

Frederick Guest Tomlinson, Publisher,
No 10 Catherine St Strand.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND COMMERCIAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 463.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

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

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Head Office, 21, Lombard-street.

DIRECTORS.

Philip Patton Blyth, Esq. Jos. Christopher Ewart, Esq.
Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Esq., M.P. William Champion Jones, Esq.
John William Burmester, Esq. John Henry Lance, Esq.
William Cory, Esq. William Lee, Esq.
James Andrew Durham, Esq. William Nicol, Esq.
James Laming, Esq. Richard Springett, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.—William McKewan, Esq.

At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Proprietors held on Thursday, the 3rd of February, 1859, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following Report for the year ending the 31st of December, 1858, was read by the Secretary.

WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the Proprietors a statement of the affairs of the Bank for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1858.

It will appear from the balance-sheet, duly audited, that the net profit of the Bank for the last half-year, after deducting all expenses, income-tax, and rebate, and making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounts to £1,165, 17s. 11d., including the balance of £430, 6s. 6d. brought forward from the 30th of June.

The Directors recommend that a dividend be now declared of 6 per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax, which, with 5 per cent. paid for the six months ending the 30th of June, will be 11 per cent. for the past year, and leave a balance of £1,165, 17s. and 11d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The Members of the Board retiring by rotation are—

William Nicol, Esq.,
James Laming, Esq., and
T. T. Bernard, Esq., M.P.

all of whom are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, DEC. 31, 1858.

Dr.			
To capital paid up	£500,000	0	0
To reserved fund	105,000	0	0
To amount due by the Bank for customers' balances, &c.	4,264,126	14	9
To profit and loss balance brought from last account. £4,030	6	6	
Ditto rebate, ditto	5,148	1	0
To gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	88,570	7	5
	£97,757	14	11
	£4,996,884	9	8

Cr.

By cash on hand at head office, and branches	£493,144	17	10
By cash placed at call and at short notice	950,105	2	0
	£1,452,250	0	7

Investments, viz.:—

By Government and guaranteed stocks	£389,807	18	1
By other stocks and securities	220,707	5	11
	618,605	4	0

By discounted bills, notes, and temporary advances to customers in town and country	2,491,035	6	4
By advances to customers on special securities	283,541	4	3
	2,774,576	10	7

By freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings	50,708	1	3
By interest paid to customers	20,008	13	0
By salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income-tax	41,070	0	8
	£1,000,884	0	8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.			
To interest paid to customers	£20,008	13	0
To expenses, as above	41,070	0	8
To rebate on bills not due, carried to profit and loss on new account	4,847	3	9
To dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year	30,000	0	0
To balance carried forward to profit and loss new account	1,105	17	11
	£97,757	14	11

Cr.			
By balance brought forward from last account	£4,030	6	6
By gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	93,727	8	5
	£97,757	14	11

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.
(Signed) HENRY OVERTON,
JOHN WRIGHT, } Auditors.
FREDK. HARRISON.

London and County Bank, 27th of January, 1859.

The foregoing Report having been read by the Secretary the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted,—

1. That the Report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.
2. That a dividend of 6 per cent. be declared upon the capital stock of the Company for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1858—clear of income-tax—payable on and after Monday, the 14th of February instant.
3. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.
4. That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Auditors of the Company for the past year.
5. That Frederick Harrison, Henry Overton, and John Wright, Esquires, be elected Auditors for the current year.
6. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to William McKewan, Esq., the General Manager, and the other officers of the establishment, for the zeal and ability with which they have severally discharged their respective duties.

The Election of Three Directors having been proceeded with, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—

William Nichol, Esq.,
James Laming, Esq., and
T. T. Bernard, Esq., M.P.

(Signed) WILLIAM CHAMPION, Chairman.

The chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved and carried unanimously—
That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to William Champion Jones, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair. (Signed) J. C. EWART.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) R. P. NICHOLS, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Six per cent., for the half-year ending 31st December, 1858, on the Capital Stock of the Company, will be paid to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on and after Monday, 14th February instant.

By order of the Board,

W. M'KEWAN, General Manager.

21, Lombard-street, 3rd February, 1859.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Chief Offices, 52, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

The Policies issued by this Association become payable during the Assured's Lifetime without extra premium.

ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS granted, and every description of Life Assurance effected.

New Business for the Year ending Nov., 1858.

No. of Proposals.	Amount Proposed.	Policies Issued.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums thereon.
1070	£305,815	1342	£202,815	£8,328 14s. 8d.

Detailed Prospectuses, Annual Reports, and every information may be had on application.

JOHN MESSENT, Secretary.

Agents are required in Unrepresented Districts.

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.

[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

25, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 25th November, 1858, it was shown that on the 30th June last—

The Number of Policies in force was.....6083

The Amount Insured was2,551,136, 6s. 6d.

The Annual Income was nearly.....120,000.

The new policies issued during the last 5 years are as follows:—
5411 Policies for 2,599,658, yielding 110,624, in Premiums, showing an average yearly amount of new business of more than

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

The Society has paid claims on 1002 Policies, assuring 426,044, since its establishment in 1841.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

INDIA.—Officers in the Army and civilians proceeding to India, may insure their lives on the most favourable terms, and every possible facility is afforded for the transaction of business in India.

INVALID LIVES assured on scientifically constructed tables based on extensive data, and a reduction in the premium is made when the causes for an increased rate of premium have ceased.

Policies issued free of stamp duty, and every charge but the premiums.

In the event of death during the days of grace, the risk binding on the Society if premium paid before the days of grace expire.

Every information may be obtained at the chief office, or on application to any of the Society's agents.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

LAW PROPERTY & LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

30, Essex-street, Strand, London.

Capital, 250,000.

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 ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

By a policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents £37,000.

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.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Offices, 8, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK

FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Directors have to intimate that the books of the Society close, for the current year, at 1st March next, and that Proposals for Assurance lodged on or before that date will entitle Policies to one year's additional Bonus over later Entrants.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Instituted 1831.)

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

The Fund accumulated from the Contributions of members exceeds ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Annual Revenue amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

The amount of existing Assurances exceeds FIVE MILLIONS.

The next Triennial Division of Profits will be made at 1st March, 1859.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. RINLAY, Secretary.

Head Office—26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

Office in London—26, Poultry.

Agent—ARCHD. T. RITCHIE.

WINE AT HALF DUTY.

QUALITY AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

South African Port and Sherry.... 20s. and 24s. 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. LETHEBY, 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.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

INGHAM'S MARSALA, 24s. per dozen.

INGHAM'S VIRGIN MARSALA, 26s. per dozen.

Terms, cash, and delivered free within five miles.

WELLER and HUGHES, Importers, 27, Crutched-friars, Mark-lane, E.C.

CADIZ.

A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the Amontillado character, 38s. per dozen, Cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine Wine.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers.

Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

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 Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

ECONOMY.

A 10-gallon cask (equal to 5 dozens) of the finest SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, for four guineas, or 20s. per dozen; best Port, 24s. per dozen. Cask or bottle, and case included. Three dozens carriage free. Cash.—HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Importers, 22 and 23, High Holborn. Established 1831.

HENEKEYS' COGNAC.

A pure French Brandy, pale or brown, 20s. per gallon, 42s. per dozen. Packages to be returned within three months, or charged 1s. per gallon. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid.

HENEKEYS' LONDON BRANDY.

Pale or brown, 14s. per gallon, 30s. per dozen. Three dozens carriage free.

HENEKEYS' LONDON GIN.

As from the still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry, 12s. per gallon, 20s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid. Country orders must contain a remittance.

HENEKEYS' PRICES CURRENT OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Sent post free on application.—HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Gray's Inn Distillery, 22 and 23, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1831.

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.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CONDY'S PATENT CONCENTRATED PURE MALT VINEGAR.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government, the Council for India, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the United States Mail Steamers, Prisons, Poor Law Unions, Hospitals, Public Institutions, the principal Club Houses, &c. &c., is the only Pure Vinegar made or to be obtained; Vinegar, in its ordinary state, is water and poisonous acids. This Vinegar does not contain any impurity or adulterating ingredient whatever, and families, by using this delicious Vinegar, ensure purity, and effect a saving of 50 per cent. See reports of Dr. Letheby, City Officer of Health, Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet" Commission, Dr. Ure, M.D., F.R.S., and many others. Sold by the Trade, in bottles, labelled and capped. Wholesale, 43, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

Six Quart Sample sent to any Railway, for 8s. 6d.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. CCIX., is Published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS:

- I. THE CORNWALLIS PAPERS.
- II. SHAKESPEARE.
- III. THE CONSULAR SERVICE.
- IV. PIUS VIII. AND GREGORY XVI.
- V. PATENTS.
- VI. THE SOLDIER'S LODGING, FOOD, AND DRESS.
- VII. BREAD.
- VIII. LIFE AND WRITINGS OF JOHNSON.
- IX. REFORM.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

A NEW MONTHLY REVIEW.

On the 1st March, 1859, will be published, by Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., price 2s. 6d., No. 1. of

THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW

OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

All communications for the Editor, Advertisements, and Books for Review, to be addressed to the Proprietors, 7, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

This day,

THE PATHFINDER:

A Weekly Journal of Political, Social, and Religious Reform. Conducted by P. W. PERFIT. Price 2d.

Published by J. PATTIE, Paternoster-row, and by G. GLAISHER, 470, New Oxford-street.

On the 1st of February, 1859, price One Shilling.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,

No. 212,

CONTAINING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

CONTENTS:—The Remuneration of Scientific Men for Professional Services—The Casualties of Life and Death—The Adulteration of Food and Drugs—Communication from the President—Analysis of a Chalybeate Water—Linimentum Saponis—Otto of Roses—Bones and Bone Manure—On Arsenical Paper-Hangings—Results of Physical and Chemical Investigation and Applications in the Arts—The Non-volatile Earths—Preservation and Distillation of Roses, &c.—Oiled Paper as a Substitute for Oiled Silk, &c.—Igasurine—Adulteration of Food and Sale of Poisons; Meeting, Manchester—The Insurance of Chemists' Stock and Fixtures—Fatal Cases of Anæsthesia—Suicides, Poisoning, &c.

VOLUME XVII. may be had in boards, as well as the preceding volumes, price 12s. 6d. each.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street. MACLACHLAN and STEWART, Edinburgh; and EANNIN and Co., Dublin.

KELLY'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

Now publishing. Opinions of the Press:—"It presents some novel and interesting features."—*Illustrated London News*. "Will lead to all railway stations throughout the land without confusion."—*Spectator*. "Arranged upon an intelligible plan."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*. "It gives all the information required, arranged in a simple manner."—*Sunday Times*. "A Railway Guide that is calculated to be highly popular."—*Herald's Journal*. "Nothing can be more simple than the order and arrangement of the information, which is ample and complete beyond precedent."—*Mining Journal*. "Far more clear and intelligible than other railway guides."—*Atlas*. "One of the most perfect railway time-tables that we have yet seen, every town and station being arranged in such admirable order as to be immediately accessible to every inquirer."—*Era*. "It is worthy of the patronage of all railway travellers."—*Leader*. "Surpasses, in simplicity and ease of reference, any hitherto published."—*Literary Gazette*. "A well-arranged and truly intelligible guide."—*Civil Service Gazette*. "A capital guide from London to all the stations in the country."—*Critic*. "Kelly's Railway Guide presents some new features."—*Morning Star*.

KELLY and Co., 18 to 21, Old Boswell-court, St. Clement's, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers and Newsvendors.

"Standard Book of Reference with Respect to the Newspaper Press."

Established 1846.

PRICE ONE FLORIN.

This day is published, for the Year 1859, with many improvements, and including the numerous changes in Newspaper property since its last publication,

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY, AND ADVERTISER'S GUIDE.

By CHARLES MITCHELL.

Containing the Title, Price, and Publication-day of every Newspaper in Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Isles, the Date of their Establishment, their Politics, the Particular Interest, Religious or Civil, which they advocate; Towns where published, and particular Local Circulation of each; together with the name of the Proprietor or Publisher; and the leading features connected with the Population, Manufacture, Trade, &c., of each Newspaper district, &c. &c.; with an immense body of information indispensable to all who advertise, and important to the literary world generally.

Published by the Proprietor, Mr. C. MITCHELL, at his Town and Country Advertising Office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C., London, who sends the work, post free, on receipt of stamps, value 2s. 6d.

SAM SLICK.

A Portrait, Facsimile Autograph, and Biography of the Author of "Sam Slick" accompany to-day's CRITIC, which contains also an account of all the Literature, Art, Music, and Science, Home and Foreign, of the week. Price 4d.; a copy in return for 5 stamps.

Office, 10, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE,

In the finest condition, is now being delivered by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and Co. This celebrated Ale, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, is supplied in Bottles, and in Casks of 16 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 51, Pall-mall, London.

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.

LITTLE SOPHY.

From Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's last novel, "What will he do with it?" Composed by G. LINLEY. 2s.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.

CRAMER, BEALE, AND CO. have every description for Sale or Hire. Warranted.—201, Regent-street.

HARMONIUMS.

CRAMER, BEALE, AND CO. are the chief agents for Alexandre and Son's NEW MODEL HARMONIUM. Every variety.—201, Regent-street.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK OF DRESSING CASES, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS in the World, each Article being manufactured under their own superintendence.

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.

MAPPIN'S Two Guinea DRESSING CASE, in solid Leather.

Ladies' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from 2l. 12s. to 100l. each.

Gentlemen's do. do., from 3l. 12s. to 80l.

Messrs. MAPPIN invite inspection of their extensive Stock, which is complete with every Variety of Style and Price.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of 12 Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS.

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON. Manufactory—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS.

Warranted good by the Makers. Shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) Shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.

—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

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

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

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.

A Copper-plate Engraved in any style, 1s. 50 Best Cards (any kind) Printed for 1s. post free. ARTHUR GRANGER, Cheap Stationer, 308, High Holborn.

GOOD STATIONERY

At Reasonable Prices, at G. BLIGHT'S, 108, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

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	3l. 10s. each.
40 by 36 in.	48 in. wide by 53 in. high from	5l. 0s. each.
40 by 40 in.	52 in. wide by 60 in. high from	6l. 0s. each.
53 by 43 in.	55 in. wide by 65 in. high from	7l. 7s. each.
50 by 46 in.	59 in. wide by 69 in. high from	8l. 8s. each.
60 by 48 in.	62 in. wide by 74 in. high from	10l. 0s. each.
70 by 50 in.	64 in. wide by 84 in. high from	12l. 0s. each.

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

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.

THE LEADER.

Contents:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK—	
HOME INTELLIGENCE.	
Imperial Parliament	164
Political Foreshadowings	165
New Members of the House of Commons	166
Repeal of the Paper Duty	166
The Wellington College	166
Gatherings from Law and Police Courts	166
Criminal Record	167
Ireland	167
Charitable Contributions	167
Naval and Military	167
Accidents and Sudden Deaths	168
Miscellaneous	170
Postscript	175
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.	
Continental Notes	188

America	169
South American States	169
Canada	170
Australia	170
Mexico	170
Cochin China	170
LITERATURE—	
Literary Chronicle of the Week	171
Man and his Dwelling-Place	171
Tales from the Norse	172
The Old and New Testaments	172
A Financial History of England	173
Lost and Won	173
Social Innovators	173
The Three Clerks	174
Magazines	174
Mary and Other Poems	175
Traces of Primitive Truth	175
The Newspaper Press Directory	175

Books Received	184
PUBLIC AFFAIRS—	
The Queen's Speech	177
Offensive Trades	177
Plans of Legislation	178
The Austrian Loan	179
Biographies of German Princes	179
ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE—	
France	180
Germany	180
Hamburg	181
FINE ARTS—	
Miscellanies	182
THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS—	
Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and Haymarket Theatres, &c.	183

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS—	
Colonisation in Madras	185
The Isthmus of Kraw	185
Notes on Indian Progress	185
West Indies	186
The State of Mexico	186
Brazil	186
COMMERCIAL—	
Insolvency in the United States —Credit	187
General Trade Report	187
Home, Colonial, and Foreign Produce Markets	188
Railway Intelligence	188
Joint-Stock Companies	188
London Gazette	189
Shares and Stocks	188
Money Market and Stock Exchange	190

Review of the Week.

MINISTERS have achieved a victory at the very outset of the campaign: they have put into the Queen's hands a well-written speech! Truly we live in an age of wonders—an age in which almost everything appears to be possible! The speech is a good speech of its kind; a kind of speech that gives nothing for opponents to lay hold of, at least nothing for them to lay hold of violently. On the two great points, Parliamentary Reform and the question of war, the speech is trimmed with remarkable nicety: it neither affirms nor denies that war on the Continent is imminent; and as to Reform, it is spoken of as "an amendment of the laws relating to the representation of the people in Parliament," and the only comment made on it is that her Majesty prayerfully desires that, whatever happens to be done in the matter, may be done so as to secure the stability of the Throne, the maintenance and improvement of the national institutions, and the general welfare of the people. Not a word more; not the faintest hint of a bill on the way. The Reform paragraphs are placed last in the speech, as if the subject had been remembered at the eleventh hour and referred to in a flying postscript; but Lord John Russell took nothing by pointing out that fact, for Sir John Pakington reminded him that the subject occupied exactly the same place in the present speech that it did in the speech of 1832, when Lord John himself was Premier.

As for the bill—we have Mr. Disraeli's word for it—it is prepared; but, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Lord Palmerston, "you'll be disappointed if you expect to see it before the First Lord of the Admiralty has made his statement." "There will be no unnecessary delay in its production," says Sir John Pakington, "because there is no unwillingness;" so that, before long, "the man who has made himself more renowned as an orator than as a statesman," will have his work before him.

Other measures of Reform are more unreservedly referred to in the Royal Speech. Two or more bills are to be brought in by the Government for assimilating and amending the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws; and for classifying crimes and offences in England and Ireland, with the view of bringing them into one set of statutes, with such modifications as experience may have suggested. Another reform of great importance is to be effected for enabling owners of land in England to obtain for themselves an indefeasible title to their estates and interests, and for registering such titles with simplicity and security. Perhaps there is at present no greater burden upon land than that which is pointed out by the proposed remedy; the impetus

which such a reform will give to the development of agriculture, by enabling the possessors of doubtful titles to raise money upon perfected security, is incalculable.

But though the Royal Speech has held its way through the ordeal of Thursday evening's debate, the men who drew it up received several very significant warnings of the sort of fight they have to prepare for. Lord Palmerston, "eager for the fray," let fly several hard hits even while sparring; and Lord John Russell, while keeping himself cool and collected, let it be seen that he means to come down heavily upon the Ministerial Reform measure, if it is not what he thinks it ought to be. He warned Ministers, too, not to be putting off the subject; for though the House will wait a reasonable time, there is one man in it, he said, who will hardly be able to restrain his impatience. Mr. Bright did not offer to dispute this statement.

In the mean time, there is little doubt that Ministers will get the money they want for "the reconstruction of the British navy." However strong the wish may be in this country to keep out of war, the wish to place at the disposal of Government such a steam navy as will afford at once security to our shores and weight to our diplomacy will be equally strong.

Out of the House, where, for the present, the question of Reform is debated with a surprising amount of general agreement, more schemes than Mr. Bright's and the *Times's* have been put before the country. The last and most noticeable of these is by Sir Culling Eardley-Wilmot: It is not a new scheme, but a revision of a scheme published by him years ago. At once conservative and progressive, it is built upon the principle that "there is a party now superior to all Whig or Tory thralldom—that of the nation." The inhabited house (with some reasonable guarantee of respectability and responsibility) is the basis of his franchise; he holds the balance very fairly between the urban and the rural populations, and one part of the scheme is specially worthy of consideration; it is that which provides for the cession of the ballot to constituencies in which three-fourths of the voters demand it. Nothing can be more reasonable than this solution of the ballot-difficulty; it would give the ballot a fair trial without pledging the country to its general adoption, unless experience should prove the advisability of that course.

From abroad we have, first of all, daily good accounts of the health of the Princess Frederick William with that of her son. From the Ionian Islands we have news which, if not startling, is very grave. The Parliament has come to a unanimous determination to declare for the union of the Islands with Greece. They had gone so far as to resolve that a committee should be appointed to concert the best means for effecting the wishes of the Parliament, when a message from Mr. Gladstone

warned them of the illegality of their proceedings, and advised them to content themselves by memorialising the Queen, and they appear to have taken his advice. But difficulties are plainly thickening, and a solution will have to be found speedily; in the mean time, the appointment of a soldier to the office of Lord High Commissioner does not promise very well.

The news from the Continent has, for the most part, reference to the war question. The newspapers of Austria, France, and Germany speak of peace, some of them as if it were perfectly secure; but at the same time, Austria, France, and Piedmont are arming for war. During the week it has become known that large quantities of saltpetre have been purchased in London by the Sardinian and French Governments, to be delivered in Sardinia. There is not much care taken now to disguise the position of France. Piedmont will not strike the first blow; but if Austria should be provoked to strike the first blow, the most fervent wish of Victor Emmanuel will be realised, and the fight will begin, France being ready and willing to back her little ally. If rumour may be credited, France will not be the only active ally of Sardinia among the great Powers: it is said that the King is about to remarry, his future queen being the Grand-Duchess Maria Nicolaewna, eldest daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas, and widow of the late Duke of Leuchtenberg. Meantime, our own position appears likely to be encumbered by the trammels of diplomacy. Lord Malmesbury, letters from Turin inform us, has addressed a despatch to the Piedmontese Government, condemning in strong terms the attitude assumed by it towards Austria, and regretting this proceeding, "inasmuch as it must be followed by conduct on the part of England which it will become his duty to recommend." It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in bringing this fact, if it is a fact, before Parliament; for nothing can be more unwarrantable than the assumption of such a tone on the part of the English Cabinet, amounting as it does to a menace. Count Cavour is reported to have returned a most dignified answer to Lord Malmesbury's offensive communication.

But while Sardinia and France await eventualities, Austria devotes herself to the raising of a new loan. Proposals for borrowing another 5,000,000*l.* are in the market, and on terms that are far too liberal to be worth acceptance. Austria, with a bankrupt treasury, an enormous army at home and abroad, anxious to fight for the maintenance of her military despotism in Italy, goes begging for gunpowder and cold iron. She will take 80*l.* for every 100*l.* nominally advanced, and she will pay interest at the rate of 6½ per cent., with a sinking fund to make the allurement complete. But the answer is only too ready; to furnish Austria with the means of making war is to

destroy every shadow of security to the lenders. The Duke of Wellington's just observation, that high interest means bad security, ought to be a sufficient warning to English capitalists.

When the "indignation meeting" of the St. James's Hall was got up for the purpose of crushing the practice of confession in Belgravia, we were of those who thought that the Reverend Alfred Poole had been most unfairly used, and we thought the same when the Archbishop of Canterbury confirmed the sentence passed upon him by the late Bishop of London. We have no sort of sympathy with the practices set up by Mr. Poole and his partisans; but we would let him have fair play, as we would any opponent worthy of being faced. Lord Campbell is of this way of thinking, and he has decided that the Archbishop of Canterbury must be compelled to give Mr. Poole the hearing he has hitherto vainly demanded. The Lord Chief Justice gave great force to the delivery of the decision of the Court, by remarking:—"I recollect that a very old judge quaintly quoted, without irreverence, that the Almighty and Omniscient Being would not condemn our first parent for the offence he had committed without giving him an opportunity of being heard in his defence."

MR. COBDEN.—We understand that Mr. Cobden is shortly about to pay a visit to the United States.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Atlantic Company, in case all methods to resuscitate the cable fail, have applied to Government for a guarantee of 4½ per cent. on a fresh capital of 590,000*l.* It is stated that during even the brief time that the Atlantic telegraph remained in use, one message alone, countermanding the embarkation of the 39th and 62nd Regiments for India, probably saved this country some 50,000*l.* sterling.

CANAL THROUGH THE ISTHMUS OF KRAW.—We have already drawn the attention of our readers to the proposed scheme of cutting a ship canal across the Isthmus of Kraw, in Malaya, so as to reduce the distance between India, Siam, China, and Japan. The Malayan peninsula stretches out from Burmah and Siam some eighteen hundred miles into the China Sea, the culminating point being the British settlement of Singapore. This peninsula varies in breadth from fifty to two hundred miles, and is bounded on the western side by the Gulf of Siam, and on the eastern side by the Bay of Bengal and the Straits of Malacca. The narrowest part of this peninsula is the Isthmus of Kraw, situated near the frontier of Burmah, Siam, and Malaya, and takes its name from the town of Kraw, which appears to be of sufficient importance to attain to the dignity of a native governor. The distance from the Bay of Bengal to the Gulf of Siam, through this neck of land, is stated to be about fifty miles, and although the details that have reached us of the physical difficulties to be encountered from sea-coast to sea-coast are excessively meagre, we confess we are rather sanguine that the plan will be ultimately adopted. It appears that a certain Captain Forrest, some years ago, ascertained from the Governor of Kraw that from the navigable river on the western side of the Isthmus, to another river on the eastern side, there was a portage of about twelve miles, and it is believed to be practicable to construct a canal, or at all events a railroad, across this portion, so as to bring the two rivers into communication with each other. Mr. Wise, who appears to take great interest in the scheme, addressed a letter to Lord Clarendon on the subject as far back as January, 1858, in which he asserts that, by crossing the Isthmus of Kraw, a saving of weeks with sailing vessels, and days with steamers, will be effected in the journey from India to China. It is calculated that the distance saved by abandoning the present *détour* through the Straits of Malacca will be about 1200 miles, the Isthmus being in the parallel of 8 degs. N., and a vessel sailing from Calcutta to Canton, round by Singapore, necessarily crossing that parallel twice.—*Ching Telegraph.*

THE MORTARA CASE.—At a meeting of the Jewish Board of Deputies, Sir Moses Montefiore announced that he was ready to go to Rome, to present to the Pope the memorial of the English Jews, praying for the restoration of the boy Mortara to his parents.

THE SENIOR WRANGLER.—The Senior Wrangler of this year, Mr. James Maurice Wilson, of St. John's College, is the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Nocton, near Lincoln, himself formerly a Wrangler and Fellow of St. John's. Mr. J. M. Wilson received his school education partly at King William's College, Isle of Man, under the Rev. Dr. Dixon, the present Principal; and afterwards at the well-known grammar school of Sedburgh, Yorkshire.

Home Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Thursday February 3.

The third session of the fifth parliament of her reign was opened by her Majesty in person on Thursday last, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage of both Houses, and, as usual, a large number of lady spectators. Her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health, and was magnificently robed, arrived at the House about half-past two, accompanied by the Prince Consort. The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the Commons, the Lord Chancellor presented to the Queen the copy of the Royal Speech, which her Majesty read as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In recurring, at the usual season, to the advice of my Parliament, I am happy to think that in the internal state of the country there is nothing to excite inquietude, and much to call for satisfaction and thankfulness. Pauperism and crime have considerably diminished during the past year, and a spirit of general contentment prevails.

"The blessing of the Almighty on the valour of my troops in India, and on the skill of their Commanders, has enabled me to inflict signal chastisement upon those who are still in arms against my authority, whenever they have ventured to encounter my forces; and I trust that, at no distant period, I may be able to announce to you the complete pacification of that great Empire, and to devote my attention to the improvement of its condition, and to the obliteration of all traces of the present unhappy conflict.

"On assuming, by your advice, the direct government of that portion of my dominions, I deemed it proper to make known by proclamation the principles by which it was my intention to be guided, and the clemency which I was disposed to show towards those who might have been seduced into revolt, but who might be willing to return to their allegiance. I have directed that a copy of that proclamation should be laid before you.

"I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings. To cultivate and confirm those feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, and to contribute, as far as my influence can extend, to the preservation of the general peace, are the objects of my unceasing solicitude.

"I have concluded with the Sovereigns who were parties to the Treaty of Paris of 1856 a convention relative to the organisation of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. Those Rouman Provinces are now proceeding to establish, under its provisions, their new form of Government.

"A Treaty of Commerce which I have concluded with the Emperor of Russia, and which will be laid before you, is a satisfactory indication of the complete re-establishment of those amicable relations which, until their late unfortunate interruption, had long subsisted between us, to the mutual advantage of our respective dominions.

"The measures which, in concert with my ally the Emperor of the French, I thought it necessary to take upon the coast of China, have resulted in a Treaty, by which further effusion of blood has been prevented, and which holds out the prospect of greatly-increased intercourse with that extensive and densely-peopled empire.

"Another Treaty, into which I have entered with the Emperor of Japan, opens a fresh field for commercial enterprise in a populous and highly-civilised country, which has hitherto been jealously guarded against the intrusion of foreigners. As soon as the ratifications of these Treaties shall have been exchanged, they will be laid before you.

"I have great satisfaction in announcing to you that the Emperor of the French has abolished a system of negro emigration from the East Coast of Africa, against which, as unavoidably tending, however guarded, to the encouragement of the slave trade, my Government has never ceased to address to his Imperial Majesty its most earnest but friendly representations.

"This wise act on the part of his Imperial Majesty induces me to hope that negotiations now in progress in Paris may tend to the total abandonment of the system, and to the substitution of a duly regulated supply of substantially free labour.

"The state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil war, has induced me to carry forbearance to its utmost limits, in regard to wrongs and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the Commander of my Naval Forces in those seas to demand, and if necessary to enforce, due reparation.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed that the Estimates for the ensuing year shall be submitted to you. They have been framed

with a due regard to economy, and to the efficiency of the public service.

"The universal introduction of steam-power into naval warfare will render necessary a temporary increase of expenditure in providing for the reconstruction of the British navy; but I am persuaded that you will cheerfully vote whatever sums you may find to be requisite for an object of such vital importance as the maintenance of the maritime power of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your labours have, in recent Sessions, been usefully directed to various measures of legal and social improvement. In the belief that further measures of a similar character may be wisely and beneficially introduced, I have desired that Bills may be submitted to you without delay, for assimilating and amending the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency; for bringing together into one set of Statutes, in a classified form and with such modifications as experience will suggest to you, the laws relating to crimes and offences in England and Ireland; for enabling the owners of land in England to obtain for themselves an indefeasible title to their estates and interests, and for registering such titles with simplicity and security.

"Your attention will be called to the state of the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, and I cannot doubt but that you will give to this great subject a degree of calm and impartial consideration proportioned to the magnitude of the interests involved in the result of your discussions.

"These, and other propositions for the amendment of the laws, which will be brought under your notice as the progress of public business may permit, I commend to the exercise of your deliberate judgment; and I earnestly pray that your councils may be so guided as to ensure the stability of the Throne, the maintenance and improvement of our institutions, and the general welfare and happiness of my people."

The HOUSE OF LORDS reassembled at four o'clock, and after the formal business, Lord CHURSTON (late Sir J. Y. Buller) and Lord KINGSDOWN (late Mr. Pemberton Leigh) were introduced, and took the oaths and their seats.

THE ADDRESS.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA moved the address, in reply to her Majesty's Speech. He commented cursorily and eulogistically upon the topics referred to in its successive paragraphs, inviting the House to feel pleasure at the facts announced, and gratitude for the legislative promises given in that document. After some mention of the difficulties at present experienced in the transfer of landed property, he passed to the attacks made on the aristocracy by Mr. Bright, and made some very strong remarks on the measure of Reform proposed by that gentleman. It was his expectation that the Government measure would be more equitable and one more worthy of the support of the nation.

Lord GRANVILLE could not account for the omission in the speech of all mention of the Ionian Islands, and of recent difficulties with the United States. He discussed the foreign occupation of Rome and the Legations by the French and Austrian armies, and observed that, although the feeling of detestation was strong against the Austrians, the French were included in it; but that in Italy there was no agreement, no unity. He expressed a hope that Sardinia would not desert the policy which had raised her to her present position in the councils of Europe, and that her Majesty's Government had not bound themselves to any one of the parties. As to the question of Reform, he begged to assure the Government that any measure which duly consulted the interests of the country would encounter no factious opposition.

The Earl of DERBY congratulated the House on the unanimity that was displayed, and the country on the evidences of prosperity that had accumulated during the recess. He observed that in the affair of the Charles-et-Georges, Portugal had expressed itself grateful for the advice and conduct of her Majesty's Government. As to the Ionian Islands, the truth was that for some time past the Government of the Islands had come to a dead lock. Mr. Gladstone had consented to launch the necessary reforms, and would only remain until his successor should relieve him. Speaking of China, he expressed admiration of Lord Elgin as to the present position of affairs in Europe. He announced that the Ministry had entered into no engagement which could hamper it; but that on all Powers alike had been impressed the fact that England had no direct concern in the matter beyond that of a great maritime and commercial state. There was nothing in the present state of European affairs which might not be removed by diplomacy. Whatever the Austrian Government was, we had nothing to do with it. In case of an insurrection in the kingdom of Naples, this country should not interfere, but the will of the people, the *de facto* Government, would be respected by us. Through France and Austria the voice of this country would be heard at Rome, and would second the efforts of those Powers to obtain a remedy for admitted evils. The course of Sardinia was to busy herself with internal improvements, and not to set an example of aggression to the rest of Italy, for he believed that the Emperor of the French would not support Sardinia, either by moral or military assistance, as long as Austria confined herself to her own limits. He

could not believe that the Emperor of the French would enter upon the dangerous course of war. If, however, there should be war, the Government of this country was not bound by any engagements to any party.

Earl GREY agreed with the foreign policy of Lord Derby. In reference to the navy, he observed that our safety lay in keeping a large number of sailors and officers afloat and prepared by active training for war.

Lord BROUGHAM exposed the pretext of Sardinia in coming forward as the disinterested champion of Italian freedom when her real intention was her own aggrandisement. He was sorry to see that Sardinia had departed from sound policy, and hoped that the universal reprobation which had been expressed would cause her to think twice before persisting in it. The French people and their interests were averse to war. The feeling in Germany and Europe was the same. It was impossible that a war between Austria and Sardinia could be confined to Lombardy; it would become a European war.

The Address having been put by the LORD CHANCELLOR, and carried *nemine dissentiente*, their Lordships adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Address to her Majesty was moved by Mr. TREFUSIS, who, with ease and fluency, passed in review the several topics adverted to in the Royal Speech. Adverting to Parliamentary Reform, he remarked upon the happier circumstances under which that important question might be now discussed than attended the passing of the Act of 1832; and expressed the hope that the forthcoming debates would be freed from party asperities.

Mr. G. S. BEECROFT seconded the motion, and addressed himself chiefly to the commercial topics in the royal Speech, congratulating the House and the country on the vast improvement in trade, the condition of the industrial classes, and the produce of the public revenue since the last session of Parliament. Referring to the promise of Reform, he intimated that the present Government would introduce a bill, neither conceived in a puddling spirit nor calculated to inaugurate a revolution, but likely to settle the question satisfactorily and permanently.

Lord PALMERSTON called attention to the gravity of the circumstances under which Parliament reassembled, to the threatenings of war abroad, and the momentous changes in the constitution which would be proposed at home. War, if it broke out, would probably begin with a conflict in Italy, in which France and Sardinia would seek to eject Austria from her Italian provinces. Though believing that the possession of territories south of the Alps was injurious to Austria herself, he observed that those parts of her empire were held under the treaty of 1815, which constituted the title-deeds for half Europe, and could not be infringed in the slightest degree by any power without incurring the heaviest responsibilities. The occupation of the Papal States both by France and Austria was, however, sanctioned by no treaty, and he hoped that an end might be put, without risking either war or revolution, to so exceptional a state of things. After commenting briefly upon some other paragraphs in the Address, and commending the measures of the Government with regard to Mexico, the noble lord passed on to the question of Reform. He inferred that the Government had a bill of their own ready on the subject. This he considered the proper mode of procedure. A measure so important should be left in the hands of the responsible administrators, and he bespoke for it the deliberate consideration of the Legislature.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER justified the conduct of the Government in relation to the difference between France and Portugal, and, with respect to the subject of Reform, observed that Lord Palmerston was quite right in supposing that a measure was prepared, but that it would not be brought forward before the urgent business of the country was put in proper train, the reconstruction of the navy in particular. He had no wish to conceal from the House the opinion of the Government that the state of affairs abroad was critical; but it was not a state that made them believe that the maintenance of peace was hopeless. The cause of this uneasy state of things arose from the occupation of Central Italy by the armies of foreign Powers and the mutual jealousies of France and Austria. The British Government had pressed not only upon those two Powers, but upon the Courts of Turin, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, the expediency of measures to remove the causes of public discontent, and their conviction that this beneficial result could not be obtained by attempting to subvert the order of things established by treaty, but by the influence of those Powers being used to improve the condition of things in Central Italy itself. He did not admit that a European war was even probable, professing the utmost confidence in the good faith, the wisdom, and prudence of the present Emperor of the French. He strongly urged the policy of maintaining the alliance with France.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the unsatisfactory statement of Mr. Disraeli was not a little alarming. Such an aggression as was now apprehended would shake men's confidence in the treaties upon which the peace of Europe was founded. He insisted upon the evils which necessarily accompanied the interference of France and Austria in Central Italy. Could we wonder, he asked,

that the people of Central Italy, thus governed, by means of a foreign force, were impatient and discontented? He was convinced that, if the foreign force was withdrawn, and provision was made, as it easily could be, by the Catholic Powers of Europe, for the personal security of the Pope, and if the people of Bologna and Romagna were allowed to frame laws for themselves, the difficulties of the Italian question would be entirely solved. On the subject of the promised Reform Bill, he considered the declaration of Mr. Disraeli as vague, and professed his inability to discover any excuse for delaying the measure.

Sir J. PAKINGTON declared that the Government were perfectly sincere in their promise to introduce a measure for reforming the representative system, and would lay their bill before the House at no distant day.

The address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

Mr. BRIGHT.—There was a Reform Conference at Manchester on Tuesday afternoon of most influential character. Mr. George Wilson was in the chair, and a resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted, which approved of the measure Mr. Bright had consented to promote, and which pledged the meeting to the support of the Reform principles of which he has been the exponent. Speeches were made in defence of these views by Mr. Robertson Gladstone, Mr. H. Ashworth, Mr. Barnes, the Mayor of Salford, and the Chairman. Mr. Bright proceeded to describe his real position in reference to the Reform question, and still further to explain and defend the changes he proposes to make, particularly as these changes affect the redistribution of members. With regard to the question of the Parliamentary suffrage, he said:—"I don't include everybody. I scarcely know any suffrage that would, but I defy any one to say, fairly and honestly, 'Your bill is directed to exclude me, while it intends to include somebody else.' My exclusions are of that nature that they equally affect all, and the invitations to come within the pale of the constitution are broad and general to all classes of the people. You observe there is not very much discussion at this moment on the question of the franchise. The discussion turns on the mode in which I have endeavoured to arrange the distribution of seats after having disfranchised so many boroughs; and I am told with great pertinacity in some quarters, although with great feebleness of proof, that I have been very unfair to what are called the landed interests of the country. I have proceeded upon an observance of and a regard for the ancient customs and landmarks of our system. If anybody wishes to sweep them all away and arrange something else, let him try. The great body of the thinking people of this country preferred something built up as it were on ancient foundations, rather than we should begin an entirely new edifice on an entirely new theory. Observe, nobody has found fault with my figures. Nobody has yet undertaken to show that they contain any serious errors of any kind, from which you may be well assured that great care has been taken in the arrangement before submitting it to public approval." Alluding to the influence of the aristocracy, he said:—"If you ask who is the representative of a county in almost any part of Great Britain, you would find, with the exception of some half-dozen counties or divisions, that he is either a great landed proprietor or the son or relative of some nobleman or great proprietor in the county. Traders are never admitted into agricultural counties. In the great bulk of the agricultural counties, during the last fifteen years, there has been no increase whatever in the number of electors. Whatever increase has taken place, has taken place in the manufacturing and mining counties, and so it will go on as long as coal and iron will last; as long as your capital is not absorbed and squandered in wars, as long as your intellects are clear, and your hearts are honest and earnest, so long will the commerce of this country endure, and so long shall we find the population of these great manufacturing counties, with all their vast interests, making infinitely greater progress than it is possible for the agricultural population of England to make. Now I venture to say that my scheme is a moderate scheme of Reform. I do not think that any man who is in favour of representation at all can deliberately and conscientiously condemn the proposition that I have laid before the public as unjust to any section of the people, or likely to lead to the weakening of any institution of this country for which the people care one single farthing. The House of Lords ought to be very much obliged to me for discussing this question with the public. Their own position is not a particularly enviable one with regard to it. You observe them coming out at social science meetings at Mechanics' Institutes—in little villages here and there. But now, when the whole country is discussing this question—when every newspaper is filled with it—not one of those gentlemen presents himself upon any platform, meets the public, faces the breezes of popular opinion, and helps in the deliberation of the greatest question that can possibly be discussed by a free people. We are not proposing to limit the power of the aristocracy by act of Parliament. We leave them as they are, with all the power, the prescription, the laws, the privileges, the customs, which public opinion permits them to enjoy.

But we say, 'Here is another House, sacred even to higher interests than the interests of any aristocracy. The constitution has no more regard to the Crown or the aristocracy than it has to the people. The people are the most durable part of the kingdom. Privileges are ephemeral, but the people are immortal.'

SIR WILLIAM CODRINGTON, M.P.—The hon. member addressed his constituents at Deptford on Tuesday. The gallant general commenced by stating his reasons for calling together his constituents, and after taking a rapid retrospect of political affairs during the past session, entered on the subject of Reform. The hon. gentleman expressed disapproval of the ballot, but he was not opposed to a judicious extension of the suffrage.

MR. ROUPELL, M.P.—On Tuesday a meeting of the electors of Lambeth was held at Kennington to hear an address from the hon. member as to his past conduct in Parliament, and the course he should pursue in future. Mr. Roupell commenced by observing on the various measures of last session. On the question of Reform he said he would give every man a vote if he was a lodger; but, looking at the question as a statesman, he should say that they should be contented with the franchise offered by Mr. Bright. And while he said this, he wished it to be understood that he was not a disciple of Mr. Bright. But he thought they should not let individual crotchets interfere with that which affected the interests of all. The franchise they should have must be a rate-paying franchise, and in which they all felt an interest. At the conclusion of Mr. Roupell's address a motion was carried of confidence and support.

DUBLIN.—A requisition convening a meeting of the citizens who are favourable to Reform, the abolition of the corrupt freeman franchise, and the substitution of a more extended rating suffrage, is in course of signature. A large number of influential names have been already appended.—*Freeman's Journal*.

MR. LINDSAY, M.P.—This gentleman has addressed his constituents at Shields. He spoke in opposition to the shipowners' movement, for a renewal of the protection policy, and refuted their figures with other figures far more to the point. On the invasion of England question, he disclaimed being an alarmist, but at the same time strongly urged an increase of the navy, seeing that the French had the power to blockade all our ports if they thought proper, and we did not know what might happen. Having spoken at some length on the subjects of harbours of refuge and the manning of the navy, Mr. Lindsay observed that he was one of those who feel that there is a very large section of the people who have no voice in the representation, and who ought to be represented. "I also feel," said he, "that there is a great deal of inconsistency in such places as Totness, with three hundred electors, sending two members to Parliament, and Shields, with its thirty thousand inhabitants, expecting me to do all the work for them. But though desirous to see a reform, I cannot agree with many things which have fallen from Mr. Bright. Like him, I am one of the people; but I think some of his remarks against another class, to which I don't and never shall belong, were totally unnecessary and altogether uncalled for. I am not come here to defend the aristocracy of England, but I will say this of them, as part and parcel of our constitution, I think it a very unwise thing for one in the position of Mr. Bright to attack the aristocracy in the manner in which he did. As a body, they are, perhaps, as good—number for number—as any other body of the community, and when I compare them with the aristocracy of other countries, I say I am proud of England. There are good, bad, and indifferent amongst them, but, as a whole, they are liberal-minded gentlemen, and they are a necessary part of a constitution which I admire. Mr. Bright referred to the institutions of America, and spoke of the freedom of America. Now, if he does not know, I know that there is more pure and true freedom in this country than there is in America. There can be no pure freedom in a country where, from the letter-carrier up to the Secretary of State, all change with every change of the administration, including the very judges, with the exception of the Judges of the Supreme Court. There can be really no true freedom in a country where slavery still pollutes the soil and contaminates the air; and, therefore, my friend Mr. Bright, by using arguments such as these, is not doing that good to the cause of pure freedom and true reform which he might have done."

PROVINCIAL MOVEMENTS.—At Birmingham the "demonstration" in favour of Mr. Bright's scheme of Reform which has been so long promised was made in the Town-hall on Tuesday, but was by no means largely attended, and there was a great want of enthusiasm. Mr. P. H. Muntz moved a resolution condemnatory of the present system of representation, and recommendatory of an extension of the franchise, vote by ballot, and the redistribution of seats. This was seconded by Alderman Baldwin, and after an attempt by Mr. Brooke Smith to omit mention of the ballot, and by Mr. Mills, a Chartist, to substitute manhood for household suffrage, the resolution was agreed to by a large majority. During the discussion of these several propositions considerable confusion prevailed.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Sir John William Ramsden, M.P. for Hythe, will offer himself as a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the West Riding, in the

place of Lord Goderich, about to succeed to the Peerage.—In Galway a determination has sprung up to make Mr. Lever a Member of Parliament.—Mr. Long has intimated his intention of retiring from North Wilts.—The Sheriff of Linlithgowshire has fixed this day for the election of a representative for that county in room of Mr. George Dundas, who has received a colonial appointment. The Lord Advocate of Scotland (Mr. Charles Baillie) will, it is expected, be returned without opposition.—Mr. H. Adams has been re-elected at Boston without opposition.

FINSBURY.—A public meeting in connexion with the Metropolitan Boroughs Reform Committee was held at the Belvidere Tavern on Monday. Resolutions were passed in favour of conferring upon Finsbury a larger number of representatives, and dividing it into several constituencies.

MR. H. P. SHERIDAN, M.P.—The hon. member has addressed the electors of Dudley. He gave his general approval to Mr. Bright's bill, and very strongly denounced Lord Ward's attempts to influence the electors of that borough. He thought that in Dudley they knew whether the Upper House did or did not pretend to exercise an influence over the votes of the constituency, so that they could judge for themselves whether Mr. Bright was likely to be right or wrong when he said the aristocracy might exercise an influence of this kind. Lord Ward, it is asserted, has threatened to use his influence against Mr. Sheridan, whereupon Mr. Sheridan appealed to his constituents against aristocratic dictation.

THE EARL OF DURHAM.—The Earl having been invited to take the chair at the Newcastle Reform meeting of the 8th of February, sent the following reply:—"Being obliged to go up to London next week, I am afraid I must decline the honour of presiding at the meeting to be held in Newcastle on the 8th. Let me assure you at the same time that my sentiments on the subject of Reform are in accordance with those entertained by my father, and that, in my opinion, no measure will be satisfactory that is not based on extension of the franchise, redistribution of seats, and vote by ballot."

EDINBURGH.—On Tuesday night a great Reform demonstration was held, at which the chief speakers were Mr. Duncan McLaren and Mr. Caird, M.P. Mr. McLaren very forcibly explained the nature and effects of the proposed-rating suffrage in relation to Scotland. Mr. Caird showed that it was absurd to suppose that the interests of farmers and their landlords were identical, and that if the former were protected in the free exercise of their votes, they would form very honest and intelligent constituencies. All the resolutions were unanimously adopted, including a vote of thanks to Mr. Bright, and an expression of confidence in his proposed redistribution of seats.

PARTY GATHERINGS.—On Wednesday evening Lord Derby, as First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Disraeli, as leader of the Commons, gave full-dress dinners to their colleagues and more prominent supporters. Lord Palmerston also met a party of his dependent supporters over the dinner table at Cambridge House. As leader of the Opposition in the Peers, Lord Granville also entertained a large party.

THE NEW LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER.—Colonel Sir Henry Knight Storks, K.C.B., is appointed to succeed Mr. Gladstone as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and will, it is said, set out next week for his destination. Sir Henry was Assistant Adjutant-General at the Cape of Good Hope during the Kaffir war in 1846-7, and was commandant at Scutari; he was recently secretary for military correspondence to the Secretary of State for War. The appointment is universally approved as that of a just, simple, clear-sighted, honest English soldier and gentleman, a tried administrator, indisposed to dally with idle rhetoric, and capable of maintaining the authority of his commission with prudence, firmness, and decision. Nothing more than this is wanted at Corfu; and certainly nothing less, after the fummies of the last three months.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SEVERAL changes have been made in the House of Commons on its reassembling, death having removed three, elevation to the peerage others, and appointments a third class, who were members of the Parliament which broke up at the close of the session on Monday, the 2nd of August last. A few days previous to the prorogation, namely, on the 27th of July, Sir William Jolliffe moved for new writs for South Devon and North Cheshire, the former vacant by the elevation to the peerage of Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart., under the title of Lord Churston; and the latter by the acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds" by Mr. William Tatton Egerton. For South Devon, Mr. Kekewich has been elected during the recess; and for North Cheshire, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, son of the late member. The three who have been removed by death are Sir John Potter, M.P. for Manchester; Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P. for Brecknockshire; and Mr. Booker Blakemore, M.P. for Herefordshire. In their place there have been elected Mr. J. T. Bazley for Manchester, Major G. C. Morgan

for Brecknockshire, and Lord William Graham for Herefordshire. Three seats became vacant by appointments to the Indian Council, namely—Reigate, by the appointment of Sir Henry Rawlinson; Guildford, by the appointment of Mr. Ross D. Mangles; and Leominster, by the appointment of Mr. H. Pollard Willoughby. In their places there have been elected the Hon. W. Monson for Reigate, Mr. Onslow for Guildford, and the Hon. C. S. B. Hanbury for Leominster. For Linlithgowshire a vacancy has taken place by the appointment of Mr. George Dundas to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Prince Edward's Island; and for Boston by the appointment of Mr. Adams to the Recordership of Derby. Mr. Adams will be re-elected, but Mr. Dundas will give place to another representative. Mr. Whiteside, the Attorney-General for Ireland, will become member for the University of Dublin, in the room of Mr. G. A. Hamilton, who has received the appointment of permanent Secretary to the Treasury, leaving the electors of Enniskillen to find another representative. The University of Oxford will have to go through the formality of re-electing Mr. Gladstone in consequence of the right hon. gentleman's temporary acceptance of the commissionership of the Ionian Islands. The elevation of Viscount Goderich to the earldom of Ripon renders vacant the West Riding of Yorkshire; while East Worcestershire becomes vacant by the elevation of the Hon. Colonel Rushout to the peerage, under the title of Lord Northwick. These writs will be moved for immediately after the commencement of the present session; and, as soon as circumstances admit, a new writ will be moved for the borough of Greenwich, in the room of Mr. John Townsend, disqualified by bankruptcy. In the event of Sir John Ramsden being elected for the West Riding, a vacancy will take place in the representation of Hythe.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTIES.

A DEMONSTRATION of public opinion against the Paper Duties, made at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday, was an appropriate antecedent to the meeting of Parliament. Mr. Milner Gibson, who occupied the chair, was supported by a platform of gentlemen who are influential and representative, and he was himself received with great fervour by a highly intelligent assembly. So was Mr. William Chambers, of Edinburgh, who delivered a telling speech, but not more so than Dr. Watts, of Manchester, who undertook the special duty of showing that the Paper Duty is a tax upon literature, an obstruction to education, an impediment to commerce, a hinderance to production, and that it interferes with the process of manufacture, represses industry, and injures the public revenue. The meeting called upon Mr. Gibson still further to press the House of Commons on this subject, so that in the ensuing session such arrangements might be made as would enable Parliament to dispense with the tax. A petition was also adopted to the House of Commons. Thanks were voted to Mr. Milner Gibson, who in reply said, that the House of Commons had by a resolution condemned the Paper Duty. To pass resolutions and then to ignore them was to bring Parliamentary Government into contempt. That resolution must be dealt with, and unless the House were prepared to go the length of rescinding it, it must be carried into effect.

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

SATURDAY last was the day appointed for the opening of this institution by the Queen. The large amount of money, 175,000*l.*, which some time since was obtained by subscription for the purpose of erecting a lasting monument in honour of the greatest of our English generals, it was ultimately decided should be applied to the foundation of a college for the education and maintenance of the sons of military officers. The excitement of the Russian war hastened events, and an addition of 25,000*l.* having been made from the Patriotic Fund to the sum already collected, the projectors of this institution commenced operations with a capital of somewhere about 200,000*l.*

The site chosen for the College seems to be very unfit for the purpose, and is universally condemned. A contemporary truly observes that the ground upon which the new college stands is perhaps the most unsuitable—except Dartmoor or the Bog of Allen—that could be selected for an institution of the kind. The visitors on Saturday were perfectly astonished to see an immense pile of red and blue brick, rising out of the dreariest of bogs, and only approachable by a basty cut through moist, yellow clay of the most extraordinary tenacity. The character given of the place by people whose hard fate obliges them to live in the vicinity is, that it is a desert in summer and a swamp in winter, and that the heat of one season and the cold and damp of the other are very much aggravated by the entire absence of shelter. This unfortunate selection appears to have been wholly unnecessary. It is true that 15 acres of the heath, the maximum value of which was 10*l.* an acre, were the gift of Mr. Gibson, the army saddler, of Coventry-street, but 120 more had to be purchased from the same gentleman, with the further condition that all the bricks were to be taken from his fields. The profit arising to the fund from the gift must,

therefore, have entirely disappeared in the purchase of the extra land, and the price of the bricks. The foundations had hardly been excavated, when a gentleman, whose heart had been drawn to the soldiers' orphan by the loss of two sons in the Crimean war, offered an estate of 200 acres in the immediate vicinity of Windsor Castle, as a free gift, without any conditions whatever. The managers, however, determined to stick to their moor, and the college was erected thereon, at an expense of 75,000*l.* The edifice is rather imposing to look at, but enormously expensive in construction, and singularly ill-adapted to be the home of gentle and delicately-nurtured boys.

The college is distant a few minutes' walk from a station which has been formed on the Reading, Reigate, and Guildford branch of the South-Eastern Railway; it is about twelve miles south of Windsor; Wokingham may be seen northwards; towards the south is a part of the county of Hants, known as the Hartford-bridge Flats; and beyond these, in the distance, is Strathfield-saye.

There are at present about one hundred fine boys in the school, all of whom looked exceedingly well in their semi-military costume. They cheered lustily for her Majesty and the other distinguished visitors, and seemed, as yet, to have suffered nothing in health or spirits from the defects of the locality. The school is intended to accommodate two hundred and forty boys.

Her Majesty arrived at the school about one o'clock, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and Prince Arthur. The Commander-in-Chief was also in attendance on her Majesty. Her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health, was received at the entrance by the governors, who wore a costume somewhat like that of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, and was conducted over the building, which she minutely inspected. Amongst the company were the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Prime Minister and the Countess of Derby, and Lady Emma Stanley, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Oxford, Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Lords Cranworth, J. Russell, and Gough, Earl of Ellenborough, Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. J. Walter, M.P., &c. Her Majesty was attended during her inspection of the building by the Rev. Mr. Benson, head master, Mr. Shaw, the architect, Mr. Holland, the builder, and the officers of the college, by whom she was ultimately conducted to the dais, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and the young Prince and Princess. The Prince Consort wore the uniform of a governor of the institution.

Lord Derby then, as head of the college, read a suitable address, to which her Majesty returned a gracious answer. In the address, a paragraph had been introduced by the Earl alluding to the birth of the Queen's grandson, and it elicited a special bow of recognition from her Majesty. The Primate, at the conclusion of the reading of the address and reply, offered a short and appropriate prayer, and the proceedings terminated with the signing of the rules and regulations by the Queen.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor took his seat in the Divorce Court for the first time, it was said with the view of witnessing the working of the court. On the bench with him were the Judge Ordinary and Mr. Justice Wightman. Several cases for dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery or cruelty were heard during the day.

At the Central Criminal Court, the sittings of which recommenced on Monday, James Hudson pleaded guilty to two charges of embezzling moneys belonging to the City. The prisoner had been employed as a clerk for twelve years in the City County Court, and had taken the money under strong temptation. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour.—Richard Pike, his wife, and daughter, were tried for coining. The officers surprised the prisoners in their dwelling, the man had actually a mould in his hand, and the women endeavoured to destroy several portions of moulds. The prisoners made a desperate resistance. Pike pleaded guilty. His wife was acquitted as having acted under his influence; the girl was convicted, but recommended to mercy. The male prisoner was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and judgment was respited as to the girl, to allow inquiries to be made.—Thomas Williams and Robert Frost were indicted for burglary and wounding Alfred Evershed, a policeman, in the house they had broken into. The constable had discovered them in the act of robbing the house, and he at once seized Williams, when both the prisoners made a most savage attack upon him, cutting and wounding him so severely, that, becoming faint from loss of blood, he was forced to let them go. They were speedily apprehended, however, and were now found guilty; they had also been previously convicted. The judge ordered sentence of death to be recorded, intimating that they must suffer ten years' penal servitude. His lordship ordered 20*l.* to be given to Evershed for his gallant conduct on the occasion.—Thomas Birchmore, the St. Pancras defaulter, was tried on several counts. On some he was acquitted, and on others found guilty, but recommended to mercy. Sentence, twelve months' imprison-

ment.—James Saunders was charged with forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange for 208*l.* 16*s.*, with intent to defraud, but he was acquitted on a point of law; being, however, again arraigned on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences from Mr. Whitmee, and being found guilty, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

At the adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. Burrows, killed in a quarrel with Mr. Plews, in his own shop, in the Hampstead-road, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. Plews was at once taken into custody, and brought before Mr. Long, at Marylebone Police-court, when he was committed for trial on the charge, bail to the amount of 200*l.* being accepted.

At the Court of Bankruptcy a third-class certificate has been ordered to be issued to A. A. Couper, an East Indian merchant, of Old Broad-street, after a suspension of six months. The bankrupt, the Commissioner said, had been engaged in a transaction very nearly verging upon the nature of fraud, and, indeed, but for a circumstance to which he alluded, it would have been absolute fraud, and a total refusal of the certificate must have been the result. Protection was granted during the suspension.—A sitting for proof of debts was held in the case of the Maresfield Gunpowder Company (limited), but all disputed proofs being adjourned for further consideration no discussion of importance arose.

A batch of four persons, three men and a woman, representatives of the "Mercantile Loan Fund Association," underwent examination at the Clerkenwell police-court before Mr. Corrie, on the charge of conspiring to defraud various persons out of sums of money. The prisoners, aware that the best way to make money is to represent yourself as possessing more than you require, announced themselves prepared to advance loans on the most advantageous terms, in sums varying from 20*l.* up to 500*l.* A considerable business, it seems, had been done, not, of course, in lending, but in getting remittances to institute the "necessary inquiries." The case was remanded for a week, and bail refused.

Sarah Ann Fry and James Durant were placed in the dock of Westminster police-court, before Mr. Paynter, charged, the former with the wilful murder of her infant, and the latter with complicity in the crime, and unlawfully disposing of the body by throwing it into the Thames. Both prisoners were committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial, bail being accepted in two sureties of 40*l.* each for their appearance.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A MAN has been arrested for the murder of Wilson, at Sheffield, which we mentioned last week. He is a brewer's traveller, named George Plant, and is said to have been intoxicated at the time. He had been seen flourishing a dagger in different parts of the town previously. An inquest has been held on the body of the murdered man, and the jury, after being locked up four hours and a half, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

A horrible tragedy was enacted at Manchester on Tuesday. The criminal was a William Robinson, landlord of the Cross Keys beer-house, Albert-street, who also acted as bailiff and carrier at funerals. On the day in question a woman, who lives in the cellar under the beer-house, observed blood dropping through the ceiling; and some time after two men broke open the door of the house, when they found Mrs. Robinson lying dead with four stabs in the neck; planks of burning wood were piled up against the fireplace, the gas was escaping from the various burners; and, to wind up the horrors, Robinson himself was found suspended from a nail in the staircase, appropriately attired in the dress he had worn at a funeral that day. Jealousy is assigned as the cause, although husband and wife had both reached the age of half a century. An inquest was held the next day. After hearing evidence, the jury, in the case of Mrs. Robinson, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against her husband; and in his case the verdict was that he had hanged himself while in an unsound state of mind.

IRELAND.

THE retirement of Mr. Justice Crampton, after twenty-five years' service in the Court of Queen's Bench, has at length taken place in presence of a large assemblage of the bar and the public. The Attorney-General, on the part of the bar, pronounced a glowing eulogium on the professional and private worth of the judge, who briefly, but eloquently, replied. He then bid farewell to the Chief Justice and to the Judges, and on retiring from the bench was greeted with a hearty burst of applause.

The campaign against the Killarney clubbists is not yet terminated. The correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, writing from Killarney, announces the recommencement of active operations on the part of the constabulary. Meantime a movement is on foot in the south for collecting subscriptions towards the defence of the would-be Robert Emmetts of 1859.

The reward for the apprehension of Delany amounts to upwards of 2000*l.* The *Clonmel Chronicle* says:—"The constabulary between Dungarvan and Cappoquin have been engaged in hot pursuit through the broken

country near Clashmore after Delany, who has just turned up in that district. The fugitive, it appears, is armed to the teeth; but we regret to state that his extraordinary activity enabled him to escape into the woods of Ballintaylor; in his passage through that thick plantation, he left behind him his shoes. As the police are now so close upon his trail, his arrest may soon be looked for."

On Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in the extensive distillery of Sir James Power, Bart., in John's-lane. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in a short time a large section of the building was enveloped in flames. The damage done is estimated at many thousand pounds, but the premises are said to be fully insured.

The Lord Mayor, who, as Alderman Lambert, lost the confidence of many of his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, by his aversion to Cardinal Wiseman, gave his inaugural banquet on Tuesday night at the Mansion House, the Viceroy, as usual, honouring the chief magistrate with his company. Numbers of gentlemen professing the creed of the Cardinal refused to dine with the Lord Mayor. Among the leading absentees were the Roman Catholic Judges Pigott, Monahan, Keogh, and O'Brien; in fact, the only notable person of that persuasion present was Father Daly, of Galway. Lord Eglintoun's reception was most flattering, and the standard toast of the evening was drunk amidst prolonged cheering.

Saunders's *News Letter* contains a somewhat extraordinary story of a band of Phoenix clubbites having been discovered drilling by a passer-by, at a spot within three miles of Dublin Castle. This individual gave immediate information to the authorities. Saunders adds:—"The source of our information is strictly reliable, and the fact that we have stated proves that illegal societies antagonistic to the institutions of the country exist in other localities than Belfast or Skibbereen. It has been remarked as extraordinary that the Dublin Metropolitan Police were unable to discover the nightly reunions of these men, assembled under such circumstances, and that the Government should be solely indebted for the information they have received to a private individual who accidentally happened to discover the circumstance."

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.

A REMARKABLE proof of the great influence of the public press, as well as of the benevolence of the public, is found in the following list of the amounts received during the last six weeks or thereabouts, in answer to the appeals made in the *Times* in behalf of the "Homeless Poor" and other deserving objects. The following is the list, up to Thursday, of the various sums which have been subscribed to charities or particular cases of distress mentioned in the *Times* :—

	£	s.	d.
To the Field-lane Refuges	6,851	4	1
To the St. Giles's and St. George's Refuges, Bloomsbury	1,813	0	2
In reply to the Rev. Mr. Buck's appeal on behalf of a poor Artillery officer and his family, amount already received	750	0	0
To the Association for the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis	115	0	0
Reformatory and Refuge Union, Pall-mall	670	8	0
North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution, Euston-road	495	1	4
Dudley Stuart Night Refuge, Edgeware-road	275	12	3
Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals, Westminster	378	9	6
For a Refuge in East London like that in Field-lane	260	15	1
To the poor of St. Stephen's, Southwark	142	12	0
Whitechapel Probationary Home	327	1	0
In answer to Mr. Hingston's appeal on behalf of a poor blind gentleman and family	219	17	1
West-end Homeless Poor	120	2	0
Dispensary for Sick Poor of Bethnal-green	100	17	8
To the Westminster Night Refuge	91	0	0
Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park	52	4	6
To the Cripples' Home	25	13	0
Refuge for Homeless Women, York-street, Westminster	30	10	0
Industrial School for Boys, Old Pye-street	20	8	0
Home in the East Reformatory	4	4	0
To the Poor of St. Paul's, Bermondsey	16	1	0
To founding a Ragged School in Bethnal-green	18	19	0
House of Charity, Rose-street, Soho-square	10	0	0
Refuge for the Destitute, Dalston	18	6	0
Westminster Female Refuge, Vincent-square	27	2	6
Poor of St. Philip's, Stepney	7	4	0
Homeless Poor for distribution among special cases	19	5	6
Total amount received	12,860	17	8

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A SOLDIER of the 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards named Watts, while doing duty as sentinel at the Bank of England, on Saturday, attempted to shoot himself with his musket. The man had earned honourable distinction in the Crimean war. A court-martial will be held to ascertain the cause of the suicidal act.

Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., has been appointed Secretary for Military Correspondence, at the War-office, vice Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B.

The Government, it is believed, intends to propose a loan of ten millions, for the purpose of increased armaments. The increase will be almost entirely on the navy.

The Victoria Cross is to be conferred upon Commander Thomas James Young and William Hall, A.B.—Date of Act of Bravery, 16th November, 1857.—Lieutenant Young and William Hall were recommended by the late Captain Peel for the Victoria Cross for their gallant conduct at a 24-pounder gun, brought up to the angle of the Shah Nujiff, at Lucknow, on the 16th of November, 1857.

Mrs. Seacole, of Crimean celebrity, visited Sheerness on Saturday. She received a hearty welcome from the garrison. Previous to her arrival at Sheerness, she visited Chatham Barracks and Melville Hospital, at which places she was well received by officers and men.

The attention of the public seems to be at length awakened to the necessity of putting the army and navy into thoroughly efficient condition; and the daily and weekly journals, with few exceptions, make frequent reference to the subject of the manning the navy as one of paramount importance. Training-ships for boys, to be afterwards employed either in the royal or the merchant navy, cannot fail to prove of great value for this purpose, and the Conway, a former 28-gun ship, now about to proceed to the Mersey, is, we believe, only the first of a series of ships to be similarly fitted and employed. The Conway will be employed as a training-ship for boys between the ages of thirteen and fifteen. The merchants of Liverpool have subscribed liberally for this purpose, and the Admiralty have lent a ship well calculated for the service as a commencement, and have fitted her as for sea. After some probationary terms have been gone through, the most proficient among the lads will be allowed to choose between the royal and mercantile services, the Admiralty, we presume, undertaking to receive boys recommended by the Liverpool Association into her Majesty's ships. The *United Service Gazette* remarks:—"We hope to find the Admiralty taking the hint from the Liverpool Association, and fitting out a number of the old men-of-war, now rotting in ordinary, as training-ships for boys. From five thousand to ten thousand lads should be trained annually. The merchant service would be glad of one moiety, and the royal navy could dispose of the other. The boy of sixteen who leaves England for a foreign station usually returns a smart young seaman of nineteen or twenty, fit for anything, and from this stock we derive the best men under the pendant. Were this principle acted upon, the cry of want of seamen would soon cease to be uttered; for the boys who entered the merchant service would, in most instances, be true to their first masters, and enter freely in ships-of-war were their services required."

Captain the Hon. Swynfen Carnegie, C.B., who is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, is, we hear, well calculated for the position, being not only an experienced officer, but one calculated for business. His career has been one of great activity—the last ship being the only one he has ever had on the home station.

Colour-Sergeant J. Hampton and Sergeant M. Richardson, 84th Regiment, have each been presented with a silver medal, together with a gratuity of 10*l.*, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, for long service and meritorious conduct. The medals were presented at Chatham, in the presence of the whole of the officers and troops composing the 3rd Battalion.

A variety of experiments have just been completed on the rifle shooting ground of the Royal Engineers, for the purpose of testing the merits of a new description of rifle balls, the invention of Captain Norton, the author of several valuable inventions connected with rifles and balls. The superiority of the bullet invented by Captain Norton is, that being coated with paper, and several minor improvements being made in it, a greater accuracy of aim is obtained, together with a much longer effective range. The experiments made fully bore out the correctness of both these calculations.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* speaks of some new rifled cannon constructed at Vincennes under the eye of the Emperor himself, who has carefully watched the experiments. They combine great powers of destruction with extreme lightness and portability, and require a very small charge of powder. A 12-pounder constructed on this model is said to be more efficient than an ordinary 32-pounder. With regard to possible operations against the fortresses of Mantua, Cremona, and Verona, the writer says:—"Were the French army obliged to drag after it a ponderous siege train, its movements must necessarily be so slow as to endanger the success of the campaign, whereas with this rifled ordnance it could reach the fortresses almost simultaneously with the retreating Austrians, and in the

opinion of military men here make very short work of sieges, which Napoleon I. during his Italian campaign was compelled to abandon in consequence of his deficient *matériel*. The experiments were quite satisfactory, so much so indeed that several batteries are to be armed with the guns as speedily as they can be got ready.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE tempestuous weather of the past week has, there is reason to fear, produced much disaster. From Holyhead we learn that both the inner and outer harbours have been crowded with vessels seeking refuge during the late gales, as many as 300 sail being counted at one time. The harbour is now comparatively empty, though some vessels had been there as long as six weeks. A large quantity of wreck has turned up along the coast, particularly in the Bay of Cardigan.

The week has been also marked by several terrible fires in provincial towns, which have destroyed a vast amount of property. On Sunday night one broke out on the premises of a timber merchant at West-bar, Sheffield. The stock was immense. The conflagration extended over the whole premises, and threw up a blaze many yards above the loftiest surrounding buildings. The whole of the buildings are completely gutted; nothing saved. There was a tremendous crowd, and the military were called out to clear the streets. The building is insured in the Sheffield Fire-office. Stock not insured; estimated damage over 10,000*l*.—On Tuesday a fire of a most serious nature broke out in the factory of Hine, Mundella, and Co., hosiers, Station-street, Nottingham. The progress of the fire was stayed some time when it had reached a part of the building which had been made fire-proof. At eleven o'clock, however, it burnt through the roof, the flames lighting the country for many miles round. About half-past one the flames were mastered. The damage sustained is immense; all the machinery is destroyed, together with the factory and the unfinished goods. Several hundreds of workpeople are thrown out of employment, the factory being one of the most extensive of the kind in Nottingham.

An inquest was held on Wednesday, at Camberwell, on the body of a young lady aged seventeen, named Mary Ann Hearn, who was killed by the discharge of a gun. On Monday morning James, the brother of deceased, being about to go out shooting, had laid a double-barrelled rifle loaded on the table, and while in the act of lifting it, the weapon, by some unexplained accident, went off. The sister, who sat in the room, received the contents in her head, having her brains blown out, and expired almost immediately. The jury returned a verdict of Death by Misadventure.

The captain and crew of the British barque Franklin, which was wrecked at sea on the 7th ult., have arrived at New York, in the packet-ship Manhattan, which rescued them from the wreck on the forenoon of the 10th. The captain's lady and only child were lost at the time that the vessel capsized, and one young man perished afterwards.

TREASURE TROVE.—Our readers may be aware that, by an ancient Scottish law maxim, "What belongs to nobody belongs to the Crown," and consequently that all ancient relics, ornaments of the precious metals, and coins, are claimed by the Crown when they happen to be discovered. The consequence of this state of things has been, that comparatively few such discoveries become known, as the finders have so many motives for concealment, and every year many valuable and curious relics of antiquity find their way to the melting-pot. We are gratified to be able to announce that this state of things no longer exists. The Society of Antiquities of Scotland, and the Commissioners of Supply in the different counties, recently memorialised the Treasury on the subject, and an official order from that department, just promulgated, henceforth recognises the right of finders of ancient coins, gold or silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity in Scotland, to receive from the Treasury their actual value, on delivering them up on behalf of the Crown to the sheriff of the county in which they may be found. We cannot doubt that this is a most important step for the better preservation of our national antiquities; and we trust that the liberal provision of the new Treasury arrangement will soon become generally known throughout the kingdom.—*Scotsman*.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Registrar-General's return marks an improvement in the state of health of the metropolis. During last week the deaths declined to 1829, having been 1880 in the previous week, but were in excess of the average by 51. There is no decrease in the mortality from scarlatina and diphtheria. The number of births for the week was 1980. Dr. Letheby's return shows the deaths for the City to be above the average.

VERY HIGH CHURCH.—Sunday being the anniversary of "King Charles the Martyr," the Vicar of Leeds (Dr. Molesworth) took occasion to complain that the special service for the day had been suppressed without the heads of the Church being consulted in the matter. He remarked that it was their duty to bow to that as well as all other legal decisions, but he hoped that the day was not far distant when the Church would be allowed to conduct its own affairs.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

THE preparations for war are going on with increased energy in every department of the naval and military services. The Emperor is evidently bent on war somewhere, while his Ministers are as anxious to preserve peace, no doubt being fully convinced that their individual interests point out a pacific course.

"The uniform tendency, says the correspondent of the *Express*, of all the evidence which now presses upon my ear at every moment is to show that war was thoroughly resolved upon at the moment when the Emperor made his ever-memorable New-year's speech to M. de Hubner; and that all semi-official statements and despatches to the contrary have only been made and written with a view to deceive."

Orders have been issued to call home all French ships of war on foreign stations which can possibly be spared from the particular service on which they now are.

The Minister of Marine is shortly to make a tour of inspection in the French ports. An ordinance reorganises the seamen employed in effecting a landing; and it is stated they are in future to be exercised in the use of the rifle.

Toulon is full of troops. From a French port in the north of France one General is said to be forwarding at the rate of two hundred horses a day to the army. Naval preparations on a large scale are going on, and quantities of camp equipage sent both to Toulon and Marseilles. Our First Lord of the Admiralty can say whether it is correct, namely, that the Mediterranean has become pretty nearly a French lake; that the English have but three sail of the line at Malta, while the French have ten in their ports, and that the Russians are also doing something in these waters.

It is authoritatively denied by a Government journal in Toulon, which largely circulates in the French army and navy, that the Emperor of the French has proposed that a European congress should decide on the state of Italy.

The *Daily News* having asserted that France could only spare 130,000 men for an expeditionary corps, the *Constitutionnel* has been ordered to prove that the Emperor has a disposable force, for foreign service, of half a million.

The correspondent of the *Express* says:—"Unless the Emperor is preparing an immense surprise for the world by his speech on the day after to-morrow, we are certainly on the eve of war. This impression is more widely diffused to-day than I have yet seen it. The journals speak of war in a matter-of-course tone which is most alarming. The *Constitutionnel's* article in reply to the *Daily News*, boasting of the immense forces which France could at once bring into the field, is looked upon as a menace, and perhaps contributed more than anything else to the great fall at the Bourse."

The popular feeling in France is extremely adverse to war. The suspension of business is felt in all the great commercial and manufacturing centres, at a time of year when work should be busiest and the greatest number of hands employed. Rumours which are "fun" at the Tuileries may be "death" in the faubourgs when work is wanting and orders fall off, and something of the distress of war is felt before war has ceased to be more than a menace or a boast.

In order to attain his ends more easily, Louis Napoleon is intriguing for the overthrow of the Derby Ministry, and a correspondence, more active than ever, is going on between certain political men in England and the Tuileries.

On account of the interest attached to public affairs at the present moment, the Emperor is anxious that the opening of the sessions of the Corps Législatif should be attended with unusual ceremony and pomp. With respect to the speech, it is drawn up with immense care; but those who are initiated in the matter have reason to believe that it will not be so pacific as the official and financial world would desire.

It is said that the Duke de Montebello, not Count de Persigny, will replace the Duke of Malakoff at the Court of St. James's. It seems to be certain that Pélissier is about to assume the command of the army of Paris.

Prince Napoleon having distinguished himself so greatly as a Crimean general, will now, it appears, receive the title of High Admiral.

A pamphlet has just appeared, destined to make a considerable sensation. The title is "L'Empereur Napoléon et l'Italie." The writer is announced to be M. de la Guéronnière. The moral of it will be, that although the Emperor desires peace, things in Italy cannot remain as they are—*ergo*, no alternative but war.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda arrived at the Tuileries at half-past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

SARDINIA.

The Government continues the most active preparations for war, which is considered at Turin to be inevitable.

General Niel has visited all the fortified places of Piedmont, and has declared that they cannot be got ready before the end of March. He has written to Paris recommending delay. It appears that the King will be generalissimo, that General Niel will be the chief of his staff, and La Marmora commander-in-chief of the Piedmontese army. A corps of the French army, it is said, will act in Venetia, and Garibaldi, who has just arrived at Genoa, will hold with his volunteer corps the provinces bordering the Lago Maggiore, Como, and the Sondrio.

A letter of M. Felix Solar to the *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that people in Turin are by no means so hot upon war as they are supposed to be in Paris—that, in fact, it is only the party of the refugees who really wish for war, and that the French are at this moment as coolly received in Turin as the Austrians.

The marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda was celebrated on Sunday last with great pomp. The newly married couple were present at the theatre the same evening, and at a grand ball on Monday night. The enthusiasm shown by the Turinese was very small indeed, and the illuminations at night paltry and by no means general.

The Grand-Duke Constantine left his sick wife at Palermo a few days since, and privately came to Turin. He was only seen by the King, M. de Cavour, and some few partisans of the Court.

The Chamber of Deputies have voted the sum of 20,000*l*. for the dowry of the Princess Clotilda.

A despatch from Turin, dated February 3, says that a loan has been decided upon, and that the project will be immediately presented to the Chambers.

A rumour is current that the King of Sardinia is about to marry a Russian princess. The *Pays* publishes a letter from Turin, which states the fact positively. The name of the princess in question is the Grand-Duchess Maria Nicolaiewna, the eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, widow of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, who died November 1, 1852. The Grand-Duchess is now at Rome, where it is alleged the Marquis Alfieri has succeeded in negotiating the marriage.

AUSTRIA.

Reinforcements continue to pour into all the Austrian garrisons in Italy.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that the garrison of Pavia has been reinforced with the regiment Kinski, so that it is now composed of 8000 men. A corps of observation, according to the same paper, has been formed between Como, the Lago Maggiore, and the Ticino.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 29th ult. announces that the University of Pavia is to be reopened immediately on the same conditions for the students as that of Padua.

The generalissimo of the Austrians in the anticipated struggle will be, it appears certain, the Archduke Albert, son of the celebrated Archduke Charles, and who gives every promise of worthily following in the steps of his father. He commands at this moment the army of Hungary.

Numerous arrests have been made at Venice. Nevertheless, there has not been any attempt at disorder. On the 26th ult. two fresh battalions of Croats arrived there; they were immediately despatched into the interior.

The Duchess of Parma has returned to her capital.

The Messrs. Rothschild have issued propositions for an Austrian loan of 5,000,000*l*., at the price of 80*l*. for every 100*l*. stock, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and English capitalists have so poor an opinion of their security that they will not give more than 78*l*. for it.

The Empress of Austria and her sister, the Duchess of Calabria, have arrived at Trieste.

The exportation of horses towards the frontiers of Lombardy, Tyrol, and the Seegrenze (borders of the Adriatic), has been prohibited.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne, dated Jan. 29, says:—"The Federal Assembly has been closed. The President in his speech said—'We will maintain our independence as a united and armed people, but without giving offence to neighbouring states.'"

PORTUGAL.

A telegraphic despatch informs us that the Portuguese Chambers have unanimously voted ninety contos of reis to the Infanta Mary Anno, and thirty contos of reis for the celebration of the marriage.

BAVARIA.

A letter from Munich announces that the session of the Chambers of Bavaria was opened on the 20th by Prince Luitpold, brother of the king. No speech was made on the occasion. The real opening took place a fortnight before, as, according to the constitution of Bavaria, the Chambers first assemble to form their bureau, after which they are convoked for the royal sitting.

SAKONY.

The *Dresden Journal* contradicts the news of the Ministry having resigned, and declares that there has not been, and will not in its opinion be, any ministerial crisis during the present parliamentary session.

TURKEY.

Two principal ringleaders in the massacre of the

Christians at Jeddah, the chief of the police and the chief of the Adramonts, having been condemned to death, were executed on the 12th of January.

The Kaimakan and the others accused have been sent to Constantinople, where their fate will be decided upon.

Advices from Constantinople to the 26th ult. state that the report lately current respecting the dismissal of the Minister of Finance was premature, and it is asserted that the publication of the decree dismissing him was prevented by Riza Pasha.

Three hundred merchants have signed a petition against stock-jobbing, which petition will be upheld by the ambassadors of foreign powers.

The troops still remain unpaid. A deputation of the principal inhabitants of Moldavia has arrived here, in order to support the validity of the election of A. Couza as Hospodar, which is disputed by Austria. The Porte threatens to cancel the election of Golesto, in case he should be chosen Hospodar of Wallachia. It is confirmed that Mehemed Kibrish Pasha has refused the post of ambassador at Paris.

Sami Pasha has been recalled from Candia.

NAPLES.

A correspondent at Naples writes:—"The Neapolitan exiles have nearly all departed; two alone are to be left behind. They went from Pozzuoli, where they were allowed to see their families. The governor gave assistance to those who asked for it. The number was very small. This is the first detachment. The prisoners who have been arrested as a preliminary measure, and not tried, will be despatched in a few days, after the scrutiny that a special commission is now making. The Ambassador of Spain made some little objection to the landing of such a large number of prisoners at Cadiz. The difficulty has been got over. They will be transferred in the open sea to the ship which is to convey them to America.

"The jewels and other precious objects of the Royal Palace of Naples have been sent no one knows where. The King's brothers have become excessively familiar. They evidently wish to grow popular.

Several officers of engineers and of the navy have been arrested and confined in the new Castle of St. Elmo.

"The military club at the Gigante has been closed, and General de Agostinis, the King's Secretary, has been disgraced. The King is better.

"Mines are said to have been found under the Swiss barracks."

ROME.

A letter of the 23rd ult. says:—"The event of the day in this city is the address of the students of Padua and Pavia to those of the Roman university. The corridors and vestibule were covered with copies of this document. The address is an appeal to union, in view of great coming events, in which all young Italians ought to take part. It concludes with *vivats* for Italy and Victor Emmanuel II."

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated January 23:—"One of the most considerable manufacturers and merchants in Russia represents the financial position of that country to be excellent. Capital is so abundant that it is difficult to find an investment for it. The great Russian Railway Company had announced a new issue of shares to the amount of 15,000,000 roubles, with interest at 4½ per cent. Capitalists immediately subscribed for ten times the amount. The shares of the Moscow and St. Petersburg Insurance Companies were all subscribed for within a few days. An issue of shares is announced for the construction of a railway from the Don to the Volga, and for the establishment of steam-boats on the Don and on the Sea of Azoff, with a capital of 8,000,000 roubles. Although this undertaking is not guaranteed by the Government, its shares were immediately bought up. The company for constructing aqueducts at St. Petersburg demanded a first instalment of 240,000 roubles. The payments exceeded fifty times the amount demanded, and reached the figure of 12,000,000 roubles. The spirit of enterprise has accomplished more within the last three years than during the preceding fifty-six. The value of the shares sold by the fifty authorised companies within the last three years exceeds the sum of 97,000,000 roubles, and, moreover, the capital of the great Russian Railway Company is not included. Notwithstanding the absorption of capital by joint-stock companies, and the reduction of the rate of interest allowed by private banks, the deposits in those establishments are increasing."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Morning Post* says:—"The rumours circulated by several journals, that the Ottoman Government had refused investiture to the new Prince of Moldavia, M. Alexander Couza, are premature. It does not appear that any resolution has been taken by the Porte on the subject of the Moldavian election."

The elections in Wallachia preparatory to the Hospodar's election have begun. The result is hitherto known of seven districts only. Unionist victory is anticipated, as in Moldavia.

A letter from Jassy, of the 23rd ult., says:—"Prince Alexander Couza has published a proclamation, in which he promises to govern according to the constitu-

tion and the laws, in conformity with the oath which he has taken. The Assembly has granted to the Prince a civil list of 30,000 ducats, and a sum of 15,000 ducats for his expenses of installation."

According to advices received from Jassy, a political conspiracy with a Russian tendency has been discovered and frustrated.

PRUSSIA.

It is rumoured that M. Portalis will succeed M. Hatzfeldt as Prussian Minister in Paris. It would be regarded in Paris as significant of Austrian influence at Berlin.

SERVIA.

In addition to the measures taken by the Skuptschina against the Senate, that representative body has now ordered the expulsion from the country of those members of the Senate who took part in exiling Milosch. They are three in number.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Advices of the 30th ult. from Corfu state that the Address of the Deputies in reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech at the opening of the Ionian Parliament expressed a decided desire for union with Greece.

Advices have been received from Corfu to the 29th January. The Ionian Parliament, after having unanimously declared for union with Greece, passed a resolution to elect a parliamentary committee for the purpose of considering what further measures should be taken. Mr. Gladstone, in consequence, addressed a message to the Parliament, stating that this resolution was contrary to the constitution, and advising that the committee be merely empowered to address a petition to the Queen of Great Britain.

A despatch, dated Corfu, January 29, says:—"The members of the Ionian Parliament have handed over to Mr. Gladstone the address of the committee to the Queen, with the request to lay before the great Powers their desire for union with Greece."

SPAIN.

One of the Madrid journals having asserted that Spain cannot avoid taking part in the conflict which appears not unlikely to arise in Europe, especially if England interferes in it, the semi-official *Correspondencia* asserts that the present cabinet is determined to maintain the strictest neutrality.

The monthly redemption of the Passive Debt (Interior and Exterior) took place on the 29th January. The maximum prices fixed by Government, were:

For 1st class Interior	18	25
For 2nd class Interior and Exterior	12	15
Public tenders were made at:		
18 ... to 18	24	for 1st class Interior,
11 74 to 11	89	for 2nd class Interior, and
9 85 to 9	99	for 2nd class Exterior.

AMERICA.

The steam-ships Alps and Africa arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, bringing New York intelligence to the 18th and 19th ult.

The proceedings in Congress were of no special importance. The special committee of the House of Representatives on the Pacific Railroad had voted down all propositions looking to its construction, leaving to be acted upon by the committee only the resolution, "that it is impolitic to embark in the construction of any road at this time."

In the Senate a petition was presented from the agents of certain steam-ship lines between New York and Europe, praying for a modification of the laws relating to exportations, for the benefit of the drawback. A resolution has also been introduced calling upon the President for all the correspondence between the American Government and Spain relative to the purchase of Cuba. Mr. Slidell's proposition to place 30,000,000 dollars at the disposal of the President, to facilitate negotiations with Spain, had not been reported upon by the committee, as anticipated. The general feeling of both Chambers appears to be in favour of the measure, though some members consider the time has not come to take decided steps.

It was proposed to honour Lord Napier with a fête before his departure from the United States:

Two English convicts, who had gone to New York from Liverpool in the City of Washington, were refused permission to land. The officers of the Washington protested strongly against being obliged to take the men back at their own expense to Liverpool, but were forced to do so.

The accounts received from the Paraguay squadron were not satisfactory.

Advices from Victoria state that Frazer's River was frozen below Fort Langley, and it was feared that great suffering would be experienced by the miners, in consequence of the cutting off of their supplies.

The ship North America arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst., bringing intelligence to the 21st ult.

In the Senate a resolution had been introduced for the transport of the mails between New York and Liverpool, and New York, Bremen, and Havre, via Southampton. The President had sent in a message in reply to the resolution calling for copies of any correspondence in relation to the purchase of Cuba which has not been made public. He says that no such correspondence has

taken place which has not already been communicated to Congress. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that a general impression prevailed that Congress would place 30,000,000 dols. at the disposal of the President for diplomatic purposes connected with the acquisition of Cuba. Also that an appropriation would be made for a large increase in the United States navy; and that these two measures would necessarily involve a loan.

On the 21st ult. the House of Representatives was opened with prayer, for the first time, by a Roman Catholic priest in full dress. Mr. Farnworth, of Illinois, failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution contemplating the annexation of the British American provinces, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of initiating measures to secure them by honourable treaty.

In Washington a collision had occurred in the street between the Hon. G. Taylor, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. C. C. Walden, late of the New York Custom-house, in consequence of a highly offensive remark made by the latter. Blows were exchanged several times before the parties were separated.

The Pacific Railroad Bill is stated to have been buried.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

Files of the *Panama Star* and *Herald* have been received, which contain intelligence up to the 8th of January. From the Argentine Republic we have recent dates of interest. Paraguay was making warlike preparations to repel the United States forces. Two United States vessels had reached the waters of Uruguay, and others were reported in Rio Janeiro. It was reported that Buenos Ayres had entered into a secret treaty with the United States, among the principal clauses of which is the following:—"Buenos Ayres is to serve the United States as a deposit in case of war with Paraguay; she will allow the troops of the United States a free transit, both by land and water, and she will lend her ally every aid in her power to conquer Paraguay." A Brazilian fleet was about being despatched from Rio Janeiro to the waters of Parana, to observe the movements of the United States fleet.

PERU.

The Callao correspondent of the *Panama Star* gives an account of a serious riot which had just occurred at that place in consequence of the opposition of a great number of carpenters, builders, &c., to the landing of a number of ready-made houses, which had been brought from the United States, for the erection of certain streets and squares, to be built at Chorillas by the contractors for the Chorillas Railway. On the 15th a mob of many hundreds assembled to prevent the landing of a portion of these houses, but General Castilla having arrived with troops from Lima, order was restored.

Business at Callao was entirely suspended, in consequence of the riots. The *Callao Shipping List* has gone dead, and the editor has gone on a fishing tour, that being probably the most profitable.

The Congress of Peru, in view of the sudden rise in quicksilver, which was entirely monopolised by a few speculators, who were demanding most exorbitant prices for this article, so indispensably necessary for the good of the metal of the Republic, had authorised the executive, under date of the 18th of December, "to purchase annually 6000 quintals of quicksilver in the markets of California or Spain, which is to be sold by the Government to consumers at cost price."

ECUADOR.

Ecuador still remained blockaded by the Peruvian fleet, but there was no information regarding their movements. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction rising through the Republic against the existing Government.

CHILI.

The revolutionary movement, which has been so long smouldering in Chili, appeared at length to be bursting out into a flame, and there was a prospect of the existing Government being overthrown, if the opposition party were only fortunate enough to hit upon a good leader.

The *Mercurio*, one of the best papers in the country, had been suspended on account of the publication of some articles which did not meet the views of the Government. The merchants of Valparaiso had encouraged the publication of another paper in lieu of *El Mercurio*, entitled *El Comercio*. The provinces of Valparaiso, Santiago, and Aconcagua had been declared under martial law for the space of ninety days, several political papers suppressed, and arrests made of persons accused of conspiracy against the existing Government. Nearly all those arrested, however, have since been liberated upon the payment of a small fine. Some eight or ten of the leaders have been retained. A few of these have, it is stated, been placed on board one of the armed vessels in the harbour. Some say that they are to be banished from the country.

Business continues dull, and the most extraordinary apathy prevails in regard to all characters of enterprises or improvements. The fire of the 18th ult. destroyed

the very heart of the city, and yet up to this moment there has not been a brick laid or stone turned towards rebuilding by any of the property holders except John Brown, a hard-fisted but enterprising American. Many of the insurance agents have paid over their losses, and a large amount of this money is now in the hands of the insurers; but, singular to say, nothing has yet been done towards a recommencement of business.

CANADA.

A TELEGRAM received at New York from Toronto, dated the 15th January, says:—"It is said that despatches have been received from England by the Canadian Government, containing a command that her Majesty's award of Ottawa for the seat of Government be carried out."

AUSTRALIA.

TELEGRAMS from Alexandria announce the arrival of the Columbian with the Australian mails, 75,000*l.* in gold, and twenty-eight passengers.

The Melbourne intelligence is to the 18th December. The Legislature had adjourned to the 11th of January. The bill to increase the number of members of Assembly had received the royal assent. A resolution had been proposed to the Assembly to sanction the purchase of the Geelong Railway. The Council sent a message to the Assembly asking the attendance of the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General to be examined before a committee of that House, formed to inquire into the appointment of magistrates. Ministers resisted the demand as unconstitutional, and, after a short debate, it was rejected by the Assembly. This slight collision has saved a more serious one. Timely rains have saved the harvest.

Sydney intelligence is to the 11th December. Parliament was prorogued on the 26th of November, and reassembled on the 8th of December. The Electoral Bill had received the royal assent; the only amendment on principle retained by the Assembly on returning the bill to the Council was the addition of a member to represent the university.

MEXICO.

On the 31st of December the popular junta in the city of Mexico, formed of a great majority of the Conservatives and the clergy, established a governmental programme, which proclaims the inviolability of corporation property, and protests against the alienation or mortgage of national territory. It was not known at the last accounts whether Miramon would accept the Presidency.

COCHIN CHINA.

THE French Government has received despatches direct from Cochin China, dated the 5th of December last. At that date the weather had greatly improved. The rain had almost completely ceased, and the health of the troops, both French and Spanish, was satisfactory. The plan of a town had been laid out on the Bay of Tourane, which may some day attain a degree of importance equal to that of Hong-Kong in China. All the preparations had been completed for the attack on the capital of the empire of Annam at no distant day. The revolt at Tonquin had been confirmed, and it was expected that it would considerably assist the French operations. Since the month of November the persecution of the Christians had increased with double fury. The Admiral had, in consequence, sent several small vessels to the northern coast, which had saved many missionaries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty on Saturday inaugurated the new Wellington College. She was accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Alice and Helena. On Wednesday her Majesty and the Prince, with the two Princesses, left Windsor for Buckingham Palace, and went to the Haymarket in the evening. On Thursday, after opening Parliament in state, the Queen, accompanied by her family, returned to Windsor. The following visitors have been stopping at the Castle this week:—The Duke of Newcastle and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, Colonel the Hon. A. and Mrs. Gordon, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and Colonel Wetherall, C.B.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.—The daily telegrams received from Berlin contain the very best accounts of the royal lady's condition and of the health of her infant.

CLERICAL.—The Archdeaconry of Cardigan, rendered vacant by the lamentable death of the Venerable John Williams, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. John Hughes, vicar of Llanbadarn-fawr, and incumbent of the chapelry of St. Michael, Aberystwyth.

WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON.—The gnom committee of aldermen have sanctioned the formation of a library and reading-rooms for the use of the debtors. It is hoped that very little expense will be incurred, and that grants from book societies and voluntary contributions from individuals will be readily obtained for an

object so desirable, and so likely to promote the moral improvement of the prisoners.

THE GAS QUESTION.—A meeting of delegates from metropolitan vestries and district boards has been held at the Marylebone court-house, for the purpose of a renewal of the campaign in the ensuing session of Parliament, in reference to the monopoly of the several London gas companies. Mr. Beale said that many of the vestries and district boards had already responded to the appeal of the managers of the proceedings before Parliament for funds. Altogether about 950*l.* had been promised. He believed that they would require altogether about 1500*l.* to fight the battle before the committee of the House of Commons. They fully believed that they could fight the battle of the metropolis against this gigantic monopoly at the rate of 100*l.* a day, and they had suggested to each of the vestries and district boards that a farthing rate would be amply sufficient, and be money well laid out in carrying the question to a successful issue. The managers having made their report, their functions were considered at an end, but it was unanimously resolved that they be reappointed, power being given to them to take all such measures as they may deem necessary, provided that no expense is incurred beyond the amounts from time to time subscribed by the various vestries and district boards. It was also resolved to call upon the delegates of the respective vestries and district boards that had not already subscribed to do so.

RESIGNATION OF THE CAMBRIDGE PRO-PROCTORS.—A meeting of the Senate was held on Monday, nominally for the discussion of two graces for the appointment of Messrs. Brocklebank (of King's) and Perowne (Corpus), as pro-proctors, in the room of Messrs. Jameson (St. Catharine's) and Williams (King's), resigned, but really to give an opportunity for the expression of opinion with regard to the conduct of those gentlemen in reference to a member of the university who was found by Mr. Jameson in a house of ill-fame, and also in regard to the ulterior measures with regard to the proceedings in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, the publication of the correspondence, &c. The prevailing opinion was that the gentlemen named had acted injudiciously in the matter, and though every speaker gave them credit for being actuated by the best and most conscientious motives, the general feeling was in favour of the acceptance of their resignations. The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Bateson) presided, and the speakers condemnatory of the course pursued by the pro-proctors were Dr. Abdy, Professor Sedgwick, Dr. Donaldson, Dr. Geldart (Master of Trinity Hall), and other gentlemen. Messrs. Williamson and Jameson entered into lengthened explanations, and the proceedings did not terminate till near six o'clock. About one hundred and fifty members of the Senate were present. Professor Sedgwick remarked in the course of the discussion:—"The question was, had the pro-proctors acted discreetly in what they had done? Had they acted, holding office in a religious and learned body, as Christian gentlemen ought to act? He believed not. He did not say that they had not acted conscientiously, but of all mischievous men a wrong-headed conscientious man was one of the most dangerous." The *Times* observes:—"This is the true comment upon the whole of this disagreeable discussion. One grain of common sense mixed up with their good intentions would have preserved the pro-proctors from the position in which they now stand. The decision of the Senate of the University amounts substantially to a censure upon their unmeasured zeal."

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—The annual ball took place on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms. The ballroom was decorated with the flags of all nations, and of the yacht clubs of the United Kingdom, as were also the staircases, the American stars and stripes showing conspicuously. The party was fashionable, and the number exceeded four hundred.

THE QUEEN'S HUNTSMAN.—On Wednesday, at the London Tavern, a dinner was given to Mr. C. Davis, the huntsman of the Queen's staghounds. About two hundred and fifty gentlemen were present in hunting costume. William Vansittart, Esq., M.P. for Windsor, occupied the chair, on his right being Mr. Davis, Captain Murray, — Blunt, Esq., ex-Mayor of Windsor, and — Burfield, Esq.; and on his left Bowen May, Esq., Dr. Collins, W. H. Langley, Esq., Albert Foist, Esq., &c. After dinner the usual loyal toasts having been disposed of, the chairman then rose to propose the toast of the evening, and passed the highest eulogium upon Mr. Davis for his exemplary management, his indisputable talent, and his untiring exertions to show sport to all. The toast was received with hunting honours amidst long and protracted cheering, at the conclusion of which Mr. Davis briefly replied.

THE WATERMEN'S COMPANY'S ACT.—On Monday last a meeting of gentlemen who are specially interested in obtaining the repeal of the Act 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 78, which, as they allege, imposes arbitrary restrictions upon the navigation of the River Thames as respects goods traffic, was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, Southwark. A bill has already been deposited with the House of Commons, for the purpose of accomplishing the object in view, and the meeting on Monday was convened in order to facilitate the attainment of the desired end. Mr. E. P. Sells, of Limehouse, occupied the chair.

The first resolution: "That this meeting entertains the opinion that the monopoly of the navigation of the river Thames as exercised by the Company of Watermen and Lightermen is injurious to trade, and that the same should therefore be abolished, in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1853 to inquire into the affairs of the corporation of London," was carried unanimously, as were others, nominating a committee, agreeing to a petition to both Houses of Parliament, &c. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. J. G. Barry, Mr. E. Beck, Isleworth; Mr. Martin Pratt, Secretary of the General Steam Navigation Company; Mr. Sidney Smith, Mr. Joseph Barber, Mr. John Hunt, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Charles Eley, jun., Mr. Octavius Smith, Mr. William Cory, Mr. Charles Capper, Manager of the Victoria Docks Company; and Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Samuel Sidney, Secretary to the Thames Graving Dock Company.

WHY THE NEAPOLITANS DESIRE FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—Long years of oppression have so broken down all the bonds of society that confidence is destroyed and union is impossible. Ruling by a party, Government has contrived to sow suspicion between members of the same family, and then its work is done—the nation is a handful of sand: there is not, there cannot be, combination. If deficient, then, in moral power, equally deficient are they in physical power to resist. Do those who so complacently tell the Neapolitans to work out their own redemption know the strong, well-disciplined, well-paid foreign force that exists in Naples? Do they know of the vast army which drains the resources of the country—so vast as to amount to double that which was settled at the beginning of the reign as the war establishment? Do they ever consider that when there have been any doubts of the power of the Neapolitan Government to restore tranquillity, the Austrian has been ever ready to march in? and he has marched in and quieted the people with a vengeance! Success with such odds is impossible, and, therefore, it is that, after long protracted suffering, and frequent efforts to relieve themselves, the Neapolitans ask foreign assistance.

BANK OF AUSTRIA.—The annual meeting of the shareholders has taken place at Vienna. It appears from the report that loans on landed property, which had been only 13,835,300 florins in 1857, increased to 36,848,430 florins in 1858. The discount accommodation amounted during the year to 248½ millions of florins in Vienna, and 93½ millions in the branch banks. Advances on stock and shares reached the sum of 385 millions, and the general movement of business, 4702 millions. The sum due by the State, which amounted at the end of 1857 to 206 millions, had been greatly diminished during the year 1858. In the first place, the State ceded to the Bank 23 millions of mortgage bonds; it also made over to it 30 millions, which were to be received from the new railway company for the Southern lines; and lastly, it authorised the Bank to sell as promptly as possible, to the extent of 100 millions, the domains given in guarantee, so that the State is no longer down in the account of the Bank for any more than 53 millions of florins. The whole profit of the year amounted to 11,994,046 florins, from which, when the expenses of direction and the taxes were deducted, there remained to be distributed as dividend a sum of 9,142,857 florins, which would give 6057 florins per share.

DEATH OF MR. COMMISSIONER PHILLIPS.—Commissioner Phillips expired on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Gordon-square. His age was 72 or 74. The late Commissioner was called to the Irish bar in 1809, and to the English bar on the 9th of February, 1821, by the Middle Temple. He was one of the district commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy at Liverpool, at 1800*l.* a year, which appointment he resigned 13 years ago, and was appointed Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, at 1500*l.* a year. On Monday he sat in court, and never rallied from the time he was seized with a fit of apoplexy on that day till his death. He died without recognising the members of his family. Charles Phillips will be known by his "Recollections of Curran," a work on which he bestowed much labour. His "Vacation Thoughts on the Abolition of Capital Punishment," have gone through several editions, having been patronised by the Society of Friends. It will, however, be as a criminal lawyer that he will be remembered, and his power of cross-examination, which he pursued to the very last day he sat, will be recollected by the bar. The late Commissioner was a man of warm feelings, and of an impetuous temperament, yet withal of a kindly disposition, and by no means deficient in the milk of human kindness.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—Professor W. Sterndale Bennett's new cantata "The May Queen," will be performed at the St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening next, February 9th, on which occasion Mr. Sims Reeves will sing the tenor music for the first time in London. This will be the first performance of Dr. Bennett's extremely clever work since its representation at Windsor Castle; and there can be no doubt that the interest already excited will ensure a large and fashionable attendance. The band and choir of the Vocal Association, under the direction of M. Benoit, will number four hundred performers.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

LITERARY CHRONICLE OF THE WEEK.

THE Garrick Jubilee went not without its historian, neither shall the Burns' Centenary celebration. A contemporary "frae north o' Tweed" informs us that Mr. James Ballantine, of Edinburgh, is hard at work upon the task of chronicling the deeds that were done and the speeches that were spoken on the 25th ultimo: how Willie brewed that particular "peck o' maut," and what Rab and Allan said when they "cam' to pree." We trust that he will not forget to animadvert upon the evasion of the truth which they were guilty of when they claimed to have only "just a wee drappie in" their "e'e." In sober prose, the volume is to be published by Messrs. A. Fullarton and Co., and will contain an account of the Burns' Centenary Festivals all over the world, as far as they can be gathered.

The reassembling of Parliament has had a great effect in stimulating the agitators for the repeal of the paper duty to fresh exertions. A meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday last, Mr. Milner Gibson presiding, to give an opportunity of a repetition of the old arguments, and a refutation of the old fallacies. But for the appearance of Mr. Nichol, a printer in Chandos-street, the proceedings would have been quite unanimous. This gentleman appears to be quite as inimical to the repeal of the duty as Mr. Bohn is, though the object of his taking that view is not quite so apparent as in the case of the latter. As the season seems fitting, it may be as well to drop a hint to our contemporaries, that to all but one or two papers in the country, the question of the repeal of this duty will shortly be, without any hyperbole, vital. With the penny press the repeal is simply a matter of life and death, and some of the dear daily papers know this so well that, although they dare not throw in the weight of their opinions openly, they never miss an opportunity of throwing cold water upon it when the time arrives. The cant that the consumer will not profit by the repeal, because you cannot reduce the price of a newspaper by the fraction of a farthing, may be very special, but it is also very false, and cannot be too loudly exposed. The principles of trade have long since demonstrated that, wherever a duty is removed, competition compels that the consumer, and not the seller, gets the benefit of it. Nor will this principle be falsified in this instance. Wherever the price can be lowered *pro rata* with the duty it will be so; but when that is impossible, the aggregate sum paid yearly will be spent in improving the value of the article in other respects. Suppose, for example, that the proprietors of the daily penny papers are relieved from the burden of some five thousand pounds, hitherto paid in duty, what are they to do with it? Each man would of course prefer to put it into his own pocket; but competition steps in and compels him to spend it in trying to excel his neighbours. In every sense, therefore, the public must be gainers by the repeal of a tax which has been very fitly termed "a tax upon knowledge."

Not many remarkable books have issued from the press this week: that by Lord Campbell upon the legal acquirements of Shakspeare is perhaps the most remarkable, though that is but an inconclusive attempt to prove that the immortal bard was once an attorney's hack clerk. Captain Mayne Reid's new novel, Owen Meredith's new poem, and the Rev. Alfred H. New's glorification of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, under the eccentric title of "The Coronet and the Cross,"—and what more remains to be recorded?

We are glad to perceive that the shade of doubt which rested upon Mrs. Elliott's journal has been removed by Mr. Bentley's explanation that he purchased the manuscript of Miss Bentinck, the granddaughter of Mrs. Elliott. This, of course, explains the whole mystery; but the next question is whether the young lady was aware of the contents of the packet before she consented to make a market of her grandam's character.

Patriotic Hungarians may bewail the death of Hungarian nationality and the oppression of the house of Hapsburg, but scholars will be glad to hear that the once famous Magyar Tudományos Akademia, or Hungarian National Academy, is

once more constituted, and Englishmen will be proud to hear that among the distinguished foreigners elected as members of the body are that eminent philologist and linguist Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum library; Sir John Bowring, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Lord Macaulay, Babbage, Herschel, and Faraday. Another stray item of foreign gossip is that the Count de Montalembert has caused two silver statuettes of Cicero and Demosthenes to be made for the purpose of presenting them to the advocates who defended him. Both in conception and execution this idea is thoroughly French.

Our Paris intelligence does not bring us news of any important work having appeared during the week.

The obituary includes the name of Charles Phillips, the late Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, who died in the seventy-second year of his age. He was the friend and biographer of Curran, and did good service to literature by treasuring up and recording many a bright and wise saying that fell from the lips of the brilliant Irishman. Phillips was to some extent an unfortunate man—for his opening prospects at the bar were bright, and yet he died a Commissioner in Portugal-street. His practice was mainly at the criminal bar, and he had the misfortune to awaken public indignation by his conduct at the trial of Courvoisier, when he endeavoured to save his client by insinuating the guilt upon another person, a dodge held to be quite permissible among the members of the profession.

MAN AND HIS DWELLING-PLACE.

Man and his Dwelling-Place. An Essay towards the Interpretation of Nature. J. W. Parker and Son.

HYPOTHESES have been rightly esteemed the half-way houses on the road to truth. During the earlier stages of our scientific progress, we for a while rest at them, but still leave them behind us as we pursue our journey. One of the first of these in which we are fain to rest while in our philosophical novitiate is, that the world and the things in it are what they appear. This is an opinion which even the present age will not willingly quit; a prejudice which but few will permit to be eradicated. It has served its turn, however, and must depart. Scientific intelligence will no longer admit its validity. Our anonymous essayist, therefore, elects to maintain briefly a certain position as proper to the present stage of our progress—namely, that "the study of Nature leads to the conclusion that there is a defectiveness in man which modifies his perception;" and "that the universe is not *truly* correspondent to his impressions, but is of a far more perfect and higher kind."

The author proceeds to illustrate this position by showing that, though Nature is apparently inert, she is not actually so. The history of science is, accordingly, an attempt to understand the universe on the supposition that the inertness (or defect) exists in Nature; but the attempt leads to the result of transferring the defect from Nature to human perception. Man, in his present condition, wants life. The true life of man is of another kind—it corresponds to true absolute being, his true relations to which have to be restored. Nature, therefore, in herself is not inert, or physical, but spiritual. "In other words, there is not a physical world and a spiritual world besides, but the spiritual world which alone *is*, is physical to man; the physical being the mode in which man by his defectiveness, perceives the spiritual."

We deal with the *phenomena*, not with the *fact* of being; we appear at rest in relation to the objects around us, but we, like them, are really in motion. Hence illusion, error, and false conclusion. Science has been lately occupied in dispersing these consequences by exposing their causes. It has been devoted to physical research. Scientific men have "stretched forth their hands unto the Infinite." The truths of modern science will not readily blend with the conceptions previously formed of Nature. Freedom is demanded instead of that necessity by which Nature has been supposed to be governed. What says Humboldt in his *Cosmos*? "Nature is the domain of liberty." To which our author adds, that "the discordance of our state with the aspira-

tions and unquenchable assertions of our soul is felt but not understood. It is want of life in man under which we labour that makes the universe physical to us, and subjects us to the tyranny of inert necessities. For Nature is not as we feel it. Thus do we perceive and feel another different fact, thus to feel it not for ever. Life is to be given to man, a life whereby, being more, he shall feel more truly. The instincts which assert for man a truer, worthier being, may assume a loftier tone. Science is their friend and servant, not their enemy; revealing deadness in respect to man, it explains the mystery of his present state, adds emphasis to the prophecy of a different future. Man shall be made alive; altered not in circumstances, but in himself. The physical testifies of the spiritual; the dead, defective world, of which we are conscious, tells us of man, of his deadness, of his need to be made more."

We have thus thoroughly expounded the theory of this anonymous author, and in this manner, have done more real service than if we had opposed, instead of explaining, his notion. It is enough that the reader is enabled to do this for himself. The object of books like the present is that, proceeding from thinking men, they cause the reader to think also; whether differently or not is a matter of less moment.

That, in the physical, we are in communion with a spiritual world which it symbolises, is in accordance with the dynamic doctrines that now prevail. According to them, we are related to living forces. The universe is full of glory and beauty, full of activities, full of influences, with which we naturally sympathise. Affection and imagination are once more united to scientific experiment. The product, too, has an objective value; "the tenderness and awe which move" us, are not merely "subjective enchantments."

And what is there needed in us in order perfectly to understand such truths as those which our author would teach? The power of abstraction. He has, with a curious felicity, illustrated it by a reference to the stereoscope:—

If when we look through a stereoscope, it is said to us that the object is double, we might reply in the same way, "How can that which I see be said to be double? It is single." True; it is not that which is consciously present to our perception that is spoken of, but the object which causes us to have such perception, and to think aright of which we must remember the subjective laws of vision. We correct our perception, as it were, by *withdrawing* (or abstracting) our eye from the stereoscope. So we must mentally *withdraw* (or abstract) our eye to judge of the true reality of Nature. Not of that which is consciously present to our perception, but of that which truly is, we want to learn.

Considering the subtle reasoning involved in the argument of the present essay, the style is singularly clear, neat, and intelligible. A child may understand it, though only the metaphysical man can appreciate it. The author has had the advantage of the labours of others, and placed on their elevation sees further than many of his predecessors. Hence the novelty and originality of many of his views. His philosophy, however, is of a cheerful school, and breathes of human kindness.

Our author devotes an entire chapter to an astronomical illustration of the theory. We now believe, he tells us, that the starry universe is infinite, or at least inconceivably vast in its extent in space. We reject with scorn the idea that it is confined within a petty sphere round the earth. Yet the wisest of men before Copernicus could not have believed the universe to be as we now know it to be. It would have seemed as absurd to them to be told that the universe is infinite, as it is to us to be told that it is spiritual. And Why? Simply because they ascribed to the starry heavens a condition which belonged not to it, but to themselves. On the score of their own feelings and perceptions, they believed that the heavens were moving round the earth, and were forced therefore to conceive of them as they are not. Moreover, "men admitted so long that the motion was in the heavens, because it was tacitly assumed; attention was not directed to that question. When the inquiry was once distinctly raised, it could be decided only in one way. So have we admitted so long the inertness we certainly feel, to be in nature, only because it has been tacitly assumed to be so." The question has not

been asked whether it truly is so or not. When once attention is fixed on it, and the inquiry distinctly raised, is there *inaction* in nature, or *inadequate* apprehension on the part of man? the whole case will assume a different complexion. "Can it be decided except in one way? Fairly to ask the question is the difficulty, not to answer it; to free ourselves sufficiently from conclusions which have always been taken for granted."

One obvious objection will strike the intelligent reader. Our author assumes that the inertness is in man. Why not in Nature? Analogy is certainly in his favour. In astronomy, the fact has been demonstrated to be the contrary of the appearance. Why then not in *all* cases? So, then, if Nature *appears* inert, it must be man who is *really* so. Again, our essayist calls this inertness in man a *defect*. Why a defect? That the senses are *passive* recipients was the doctrine of the founder of transcendentalism. But it never occurred to him to regard this passivity as a defect. It was simply the law of their structure. Nor is it the *whole* mind that is thus passive. The intellect is awakened to activity by the impression passively received; and the reason at once recognises a cause for it. The impression made on the senses is an *effect*. That effect has a *cause* in foreign being. Now, the difference that must be predicated between *cause* and *effect*, gives the precise difference that our author contends for; the latter *passive*, the former *active*. This passivity, however, is confined to the senses. Again, the impression made on the senses, or their organs, becomes a sensation; but not *necessarily*. Unless the mind is in an attitude of attention, the impression received will never reach the consciousness. An act of attention must therefore be presumed; that is a predetermination of the will. In this activity of the will, accordingly, man already co-operates, as an active cause, with the cause in Nature, and the sensational result is the product of their communion. It is this consciousness of activity in himself, as a cause, that justifies him in inferring other causes, in Nature, as contributing to the generation of the phenomenal world. Man is, consequently, in the very state of redemption which the essayist thinks so desirable, but which he regards as still future. Such is the construction of the human mind, as now acknowledged in all philosophical schools, however much they may differ on other points. What then is the "sum of the matter?" Nature appears inert so far as she is a system of *effects* in the human sense and intellect; but she is alive and active, so far as she is a system of *causes* in herself and in the estimation of the human reason. Does the author mean that the general recognition of this philosophical truth is equivalent to a regeneration of the race; or does he suppose that the limits as now recognised of the senses and the understanding of man will be removed or enlarged, so that Nature shall *appear* to be living and active, as well as *really* be so? Some have supposed that what we call Death may mean this; but our author *seems* to mean it of what we call Life, when man shall have arrived at the redemptive period. He seeks, indeed, to reunite philosophy and theology; a worthy attempt in the main, and which we are glad to see made by such a writer as our essayist, who is evidently a clergyman desirous of reconciling Faith and Science. By some misapprehension, however, of the full scope of philosophy, as now recognised, and an evident desire to ignore certain authorities that should have been more carefully consulted and gratefully acknowledged, the author has landed in a perplexed statement which he may find it difficult to explain. Nevertheless, the purpose of his book is admirable; the style clear and logical; and it must be of eminent service to theological students with philosophical tendencies.

TALES FROM THE NORSE.

Popular Tales from the Norse. By George Webbe Dasent, D.C.L. With an Introductory Essay on the Origin and Diffusion of Popular Tales.

Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.

THE popular tales of all nations, it is now well known, have a remarkable similarity. Here are forty-six brief *Tales from the Norse*, translated with great vigour and correctness; and it will be found that, either in spirit or in form, they resemble the tales once told in our own nurseries and lately familiar there, and might be so still, but for the manufactured child-books which have recently usurped the place of the simpler fables in which ourselves were educated. This similarity is claimed by Dr. Dasent,

in common with the brothers Grimm, Professor Max Müller, Sir William Jones, and other Oriental scholars, as forming a link in the chain of evidence that seeks to establish a common origin between the East and the West—between the Hindoo on the one hand, and the nations of Western Europe on the other. "We all came," says he, "Greek, Latin, Celt, Teuton, Slavonian, from the East, as kith and kin, leaving kith and kin behind us; and after thousands of years, the language and traditions of those who went East and those who went West, bear such an affinity to each other, as to have established, beyond discussion or dispute, the fact of their descent from a common stock."

Dr. Dasent has no mercy on the old classical theorists of the eighteenth century, who saw no importance in these philological inquiries; or only in subservience to the claims of Greek or Latin genius, from which it fondly believed that all other literatures were copies. The despised vernacular tongues, he contends, with a host of authorities, too, on his side, "have preserved the common traditions far more faithfully than the writers of Greece and Rome." He carries us up to a prehistoric race, traces of which we find everywhere, underlying more recent vestiges—a race probably akin to the Mongolian family, "whose miserable remnants we see pushed aside, and huddled up in the holes and corners of Europe, as Lapps, and Finns, and Basques." That all the thousand shades of resemblance and affinity, he insists, "which gleam and flicker through the whole body of popular tradition in the Aryan race, as the aurora plays and flashes in countless rays athwart the Northern heaven, should be the result of mere servile copying of one tribe's traditions by another, is a supposition as absurd as that of those good countryfolk, who, when they see an aurora, fancy it must be a great fire, the work of some incendiary, and send off the parish-engine to put it out."

Most of our readers will stumble at the term "Aryan race" in the above extract. The term, whether applied to race or language, means the Indo-European. The theory implied by the term is, that our ancestors came from the central plain of Asia, now commonly called Iran—"Iran, the habitation of the tillers of the earth, as opposed to Turan, the abode of restless, horse-riding nomads; of Turks, in short, for in their name the root survives and still distinguishes the great Turanian or Mongolian family from the Aryan, Iranian, or Indo-European race." This race wandered westwards until they reached the Atlantic and the Northern Ocean. Those they left behind, after a while, appear to have turned their faces eastward, and passing the Indian Caucasus, poured through the defiles of Afghanistan, crossed the plain of the Five Rivers, and descended on the fruitful plains of India. Those who travelled westward became the prominent actors in the drama of history, as Celts, Greeks, Romans, Teutons, Slavonians. "In continual struggle with each other," says Müller, "and with Semitic and Mongolian races, these Aryan nations have become the rulers of history, and it seems to be their mission to link all parts of the world together by the chains of civilisation, commerce, and religion." Dr. Dasent thinks that this race is intended by the younger brother, in the tales that he has collected, who went out and *did*, and who passes under the name of *Boots*, the hero of incredible adventures. The elder brother (the Southern Aryans), who stayed at home, having driven out the few aboriginal inhabitants of India with little effort, and following the course of the great rivers, gradually established themselves all over the peninsula, and gave themselves up to the business of *thought*. The result is to be found in the *Vedas*, the earliest collection of philosophical speculations that the world possesses. And they have remained ever since in a passive, abstract, unprogressive state.

Nevertheless, we have a great interest in their literature, for these same *Vedas* are written in a language closely allied to the primeval common tongue of the two branches before they parted, and descending from a period anterior to their separation. It may even be the very tongue itself—certainly it is not far removed—while the speech of the emigrants to the West rapidly changed. This it is, to quote our author, "which has given such value to Sanscrit, a tongue of which it may be said that if it had perished the sun would never have risen on the science of comparative philology."

Our studious readers will thank us for this brief statement of a learned argument frequently misunderstood.

One of these tales originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. It is called "The Master Thief," and comes in illustration of the above reasoning. Traits of the same story are to be found in the Sanscrit *Hitopadesa*, also in the story of *Rhapsinitus*, in Herodotus, and in many German, Italian, Flemish, and popular tales, but told in all with variations of character and detail. Thus, also, in relation to the popular tale of William Tell and his daring shot, we find that it is told of many a hero, and, indeed, is common to the whole Aryan race. It appears in Saxo Grammaticus, who flourished in the twelfth century, where it is told of Palnatoki, King Harold Gormson's thane and assassin. In the thirteenth century, the *Wilkins Saga* relates it of Egill, Volunde's younger brother. So, also, in the Norse *Saga* of Saint Olof, King and martyr. Other instances are mentioned which would occupy too much space to recount. Suffice it to add that the fable is common to the Turks and Mongolians; and a legend of the wild Samoyeds, who never heard of Tell or saw a book in their lives, relates it, chapter and verse, of one of their famous marksmen. "What shall we say, then," asks our author, "but that the story of this bold master-shot was primeval amongst many tribes and races, and that it only crystallised itself round the great name of Tell by that process of attraction which invariably leads a grateful people to throw such mythic wreaths, such garlands of bold deeds of precious memory, round the brow of its darling champion."

We commend this volume, as an important addition to our general stock of information, in relation to a most interesting inquiry.

THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

Historic Notes on the Books of the Old and New Testaments. By Samuel Sharpe. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. SHARPE'S aim is to explain the history of the books of the Bible by the aid of the history of the Jewish nation. By confining himself to this object he seeks "to avoid the difficult subjects of inspiration, miracles, prophecies of a Messiah, and the authority now due to the Mosaic law since the introduction of Christianity." The public generally appear satisfied with his performance, for this is the second edition of the work, which it is scarcely necessary to say addresses itself more to the English reader than to scholars and divines. It is not for us to test the merits of a work by a higher standard than its author adopts, and for those for whom it is especially compiled it has many recommendations. We quote the following passage:—

The language of history is easily translated, and needs little remark; the actions and the things named are nearly the same at all times; a horse, a camp, a general, a battle, a sword, find words in all languages. But it is far otherwise with our philosophical thoughts and religious feelings. The words which express these in one age of the world are not easily understood in another. They must be explained by the help of the known opinions of the people who have used them, and adapted them to their wants. The simple language of the Gospels which speak to the heart, which describe the Saviour's life and acts of mercy, is more easily understood by everybody, than the philosophical arguments of the Apostle Paul, which have often been wrested by the unlearned to the defence of opinions which the apostle never held. But even in the simplest parts of a book written eighteen centuries ago there are many words which a translation leaves obscure, and which require the help of a commentator.

Many words by use gain a meaning more limited and more particular than they at first bore. Thus the Jews had such strong national feelings, that their word *nations* means foreign nations, and we leave it untranslated—the Heathens or the Gentiles. So Paul, in Cor. xiv., speaking of a *language*, means a foreign language. Since the conquest of Judea by the Assyrians, the Jews had been very much scattered among the neighbouring nations, but never lost their love of home. The word *dispersion* thereby gained a peculiar meaning; and Peter, writing to his countrymen abroad, calls them the Pilgrims of the Dispersion (1 Peter, i. 1). James also writes to the twelve tribes of the Dispersion.

Words which have two meanings in the same sentence can seldom be properly translated. Thus, in John iii. 8, we have one word meaning both Wind and Spirit. In Mark viii. 35, 37, we have a word meaning both Life and Soul. In Hebrews, ix. 15, 20, we have a word meaning both Testament and Covenant. In each of these cases the argument rests on the ambiguity of the words, and is lost in a translation. It must be left to the commentator to explain them.

Even the very simple words *Greeks*, *Jews*, and *Hebrews*, are not without two meanings each. The Apostle Paul, by *Greeks*, often means all who are not Jews; as, "There is no difference between Jew and Greek."

(Rom. x. 12). By Jews, Paul means all who were of the Jewish religion; but the Evangelist John means natives of Judea only. By the word Hebrews, the writer of the Acts (chap. vi. 1) means those only who spoke Hebrew; while he calls the Jews who spoke Greek, Grecians, or Hellenists. On the other hand, the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews means to address all of the Jewish faith, but he certainly wrote in Greek; and though he calls his readers Hebrews, he did not write for the use of those who used the Hebrew language.

The reader must ever bear in mind what the author tells him at the outset, that his book is neither theological nor devotional. He will, therefore, value the notes for themselves alone, and doing this, he will not have cause to regret having made the acquaintance of a commentator who is not prejudiced by any sectarian views.

A FINANCIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

A Financial, Monetary, and Statistical History of England. By Thomas Doubleday. Effingham Wilson.

In this second edition of his *Financial History*, Mr. Doubleday continues his story from 1847, when his first edition was published, down to the present time, and he also adds a copious index for the use of those who desire to refer to his work. Mr. Doubleday's criticisms on public events proceed in the same strain as before. Fierce invective, bitter personality, and dismal prophecies of national ruin fill his pages from beginning to end. The national debt and funded system are the waking hobgoblins and sleeping nightmares which continually goad on Mr. Doubleday in his hurried narrative. He says, in his concluding words:—

There remains, however, one final conclusion to which it is easy enough to come, and this is, that if the rulers of this country persist in their present course, it can lead only to one end. That they will so persist seems too certain. Looking at our present social position, I see no probable chance of any man, or set of men, being entrusted with the Government, who shall at once possess the power, wisdom, and courage requisite to the application of the only remedies that are really applicable to a state so serious. This seems too clear; and hence the realm must drift on in its present course, growing more and more helpless, and more and more embarrassed; and more and more despised, until some overruling event shall produce THE FINAL CRISIS. Whenever it shall occur it needs not to be a matter for regret with any virtuous man. Further, no foresight can pretend to see. All we know is, that the issue is in the hands of Him who out of evil can evolve good; who will surely award retribution where retribution is due, and "who will have mercy on whom he will have mercy."

We are not ourselves, by any means, apologists for the system inaugurated at the Revolution, of throwing upon posterity the burden of reckless expenditure in wars. Those who contend that the payment of the interest of the gigantic sums so squandered, being merely a transfer of wealth from one class of the community to another, is therefore harmless, are answered by the obvious absurdity of the conclusions to which their argument tends. If eight hundred millions of debt be harmless, why not have eight thousand millions? If it be an unimportant thing to have to pay twenty-eight millions a year in interest, the system might be extended till all but the fundholders were required to pay in taxation the whole of their incomes. The fact is, that although a transfer of wealth does not impoverish the nation as a whole, it very much impoverishes that portion who are not fundholders; and these are, of course, the bulk of the people. So far as it goes, then, our public debt is a great burden; but if it can be kept from going further, we see no reason for the abject despair into which Mr. Doubleday would sink us. The interest upon it was even greater when our population was but half what it is now, and our wealth, perhaps, far less in proportion. We are sorry to find Mr. Doubleday, in his hatred of the system, employing language which might be used to justify Cobbett's remedy of "a sponge." Lenders to Government he stigmatises as a sort of unnatural offspring; he scorns the idea of "any persons, in a real national exigence, when perhaps national existence was at stake, offering to lend money to their country at interest," and he considers this "just as absurd as would be a child offering to lend its pocket-money to its father, at interest, when both were in danger of wanting a dinner!" This sort of argument may just as well be applied to the Birmingham gunsmiths, who unnaturally demand money for supplying arms to their country in time of war; but there is, in fact, nothing unnatural or unjust in the matter. There is no reason in justice why either the

Gentile or the "Jew," for whom Mr. Doubleday has so illiberal a contempt, should do anything more than contribute his share of taxation. If he does more—if, besides this, he advances large sums, his fellow-citizens are indebted to him, and ought not to abuse him, or seek to deny the justice of his claim.

It is doubtful whether bad heart or bad head have contributed the most to the world's great record of oppression and injustice. Mr. Doubleday's defective reasoning powers are certainly chargeable with much of the mischievous suggestion with which his work abounds. A favourite argument with him against the unfortunate men, women, and children who happen to be interested in our funds is, that "a whole nation cannot possibly be bound to a bargain of their ancestors." "Taxes," he says, "imposed without national consent, are a public robbery; yet this is what must be perpetually done, if posterity are to be bound to pay the interest of a debt, and 'consent' is forestalled and mortgaged as well as labour." Mr. Doubleday does not perceive that we are taxed for the payment of interest, not by the votes of the last century, but of the existing Parliament from year to year. How, indeed, could dead men bind living men—how enforce obedience if we refused it, or in any other way dictate to these times? The fact is, that we continue to pay dividends at the Bank, not because our forefathers commanded it, but because we think it wise and expedient so to do for our own credit's sake; and because it is believed that the misery and confusion of repudiation must be far greater than the gain.

Similar objections arise on reading Mr. Doubleday's strictures upon the Bank Act of 1844. Our readers know that we are steady opponents of that measure; but we cannot compare it to "a scorpion surrounded by fire" and "stinging itself to death;" nor do we expect that it will bring down "the whole fabric that it was intended to protect." The act is a bad act, because its regulations are opposed to the great principles of free trade. There is no good reason why the Bank of England should enjoy a monopoly of issuing bank-notes; there is no good reason why the Legislature should interfere between the man who is willing to give, and the man who is willing to take a promissory note payable on demand. If men are to be protected against such voluntary contracts, there is no other kind of contract which may not be forbidden on the same grounds. Even the evils which have occasionally resulted from the free issue of private bank-notes in other countries afford no valid argument in favour of interference. That which a whole community, seeking its own interest, will voluntarily continue to do, must, on the whole, and in spite of all evils and all risks, be advantageous. We, therefore, having full faith in the great principle of perfect liberty of commerce, desire to see the peculiar privileges of the Bank of England withdrawn, and all State meddling with its affairs put an end to. The exaggerations and the intemperate zeal, however, of such writers as Mr. Doubleday, do nothing but bring into ridicule and contempt the objects for which wiser men are earnestly contending.

LOST AND WON.

Lost and Won. By Georgina M. Craik.

Smith, Elder, and Co. NOTHING superior to this novel has appeared during the present season. The groundwork of *Lost and Won* is love, a passion so well worn, that talents of no common order are required to treat it in a new or interesting form, qualifications, however, which Miss Craik beyond question has throughout eminently displayed. Two love passages are the leading incidents; one treated with delicacy and quiet beauty, the other depicted with masterly power—we may add, grandeur. Few living authors that we can call to mind could have exhibited greater talent in treating these two dissimilar phases of the tender passion; and we think we may venture, without bringing our critical judgment into question, to predict that this delightful work will not only bring additional reputation to the author, but will have a wide and lasting popularity.

SOCIAL INNOVATORS.

Social Innovators and their Schemes. By W. L. Sargent. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE topics handled in this volume, relating as they do to the fundamental institution of society, the relations of its various classes to one another, the laws which are to regulate the production and distribution of wealth, and those which deal with the in-

tercourse of the sexes and their position in regard to each other, must be admitted on all hands to be of the deepest importance. The questions involved do not, however, very readily present themselves to us as objects for speculation. We have been too long accustomed to regard them from the exclusive point of view suggested by the present condition of society. It is not until we find others vacillating round them that we learn to regard them as admitting of doubt and hesitation; and when we turn to the estimation of their difficulties, and learn that the solutions they have heretofore received are arbitrary, resting upon no other necessity than that of positive human law, supported by fallible and mutable authority—even then, though we have made a certain advance, we find those difficulties so tremendous that we are tempted to resume our former ground, and to regard the existing order of society as something which it were better to consider fixed and absolute, whether it be really so or not.

Two very opposite classes of thinkers have dealt with the questions suggested in this volume. First, there are those who—Pope's celebrated line notwithstanding—exalt into a maxim that whatever is, is wrong. Of such are the wild social reformers, to whom the entire past is a blank, and the future alone is bright with promise; who are ready to destroy institutions for which they offer no sufficient substitute, and to remodel society after schemes suggested by their own fertile brains, of course always untried, and always, of course, impossible. These are the speculators of whom the practical English mind stands in especial dread, and at the bare mention of whose names and views it recalls all the horrors of the first French Revolution. Diametrically opposed to these innovators are those who regard as final the received solution of social problems, and now scornfully reject all proposal of change, now timidly prefer to keep the vantage ground they have attained to following the *ignis fatuus* of speculation.

It is to the latter class of thinkers that Mr. Sargent evidently belongs. So much so, indeed, that he appears to consider that the mere statement of the views and projects of innovators is of itself a sufficient answer to them, so completely, to his mind, do they carry with them their own refutation. After an introductory notice and a general view of the treatment of the subject by earlier thinkers, he sketches some of the leading schemes of social and political reform which have been more recently developed among our French neighbours; and refuting the erroneous principles upon which they have been based, he adds some very judicious remarks on the true causes to which we must look for an amelioration of the evils resulting from our present social order. We will add a few words on each of the three heads into which his work appears to divide itself. The introductory chapter is a very short and, we must add, a very imperfect performance. The authors named in it do not seem to have been selected upon any principle whatever from the crowd who have treated the same questions. Plato's "Republic" is dismissed with a few lines of contemptuous excuse; but its imitator, Cicero, and its great critics, Aristotle and Polybius, are unnoticed. Had any one work been selected as a specimen of ancient thought, it should surely have been Aristotle's "Politics," which contains not only a scheme for the foundation of a state far more complete than that of Plato, but a series of most valuable criticisms upon the writings of other political theorists, and a sketch of several of the contemporaneous Greek constitutions. We are sorry, too, among more modern names, to miss those of Machiavelli, Hobbes, Spinoza, Bodinus, Rousseau, and Montesquieu. The view given us of former writers is so meagre and inaccurate, conveys so little information, and throws so little light upon the examples and discussions which follow it, that it had been better omitted altogether.

The account given of the systems of more modern writers deserves to be read with great attention. It is ample, and furnishes the means of forming a fair estimate of the various authors whom it notices. We should ourselves have brought forward Auguste Comte instead of Emile de Girardin. His conclusions are, on many points, similar, but his intellectual superiority is unquestionable. We doubt, indeed, whether the entire catalogue of political speculators, ancient and modern, would furnish a name of greater eminence, or one which has impressed its mark more deeply upon the whole of modern thought. With this one exception, the list appears to us the best that could have been made, though we cannot help regretting that Mr. Sargent should so sneer at each baseless project and each impossible hope as it passes in review before him. Of course, this is the treatment which social innovators must expect. It is their usual fate to be scorned or dreaded and reprobated by the respectable portion of society. But when thinking men come to scan their lives and their generally unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity, surely other feelings than scorn and hostility may arise. It is, indeed, an excusable thing that men who hoped for no reward on earth save the

accomplishment of plans for which they laboured, should have anticipated results too magnificent. We may look with a kind and loving pity upon the wild errors and unselfish aspirations of these earnest men, but there is nothing in them, or in their projects, which ought to raise our contempt and aversion. Fourier, dying at the age of sixty-six, a worn-out, disappointed, old man; Louis Blanc, a poor exile; Comte, in his old age dependent upon the kindness—shall we say charity—of his friends and disciples,—these are noble examples of suffering voluntarily undergone for the sake of others. These men are as true heroes and martyrs as the annals of the world's history can furnish.

The reader can hardly fail to be pleased with Mr. Sargent's concluding chapter. It is full of sound common sense and reflections that clearly spring from careful and thoughtful study. The whole work, indeed, is stamped with the mint-mark of good sense, industry, and ability. The author's fault—and many, perhaps, will not esteem it a fault—is that of being too well content with our present social system and too ready to look on it as complete and final. We can judge only from the experience of the past, and it would be too much to suppose that in the indefinite future there will be no possible schemes or combinations which may unite the advantages of our present arrangements with all the fancied blessings that speculators have promised us. Their plans may not yet be pronounced entire failures. A part of the work they have accomplished, as our author tells us. Some trades and manufactures are successfully carried on upon principles analogous to those they recommended. The chief cause of their failure has ever been the imperfect moral condition of those to whom they addressed themselves, and whose good conduct and moderation were essential to success. We are in little danger, on this side of the Channel, of looking too favourably upon the products of French speculators, or of being dangerously ready to carry out schemes of social change. But if Varro, when he had lost Cannæ, received the thanks of the Senate because he had not despaired of the republic, we may urge that to have trusted too fondly in human virtue should be regarded in our day as a pardonable error in even "Social Innovators."

THE THREE CLERKS.

The Three Clerks. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope. R. Bentley.

The Three Clerks is a "healthy" novel. There are none but real men and women portrayed; there are no "monsters of perfection" of either sex introduced; there is no German high-wrought sentimentality, no display of double-refined sensibility—all is natural, actual, and the record of every-day life. *The Three Clerks* is not so original in conception as *Barchester Towers*, but it will please more, and be relished by a wider circle. The novel is wholly of a domestic character; all the incidents are from English home life, all the actors specimens drawn from purely English society. The charm of the work is its simplicity and its truthful delineation of scenes and persons, the counterparts of which may be found in thousands of English homes. The three clerks are three young men filling situations in public offices. Henry Norman, a young man of good family and some fortune, is in the office of Weights and Measures. He is described as of high principle, honourable character, but with a spice of that kind of doubtful virtue which has been described as "firmness in a good cause, obstinacy in a bad one." Alaric Tudor is in the same office. He is represented as naturally well-principled, but of more worldly tact than Norman, and therefore more open to worldly influences. The third is Charley Tudor, cousin to Alaric, clerk in the Inland Navigation, or, as it is familiarly termed, the "Navy's" office—good-natured, clever, but "fast," given to low pursuits and low company, but with something redeeming at bottom which only requires a proper opportunity and a suitable arena to manifest itself. These three clerks are introduced to a family, the Woodwards, who occupy a cottage at Hampton. Mrs. Woodward is a widow lady with about 400*l.* a year and three daughters. Her character is nicely brought out, and a more lovable creature it is hardly possible to conceive—the very model of an English matron, a true copy of thousands and tens of thousands that are to be found peculiarly in the quiet homes of England. Her three daughters—Gertrude, very handsome and spirited; Linda, handsome in a less degree, but more feminine; and Katie, still a child, but with promise of greater beauty and higher qualities than her sisters.

Norman falls in love with Gertrude, and Tudor entertains a penchant for Linda, which he contrives to let Linda understand without compromising himself. The two young men, who have hitherto been fast friends, are destined to find themselves unexpectedly placed in a position of rivalry. The "Administrative Reformers" have been at work, and the principle of Competitive Examination is es-

tablished. A vacancy occurs in the "Weights and Measures," and instead of the post being filled up, as heretofore, according to seniority, the Board of Examiners which has been established decide upon putting the clerks through an examination and conferring the post on the most worthy. Norman and Alaric are among the competitors. A good deal of clever satire is couched under the description of the Commissioners of the Civil Service Board of Examination, and many readers will recognise in Sir Gregory Hardlines and the Rev. Mr. Jobbles types of a class that the recent adoption of the "competitive" principle has called pretty actively into existence. The result of the competition is that Norman, though possessing the highest qualifications of the two, decides upon retiring from the contest, and Tudor, accordingly, is the successful candidate. This is not the only matter in which Tudor gains an advantage over his worthier rival. Gertrude Woodward rejects Norman and accepts Tudor, who, therefore, transfers his fickle love from the confiding Linda to her more attractive sister. This event creates a lasting breach between the two clerks. Tudor, however, who is ambitious, and whose motto is "Excelsior," pushes on his fortune and makes his way upwards until he finds himself installed into the post of commissioner by the side of his patron, Sir Gregory Hardlines. About this time he makes the acquaintance of the Hon. Undecimus Scott, a younger son of a Scotch peer, needy, unprincipled, and resolved, *côte que coûte*, to live. With this dangerous companion Tudor is drawn into a close intimacy, and into a kind of partnership in mining speculations. Tudor has married Gertrude, and, by the help of Scott, is made trustee to a female relative who has 20,000*l.* left to her. In the course of their Stock Exchange speculations, Scott induces Tudor to lend him 5000*l.* of the trust-money and to make use of another 5000*l.* himself. The mining speculations go awry, Tudor is called upon suddenly to account for the trust-money, is unable to do so, is arrested, and committed for trial. His former friend, Scott, who has by this time unmasked himself, and shown unmistakably that he was a cold, callous-hearted scoundrel, gives evidence on the trial, and is himself cross-examined with scathing effect by Tudor's counsel, Mr. Chaffinbrass. Tudor is found guilty on one count and acquitted on the others. His sentence is six months' imprisonment, after serving which, he emigrates with his noble wife, whose high qualities have never been more conspicuous than in the day of misfortune. Norman, after some years, manages to get over his first disappointment; he attaches himself to Linda, and eventually marries her. Charley Tudor, after a graceless career, and a narrow escape from a marriage with Norah Geraghty, the barmaid of the "Cat and Whistle," wins the affections of Katie Woodward, by this time a lovely woman, whose life he had previously saved; and after a variety of difficulties, all of which are happily surmounted, he succeeds in reforming, in giving up low habits and associates, and in making himself the worthy and happy husband of Katie. Such are the principal materials out of which this pleasant fiction has been constructed. The only circumstances that strike us as remarkable are, first, that the young ladies appear somewhat too readily susceptible; this, however, may be considered as the result of their retired life and the restricted character of their male acquaintance; and next that there is a rather too easy credulity on the part of Tudor, who is represented as a man of the world more than ordinarily acute and wide awake, and yet who falls readily and completely into the schemes and snares of such a transparent scoundrel as the Hon. Undy Scott.

MAGAZINES.

FRASER.—This number is a very good one, more readable than usual, because the tone of its articles is more lively, and makes a nearer approach to that standard which created the popularity of these serials. The first article, entitled "Hodson of Hodson's Horse," is a review of the life of the celebrated William Stephen Raikes Hodson, whose name and fame are identified with Indian history. The writer of this review, who appends the name of Thomas Hughes to the article, has evidently set himself down to the task *con amore*. He has produced an article full of interest, full of feeling and fact—an article that will do much towards helping the British public to a more ample and accurate appreciation of one of her most heroic sons—one of the bravest of the brave band of English heroes whose bodies lie stark in India. Mr. Hughes appreciates at their proper value the contributions of "our own special correspondents." We coincide in his views; we are not admirers of the stilted word-painting—the one-sided views of events—the obvious clannish bias—the flippant criticisms which have marked the contributions of "our correspondents," whether writing from the Crimea or India. Mr. Hughes's notice is written in a hearty and loving spirit, and is worth

careful perusal. "How I Mused in a Railway Train" occupies thirteen pages; the "musings," however, degenerate here and there into maudering, and had the length been curtailed one-half they might have been read without a yawn. "Sketches at the Antipodes" are smart; here and there too smart for perfect reliance. They do not contain any matter very new, but as pen-and-ink "sketches" of what gold-seekers may expect to meet with in their personal experience, they perhaps will not be without their value. "Holmby House" is continued; so is "Schloss Eishausen: a Mystery," the latter by no means disappointing the promise of its beginning, and bringing the "mystery" to that point where its solution is eagerly looked for. The second part of "Homer and the Homeric Age," by the Rev. Barham Zincke, finishes the elaborate critique on Gladstone's Homer. "Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise," very good, and "On Playgoing" and "A Fear for the Future," very middling, with a bit of Tennysonian poetry, make up this pleasant number.

COLUMBIA'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE AND NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.—This number opens with a very important article on "The Navies of England and France." The aim of this paper is to contrast the English naval power with that of France; and from it we learn, that although France has made gigantic progress in consequence of the application of steam to war purposes, we are quite equal, and in some respects the superior; though inferior to her in lines-of-battle. This inferiority is owing to our having to reconstruct our navy while France had to create hers, she having in 1852 only two lines-of-battle; now she possesses thirty-two, we absolutely possessing only thirty; but we are fast coming up with her hand over hand, as we have more lines-of-battle on the stocks than she has. In heavy class frigates, corvettes, and gun-boats, we have a great numerical preponderance, as well as in force and skill. We refer our readers to the article for the details, which are really important. The remainder of the articles are interesting not only to the professional but to the general reader.

TITAN.—Eating and eatables are just now the fashion; and from what we see and hear the deluge has only begun. The most taking article in the February number of *Titan* is "Scraps from an Epicure's Note-Book on Oysters, Lobsters, and Crabs;" and the grave serial moreover indulges its readers with a good review of Mr. Simmonds's pleasing work on the curiosities of food. The author of "Behind the Scenes at Paris," whose Shandian style is at times rather fatiguing, commences charmingly a new novel called "Getting On." This writer is a man of evident and great power. The "Mechanic's Story," à la mode Charles Reade, is a well-told, touching little fragment. Professor Köpke's recollections of Ludwig Tieck, published at Leipzig, furnish materials for a pleasant biographical sketch of the poet's life, and a short essay on his style in the guise of a review. Ellis's Madagascar is also noticed; and a learned article enters at some length into the merits of Indian epic poetry.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The present number is above Maga's usual high average. The opening paper is on "Carlyle—Mirage Philosophy—and the History of Frederick." The writer, who admires his author, deprecates the reading or judging of the Frederick by those who have not sounded the depths of Carlyle's other works, but tempers his admiration with most just censure of that author's arrogance and determined obtrusion of his own personality into his "History." The article on "Objectionable Books" is a lecture to the zealots who, on pretence of expurgating parochial and school libraries, seek there to replace simple educational and religious works by others of a more doctrinal and polemical character. A learned essay on "Popular Literature and the Periodical Press" follows. The reviewer looks upon the press, not as a fourth estate—for this he calls an exploded idea—but as a second representation of the third. Parliamentary representation is, he argues, district representation, while that of the press is, for the most part, class representation. Every class is represented in the press. Almost every periodical is the organ of a class, an interest, or an opinion. Take away anonymity and you reverse this character, and identify the organ with the personal influence of the signing editor, as in America. Again: he defends anonymity as a preventive of undue publicity of even private concerns, which the thirst and necessity for news is apt to lead to. The publicity of the newspaper organisation in America leads not to circumspection but to astounding personality. Personality is the complement of egotism. Antagonist egotisms, playing in newspaper columns, would degrade them, waste their space, and, in time, annoy the most curious public. But put the invisible cap upon the writer's head, take individuality from him, and he ceases to be egotistical, for his egotism will not profit him. He is no individual unit but a representative man. The next paper, a review of

"Rawlinson's Herodotus," will well repay perusal. "Mephitia and the Antidote" is a public health article. "Falsely Accused" is a stirring tale, from the German *causes célèbres*, the *Neue Pitaval*; and the third part of the pleasant "Cruise in Japanese Waters" completes the number.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MONTHLY REVIEW.—The articles of this magazine are marked by true benevolence. The essay on the "London Poor" is written with boldness and truth; and that on the "Scholars and Gentlemen in the Church of England" also lays bare some black spots in the great ecclesiastical establishment. There is also a considerable review of a work that has hardly received the attention due to it—*Phantasies; a Faerie Romance for Men and Women*.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE. New Series. — This ancient and revered friend has in his thirty-fifth year (extreme age for a weekly periodical) put on a new appearance, and commenced, in a New Series, a fresh existence, which we hope may be as enduring as his former career. The page is enlarged, and various new improvements are made, so as to embrace a larger sphere of observation and record of all matters relating to engineering, agricultural machinery, manufactures, and ship-building. By the sample before us we judge that it cannot fail of commanding increased patronage in its improved form.

THE VIRGINIANS.—This story slowly winds towards its conclusion; the author, in his extremely polished style, maintaining it by conversations that, but for his fine art of saying little or nothing, would be tedious. Hetty Lambert comes out as a character, and, perhaps, is the most original person in the whole book. Gleams of spleen enliven the pages, as bitters sometimes enliven the spirits of fast livers with bad digestions.

KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—This part includes the death of William and the accession of Anne. It contains some great events which are extremely well narrated.

ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL.—This magazine, which makes steady progress, has obtained an additional popularity by Miss Isa Craig being found to be a contributory. Her recent triumph over six hundred competitors in the Crystal Palace competition for the prize on a poem on Burns has at once made her known, and the editors of this magazine are naturally proud of their contributor, whom they had the sagacity to encourage and employ before she became famous. She has a pretty ballad in the present number. The other articles are interesting and varied, and amongst the most interesting may be mentioned "A Few Words about Actresses."

ART JOURNAL.—The plates consist of engravings of Guercino's "Woman of Samaria," Claude's "Seaport," and Lord Hardinge's "Statue." The woodcuts, which are excellent, illustrate Mr. Poole's style and character of painting. Mrs. Hall continues her pleasing "Excursion in South Wales," and treats of Wye and Monmouth.

THE WELCOME GUEST.—contains a portrait and brief memoir of our brightest essayist, Mr. George Augustus Sala, whose works are no less wonderful for their quantity than their quality. The minute accuracy of his observation, his extensive information, his charming style, his keen satirical power, perfectly under the control of a genial and kindly nature, all combine to render him a fine and serviceable, as well as popular, writer. We only hope he does not strain his magnificent power of expression beyond its natural limits.

AMATEURS' MAGAZINE.—This is established as a sort of refuge for non-professional writers, and doubtless will be supported by those anxious to prepare themselves as public writers.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—This excellent periodical has its usual allowance of good tales and good woodcuts. Mr. R. B. Brough continues his capital story of "Michael Cassidy."

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. Conducted by Charles Knight.—A reissue of *Knight's Penny Cyclopædia*, divided into compartments, and brought down to the present time.

LE FOLLET presents no symptoms of abated crinoline. The charming manual, while deprecating the damp weather as unfavourable to the fancy of fashion schemers, announces some maniacal changes. While skirts are a trifle larger than ever, bonnets and head-dresses in general are, if possible, smaller. Bright blue and silver grey are the prevailing colours in the gay city. Morning dresses have light plain sleeves; skirts are long behind; short in front. We are told that the Empress has been seen in a black velvet bonnet trimmed wholly with pink. To our thinking a very "loud" bonnet, to say the least.

MARY, AND OTHER POEMS.

Mary, and other Poems. By the Author of "Lyrics." Glasgow: Thomas Murray and Son. The author of this volume, Mr. Robert W. Buchanan, has already appeared in print, and obtained favour-

able notices of his lyrical powers. Whether his present venture be an improvement on his former, we think, is doubtful. That he has obtained facility of expression, and dallies with his fancies freely, is most obvious, and occasionally we meet with a potent line, and a cluster of figures that testify to a fertility and an energy that is entitled to be called creative; but we see nowhere a tendency to convert the raw material of poetry into formal poetic fabrics. There is much poetry scattered over these pages, but not one poem. There is a large amount of dream and reverie, but of definite meaning and exact form there is nothing. The author's pen wanders; there needs the directing mind to guide its course and limit its task. The true poet is an artist; and not the mere utterer of aimless effusions, mere musical cadences and pretty caprices of diction, without apparent purpose, except to show the wilfulness and wastefulness of a prodigal mind that yet wants discipline. There is hope for Mr. Buchanan, if he submits to this; none, unless he does.

TRACES OF PRIMITIVE TRUTH.

Traces of Primitive Truth in the Principal Nations of the World: a Manual for Missions in India and the Colonies, &c. By the Rev. John Lockhart Ross, M.A., Oxon. J. F. Hope.

The ground traced by this writer is so old as almost to be obsolete. We cannot imagine that this book would be of the slightest real use to a competent missionary in attempting the conversion of the Hindoo. It shows no knowledge of Sanscrit learning, and, in fact, is but a dry compilation of ordinary materials. The author undervalues the Hindoo as an ignorant idolater, whereas the real difficulty of the missionary lies in the fact that the person whom he would convert is the inheritor of the most abstruse metaphysical systems ever invented, well disposed to controversy, and able to anticipate the arguments of the subtlest disputant. Socrates taught Alcibiades to esteem of his foe more highly than appearances warranted; in order to ensure a victory over him; but Mr. Ross instructs his pupil to despise his opponent as the surest means of conquest. But let not the young missionary be deceived. Such a manual as this will be of no utility. He must study the language and literature for himself. He must be a first-rate Oriental scholar, an acute metaphysician, and a thoroughly exemplary practical moralist, if he would make any real conversions among those whose adherence to the Christian faith would be likely to benefit the cause. Truly, Mr. Ross recommends his student to have regard to the old traditions, and to use them in his discourses; but the knowledge he requires is of too slight and superficial a character to produce any extensive or permanent effect. Fanatical preaching will avail nothing. Sound learning and undoubted piety, with a facility of discourse, are the only means of securing the attention of the respectable Hindoo.

THE NEWSPAPER-PRESS DIRECTORY.

The Newspaper-Press Directory, and Advertiser's Guide. C. Mitchell.

This admirable account of all the London and country newspapers has been thoroughly revised and brought down to the present time. The continued assiduity and intelligence of its editor, Mr. Charles Mitchell, has carried this work as near completeness as possible, and no one can turn over its pages and not be struck with its clear and lucid details and admirable arrangement. It also furnishes abundant reflection to the politician and philosopher, when he contemplates the rapid growth of the British press, the vast amount of talent and capital invested in it; and never does the truth of its having risen to be an institution, and one of the estates of the empire, more forcibly strike him than when he examines this work. The increasing power and extent of the newspaper interest of course renders any new edition almost a new work, and the vast system of advertising now everywhere predominant, renders it an absolute necessity to any advertiser.

The Minister's Wooing. By Mrs. Beecher Stowe. No. II. A continuation of the reprint of the last novel by the celebrated author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Journal of the Dublin Statistical Society. Twelfth Session. Part XIII. This number opens with a Report of the Council, but is principally occupied with a Paper on the Depreciation of the Precious Metals, which is illustrated by very elaborate tables.

The Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith. Part II. People's Edition. (Longman and Co.) This part is principally occupied with extracts from the author's articles in the *Edinburgh Review*. They embrace a great variety of essays, all of importance and interest, and are well worthy of re-perusal by those who knew them formerly, and are doubly valuable to those who are not yet acquainted with them.

Kelly's Railway Guide. February. This clear and

excellent Guide is carefully edited every month, and not only as regards the Tables, but in "The Traveller's Scrap Book," which contains much amusing and interesting matter well put together.

Lines for the Gentle and Loving. By Thomas Mackellar. (Trübner and Co.)—The writer of this pleasant series of verses appears to be a man of business, who amuses his leisure with his pen, and not ungracefully. There is much nice feeling in very melodious measures to be found in this volume. Mr. Mackellar has a lyric spirit, and also indites sonnets with considerable skill. These "lines" suggest the secret of his life, which appears to be diligent, virtuous, affectionate, dutiful, benevolent, and happy.

London: Past, Present, and Future. By John Ashford. (J. F. Hope.)—A series of some three hundred sonnets, so turgid, involved, strained, and inverted as to be well-nigh unintelligible. Many of them are positively unreadable, from the weight of the matter and the difficulties of the style and grammatical construction. What delusion could have hurried the writer into print with unlicked compositions like these?

Temptation and Atonement: a Tale. By Mrs. Gore. (Knight and Son.)—This is an old favourite, reprinted in a cheap and handsome form. Mrs. Gore's works deserve republication in the economical and compact dress so popular at present. Her admirers will no doubt gladly avail themselves of this issue.

The Cavaliers of Fortune. By James Grant. With Illustrations. (Routledge and Co.)—*The Cavaliers of Fortune* consist for the most part of biographies of Scotch and Irish, who sold their services to foreign powers, and who performed good service to their common country. The biographies are written with spirit, and the anecdotes, breathing as they do the stern and stirring spirit of war, will rouse the martial spirit of many a possible hero. But, of course, as the poet is not required to "swear to the truth of a song," neither can the young reader fairly require the biographical author to take his affidavit as to the exact truth of all the anecdotes he relates.

Manuscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, February 4th.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ADDRESS.

The address was brought up by the noble mover, and agreed to. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at four o'clock, and among the questions which were put were the following:—

Sir A. AGNEW asked the Secretary for War whether a garrison order had been issued at Malta to the effect that all guards and sentries were to present arms and to salute the Host whenever it might pass their respective posts, and whether Captain Sheffield, of the 21st North British Fusiliers, had been placed under arrest for declining, as a Protestant, to comply with this order.

General PEEL said that all orders given to troops abroad were sent back to this country, and having made inquiries at the Horse Guards he could find no trace of any such order, and, indeed, the only order which existed was a circular order issued by Lord Hill in 1887, which had been acted upon to the present time, and to which no objection had been made.

General PEEL was understood to make no reply to the question relative to the arrest of Captain Sheffield.

THE MILITIA.

In reply to Colonel NORTH,

General PEEL said it would depend upon the number of regiments sent back from India this year whether the number of the present embodied militia should be reduced.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. TREFUSIS brought up the report of the Address, and after it had been read by the Clerk at the table,

Mr. HADFIELD called attention to the necessity of encouraging internal improvements in India, particularly as respected roads and public works, and increasing the supply of cotton.

Lord STANLEY said these questions connected themselves with the finance of India, and he should not refer to them in detail, as he proposed soon to allude at large to the subject. At the same time he perfectly agreed with the hon. member on the importance of promoting the increase of the supply of cotton from India, and added that, even in the present state of Indian finances, which was not very satisfactory, the Government would not deem it their duty to discontinue expenditure upon public works thereof.

Mr. BRIDGES said, unless something was done to improve the tenure of land in India, and to give more encouragement to owners and cultivators, a great portion of the capital invested in public works would be lost. He complained that the Government of Madras had issued a commission to inquire into the validity of tenures, and he feared it would produce evil results. If such an inquiry were to be made in this country, it

would certainly produce a revolt. He begged Lord Stanley not to allow the officialism and red-tapism of India to overrule him upon such a matter as this.

Colonel SYKES said, if sufficient encouragement were given, the supply of cotton might be endless. He considered that greater facilities ought to be given for bringing cotton from the interior to the coast. It must be recollected that we took 22,000,000*l.* from India, and sent them 11,000,000*l.*

Mr. ELPHINSTONE had grown cotton in India, and was certain that we could have any quantity that might be required if suitable encouragement were given to growers.

After some further remarks the address was agreed to, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

FRANCE.

In the second edition of the *Times* appears the greater portion of the anxiously expected pamphlet "Napoléon III. et l'Italie." It is said that several of the points developed are not only inspired by the Emperor, but are actually the work of his own hand, particularly certain passages where the maintenance of the alliance with Great Britain is most insisted upon. The concluding paragraphs, which have been retouched several times, are supposed to be exclusively from the Emperor's hand, and are as follow:—"What, therefore, is to be done? To appeal to force? May Providence keep such an extremity from us! We must appeal to public opinion. When the true situation of Italy shall be known throughout Europe, and that everybody shall be convinced that there is in the midst of the most enlightened states on the globe, on that land from which civilisation sprang, a focus of disturbance, disorder, and profound perturbation, which might so readily become a focus of light and of noble activity, then public opinion may judge, and perhaps impose itself as the pacific justice of right. We have composed this work in order that public opinion may have the means of pronouncing its judgment. We have no hostility to Austria. The question of Italy is the only difficulty which can exist between her and France. We respect its situation in Germany, which has nothing to fear from us on the Rhine. The solution of the Italian question would have for result to efface between France and Austria all subject of dissension. These two Powers can approach each other by many common interests, and the union of all the great Governments of Europe is not too much to prevent future complications. It is in order to combine their views and efforts in a general interest that we would remove all present difficulties, and resolve one of the most urgent and most considerable questions of the moment."

M. Duchesne de Bellecourt is appointed Consul-General at Japan. He will set out forthwith, and carry with him the ratification of the treaty concluded between France and Japan.

NAPLES.

News has come from Naples of a conspiracy in the fleet there, not quite so alarming as the mutiny at the Nore in 1798, but of sufficient dimensions to occasion the seizure of twenty naval officers, who have taken the berths lately vacated by Poerio and his eighteen companions.—*Globe*.

RUSSIA.

According to advices from the Caucasus, an attempt of the Russians to take the town of Gelendzhik on the Circassian coast, by surprise, has failed.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, February 12th. Monday, open at 9. Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Saturday, open at 10. Tenth Saturday Concert, at 2.30. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Sunday, open from 1.30 till sunset, to shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

The Crystal Palace Art Union Works on view, and Subscriptions received in the Sheffield Court.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

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

Total abolition of all fees to Boxkeepers, and of charges for booking places.

On Thursday, the 10th, a change of opera, in consequence of Miss Louisa Pyne being honoured by a command to sing at Windsor Castle.

February 7th, and every evening but Thursday, Ballo's New Opera of SATANIELLA, OR THE POWER OF LOVE. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. W. Harrison, &c. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

To be followed by the little Pantomime for Little People, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or, the Wolf in Granny's Clothing.

Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Private Boxes, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 3*l.* 8*s.*; Stalls, 7*s.*; Dress Circle, 5*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*s.* and 2*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*

Box-office open daily from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. J. Parsons.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

(Lessee, Mr. E. T. Smith.)

Reduced prices as usual.—Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

Magnificent career of the great Pantomime of the season, with Beverley's unmatched and brilliant aquatic scenery, which is nightly attracting and delighting overflowing audiences.—Last nights of the celebrated eminent artistes, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

The LAST GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of the PANTOMIME will be given on WEDNESDAY next, at Two o'clock, on which occasion the Committee and Children of the Licensed Victuallers' School will attend.

On Monday, February 7, and during the week, the comic drama of OUR GAL. To be followed by BARNEY THE BARON, in which pieces Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear.

To conclude with, on a scale of unusual magnitude and magnificence, the new grand pictorial Pantomime entitled ROBIN HOOD; OR, HARLEQUIN FRIAR TUCK AND THE MERRY MEN OF SHERWOOD FOREST. Harlequins, Signori Milano and St. Maine; Pantaloon, Messrs. G. Tanner and Delavanti; Clowns, Harry Bolen and Delavanti; Columbine, Madame Bolen and Miss F. Brown; Harlequina, Miss Julia Lamb; Juvenile Harlequin, Clown, and Pantaloon, Master S. Lauri and Masters Delavanti; Columbine, Miss F. Lauri; Principal Danseuses, Mesdames Ferro and Magnay.

Stage Manager, Mr. Robert Roxby.

THE GREAT EVENT OF 1859 IS THE DRURY LANE GRAND PANTOMIME.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

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

Monday, HAMLET.

Tuesday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Wednesday, LOUIS XI.

Thursday, MACBETH.

Friday (first time this season), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Saturday, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS; and the PANTOMIME every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Revival of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, as originally performed.

Monday, February 7, and during the Week, to commence, precisely at Seven, with the Comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will sustain her character of Hester; and Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. B. White, and Mrs. C. Fitzwilliam will appear in the characters originally performed by them. After which, the greatly successful Pantomime of UNDINE; OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS, in which those unrivalled pantomimists, Arthur Leclercq, Charles Leclercq, Herr Cole, Mrs. Sidney, Miss Louisa Leclercq, and Fanny Wright will appear. The magnificent scenery by Mr. Frederick Fenton.

Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.

Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Under the management of Mr. Edmund Falconer.)

Madame Celeste begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that her Benefit is fixed for Wednesday, Feb. 10, when will be produced a New Drama, entitled THE LAST HOPE, by John Oxenford, Esq., with a variety of entertainments. And the CHILD OF THE WRECK, in which Madame Celeste and Mrs. Keeley will perform.

Places may be secured at the box-office, or tickets obtained from Madame Celeste, No. 6, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. Edmund Falconer.)

Revival of the New Comedy of EXTREMES, which, produced on the 28th of August last, was performed nine weeks at the Lyceum Theatre, four at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, and three at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool.

Continued Success of the New Drama A SISTER'S SACRIFICE. Madame Celeste, Mrs. Keeley, Miss Kate Saxon, Mrs. Weston, Miss Portman, Messrs. Emory, Vandenhoff, J. Rogers, Barrett, G. Murray, Fitzjames, J. Neville, &c. &c., will appear every evening.

On Tuesday, Feb. 8, Thursday, 10, and Saturday, 12, the performances will commence, and on Monday, Feb. 7, Wednesday, 9, and Friday, 11, conclude, with Mr. E. Falconer's comedy of EXTREMES; OR, MEN OF THE DAY, with nearly all the original cast.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the entertainment will conclude, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday commence, with the New Drama of A SISTER'S SACRIFICE.

A New Play and a New Comedietta in preparation. Prices—Private Boxes, 2*l.* 2*s.*, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dress Circle, 4*s.*; Upper Circle, 3*s.*; Pit, 2*s.*; Gallery, 1*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.* Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven. Half-price at Nine o'clock. Box-office open from Eleven to Five daily.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday, and during the week, will be performed the comedy of NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, Miss Hughes, and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, the New Extravaganza founded on Lord Byron's Poem of MAZEPPE. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, F. Charles, H. Cooper, and L. Ball; Mesdames Wyndham, Hughes, Marston, Cottrell, Bromley, and W. S. Emden.

To conclude with (first time) a new Farce, I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWN. Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, W. Gordon, Lewis Ball, Miss Cottrell, and Mrs. Leigh Murray.

Commence at Half-past Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Last Nights of the Pantomime.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, KING JOHN. King John, Mr. Phelps; Faulconbridge, Mr. H. Marston; King of France, Mr. Haywell; Dauphin, Mr. Belford; Salisbury, Mr. T. C. Harris; Pandolph, Mr. J. W. Ray; Melun, Mr. C. Seyton; Constance, Miss Atkinson; Blanch, Miss C. Parkes. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, a play, in which Mr. Phelps will perform.

To conclude every evening with HARLEQUIN AND OLD IZAAK WALTON; OR, TOM MOORE OFF FLEET STREET, THE SILVER TROUT, AND THE SEVEN SISTERS OF TOTTENHAM. Harlequin, Mr. C. Fenton; Columbine, Miss Caroline Parkes; Clown, Nicolo Deulin; Pantaloon, Mr. Naylor.

Boxes, First Circle, 3*s.*; Second Ditto, 2*s.*; Pit, 1*s.*; Gallery, 6*d.* Doors open at Half-past Six. The Performances to commence at Seven.

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

ROYAL GRECIAN THEATRE, CITY ROAD.

(Proprietor, Mr. B. O. Conquest.)

Two Juvenile Nights, Wednesday and Thursday.

On Monday, and during the week, CATHERINE HOWARD, in which Mr. Mead and the rest of the company will appear. To conclude with HARLEQUIN GUY FAUX; OR, THE AMAZON QUEEN, AND THE FAIRY OF THE SEAWEED ISLES.

Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. G. Conquest.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,

Every evening (Saturday excepted) at the ST. JAMES'S HALL (Entrance in Piccadilly), in their Comic and Musical Drawing-room "Patchwork," unquestionably the most varied and brilliant entertainment in London. Twelve Songs and Impersonations. Mrs. Howard Paul continues her marvellous reproduction of Mr. Sims Reeves, which the press entitle "a living photograph." Morning Representations on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 3. Stalls, 3*s.*; Area, 2*s.*; Gallery, 1*s.* * * Friday, Feb. 18, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul's Complimentary Benefit. Tickets at the Hall (Piccadilly entrance), and at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP, AND M. WIENIAWSKI,

The great violinist, for one night only, previous to his departure for the Continent, on Monday next, February 7, at the Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall; also Miss Poole, Miss Kemble, Miss Corelle, Madlle. Behrens, Mr. Santley, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Ramsden, Herr Mengis, Harmonium, Herr Engel, Sofa Stalls, 5*s.*; Balcony, 3*s.*; Unreserved Seats, 1*s.*; may be obtained at the Hall, 23, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Cheapside; Cramer and Co.'s; and Hammonds, Regent-street; Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

ST JAMES'S HALL.

Owing to the great success of these Concerts they will be continued every Monday evening until further notice. Monday, February 14, a Mendelssohn Night, to include the most popular works of this great composer.

MENDELSSOHN NIGHT AT THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS,

ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Monday evening, February 14, on which occasion the programme will include the most popular works, both vocal and instrumental, of this great composer.

M. WIENIAWSKI,

The great Violinist, for one night only, and Madame Anna Bishop's second appearance on Monday evening next, February 7, at the Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall.—For full particulars, see programme.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.

Every Evening at Eight.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three.—BREWSTER'S magnificent PANORAMA of the MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY, THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, and other noted American scenery. Stalls, 3*s.*; Unreserved seats, 2*s.* and 1*s.* Children, half price to stalls and centre seats.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver an Oration in Exeter Hall, on Monday, Feb. 7th. Doors open at Seven o'clock. Chair taken at Eight o'clock. Tickets for Platform or Central Seats, 1*s.*; Body of the Hall, 6*d.* To be had at 337, Strand. George Cruikshank, Esq., will preside.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Entirely New and Historical Lecture, illustrating the Beauties of Gay's "BEGGAR'S OPERA." The Vocal Gems will be sung by Miss Roden, Mr. Thorpe Peed, and Mr. Lomox Horne. Every Evening, except Wednesday, at Eight; Wednesdays, at Three o'clock.

Important Novelty: the Italian Salamander, Signor BUONO CORE, Walking in the Midst of Flames. Dissolving Views of DON QUIXOTE.

Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moule's Photogenic Light, Music, &c. &c. Madrigals, &c., by the St. George's Choir. Managing Director—R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 2, Titchborne-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, 1*s.*—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of 12 stamps.

PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION IN THE "LEADER."

AN ANALYSIS OF THE POSITION OF THE JOINT-STOCK BANKS OF LONDON

ON 30TH OF JUNE, AND 31st DECEMBER, 1858.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

Public Affairs.

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

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE Address delivered by her Majesty at the commencement of the twenty-second legislative session of her reign may be fairly characterised as being fitly in unison with the tranquil temper and moderate expectations of the country. To the great majority of the nation, who are as much opposed to standing still as they are undesirous of rash or experimental change, the promises of useful work cut out for Parliament during the next few months will be hailed with quiet satisfaction. What the Ministerial proposals of Electoral Reform may be, we must wait a few days to learn, and until we do we must reserve all further discussion regarding them. About other amendments of the law there will be little difference of opinion. The simplification and cheapening of proceedings in Bankruptcy and Insolvency will be a great practical boon; the assimilation of the criminal laws of the United Kingdom, and their accurate codification, will obliterate from the statute-book many anomalies and scandals; and above all, the application to England of the principles found to work so well in Ireland respecting the sale of land, the concession of an indefeasible title, and a complete registry of title deeds, will justly earn for the present law advisers of the Crown the commendation of all thinking men. We regret to observe the omission of any promise to settle the long-vexed question of Church Rates. It will be in vain for Lord Derby and his colleagues to shirk the matter. Public opinion and the decisions of the courts of law concur in declaring the existing state of things unmaintainable. It is alike shameful and injurious to the Church that each parish should be exposed to sectarian conflict from year to year about the repair of ecclesiastical edifices. Perhaps, like the Jew Bill, the settlement of the question may originate with some private member of Parliament, and that Government think it more prudent to prove to their obstinate adherents their inability to resist its progress, than, by undertaking a measure of their own on the subject, to provoke mutiny and desertion in their ranks.

To what is said respecting the necessity of increased expenditure on the navy, nobody can with reason object. Maritime warfare has been revolutionised by the use of steam, and we have no choice but to adapt ourselves to the change as rapidly as possible, cost what it may. There will be all the more reason, however, to look with inexorable and searching economy into every other branch of naval expenditure. We are glad to find nothing said in favour of burying more of the people's money in

coast fortifications, which, with exceptions few and far between, we hold to be nothing but enormous and egregious jobs. The Commission of Inquiry for the best Mode of Manning the Navy has not yet made its report; it would be therefore premature to introduce the subject in discussion. Popular sympathy, however, and popular instincts, which are seldom very far wrong in what concerns the permanent interests of the country, point to the improvement of the condition of our sailors and our ships, and to the outlay of public money upon them rather than its investment in earth-mounds or bastions, counterscarps or batteries. The great use of every additional sea fortress is to provide a pleasant and profitable place for some incapable of good connexions to go to sleep in the capacity of governor or commandant. We have enough of such costly perches, and enough of such gaudy birds of prey already. We will have no more of them.

The cautious language in which her Majesty reviews the present aspect of foreign affairs will no doubt be read with chagrin and disappointment by every reckless partisan of Austria or of France, at home and abroad. The dignified utterance of the national resolution to keep the peace with all our allies so long as they abstain from doing us any wrong, would, under other circumstances, be a mere platitude. It is not so, however, at the present juncture, when notoriously our active aid is sought by the despotic ruler of France in his schemes of territorial or family aggrandisement in Italy, and when, upon the other hand, the untaught and unteachable tyranny of Austria, which is driving the Italians to the madness of despair, would fain have us guarantee her from the consequences of its infatuation. There is one caustic phrase, indeed, in this portion of the Speech which will not pass unobserved. The Queen assures the estates of the realm that to cultivate and confirm friendly feelings with the other powers of Christendom, and "to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, and to contribute as far as her influence extends to the preservation of the general peace, are the objects of her unceasing solicitude."

There would be no sense or meaning in the expression "public treaties," if treaties of another description were not present to men's minds. We all know that such is in point of fact the case; and that amid all the show and parade of intimate alliance the present ruler of France has for many months been contracting obligations secretly and furtively with Sardinia and other States, with a view to the accomplishment of dynastic changes in the south of Europe. These private treaties, whatever be their purport or tenor, the Sovereign of England disclaims all intention of regarding. It is with the public ties subsisting between nation and nation that she has alone to deal. It is wise and just that the distinction should be unmistakably marked, and that the steady ways of absolutist diplomacy should be declared not to be our ways. Simultaneously with this intimation, a graceful acknowledgment is made of the disposition of the French Government to abandon the system of compulsory emigration from the east coast of Africa, which in practice has been found indistinguishable from the slave trade. Nothing is said of Lord Malmesbury's negotiations with America about the right of search, a tolerably significant proof that they are likely to come to nothing. Meanwhile evidence has been given of the readiness of the present Czar of Russia to renew the relations of friendship formerly subsisting between his country and ours—a readiness which it is possible certain continental politicians view with anything but feelings of satisfaction. For ourselves we have no fancy for political intimacy with any of the despotic Governments of the Continent; but if we were compelled to choose, we must prefer that which is the most remote and the least embarrassing to us in every point of view. It grows daily, we think, more and more manifest that whatever suggestions of an anti-Austrian kind Russia may have made to France, she has no intention at present of being involved in hostilities with her ungrateful neighbour for the profit or pleasure of the House of Bonaparte.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

ALL good children are taught to believe that if the boys who pelted the frogs with stones could only have been made aware that what was sport to them was death to the reptiles, they would at once have desisted from their amusement. The experience of later life does not confirm the truth of this moral.

We are disposed, on the contrary, to entertain a less pleasing belief that the knowledge of the fact in question would have added an additional zest to the entertainment. There was, in fact, but one thing wanting to complete the felicity of the youthful persecutors, and that was an innate and unreasoning conviction that in some form or other the frogs were "*hostes humani generis*"—creatures by whose violent extinction some great moral principle was vindicated, or some great social reform advanced and perfected. These several conditions of complete beatitude—an interesting pursuit, a victim to whom that pursuit is fatal, and a moral purpose to be promoted by the ruin of the victim—are fulfilled in the instance of those parochial authorities who rule over our sanitary system. It is, therefore, with no fond and foolish hope of softening the hearts of the persecutors, but from a desire to appeal to the public, who from their position are debarred from participating in the pleasures of persecution, that we venture to say a word on behalf of a very hardly used class of men, the chemical manufacturers of London.

We all know when and how the Nuisances' Removal Act was passed. We were then in a state of panic. The recollection of the cholera was vivid; the probability of its return was imminent. Something must be done, was the universal feeling. An outcry was raised against all persons engaged in offensive and unsavoury trades. Their factories, it was asserted, polluted the atmosphere, and they themselves grew rich by breeding pestilence among their neighbours. The dog was given a bad name, and hanged accordingly. A bill was passed giving the police magistrates summary authority to impose a series of rapidly ascending fines, and, if expedient, to order the immediate cessation of the process of manufacture and the removal of the offensive materials of trade. With the act, regarded as a temporary and immediate measure, we have no great fault to find. The doctrine of Caiaphas, "that it is expedient that one man should die for the people," however much theologians may rail against it, is in practical life a sound and a wholesome one. It was needful, or, what comes to the same thing, it was deemed needful for the good of the state that something should be done, and somebody should be sacrificed. It is the way of our country; and if in this instance the manure makers, and bone-crushers, and refuse collectors of the metropolis happened to fall victims to the *salus rei publicæ*, they have no just cause for complaint.

Now, however, that the sacrificial mania has been appeased, and that the public are able and disposed to look fairly at the question, it is worth while considering what the practical effect of this revolutionary measure has been hitherto, and how far the general interests of the country, as well as the ends of justice, are perverted by the continuance of this state of martial law to which at present our chemical factories are subjected.

The public ought never to forget that the existence of what are technically termed offensive trades is absolutely essential for their own comfort and well-being. If there were no persons who collected and made a profit out of garbage, refuse, and offal, these nauseous substances would either decay and putrefy in our streets, or would have to be destroyed at a great expense out of our own pockets, and probably in a far more offensive and less efficacious manner than at present. The promoters of offensive trades are, literally speaking, public benefactors; but however philanthropic they may be, it is not probable that they will continue their trades when they cease to be profitable. There is a story told of a miser who, out of economy, resolved to save the expense of horse-keep; unfortunately, however, whenever the horse learned to exist on one grain of corn a day, it died accidentally. You may, undoubtedly, destroy the unsavoury character of offensive trades, but then you must not be surprised if the trade should accidentally die out at the very period when your efforts are crowned with success.

The plea of the chemical manufacturers is at any rate a logical one. Their works are, or rather were, carried on almost entirely in certain favoured localities; Bow-common, Bermondsey-fields, Battersea-marshes, Maiden-lane, the Isle of Dogs, and the water-side at Lambeth were the haunts they most especially affected. All these spots were selected, because, at the time when the works were first established there, they were unoccupied regions at a convenient distance from London. By degrees the workmen employed at the factories built houses in the neighbourhood, the town spread, and the interval between the factories and London became

less and less. The factories, however, existed before the houses which now surrounded them. Every house that was built, was built with a knowledge that the factories were there; every lease that was taken, was taken subject to this known inconvenience. If a railroad was to be run, as proposed, beneath the Duke of Northumberland's mansion at Charing-cross, he might reasonably ask compensation for the annoyance, but if he chose now to build a palace close to the Camden station, he could hardly claim damages for his slumbers being disturbed by the rattle of the trains. It is very easy for the Legislature to ignore this plea, and content itself with simply ordering the offensive trades to move on, as a policeman addresses a vagrant in the street, but it is not so easy to say where the offensive trades are to move on to. There are not many traders in this line who have sufficient capital, or whose trades are profitable enough to bear the enormous loss and outlay attending a removal of their factories and machinery; and even those who could afford it are at a loss where to move on to. The very nature of the trade requires it to be carried on in the immediate confines of the metropolis—for, otherwise, the materials employed in the manufactures being all bulky, the expense of carriage becomes fatal to profit. If they move on to the outskirts, they are certain that the inevitable and constant growth of London, as well as the adventitious one arising from the activity their own works create around them, will, in a very few years, surround them with a new population, who, in turn, will clamour for their expulsion to less crowded districts.

No man, undoubtedly, is obliged to carry on an offensive trade, and if the London parishes like, at a great increase of their rates, to become their own scavengers, there is no more to be said about this side of the matter. What, however, the chemical manufacturers do demand—and, in our opinion, demand with justice—is, that they should be subject to the same laws and the same jurisdiction as their fellow-subjects.

By our present laws, the protection of our sanitary welfare is committed to the various parochial Boards of Works, who rule, or misrule, the affairs of the metropolis. The whole Board of Works system is going so fast to the dogs, by its own unassisted efforts, that any external comment is unnecessary to expedite their dissolution. Without want of charity, one can determine without difficulty the sort of influences which act on these parochial inquisitors. There are the owners of house property in the parish, who justly believe that their rents would be increased by a removal of the offensive factories. There are the well-to-do tradesmen, who would prefer some aristocratic and genteel customers in the place of factory workmen. There are the local solicitors and local apothecaries, who like to exhibit their zeal and energy on behalf of their respective clients and patients at somebody else's expense. And last, but not least, there are the public-spirited pot-house patriots who must do something and rout out somebody in order to justify the choice of their constituents. Subject to, and appointed by, these boards, there are an array of medical officers, inspectors of nuisances, surveyors, &c. &c., who must make work to earn their salaries. Baiting a badger is dull sport compared with routing out a manufacturer. A policeman on the hunt for nuisances lays an information that at such and such a time he became conscious of an offensive smell, which, in his opinion, proceeded from the works of the manufacturer in question. With wonderful discernment he is able to pronounce exactly on the quality of the smell, and to distinguish between the fumes of sulphuric acid and sulphuretted hydrogen. A scientific man is brought forward to assert that "if" the acid described is evolved in sufficient quantities in the course of manufacture, and "if" the atmosphere happens to contain certain ingredients, the fumes of the acid "may" act prejudicially on peculiar constitutions of the human frame. The parish doctor is acquainted with several cases of illness in the vicinity of the works, and considers them all aggravated, if not caused, by the offensive character of the factories. A number of shareholders come forward with their opinions as to the general nuisance arising from the works, and add a variety of interesting details about their wives and families. The case is complete. The manufacturers may bring forward the highest scientific evidence in the world to prove that, as a rule, the nature of his trade is not noxious to health, that every possible precaution is adopted at his factory, and that, therefore, it is improbable

there should have been an offensive smell at the time alleged. He may put his foremen in the witness-box, but their evidence is dismissed as worthless, on the ground that they are interested parties. He may show workmen who have lived for years with their families in good health close to his works, and he is told that the exception does not prove the rule. In fact, it is impossible to prove that a man did *not* smell a particular smell at a particular time. The case is proved. The magistrate is obliged, however unwillingly, to convict. On each indictment the fine is doubled, so that after a few such persecutions the manufacturer is ruined, or retires from the contest. The object is attained, and the vestrymen have deserved well of their parish.

Only the other day a case occurred which illustrates the animus with which these persecutions are conducted. Mr. Perez, a gentleman of high standing in the commercial world, is the owner of large chemical works in the neighbourhood of Limehouse. The Board of Works of the Shadwell district brought a charge against him before Mr. Yardley, of having created a nuisance in the neighbourhood from the emission of acetic acid during the process of manufacture, and requested the magistrate to order the immediate removal of the works. Mr. Perez represented that removal would be absolute ruin to him; that he had taken every means which science could suggest to render his manufacture innocuous; and that he would most gladly adopt any further precaution that the parish authorities or their advisers might think expedient. The only answer made to him was that the parish had resolved that he ought to go, and go he should. Mr. Perez then requested that at least, if he was to be ruined, he might be ruined by a fair trial, and the verdict of an English jury. The magistrate himself most strongly urged the prosecutors to remove the case to a superior court, and expressed an opinion, in which we most cordially agree, that it was abominable that any judge should have the power of ruining a man of his own single will and judgment. The solicitor to the Board, however, refused on their behalf to accede to the wishes of either defendant or magistrate. The act gave the magistrate ample powers to enforce their wishes, and they had no notion of incurring the additional expense of a trial at the sessions. Their first consideration must be their duty to the parish. Whether Mr. Perez was justly tried or not was a matter of no importance to any one but himself.

If it had not been, indeed, for the great and praiseworthy reluctance exhibited throughout by the London police magistrates to exercise their enormous powers under the act, the abuse would ere this have become intolerable. We are no advocates of vested rights or old-standing abuses, but we do consider that even "public nuisances" have a right to common justice.

PLANS OF LEGISLATION.

To ridicule the lofty pretensions of Mr. Chadwick and Sir James Stephen, to set all the world right on the mode of making laws is seasonable and proper; at the same time the subject itself, as brought under notice at the meeting of the Law Amendment Society on Saturday, deserves serious consideration. According to Sir James Stephen, legislation as an art was unknown to the Constitution in the time of Delolme and Blackstone; and, according to both him and Mr. Chadwick, it is now very imperfectly carried on by Ministers and a partisan House of Commons. Mr. Chadwick quotes Lord John Russell's opinion:—

That it is "rather a defect in the Government of this country, that while persons who are out of office, and who are in the House of Lords and Commons, can give their attention to great subjects, the time of Ministers is so very much absorbed with the duties of their offices, that there are very few of them who can give their attention to a great subject, and look at the consequences to the country of the measures that are adopted."

And he submits:—

That the Cabinet (or close and secret) preparation of measures, almost of necessity limits the facts accepted as the basis for legislation to those who may happen to be within the knowledge of the one, two, or three persons forming the committee to which it is confided. Measures prepared in the dark, or upon such imperfect information, must needs be put forth by the Government in the dark as to the reception they will meet with.

Then he shows that the preparations for legislation by committees of either House of Parliament,

whether open or close, are equally inefficacious; and he advocates local commissions of inquiry into special facts as the only adequate means of making reasonable laws. Both he and Sir James scout the idea of referring to public opinion—"commonly the opinion of newspaper writers"—to ascertain what laws should be passed; and both are of opinion that a legislative committee of the Privy Council, selected from the leaders of political parties, as recommended by Earl Grey, would be extremely advantageous in preparing laws. The testimony of two such well-informed political inquirers as these two gentlemen against our present mode of making laws, enforced as it is by our jungle of a statute-book, is of great value; but it does not follow that local and special inquiries, and a committee of the Privy Council, as they recommend, to investigate every project of a law before it was submitted to Parliament, would lead to more satisfactory results. These plans have been already tried in different countries and at various times and occasions, and have nowhere brought about legislation so favourable on the whole to the public welfare, though more systematic in appearance, as our own.

Mr. Chadwick's mind delights in details, and for many years local and special inquiries as the basis for legislation have been his hobby. To them, however, it seems a sufficient objection, that all legislation, however local be its nominal scope and temporary its object, affects the whole community, and to its mode of action, *in futuro*, local inquiries into local facts already gone by can furnish no clue. Mr. Chadwick, from local and special inquiries, has been the author, or at least the contributory author, of much modern legislation, such as the new Poor-law, the Constabulary Act, &c., all of which has tended very much to centralise authority, to increase the necessity for extending its action and multiplying regulations, thus augmenting very much the discrepancies in our legislation which he now deplures. The new Poor-law was to put an end to pauperism, and the Constabulary Act to diminish crime; in spite of some favourable circumstances in the condition of society since 1842, they have been attended by an increase of both. They obviously direct an increased proportion of the produce of society to mere administrative purposes, and so lessen the rewards of industry. In 1844, accordingly, the rate per head of the amount expended in relief to the poor, on the estimated population, was 6s. 3d., and in 1856 it was 6s. 3d., which was 1d. above the average of twenty-three years from 1834 to 1856. Another effect of these laws has been to make the separation more complete between the rate-payers and the rate-receivers, and widen the breach between classes which nature is for ever filling in. When the Legislature, from local inquiries into the condition of the agriculturist and the price of corn in different countries, passed and maintained the Corn-law, it did not mean to stop trade, lessen employment, and starve the people. All these effects, however, followed from a law intended only to keep up the price of corn. More local and special inquiries into facts never can furnish any clue to the effects of general laws, which being the acts of the whole community, affect every part of it. Facts such as Mr. Chadwick gathers are not an index to sentiments and opinions, and hence Mr. Chadwick's plan, which has already been acted on, and failed, can never supply a safe basis for legislation.

With deference both to him and Sir James Stephen, we contend that the present mode of ascertaining public opinion and making laws in accordance therewith, is preferable to either of the methods they propose. Both sneer at extemporised leaders on all sorts of subjects as the means of informing the public, but both must be well aware that men of the highest authority—men who have devoted their lives to particular subjects—have made the public press the vehicle for communicating their knowledge to the community. Because the press lives by the public, and must therefore please the public, it supplies it with all kinds of information. Leaders are only a part of the means, and perhaps the least important part of the means by which the press helps to form public opinion. As no laws can possibly be good, because they will not be supported and cannot be carried into execution unless they are supported by public opinion, the present natural method, we may call it—for it has grown up rather than been contrived—of ascertaining public opinion by means of the press, and making it the basis of legislation, is the best possible method. We have a striking illustration of this in the most important of our modern le-

gislation. Mr. Chadwick looks on the Reform Act of 1832 as a very inefficient instrument for putting an end to corruption, and finds some petty faults with it because the majority of the electors do not always vote at contested elections. That act, however, was passed in almost blind obedience to public opinion without due appreciation of its consequences. It was the real turning-point of the fate of the country. It made the Legislature quietly obedient subsequently to public opinion as manifested by the press, and led to the repeal of the Corn-laws and of the Navigation-laws, and many barbarous commercial enactments. It was a constitutional insurrection, pregnant with the most important consequences, the result of the sentiments of the people as made known in combination through the press, to which no local and special inquiries could ever have led. It is a mere mockery in Mr. Chadwick to tell us, when a similar stage of our social existence has again arrived, and public sentiment and public opinion are decidedly in favour of reform, that we must have some special and local commission of inquiry into the condition of particular boroughs to enable us to remedy an acknowledged wrong. Neither is it possible that any committee of the Privy Council, composed of the leaders of both parties, "narrowing the issues of public contention," limiting therefore, by its will what the people ought to discuss and ought to have, could frame a measure which would give satisfaction. Complex and slovenly as may be the legislation resulting from our present practice, it is not merely superior in all essentials to their plans; we can also assert that their plans in this free country would be impracticable. They might fulfil the letter of a theory, but they would be in opposition to the life and growth of the nation.

We are not ungrateful, however, to these gentlemen for their disquisitions. The subject they have mooted is certainly one of the most important which can engage public attention. Already, as we see from various pamphlets which fall in our way, and from the writings in several journals, that the spirit of inquiry is evoked into the very principles of legislation, "into the right," as a Mr. John Scott expresses it, "of the legislator to enact any law whatever" which will not be set at rest till something much more clear, definite, and practical than is suggested by either of those gentlemen commands the assent of the public reason.

THE AUSTRIAN LOAN.

THE moneyed classes have done well in giving no support to the Austrian loan. They will have learned by the hearty congratulations of some of the journals how much is in their power. Only the first step is difficult, and having taken that, they will be emboldened to go further. Ambitious sovereigns cannot carry their warlike designs into execution without the aid of the moneyed classes, and in their hands, therefore, are now placed the immediate destinies of Europe. Fortunately for the world, they have a strong interest in keeping the peace. Their property is already invested in great masses in the hands of different Governments. In fact, the bulk of it consists of those claims on future industry which the Governments have already bestowed on them for a due consideration, and it is because the respective Governments have already incurred these obligations that they cannot now move without the assistance of their creditors. These depend, undoubtedly, on the continuance of the different Governments for the safety of their property, but by contributing to war they may deprive the Governments, however well-meaning, of all power to guarantee their possessions, and by helping them to injure one another they will ruin themselves. They demand protection for railway property, but the only effectual way of protecting this is not to expose it to the risks of war. They may endanger all the property belonging to them, which the several Governments of Europe are now bound to protect. They cannot enhance its value or secure its safety by diverting the great fund on which it all depends—future industry—to purposes of destruction. They are too much the masters of the war-desiring classes to stand any longer in awe of them, and now that they have begun to feel their own strength we may hope that they will go further. We have some reason to believe that our observations on this subject in our two preceding numbers have not fallen on barren ground. The soil was ready for them, and we hope they will grow up and produce something like a union

amongst all the commercial and moneyed classes to keep war in check, or put an end to it amongst civilised nations. In every country the commercial classes are becoming more and more powerful; in every country they are naturally allies and friends; in every country they have the same strong interest in preserving peace; and now that they have begun to act somewhat in opposition to Governments in order to preserve peace, we may expect they will go further and establish a permanent league amongst themselves to keep the classes who for ages have contemned and plundered them peaceable and honest.

We are confident that they will by so doing please the French and gain their good-will. No people in Europe more desire the gains of commerce than do the French, and if their martial spirit be, as is said, the standing danger of Europe, by no means can it be so kept for ever in subordination to the welfare of Europe as by now preserving the French from war. They desire peace, but they may believe that their safety and honour are bound up with the Empire, and they may, unless countenanced and helped by the action of other nations, be unable to preserve peace. They will not now contribute cheerfully, as in the Russian war, to the exigencies of the Government; but a loan might possibly be wrung from them if they saw their sovereign exposed to any hazard or the slightest dishonour by Austria obtaining a loan in other countries. To prevent them being placed in the dilemma of dreading another revolution, or of advancing their money to the Emperor, the moneyed men of other countries must not make advances to their opponents. We shall strengthen the desire of the French for peace by withholding from Austria the sinews of war.

BIOGRAPHIES OF GERMAN PRINCES.

No. XII.

WILLIAM AND CHARLES, DUKE AND EX-DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

THIS Brunswick dynasty has in the olden time been a sore affliction to Germany. Quarrelsome, self-willed, and strong-headed have been its members, rebelling against every law, and breaking through all restraint—qualities that have rendered them sad obstacles to national unity. The fire of this turbulent and rancorous spirit has not entirely died out among them in our own times; and the descendants of the Guelph now and again give evidences that the characteristics of their forefather have still some vitality remaining. These modern gentry, indeed, have shown not unfrequently dispositions alike despotic and extravagant, so much so that the brother of the reigning monarch—the notorious Duke Charles of Brunswick—even lost his throne, for his malpractices, by an insurrection in 1830; the only example of a German sovereign in our days who has been driven away from his principality without ultimately contriving to get restored to power.

The two brothers mentioned are at this moment the last issue of the elder branch of the Guelphs. They form, unfortunately, a *par nobile fratrum*, of whom Germany has but little reason to be proud. Their education and early life, it must be confessed, but ill fitted them for becoming worthy members of the community, for during the chequered career of their tempest-tost father—who fell, it will be remembered, in the Napoleonic wars, at the battle of Quatre-Bras—the two young princes were in their earliest years left almost without care or guidance. Their wanderings and vagaries began at a tender age, indeed, when the eldest was but two years old and the other barely six months. It was after the battle of Auerstädt, in which their grandfather, Duke Charles William Ferdinand, met his death-wound, that their mother, the Princess Marie of Baden, was compelled to fly before the anger of the Corsican despot. Carrying with her her two hapless boys she effected her escape from Brunswick to Stralsund and Sweden—thence to Denmark—on to Hamburg—again from Hamburg to Karlsruhe and Bruchsal; at which latter place, in 1808, she died in childhood. The motherless princes were then consigned to the charge of Amelia, the widow of the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. But scarcely had the little fugitives reached her court when the tide of war again compelled them to fly, this time under the protection of a doughty soldier, but very indifferent tutor, Colonel von Nordensfeld. Once more they traversed the length and breadth of Germany—were then sent into Bohemia—afterwards had to make their way to Pomerania and Sweden;

and lastly found a resting-place, for a time, in this country. They were placed under the guardianship of their grandmother, the dowager Duchess Augusta, sister of George III. In 1814 they returned to Brunswick, and from thence had to be started on fresh peregrinations, but in which—for the sake of the reader's patience—we will forbear to follow them.

During this period of hurrying to and fro their education was entirely neglected. They grew up unacquainted with the simplest rudiments of knowledge. We will not here rake up the many scandals that were current at the time affecting those different parties on whom the duty of instructing them devolved. But this much we may say, that—whether it was the effect of bad education, or natural vicious inclination, or a combination of the two—the princes, more especially the elder—turned out a disgrace to humanity. At an early age Duke Charles rendered himself notorious for a mode of life only too usual with princes; and his character exhibited also many other vices besides unmitigated debauchery, viz. grasping cupidity and wanton recklessness in squandering the contents of the exchequer of the country. The society in which he took delight was worthy of his manners and predilections. It consisted of the lowest and most despicable individuals. On the other hand, men of the most temperate and moderate principles became hateful to him, simply because they were unable to look with aught else than a feeling of reprobation on the filth and corruption in which he revelled. Under his rule the duchy of Brunswick was subjected to a despotism never before imposed upon it. A "Secret Cabinet" was organised, which had the surveillance of political men; and a single expression of censure from them on the orgies of the Court was sufficient to cause their names to grace the pages of the *Black Index*. At last all parties—Conservatives and Liberals, the people and the aristocracy—were equally incensed with their half-crazy ruler. No wonder that, on the breaking out of the revolution in France and Belgium in 1830, the inhabitants of Brunswick rose in insurrection, stormed the ducal castle, burnt it to the ground, and drove out their worthless Duke.

His brother William thereupon assumed the government with the consent of the nearest relations of the House of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, and subsequently with the sanction of the German Diet. No doubt, this sanction would not have been given so easily, had not the reckless duke shown the same contempt for the aristocracy he had displayed for the outraged rights of the people. In vain did he move heaven and earth to regain possession of his lost dominions. The Diet at Frankfort remained deaf to his entreaties. He was not even allowed to return to the duchy, but had to remain in exile, residing first at Paris, and then in London. At this moment, in consequence of judicial procedures instituted against him here, he is again spending his time in the French capital.

For years, our readers have been familiar with the eccentric figure the ex-duke has cut among us with his diamond suit, his oddities, and his frantic attempts to remount the throne of Brunswick. He foolishly hoped to impose upon the people of Brunswick, and gain them over to his side by the distribution of manifestoes, in which he promised all manner of liberal measures and institutions; but he never mastered the courage to attempt a formal counter-revolution. His most celebrated performances among ourselves have been his speculations in the clothing line, when making to the public the very desirable offer of twenty thousand uniform suits, "going at an enormous sacrifice"—probably the garments of the army some trusty Falstaff was to bring for restoring him triumphantly to his naughty principality. No less he distinguished himself by the even greater boldness with which he rushed into the perils of true British lawsuits, to vindicate his susceptible honour. The result of this latter proceeding has generally been the munificent award of "one penny" compensation, as a full equivalent for the article in question. In 1848, he became the Protean editor of a German republican journal in London, deluding himself with the idea that, by this advocacy of the popular cause, German republicans would be induced to restore him to his duchy; or, who knows, even make him their Emperor!

The two brothers, Charles and William, continue, of course, to maintain close relations of deadly enmity, such as behoves true Guelphs of the old stock. They regard each other from afar with sleepless eyes of hatred—wishing for no better

chance than an opportunity of a little fratricidal *dénouement*. In the breast of the ex-duke Charles the fire of revenge naturally glows fiercest, he being the suffering party. Self-consuming, however, as his wrath may be, there is but little prospect of its soon becoming satiated. The demands the ex-duke has made to the Court of Queen Victoria for military co-operation against his wicked brother have fallen on dull ears, and the English Government refused to assist in any such dangerous adventure. At last the erratic Duke deemed it prudent to leave this unsympathising country, and mounted his balloon to locate himself beside his former boon companion, Louis Bonaparte. It is whispered that in former days, when the Tuileries knew not its present occupant, the Duke did frequently become the Foul of the hour to the pecuniary emergencies of the future emperor, and furnished the "necessary" for many a Sybarite performance. In due consideration for which, it is affirmed, a treaty was entered into—verbally or otherwise—by which the Napoleonic Pretender promised, in requital of all favours received, to give Charles of Brunswick material support in the event of the fickle goddess ever smiling on the then prostrate Bonapartist dynasty. It does not appear, however, that this treaty is to be carried out. The ex-duke is allowed to dazzle all beholders with his diamonds in Paris court circles, but a French army has not yet been ordered to march for his restoration. Still the hope that has been so unfeelingly deferred for a quarter of a century abateth not his wrath a whit; and he still bores his less sanguine convives with projects and notions of how best to accomplish the destruction of that atrocious brother of his.

This is the not very edifying history of the two last descendants of the original House of Guelph, who, not content to wait for the extinction of the dynasty by the certain means which nature seems to have ordained, would fain anticipate the event by devouring each other.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6 P.M.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MARRIAGE.

THIS afternoon, amid military pomp, Prince Napoleon introduced his girl-bride to the sovereign and Court of France. It would be ridiculous to assume that beyond the Court the marriage has excited sympathy or interest, save so far as it involved the question of war. But there is one feeling, which is sincere and universal, and that is, thankfulness at the termination of the business without additional complication. When the news came of the French naval force having returned to Marseilles without having provoked, while in Genoese waters, any popular explosion, men spoke as if a great load had been removed from their minds. They congratulated one another, as might be expected, on an escape from great danger, and even had compliments to offer on the skill and finesse of the Government for steering so near destruction and making a safe port after all. The idea of war grows fainter, and seems day by day to become more remote. The rumours of armament, marching to and fro of troops, are believed to have no hostile signification for the moment. These movements are believed to have for object, besides the amusement they afford the Emperor, to occupy the army, and to keep up the delusion among Italians that Bonapartism means the liberation of the peninsula. The aggressive conduct of France, through the organ of her Emperor, has proved to Frenchmen how isolated is their position in Europe. They see that nowhere would they find allies in a war undertaken for resuscitation of dormant nationalities; that if England remained neutral it could only be for a time; that all Germany would spring to arms like one man to resist the disturber of public peace; that whatever support was afforded by Russia would be uncertain and precarious, liable at a moment's notice to be changed into active hostility; and the peoples for whose pretended freedom they would plunge into war have no confidence in French disinterestedness, and no ambition for French protection.

At the same time there is vague apprehension arising that war with England may not be so far distant after all, and it would be wrong to conceal the fact from ourselves that this prospect excites the hopes of the army, and flatters the national spirit of a very large section of the community. It is believed that in several instances the policy of the Emperor has been defeated by the conduct of the English Government. Last summer nothing but a war with the United States for the protection of Spanish America and Cuba was talked of. Here English neutrality presented an insur-

mountable obstacle. Then there was the interminable nuisance of the Moldo-Wallachian Provinces, in which France ambitioned to play the tool of Russia to annoy Austria. Here the English alliance was felt to be a drag upon Russo-French proclivities. Later came the African immigration scheme, which certain prominent personages fancied might be made as profitable to them as Cuban immigration used to be to Maria Christina of Spain. The anti-slavery protests of Great Britain spoiled the project; and now her conduct has defeated another grand Napoleonic scheme for re-enacting the ancient policy of France, with a view to make the Bonapartes masters of the country of their ancestors. Enumerating these things, people here pretend that it would be cheaper and less hazardous to make a descent on the English shores, dash on to London, and dictate a peace in Westminster which should secure to France the right of doing as she liked hereafter. Three days' pillage of your metropolis is a very captivating prospect, and to effect it nothing is wanting, it is believed, but the will. The English working classes, we are assured, would hail the entry of French troops with joy, and be their most earnest allies. We are told that there are twelve Government transport steamers, each as large as the Himalaya, capable at a pinch of transporting each 2000 men with five days' provision; that a fleet of twenty screw liners can be rendezvoused in the Channel without your knowing anything about it in sufficient time, and that each can carry 1000 men without inconvenience; besides which other means are provided for transporting cavalry and guns. We are assured that every twenty-four hours a corps d'armée complete could be landed on your shores, while your Channel fleet would be occupied with French liners. Whether the scheme be seriously entertained, and what are its chance, it is impossible to say; I give it to you as retailed among numerous classes of society, from Legitimists to Red Republicans.

TRADE AND WAR.

The publication of the Custom-house returns for last year comes very opportunely to show the magnitude of those interests which would be seriously injured, if not wholly destroyed, by the foolish and culpable pursuit of an antiquated policy, such as advocated by those twin organs of armed interference in the domestic affairs of other nations; the *Presse* and the *Patrie*. Upon the trade and commerce of France a very large section of her industrious and intelligent population is dependent for a means of living. They cannot afford war, however glorious and philanthropic it might be, for it would reduce them to pauperism. Could all the glories of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Wagram be enacted over again, and compressed into a campaign or two, that would be no compensation for the terrible misery which would have to be endured. Not only is this conviction deep seated and wide spread among the working classes, but it is also paramount with their employers. There is an extensive manufacturer of china goods here, who, before the international exhibitions, was a rank Anglo-phobist. He breathed the most terrible threats against your national integrity and supremacy, going even to the length of saying that, although old, he would volunteer to assist in your destruction. But in the midst of this bellicose ardour there came certain chapmen, or commission agents, from London, who saw his goods and bought largely. Since then, your enemy has become your friend. He finds that certain houses in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's are good customers; they pay punctually, and deal fairly; wherefore this Paris china manufacturer now finds a war which might involve interruption of mercantile relations with England *la plus grande bêtise que l'on puisse faire*. To which many say, Amen. I am glad also to note that, since war appeared probable, the chief organs of the Protectionists have become most creditably pacific. Their tone is somewhat more courteous to English free-traders. Indeed, they affect to sympathise with the sufferings which the pernicious heresy of commercial liberty has inflicted upon all classes among you, and to pray for your speedy return to orthodox Protection. It is most satisfactory to witness the rapid growth and development of a love of peace among a people who had the reputation of loving war for the pleasure of killing or being killed. And I think this sentiment will be strengthened and advanced when the statistics of trade are read with a view to understand their political and social signification.

The amount of duties levied on importations into France in 1858 was 7,804,588*l.* against 7,828,506*l.* in 1857, and against 7,078,547*l.* in 1856. The steadfast increase of importations, even under the disastrous influence of the crisis, would seem to indicate advancing national prosperity, the development of wants which no amount of protection on home production can supply, and the growing dependence of France on foreign states for first necessities—the best guarantee for peace that has yet been found.

The total declared value of goods exported is unfortunately never published, so that it is impossible to accurately estimate the value of the export trade.

The value of silver imported in 1858 was 700,789*l.* against 428,595*l.* in 1857, and against 481,474*l.* in the preceding year. The exports of silver during these three years were of the respective values of 779,220*l.* in 1858,

2,019,318*l.* in 1857, and 1,731,479*l.* in 1856. The total importations of silver during the three years have therefore been 1,616,308*l.*, while the total exportations during the same period have been 4,524,026*l.*, so that France would appear to have lost in these three years a portion of her wealth in silver equal to 2,907,218*l.* At the same time it would appear that this drain has ceased, or is on the eve of doing so, for last year the exportations of silver declined to one-third of their amount in the preceding year, while the importations rose to nearly double.

On the other hand, the value of gold imported in 1858 was 2,537,012*l.* against 2,604,937*l.* in 1857, and against 2,119,975*l.* in the preceding year. The exportations during the same period were respectively 304,617*l.* in 1858, 566,300*l.* in 1857, and 411,282*l.* in the preceding year. The total value of importations of gold during the three years has been 7,261,924*l.*, and of the exportations 1,282,199*l.*, so that France has added to her stock of gold during these three years no less a sum than 5,979,725*l.* If we compare the loss of silver with the gain of gold, France would appear to have added to her metallic wealth by no more than 3,072,507*l.*, or at the average rate of a million sterling annually.

P.S.—Without intending more weight should be attached to it than it merits, I give a rumour, very generally circulated among what ought to be well-informed circles of society, and to which almost implicit credence is here given. It is said that the speech from the Throne, on Monday next, will be eminently pacific. The Empire will be again affirmed to be based upon peace. The sympathies of France for Italy will be enumerated, but a solemn disclaimer will be entered against any intention to give them an active and material form. A hope, perhaps, will be uttered that Italy may achieve her independence; and when this is attained, and has become *un fait accompli*, the physical aid of France might be invoked and accorded to maintain the liberties which Italy had won. Allusion will be made to the resolute determination of France to observe treaties, until the parties in whose interest they were made are desirous to modify them or unable to enforce them. Territorial aggrandisement will be stated to be hostile to the policy of the Empire, and a reprimand, it is thought, will be addressed to those who, for their mercenary and selfish ends, propagate rumours of war. Attention will be called to the benefits which have accrued to France from her perseverance in the policy of peace—to the satisfactory condition of her manufactures and commerce—to the contentment of her populations, and to the generally rapid advancement of their material prosperity. A glance will be given at the progress of public works within her territory. The Algerian railways will be spoken of as being full of promise for the welfare of the colony. The national finances will be said to be in a most prosperous state. But the *bouquet* will be the stress laid on the alliance with England—on the advantages which have resulted to civilisation, and which will accrue to trade from the cordial and united action of the two states in various parts of the globe, and more recently in China and Japan. I had almost forgotten to say that great devotedness will be professed for the Holy See, with a hope for the improvement of the Papal Government.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 2nd, 1859.

It would be superfluous to notice at any length the interesting event which occurred in Berlin on the 27th ult., just three days from the anniversary of the birth of Frederick the Great. Even the most ardent opponents of the Grace-of-God Government cannot help sympathising with the happiness of that amiable constitutional Queen and the youthful couple whose antecedents have been so inoffensive and so innoxious to mankind. That neither they nor their innocent offspring may ever excite other feelings than those which at present animate every breast is a wish expressed by all with whom I have come in contact. Your readers will, doubtless, receive from other quarters full accounts of the rejoicings, at Berlin in particular, and in Prussia generally. I will merely observe that, however enthusiastic such rejoicings may seem, they are entirely personal: the principles and desires which since, as well as prior to, 1818 have been busying the brains and rankling in the minds of the great majority, are not in any way, or at most only temporarily, affected thereby. The days of royalty in Germany and France are numbered, and nothing but the opportunity is wanting. Let the English people beware of allowing this union of the two families to entangle them in an alliance with the Grace-of-God Royalty of Prussia against the people of Prussia and all Germany. They may be assured the Prussians, however loyal they may appear at this period, are more German than Prussian. Reports are current that in consequence of the birth of an heir to the throne an amnesty will be granted to the numerous political exiles, many of whom have been separated from wives, children, and friends since 1848.

The proceedings in the Landtag have been of little more than local interest during the past week. The

Address was presented to the Regent, and answered as follows:—

"I receive this Address with peculiar satisfaction and sincere thanks. Not alone on account of the contents, but also of the unanimity with which the House have agreed to it. This is the second occasion since the establishment of the Regency that such unanimity has been displayed towards me. It is a worthy counterpart to that which the representatives evinced when they acknowledged the Regency established by the King. Now, as then, this rare occurrence in the representative system will resound through our country and Europe, because it proves the Government and the representatives to be of one mind. I rejoice to see a repetition of the words which I addressed to the country from the throne. Let us hold fast to these principles, then we shall see the fulfilment of the assertion that our country will remain strong and mighty in the present and the future as it has been in the past."

The members of the deputation were hereupon presented individually to the Prince, who, after some flattering observations to a Mr. Simson, touching a speech which he made in support of the Address, dismissed the deputation with these words: "And now, gentlemen, proceed to your duties, always bearing in mind that I merely stand in your King's stead; and although he has charged me to act according to my own conscientious convictions, yet we must never forget that he has not ceased to be our King and master, and that he may at any moment return to his high office. Therefore, it must be our task to act in such wise that he may then say, 'My brother has done well.' I therefore repeat what I said on a former occasion, 'We will only improve the King's work, and nothing further.'"

I have made little or no mention of the Prussian *Herren*, or Upper House, in my letters, but, indeed, up to the present, it has given hardly any signs of existence. It will, however, probably make itself heard by-and-by, and rather plainly, too, if the Government is to be carried on with the liberal tendencies that are anticipated, for most Germans appear inclined to believe that the Prince of Prussia is a Liberal at heart. They have forgot 1848 and 1849. What I take to be sheer political cunning they regard as bluff straightforwardness. They have been deceived often enough since 1813, and will be deceived a little while longer. The Prince may be liberal, and so may the House of Representatives, but the Upper House is known to be thoroughly absolutist, and the question is, will it go hand in hand with the House of Representatives? Nobody thinks that it will. This has given rise to the report that new peers were about to be created by the Prince for the purpose of introducing a liberal element, or of swamping the absolutists. The wish, most unlikely to be fulfilled, was father to that thought. The Upper House was constituted with the professed object of acting as a dam against the democratic torrent of the future. It has hitherto proved to be more than a dam; it has been, and will be, a rock upon which all popular measures will be shattered and dispersed, and that, too, most constitutionally, for the Upper House is as constitutional and as entitled to be respected as the Lower House; and has not the Regent declared to keep strictly within the limits of the Constitution? The right of the Lords to reject is as sacred as that of the Commons to propose. People were becoming oblivious to the *Herren* house, but some characteristic committee elections have lately attracted attention to it, and reminded Prussia that the "Cross" party is not only alive still, but beginning to kick in a somewhat well directed and unpleasant way. The adherents of the Ministry will, it is plain, have great difficulty in holding their own against the tactics of "the small but powerful" party to oust them out of the committees gently and by degrees.

With a systematically oppositional Upper House, at the same time a thoroughly constitutional one, the Prince may be exceedingly liberal without the slightest fear of his liberality leading to dangerous consequences. Mrs. Primrose never liked her girls to be without money, so she had put a guinea into the purse of each, but with strict injunctions never to change it. Every one knows to what end this Upper House was created, and none knows better than the House itself. With this knowledge, and stupid over-zealousness, measures have formerly been rejected which even the Court wished to pass. Therefore the complaint of the Prince, that if the taxes had been granted in 1857 the wants of the nation would have been supplied. This was directed at the Lords who refused the increase. Their opposition at that period, however, was only spasmodic and displayed in a stray measure, but now, in the affected belief that upon them depends the salvation of Royalty by the Grace of God, their opposition will be regular and tending to one given object. This bold opposition must not be looked upon as the offspring of patriotic and sincere convictions, inspiring them with courage to spurn the favour of Prince and people; they are resolute because they feel convinced that they have the sympathy of the most powerful in the land, whose command four hundred thousand drilled men involuntarily obey. Believing that Prussia is what she is solely through the Hohenzollerns and the nobles, and regarding men in general as so many boobies, incapable of governing themselves or their families, they will never voluntarily surrender their

claims to direct the whole machinery of the Government. As they created Prussia, the government of it is their due, and "*sum cuique*" is the motto of Prussia's kings. To attain their object, they will not be satisfied with the means offered to them by freedom of speech in Parliament, and a free press, by which, if their claims are founded upon reason and patriotism, they may be succeeded by the propagation of the *Truth*, &c., inscribed upon the banner which the Regent holds so proudly aloft; they will not rest satisfied with such simple and ready means because they know that the cause they seek to uphold, if left to the criticism of common sense, is hopeless. To spread their ideas they require the suppression of all others; they must have the power of coercing the press—they must have the treasury in their hands—the disposal of places—the police in its all-penetrating interference. With these means they imagine they will be able to make the Present a sort of steam-tug to the sinking old hulk the Past. They are, however, fortunately out of power at this moment, and every day passed without direct influence is a gain of years to the Liberals. In vain they may console themselves that they were once before out of power, and that, notwithstanding all appearances against them, they recovered their old position, and maintained it firmer than ever; but the silly panic of the years 1848 and 1849 has subsided. Those years brought a fair and pleasant wind to the Feudal party, which cleverly and energetically turned it to account, as it wafted their rotten old hulk into a port of safety that no one expected it would ever reach. Since then a new generation has arisen. Wind and weather have changed, and are very foul for them, and unless they quickly get aboard of the Present they will certainly sink with the Past. Still they will make a struggle which may be of long, that is, comparatively long, duration. There will be no want of loyal and patriotic asseverations, that in their constitutional opposition to the Lower House they will be guided by principles only, not by persons or appellations. At first they will proceed with caution, accepting here and there a measure of liberal tendency, and people will be led to believe that Prince, Lords, and Commons are all Liberals together, and the Government of Prussia will really appear a phenomenon of patriotic and enlightened unanimity; but sooner or later we shall see the Lords sitting down to a steady and systematic opposition, the object of which will be to oust the present Ministers one by one, and supply their places by men of their own stamp. This they will do in spite of themselves, for the men composing the Feudal party are not guided by reason, but the merest instinct. Thus we shall see the very men who have set their faces against imitation introducing what is supposed to be the secret of England's success in representative Government, a systematic contention between two sets of men for the honour of serving their country. They will doubtless give their involuntary plagiarism another name, but it will be a distinction without a difference. Enthusiastic Constitutionalists may regard this as a consummation devoutly to be desired, and perhaps they would rejoice at the accession of a party to power in so constitutional a manner, anticipating results similar to those obtained in England by the same means; but they would very soon discover their error. If the Feudal or Grace-of-God party again accede to power in this generation, whether by Parliamentary tactics or by the will of the sovereign, we shall see the same system of police supervision, the same suppression of freedom of speech and writing, that the country has been subjected to during the past ten years.

It is, however, just possible that a portion of the Upper House may be sufficiently clear-sighted as to perceive the drift of the age, and may accept what they cannot prevent. They may also prevail upon some of their less far-seeing or more obstinate colleagues to go hand in hand with the progressive representatives of the nation; in such a case, Hohenzollerns and Junkers may have a lease of titles and power for another century. At present they are much less safe than on the 2nd February, 1848.

Besides the Prussian, we have the Hanoverian, Bavarian, and Saxe-Weimar constitutional Parliaments now in session, as likewise the Provincial Diet of Schleswig and Holstein. There was a report in circulation last week that the Bavarian Ministry had tendered their resignation to the King, and further, that the King had threatened to remove the Court from Munich. Both reports were, however, positively contradicted by the official journal of Munich. The cause of this want of harmony between King and Parliament I mentioned in a former letter. The professed cause is the election of a Dr. Weis, a man personally obnoxious to the monarch, as Second President of the Chamber. The real cause is, doubtless, the thoroughly Liberal character of the Chamber itself. At the Diet of Schleswig-Holstein, now in session at Itzehoe, situated in Holstein, about twenty-five miles from Hamburg, a petition was presented from some silly persons in Yorkshire, England, praying that the cause of the Duchies might not be left entirely in the hands of the German Bund. It was read amidst shouts of merriment. This ridicule of our poor Yorkshiremen was very unjust on the part of the Germans, or rather Holsteiners, for have they not made it their

task these many years to curry favour with the English and Scotch, by representing them as originating from Schleswig and Holstein? Have they not been endeavouring to assimilate their jargon with the English tongue, that they might represent the two languages as being identical? Did they not introduce the system of planting hedges round their fields that they might hold it out as an evidence of a common origin? Read Lappenberg's "History of England" for information upon this head. This Yorkshire petition is a proof how successful Germans and Danes have been in corrupting the ideas of the English as to the origin of the English people and their language. The Anglo-Saxon theory is a delusion, and a snare; and, instead of reading the concoctions of ignorant, conceited, or treacherous foreigners, the English, and more especially the Yorkshiremen, would do well to go to the sources of their history themselves. All that foreigners know about the ancient history of England is derived from English writings and traditions. I hope these remarks will meet the eyes of the Yorkshiremen who sent the petition to Itzehoe.

HAMBURG.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

February 1, 1859.

An extraordinary excitement has prevailed of late among the population of the free Hanseatic town of Hamburg.

During the general continental revolution in 1848, a Legislative Assembly was convoked, the members of which were elected by the citizens of the town. By this Assembly was debated, and finally adopted, a Constitution, which shared the fate of all constitutions proposed during that period—it was never carried out.

The revolution was followed by the restoration, when a new Constitution was concocted by a committee, composed of senators and citizens, and subsequently approved and adopted by the legitimate assembly of citizens, that is to say, houseowners, and otherwise privileged members. Against this a constitutional body, invested with functions similar to those of the Roman tribunes, viz. to protect the interest of the citizens against the ruling powers, and denominated "Oberalten," or Ancients, protested, because it dispensed with their services; they appealed to the German Diet, which, however, confined itself to point out two articles of that Constitution as objectionable, deviating from the fundamental principles of the German Confederation.

This partial and immaterial objection was made a pretence for putting aside that same Constitution, created and approved by the constitutional powers of the Republic, and strongly recommended to general adoption by the Senate, and for continuing comfortably to rule the state in conformity with the old system, with all its absurdities and abuses.

A few years after, the Senate, beginning to feel uneasy from the general indignation of the citizens, to which a meeting of lawyers gave vent, brought forward a patchwork of old rags and new ribbons denominated "new Constitution." It was quietly but unanimously declined.

After another interval of several years, during which the general desire of the citizens was directed to a separation of the administration from the courts of justice (which, I dare say, you wonder how they could ever be united), the Senate declared that this desire should be complied with, and finally offered a new Constitution which, while it only in appearance effected that separation, in reality only tended to increase the power of the Senate, both as regards finances and police, which is directed by a senator.

This created a general outcry of ineffable indignation, and for its immediate and startling consequence had the union of the Conservative and Democratic party, who, in two meetings that were called by the leading members of each, declared their determination not to rest till they had obtained the recognition of the Constitution of 1850.

THE EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA.—The *Lancet* is publishing a masterly report on this alarming epidemic, drawn up by one of the ablest attachés of that able journal. We lament to gather from the remarks of the learned "commissioner," that it is unquestionably contagious in the highest degree, and that, although its violence is aggravated by domestic uncleanness, certain predisposing individual conditions and faulty hygienic arrangement, it is arbitrary in the extreme in its selection of perching spots, and erratic beyond all calculation. It is no new disease, as sometimes supposed, having been known in the time of Hippocrates as the *Malum Ægyptiacum*. We understand that the Registrar-General has most ardently applied the resources of his office towards the collection of diphtheria statistics. His influence as a public officer, joined to that naturally exercised by so important an organ as our contemporary over the profession, warrant the anticipation that the footsteps of our new foe will be dogged successfully enough, before it has taken deep root amongst us, to ensure its early eradication.

Fine Arts.

We should fail in justice to the sister isle did we not place at the head of our fine arts intelligence the laying the first stone of an Irish National Gallery by Lord Eglintoun on Saturday last. The site chosen is on Leinster Lawn, once adorned for a time by the splendid exhibition building for whose rise his country owed her obligations to William Dargan, and the funds raised for a testimonial to that eminent man have gracefully been devoted towards the construction of the contemplated edifice. The pile will comprise, when completed, public libraries, including that bequeathed to the country by Archbishop Marsh, public schools, halls for lectures, an architectural museum, collections of national antiquities, raw materials and produce, and, lastly, a gallery of works in all departments of the fine arts. The reported speech of the popular Lord Lieutenant was well turned, and all well-wishers to national progress and the arts will sympathise with his kindly aspirations for the progress of the undertaking.

It is intended to open in London very shortly an exhibition, consisting entirely of the works of Mr. David Cox; the arrangements are not yet completed, but it is expected that the collection will be very numerous as well as interesting. The works of this deservedly admired artist being generally distinguished by a sombre tone of colour, and a breadth of treatment often amounting to sketchiness, are apt to contrast unfavourably with the brighter tints and finished detail of many other painters; yet even on the walls of ordinary exhibitions the eye will turn with pleasure to one of his sober pictures, and generally finds it well composed, and often very poetical. A small number of Mr. Cox's drawings were collected together some time ago, and were much admired by those who saw them, and the belief that a large exhibition might be formed of them has led to the present project, which, we doubt not, will prove eminently successful and attractive.

The mission of M. Silvestre, referred to in previous numbers, may be regarded as a proof of the increasing estimation in which the works of the English school of painting are held in France. At a recent meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he stated that the French Minister of State had authorised him to invite English artists to send their works to the next exhibition in Paris, which will take place in April. As another fact in the same direction, we observe that the *Siècle*, in recommending a work called *Les Trésors de l'Art*, which it has published for the benefit of its subscribers, and which contains forty-seven plates from pictures of different schools, says:—"On a voulu aussi, en plaçant sous les yeux du lecteur de précieux échantillons des maîtres anglais, initier le public français aux beautés de cette école anglaise, si originale dans ses fantaisies, si curieuse dans ses hardiesses, si peu connue enfin, et si digne de l'être." Of course the last phrase is not intended to convey the idea that the English school is deservedly little known in France, though its equivocal construction would admit of that translation.

The forthcoming French exhibition in London, which will open in April, is to have an appendage in the shape of a collection of works by painters of other foreign nations; but in order to preserve to the original exhibition its exclusively French character, the other pictures will be shown in a new room to be added to the gallery in Pall-mall. It is to be hoped that the works of each nation will be grouped separately, so as to exhibit at a glance their peculiar national characteristics. Such an exhibition as this promises to become will be a great benefit to our students, and must redound greatly to the credit of the energetic projector, Mr. Gambart.

The exhibition of the Liverpool Institution has been open during the few weeks preceding its close at the charge of 2d. each person, and large numbers of the poorer classes have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them. If some of our London exhibitions would adopt a similar principle, there is little reason to fear that they would be losers by it, for many who are practically excluded by the admission fee of a shilling would gladly pay a few pence to visit the collections if they were open at times to suit them, say on Saturday afternoons for the working classes only, at a charge of 3d. or 4d. for men and less for women. Why do

not the Royal Academy take the lead in such a movement. Perhaps the best answer to the question is, "Because they ought."

Mr. J. P. Davis, an artist, has just put forth a powerful remonstrance against the continuance of the Royal Academy in the enjoyment of their special privileges; against the present management of the national collections, which professes to have been reformed since 1853 in obedience to the public will, but which is, in fact, unreformed; and, lastly, against the chronological principle of arranging pictures as invented or applied by Dr. Waagen. Mr. Davis is fiery in his mode of expressing himself, but by no means vulgar. In being able to write with facility upon a subject with which he is well acquainted, he has the advantage of many other capable men of his profession who but for defective style might have ere now dealt shrewd blows against the favouritism, cliquism, and ignorance which have—almost, as it were, by conspiracy—maintained their sway over the direction of the public taste.

The limited number of painters who have directed their attention to public speaking and writing has been of great service to the cause against which so strong a mute feeling prevails. Had as strong a party of the lawyers been minded to rid themselves of any similar incubus, they would have done it in less than half the time. Mr. Davis's proposition is, "that the Royal Academy is the greatest evil ever inflicted on the arts of this country. It is in spirit and character an anomaly amongst English institutions. It is a despotism, an inquisition, and a monopoly." His argument, while it bears hard upon this "select aristocracy of talent," as a person of distinction called them in a moment of spooneyism, is but little, if anything, too hard; and should be read by those members of the House who are willing, before Mr. Black's motion comes on, to refresh their memories on the subjects it will involve. The author quotes liberally on the National Gallery question from those admitted authorities the Blue-books, and his round unvarnished tale is not lightly to be gainsaid. We have not at our disposal space to examine his own scheme for a National Institution of Art. He has suggested one—probably not a faultless one; but as we are on his side, we will, for the present, at all events, leave its dissection to our opponents.†

The anti-Academy party in the House of Commons is by no means weak if Lord Elcho, and Messrs. Disraeli, Locke King, Danby Seymour, and Ewart remain of their former mind. A symptom of conscious weakness on the other side has come to our hearing within the last day or two. It was announced at the general meeting of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, that the projectors of the Muswell-hill People's Palace had offered to place a land allotment at the disposal of the profession for the erection of an almshouse, or, to use the slang of the day, "a college." Sir Charles Eastlake, who as President of the Academy was present and was consulted, could hold out no hopes of a grant for building purposes from the funds of the Royal Academy; for these would shortly be heavily taxed, he said, to provide a new home for the Academy itself. The authorities of the corporation had not long since, if we remember well, an interview with the Sovereign on whose protection they have hitherto much relied. Is it possible that they have been invited, from the only head-quarters they can choose to recognise after their contempt for the House of Commons, to set their house in order? In truth we hope so. The new Vernon Gallery house is, by the grace of the compliant Lord John Manners, progressing rapidly at Brompton-in-the-Fields, and lodgings will be provided there for every stitch of national fine art canvas, unless the patriotic party do not finally contrive, during the next session, to eject the Academy from Trafalgar-square. Of one thing we are pretty sure, that if the fortune of the war turn against that antique body, and they should yet determine to continue their annual exhibitions, they will rapidly discover, despite all their present patron's pleas to the contrary, that South Kensington is not central enough or accessible enough for the purpose.

The glowing yet practical address of Mr. Ruskin on the inauguration of the Cambridge School of Art in October last, has just been published,* and offers for extract much that is instructive as well as

* *The Royal Academy and the National Gallery.* By J. P. Davis. Ward and Lock, Fleet-street.

† *Cambridge School of Art.—Mr. Ruskin's Inaugural Address.* Bell and Daldy.

something that is amusing. Of the former are his remarks "on Art and Education." He considers we have not sufficiently recognised or studied the distinction between the system of art education to be adopted in a school established for the general instruction and refinement of the people, and that which should prevail in one meant for the special instruction of the artisan in his own business.

We have hitherto acted (he says) under a vague impression that the arts of drawing and painting might be, up to a certain point, taught in a general way to every one, and would do every one equal good; and that each class of operatives might afterwards bring this general knowledge into use in their own trade, according to its requirements. Now that is not so. A wood-carver needs for his business to learn drawing in quite a different way from a china painter, and a jeweller from a worker in iron. It is of no use to teach an iron-worker to observe the down on a peach, and of none to teach laws of atmospheric effect to a carver in wood. So far as their business is concerned, their brains would be vainly occupied by such things, and they would be prevented from pursuing with enough distinctness or intensity the qualities of art which can alone be expressed in the materials with which they each have to do. I believe it wholly impossible to teach special application of Art principles to various trades in a single school.

Had we room for it, we would extract the quaint remonstrance against the neglect of Paul Veronese's draperies even by the ladies, who, our author thinks, should at least have been attracted by the splendid painting of the Queen of Sheba's brocade in a picture by that master at Florence. He saw dozens of them, while he was employed in copying one leaf of the pattern, pass carelessly by as if there was nothing in the room but their dear selves worth looking at.

We have received a very important number (the 87th) of an interesting serial, the *Photographic Journal*. As there appears to be a little sensation in the photographic world about the right to this title, we had better state that we allude to the paper edited by Mr. Shadbolt, owned by Mr. Greenwood, and sold at Horne's, in Newgate-street. The curiosity of the number is an engraving of the undercliff at Niton, Isle of Wight, produced by Herr Paul Pretsch's patent process, from a photograph by Mr. Roger Fenton, with the enlightened permission of Mr. Fox Talbot, who claims some prior patent rights. This great step towards cheap book illustration, and the repetition of all kinds of patterns, must be seen to be appreciated. We will not, therefore, extract at length the editor's account of the process by which the copper-plates are produced, as it were, ready etched. Suffice it to say, that from a transparent positive an impression in relief upon a mixture of gelatine and bichromate of potash is obtained by the agency of light; and from this a mould in some plastic material. On this copper is deposited by electrolysis. A copper matrix thus obtained, electricity will help us to a copper-plate more or less fit for printing with, and of course susceptible of improvement by the engraver. An impression taken from this plate, touched or untouched, has, to produce the specimen before us, been transferred to a lithographic stone, if we rightly construe the somewhat ambiguous letterpress, but the process may either terminate thus or at an earlier stage by printing direct from the copper-plate itself.

We observe with pleasure that the public of the Potteries have decreed honours to the memory of their great benefactor, Wedgwood. A public school of art, museum, and library is to be founded in his name, who, by making pottery in Staffordshire a fine art manufacture, applied vast stimulus to the trade and prosperity of the district at home, and raised the renown of the English wares abroad to a pitch they have not yet, with all the exertions of his followers, surpassed.

The private view of the first legitimate picture exhibition of the season takes place this day at the gallery of the British Institution in Pall-mall. In bygone days the works of candidates, expectant and aspirant, for the honours of the Academy, were seen here side by side with those of actual R.A.s and A.R.A.s which had already appeared at their own exhibition. But a law passed by the Directors of the Royal Institution, some years ago, put an end to the exhibition of works that had already been seen by the public, and thus changed the character of this annual show. Most of the Academicians discontinued to send their works, and the would-be R.A., knowing that the forty potatoes of Trafalgar-square acknowledge no half-flunkeyism, reserve all their doings for the great show in May.

Of the honoured names found in the catalogues of fifteen or twenty years ago few will be seen in the present exhibition. No Landseer, Leslie, Maclise, Herbert, Danby, Webster, Stanfield, now. Of all the Academicians Roberts is the only one, and Frost with Cook the only associates who exhibit here. But it by no means follows that the absence of the high and mighty ones should leave the walls bare of meritorious pictures. Good store of such by Linnell, Holland, Eddis, Cooper, Gilbert, Haghe, Hayton, will be found. Buckner's portraits are there of course, and Mr. Sant exhibits a charming work. There are also good and promising works by a younger generation, among whom we may name Clarke, Cole, H. Moore, Liddendale, and Burgess; among these, too, should be mentioned Mr. Wyburd, who has a charming little picture of Jocassee's wife, from Mr. Rogers's *Italy*. We shall be able to go more into detail on future occasions.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

On Tuesday evening, the first conversazione of this society was held at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, at half-past eight o'clock, when more than two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. H. Ottley was called to the chair, and addressed the assembly on the nature and objects of the new society. The council have succeeded in obtaining suitable chambers at No. 58, Pall-mall, for the meeting of members and the collection of prints and books; and also in securing the use of the French Gallery, most kindly granted gratuitously by Mr. Gambart, for the delivery of lectures and other public occasions. Among the lectures proposed to be delivered were a series on "The Moral Poets of the Nineteenth Century," and another on the "Shakspearean and Elizabethan Drama," by Mr. John A. Heraud, the author of "The Judgment of the Flood;" a series of popular lectures on music, with illustrations, by an eminent musical authority; a course of lectures "On Painting and Painters, Ancient and Modern," by himself; and a course on Anatomy, as applied to the Arts, by Mr. Walter, a member of the council. Numerous subjects would be presented for their discussion at their different meetings of great practical importance to the arts—questions, for instance, of copyright, public patronage, original invention in regard to style and national appropriateness, and the expediency of securing popular action in controlling and directing works of public usefulness.

The discussion meetings (continued the chairman) were almost of higher immediate importance than the lectures, for they applied directly to the arts of the present day; and for want of meetings of the kind the arts had often suffered great wrong, and the professors of them still greater injury. These subjects had indeed from time to time been ventilated in the newspapers, and very powerful articles upon them were frequently published. But, without any disrespect to the journals producing these articles, it must be admitted as a general fact, that the journalists of the day were not to a large extent conversant with matters of art. They did not consider it a province to which they should devote their original energies and thought, and they looked to being instructed by other parties from time to time; very often it happened that the instruction they received was from parties having a direct interest in a particular view of the question. The consequence was that most of the papers appearing in the journals of the day on subjects connected with art had been of a partisan character, taking opposite sides, between which and not in which the truth was too often to be found. In their discussions they would have not only the opinions of men professionally engaged in the fine arts, but they would have those of persons outside these limits, which would act as a controlling influence over the prejudices or the particular objects of artists themselves. The subjects to be brought forward at their meetings were too numerous to mention in detail; one or two, however, would serve as illustrations, and show that they were such as ought to engage the attention of an intellectual society. The first he would mention was that of "Copyright in works of art and design," which had been already very largely discussed in the Society of Arts, and elsewhere, and also in the House of Lords when brought forward by Lord Lyndhurst; as yet, however, no practical result had been arrived at, and the fact was that there were two extreme parties, one demanding a great deal and the other willing to concede very little. Too much discussion, therefore, could not be had with a view of bringing both to some agreement upon the subject. Another subject would be as to "the public patronage of art, and more particularly the Government competitions, and their effect upon art." Nothing surely could be more legitimate than that the public who advanced the money for the purpose should have a voice in the application of that money, and in the selection of the works. A third subject would be "The possibility of suggesting and establishing a style of architecture and architectural ornament appropriate to the age and

country;" for it was considered unworthy in a great country and a great age servilely to copy the art of any other age or country. A discussion had been lately raging between mediæval and classical art, but when that was settled the real interests of architectural art would not be affected, for it was something quite beyond and apart from these that this country required. Italy had her quattrocento and cinquecento styles; France her Louis Quatorze style; Spain, the Moorish; and England, in a former age, the Tudor and Elizabethan styles; and if all these had been appropriate to their own times and nations, why should not the great age of Victoria be equally entitled to distinction by a style of its own? When intelligence had arrived at the highest point, when enterprise was greater, and carried on upon a grander scale than at any former period, was it not worthy of producing such a distinction? Could public enlightenment and public intelligence be more advantageously brought to bear than in controlling and directing works of public usefulness? (Applause.) Another subject suggested for impartial and dispassionate discussion was the operation of Art Unions, which were, to a large extent, concerned in the encouragement and promotion of taste in this country. It was calculated that amongst the different Art Unions no less than 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* was collected; and if this were annually laid out upon the purchase of works of art, it would no doubt afford a great stimulus to the profession; but it was found that not above one-third of this amount was actually laid out upon pictures, the remainder being expended upon prints, distributed for the purpose of attracting subscriptions, and upon the working expenses. These were a few of the principal subjects that would come under consideration, but the council hoped to be able to forward a printed formula to the members in the course of a few days. These discussions would not be altogether resultless, for on each occasion a vote would be taken and the result made public; and in cases where such a course was requisite, a memorial to Government would be forwarded upon any special subject on which an expression of opinion had thus been obtained.

Some conversation then took place on these various topics, and was followed by the performance of vocal and instrumental music, in which the following artistes took part:—Mr. W. B. H. Harrison, Miss Hughes, Miss Binckes, Miss Whyte, and Miss Marian Wheatley, accompanied by Mr. W. M. Farren. The walls of the apartment were embellished by a collection of works of art, all of them of a choice and select character. The purpose of this society is most commendable, and it will no doubt receive extensive support.

Among the professed objects of the society, which, when carried into effect, must exercise a very strong and beneficial influence upon the future of art is the prize and testimonial fund. Although at first starting it cannot be expected that the awards made should be of any great intrinsic value, we agree with Mr. Ottley in the expectation that "the artists of this country will not disdain to receive from the society a testimonial, however humble in its form, when they consider that it is an expression of sympathy and admiration from a certain number of independent minds gathered together in a society established professedly for the encouragement of art."

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COUNCIL met on Thursday, when an interesting drawing was exhibited by Mr. Smither, Hon. Sec., of a recently developed portion of London-wall. The council afterwards dined with the London and Middlesex Archæological Club at Peel's Hotel, Mr. Thos. Lott, F.S.A., in the chair.

THE HERTZ COLLECTION.

(From the Critic.)

An inspection of the collection enables us to speak in less general terms of the Hertz collection than we have hitherto done. Its chief attractions are its gems, which are throughout fine, and many very interesting. We may particularly note such as illustrate classic authors, those which connect themselves with the Trojan war, the sacrifice of Achilles on his departure, the suicide of Ajax, Achilles with the dead Hector, &c. The gods are, as usual, abundant, and many are very fine. There are also many gems and rings that illustrate the manners and feelings of private life; and though less showy than other works of the glyptic art, are more curious and valuable as mementoes of the thought of past times.

There are very many small bronzes of a noble character in this collection, the most remarkable being a small Minerva of an Archaic design, precisely similar in character to the oldest forms given to the goddess. The drapery, as well as the features, are all of the primeval type, and resemble the goddess as seen in the famous Æginetic groups at Munich. There is also a singular silver statue of Mercury, with the *chlamys* picturesquely thrown over his shoulder.

The settle vases are generally good, and many remarkable for their early and able drawings, possessing at once a certain perfection of conventional delineation which stamps their age as perfectly as any date could give a work of more modern time.

Theatres and Entertainments.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA HOUSE.

We have during the last week again had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Balfe's *Satanella*, and find little cause for altering a line of our previous criticisms. We find that an enormous load of absurd dialogue having been excised, and, in fact, the gems of the opera set closer together, it is now as delightful as it was, originally wearisome. The perfection attained in every department by constant repetitions is, of course, most noticeable. Several ballads which made but slight impression on their first public performance are now so smoothly and delicately shaded by both band and vocalists as to reflect perfectly on to the listener's ear the musical thoughts of the composer. The "Power of Love," which we hear could not a few weeks since be printed fast enough to supply the demand, is the kohinoor of the opera. The next favourite is the beautiful "Let not the world disdain." Miss Pyne renders these, as well as every elaborate difficulty in the music of her part, with such fluency, that she seems but to converse in song. Mr. Harrison was excellent in his airs "When fortune frowns" and "No prize can fate on man bestow." Miss Rebecca Isaacs sang delightfully the graceful ballad "Our hearts are not our own to give," and Mr. St. Albyn in "Oh, would she but name the day," continues to distinguish himself as a facile singer, with a voice of good timbre, and a very clear enunciation. The charming choral and concerted *morceaux* with which *Satanella* is studded are now delivered with mechanical precision; and in its present form the opera may be pronounced a credit to the composer and a great feather in the cap of the enterprising manager. The cost of producing such a work upon such an enormous stage in so high a style of finish must have been enormous. The sacrifice of the apparently petty gains derived from farming the offices of box-keepers, cloak-room attendants, and others, must have been in the aggregate very considerable. But the management have, as we predicted while their undertaking was in embryo, been repaid all these expenses by a discerning public who have nightly crowded the theatre during a "run" of unusual length; and we believe we are not wrong in adding that a considerable margin of profit has also been secured by the treasury. The Pantomime, in which the Paynes, father and son, proved themselves, as we observed on reviewing the Boxing-night amusements, the grand masters of their art, is amusing, and not too long. The transformation scene, à la Louis XV., is, in our opinion, the most elegant and truly artistic work of its class produced in town this season.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Mr. E. T. Smith, the well-known lessee of Drury Lane, is one of those peculiar notabilities who vex the souls of the *quidnuncs*. Ever at something new, ever successful, he has survived more impending crises than almost any public man we can call to mind. In spite of sinister auguries, whispered at street-corners and proclaimed *ore rotundo* in tavern clubs, Mr. Smith is as persevering in his solvency and success as some other *entrepreneurs* are in the reverse. But a few weeks ago and it was announced that his tenancy of Drury Lane was to end speedily, and that the crash must come at last, for a strong party were resolved upon both points, and would commence operations by raising the rent of that establishment upon him. At the meeting, however, their little plan fell through, as we announced last week, and Mr. Smith rides safely in smooth water, withinside the breakers that were to effect his shipwreck. We now learn that he is soon about to open his theatre for the performance of Italian operas. M. Benedict is to be the musical director and conductor; Signors Mongini and Graziani are engaged as tenors; Signors Fazotti, Badiali, and another Graziani, as barytones; and among the ladies at present enrolled are Madlle. Titiens, Weisser, and Vanneri, with the Signoras Sarotta and Brambilla.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The last appearance for the present of Mrs. W. C. Forbes, the American actress, of whom we have spoken in previous numbers, took place on Saturday in *The Honeymoon*. This very pleasant comedy, comprising the parts of the *Duke Aranza* and *Juliana*, so popular with "stars" or *débütants* of either sex, is continually before the public, and never fails to please. The latter part gave Mrs. Forbes an opportunity of enhancing the favourable impression we received from her performance of *Julia* in *The Hunchback*. She looked and acted well, both as the supercilious, high-born, heretical, man-hating "Miss Crusier" of the first act, and as the amiable contrast matron of the others. Her gradual acceptance of the inferior social and domestic position to which the *Duke Aranza* reduces her in his wife-taming pro-

cess was artistically managed, in conformity with the best traditions of the stage; and she missed no point of the neatly finished dialogue in which Tobin has clothed the action of his piece. It has been our fortune to see so many *Julias* that we have no difficulty in recognising thorough competence when it presents itself, and have no hesitation in pronouncing Mrs. Forbes an accomplished representative of the part. She was ably assisted by Mr. Howe, whom it was refreshing to see in some other line than that of the modern society business. We are not wont to be enthusiastic about Mr. Howe in the latter, but we were much pleased with the refinement he displayed as the *Duke*. He delivered the opening lines excellently, his performance being also effective in the subsequent scenes. Mr. Compton made much of the nice bit of character in *Lampedo*, the barber-surgeon; Mr. Farren was most agreeable and gentlemanlike as the misogynistic *Rolando*; and Miss E. Ternan spoke and looked prettily as *Zamora*. The great scene of the play was, of course, Buckstone's, who, as the mock Duke, hears the matrimonial cause in an extemporised court of divorce, with all the gravity of Cresswell and the facetiousness of Knight Bruce. The piece is so familiar to the public that we should not have noticed its casual representation but for our desire to do justice to our fair American visitor, whose excellence in the part of the heroine is unquestionable, and was acknowledged by the discriminating applause of a full and fashionable audience.

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Herold's charming *Pré aux Clercs*, which is generally admitted to be one of the best specimens of the French Opera Comique, was performed here on Monday last for the benefit of Madame Fauré, who has been hitherto the mainstay of the troupe, and whose industry and intelligence have never failed to meet with that recognition they deserve; although weakly supported as she has been by her fellow artists, she has of course not been able to attract any great amount of public attention to the enterprise. The brilliant airs allotted to the part of *Isabelle* were well given by the bénéficiaire, who procured an encore for the popular trio in Act III., and was well seconded by the *Nicette*, Madame Céline Mathieu, who, in the previous operas of the season, has had little chance of taking a prominent position. The orchestra, including a talented soloist, M. Politzey, was, as usual, praiseworthy, and the male singers, as usual, the reverse. The opera was followed by a concert, of which the most noticeable feature was the fluent execution, by Madame Fauré, of the famous "Carnaval de Venise," which was earnestly and deservedly applauded.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The "Monday Evening" or "Popular" Concerts have proved so attractive, that they are now announced to continue until further notice. That of Monday last was of similar character to those which have made the reputation of the series. The leading vocalists were Mesdames Hayes and Bishop, the former of whom sang Rossini's "Sombres forêts," "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," and "The Last Rose of Summer;" and the latter Giuglini's famous "Gratia agimus," Bishop's "Home, sweet Home," and "Oft in the still Night." Miss Poole gave "My mother bids me bind my hair," and Miss Stabbach a song by Mendelssohn, with great effect. A beautiful song, called "Lily Lye," by Macfarren, was exceedingly well sung by Miss Lascelles. We have not space to recite the entire programme, which, composed as it was throughout of known and popular music, it would, again, be superfluous to criticise. It is not too much to say that the numerous audience were delighted with the selection as it stood; and, although musical fanatics will forthwith proceed to urge classicality upon the management, their obvious interest will be to let well alone. They have now occupied a safe and profitable ground; if they stray from it into the boundaries of the high class "Musical Society of London," whose prospectus appeals to high legitimists, they will do so at their peril. Mr. Wieniawski, the mechanical marvel of M. Jullien's concerts, is announced for the next soirée, and a selection from Mendelssohn may be expected at the next but one.

THEATRICALS IN RUSSIA.

The subjoined paragraph has been handed to us as a pretty literal translation from a Russian theatrical criticism. Admiring as we do Mr. Ira Aldridge, the African actor, we are glad to note the enthusiasm with which he has been received by the artists and amateurs of the northern capital:—

On Saturday last, the 20th of December, took place one of the most splendid representations ever remembered at Petersburg, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Ira Aldridge, who played *Othello*, and the comic part of the slave *Mungo* in the farce of the *Padlock*. When the bénéficiaire appeared, he was hailed by a triple salvo of enthusiasm. Such a deafening hurricane I have not heard since the last visit of Madame Viardot. Mr.

Aldridge surpassed himself in *Othello*. Real artists are more than ever liable to be inspired in the moments of their triumph, when the love and respect of the public reveals itself in a more accurate and defined form. Our public manifested these sentiments towards Mr. Ira Aldridge, who, moreover, may boast of the unfeigned and truly brotherly sympathy of his Russian fellow-artists. The elder Tosnitchky, when *Othello* was over, descended into the orchestra and presented Mr. Aldridge with a bracelet of massive gold, inscribed "The Russian Artists to Ira Aldridge, the great interpreter of Shakspeare." He handed also an illustrated scroll of cloth of gold, headed "Thou hast, with the help of thy genius, talent, and labour, revealed to the Russians the spirit of the immortal Shakspeare; and henceforth we shall never forget *Othello*, *Shylock*, and *Lear*. To Ira Aldridge, from the Russian Dramatic Artists. 1858." Had these gifts been offered by the general public, they would not have had the hundredth part of their present value and significance. Among thousands it would not be difficult to find thirty appreciators of art in general, and of Mr. Aldridge's exceptional talent, but where thirty artists belonging to the same body unanimously and publicly acknowledge their unbounded sympathy for the talent and personal character of a stranger actor, that promises a great harvest for art. For such as these Shakspeare's works translated into our native tongue have charms indeed. They evinced their true nature also at the last performances of *King Lear* at the Alexander Theatre.

With the bracelet were showered on the stage nosegays, verses, and garlands of different shapes and quality. Having had the opportunity to look attentively over all these, I selected the following anonymous verses, which are written on a handsomely painted paper: "Let us go altogether, carrying our Russian 'Thank you' to him who has made us a gift of Shakspeare with combined nature, feeling, and sense. His *Othello*, like a jealous tiger, affectionately and passionately frightened us; his *Shylock*, a dreadful usurer, sharpening his knife, rent our very heart; his *Lear* was a king from head to foot. Following him with our best wishes, and offering him a wreath of laurels, we will say, 'Such visitors as thou are rare. Aldridge, we greet thee heartily, and beg thee to return with thy family the Jew, the Moor, and the King.' These verses, apparently from the pen of a youthful student, make me also add a conclusion: "And if not in winter, at least in summer, return to Petersburg in haste, and acquaint us with Macbeth, thy favourite part." *Othello* was followed by a remodelled play of Beecher Stowe, *The Padlock*, in the way of a Spanish vaudeville, in one act, where Mr. Ira Aldridge not only showed that astonishing natural *vis comica* which we fancied had been buried with Lablache, but also acquainted us with the type of a silly, naively-cunning negro slave. Conceive at one and the same time a character like *Figaro*, *Bartolo*, *Diego*, *Count Almaviva*, *Lear*, *Basilio*, and you have Mr. Aldridge's *Mungo*. Among the songs sung by him was that favourite song of the American slaves, "Opossum up a gum-tree," to the general satisfaction; but the character of *Mungo*, most beautifully created by our highly-gifted guest, produced on me, notwithstanding all his careless mirth, a mournful impression, reminding me of the many distressing scenes in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

CHIPS.—A story appeared in print last week to which we were reluctant to give further currency until assured of its truth. We have learnt, however, that the sum of 100*l.* recently changed hands at St. James's Hall under amusing circumstances. A Russian gentleman, who was present at the Howard Paul's entertainment, on being informed by his friend and cicerone that the ballad "Who shall be Fairest?" with which the admirers of Mrs. Paul are familiar, was a lady's imitation of a celebrated tenor artist, at once resented what he conceived to be an attempted imposition upon his credulity, and backed his opinion that the person and voice, as well as dress of the singer he had just heard, were those of a male, by a bet to the above amount. The party waited, of course, till the close of the performance; an introduction was procured to the fair artist; her repetition then and there, and in her ordinary dress, of Mori's ballad could hardly convince the illustrious foreigner out of his opinion and his money, but when the vocalist followed up the imitation by a Russian troika in her natural voice, he cheerfully resigned both, admitting that for once he had found French aptitude, so much appreciated by his countrymen, more than equalled by a daughter of Britain.—A new three-act comedy, by Mr. Stirling Coyne, is understood to be in course of preparation at the Haymarket, and will be produced early in March. Mr. Falconer, of the Lyceum, is engaged upon a new comedy. The favourite theatre of the *Pré Catalan*, at Paris, was very severely damaged by fire last week. It burnt for four hours, and the whole of the decorations, &c., were consumed.—Mr. Slous's play, *The Borgia Ring*, seems hardly destined to hold the stage permanently, being now played on alternate nights only. Its entire withdrawal may be looked for at no distant period. We are not officially authorised to announce, but we have reason to suppose, that the American opera of

Rip Van Winkle, reported to contain a good deal of agreeable and original music, is in active rehearsal at Covent Garden, and will be produced as soon as time has been allowed for the influx immigration attendant upon Parliament to have made themselves acquainted with *Satanella*.—The management of the Princess's Theatre passes, as has frequently been stated, to Mr. Augustus Harris, on the approaching termination of Mr. Kean's tenancy. The new lessee has already made some engagements of importance, among which are those of the favourite actress Mrs. Charles Young, and Mr. Walter Montgomery, an actor well known at Manchester.—The Pyne and Harrison season at Covent Garden terminates on the 19th of March, when Mr. Gye, of course, will take the field against the various competing opera houses. Apropos of music, we observe in the columns of a contemporary, that the official diapason will be promulgated in the beginning of April. The musical world, says *L'Entr'acte*, awaits the report of M. Halévy, which we understand recommends the simple reduction of a quarter of a tone in the present pitch.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Russia*. By a Recent Traveller. W. F. Graham.
A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors. By Austin Allibone. Philadelphia: Childs and Peterson.
The North American Review. No. CLXXXII. Jan., 1859. Boston: Crosby, Nicholls, and Co.; London: Sampson Low and Co.
The Christian Examiner. No. CCXI. Jan., 1859. Boston: Crosby, Nicholls, and Co.; London: E. T. Whitfield.
Redress of National Grievances, &c. By Charles Enderley, F.R.S. Richardson Brothers.
Behind the Scenes in Paris: a Tale of the Clubs and the Secret Police. 2 vols. James Hogg and Sons.
Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper. Part XIV., Vol. III. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
Half-hour with the Microscope, Illustrated from Nature. By Tuffen West. R. Hardwick.
Parliamentary Representation. By David Chadwick. W. F. Jackson and Son.
Spray. Cambridge: M'Millan and Co.
Plan for Collecting Sewage in London. By a Ratepayer. Effingham Wilson.
The Trade of Russia. By B. A. Kokoreff. Wertheimer and Co.
Extracts from the Works of Jean Paul Richter. By Georgiana Lady Chatterton. J. W. Parker and Son.
The Welcome Guest. Part IX.
The Irish Quarterly Review. No. XXXII. Dublin: W. B. Kelly.
Nothing to Eat. By N. Sunnyside.
Journal of the Dublin Statistical Society. Part XIII. January, 1859.
The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction. Smith, Elder, and Co.
New Zealand and its Colonisation. By William Swainson. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Unica: a Story for a Sunday Afternoon. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Fixed and the Voluntary Principles. By E. Miall. Ward and Co.
Lettres sur l'Enseignement des Collèges en France. Par M. C. Clavel. Paris: Guillaumin et Co.
The Eclectic Review. February, 1859. Ward and Co.
The Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith. Part II. Longman and Co.
Revue Britannique. No. I. Janvier, 1859. Paris: au Bureau de la Revue, 60, Rue Neuve-Saint-Augustin.
Church of England Monthly Review. No. XXXII. Bell and Daldy.
Adam Bede. By George Eliot. 3 vols. W. Blackwood and Sons.
The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art. By John Timbs, F.S.A. W. Kent and Co.
On Liberty. By John Stewart Mill. J. W. Parker.
The Life of James Deacon Hume. By Charles Badham, M.A. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquarians of London. Vol. IV. No. XLIX.
That's It. No. I. Houlston and Wright.
Dictionary of Useful Knowledge. Parts I. and II. Houlston and Wright.
Dictionary of Daily Wants. Vol. I. Houlston and Wright.
A Letter to the Working Classes. By Henry Drummond. Bosworth and Harrison.
Ernest the Pilgrim. A Dramatic Poem. By J. W. King. Partridge and Co.
Veterinary Medicines: their Actions and Uses. By Finlay Dun, V. S. Simpkin and Marshall.
Our Brothers and Cousins: a Summer Tour in Canada and the States. By John Macgregor, M.A. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.
The North British Review. No. LIX. Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy.
Constable's Educational Series: "History of England." "Elements of Musical Analysis."

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

COLONISATION IN MADRAS.

WHILE some at home have been hesitating about the practicability of colonisation, many in India have strenuously exerted themselves for its advancement. Among these advocates is Major G. T. Haly, of the Madras army, who has been a long resident in India, and for some time a supporter of colonisation. Of two-and-thirty years passed in India, the last twelve were spent amongst the wild and uncivilised people of the hill tracts of Orissa, and of later time with the fanatic Moplahs or the Nairs. Major Haly raised and commanded the Malabar Police Corps, in which he had recruits of all classes, and he kept up in it at his own expense a school, which was attended by Christians, Namburries, Moplahs, Nairs, Tiers, Hindoos, and Mussulmans, and persons of all castes.

The Major bears unequivocal testimony in favour of English settlement in the mountain regions of Southern India. The climate of many of these districts is well adapted to the constitution of Europeans. The land on the hills being very rich, coffee, tea, European grain, potatoes, European vegetables and fruit, and the mulberry, can be grown, and the climate is suitable to the silk-worm. He attests to the important advantages which would accrue to English rule in India by the introduction and permanent establishment of a population on whose attached loyalty dependence can be placed, and he calls on the Indian Council to inaugurate their Government by paying some attention to this hitherto neglected question.

The simple question, says Major Haly, is as to the best and most economical mode of keeping up in India a sufficient number of whites, as well by example to create the spirit of improvement as to check the inherent rebellious spirit of the natives of India. He affirms, as a functionary of police, that not a year passes without numerous commotions of more or less magnitude occurring throughout the length and breadth of the land. He points to the disorganised state of the native army as one great cause of this evil.

Through the small number of English officials the work of government has been carried out by native functionaries, many of them bigoted Brahmins, among whom the *mamool*, or custom, prevails of imposition, extortion, and torture; he therefore calls for more English functionaries. We find in the memorandum of Major Haly a very apt saying; it is, that the English soldier, besides being the most expensive, is also the most unprofitable means of keeping up the required material, while, on the contrary, colonisation by emigration will, at the same time that it secures the required bulwark, introduce a practical, scientific, and superior working class, and in no country in the world is this so much required as in India, which, having been subjected to the competition of civilisation, is at this moment retrograding from the destruction of home-made processes.

The climates suitable in Madras include the districts of Mysore, the Shevaroy, Pulney, and Neilgherry hills. The latter is the seat of a well-known sanitarium only eighty miles from the western coast, and to which a railway is in progress. On it are the military establishment of Jackattalla and the civil one of Ootakamund. He refers to the coffee cultivation now extending in the neighbourhood, and appeals to the evidence of that eminent administrator, Captain Ochterlony, who has exerted himself so much for the advancement of the Neilgherry colony, as to which he was a witness before Mr. Ewart's committee last year.

The adjoining range of the Koondahs Major Haly recommends, and speaks well of the Shevaroy, but the Pulneys still remain waste. These districts are near, could support each other, and lie close to the southern branch of the Madras Railway. The Major makes some useful remarks on Wynad. This country is only 2800 feet high, and when first occupied became noted for its deadly jungle fever, but having been cleared is now covered with coffee plantations, and is the residence of the coffee planters with their families, enjoying excellent health.

Mysore and Coorg he names for their healthiness, as productive for coffee and sugar, and suited for English occupation. Bangalore, in Mysore, is the

largest English station of the Madras Presidency, and known as one of the healthiest garrisons out of England.

He recommends that emigrants should arrive at their destinations early in November, at the beginning of the cold season, and should be encouraged by free passages, grants of land, and other inducements, and he feels assured that any well-deserving man will do well in the cultivation of the products already referred to, besides other pursuits in connexion with the European community.

Major Haly recommends, as steps towards a beginning, the concession of grants of land to officers, pensioners, and invalid soldiers willing to settle. The young and weak recruits, of whom a third drop off yearly, he would form into a militia in the hills, and so make them available.

He says it is a lamentable fact that no attempt has been made by the Government to develop the manifold resources of our Indian empire, but, on the contrary, a mistaken and blind policy has existed of discouraging English settlers. He regrets, too, that these mountain ranges are so little known and appreciated as stations for troops, but this he is willing to attribute to the deadening effect of *mamool*—custom—the millstone of Indian improvement; equally crushing with "caste." Thus, English recruits are taken to India, employed in the plains, fall sick, are kept in the hospital to the last moment, shipped off to England at an enormous expense to the state, and thrown on their families or parishes, with broken constitutions, to become a burden, while, with timely change to the hills, and care on arrival there, they might have recovered, and returned to their duty as able-bodied, acclimatised soldiers, or remained in the hills as useful and comfortable settlers.

We hope Major Haly will be found recorded as a witness before Mr. Ewart's committee in the session about to open.

THE ISTHMUS OF KRAW.

It is very natural that persons who have considered the Malayan Peninsula should feel a desire that the route round it should be shortened by transit across the isthmus. At an early period the isthmus route by Corinth was a main one with the Greeks. In later times the Isthmus of Panama was traversed by the Spaniards, as it is now by the new dominators of America, and again traffic to India has been increased by working across the Isthmus of Suez. Thus the long neck of the Isthmus of Kraw, on the Malayan Peninsula has been the end of many a project. Mr. Crauford and others have promoted this subject, but it attracted little attention till renewed by Sir John Bowring.

The Malay Peninsula stretches so far south that it is estimated a passage across its neck would abridge the voyage between Calcutta and China by no less than 1175 miles, or between three and four days. The saving upon the route from England to China is likewise considerable. There is no advantage for the voyage to Batavia, Penang, Singapore, or Labuan, but for other countries of present or growing importance the new communication is most important. The first of these is Siam, a country with which the intercourse from India is now considerable, and will become greater. On the voyage from Calcutta, Madras, Moulmein, or Rangoon to Siam, the whole Malayan Peninsula intervenes. Although the voyage is but short in fact, the voyage from either of these ports to the Gulf of Siam is doubled with the difficulty for sailing vessels of a tortuous navigation. If the proposed communication across the isthmus be established, then Calcutta can communicate by steam with Siam in three or four days, a rapidity of intercourse which must lead to a great development of resources, increasing the trade of Calcutta and our own political and commercial influence in Siam, which is now promised a neighbour—a French army in Cochin China.

To Singapore the isthmus route will be rather more accessible, and Labuan and Sarawak will be brought nearer to Calcutta. There is a quicker communication effected with the Philippines, and, what is of more importance, with the proposed French settlements in Cochin China, which require to be closely watched. Hong-Kong has now become of more consideration, not only as our reserve in China, but as the station for the fleet to watch our interests there,

and the movements of the French fleet in Cochin China, and the Spanish steam squadron in the Manillas, which some day will be put at the service of the French admiral by a French faction or tool in power at Madrid.

For the great commerce we carry on with China, whether direct from England or from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, or Moulmein, the superiority of the proposed route is decisive. It likewise gives the same facilities for the correspondence with Japan, which is justly looked to as a new arena for commercial activity.

Kraw is at the present time, on its western side, in English territory, and with its eastern under the government of Siam, the king of which country is favourable to the undertaking, by which it is proposed, if found practicable, to carry out a ship canal. The prospect of effecting this at present depends partly on statements of Mr. Thomas Forrest, master of a merchantman, who was informed by the Siamese Governor of Kraw that on the western side, or the side on the Bay of Bengal, there is a navigable river from which there is a portage of only six hours, or twelve miles to another river, which without falls or rapids runs through a well-inhabited country, abounding in rice and cattle, into the Bay of Siam on the eastern side. Sir John Bowring, however, during his mission to Siam, with his accustomed activity, turned his attention to this subject, and wrote that he was informed the direct passage across the isthmus is about fifty miles, and, if the information he received were correct, a few miles of canal were alone required to unite the navigable river communications, which now exist.

Sir John Bowring has, consequently, strongly recommended in his work on Siam attention to the passage of this isthmus as a means of saving time, which in sailing vessels may often be estimated not by days but by weeks.

These recommendations of Sir John Bowring attracted the notice of Mr. Henry Wise, who has taken up the project. Mr. Wise is acquainted with the eastern seas, having been in the East India Company's service as chief officer in one of their merchant ships, and been engaged by Mr. John Melville in the publication of a work on the application of auxiliary steam power for shortening the voyage to India. On Sir James Brooke engaging in that noble enterprise for the colonisation of Borneo, he employed Mr. Wise in the Eastern Archipelago Company, and it was while connected with this undertaking that Mr. Wise became acquainted with Mr. Forrest. Mr. Wise has now taken up the proposition of Sir John Bowring, and has published some correspondence on the subject.

Through Sir John Bowring's influence the favourable opinion of the King of Siam has been obtained, and the English Government have given directions for a survey to be made of the isthmus, which has, however, been delayed by the illness of Sir Robert Schomburgk, the well-known traveller, who is now consul in Siam. This survey is of great importance, because it will inform us whether practicable harbours can be obtained on either side, of the geographical conditions of the isthmus, and more particularly of its climate. It is by no means certain that a canal can be carried through, but so far as steam navigation is concerned, great advantages will be obtained if a railway route can be established like that across the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Wise estimates that the saving to the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Company will be above forty thousand miles a year, which, at 14 per mile, would speedily pay for a railway and yield a large return.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE has been on a visit to the Jummoo Rajah. We hope to make arrangements with him for the surrender of Kashmir, giving him some other district instead, which will suit his purposes as well, while we want Kashmir again for sanitary and colonising purposes. The conduct of the Jummoo Rajah has been far from satisfactory. At Jummoo there are, it seems, two hundred shops for the manufacture of fire-arms, and the two brass guns that fired a salute were new. Two new regiments of cavalry had been raised, in the ranks of which many Sepoy adherents were seen.

As a specimen of the old leaven which still affects some departments, and counteracts the efforts made for the improvement of India, we refer to a case mentioned by the *Englishman*, and which well deserves the inquiry of Lord Stanley and Sir Proby Cautley, for it is a direct impediment to English settlement in India. It is that Mr. J. Naylor, a

mechanic, has been engaged to put together some iron framework for barracks for a period of three years, at the end of which time by the terms of the contract, it is imperatively necessary that he should return to England at his own expense, and should he decline, he is compelled to do so six months after his dismissal, receiving pay up to the date of his arrival in England. The *Englishman* looks on this as a convincing proof of the aversion of the late Court of Directors to the settlement in India of Englishmen not in Government employ.

The evidence of the Rev. J. Mullens before the Emigration Department as to the number of English in India, has been the subject of comment in India. The *Friend of India* is inclined to confirm this estimate, which places the English and Eurasian population in the country parts of the Presidency at 5400 grown men, exclusive of officers, and the total population in the Mofussil at 17,000 persons; in Calcutta, 4256 grown men in a population of 16,000, making a total of 33,000 or 34,000 before the late revolt. The *Friend of India* considers that now these numbers are increasing, for, judging from the pressure for house-room in Calcutta and some other parts, the tide of emigration has set in, and the English are rapidly and permanently increasing. Every ship now brings out a few new adventurers, every mile of railway gives scope to their energies, every new steamer, new mine, new plantation, and new public work attracts half a dozen.

The leave of Lieutenant W. J. S. Richardes, at Mussoorie, had been extended.

For the Neilgherries, leave had been given to Captain G. A. Searle, Captain C. Nicholls, and Lieutenant H. L. J. Perry, all for long periods.

The *Delhi Gazette* has a very good article proposing a new gold coinage for India as required at this time. The editor proposes that there shall be no gold mohurs, but a ten-rupee piece. "The coin should resemble in every way the English sovereign, and an order of Government should lay down its legal value." We presume the editor means an exact counterpart of the sovereign, but coined in the Indian mints, as the Australian sovereign is in the local mints. Such a measure, long since advocated, would be a step towards the decimal system, and the uniformisation of the coinage of the empire. The next step would be to make the rupee and florin uniform. As there is so little difference between a ten-florin piece and a ten-rupee piece, and gold is not a standard in India, there is no object in making a distinct ten-rupee piece for purposes of currency, while there is every reason for not doing so. We should then have a free flow of gold between England, Australia, and India, without the disturbance of a drain of silver for Eastern purposes, while there is good scope for the introduction of a gold coinage into India.

The Bengal Government has it in contemplation to establish an audit over the Stationery Department.

The Indian Government is trying to keep up a large force of native artillery in the Punjab. This is strongly and justly objected to.

Lord Stanley has approved of the proposed pier at Madras, and the plan for giving improved water communication between Cochin and Beypore. We very much regret that such plans should be remitted home, for if the Presidential Government is good for anything it can as well decide on such matters as the Government of Adelaide or Natal. The pier is to be completed within two years and a half from its commencement. We should like to see a good break-water at Madras.

The railway works in Ceylon are begun in earnest, and the chief engineer has announced that eight thousand labourers are to be employed.

The Mutlah Railway and new town in the Mutlah are drawing attention. The present name of Canningtown is objected to, because Lord Canning did not give the place adequate support.

Great complaints continue to be made of the arrangements on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers. The Calcutta cabmen are likely to have the benefit of western civilisation, as it is proposed to apply to them a tariff.

The *Dacca Gazette* advocates a corresponding measure of licensing for the boatmen on the Ganges.

Messrs. Brine have made a very good contract for clearing the Jugdespore jungles. They are to have the timber, which they will use on the railway, and the land rent-free for ninety-nine years.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta University, two native gentlemen took the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

An examination has taken place of the native girls' schools at Madras, in connexion with the Free Church Mission. There are four schools and four hundred girls. The boarding-school is for Christians, and the others include forty Mahomedans, the other children being of various Hindoo sects.

The prizes were likewise given at the Madras Civil Orphan Asylum shortly before the departure of the last mail. It is a great pity these asylums are not at Ootacamund, or in the Shevaroyes.

A very good report is published of the Kurrachee Institution Library and Museum. It now has about 4500 volumes.

The *Bombay Standard* notices the rapid increase of Parsee and Mahomedan intercourse with England. Jaffer Sulliman, a coach-builder of Bombay, visits England periodically. Several Bombay Parsee firms have opened branch houses in London and Liverpool. Indeed, for that matter, the Parsee is now a familiar object in the streets of London. A Mussulman barrister and attorney have been added to the local practitioners. A Parsee doctor has taken to England his wife and family.

Many of the clergy in India are causing annoyance by administering the rite of baptism only once a month. This practice has been introduced in the cathedral of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction has hotly contested the introduction of "Jewish antiquities" as a qualification for degrees in the Bombay University.

WEST INDIES.

THE Parana arrived at Southampton on Wednesday with intelligence from Jamaica to the 11th January, and Havannah to the 9th. From the British colonies there is little news of importance.

JAMAICA.

The Jamaica Legislature continued in session, but would in all probability bring its labours to a close by the 15th ult. Among the measures which had passed both Houses, and received the sanction of the Governor, were Acts for levying additional import duties, to amend the Stamp Duty Act, and for the licensing of fire-arms, the object of which was to increase the revenue in order to meet a deficiency occasioned by an alteration in the financial year made last session, by which eight days' revenue had been lost. Acts had also been passed relating to the Spanish Town and Old Harbour Railway, and the Jamaica Slip Dock, guaranteeing six per cent. for a certain term of years on the capital required for carrying out both those undertakings. An Act for amending the Act relating to the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum abolishes the present board of management, composed of the executive committee and certain members of the Assembly, and substitutes in lieu one paid superintendent at a salary of 400*l.* per annum.

HAYTI.

The latest private advices mention that the Emperor, after having advanced with his army within two leagues of St. Marc, had been twice beaten by the Republican army under General Geffard, and forced to retreat into Port-au-Prince, which he entered on the 10th ult. His proclamation confirms this intelligence, and, we think, speaks the language of despair. From Jacmel the intelligence is that at the last moment the news had reached there that Soulouque was on the point of abdication, which he was willing to do by convention; but it was thought that, the Republican forces having the entire ascendancy, he would be dethroned unconditionally, with, maybe, his life as the forfeiture.

The revolution appears to be complete. On Thursday, Dec. 23, the republic was publicly proclaimed in the Grand Square, and Geffard named Provisional President, which office he accepted. Governor Bartholomew gave in his submission, and after a grand solemnisation by the church, the new constitution was signed by the late authorities of the principal cities. The forces of Geffard were augmented by citizens of Gonaives, and the fortified town of St. Marc was taken possession of without opposition. Here they were to remain and recruit until they were strong enough to meet the forces of Soulouque in the field, or assail him at Port-au-Prince. The insurrection was spreading north and south. Various decrees had been issued, one of which revives and puts in force the constitution of 1846, and provides for the calling of a Legislature by President Geffard. Decrees had also been promulgated releasing all political prisoners, increasing the rations of soldiers, and ordering the destruction of the fort of Gonaives. A decree had also been issued headed "The Republic of Hayti," which, in the name of the nation, deprives Soulouque of all power. It also characterises his administration as nothing but a series of robberies.

Further news has been received at New York from Port-au-Prince to the 4th ult. The Emperor was moving against the insurgents. He had inspected the army and taken other preliminary measures, but in a bulletin issued on the 4th treated the insurrection as a mere temporary riot not endangering the stability of the empire. A party of insurgents had occupied a position on the river Mont Reins, but on learning the approach of the Emperor they precipitately fled, leaving their ammunition. The Imperial troops then occupied the evacuated position. The army exhibited no signs of disaffection. Soulouque had issued a proclamation calling his subjects to his aid, and announcing his determination to lead the army in person. Gonaives was believed to be in a state of blockade.

CUBA.

In Havannah, on the 10th ult., the weather was cool and dry, and very favourable for making sugar. The crop this season was expected to be at least an average

one. In December, Havannah suffered from a species of typhus fever, but the cool northerly winds in January had stopped the further progress of the disorder. The island was quiet and prosperous, and railways were being made in all directions.

DEMÉRARA.

The Demerara Court of Policy had been taking its ease for the last fortnight. The late Mr. S. H. Goodman had been succeeded in the office of Adjutant-General of the Militia by Sir William Holmes. The vacancy in the office of Clerk of the Inferior Court of Criminal Justice for Demerara and Essequibo, caused by Mr. Goodman's death, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Curtis Augustus Fleming.

THE STATE OF MEXICO.

THE present state of things is too terrible to last. Either the Mexicans will before long fall under the power of some military chief of genius superior to the other pretenders to power, or the interference of other States will put an end at once to the anarchy and the independence of the Republic. The principal cause of strife seems to be the feud between the priesthood and the Liberal party—a feud which is the more to be regretted, as the priests were among the principal authors of Mexican independence, and have preserved more spirit and national feeling than some other classes of the people. About a year ago Comonfort, who had been elected President, found himself so much hampered by the acquirements of the sacerdotal body that he resigned in favour of Juarez, Judge of the Supreme Court, and, like the Vice-President of the United States, the legitimate successor to the Presidency, in case it should by any means become vacant. This Juarez, the leader of the so-called Liberal party, soon allowed it to be understood that he intended to secularise the Church property. It is probable that Mexico exceeds all Catholic countries in the proportion which the wealth of the Church bears to that of the community; and this wealth, great as it is, is most unequally divided, certain churches and monasteries having immense funds, while the working clergy in their neighbourhood are in want. Juarez, thinking that a people on the brink of financial ruin may call upon their ecclesiastical establishment to bear a part in extricating them from their difficulties, proposed to lay his hand on the well-stored coffers of the Mexican convents. The clergy were on the alert, raised an army against him, invested Mexico, bribed the garrison, and forced Juarez to fly to Vera Cruz. After that event Zuloaga was appointed their General, and held the interior of the country, the Liberals occupying the principal Atlantic and Pacific ports, whence they were not easily to be driven. Towards the end of December the priest party found it could give its Generals no assistance, and Zuloaga gave up his command, and took shelter with the British Legation. Since that time one Robles, who had been Minister at Washington, has been made, or made himself, President, only to be superseded by General Miramon, who was elected by a junta of notables called together by Robles himself. This Miramon, a young man of twenty-five, has before this defeated the Liberal troops, and no doubt will carry on the war against them with some energy, but with more ferocity and cruelty. Such is the latest phase of Mexican politics. The new President has made himself notorious by his outrages on British subjects, and though, having obtained power, he may be willing to conciliate the principal foreign States, still his accession affords no prospect that the discords of this unhappy country are coming to an end.—*Times*.

BRAZIL.

At Rio de Janeiro, and in the neighbourhood, very heavy rains had fallen in the month of December, to the injury of the ordinary roads, and of the first section of the Dom Pedro Segundo Railway.

The United States Expedition against Paraguay, by the latest advices, was at Monte Video. The Government of the Emperor of Brazil had, however, tendered its mediation to the American Commander, which he had accepted, and the Brazilian Admiral in the Plate had left Monte Video for Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, to make a similar offer to President Lopez.

A definitive treaty of amity and friendship had been concluded at Rio de Janeiro between Brazil, the Republic of Monte Video, and the Argentine Confederation, founded on, and in fulfilment of, the Convention of 1828, which was negotiated under the mediation of England.

A change of Ministry had taken place at Rio de Janeiro. The new Cabinet is described as being Moderate-Conservative.

COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF INLAND LETTERS.

An apprehension having been expressed with reference to the compulsory prepayment of inland letters, that a letter may occasionally be stopped owing to the postage label having been accidentally detached, we would remind our readers that by the use of an envelope bearing an embossed stamp this risk, small as it is with even moderate care in affixing the stamp, can be wholly prevented. Registered letters are also entirely free from the risk of detention from the above cause.

COMMERCIAL.

INSOLVENCY IN THE UNITED STATES.—CREDIT.

A COMMUNICATION from the office of the Mercantile Agency, 314 and 316, Broadway, New York, informs us that the number of failures in the United States in 1857 was 4932, with a total amount of liabilities of 291,750,000 dols., something more than 60,000,000%; and in 1858 the number of failures was 4225, with a total amount of liabilities of 95,749,662 dols. In the former year, the average was one failure to 59,150 dols. liabilities, in the latter, one failure to 22,660 dols. liabilities. In the two years the failures were 9157, the liabilities 387,499,662 dols., and the average of each failure, 42,300 dols. After these events in two consecutive years, we are assured that the present aspect of commercial affairs affords ground for congratulation. "It is somewhat chequered, but encouragement is the prevailing feature." This is a complete confirmation of what we have repeatedly stated, that the great commercial convulsions about which so much is written and said, and such exaggerated fears expressed, are a mere settlement of accounts between the debtors and creditors of the commercial classes; they destroy but little property, they suspend industry for only a short period, or divert it into other channels, and inflict less injury on society than many a temporary political change which passes almost unnoticed.

To pass from this general view to some particulars: in the city of New York, the failures were, in 1857, 915, liabilities 135,129,000 dols.; in 1858, failures 406, liabilities 17,773,462 dols. As we assume the failures of the two years to have resulted from one cause, we put these figures together, and say the failures in New York, in consequence of the convulsion, were 1321, with liabilities to the amount of 152,902,462 dols. In Philadelphia the failures were, in 1857, 280; in 1858, 109; liabilities for the two years, 42,956,385 dols.; in Boston, failures in 1857, 253; in 1858, 123; liabilities for the two years, 45,188,925 dols.; and in Chicago, a town as it were of yesterday, failures in 1857, 117; in 1858, 87; liabilities for the two years, 10,162,664 dols. Such insolvency is to be found, we believe, in no other country, and is indicative of the vast extent of speculation and the narrow margin of profits on which trade is conducted in the States.

The communication also informs us of the number of failures in Canada East and West, in Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick; in all the three, in 1857, 186, with liabilities of 8,051,000 dols.; and in 1858, 312, with liabilities of 4,437,909 dols. Similar facts, therefore, are observed in the States and in our provinces, the average of the liabilities being much less in both in 1858 than in 1857, but judging from the much greater number of failures in our provinces than in the States in 1858 than in 1857, the reverberation of the convulsion of 1857 would appear to have been much greater in the former than in the latter. An explanation of this circumstance is found in the fact that the Western States of the Union being chiefly agricultural, like our provinces, show in 1858, as our provinces show, a greater amount of insolvency than in 1857. In New York (the state) the decrease of failures in 1858 is nearly 40 per cent. as against 1857, but excluding the city, the proportionate reduction in 1858 is much less. Again, in New England, the number of failures in 1858 as against 1857 shows a decrease of 36 per cent.; in Michigan, however, the failures in 1858 are nearly equal to those of 1857; in Illinois they increased, chiefly amongst the agriculturists, 20 per cent.; in Wisconsin, 23 per cent.; and in Minnesota, where speculation had run riot, the country is described as still suffering very much, while taxes remain unpaid to a large extent. In addition to vast speculation in land, both in Canada and in the Western States, the short grain crops of 1857 were followed by still shorter grain crops in 1858. In Canada, says the circular, a good wheat harvest in 1858 would, no doubt, have caused a reaction; it was, however, a failure. In Indiana, the wheat and corn crops in 1858 were not above one half an

average; in New York (the state), the crop of 1858 was about an average; in Pennsylvania the crops were small; in Ohio an average, &c., so that the increase of bankruptcy in Canada and in the western states, in 1858, is due to the harvests of 1858 having been very short, while those of 1857 were not good. The consequence, too, of this is that trade revives much more slowly in the United States than here, where the harvests were good in both years, and where all kinds of commodities are almost unusually abundant. The trade of the United States will, consequently, not be large this year, a fact of great importance to our exporters.

To preserve a memorial in a succinct form of this convulsion, we insert the number of failures in 1857 and 1858, with the liabilities, in a tabular form:—

	1857.		1858.	
	No. of Failures.	Total Liabilities.	No. of Failures.	Total Liabilities.
		Dols.		Dols.
U. States.	4932	291,750,000	4,225	95,749,662
Brit Prov.	186	8,051,000	312	4,437,909
Total...	5,118	299,801,000	4,537	100,187,571

Of course all these failures are the result of an abuse of credit; but we must not, therefore, infer that the use of credit is wrong. The basis of all credit is future production, and those who have no productions coming forward have no claim to credit. Those, too, whose incomes depend, like those of Governments, on the industry of other men, are not justified in taking credit. The great natural base of credit comes into existence when commodities useful and necessary to society—a railway and a loaf of bread, a bridge and cup of tea, for instance—are prepared and ready for consumption and use. It requires a man, now, four months at least before he can command a cargo of tea from China: formerly it required a year. But it only requires a few days or hours for the spinners and weavers to complete the commodity for which in reality this tea will be exchanged, and by which it will be paid for. This inequality makes it indispensable that all those who engage in works requiring a long period to produce them should take credit. But in most cases, as in the communication with China, and as in fattening oxen, the time in which commodities are made fit for the market has latterly been very much abridged, and the time for which credit is required proportionably shortened. Attention enough has not been paid to this circumstance, and though, as in the case of China, the usual period of credit has been much shortened, it has not been readily shortened in all cases, and this has given opportunities to those who should at once pay their debts to extend their speculations and lose their all. Credit is in truth a part of the great system of division of labour, and has only come prominently into general use, as a means of promoting production, within a century and a half. Like other new things it has been very much abused, and nowhere so much as in America; but even there the people are learning, as in Europe, its true nature and qualities, and becoming wiser and more cautious with every disaster.

It is quite true, as asserted by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, that the "best security against commercial convulsion is to limit credit. The nearer we come to a cash business the sounder will be our trade." If there were no credit there would be no indebtedness, no adjustment of accounts, and no convulsions. If all business were carried on by ready money, received in one hand as the goods were delivered by the other—the practice in Italy—there would be no occasion even for accounts, except for each trader's own satisfaction. He could never be called on to submit them to creditors or to the Bankruptcy Court. How much the transactions of each trader would be curtailed by a business carried on totally by cash, exclusive of bank-notes—credit in a peculiar shape—we cannot possibly conceive: but if the stability of commerce be "in an inverse ratio to the development of credit," as the Chamber, we think, untruly says, it can only become stable by limiting its amount.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

THERE can be no doubt about the fact that our manufactures and general trade are greatly affected by the uncertainty that prevails on the subject of war on the Continent. The perplexing portion of the affair is that, assuming war to be inevitable, no one knows where to fix its limits, and whether this country is to be a mere spectator or to take an active share in hostilities, should they become of a formidable character. The Queen's speech was looked forward to as one means of affording a solution to doubts; but now that is before the manufacturing districts, there appears to be no augmentation either of information or confidence. The Emperor of the French's speech is now the subject on which attention is fixed, and, according as it proves peaceful or otherwise, so will business be affected. The present week has not been marked by any particular feature, except that of prudence and caution on the part of dealers and manufacturers. Altogether, however, business is good; and were it possible to look into the future, and to predict with confidence that peace would be maintained, there can be no doubt that every branch of our manufacturing industry would experience an impetus that it has not felt for many years past.

LIVERPOOL.—The cotton trade during the early part of the week was rather languid, but, on favourable advices from America, an active demand sprang up, and large sales were effected at a decline of 4d. per lb.

MANCHESTER.—Were it not for the large orders for India still on contract by manufacturers, we should have had to report a quiet market, but the India orders keep mills and spinners going, and will keep them steadily at work until their contracts are run off. The decline in the cotton market, however, has had a slight action in prices. Spinners are inclined to make prices rather easier, but there is nothing yet of consequence to report on this head. There is one circumstance that cannot be passed over without notice—we allude to the threatened strikes among the mill operatives. The operatives consider that the good prices of large contracts recently obtained by their employers entitle them to ask higher wages, and in some cases they have given notice that they will "strike" unless their demands are complied with. We trust the operatives will not listen to the representations of artful men, but will be guided in this matter by their own good sense, and the true interests of themselves and families.

LEEDS.—For woollens, in our cloth halls, a fair market has existed. We may report generally that the trade is active, and that prices are good. Fancy tweeds, fancy mixtures, and light goods are still in request, but plain broadcloths of good quality are not neglected.

BRADFORD.—A more active state of things is beginning to take the place of that dulness which has prevailed for some weeks past, in consequence of the high prices to which particular kinds of wool attained. We believe that easier prices are submitted to, and that more business is the result. Noils and shorts in steady demand; worsted yarns still in active request, and the market without any accumulation of stock. Of course the unsettled condition of continental politics has its effect on our markets.

LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade is rather quieter. The open weather has somewhat operated on business, but that which is doing is of a sound and legitimate character. First-rate quality wools continue to fetch high prices, but spinners appear to be tolerably well supplied.

NOTTINGHAM.—The lace trade is still inactive, but there is some more inquiry for Mechlin. A few German orders have been received, but not so many as the time of the year would warrant. The hosiery trade is still very lively. In the framework knitting districts the business done is steady, and the operatives are exceedingly well employed.

HALIFAX.—A dull market both for wool and pieces. A small decline of 4d. per lb. took place in the higher priced wools.

ROCHDALE.—The local wool trade is dull. Merchants and shippers are evidently waiting until the market turns more decidedly in their favour.

WOOL TRADE.—In the London market there has been less activity than last week, but prices are pretty well supported. Holders are waiting to see the result of the next colonial sales.

SILK TRADE.—The market has been rather depressed. The deliveries for the last month were 5926 bales.

The iron and hardware traders are not over brisk, but they are not dull. The iron trade of Staffordshire and South Wales is tolerably well employed on railway orders.

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing-lane, Friday Evening,

THE influence of political affairs is becoming more palpable in these departments, and during the week business has been more than usually inanimate. The immediate pause in operations has not arisen so much from increased apprehensions of hostilities as from the natural determination among traders generally to await whatever light might be thrown upon the question at issue by the meeting of Parliament. The result has not apparently afforded any reassurance, and to-day the tone of the markets is by no means improved, and yet the generally expressed opinion is that war will be averted. Nevertheless, as long as the present uncertainty exists, any revival of speculation is not to be expected, nor can the export trade be more than partially progressive, but at the same time our internal trade exhibits uninterrupted steadiness, and by this alone the markets throughout are not only secured against any signs of absolute depression, but are in many cases rendered extremely firm and healthy.

CORN.—The corn market has undergone very little change this week. The supplies of English Wheat have been of about the recent average, and the demand has been sufficient to effect a fair clearance at about the previous currency, choice old white samples bringing 50s. to 52s.; select new, 47s. to 49s.; runs, 45s. to 46s.; choice heavy old red, 44s. to 46s.; dry new, 43s. to 44s.; good runs, 41s. to 42s.; fair, 39s. to 40s.; soft and common, 37s. to 38s. Foreign was steadily held, but sales progressed slowly. Dantzic Wheat was scarce, 54s. to 55s.; good mixed, 50s. to 52s.; Brabant and Louvaine white, 45s. to 46s.; red, 43s. to 44s.; French, 40s. to 42s.; fine extra, 43s. to 44s.; Petersburg, 40s. to 41s.; Archangel, 34s. to 35s. Flour is not so much pressed for sale, and although the trade is by no means active, prices are steady. Town made, 40s.; households, 38s.; country ditto, 31s. to 32s.; whites, 33s.; seconds, 29s. to 30s.; Norfolk, 28s.; French, 33s. to 34s.; and choice marks, 36s. to 37s. American is still comparatively scarce, and brings 24s. to 25s. for best brands, 22s. to 23s. for good; and 20s. to 21s. for sour. English barley has been in limited supply, and good malting qualities have made full prices, but the large imports of foreign rather depressed the value of grinding samples; nevertheless, a good sale was effected: Prime Odessa and Ibraila, 22s. to 22s. 6d.; heated, 20s. to 20s. 6d. Malt has sold steadily at last week's prices: "Ware," 66s.; and other grades in proportion. Fine English beans have sold well, and prices are firm; foreign are also steady, with limited imports. Peas are in general firmer in price, with a more frequent inquiry for seed samples. Oats have sold steadily, without quotable change: Swedes, 23s. to 25s.; Russian, 22s. to 24s.

LIVE STOCK.—The supplies at the cattle-market this week have been short, and the demand better. Higher prices have been realised for most descriptions of stock. The following were the numbers on offer, and the current rates:—

MONDAY.			
Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
3,570	15,980	101	250
4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.
THURSDAY.			
650	2,040	180	150
4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.

PROVISIONS.—At Newgate and Leadenhall a better demand has prevailed, and prices are firmer, closing at 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. for beef; 8s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. for mutton; 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d. for veal; and 3s. 4d. to 5s. for pork.

POTATOES.—Arrivals continue short, and prices are creeping up, but the trade is dull. York Regents, 85s. to 105; Scotch, 70s. to 90; cups, 50s. to 70s.; French, 50s. to 65s. per ton.

SUGAR.—The demand has fallen off perceptibly, and although supplies are not pressed, prices are, as usual under the circumstances, less firm. Crystallised Mauritius sugars have declined 1s. per cwt., but otherwise the alteration in price has not been very material. The deliveries progress very satisfactorily, and indicate well of the general consumption. From producing countries the accounts have not furnished any very new feature, but the inclination is apparently to increase crop estimates rather than otherwise. Altogether the market is regarded as essentially sound. Floating cargoes have met some inquiry, and two have changed hands during the week. Refined sugars have also been dull of sale, and purchasable upon rather easier terms. Brown lumps were to-day quoted 52s. 6d. per cwt.

CORREN.—The market is inactive, but generally retains its previously firm position. The sales brought forward this week have been small, but, in common with most other articles, have passed off without much animation. Fine ordinary native Ceylons have made 55s. to 56s.; and superior picked, 59s. per cwt. Floating cargoes are still in some request, and two have been placed for near continental ports, the one consisting of 3500 bgs. common Rio, at 42s. 9d., and the other of 2200

bgs. St. Domingo, at 53s. per cwt. The clearances progress steadily, and looking at the limited stocks, not only in Europe, but in the United States also, the future is generally regarded as prospectively safe for holders.

COCOA.—Some few purchases of Guayaquil have been made at a reduction of 1s. 6d. on the recent nominal value, 54s. 6d. having been accepted. Otherwise, prices are unchanged, but the market is heavy.

TEA.—The market opened actively, but has since subsided into quiet. The enhancement in price established in the earlier transactions is, however, sustained. The business has been chiefly in black leaf kinds, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; common congous have made 1s. 1d.; and to-day the quotation remains about the same. Public sales are fixed for Tuesday next.

RICE.—The market has been exceedingly quiet, and in the few transactions buyers have had the turn of price in their favour.

CINNAMON.—The public auctions of 2700 bales went with fair spirit at 1d. to 2d. advance on the rates of the October sales.

SALTPETRE.—The threatening aspects of politics impart some confidence to holders, but the heavy supplies known to be approaching deter purchases, and it would be difficult to sell except at lower rates. However, so far, sales have not been pressed.

CUTCH is dearer, and 34s. refused.

INDIA-RUBBER sales have been made at 9d., but there are not now sellers under 9½d. to 10d.

TURMERIC is cheaper. Other dyes unaltered, but the trade in general is dull.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron has been flat at 53s. all the week. Copper rather more freely offered at late rates. Lead is firm in price and spelter has declined to 22½ 10s. Tin rather firmer in consequence of the large deliveries in Holland. Straits has sold steadily at 130½.

COTTON.—The business is still extremely restricted, but the tone is firmer both here and at Liverpool, and in the latter market 70,000 bales have sold this week.

HEMP AND JUTE.—No change has occurred, and the dealings in either have been upon a limited scale.

OILS.—Continued orders for the United States keep up the price of linseed oil, and 29½ 15s. is freely offered, whilst few are disposed to sell under 30½, and at the latter price there are buyers for delivery up to June. Rape oil is still difficult of sale; foreign refined, 46½, and brown, 42½ 10s.; English brown, 41½; Bombay ground nut or Gingelly, 34½ 10s. to 35½; Madras, 39½; Niger, 35½. Only a limited business is doing in olive oil. Gallipoli is quoted 49½ 10s. to 50½; Spanish, 48½; Mogadore, 44½ to 44½ 10s. Considerable transactions have taken place in cocoa-nut oil at 42½ to 42½ 10s. for Cochich down to 40½ for common, and 39½ 10s. for good Ceylon. Fine palm commands a ready sale at 42½, but inferior is quiet, and hangs on hand. Spermin oil continues in demand, 98½ offered, and 100½ generally asked. Common fish oils are slow of sale. Pale seal, 36½; pale southern, 34½; cod, 31½ 10s.

TURPENTINE.—There have been no arrivals of crude. The sales comprise 1700 barrels at 10s. 6d. from store. Spirits sell more readily: American barrels at 41s.; English, without casks, 40s. per cwt.

WHALE-FINS.—Prices are lower, in consequence of expected arrivals. 360½ accepted for southern, and 440½ for an inferior parcel of Okhotsk. Polar would not be likely to bring more than 500½; and Davis Straits 530½.

TALLOW.—Since our last advices we have had a very limited demand for actual consumption, and the price has receded a trifle in consequence. On Tuesday sales were made for forward delivery, principally for April-June and for October-December, at 52s. 8d. We repeat, the import up to the end of April will be much smaller than usual, very little being afloat or expected either from Australia or South America. To-day the orders for consumption are more numerous, and show symptoms of a revival of demand. The Russian speculators still support the price at St. Petersburg at 169, 10 down, for August delivery, and 166 on spot; exchange, 46½. To-day the market closes very firm at 58s. to 58s. 3d. spot; 58s. February-March; 58s. 8d. March; 52s. 8d. April-June; and 52s. 8d. to 52s. 6d. October-December. The public sales yesterday were of no moment. Town tallow, 54s. 8d.; rough fat, 2s. 10d.; melted stuff, 38s. 6d.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE annual meeting of the North British Australasian Company took place on Tuesday. The sum applicable to a dividend amounts to 12,922½, out of which a distribution of 6½ per cent., free of income-tax, was agreed to, leaving a small balance to be added to the reserve fund.

At the annual meeting of the London and County Banking Company on Thursday, the directors were warmly received. They brought good tidings, for the great feature of their report was the recommendation of a dividend for the half-year of 6 per cent. clear of income-tax, which, with 5 per cent. for the previous half-year, would make 11 per cent. for the year. The chairman announced that none of the directors were indebted to the bank. Cordial thanks were voted to the directors and the general manager, Mr. McKewan, under whom the loss to the concern on 2,250,000 of bills discounted

had been only 150½. The current accounts were reported to have increased 730,701½ during the year; the reserved fund to be 105,000½ on a paid-up capital of 500,000½; and that the Sadleir difficulties were being gradually got over.

The forty-fifth half-yearly report of the directors of the Ulster Railway Company, now before us, is a cheering one. A dividend after the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax, will be proposed by the board at the general meeting on Wednesday next, which will leave 3538½ to be carried to the reserve. The reports of the engineer and locomotive superintendent are satisfactory. The accounts are clearly arranged, and the appended list of the company's shareholders is a *coup d'état* on the part of a board of direction not unlikely to procure them, of itself, a vote of confidence.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Epsom and Leatherhead company was held on Saturday to consider a proposed arrangement with the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company for the purchase of the undertaking; on a poll being demanded, the votes appeared in favour of the arrangement.

In consequence of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood that the Great Northern B shareholders are entitled to the 2½ 7s. 6d. per cent., forming the arrears of dividends from the 31st December, 1856, the B stock has risen to 135 to 137, whilst the A has sustained the disproportionately heavy fall of 4 per cent., being quoted 87 to 89. The Vice-Chancellor's decision has been much canvassed.

At the half-yearly meeting of the North Stafford Railway Company, the report referred to a very marked improvement in the traffic, and a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared, leaving a considerable amount to be carried to the next account.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Llanelly Company the shareholders were dissatisfied at not receiving a dividend this half-year, having relinquished a small one (10s. per share) at Midsummer, in the expectation of obtaining a larger one on the present occasion. Eventually the directors' report was adopted.

The half-yearly meeting of the South Wales Railway Company is called for the 18th inst., when a resolution will be submitted, authorising the creation of capital sanctioned by the company's Consolidation Act of 1855.

PREFERENCE STOCK: SIX PER CENT.

THE following notice has been issued by The National Guaranteed Manure Company:—The Directors of the National Guaranteed Manure Company, Limited, are now prepared to issue the remainder of the 20,000½ Preference Stock, authorised by resolution of the last general meeting of shareholders. This stock bears a preference interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The company is in good working order, and its affairs have been investigated by an independent public accountant. The above sum will be expended in the extension of the company's trade. The business of 1858 nearly doubled that of 1857, and that of 1859 is expected to double that of 1858. More than one-fourth of the proposed sum was subscribed for at the general meeting of the shareholders; the list will therefore be closed in a short time. Parties desirous of subscribing are requested to apply to the secretary for the necessary forms. By order of the Board,

F. BURBIDGE,
Offices, 2, Moorgate-street, London. Secretary.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, February 1.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM COOK, sen., Great Harrowden, Northamptonshire, farmer.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, bootmaker.
THOMAS BARRETT BARTLETT, Middle-row, Knightsbridge, tailor.
CHARLES HARRATT, Royal Exchange-buildings, and West Ham, Essex, iron merchant.
JAMES MILLER, Cambridge, plumber.
JOHN HOLLIS VANES, Stourport and Dudley, Worcestershire, tanner.
JOHN MORRIS, Great Bridge and Wednesbury, Staffordshire, shoe manufacturer.
HENRY FOLLETT, Dartmouth, Devonshire, shipbuilder.
HENRY CURWEN SALMON, late of Plymouth, shareholder.
ADAM BANNISTER GOSS, Ormskirk, Lancashire, brewer.
SAMUEL THOMAS HORTON, Roath, near Cardiff, builder.
ARTHUR ROGERS, Dundalk, Louth, and Castle Blaney, Monaghan, draper.
JOSEPH BEASLEY, jun., Haultwistle, Northumberland, ironmaster.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
H. PENNEY, late of York-place, Baker-street, Portman-square, varnish merchant.
A. PARK, Glasgow, portioner.
J. SMITH, Arbroath, bookseller.
T. DROWN, Cupar, bootmaker.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

[illegible]

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

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.
			£	£ s. d.					£	£ s. d.	
22500	20% per cent.	Australasia	40	10 0 0	02	20000	0% per cent.	National Bank	50	25 0 0	..
10000	7% per cent.	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	27	25000	20% per cent.	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	40
0000	5% per cent.	Bank of London	100	50 0 0	..	50400	12% per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	..
20000	0% per cent.	British North American	50	50 0 0	59	25000	..	Ottoman Bank	20	20 0 0	20½
32200	5% per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China	20	10 0 0	11½	20000	14% per cent.	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	08
4500	5% per cent.	City Bank	100	50 0 0	03	4000	14% per cent.	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	..
20000	0% per cent.	Colonial	100	25 0 0	..	12000	5% per cent.	Ionian Bank	25	25 0 0	..
25000	0% per cent.	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	..	12000	12% per cent.	South Australia	25	25 0 0	..
25000	0% per cent.	Eng. Sect. and Aust. Chartered	20	20 0 0	17	4000	..	Ditto New	25	12 10 0	..
35000	0% per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia	20	20 0 0	22	32000	10% per cent.	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	..
20000	12% per cent.	London and County	50	20 0 0	..	8000	20% per cent.	Ditto New	15	10 0 0	..
30000	22½% per cent.	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	..	100000	..	Union of Hamburg	15	8 0 0	..
50000	14% per cent.	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	..	00000	15% per cent.	Union of London	50	10 0 0	..
10000	10% per cent.	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	..	3000	3% per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank	100	50 0 0	..
25000	10% per cent.	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	..	4000	3% per cent.	Western of London	100	50 0 0	118½

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

THE decrepit empire that now shows a bold front to her insubordinate provinces, her bellicose neighbour, and the French hosts in the distance, pays dearly for even the luxury of the military promenades with which she has already scared timorous capital, and will soon affect patient industry throughout Europe. To augment and set in motion her vast warlike apparatus, she has appealed to her old friends, the Rothschilds. A commission or bonus of 3% has been offered to these financiers on every 80% (nominally 100%) they can scrape together for her of the 6,000,000% she wants. Our money dealers and our public, however, are not eager for the honour of inscription in her ledger. It is said that the contractors have shown her weakness and their own want of confidence by offers to share their bonus with brokers who may have cash of their own or of their clients to invest, but at the close of business to-day the cry was everywhere, "No takers."

The money market has been feverish and susceptible all the week. Yesterday, a rumour that France would take no initiative against Austria, though she would defend Piedmont in case of attack, induced for a while a healthier feeling. This was succeeded by gloom on the announcement of a fall of nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the French Bourse, and a report that Sardinian troops had moved upon Lombardy. Consols, which opened at $95\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, closed finally at $95\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$. This morning they opened very flatly at yesterday's rates; but, the speeches of Ministers evincing grave apprehension of a local, and then possibly of a European war, the market receded. During the afternoon appeared a portion of a French semi-official pamphlet, entitled *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*. The presumed collaboration of his Imperial Majesty, or, at all events, his known privy to its vigorous language in reference to the Austro-Italian question, deepened the gloom. By a telegram from Paris, at a late hour, it transpired that the Rentes were there quoted at 66.50, or about 1 per cent. lower than yesterday; and this, of course, made matters worse. Consols closed officially at $94\frac{1}{2}$, with every symptom of distrust on the market. Our readers will, however, please to note that, as usual, in February the public are investing profits of the past year, and there is, therefore, every chance that the Consol market will be well supported for a time, and perhaps till the crisis is past, by the class who are always on the watch to buy in at a low figure.

The market for foreign securities has followed the lead of that for English. The announcement that the Mexicans are to be brought to book gave temporary firmness to the securities of that republic; but, as it by no means follows that our Government will enter the grievances of English creditors in their bill of complaint, this improvement is, we conceive, but transient. The bonds, yesterday $20\frac{1}{2}$ to $20\frac{3}{4}$, are this afternoon $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $20\frac{1}{4}$. First-class English and foreign railway stocks generally maintain their position. Good colonial shares are firm. The Lombardo-Venetian settlement yesterday was easy. The last quotations for these shares are:—New, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; old, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ prem. The Sardinian Loan closes at 80 82, and a new loan decided on. Turks at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. London and North-Western at $94\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$; Great Northern at $78\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Money may be called very easy, being readily obtainable on good paper at less than Bank rate. The course of exchange has risen $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. against Austria. Hamburg and Paris rates leave off about the same; Amsterdam a little higher.

The ears of capitalists are just now deaf to nearly all appeals for assistance to industry; and many enterprises of great moment must for a time rest in suspense. But this need not apply to all. The National Guaranteed Manure Company, a concern already enjoying a large trade, capable, if its excellent principle of certainty in quality be steadfastly adhered to, of vast extension, is in the money market. In times of doubt and trouble for all other industries, when, as Liebig says, the farmer has the key to the rich man's treasure chest as to the poor man's savings bank, artificial manuring becomes more than ever important. Though the demand for good super-phosphate is unlimited, there are, to our knowledge, but three or four firms here capable of supplying a first-rate article in large quantities, simply because capitalists able to carry on a great

trade have not yet turned their attention to this one. Such a large field for business has thus been left open, that when we compare the selling prices of good nitrogenous or phosphatic manures with the cost of their raw materials, we are induced to think the Guaranteed Company will be well able to pay the 6 per cent. they propose to offer on 20,000% worth of new stock, and well able to employ that sum.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The forthcoming dividend on the stock of this company is officially announced at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, against 5 per cent. per annum at the corresponding period of last year, and has been favourably received.

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, &c., see circular sent free upon receipt of address.

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.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Hospital, dispensary, and private practice all furnish innumerable cases in which this Oil, containing peculiar curative principles which no other Cod Liver Oil possesses, has been administered with the happiest results in consumption and all diseases of the chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady.

OPINION OF

C. RADCLYFFE HALL, ESQ., M.D. F.R.C.P.E.,

Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Torquay.

"I have found Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil to agree better with the digestive organs, especially in those patients who consider themselves to be bilious; it is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil; it is stronger, and consequently a smaller dose is sufficient."

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

IN LONDON BY HIS SOLE AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, W.C.
And by respectable Chemists in the Country.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ABERNETHY'S PILL FOR THE NERVES AND MUSCLES.

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

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.

This old-established HERBAL PREPARATION has a miraculous effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicating all impurities from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood cannot well be conceived, the pale, sickly complexion speedily being converted to the rosy hue of health. Ladies should have recourse to this preparation, instead of using the dangerous cosmetics now so much in vogue. Price 2s. 6d. and 11s. a bottle. Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street. Any London or country medicine vendor will procure the above for any customer.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

When you ask for

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

As inferior kinds are often substituted.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

WATERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c.?—If so, use MISS COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in a few weeks, and restore the Hair in baldness from whatever cause, prevent its falling off, strengthen Weak Hair, and effectually check Greyness in all its stages. If used in the nursery, it will avert Baldness in after life. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s., or will be sent, post free, on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London.—Testimonials:—"I have ordered its use in hundreds of cases with success."—Dr. Walsh. "I have sold it for eleven years, and have never heard a complaint of it."—Mr. Jones. "My hair is quite restored."—E. James, Esq. "After nine years' baldness, its effects are miraculous."—W. Mahon.

KNOW THYSELF.

MARIE COUPELLE continues her vivid and interesting delineations of character from an examination of the handwriting of individuals, in a style never before attempted in England. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, must enclose a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, with fourteen penny postage stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London, and they will receive per return a full detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things calculated to be useful through life.—From F. N.—"I consider your skill surprising." C. S.—"Your description of her character is remarkably correct." H. W.—"Your sketch of my character is marvellously correct." Miss F.—"Mamma says the character you sent me is a true one." W. N.—"You have described him very accurately."

HAIR DYE, &c.

248, High Holborn, opposite Day and Martin's.

ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is easily used, producing a perfect light or dark colour, permanently, to the hair, whiskers, and eyebrows, 3s. 6d. Sent free in blank wrapper, the same day as ordered, for 54 stamps. Cantharides oil, a sure restorer of the hair, 3s. 6d.; hair curling fluid, 3s. 6d. "Hints on Dress, and on the Arrangement of the Hair," 1s.; free for 18 stamps. Wigs of perfect make and natural appearance, from 17. 10s.

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.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—On the mother's of England devolves much and serious responsibility in securing to their daughters robust health; too frequently, alas! thoughtlessly sacrificed by culpable bashfulness at a particular period of life, when all important changes take place in the female constitution; and upon the proper management of which hangs future happiness or misery. Neglect in assisting nature has consigned thousands of England's lovely daughters to despondency, disease, and premature death. Holloway's Pills, especially if aided by the Ointment, have the happiest effects in establishing those functions, upon the due performance of which our social position depends, and our race may be saved from degeneration. Mothers and daughters may safely use these powerful deobstruent remedies, without feeling the faculty.

AN ACT OF DEEP GRATITUDE.

5000 Copies of a Medical Book to be given away!!!—A Clergyman of the Church of England, having been cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, indigestion, and other fearful symptoms, is earnestly desirous of imparting to his suffering fellow men the means whereby his restoration was so marvellously effected. He will therefore send a book containing all the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage, addressed to the Rev. H. R. TRAVERS, M.A., 1, North Cumberland-place, Bayswater, Middlesex.

SELF-CURE.—AMERICAN TREATMENT.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

CHARLES WATSON, Member of the Reformed Medical College, U.S.; the Society of Medicine, Rouen; the National Academy of Sciences, Paris; and Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, 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."—*Orito*.

"The true Guide to those who desire a speedy and private cure."—*University Magazine*.
For Qualifications vide "Diplomas" and the "London Medical Directory."

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 16 oz. packet. Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

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., 44s., 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.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.

The most elegant, easy, and best method of marking Arms, Crests, Names, or Initials on Linen, Cotton, Books, or other articles, without the ink spreading or fading, is with the INCORRODIBLE ARGENTINE PLATES. Any person can use them with the greatest ease. 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, seals, dies, embossing presses, book plates, monumental brasses, door, window, and stencil plates, &c., in a superior style.

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, Stearine, 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, Sperm, Vegetable, and other Lamp Oils, &c. Beehive, 31, Haymarket, London.—N.B. Each tablet and square is stamped with the name of "Brecknell."

CAUTION TO HOUSEHOLDERS,

Bankers, Merchants, and Public Offices. The Patent NATIONAL and DEFIANCE LOCKS 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.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A safe and certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In INCURABLE CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and WINTER COUGH they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the PUBLIC SPEAKER and PROFESSIONAL SINGER will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of MELODIOUS ENUNCIATION.

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

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.

D'ALTENBURG'S ORIENTAL OIL.

A safe and certain cure for baldness, whether arising from sickness or any other cause. This valuable preparation strengthens weak hair, and effectually promotes a luxuriant and healthy growth. It speedily restores gray hair to its original colour, obviating the dangerous use of pernicious dyes. Price 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle, sent free for 6 stamps extra.

D'ALTENBURG'S DENTIFRICE

Is an Oriental preparation, which permanently imparts to the Teeth a perfect whiteness and high polish, arrests decay, prevents toothache, strengthens the gums, and renders the breath fragrant and pure. Price 1s. 1d. per box. Free by post for 16 stamps.

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

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without the signature of the Proprietors, D'ALTENBURG and Co.

NERVOUSNESS, EPILEPSY, MIND

and HEAD COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, &c., their Causes and Cure.—AN ESSAY; the result of a long and extended practice in the treatment of nervous maladies, head affections, indigestion, relaxation, debility, &c., and intended as a source of easy reference for the non-professional reader. By A PHYSICIAN. Few diseases are more prevalent, less understood, and consequently more erroneously treated, than the above, to which thousands of invalids, whose prolonged sufferings have been an enigma to their friends, trace their position; while in most cases the immediate cause of those complaints remains unknown to them, and any treatment, in the absence of this knowledge, becomes uncertain, often fruitless. Where ordinary resources prove abortive, the use of the microscope is not unfrequently attended with the happiest results, the long-concealed cause of much misery being thereby brought to light, and a correct and generally successful mode of treatment at once indicated. The object of this work is to clear up some matters of vital importance that have hitherto remained obscure, and to point out to the nervous and hypochondriacal invalid the means by which he may arrive at a state of health to which, in all probability, he has long been a stranger. The above will be sent post free on receipt of twelve postage stamps, by Mr. RUDGE, 4, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 18 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete Service.....£10 13 10 15 18 6 17 13 6 21 4 6
Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8s. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz. one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—10s. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service.....£4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

FENDERS, STOVES, AND FIRE-IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 3l. 15s. to 33l. 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to 5l. 12s.; steel fenders, 2l. 15s. to 11l.; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from 2l. 15s. to 13l.; fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to 4l. 4s. THE BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, AND LAMPS.

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

Bedsteads, from.....12s. 6d. to 20l. 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from.....8s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderator), from.....6s. 0d. to 7l. 7s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil.....4s. 8d. per gallon.

DISH COVERS AND HOT WATER

DISHES, in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns. Tin dish covers, 7s. 6d. the set of six; block tin, 12s. 3d. to 27s. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 35s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. the set; Britannia metal, with or without silver plated handles, 3l. 11s. to 6l. 8s. the set; Sheffield plated, 10l. to 16l. 10s. the set; block tin hot water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated on nickel, full size, 11l. 11s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

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

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES.

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

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste.
Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors.

AIXA.

LADIES' JACKETS of this novel design, in superfine cloth, beautifully embroidered, at one guinea; or in velvet at two and three guineas.

AIXA DRESSES, of glacé silk, of great richness and beauty, three and a half and four and a half guineas.

AIXA DRESSES, for mourning, of Paramatta cloth, trimmed crape, two and a half guineas.

AIXA DRESSES, of shepherd check cashmere, at 21s., very neat and pretty.

AIXA DRESSES, of granite linseys, 31s. 6d., very warm. The skirts are all lined ready for wear, and trimmed with the "Aixa" ornaments. Illustrations and patterns, with instructions for measurement, free by post.

THOMAS FORD (late Dorey), Mourning Warehouse, 42, Oxford-street, London.

'XHIBITIONS.

The past holidays have afforded us a further proof of the fact that we live in an age of Exhibitions. More than ever is our attention drawn to collections of art, science, and inventive skill, which at once delight, interest, and edify the mind. HYAM and Co. flatter themselves that the Public will not be disappointed on making inspection of their magnificent Stock of Clothing, now on View and Sale at 86, Oxford-street, West End; 24, New-street, Birmingham; and 42, Briggate, Leeds.

'XTERIOR COATS.

HYAM and Co.'s novel, fashionable, becoming, and well-made Overcoats and Capes are, in all essential respects, the leading garments of the season. Price 20s., 30s., and 40s.

'XTENSIVE STOCK OF DEMI-COATS.

All the newest and most approved Designs in Gentlemen's Undress Jackets are now displayed at HYAM and Co.'s Establishments. Price 15s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.

'XACT FIT IN SUITS COMPLETE,

at 38s., 48s., and 63s., are all that can be desired in material style, and make.

'XTRA QUALITY IN CONJOINT GARMENTS.

HYAM and Co.'s true-fitting Trousers and Vests at 17l. Guinea Coat and Vest, and Whole Suits at 38s., are highly excellent in material and durable in make.

'XPENSE SAVED IN ALL ATTIRE.

HYAM and Co.'s Clothing, whether ready-made or made to order, including Dress of every description for Gentlemen, Children, Boys, and Youths, Ladies' Habits, and Servants' Liveries, is the most economical ever offered to public notice.

'XAMINE THIS.

HYAM and Co. are connected only with the following Houses:—

LONDON—86, OXFORD STREET, WEST END.
BIRMINGHAM—23 and 24, NEW STREET.
LEEDS—42, BRIGGATE.

PUBLIC OPINION AND PATRONAGE

have proved that the supply of the 45s. Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats are the best in London.

Observe the address—J. SMITH, 39, LOMBARD-STREET.

VISIT THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT OF**LAWRENCE HYAM,**

MERCHANT CLOTHIER AND MANUFACTURER, CITY—36, Gracechurch-street, WEST—189 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 3l. 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.

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.

VALUABLE INFORMATION! GRATIS!

A neatly printed book, 100 pages, TEN THOUSAND COPIES of which are being issued GRATUITOUSLY, by the "ANATOMICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN." The Society presents this important work to the public gratuitously, for the benefit of those who are suffering from debility, nervousness, loss of memory, dimness of sight, drowsiness, indigestion, irritability, and general prostration of the system, incapacity for study, business, or society, AND ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDS IT TO YOUNG MEN.

"Most valuable to those who feel an interest in the subjects treated of, showing sufferers the most certain means of recovering perfect health."—*Medical Journal*.

Enclose two stamps to prepay postage, and address Dr. W. B. MARSTON, Anatomical Museum, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

BENTLEY'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The First Number will be published on March 1.
Advertisements and Bills received until February 22.

YONGE'S LATIN DICTIONARY.

For the use of Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and Rugby Schools, and for King's College, London.

Part I. ENGLISH-LATIN. 9s. 6d.

Part II. LATIN-ENGLISH. 7s. 6d.

Or the whole work strongly bound in roan, 15s.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Now ready,

RECREATIONS IN GEOLOGY.

By Miss R. M. ZORNLIN.

Third Edition, enlarged, 4s. 6d.

RECREATIONS IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

By Miss R. M. ZORNLIN. Fifth Edition, 6s.

RECREATIONS IN ASTRONOMY. By Rev. L.

TOMLINSON. Fifth Edition, 4s. 6d.

RECREATIONS IN CHEMISTRY. By T. GRIF-

FITHS. Second Edition, 5s.

WORLD OF WATERS; OR, RECREATIONS

IN HYDROLOGY. By Miss R. M. ZORNLIN. Third

Edition, 4s. 6d.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Third and Cheaper Edition, revised, 5s.,

POPULAR PHYSIOLOGY;

Familiar Explanations of interesting Facts connected with the Structure and Functions of Animals, and particularly of Man. By P. B. LORD, M.B.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, Second Edition, enlarged, 5s.,

MANUAL OF

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

By H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

KEY FOR TUTORS AND STUDENTS. 2s. 6d.

By the same Author, 7s. 6d.

MANUAL OF GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

KEY FOR TUTORS AND STUDENTS. 2s. 6d.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, foolscap 8vo, 3s. 6d.,

EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF

JEAN PAUL RICHTER.

Translated from the German by LADY CHATTERTON.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, octavo, 1s. 6d.,

THOUGHTS ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

By JOHN STUART MILL.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day is published, price 1s.,

THE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIAN TENETS.

THE JEWS OF ALEXANDRIA.

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 8, King William-street, Strand.

OXFORD MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Price 3s. 6d., Ninth Edition, post free for 42 stamps.

FOUQUE'S UNDINE.

With Notes on all difficult words and phrases, by

FALCK LEBAHN.

London: C. H. OLARKE, 23A, Paternoster-row.

Also, price 6s.,

LEBAHN'S PRACTICE IN GERMAN.

Containing the First Three Chapters of UNDINE, with a Literal, Interlinear Translation, and Copious Explanatory Notes.

"Whoever fails to learn the German language with this help, must have an intellect irredeemably dull and obfuscated."—*Sun.*

London: WHITTAKER and Co., and all Booksellers.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d., Part I. of

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Being the Fourth Division of the ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA, conducted by CHARLES KNIGHT.

London: BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

New work by the Author of "Scenes of Clerical Life."

This day is published,

A D A M B E D E.

By GEORGE ELIOT.

3 vols. post 8vo, 17. 11s. 6d.

W. BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Fresh Copies of every recent Work of acknowledged merit and general interest in History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, Travel, and the Higher Class of Fiction, continue to be added to this Library as freely as subscribers may require them.

The present rate of increase exceeds ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUMES per Annum.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

First-Class Country Subscription, Two Guineas and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London, and Cross-street, Manchester.

Now published, in one vol. 8vo, 360 pp. in handsome wrapper, price 10s. 6d.,

MEMOIRES DE L'IMPERATRICE CATHERINE II.

Ecrits par elle-même et précédés d'une préface par A. HERZEN.

"That these extraordinary memoirs are genuine we see no reason to doubt."—*Times*, Jan. 7.

An English edition of the above work is in the press, and will be published very shortly.

CAUTION.—Messrs. Trübner and Co., the proprietors of the copyright, and of the exclusive right of an English translation, will take legal steps against any person or persons infringing upon their rights.

ALLIBONE'S DICTIONARY OF AUTHORS.

A CRITICAL DICTIONARY

OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS, living and deceased; from the Earliest Accounts to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. Containing Thirty Thousand Biographies and Literary Notices; with Forty Indexes of Subjects. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. Vol. I., pp. 1005 (comprising letters A to J), imperial 8vo, price 24s.

The Critical Dictionary is intended to be to the Literature of the Language what a Dictionary of Words is to the Language itself.

The second volume, which will complete the work, is now more than one-half stereotyped.

TRÜBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London.

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND CO.

60, Paternoster-row, have the following IMPORTANT WORKS in the Press:—

BARTLETT.—A DICTIONARY OF AMERICANISMS. A Glossary of Words and Phrases colloquially used in the United States. By JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT. Second Edition, considerably enlarged and improved. In one volume, 8vo.

COLERIDGE.—A GLOSSARIAL INDEX OF THE PRINTED ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. By HERBERT COLERIDGE, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. In one volume, 8vo.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S NEW DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. In 4to. Parts, 5s. each.

* * An Octavo Pamphlet of 32 pages, entitled "Proposals for the Publication of a New English Dictionary by the Philological Society," detailing the Plan, &c., is now published, and will be sent post free on receipt of six stamps.

WEDGWOOD.—A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY. By HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD, Esq. Vol. I. 8vo.

TRÜBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London.

IMPORTANT WORKS OF TRAVELS,

Published by

TRÜBNER AND CO.,

60, Paternoster-row, London:—

FREMONT.—NARRATIVE OF EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES in Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and California. By Colonel JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. Author's Edition, profusely illustrated in uniform style with Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. 8vo. In May.

OSBORNE.—PALESTINE, PAST AND PRESENT: with Biblical, Literary, and Scientific Notices. By the Rev. HENRY S. OSBORNE, A.M. In 1 vol., royal 8vo, of 600 pages, with numerous Woodcuts, Panoramas, Chromolithographs, Tinted Lithographs, Maps, &c., 21s.

PAGE.—LA PLATA: THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION AND PARAGUAY. Being a Narrative of the Tributaries of the River La Plata and adjacent Countries, during the Years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, under the orders of the United States Government. By THOMAS I. PAGE, U.S.N., Commander of the Expedition. One volume, large 8vo, with Map and numerous Illustrations, price 18s.

SARTORIUS.—MEXICO AND THE MEXICANS. Landscapes and Popular Sketches. By O. SARTORIUS. With Steel Engravings by distinguished artists, from Original Designs by MORITZ RUGENDAS. One splendid 4to vol., 200 pages of letter-press and 18 Engravings, 18s.

TRÜBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London.

Now published, in one volume, pp. 600, large 8vo, numerous Woodcuts and Chromo-lithographic Illustrations, Maps, &c., cloth, price 21s.,

P A L E S T I N E :

Past and Present, with Biblical, Literary, and Scientific notices. By Rev. HENRY S. OSBORNE, A.M., Professor of Natural Science in Roanoke College, Salem.

TRÜBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London.

Now ready at all the Booksellers,

EPISODES OF FRENCH HISTORY DURING THE CONSULATE AND FIRST EMPIRE.

By Miss PARDOE. 2 vols. 21s.

OCEOLA. By Captain MAYNE REID, Author of "The Rifle Rangers," &c. 3 vols., with Illustrations.

RIGHT OR WRONG. By Miss JEWsbury. 2 vols.

"Replete with exciting interest."—*Sun.*

WINTER EVENINGS. By LEITCH RITCHIE. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s.

HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE BEST ENGLISH DICTIONARY, WITH SYNONYMS.

In royal 8vo, price 16s. cloth, or 18s. half-bound in calf,

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Seventh Edition. Exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definition of Words; comprising also a Synopsis of Words variously pronounced by different Orthoepists, and Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. A New Edition, revised and enlarged, by C. A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College. With the addition of a Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names and their Pronunciation. The new words that have been added amount to several thousands, and the Dictionary now contains 27,000 words more than "Todd's Edition of Johnson." The work is handsomely printed upon a fine paper, in a clear readable type.

This is the only 8vo Edition that contains all the words of the 4to Edition, and should be specially ordered.

"We can have no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion, that this is the most elaborate and successful undertaking of the kind which has ever appeared."—*Times*.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNES, and ROUTLEDGE, Faringdon-street.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, IN SIXPENNY FORTNIGHTLY PARTS.

On the 1st of March will be ready, Part I. (Price 6d.), with Twenty Illustrations.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON.

This work will be completed in Twenty-two Sixpenny Parts, and will be illustrated with Two Hundred and Fifty Engravings of Portraits, Views, and Characteristic Designs, engraved from authentic sources.

Lord Macaulay, in his Essays, says, "To Boswell's Johnson we owe many hours of supreme delight."

Specimen Pages sent GRATIS on application.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNES, and ROUTLEDGE, Faringdon-street.

HALF-HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS, IN SIXPENNY FORTNIGHTLY PARTS.

On the 1st of March will be published, Part I. (Price 6d.), with Steel Portraits, and Two Illustrations by Harvey, of

HALF-HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS.

Selected and Edited, with short Biographical and Critical Notices, by CHARLES KNIGHT. The work will be complete in about Twenty Sixpenny Parts, and will be illustrated with Steel Portraits of Sixteen of the most celebrated Authors, and Fifty-two Illustrations by W. Harvey; forming a complete circle of English literature. Specimen Pages GRATIS on application.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNES, and ROUTLEDGE, Faringdon-street.

1. 1 vol. 8vo, with Maps, 10s. 6d.,

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

By Captain L. T. OAVE. [Now ready.]

2.

2 vols., with Portraits, 21s.,

PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF

CHARLES THE SECOND.

With Sketches of his Court and Times.

By Captain CLAYTON,

Author of "Letters from the Nile," "Ubiquo," &c. CHARLES J. SKERT, Publisher, 10, King William-street, Charing-cross.

"Honour the brave and bold!
Long may the tale be told,
Noble six hundred."

GERALD MASSEY'S NEW POEMS.

ROBERT BURNS: A CENTENARY SONG, and other Lyrics, will be published on Saturday, Feb. 12, price 3s.

London: W. KENT and Co. (late D. Bogue), 86, Fleet-street; Edinburgh: ANDREW ELLIOT, Princes-street.

Will be published on Monday, February 7th.

R E F O R M M A P.**STANFORD'S NEW MAP OF THE PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHES OF ENGLAND AND WALES;**

Showing the actual Boundaries of the Boroughs, and distinguishing the Unrepresented Towns having above 8000 inhabitants; the Direct Taxes, Population, Inhabited Houses, and Parliamentary Voters of each Constituency, are also enumerated; and the present Number of Members of Parliament compared with the Alterations proposed by Lord John Russell, M.P., and Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., in 1854, by Mr. John Bright, M.P., and by "The Times Correspondent" in 1858.

Price 8s. in sheets; 10s. 6d. mounted in case; 14s. on rollers varnished.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHANCERY CROSS, S.W.