the purposes of one class, we say that this kind of remuneration, more than necessary to procure required services, is an artificial stimulus to ship-building, and, like the bounties referred to in other countries, helps to bring into existence more shipping than can at all times find employment. Shipowners are guided by a desire to get the public money rather than by the quantities of goods and passengers to be carried. The rule is a false one, and they accordingly suffer. Shipping is now, as agriculture was, the chief protected, regulated, and favoured interest, and as no legislation can prevent it being exposed to perfect competition abroad, it is now, as agriculture was, the suffering interest.

## GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

THE corn trade, which has been dull through the week, was without animation to-day. Buyers were very few. The price of wheat was the same as on Monday, barley was 6*d.* to 1*s.* cheaper, and oats could be obtained for less money. We understand that wheat is now malted to some extent, and used for making beer.

In the other markets there were no alterations of importance. The alteration in the Bank rate of discount has not affected them. Sugar and coffee were both unaltered in price. For tea the demand continues good, and the sales have gone off well. The dulness of the market for articles of consumption is not unfavourable to the industrious classes, and generally low prices imply that wages go further. As long as the markets do not so far decline as to stop imports, the advantage of the low price and dulness is all on the side of the consumers. In our manufacturing districts—especially the cotton and woollen districts—those where linen is manufactured are not so well off; business is steadily large and profitable. There is no speculation. The raw materials are comparatively abundant, and the demand for the finished articles considerable. Moneyed men complain that they cannot employ money profitably, but generally, though there is no exultation, there are now very few complaints.

The *Press* says, in its weekly commercial review:—"The manufactories in Paris for such articles as become in demand for the season of the new year have, during the last few days, been actively employed." It does not appear by the Bank of France returns that trade has made any additional demands on it, and we must therefore suppose that the activity noticed is very partial. The Mining-lane markets have lately been characterised by increased steadiness, and stocks show material diminution. Sugar



in Great Britain on the 1st inst. was reduced to 86,000 tons against 92,500 and 57,500 tons in 1857 and 1856, while for the principal continental ports the returns at the same date were only 12,000 tons against 21,000 and 19,000 tons respectively. The detention of several Ceylon vessels, long overdue, have rendered the operations in coffee unusually limited throughout last month, but liberal importations may shortly be expected.

The advices from the different centres of our staple manufactures all concur in stating that business is steady, and that it wears generally a healthy appearance. It is true we have no very large foreign orders from abroad, if we except India and America, and these are not for piece goods in particular, but we have a fair demand as far as the season will admit, and the home orders are about the usual average. The thick weather has been against the transaction of much business in Manchester, Leeds, and Bradford, as it is unfavourable for ascertaining texture and colours. In Liverpool there has been a very satisfactory amount of business. In cotton, the sales have not been very large but the amount taken for consumption has been very good, while the speculative purchases have been limited. It is very much to the credit of the Liverpool banks, and other provincial joint-stock banks, that they should have restricted advances to the legitimate requirements of commerce. They have not fostered the same kind of speculation—at least it is the general belief—which has been going on for several years past and which reached its culminating point in 1857, when the crash and crisis brought everything to a dead lock. At last we have reason to think the majority of the banks have acted on the prudential principles we have indicated, though of course it would be hopeless to expect that enterprise in Liverpool, called speculation everywhere else, could be quite extinguished, and that banks would not occasionally lend a hand to share profits of a higher rate than the profits afforded by ordinary trade transactions. One reason why business has been less brisk than common, is that preparations are being generally made for stock taking; this remark particularly applies to Manchester and the factory districts. Liverpool has been principally active in corn transactions. The favourable wind has brought in a considerable number of grain vessels, and this, of course, produced activity in that direction. At Manchester the yarn market has been brisk; spinners have obtained very full prices for yarns suited to our Eastern trade. For speedy delivery a good amount of business has been transacted; the purchases have principally been for Calcutta, Bombay, China, and Germany. It appears that German buyers have intimated their willingness to enter into contracts with the spinners until the end of the year, but not beyond that period. This is owing to the unusually mild weather, which renders it less probable that the inland navigation will be stopped. Shippers are thereby encouraged to complete all orders for early delivery. As far as the home trade is concerned, there is not so much activity, but quite enough to keep prices firm. In exceptional instances a trifling reduction is submitted to in some descriptions of yarns, but, generally speaking, prices are good. For the Mediterranean, yarns are in request. In the cloth market there is an active demand for India and China. We mentioned last week that the large amount of exports in this direction has excited attention, and led in some instances to the inference that exporters are likely to overstock those markets. But from inquiries we have made we have reason to believe that the India and China markets will absorb the quantities sent out and ordered, and that an increasing trade may be expected in these directions. The latest advices from India and China state that shirtings, madapollams, and jaconets realise full prices. The home orders are not in such abundance, but trade is not considered dull. The demand for printing cloths has been good, but the demand for long-cloths and T-cloths has not been very active; prices, however, have been well sustained. From our circulars, we make the following extracts:—

"There has been a little more inquiry to-day for India goods, owing to the continued good accounts from Bombay and Calcutta, and a moderate business has been done in them at the full rates of Tuesday last. For T-cloths and long-cloths there is a less active demand than we have had for some time, but prices are well supported. In other respects there is no change from the regular demand and steady prices of the last two or three weeks."—"To-day there has been a steady market without change of prices for goods, the trade being generally well held beforehand to the end of the year. Yarns are perhaps a little tamer."

**LEEDS.**—Not a very active market, but otherwise business was of a satisfactory character. The tone of the market firm, and orders as abundant and as extensive as is customary at this period of the year. Goods of light texture in considerable demand.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—It is remarkable that the lace trade continues to exhibit deplorable depression. It is difficult to account for the absence of buyers, and

the cessation of orders. It is hoped the new year will produce a change for the better.

**LEICESTER.**—The hosiery trade is in general activity. An excellent amount of business is being done, the open weather operating very favourably on the demand. The operatives are all well employed at good wages in the town and country districts, and materials, especially wool, appear to be at full prices.

**BRADFORD.**—The wool markets are doing a fair amount of business at remunerative prices.

**IRON AND COAL DISTRICTS.**—The hardware trade is tolerably active. The large masters, especially the Welsh masters, are well employed on railway orders from India, the Continent, and America. The strike is not quite subdued, but men are daily coming in to their work, and there is great hope that we shall soon see an end to the unseemly differences which prevail between employers and employed, and which have already produced so much real injury to both parties, but especially to the turnouts.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The Railway Companies' Association met yesterday at the Railway Clearing-house, H. S. Thompson, Esq., in the chair. The railway directors present, who represented a capital of 136,873,000*l.*, set forth in strong terms the many serious grievances under which the railway interests of the country labour. It was stated that the report issued by the association has met with the almost unanimous support of the railway shareholders of the kingdom, and that the association intend to bring into Parliament during the next session a measure for legalising decisions of arbitrators on all questions which railway companies may fairly submit to arbitration; and also for legalising agreements between companies for the division of traffic. The chairman gave notice that at the next meeting of the association he should propose that the Government be requested to appoint a select committee on railways, with full power to inquire into all grievances complained of by railway companies, and to suggest such remedies as in their opinion might appear desirable. The following gentlemen are chosen for the General Purposes Committee:—Mr. H. S. Thompson, North-Eastern; the Hon. F. Ponsonby, Great Western; Mr. E. Tootal, London and North-Western; Mr. L. Schuster, London and Brighton; Mr. H. Love, Eastern Counties; Colonel McLean, Lancaster and Carlisle; Mr. T. Salkeld, Caledonian; Mr. R. Hodgson, North British; Sir Morton Peto, Chester and Holyhead; Mr. J. Holme, Lancashire and Yorkshire; Mr. G. Gamble, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire; Mr. W. Fenton, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton; Mr. J. O. Ewing, Edinburgh and Glasgow; Mr. T. Meynell, Stockton and Darlington. And the following gentlemen the Law and Parliamentary Committee:—Mr. H. W. Wickham, M.P.; Mr. W. P. Price, M.P.; Hon. H. W. O. Stanley; Mr. E. G. Salisbury, M.P.; Mr. R. D. Mangles, Mr. E. Watkin, Mr. G. Leeman, Hon. J. C. Dundas, Sir A. Orr, and Mr. G. Wilson.

The directors of the Great Western Railway have changed their chairman. Lord Shelburne, eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, has succeeded the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.

Some months ago an Act of Parliament was obtained, authorising an amalgamation between the London and North Western and Chester and Holyhead Railway Companies. A valuable mail contract between Government and the latter company is stated to be in abeyance pending the completion of the arrangements. The shareholders are beginning to inquire whence arises the delay. Influential buyers of the Chester and Holyhead stock have of late been in the market.

The Mackintosh suit against the Great Western Railway Company has arrived at the fixing of the sum to be paid by the company. There is no question as to either the law or the equity of the case; but each item in this contractor's bill of fifteen or twenty years' standing is vehemently disputed. The object of the company is vehemently delayed, and it is possible that the settlement of the matter may yet be adjourned for months.

A special general meeting of the North Eastern Railway Company is called for the 21st inst., at York, to authorise the directors to apply to Parliament for power to construct "a railway to Pateley Bridge from the railway from Leeds to Thirsk, and certain other branch railways."

A special meeting of the Midland Company was held at Derby, on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the contemplated lease of the Little North-Western line; Mr. Beale, M.P., the chairman, presided. A discussion took place of a somewhat stormy character, and an adjournment was moved; finally a resolution was carried in favour of the lease.

**BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.**—The Chamber have granted

a guarantee of 7 per cent. on the privilege of a line of railway to run between the capital and the town of San Fernando—about twenty miles distant. The agents of Mr. Price, the contractor for the first section of the Dom Pedro Segundo Railway, having refused to hand over to the company the last part of the section, the directors attempted to take possession of the same by force, but failed, on which the Government interfered and possession was given, the Government undertaking to settle promptly the contractor's claims. At Bahia the railway works were progressing most favourably, native labour being abundant, and Mr. Watson, the contractor, having smoothed all difficulties encountered between the interests of the landed proprietors and those of the railway company. Prospectuses for a new railway have been sent home—the line to run between Cachoeira and the Diamond Mines. The provincial guarantee of 7 per cent. required had been referred to the imperial government.

**THE LOMBARD RAILWAYS.**—A Vienna telegram of the 4th says that the Emperor has sanctioned the charter of the Southern Railway Company (amalgamation of the different Railway Companies in Lombardy).

**GRAND CENTRAL TERMINUS.**—We are informed that local meetings are about to be held in Whitechapel, Borough, Clerkenwell, and Holborn, in support of this scheme.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN OF FRANCE.**—The new terminus at Paris is to be constructed next spring. It will be a grand building—the façade will be three times longer than that of the Strasburg Railway. A part of the new terminus will be built on the waste ground to the right of the present terminus, which will be taken down to make way for the new building. The works of the line to connect St. Quentin with Rouen, through Amiens, are commenced, and within two years the line will be opened.

## JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

At the meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the dividend recommended in the directors' report, viz., 3½ per cent. for the half-year, with an additional payment of 1 per cent., was agreed to.

A special meeting of the African Steamship Company is called for the 22nd inst., to consider the resolution submitted at the meeting on the 1st inst., to alter certain clauses of the deed of settlement, "in so far as they refer to the deduction of 20 per cent. per annum from revenue on original first cost of the company's ships for wear, tear, insurance, and depreciation."

The dividend declared at the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America was at the rate of 6 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax. It was announced that a branch will be established, with the assent of Government, in the vicinity of the Fraser river gold-fields.

The shares of the London General Omnibus Company continue to droop. They were currently offered at the close of business on Tuesday at 30*s.* per 4*l.* share. Rumours were circulated that this company will not be in a position to pay any dividend for the current half-year. The company have obtained their certificate of registration under the Limited Liability Act. Ere long the shares will be called in for registration, which is looked forward to with a good deal of distaste by the shareholders.

At the meeting of the East India Coal Company, the report was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of 7½ per cent. From the active exertions of the new officers the yield of coal has augmented fourfold. There is no intention of making a call in the course of the ensuing year.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

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

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£ 32,770,170
Government debt..	£ 11,015,100
Other securities...	£ 3,450,000
Gold coin and bullion.....	£ 18,205,170
Silver bullion.....	£ 32,770,170
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital	£ 14,553,000
Reserve.....	£ 3,000,000
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts)...	£ 8,855,511
Other deposits.....	£ 12,371,000
Seven Day & other Bills.....	£ 70,4108
Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£ 10,808,501
Other Securities.....	£ 15,505,731
Notes.....	£ 12,731,200
Gold and Silver Coin.....	£ 620,001

£30,071,588  
M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.  
Dated the 9th day of December, 1858.

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN  
PRODUCE MARKETS.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing Lane, Friday Evening.

TRADE in general continues quiet, and of the recent heavy arrivals only small instalments have as yet been brought forward. On one or two minor articles these increased supplies have led to a considerable decline in prices, but the more important staples have, in nearly all cases, sustained prices steadily, whilst some few have even obtained an advance.

**CORN.**—The trade continues in a dull state generally. Most of the provincial letters to hand this week report some depression in quotations. This is, however, attributable in a measure to the indifferent condition of the samples in consequence of the weather. At Mark-lane, the import supplies of nearly every description of grain have been moderate, but they were more than sufficient for the demand, and prices generally had a downward tendency. English wheat declined 1s. to 2s. per qr., and sales progressed slowly. The few samples of very choice old qualities could hardly be quoted lower, Midhams being held at 50s.; fair to prime new samples, 45s. to 48s.; damp, 42s. to 44s.; prime heavy red, 43s. to 44s.; runs, 40s. to 42s.; common soft, 38s. to 39s. Foreign wheat was not pressed, and prices were nominally unaltered, but the dealings were quite of a retail character; fine high mixed Dantzic made 54s. to 55s.; mixed, 50s. to 52s.; Brabant and Lorraine, white, 45s. to 46s.; red, 43s. to 45s.; French, 42s. to 44s.; St. Petersburg, 41s. to 42s. The flour trade is inactive, but former prices are realised for most descriptions. Town made brings 40s.; town households, 34s.; country households, 32s. to 33s.; whites, 34s.; prime seconds, 30s.; Norfolks, 27s. to 28s. French has met a steady sale at 34s. to 35s. for good, and 36s. to 37s. for extra. American is still firmly held although the supplies are somewhat better. The arrivals of flour by Eastern Counties were 11,375 sacks, against 9862 sacks delivered. The arrivals of English barley have somewhat increased, and medium qualities are purchasable upon easier terms, but choice malting descriptions are held for late rates. Malt in general hangs on hand, although rather less money would, perhaps, be accepted for quantity. Choice new ware is quoted 68s.; inferior to good, 60s. to 65s. The arrivals by Eastern Counties Rail have been 11,375 qrs. against a delivery of 9862 qrs. In consequence of rather liberal imports of beans, prices have given way 1s. to 2s., and sales have been difficult at the decline. Peas were also the turn of the market in the buyer's favour, from a similar cause. Oats have again been in liberal supply, and quotations lowered by 6d. to 1s. per cwt. In floating cargoes off the coast a large business has been done; Odessa Ghirka wheat at 39s. to 40s.; Marianople, 43s. 3d. to 45s. 6d.; Odessa maize, 27s. to 27s. 8d.; Galatz, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; Ibrail, 24s. to 26s.; cost, freight, and insurance.

## CORN ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat .....	8552	—	30027
Barley.....	4260	—	27699
Malt .....	14,173	—	—
Oats .....	11,155	—	34,069
Rye.....	172	—	2200
Beans .....	1055	—	9149
Peas .....	471	—	2114

## LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat .....	2821	at	48 8
Barley.....	3057	"	47 9
Oats .....	1799	"	25 1
Beans .....	168	"	38 9
Peas .....	141	"	46 7

**SEEDS.**—The import of linseed since our last is 15,400 qrs., consisting of 4500 qrs. from the East Indies, 8800 qrs. Taganrog, and 2000 qrs. Odessa; Bombay on the spot sells at 55s., and Calcutta at 52s. to 53s.; as to quality, considerable sales of the latter description have been made at 51s. 6d. cost, freight and insurance, including bags; and a cargo Taganrog floating, has been sold at 52s. delivered U. K. Our gross importation up to this time is 287,100 qrs., against 206,950 qrs. at the corresponding period last year. Rape and oil seeds have still an upward tendency; fine sound Calcutta rape commands 54s. per qr.; fine Bombay Guzerat, 63s. 6d. to 64s.; Ferozepore and Scinde, 45s. to 57s. as to quality; Teel or Sesame 51s. to 54s. for black, and 55s. to 59s. for white; Poppy, 52s., and Niger, 38s. Linseed cakes remain without alteration in price; they are however decidedly not flatter, and with a little frosty weather we should doubtless have some improvement.

**OILS.**—Linseed oil has become exceedingly scarce, and present oil is of ready sale at 29l. 15s. to 30l. per ton. Some business has been done for delivery in the early months of next year at 29l. 10s., but 30l. is the value January to June. Rape and seed oils are in good demand, foreign refined rape sells at 47l. per ton, and brown

at 43l.; English brown 41l. 10s.; Bombay ground nut or Gingelly has advanced to 34l. 10s., and Madras to 39l. The recent advance in olive oils has been so rapid and considerable as to check business; advices from the producing countries, however, induce holders to be firm; Gallipoli may be quoted 50l. 10s. to 51l.; Tarento 49l., Corfu 48l. 10s. down to 46l. 10s. per tun for Mogadore. Cocoa-nut oil is of slow sale; Ceylon 38l., and Cochin 39l. 10s. to 41l. per tun as to quality. Palm oil has become more plentiful, and fine Lagos is not saleable over 41l. per tun. Sperm has further advanced 4l. to 5l. per tun, there are now buyers at 90l. per tun, and at 96l. for Headmatter. Common fish oils are quite neglected: pale seal, 36l. 10s.; pale southern, 34l.; cod, 31l.

**WHALE-FINS.**—The stock in hand being held beyond rates obtainable, we have no transactions to notice.

**TURPENTINE.**—Arrivals of rough are not much short of 8000 barrels; no sales have taken place, 10s. the nearest value. Spirits dull. American 39s. including, and English 38s. without, casks.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Trade has been better throughout the week, and both beast and sheep have made 2d. to 4d. per stone advance; calves realised full prices. Pigs were not in demand, and lower by 4d. per stone. The following were the numbers at market and current prices:—

MONDAY.			
Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
4,150	16,800	108	350
3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.
THURSDAY.			
1,090	4,300	176	150
3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.

**PROVISIONS.**—At Newgate and Leadenhall the supplies of meat are large, but the quality seasonably better and prices higher, although a dull trade is still complained of. Beef 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; veal 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; pork 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb., by the carcase. Fresh butters are dull of sale at late rates; fine foreign advanced to 110s. to 112s. Cured meats sell slowly. Waterford sides of bacon at 49s. per cwt. Navy beef and pork met very little inquiry.

**SUGAR.**—The market is still dull, as buyers await the coming forward of late arrivals. Prices are not much altered, but incline in the buyer's favour. The crop accounts from Havannah and Louisiana are very favourable, but it is expected that the yield of beetroot will be short. The principal operations of the week are confined to 1350 cks. West India, 8000 bgs. Bengal, 1000 hds. Cuba, 3000 bgs. Madras, and a floating cargo of 5400 bgs. brown Paraiba, at 23s. for a near port, insurance free, of particular average. The present stock of coffee in Europe is 99,100 tons, against 115,300 last year.

**COFFEE.**—There has been an almost entire absence of business, but better supplies are declared for sale in the ensuing week. Meanwhile the tone of the market is firm. The stock here will be to some extent replenished by the late arrivals. The total stock in Europe is 42,820 tons against 82,400 last year.

**TEA.**—The market is firm and prices are again higher by ½d. to 1d. per lb. Large public sales comprising 33,400 pkgs., went with considerable animation, and 15,100 pkgs. were disposed of at the above advance. Common is firm at 11d. per lb. Stock in the kingdom is 64,289,000 lbs. against 71,204,000 lbs.

**RICE.**—The dealings are limited to 12,000 bgs., principally low soft grain, at full prices.

**SAGO** is 1s. per cwt. cheaper in consequence of late arrivals.

**CASSIA LIGNEA** has declined 10s. per cwt., a portion of the 4000 cwt. per Hindoo having opened at 97s. to 103s. for piles 1 and 2, but subsequently dropped to 86s. to 97s. for the respective piles. Other spices not much altered.

**FRUIT.**—Fine qualities of both currants and raisins command full prices, but parcels out of condition have sold largely on lower terms.

**SALTPETRE.**—The trade are not disposed to buy in the face of increased supplies, and prices are weak. Two contracts are advertised for continental Governments. The total required is about 600 tons.

**DYE-STUFFS** have undergone no quotable change.

**SHELLAC** is 1s. to 2s. dearer for ordinary D C orange.

**CAMPHOR** has declined to 60s. 6d. to 61s. 6d.

**METAL.**—English tin was on Monday advanced to 124l. for bar, 123l. for block, and 130l. for refined. Foreign has also risen in value, Banca making 127l., and Straits 128l. 10s. to 124l. Spelter has dropped to 22l., at which there are strong buyers. Copper in demand; best selected sold at 108l.; Burra at 110l.; Scotch pig iron is firmer at 54s. to 54s. 6d. for mixed numbers.

**COTTON.**—The trade is heavy. Prices at Liverpool are 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. lower. In London the business is quite unimportant, but holders are firm.

**SILK** is generally well held and in steady demand, with an upward tendency in China descriptions.

**TALLOW.**—The market has been steady without any particular features, and closed to-day firm at 51s. on the spot, 50s. 9d. all the month and spring delivery, and 51s. 6d. for March only. Home tallow has not been altered in the official letter this afternoon.

## MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

THE reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank yesterday took the public by surprise. By a party it had been for a long period demanded in vain, and the hope that it would be conceded was entirely given up when it came. Several persons, not expecting it, had given a higher rate than it for money and were chagrined at their error. Other banks soon afterwards reduced their rates, and money, is now taken on call at 1½ per cent. for large sums and 1 per cent. for small sums. Many persons are of opinion that the reduction now is premature, and they believe that the Bank will have to raise the rate again ere long. We do not share in this opinion; we see that the stock of money in the Bank is very large, we are well assured, too, that it continues large in all the banks, and that masses of money are lying idle for which employment is sought in vain. We see no sign of active speculation being revived; on the contrary, business is everywhere conducted with great caution, and the rate of discount seems more likely to fall still lower than return to its late level. Till some very low rate shall stimulate enterprise money will remain redundant.

The alteration had a favourable effect on all securities. Consols left off yesterday at 97½, being a rise of a good ½ per cent. All other securities, especially railway shares, and East India Debentures and East India guaranteed railway shares, improved, and at the close yesterday there was more activity than has been witnessed for some time.

To day at the opening the market was firm and prices again advanced, but towards the close a reaction set in. The price of the French funds came lower, and to the general surprise the funds closed to-day at about the same prices as yesterday. Railways, however, retained their advance, as some of the North British were in demand. Money is finding its way into East Indian Debentures and other East Indian securities, and in them it is well known that the Bank of England has made considerable investments. They yield, with security supposed to be equal, a higher rate of interest than Consols. It may, however, be expected, as the rate for money falls or keeps low, that securities of all kinds will rise in value. Railway shares are expected to improve still further.

The returns of the Bank of France for November, which arrived to-day, are favourable. The bullion has increased above 1,000,000l., and the advances to commerce by the Bank have decreased. The advances on railway securities have increased. Probably the substance of this return was known to our Bank Directors yesterday, and influenced their decision.

In the course of the week the affairs of the notorious bankrupts Davidson and Gordon were again under investigation in the Bankruptcy Court, and Mr. Chapman, lately a partner in the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., underwent a long examination concerning the connexion of this house with the bankrupts and Mr. Windle Cole. We cannot be reminded of these incidents without remarking that the condition of trade which this investigation made apparent as existing in 1852 and 1853 accounts for many of the difficulties it now labours under, and is likely to labour under for some time. The moral character of a class or nation can neither be founded nor destroyed in a day. When the examination of Mr. Chapman has been completed we may again advert to the subject.

An application most powerfully backed has been made by the Atlantic Telegraph Company for a guarantee of 4½ per cent. on the new capital the company proposes to employ in laying down another cable between Ireland and Newfoundland. No more noble or more arduous enterprise was ever undertaken—none which reflects more honour on the science which discovered the principle of the telegraph and the art which carries it into effect. None better deserves Government support. Nevertheless, as we do not know where to draw the line, and are on principle averse from Government promoting different undertakings, we cannot, while we notice the application, also say that it ought to be complied with.

On the Continent the supply of money is abundant. At Paris the rate is 3 per cent.; at Hamburg, 2; at Frankfurt, 4; at Amsterdam, 3½; and at Brussels, 3 per cent.



## SHARES AND STOCKS.

English Stocks.				English Stocks.				Foreign Stocks.				Foreign Stocks.			
No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Price per Share.	No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Price per Share.	No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Price per Share.	No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Price per Share.
22500	207. per cent.	Australasia .....	40 25 0 0	20000	67. per cent.	National Bank .....	50 25 0 0	20000	67. per cent.	New South Wales .....	20 20 0 0	20000	127. per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	25 25 0 0
10000	77. per cent.	Bank of Egypt .....	25 25 0 0	25000	207. per cent.	New South Wales .....	20 20 0 0	50400	127. per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	25 25 0 0	25000	147. per cent.	Ottoman Bank .....	20 20 0 0
6000	57. per cent.	Bank of London .....	100 50 0 0	25000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	20000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	20000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0
20000	07. per cent.	British North American .....	50 50 0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0
32200	57. per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China .....	20 10 0 0	12000	57. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	12000	57. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	12000	57. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0
4300	57. per cent.	City Bank .....	100 50 0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0
20000	07. per cent.	Colonial .....	100 25 0 0	12000	57. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	12000	57. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	12000	57. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0
25000	07. per cent.	Commercial of London .....	100 20 0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100 25 0 0
35000	07. per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered .....	20 20 0 0	32000	107. per cent.	Union of Australia .....	25 25 0 0	32000	107. per cent.	Union of Australia .....	25 25 0 0	32000	107. per cent.	Union of Australia .....	25 25 0 0
30000	127. per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia .....	20 20 0 0	8000	207. per cent.	Union of London .....	15 3 0 0	8000	207. per cent.	Union of London .....	15 3 0 0	8000	207. per cent.	Union of London .....	15 3 0 0
30000	127. per cent.	London and County .....	50 20 0 0	100000	157. per cent.	Union of London .....	15 3 0 0	100000	157. per cent.	Union of London .....	15 3 0 0	100000	157. per cent.	Union of London .....	15 3 0 0
60000	147. per cent.	London Joint Stock .....	50 10 0 0	3000	37. per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank .....	100 50 0 0	3000	37. per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank .....	100 50 0 0	3000	37. per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank .....	100 50 0 0
10000	107. per cent.	London and Westminster .....	100 20 0 0	4000	177. per cent.	Western of London .....	100 50 0 0	4000	177. per cent.	Western of London .....	100 50 0 0	4000	177. per cent.	Western of London .....	100 50 0 0
25000	107. per cent.	National Provincial of England .....	100 35 0 0												
		Ditto	20 10 0 0												

\* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

\* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

## JOINT STOCK BANKS.

## JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.	No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.
22500	207. per cent.	Australasia .....	40	25	0 0	20000	67. per cent.	National Bank .....	50	25	0 0
10000	77. per cent.	Bank of Egypt .....	25	25	0 0	25000	207. per cent.	New South Wales .....	20	20	0 0
6000	57. per cent.	Bank of London .....	100	50	0 0	50400	127. per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	25	25	0 0
20000	07. per cent.	British North American .....	50	50	0 0	25000	147. per cent.	Ottoman Bank .....	20	20	0 0
32200	57. per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China .....	20	10	0 0	20000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100	25	0 0
4300	57. per cent.	City Bank .....	100	50	0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100	25	0 0
20000	07. per cent.	Colonial .....	100	25	0 0	12000	57. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100	25	0 0
25000	07. per cent.	Commercial of London .....	100	20	0 0	12000	57. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100	25	0 0
35000	07. per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered .....	20	20	0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Provincial Bank .....	100	25	0 0
30000	127. per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia .....	20	20	0 0	32000	107. per cent.	Union of Australia .....	25	25	0 0
30000	127. per cent.	London and County .....	50	20	0 0	8000	207. per cent.	Union of London .....	15	3	0 0
60000	147. per cent.	London Joint Stock .....	50	10	0 0	100000	157. per cent.	Union of London .....	15	3	0 0
10000	107. per cent.	London and Westminster .....	100	20	0 0	3000	37. per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank .....	100	50	0 0
25000	107. per cent.	National Provincial of England .....	100	35	0 0	4000	177. per cent.	Western of London .....	100	50	0 0
		Ditto	20	10	0 0						

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, December 7.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WILLIAM MILLS, Taniworth, watchmaker.

## BANKRUPTS.

URIAH NEVILLE, Northampton, wholesale bootmaker.

WILLIAM ELLIS, Halesworth, Suffolk, watchmaker.

WILLIAM GREENACRE and GEORGE ROBERTS, Oxford-street, drapers.

SAMUEL CULLINGFORD, Woodbridge, Suffolk, draper.

RICHARD THOMAS FITCHETT, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, tailor.

JOHN GOSTLING, East Dereham, Norfolk, saddler.

JOHN TOMPSON, Hadlow, Kent, carrier.

WILLIAM and ANDREW CORNISH, Birmingham, builders.

BENJAMIN TONKS, Birmingham, factor.

HENRY GREATORREX, Llanrwst, Denbighshire, hotel-keeper.

CHARLES BARLOW, Liverpool, hatter.

WILLIAM HUNT, Manchester, and Tonge, near Middleton, Lancashire, silk manufacturer.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. BROWN, Dundee, shipowner.

W. WRIGHT, Portree, Isle of Skye, general agent.

D. and A. KING, Glasgow, and Savannah-la-Mar, Jamaica, merchants.

## BANKRUPTS.

Friday, December 10.

GEORGE EKINS ARNSBY, Earls Barton, near Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturer.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Southwark, laceman.

GIUSEPPE LUIGI SCHEMBRI, Leadenhall-st., merchant.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Fulham-road, Middlesex, publican.

HENRY BEVAN, Bristol, licensed victualler.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMAS, Lavender Dock, Rotherhithe, shipwright.

JAMES HENRY NORRIS, Birmingham, paper dealer.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Stockport, farmer.

JOHN WILSON, Nether Silton, Yorkshire, corn merchant.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

JOHN PINK, jun., Dundee, coal merchant.

JOHN ELLIOTT, Whitecross-place, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, London, Italian warehouseman.

JOHN ANGUS, Glasgow, tobacconist.

ROBERT LESLIE, Dundee, merchant.

DONALD M'LEAN, Tarbert, Argyleshire, merchant.

## DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed, in consequence of its vast superiority over every other kind, 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.

OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "On Sudden Death," &amp;c. &amp;c.

"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jongh's Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

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

SOLE AGENTS, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, W.C.

## CAUTION TO INVALIDS.

Frequent attempts being made by some Chemists and Druggists, when Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is applied for, to intrusively recommend, or surreptitiously substitute, from obviously interested motives, a Pale, Yellow, or Coarse Brown preparation, either totally inert or seriously pernicious, purchasers are earnestly recommended, whenever difficulty exists in obtaining Dr. de Jongh's genuine and pure Oil, to apply direct to his Sole Agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London, W.C.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

A certain cure for scurvy, leprosy, and all diseases of the skin.—The heaviness, weariness, and dejection of spirits usually attendant on those who suffer from diseases of the skin, are speedily removed by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Their efficacy in correcting the bad habit of the body, and in curing complaints of the class above mentioned, stands unrivalled; and in places abroad, where the malady is so prevalent, the cures are wonderful. The purifying properties of the pills, and the peculiar effect the ointment has on the skin, render them superior to any other remedy. In all cutaneous affections these remedies stand unrivalled; and, as a cosmetic, this ointment is in very general repute.

## TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

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

"Those about entering the Marriage State should peruse Dr. Watson's invaluable little work, as the advice he gives on health and disease reflects much credit upon him as a sound medical philosopher."—*Critic*."The true Guide to those who desire a speedy and private cure."—*University Magazine*. For Qualifications vide "Diplomas" and the "London Medical Directory."

## BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK.

To avoid disappointment from the substitution of counterfeits, be careful to ask for the genuine Bond's Marking Ink; and further to distinguish it, observe that no SIX-PENNY SIZE is, or has at any time been prepared by him, the Inventor and Proprietor.

N.B.—The general and ORIGINAL BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK bears the address on the label, 23, LONG-LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD, CITY.

## DALTENBURG'S ORIENTAL OIL

Is the only reliable preparation for the rapid production of Whiskers and Moustaches, is an infallible remedy for baldness, and permanently restores grey hair to its original colour. Price 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle.

D'ALTENBURG'S DENTIFRICE is celebrated for preserving the teeth sound, white, and highly polished, it eradicates tartar, arrests decay, prevents toothache, strengthens the gums, and renders the breath fragrant and pure. Price 1s. 14d. per box; free by post for 16 stamps.

Sold by D'Altenburg and Co., 38A, Lamb's Conduit-street, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Guard against spurious imitations under closely similar names.

## TEETH—TEETH.

## PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS

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

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

## GALVANISM.

MR. WILLIAM H. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of No. 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London, solicits invalids to send to him for his Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism," which he will forward post free on receipt of Two Postage Stamps. The beneficial effects of Galvanism in cases of Paralysis, Loss of Muscular Power in any part, Asthma, Indigestion, and Nervousness, are most extraordinary when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus. Attendance from Ten to Two o'clock. Mr. Halse's Galvanic Machines are Ten Guineas each.

## DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

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

## RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each.—Postage 6d. JOHN WHITE Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

## THE EXPANSIBLE RESPIRATOR,

Variable instantaneously to any of four stages, from a warming power of 40 deg. down to 15 deg. A paper, describing the principles and right use of proper Respirators, and especially of this recent and important improvement, by the original Inventor of the Respirator, Mr. Jeffreys, may be obtained by post from J. E. Percival, Manager, Chief Office, 25, Bucklersbury, London; and of the Agents everywhere.

## BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP,

The best for producing a clear and healthy skin; in 1s. packets of four tablets or eight squares. Brecknell's Glycerine Soap, for use when the skin is rough or chapped; in packets of four tablets, 1s. 6d.—BRECKNELL, TURNER, and SONS, manufacturers of Wax, Spermaceti, Stearino, Composite, and Tallow Candles to her Majesty; agents to Price's Patent Candle Company, dealers in all other Patent Candles, all kinds of household and toilet Soaps, and in Colza, Spinn, Vegetable, and other Lamp Oils, &amp;c. Beehive, 31, Haymarket, London.—N.B. Each tablet and square is stamped with the name of "Brecknell."

## BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by uncollected 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, 22, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

## ECONOMY IN FUEL.

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

## STOVES FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL ROOMS, CHURCHES, &amp;c., Of the best construction.

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

## KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD

## LIVER OIL,

Perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, has been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PEREIRA, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour." Half-pints, 1s. 6d., Pints, 2s. 6d., Quarts, 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d., Imperial Measure.—79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

## 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.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &amp;c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

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

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

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.

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

## ABERNETHY'S PILL FOR THE NERVES AND MUSCLES.

INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &amp;c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. a box. Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, and Hannay, 63, Oxford street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

## ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE

And PRIVATE BATH ESTABLISHMENT, 105, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.—Simple and Medicated VAPOUR, GALVANIC, and ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, on improved principles. For the extraction of Lead, Mercury, and other Minerals from the body, and for the cure of Nervous, Diabetic, Paralytic, Cutaneous, Hepatic, Spinal, Rheumatic Gout, and other diseases. Medical Superintendent—JOHN SKELTON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

For terms, &amp;c., see circular sent free upon receipt of address.

## TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TrieseMAR, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. TrieseMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TrieseMAR, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, and the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TrieseMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may be taken in the most palatable manner, without their use being suspected. Sold in the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 31s. by post, 38s. 2d. extra, which saves 11s. 4d. in 57 cases where there is a saving of 17 12s. 6d. divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpurga, Lallemand, Rank, &amp;c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; H. P. Strand; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 163, Oxford-street, London; R. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.



## NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT

**H**AS all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot, that is to say, as it avoids giving to the wearer an out-of-date appearance, that professional men, and all others, can use it during morning and afternoon, in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, thus securing a more graceful outline, and a great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented.

In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

## A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH &amp;c.

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

WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

## FOR LADIES.

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

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

## NICOLL'S PATENT CAPE PALETOT

**N**ICOLL'S PATENT CAPE PALETOT offers the following desideratum: the Cape descends from the front part of the shoulders, and forms a species of sleeve for each arm, both are at perfect freedom, having to pass through enlarged apertures in the side or body of the Paletot; these apertures, however, are duly covered by the Cape, which does not appear at the back part of the Paletot, but only in the front, and thus serves to form hanging sleeves, at the same time concealing the hands when placed in the pockets. The garment is altogether most convenient and graceful in appearance, and can in London alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, REGENT-STREET; and 22, CORNHILL.

## CAUTION.

**I**N consequence of many impudent attempts to deceive the public, it is necessary to state that all Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected: if the garment is dark-coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red letters. Each garment is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials.

H. J. and D. Nicoll have recognised agents in various parts of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and any information forwarded through them will be thankfully acknowledged or paid for, so that the same may lead to the prosecution of any person copying their trade mark, or making an unfair use of their name; that is to say, in such a manner as may be calculated to mislead.

(Signed) H. J. and D. NICOLL,  
REGENT-STREET and CORNHILL, London.

VISIT THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT OF  
LAWRENCE HYAM,

MERCHANT CLOTHIER AND MANUFACTURER,  
CITY—30, Gracechurch-street,  
WEST—180 and 190, Tottenham-court-road, } LONDON.

In the READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, such an immense assortment of MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, consisting of garments of the most novel, durable, and elegant designs, can rarely be seen. The Public will effect a great saving, the prices being based on the most economical principles, consistent with sterling quality—the only test of cheapness.

**BOYS' AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.**—Nothing can exceed the variety and novelty of design in this department. For the winter season, such an immense assortment is provided as to exceed all L. HYAM'S former efforts. The prices, as usual, are framed upon the most economic scale, and have only to be seen to ensure that patronage which their intrinsic merits so well deserve.

The ORDERED DEPARTMENT contains a magnificent assortment of every novelty for the season. The Artists, who are celebrated for refined taste and style, are guaranteed for a good fit. Economy is the leading feature.

**CLERICAL and PROFESSIONAL MEN** are specially invited, the Black and Mixture Cloths being of a FAST DYE. An ordered Suit of Black for 37. 3s. Also the celebrated SEVENTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS in great variety.

L. HYAM marks every Garment in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no deviation is made; and no garment need be kept, when seen at home, if not satisfactory, but can be exchanged within any reasonable time, if returned in good condition.

## 132, REGENT-STREET, W.

**NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT**  
for the Nobility and Gentry. Naval, Military, and Clerical Tailor and Outfitter.

132, REGENT-STREET, W.  
WM. CLARK, from H. J. and D. NICOLL.

## 132, REGENT-STREET, W.

**NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT**  
for the Professional and Commercial Public, Clerical, Legal, and Court Robe Maker.

132, REGENT-STREET, W.  
WM. CLARK, from H. J. and D. NICOLL.

## 132, REGENT-STREET, W.

**WM. CLARK, from H. J. and D. NICOLL.**  
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