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LEADER.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 474.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... FIVE PENCE.
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TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH ESSEX.

GENTLEMEN,—Her Majesty's Ministers having taken upon themselves the serious responsibility of dissolving parliament at this inauspicious period, I again offer myself as a candidate for the representation of the Southern Division of Essex.

Time will not permit a canvass of all the 6,761 electors, so widely dispersed; and I beg, therefore, you will excuse me if I should be unable to wait upon all personally.

The liberal views required by the advancement of the age have always been strenuously advocated by me, and I trust that my conduct in Parliament entitles me to hope that I have merited the support of my constituents.

Permit me to solicit the favour of your vote and the honour of your influence in promoting my re-election.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

Your most faithful servant,

R. B. BAKER.

Orsett Hall, April 13, 1859.

SOUTH ESSEX ELECTION.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of R. B. BAKER, Esq., the only Liberal Candidate, SIT DAILY at the Bell Hotel, Chelmsford; the London Committee at the Green Dragon, Bishopgate; and the Local Committees at all the principal market towns and polling places in the Southern Division of the county.

All communications should be addressed to the Central Committee, Bell Hotel, Chelmsford.

SOUTH ESSEX ELECTION.

THE LONDON COMMITTEE conducting the RE-ELECTION of MR. WINGFIELD BAKER, M.P., beg to call the attention of the Electors of South Essex to the report of a meeting which appeared in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle* of the 19th instant, of the Electors of South Essex, held at Barking on Monday last, called by the friends of Messrs. Bramston and Watlington, and presided over by John Davis, Esq., J.P., of Cranbrook-park, Ilford, from which report was omitted the following most important and singular resolution, and which had been at such meeting unanimously adopted, viz.:—"That Mr. Perry Watlington was not a fit and proper person to represent the southern division of the county of Essex."

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OFFICES:

103, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

It has been for some years past a matter of notoriety that British and Irish linen manufacturers, and also manufacturers of hempen goods, have materially suffered from a deficient supply of flax and hemp. This state of deficient supply arises from the fact that the cultivation of flax in Great Britain has materially decreased instead of increased with the growing requirements of our linen manufactures. Our

national commercial statistics show that, out of 150,000 tons of flax annually consumed in the United Kingdom, not more than 50,000 tons are of home growth. In addition to this enormous importation of flax for our linen manufactures, we have also imported hundreds of thousands of quarters of linseed every year for home consumption.

The linen manufacturers of the United Kingdom have declared that they are ready to take any quantity which can be grown at home, and at such prices as will be more remunerative to the agriculturist than the usual produce of his lands.

The promoters of the National Flax Company are prepared to prove to the agriculturists of this country that no more profitable crop can be cultivated than that of flax, whenever their system of retortories, and improved mechanical treatment of flax fibre, shall be adopted in the localities of its growth. The main feature of the company's plan is, that it will take the trouble of preparing the flax for market entirely off the hands of the grower, by becoming the purchasers of the crop, and thus leaving the grower entirely free from the hazards of bad harvesting weather, and at the same time ensuring him a certain handsome profitable return for all the flax he can produce and deliver to the company's depots and retortories. The company's operations will also embrace the whole of the requisite process of preparing the flax and similar fibrous substances ready for the spinner.

The system of preparation adopted by this company is the subject of a patent, the invention of Mr. George Albenmarle Cator, a gentleman who has made the cultivation of flax and its preparation for the spinner his especial study for many years past, he having fully demonstrated the great economy of labour and the very great improvement in the quality of the flax fibre, which is the result of his improved system of flax preparation. The system will be found fully detailed in the "Explanatory Pamphlet on Flax Cultivation and Preparation," to be had free from the Secretary of the company and its agents; in which will also be found an exposition of the great importance of the home cultivation of flax, as insuring a regular supply of raw material to the very important national manufactures of linen and hempen goods; half-stuff for paper-makers; and the importance of the seed for linseed oil and oil-cake.

As an example of the intended operations of the company, the following is quoted from the full prospectus of the company:—

By retortories will be understood establishments where the preparation of flax-fibre from the raw plant for the spinner and manufacturer will be carried out through all its stages.

It is estimated that two retortories, on the scale proposed as the base of operations, will require eight patent machines, and, if constantly at work for (say) 300 days in the year, will produce annually 1,200 tons of flax-fibre, 7,500 quarters of linseed, and 900 tons of tow; and allowing £50 per ton to be obtained for the flax-fibre, 50*s.* per quarter for the linseed, and £5 per ton for the tow, there is a gross yield of £85,500.

Assuming that it will take as much as ten tons of flax-straw unseeded to produce one ton of flax-fibre, at a cost of 4*l.* per ton, and 18*l.* per ton of fibre for all expenses, the total outlay will be 60,000*l.*, leaving a balance to be divided of 15,000*l.*, or nearly 30 per cent. upon 55,000*l.* (the cost of the buildings, plant, and machinery, together with a sufficient working capital for two retortories), which is wholly irrespective of the dividend that may be expected from licence dues from other retortories; and as the operations of the company are extended, the dividends will be in proportion.

The peculiar advantages of Selby, in Yorkshire, and the surrounding flax-growing districts, have decided the company on establishing their first retortory in that neighbourhood.

A prospective enterprise of this company being the cultivation of flax on reclaimable lands, of which in the United Kingdom there are some millions of acres, it is considered the company may beneficially turn its attention to the acquirement, in due course, of an available property in such lands.

The National Flax Company will, by increasing the cultivation of flax in the present growing districts, tend to encourage the population of other parts of the country to acquire the requisite knowledge of an industrial resource by which their local labour will become more profitable, and land of greater value. Again, the fast-extending application of the power-loom to flax fibre will greatly increase the demand for flax. All considered, the circumstances of the times combine to establish the present enterprise as the nucleus of a new branch of business, and a most valuable auxiliary to the farming and manufacturing producers of the United Kingdom, and one which is well calculated to still further develop her prosperity.

Copies of the prospectus, and all further information, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 103, Gresham-house, City.

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Annual Income, £58,388.

Policies in force, 8108, assuring £1,050,555.

Accumulated Fund, £151,807 12*s.*

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Tuesday, and to-day it is to be finally dissolved, to be replaced by a new assembly, to meet on the 5th of May. The act of prorogation was performed by commission, the so-called Royal speech being written and spoken by Mr. Disraeli. It is, upon the whole, the most remarkable Royal speech of modern times. That no allusion whatever should have been made in it to the state of affairs on the Continent is not surprising, seeing the extreme difficulty in which these affairs are involved, and considering the delicacy with which it is necessary to handle them; but that not one word should have been devoted to the subject of Reform is a very remarkable fact. The reasons assigned for the dissolution are, "the difficulties which have been experienced in carrying on the business of the country, as indicated in the fact that within little more than a year two successive administrations have failed to retain the confidence of the House of Commons," and her Majesty is made to invoke Divine Providence to aid her in conducting the government of the country, "under the advice of a Ministry possessed of the confidence of her Parliament and her people." A very few weeks will decide as to whether her Majesty's prayer has been granted or not.

The second, and perhaps the more important feature of the week's Parliamentary proceedings, was the explanation given by Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Disraeli, on Monday night, on the subject of the present Continental difficulties. Neither Lord Malmesbury nor Mr. Disraeli spoke hopefully of the aspect of affairs, and subsequent events have accorded with the tone adopted by both speakers. Lord Derby went beyond them both. He had evidently no belief in the maintenance of peace, although determined to continue the attempts which have been made by Lord Cowley to smooth away the difficulties which have started up at every step of the way towards the assembling of the Congress. Looking to the probability that there will be war, Lord Derby has struck a note that should vibrate alarm throughout the country. If war comes, it will be a war of passion and principle, a bloody war that will rapidly over-run its original bounds, to which every kingdom in Europe may, sooner or later, find itself made a party. The duty of this country, he says, is to maintain a strict neutrality; but, he adds, "our neutrality, as long as it lasts, must to a certain extent, be an armed neutrality, enabling us to take our part on that side, whatever it may be, which the honour, the interest, and the dignity of the country may indicate as the best deserving of our support."

The tenour of the public intelligence, up to Wednesday night, was favourable to the hope that, at all events, the assembling Congress was decided upon. The admission of Sardinia to the Congress, it was said, had been conceded by Austria; the proposition for a general disarmament had been accepted by all the Powers concerned, and a commission was to be formed for carrying out the arrangement; but, on Thursday, the whole aspect of affairs was changed. Almost simultaneously with the publication of a telegram stating that England, France, Russia, and Prussia had agreed to the terms upon which the Congress should meet, and as to the measures for carrying out the proposition of a general disarmament, we received the astounding news that Austria, utterly disregarding the other great Powers, had commanded General Gyulai to present an *ultimatum* to the Sardinian Government, requiring the immediate disarmament of Piedmont and the disbanding of the volunteers that have lately gone over to Piedmont. Three days were given to the Piedmontese Government to decide; at the expiration of that time, if the demand was refused, or an evasive answer returned, war was to be declared.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence, a Cabinet Council was held at Downing-street, and the result is believed to have been the transmission of a strongly-worded protest against the precipitate course taken by the Government of Austria. The effect of the news on the French Government was to induce the immediate movement of troops towards the Sardinian frontier, and a part of the Army of Paris received orders to hold itself in instant readiness to depart for the South. Even while we write, the period of grace dictated by General Gyulai has elapsed; the white-coated Austrian hordes may be swarming the roads towards Turin, but in forty-eight hours, or less, we shall know whether the dreadful game of war has been commenced. Woe to Austria if she has yet drawn blood!—but if she has not, there is yet hope that reason may win a nobler battle than ever can be won by cold steel and withering gunpowder. But, in any case, the "part" of this country in a great Continental convulsion is that of neutrality, a part from which nothing but real danger to her honour and interest ought to be permitted to divert her in the slightest degree.

In the midst of the gathering events, there comes from Paris the report of a new attempt against the life of the Emperor, this time instigated by the secret society calling itself the "Marianne." Every effort has been made by the police to stifle publicity, but enough appears to have found vent to show that the police, in spite of their numbers and of the extensiveness of their spy-system, were in utter ignorance of the plot until the morning before the day on which the murderous attempt was to have been made, namely, the day on which

the Emperor went to the Opera Comique to see the first representation of Meyerbeer's new opera. The man indicated in the letter as having been drawn by lot to assassinate the Emperor, was arrested in the church of the Petits Peres, and, at present nothing more is known of him than that he is a religious enthusiast.

The home news is confined, in point of interest, to the election proceedings throughout the country. Two of the most remarkable gatherings of the week have been at the London Tavern, to hear Lord John Russell explain his views on the Reform question; and at Carlisle, to hear Sir James Graham on the same topic. Lord John Russell's address was made especially remarkable by the arguments he used in support of his claim to be allowed an independent action. Like his friend, Sir James Graham, he seems to have done with notions of "finality." He refuses to bind himself to any set programme of reform; but he does it on a ground that is very hopeful for the country. It is a striking fact that Lord John Russell should emphatically quote those memorable words of Sir Robert Peel, pronounced by him in 1846—"I will not be guided or controlled by my observations of 1842." This is surely a new starting-point in the political life of Lord John.

At Carlisle, Sir James Graham made one of his most characteristic speeches; and a vast assemblage held up their hands for him, in spite of his unreadiness to vote for the ballot; but, then, he offered them his nephew for the other seat; and his nephew, who is not pledged to "pin his faith" to his uncle's sleeve, goes in for the ballot without any reserve.

In connexion with Parliamentary affairs, we have had a letter from Captain Carnegie, indignantly protesting against the statements made by Sir John Pakington, in answer to Sir Benjamin Hall. Captain Carnegie shows pretty clearly that he was coerced. He admits that he accepted a seat at the Board of Admiralty on condition that he should endeavour to get himself into Parliament; but that, with the Ministerial Reform Bill "like a millstone about his neck," he found it was useless attempting to get elected for such places as Dover or Devonport. He represented his views to the First Lord, and also that he had hopes of finding an opening in some other direction; whereupon Sir John Pakington lost patience, and told him that he had "no option," and went out of the room to attend a Cabinet. Captain Carnegie went out to write his resignation.

The news brought by the Bombay mail is of very little importance. The great insurgent chiefs still manage to escape capture, and the troops that have driven them into their retreats are being dispersed by the Commander-in-Chief. At Bombay, a grand public entertainment awaits the return of one portion of the European forces. One part of the news will be read with interest; it is the account of the Nawab of Ferruckabad's trial for the murder of a number of European men, women, and children, at the outset of the insurrection. The wretch's crime has been brought home to him, and he has been condemned to be hanged, the sentence awaiting the confirmation of the Governor-General, who was at Calcutta.

Home Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, April 18.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

IN the HOUSE OF LORDS the Earl of MALMESBURY, in calling the attention of the House to the state of affairs on the Continent, reviewed the position of the three principal Powers in regard to this country, and observed that, although connected with Austria by similarity of race and an ancient alliance, the people of this country were alienated from her by the policy which Austria had pursued in Italy. No statesmen in this country would for a minute deny the rights of Austria—rights which had been acquired by conquest, inheritance, and treaty, precisely in the same way as this country held many of its own possessions. These rights were secured by treaties which we had signed, and which every Government was bound to uphold. But a true cause of complaint against Austria arose from her interference with the other Italian States besides Lombardy. In passing to Sardinia, he said that a strong feeling in her favour existed in this country by the assimilation of her institutions to our own, and he regretted that after her noble conduct in the late war, she should have so far forgotten that military glory ought not to be the sole object of a Government, for it was from this cause that the present difficulties had arisen. It was difficult, he observed, to understand why France should involve itself in this question, but France had thought fit to unite her cause with Sardinia, and to assert her right to look into the affairs of Italy in opposition to Austria. After describing the details relating to Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, the noble earl adverted to the proposal for holding a congress, which had emanated from Russia, and ultimately accepted by all the great Powers. At that Congress four bases were laid down for the future negotiations. First, as to the means of preserving peace between Austria and Sardinia. Secondly, how to arrange the evacuation of the Roman States by the French and Austrian troops. Thirdly, what reforms should be introduced in the administration by Austria of her Italian provinces; and fourthly, whether a confederation among the minor States of Italy for their mutual protection might not be substituted for the treaties now subsisting between these States and Austria, by which the Vienna Government assumed the character of protector over nearly the whole peninsula. Even after the proposal to hold a congress had been accepted, difficulties arose on questions of detail, which had, he observed, been surmounted, even so far as to include the principle of a general disarmament, but the mode of carrying out that process was still a subject of keen controversy with Austria and France, one wishing it to be completed before the Congress assembled, the other proposing to make it the subject of settlement during the first meetings of the different diplomatists. For his own part, he thought the question one fit rather for arrangement by military men, than by delegates entrusted with exclusively political duties. Thus the question remained; and in conclusion he observed: "I may be permitted, as the minister of a country as great as either of the Powers involved, to implore the ministers of those countries, to think once more, how serious is the responsibility of the question in which they are engaged, and how great may be the calamities that may be caused by any neglect, or hesitation on their part, to adopt the measures that may prevent hostilities. The only consolation we have, personally, is, that, as her Majesty's ministers, we have neglected no single step (hear, hear). or means of averting such disasters; and if they do occur, may Almighty God pardon those who are the occasion of them." (Cheers.)—The Earl of CLARENDON reviewed the negotiations, as described by the Foreign Secretary, criticising them on some points, but intimating his hope that the dispute might still be adjusted without involving Europe in war. He considered France was responsible for the defects of the Papal Government, and he could not imagine a great nation in a more unworthy position. He did not fear the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from the Papal States, for he believed that the party of order and constitutional Government was increasing in influence in those States. The bubble of Italian unity had at length burst, and the detestable party of Mazzini and his accomplices were almost extinct. War could not settle the Italian question; for, supposing that Austria was driven out, and Lombardy was annexed to Piedmont, the people of Milan and Venice would never agree with those of Sardinia, but would be more discontented than they even were now. There was one principle he hoped the Congress would establish—that of non-intervention—for the Italians were quite capable of conducting their own affairs.

Trusting that Lord Malmesbury would carry to the Congress with him the whole moral support of this country, he assured him that no party spirit would prevent him from making every allowance, and that he should be only too glad to hear of his success. —The Earl of DERBY acknowledged the temperate and unanimous spirit in which the question had been treated both in that, and, as he believed, in the other House of Parliament. The best chance of maintaining peace was that it should be well understood by Europe that no differences existed on that point in the English Parliament. The course taken by the ministry had been one calculated to prevent war in Europe; but he could not help concurring that there might have been a greater chance of success if the matter had been left in the hands of Lord Cowley, who had succeeded in laying down bases on which France and Austria were disposed to treat. The proposal of Russia, from which it was impossible for the Government to have withheld their consent, had introduced all the subsequent difficulties. He quite agreed that it did seem hard to reconcile the expressed desire for a Congress with the military preparations on both sides. Much of these difficulties was due to the King of Sardinia's words, that "a cry of anguish came from Italy, and he could not endure it." When such words were used it was not unnatural that Austria should make preparations on a large scale, although Piedmont had nothing to fear from Austria as long as she kept within her own bounds. He agreed with Lord Clarendon as to the injurious results of the treaties which Austria had entered into with the Italian States, and thought it would be wise for her to reconsider them. In regard to the Papal States, he thought it would be best to leave that matter to France and Austria during the Congress, allowing the Pope a voice in the question. The time was now nearly come, he said, when it was a question whether a Congress should be held at all, and when the terms on which such a Congress should be held ought to be known. The time, in fact, was nearly at hand when England would have to say that the time for trifling had gone by, and she would therefore withdraw from interfering in affairs where she could not do so effectually. If there were a war, which God forbid! it would not be localised in Italy; it would be impossible to confine it to that country; it would extend itself, and involve the world in universal conflagration. It would, in accordance with treaties, bring the whole of Germany into the field, and it would be impossible for this country to look unmoved on the occupation of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and it would be as impossible to confine such a war within limits as to foresee who would be drawn into its vortex. "England (said he) is deeply interested in the maintenance of peace. She is prepared to make almost any sacrifice for that object; but, in the interest of peace, she cannot assume a position which would place her in a helpless and defenceless condition; and if war breaks out, whatever be the consequence, our neutrality, as long as it may last, must, to a certain extent be an armed neutrality (hear), enabling us to take our part on that side, whatever it may be, which the honour, the interests, and the dignity of the country may indicate as best deserving our support. (Cheers.) Such is the course which I hope the Government will be supported in taking by the unanimous opinion of Parliament, and the country; for such, I am certain, is the only sound and rational policy which we can pursue. God grant we may be spared the necessity of entering upon so dangerous a path. God grant that in the councils of Europe there may yet prevail greater moderation, greater wisdom, greater temper! God grant that this storm may pass by without bursting forth in the violent and terrific manner which we have now too much reason to anticipate! But I am sure, as I said before, that if the chances of peace depend in great measure upon the unanimous assent of Parliament to the principles so ably and eloquently expressed by my noble friend and the noble earl opposite, they will be materially strengthened if it be within the knowledge of Europe that England will not be allowed to remain a helpless or feeble spectator of events which may compromise her dignity and honour, but that a serious responsibility, with all its results, will be laid upon the head of the power, whatever it may be, which, without due provocation and without the most urgent necessity, seeks for its own ambitious purposes to involve Europe in the calamities of a long and bloody war." (Loud cheers.)—Their Lordships adjourned at half-past seven.

IN the HOUSE OF COMMONS the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his statement respecting foreign affairs, and proceeded, in a subdued tone, to lay before the House the state of the negotiations respecting the affairs of Italy. Her Majesty's Government, he observed, had from the beginning, instructed the Queen's Ministers at Paris and Vienna to take every practicable opportunity to remove the misunderstanding between the two Courts, and, taking advantage of the favourable position of this country, the Government had interposed their good

offices directly to secure the continuance of the general peace. Several causes had contributed to the misunderstanding; but the paramount cause was to be found in the unsatisfactory condition of Italy. The Government instructed Lord Cowley to take all possible means of ascertaining the views of the Emperor of the French, and to make known the views of Her Majesty's Government, which were those which had always been stated in that and the other House of Parliament by the most eminent statesmen of all parties—namely, that it would be unwise to disturb existing treaties and the balance of power established in 1815. Lord Cowley, having been requested to repair to London, was despatched to Vienna to ascertain how far Austria would meet the views of the Emperor of the French, and that mission was entirely successful as a mission of conciliation. But before Lord Cowley could return to Paris the Court of St. Petersburg had proposed to that of France that the matters in dispute should be referred to a Congress. This proposal was accepted by the Emperor of the French, and her Majesty's Government thought it would be wise to assent to this appeal to a Congress, and notified their willingness on four conditions, and subject to a general condition, that the Congress should not interfere with the settlement of 1815. The four conditions were accepted by France, Russia, and Prussia, and likewise by Austria, who added a fifth condition,—the disarmament of Sardinia. When this proposition was communicated to her Majesty's Government they did not approve it; they did not wish to sanction a course that would humiliate or weaken Sardinia, and ultimately Austria consented to waive this invidious condition, and proposed a general disarmament. France accepted this proposal of Austria, but Sardinia had not yet assented to the proposition to disarm, and, moreover, claimed admission to the Congress, to which privilege, as not being a first-class power, she was no more entitled than Sweden or Denmark. Thus the question stood at present. The prospect of maintaining peace was, however, much improved by the arrival in England a few hours previously, of the Marquis d'Azeglio, from whose enlightened and moderate character he anticipated a beneficial influence in that direction. "I cannot think," said Mr. Disraeli, "there is any power in Europe which wantonly would promote war. There is a power which may not be present in this Congress, if it takes place, greater than empires and parliaments—that is, the power of public opinion. I do not think that in this day that is a power which can be wantonly outraged. Sir, I should think it a very great outrage on public opinion if, under the circumstances in which we now find ourselves in respect to the Italian question, no solution should be found but that of the sword. On the contrary, it appears to me that the means of settlement are in existence, and although I know it is disheartening in the conduct of negotiations to find you do not rapidly arrive at the result you desire, still, on the whole, I cannot but see in all that has occurred a predominant wish that the solution should be one of peace. Sir, I do not wish to conceal from this country that the issue is no mean one. A war in Italy is not a war in a corner. An Italian war may by possibility be an European war. The waters of the Adriatic cannot be disturbed without agitating the waters of the Rhine. The port of Trieste is not a mere Italian port; it is a port which belongs to the German confederation, and an attack on Trieste is not an attack on Austria alone, but also on Germany. If war springs up beyond the precincts of Italy, England has interests not merely from those principles—those enlightened principles—of civilisation which make her look with an adverse eye to aught which would disturb the peace of the world, but England may be interested from considerations of the most urgent character. Sir, under these circumstances, I am quite sure that the House will treat with all the consideration and reserve which it deserves the question which is now before it. I have placed before the House the position of these negotiations; and, Sir, I will express more than my hope—I will express still my belief—that with firmness and conciliation the peace of the world may yet be preserved." (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.)—Lord PALMERSTON promised to speak no word which could add to the difficulties of the situation. Alluding to past events, he thought it natural that Russia should prefer a congress, as giving her, what she had not before, a place in the discussion. It was also natural, though not admissible, that Austria should require the preliminary disbanding of the Sardinian armaments, and he thought her Majesty's Government were right in objecting to it. He was glad to hear that France and Austria had agreed to the principle of a general disarmament; but it appeared to him that the going into a long discussion as to this point, instead of discussing in Congress the real questions at issue, would be a waste of time. Why should not the Congress meet at once and settle the material points in dispute, instead of

discussing the vague question of a general disarmament? The present difference arose from the indisposition of Sardinia to disarm unless admitted to the Congress. As the force of Sardinia was so much less than that of Austria, the latter need not be alarmed, and England and France might set her at ease in this respect. No doubt, it might be said that Sardinia was not one of the great leading Powers of Europe; but she was a member of the Conference at Paris, and she might be said to stand in an analogous position now. She was also one of the parties called upon to disarm, and if that question was to be discussed in the Congress she might say she had a right to be there and be a party to the discussion. He trusted that no Government would be so blind to its duties, to itself, to its subjects, to Europe, and to mankind as to enter into a war without necessity, which would be not merely a fault, but a crime.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said the state of Italy was a disgrace to civilised Europe, and he wanted to know what hope there was for Italy in these negotiations. He insisted that Sardinia ought to be represented at the Congress. A crisis must come sooner or later in that country, and he hoped that England would hasten and co-operate in that eventuality.—Mr. GLADSTONE regretted that the meetings of the Congress were suspended while the different Governments were disputing about details. When vast armies were kept almost in sight of one another a casual spark might at any moment inflame a general war. Two points had to be regarded, first, to maintain peace, and secondly, to place the pacific arrangements on such a basis as to ensure some relief to suffering humanity in Italy from the grievous yoke of their native or foreign rulers. He also expressed his regret at the remarks of Mr. Duncombe, which, in his opinion, tended to widen inconveniently the field of discussion. Until he was aware that the policy of her Majesty's Government had taken a wrong turn he should be doing an injury by adopting a tone of accusation.—After a few words from Mr. CONINGHAM, Lord J. RUSSELL said, but for a remark of Mr. Duncombe he should not have taken part in this discussion, because, first, he concurred in all that had fallen from Lord Palmerston, and, secondly, he felt deeply the responsibility attaching to everything which was said in that House, and feared he might drop a word that might impair the prospects of peace. As to the admission of Sardinia to the Congress, though the Government might be embarrassed by the proposal of Russia, acceded to by the Emperor of the French, he thought it would be conducive to the interests of peace to admit Sardinia to the Congress. As to the real points in dispute, the House had no certain knowledge of the demands of the different Powers, and what were the real causes of the disagreement. As her Majesty's Government had not communicated them to the House, it would not be prudent to speculate upon them. He could only say that, at all events, he hoped they would enter into no engagements burdensome to the people of this country without the knowledge of Parliament. The discussion was continued by Mr. MILNES, General THOMPSON, Sir B. WALSH, Sir H. VERNEX, and Sir H. WILLOUGHBY.

The formal motion with which Mr. Disraeli had prefaced his speech was then agreed to, and the subject dropped.

Several bills, which stood for progress on the paper, having been withdrawn,

Sir G. C. LEWIS was proceeding to move a resolution setting forth that it is not competent to the Secretary of State for India, under the Act for the better government of India, to send orders and instructions through the secret department to the governments and presidencies in India on any subject not being a matter concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India.

The House was counted out at a quarter-past seven o'clock.

Tuesday, April 19.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, after the Commons had been summoned, the Royal assent was given to several Bills by a Royal Commission, composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Earl of De la Warr.

The Lord CHANCELLOR then read her Majesty's Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it is her Majesty's intention forthwith to dissolve the present Parliament, with a view to enable her people to express, in the mode prescribed by the constitution, their opinion on the state of public affairs.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the wise liberality with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the military and naval defences of the country, and for the provision

which you have made for the exigencies of the other branches of the public service during the interval which must elapse before the estimates for the year can be considered by the new Parliament, which her Majesty will direct to be immediately called.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the appeal which she is about to make to her people has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in carrying on the public business of the country, as indicated by the fact, that within little more than a year, two successive administrations have failed to retain the confidence of the House of Commons; and her Majesty prays that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the step which she is about to take may have the effect of facilitating the discharge of her high functions, and of enabling her to conduct the government of the country under the advice of a ministry possessed of the confidence of her Parliament and her people."

Parliament was then prorogued nominally until Thursday, the 5th of May.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said her Majesty would be advised to dissolve Parliament on Saturday morning, so that the writs for a new Parliament might issue in the evening of that day.

The House having been summoned to the House of Peers, Parliament was then and there prorogued by Commission.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

At the Middlesex Sessions, Elizabeth Williams, a woman of forty, and Sarah Burns, a girl of fourteen, were found guilty of robbing children of their clothing and ornaments. The elder prisoner had been in the habit of robbing children in the streets, and in order the better to effect her purpose had decoyed the girl Burns from her mother, and trained her up as a thief, and that sometimes they did not scruple to tear the earrings out of the children's ears. Williams begged for mercy on account of her child. The learned Judge expressed his surprise that she should ask for mercy, when she had kidnapped another woman's child to serve her own base ends, and sentenced her to three years' penal servitude.

On Monday Mr. Traill, the magistrate, and Captain Harris, nautical assessor, held an adjourned inquiry at the Greenwich police-court, relative to the stranding of the ship Jubilee, of Workington, Captain Douglas master, laden with teas and silk, value £250,000, from Shanghai for London, which went ashore on the night of the 3rd of February, at Bereq, on the French coast, twenty miles south-west of Boulogne. When all the evidence had been given, Mr. Traill said their report would be sent to the Board of Trade. The way the ship had gone on shore was most unaccountable, and, under all the circumstances, considerable blame was attachable. The certificate of Captain Douglas would be returned with their report to the Board of Trade; but the high character which he had received from his owners would receive due attention.

The examination of Edward Mortimer and Thomas Robert Marshall, charged with the illegal sale of army commissions, was resumed before Mr. Henry at Bow-street on Monday. Some correspondence was read, showing the connexion a person named Eicke had had with defendants in the transaction. The Duke of Cambridge and his military secretary, Sir Charles Yorke, also gave evidence, at considerable length, regarding the application by Mr. Cunningham, for a commission without purchase. Finally, both defendants were committed for trial—bail, as before, being accepted.

Joseph Adolphus Zalmanowicz, a clerk in the service of Mr. Vincent Arachsingi, Austinfriars, absconded with a sum of money amounting to nearly £1,700, the proceeds of two cheques that had been entrusted to him to get cashed. A portion of the money was found by the officer who apprehended the prisoner, but £1,000 is still unrecovered. Alderman Phillips remanded the defendant for additional evidence.

A singularly daring assault and robbery has been committed at noon day, in Essex-street, Strand, by two boys under seventeen years of age. Mr. Dears, picture dealer, had discharged his errand-boy, who thereupon brought his brother into the shop, and introduced him as an applicant for the situation. The prosecutor, a feeble old man, told him his companion would not do, and declined to employ him. He then received a heavy blow on the head with some instrument, and at the same moment saw the lad running out of the shop with the cash-box under his arm. Inspector Emmerson, happened to be passing, and saw the prosecutor bleeding. The prosecutor recovered sufficiently to tell him what had taken place, after which the boys were taken with the cash-box. The prisoners were remanded.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday, the choice

of assignees was perfected in the case of Baumann and Barratt, of the Operative and Training Institution, British-grove, Chiswick, and who are described as printers, carpenters, cabinet makers, and turners.

Francis Ingham, grocer, High Holborn, answered a summons at Guildhall, which charged him with falsifying his accounts in contemplation of bankruptcy. The prosecution was instituted by the assignees on the suggestion of Mr. Commissioner Goulbourn, as it appeared the defendant had sent in a fictitious book, but which was subsequently withdrawn, and the creditors had not suffered any loss by the act. Mr. Alderman Phillips decided to remand the case.

The gang of forgers and coiners who have undergone so many lengthened examinations at Marlborough-street Police-court, were again brought before Mr. Beadon yesterday, when the evidence of additional witnesses was taken, divulging more fully the manner in which these ingenious rogues have carried on their profitable and nefarious business. The depositions were completed, and the prisoners fully committed for trial.

At the Hull police-court, on Wednesday, Betsy Ferguson and Mary Hanson underwent an examination on a charge of attempting to poison the husband of the former. The prisoner Ferguson gave some broth to her husband for his dinner, upon taking which he became very sick. He afterwards took some more of the broth with him to his workshop, but having reason to suspect the prisoner of an intention to poison him, he carried the broth to Mr. Smith, a chemist, who proved that it contained arsenic. The prisoners were remanded until Wednesday next.

At the Surrey sessions William Hill was found guilty of breaking into the house of Lacy Johnstone, of Waterloo-terrace, Old Kent-road, and stealing two oil paintings and other property. A servant living opposite had seen the prisoner enter the house, and then come out with the property, upon which she followed him and gave him into the custody of a policeman, who found the property upon him. He was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, Mr. John Bagshaw, late M.P. for Harwich, was adjudicated bankrupt, as a lodging-house keeper, upon the petition of Messrs. Cox, Cobbold, and Co., bankers, of Harwich, whose debt is between 400l. and 500l. The total amount of liabilities is roughly estimated at between 40,000l. and 50,000l.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the German who was found dead, with wounds upon his breast and hand, at the bottom of the cliffs at Ramsgate, was resumed yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from a wound in the left breast, but by whom inflicted there was not sufficient evidence to show.

ACCIDENTS.

On Friday afternoon, a dreadful boiler explosion took place at the spinning-mill of Messrs. Edwards, of Scouringburn, Dundee, attended by the loss of about twenty lives, and the serious injury of an equal number of persons, and considerable damage to property. The probable causes of the tragedy is, that the water had been allowed to get too low, and that cold water had been suddenly injected into the heated boiler; or that the pressure of steam had been more than the boiler-plates were fitted to bear.

On Tuesday Mr. Wakley and the jury met to resume the inquiry into the cause of the late fatal explosion at the Hounslow powder mills, when the coroner told the jury that, owing to the immense mass of evidence which it would be requisite to be adduced, he considered a lengthened adjournment necessary. The court was accordingly adjourned until the 17th of May.

At the New Westminster-bridge works, the workmen were moving a block of stone with a travelling crane, when the machinery gave way, and the stone fell with a tremendous crash. A man named Jones was struck down and fell into the water, and some others were injured. The body of poor Jones is supposed to be underneath the ponderous stone.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

GOVERNMENT have determined on taking up Mr. Warry's invention of breech-loading cannon, and a commission will shortly be appointed to report on a series of trials to be made. The gun can now be made to fire with ease at least twenty shots per minute. The Austrian Government has offered to purchase his invention but the offer has been declined until the intentions of the British Government are known.

We have reason to believe that the Mediterranean garrisons will be promptly reinforced. Probably

several of the second battalions of regiments serving in India will be employed in this service.

A court-martial has been held on board the Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, for the trial of Lieutenant-Commander John Binney Scott, Mr. Moss, second master, and Stephen Gruett, ordinary seaman (lookout-man on the night in question), for the loss of her Majesty's screw steam gunboat Jaseur. After hearing the evidence against Mr. Moss and Gruett, and their defence, the Court acquitted the prisoners. Lieut. Scott was also acquitted. The master and gunner were recommended to the Admiralty for their conduct after the wreck.

A splendid 91-gun steamer, called the Revenge, has been launched from Pembroke yard. The process of rigging will commence at once, and she will then proceed to Plymouth for commission, she having been fully fitted for sea while on the stocks. She has been about four years in hand, and is rather an improvement on the Renown, to which she is a sister ship.

During the past eighteen months the channel coast has been fortified in a most effective manner. Old and doubtful guns have been superseded by ordnance of a superior description, and the Martello towers, erected during 1808, are in a most efficient condition. At Dover, the East Cliff is mounted with new batteries. Hythe is fortified with guns of large calibre, and Brighton and other stations on the southern coast have each received two complete field batteries of 18-pounders for their defence.

The men of the Royal Engineers, belonging to the survey companies stationed in various parts of the country, have arrived at Chatham, for the purpose of being put through a course of instruction with the Lancaster rifle.

A return has been made of the number of men voted for the navy, army, and ordnance services, and the sums voted for each, from 1816 to 1858, distinguishing the effective and non-effective votes; and for the commissariat during the same period. In the year 1817 the army and navy were reduced to the peace establishment, the number of men voted for the army being 92,600, and for the navy 19,000, while about 10 millions were voted for the first service, $7\frac{1}{2}$ for the second. The general tendency of the voters for the next few years was to decrease the strength of the army. From 1822 the number of men voted for the land forces is continually augmented, until from 71,779 in the army, and 7,260 in the ordnance, it reaches, in 1850, 103,254 in the army, and 14,123 in the ordnance. The numbers continue rising, till in 1857 they reach 246,716 for the army and ordnance. The numerical strength of the navy, meanwhile, was increased from 19,000 in 1817, to 45,000 in 1854; while the votes for that service, although fluctuating a good deal, are no more in the latter than in the earlier years; but in 1856 reach nearly 19 millions, the number of men being increased to 70,000.

Remonstrances having been made as to the great injustice inflicted on licensed victuallers, by the small allowance made on account of the billeting of soldiers, General Peel has issued an order raising the allowance under this head from 1½d. a-day to 4d. a-day for each soldier.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* of Thursday contained the following statement:—"England has made to the four other great Powers the following propositions:—1. To effectuate previous to the Congress a general and simultaneous disarmament. 2. The disarmament to be regulated by a military or civil commission independently of the congress. This commission to be composed of six commissioners, one of whom to be a Sardinian. 3. As soon as the commission shall have commenced operations the congress should assemble and proceed to the discussion of political questions. 4. That the representatives of the Italian States should be invited by the congress, immediately after its assembling, to take their seats with the representatives of the great Powers absolutely, as at the Congress of 1821. France, Russia, and Prussia have given in their adhesion to the proposals of England."

It is said that the warlike manifesto of Austria finds the Emperor of the French not quite ready for the field. About six weeks longer would have sufficed to complete his preparations. In the meantime, *La France Centrale* is permitted to announce that, in case of war, the staff of the army will be composed as follows:—The Emperor, Commander-in-Chief; General Canrobert, Major-General; General Neill, General de Service; General Lebouff, Commissioner of the Artillery; General de Martimbrey, Chief of the Staff.

All the cavalry regiments going to Africa have

been ordered to leave their horses behind them, and to supply themselves with others in Algeria. The 2nd regiment of the foreign legion, 2,400 strong, coming from Africa to do garrison duty at Nismes, has landed at Marseilles. Immediately on their arrival, a conference took place between the district general and the mayor of Nismes about the means of lodging the men. Some of them are to be quartered in buildings belonging to the custom-house. The *Journal du Havre* states that orders have been sent to Toulon for the immediate preparation of 3,000 "marine bags." These bags, as is well known, comprise all the necessary outfit for a sailor. All naval officers on leave of absence have received orders to return to their posts with the shortest possible delay. Within the last few days large supplies of sugar, coffee, rice, and other provisions have been sent into store at Toulon. On the other hand, however, the *Ocean* of Brest, of the 12th, says that the second division of the squadron, which had received orders to sail for Toulon "tomorrow," is detained, pursuant to fresh instructions.

A naval division, under the command of Vice-Admiral Jehenna, has sailed from Brest for the Mediterranean, and Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière has gone to Toulon, and, it is said, that he will be intrusted with an important command. The journals of Nantes and Bordeaux confirm the news given by the *Journal du Havre*, of a levy of sailors in all the ports; the order was received at Brest some days since.

General Fanti, of the Piedmontese army, who recently came to France on a special mission, has just left Paris for Turin. During his stay at Paris he had several interviews with the Emperor and with Prince Napoleon, who, it is said, will be sent immediately to Berlin, in the hope of counteracting the effect of the Austrian Archduke Albert's mission there.

In the columns of a morning contemporary, on Wednesday, appeared an extraordinary story of a new plot against the Emperor's life, got up by the terrible "Marianne" association. It was to have come off at the Opéra Comique, had not the tender conscience of a conspirator led him to give information in time. Several letter carriers belonging to the Paris post are said to be implicated in the business. "Gigantic efforts," says our contemporary, "have been made by the police to maintain the strictest secrecy upon the subject. Some bird of the air must surely carry these matters in Paris, for every particular concerning the attempt has transpired." The "bird," we suspect, belonged to the genus *canard*.

AUSTRIA.

The hopes of the friends of peace, that a rupture would be avoided, are reduced to the lowest ebb. It seems questionable whether the combined influence of England and Prussia will be sufficient to prevent Austria carrying out her threats against Sardinia. On Thursday the news arrived that General Gyulai has been ordered to present an ultimatum to the Sardinian Government, requiring disarmament, and the sending away of the volunteers from the various Italian states, amounting, it is said, to 60,000 men. If these terms are refused, war is to be declared in three days. Two more divisions of the Austrian army of 80,000 men have been ordered to the Ticino. The English proposal for a Congress upon the same conditions as that of Laybach has been refused.

A telegram received by Mr. Reuter gives an abstract of a statement in the *Dresden Journal* of Thursday, corroborating the foregoing intelligence so far as regards the extent of time said to be given to Sardinia for reflection.

A letter from Vienna says the French journals have asserted that the financial distress of Austria is so great that she was obliged to take possession of the reserve of the Bank. That affirmation is quite erroneous; and what is more, the journals in question, in their manner of announcing the intelligence, have fallen into a blunder which betrays their ignorance. If war should burst out, and money were wanted, an appeal from the Emperor to his subjects would suffice to procure immediately whatever he might require.

The Austrian Minister at Copenhagen, Count Karoly, who only returned to Vienna a few days ago on leave of absence, has been sent on a sudden and special mission to St. Petersburg. The object entrusted to this diplomatist is to secure, by a binding treaty, the neutrality of Russia in case of war.

A letter from Trieste, dated the 16th inst., says, "There will be shortly 60,000 troops assembled at Venice, and the Government, moreover, retains the Southern Railway for the exclusive service of the War department. Besides the order of the day of General Gyulai posted in the barracks, others have been published, in which allusion is made to the defeat of the Austrians at Marengo, a defeat which 'the soldiers of the present army will shortly avenge.' A forced loan of 500,000,000 fl., and an increase of 30 per cent. on the taxes are spoken of. It is further reported that a family council was held at Vienna

at which the Archduke John censured the policy of the Government in strong terms."

The shipchandlers of Trieste have received orders from London to be prepared for the arrival of English men-of-war. The Austrian Government has hired six Austrian Lloyd steamers.

The Austrian army now in garrison at Milan is only 25,000 strong, and there are 6,000 troops in Pavia, but reinforcements are expected. The walls of the two great towers of the castle of Milan have been raised more than three yards, and are now provided with artillery. A regiment of mounted police has been formed. At night Milan swarms with patrols. The inhabitants pass between two rows of soldiers when they return home late. They ought at least to be saluted.

The naval commander of Trieste has received orders to transport to Veruda two old ships, in order that they may be sunk at the mouth of that port. Veruda is about two miles from Pola.

A letter from Vienna speaks thus of the Austrian army in Italy:—The army is in good condition and well equipped; but it has not a martial aspect, and the generals themselves admit the fact. Not a soldier has seen real service or smelt powder. There is no moral cohesion among the men. They would fight bravely; but at the first defeat they experienced would cry, "It's all over with Austria," and perhaps it might be. Even the *douaniers* desert and come into Piedmont. The soldiers not only do not receive war remuneration, but are very irregularly paid.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says, the Archduke Albrecht of Austria is still there, and his mission has been attended with the most complete success. He has signed a military convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 280,000 men, under the personal command of the Prince Regent, if the present negotiations for maintaining peace should fail. The contingent of Bavaria (69,000), and the eighth federal army corps (Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt, together 60,000 men), with the other contingents, will receive orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

A Belgian paper states that the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia will shortly have an interview at Teschen, on the frontiers of Bohemia and Saxony.

News of the following offer of mediation has been received from Berlin, under date of the 19th inst.; Prussia offers, if possible, in conjunction with England, to conclude a treaty with Austria to the following effect: 1. Austria either to terminate her special treaties with the Italian States, or to convert them into simply defensive alliances, but under all circumstances to renounce and give up the right of active interference in the internal affairs of the Italian States, which she now claims in virtue of these treaties. 2. Austria to recognise, as the future guide of her Italian policy, the principle of non-intervention. 3. To reduce her pretensions to the occupation of Piacenza to the simple right, stipulated by the treaty, of maintaining a military garrison there. 4. To evacuate the Roman Legations at the same time that the French withdraw their troops from the city of Rome and Civita Vecchia. 5. To guarantee that no attack shall be made on the territorial possessions of Sardinia, if that power give a similar guarantee not to disturb the Italian possessions of Austria. And finally, 6. To consent to a general European Congress, in order to come to a mutual and pacific understanding for a durable settlement of the States of Italy, based upon the territorial and sovereign rights guaranteed by the existing treaties. On the other hand, if Austria will accede to these conditions, Prussia, eventually supported by England, binds herself: 1. As a set-off against these concessions to induce France and Sardinia to keep the peace: 2. To oppose any armed intervention in Italy on the part of France, if needful, by adequate military assistance; and 3. As the ally of Austria, to declare war against France as soon as the French troops begin to cross the Alps.

The latest intelligence is of an alarming kind. The *Prussian Gazette* of Thursday says, that the assembling of the Congress is becoming more and more doubtful, and that, the state of affairs having assumed a most serious aspect, it induces the Prussian Government to think that it is a proper time to make proposals to the Federal Diet for the purpose of taking general measures for its own interest and safety. Government has preceded these proposals by ordering three *corps d'armée* (70,000 men) to be placed on a war footing.

SARDINIA.

At a Council of Ministers held at Turin, on Tuesday, at which the King was present, it was resolved that in order to give to Europe a proof of the desire of Sardinia to remove the difficulties which delay the meeting of a Congress, Sardinia yields to the demand of England and France, and

accepts the principle of disarmament, the details of which she will leave to be discussed in the Congress. This moderation on the part of Sardinia, it is feared, will not be of any avail. Meanwhile, according to the advices from Piedmont, the war preparations in that country, as well as in France, require some further weeks of active effort for full completion.

A letter from Turin says:—"War seems altogether inevitable to every man in Italy, and I have heard of nothing but volunteers hastening to Piedmont. Eight hundred are gone from the little duchy of Massa-Carrara alone. The very dragoons and gendarmes of Modena, who patrol the valley day and night at Aulla, to intercept these volunteers, are not proof against the temptation of running away with them, and desert by twos and threes, till, if the war breaks out, hardly one of them will remain staunch to their colours. At Berceto, the other side of La Cisa, 104 Lombards arrived yesterday; 400 Romagnoli are expected to-day. They have come to Parma from Lombardy and Romagna; and as the Austrians have drawn a military cordon near Piacenza, so that it is no longer possible to cross that frontier, they travel across the mountains to Berceto and Borgetaro, and hence across the pass of Cento Croci, a mule-path, to Varese and Chiavari, in the Sardinian territory. Amongst the Lombards were two or three Hungarian deserters, who stated that a rumour was spread amongst their brethren in Lombardy that Kossuth is now at Turin, so that the greatest ferment reigns amongst those troops."

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria left Munich on the 16th for Darmstadt, to attend, as it is alleged, a meeting of several monarchs of South German States.

The *Wurtembergischer Staatsanzeiger* of Sunday publishes an extra sheet, containing a ministerial decree concerning the forced levy of horses for military service. The *Frankfort Journal* of the same date states that the Ministers of War of several German States and the Commanders of the Eighth Federal corps d'armée, were to hold another meeting at Heidelberg.

The Ministry of Cassel have resigned.

NAPLES.

Advices have also been received from Naples to the 16th inst. After a terrible attack of his malady the King received the sacrament, and afterwards blessed and bade farewell to his family. Signor Filangieri has been summoned to Caserta. The King's disease is said to have been a carbuncle, which has defied the efforts of the best surgeons, and has at length begun to mortify. His death is hourly expected. The *Nord* actually announced that event this week, and in Rome and Turin many people will have it that the King of Naples is dead; and that the fact is hidden in order to keep off a revolution. The realisation of the Constitution under a new reign appears certain.

SPAIN.

According to a Madrid telegram, the ministers had declared that, should the news be confirmed of the capture of a Spanish merchant-ship, the *Maria y Julia*, off the coast of Peru, Spain will act energetically.

The senate has held a secret sitting to arrange the preliminaries of the trial of M. Esteban Collantes. The Chamber of Deputies had nominated a committee to support the accusation against that gentleman, and appointed M. Calderon Collantes (who, though of the same name, is not a relative of the accused) president. M. Calderon Collantes begged to be excused from serving, on the ground that he is father of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and might therefore be suspected of prejudice; but the chamber declined to grant his request.

The *Espana*, *Leon*, and *Parlamento* had been seized.

PARMA.

The *Armonia* of Turin publishes an account of the financial improvements effected by the Duchess Regent of Parma since her accession to power. The budgets of the current and four preceding years show the following results:—1855, and 1856, income and expenditure balanced; 1857, a surplus of revenue of 81,000*l.*; 1858, surplus ditto of 117,000*l.*; 1859, income, 8,659,000*l.*; expenditure, 8,367,000*l.*; surplus, 292,000*l.* Since 1858 the land-tax has been diminished by 77,000*l.*, and 4,000,000*l.* of the public debt paid off, the remaining debt amounting to 11,000,000*l.* At the same time the salaries of the civil and military functionaries have been increased by 10 and 20 per cent. The amount expended in public works during the last five years is 3,240,000*l.* Moreover, the customs tariff has been revised, transit duties abolished, a new quarter for workmen built at Parma, a savings bank established, a bank created, and a sufficient reserve accumulated in the treasury; all these improvements having been effected in the midst of difficulties created by the revolt of 1854, the scarcity of 1854, 1855, and 1856, the grape blight during the same years, and the cholera of 1855.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de Constantinople* quotes letters from the Danubian Principalities, confirming the report of Russian armaments in Bessarabia. Letters have also been received, tending to confirm previous reports that 100,000 Russians are to be assembled in Georgia.

ROME.

The departure of volunteers which has hitherto been inconsiderable, now begins to increase rapidly. 250 young men have left for Piedmont. A riot took place on the 16th among the students of Bologna, and the troops were obliged to fire upon them. It is stated that several persons were wounded. Austria is increasing the garrison of Ferrara.

The railway to Civita Vecchia was opened on the 10th inst. with much ceremony, the Vicario-Gerente to the Cardinal Vicar officiating on the occasion. There was a grand display of troops, and the principal authorities attended.

Sir Moses Montefiore has not obtained an audience from the Pope. He sent in a formal request for a presentation to Monsignore Paca four days since, without having as yet received an answer. Of course, every advantage will be taken of the Holy Week to put off the audience.

TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 13th inst. The apprehension of war has aroused fears of an insurrection in Turkey. The deliberations of the Divan have lately been addressed to the consideration of the attitude which it should assume, to meet coming emergencies, and Omer Pacha has been summoned. The Greek Government is making a new loan. The concession for the railway from the Bosphorus to Smyrna has been granted to an English company, represented by the editor of the *Journal de Constantinople*.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Accounts from Bucharest state that the National Assembly, at a recent sitting, had proposed that, in consequence of the financial crisis, payment of all commercial bills of exchange should be postponed for three months. The Government is to bring forward a bill on the subject.

A despatch of April 14th confirms the report of a plot against the life of Colonel Couza. An infernal machine has been seized. Nine conspirators, all Austrian subjects, have been arrested.

CANADA.

An act has been passed making it penal to carry weapons upon the person in Canada, except by permission, in writing, of two justices of the peace.

In the case of the landslip on the Great Western Railway, which resulted in so serious an accident and loss of life, the verdict of the coroner's jury blames the company for not having supplied a sufficient culvert to carry off the storm water. The Government inspector, in his report, exonerated the company.

A letter from Father Chiniquy, a seceder from the Church of Rome, has appeared in most of the papers giving details of the violence to which he was subjected by his co-religionists in Quebec. He has been distributing the New Testament, and exhorting his French-Canadian fellow-countrymen to read it.

A stormy debate has taken place on the alleged circumstance of the contractor for the Chats Canal getting himself elected to Parliament in order to secure payment from the Government of certain claims, though the work had failed.

The Royal assent has been given to a Forbes Mackenzie Act for Upper Canada; also to an act empowering municipalities to lend small sums for the purchase of seed in cases of scarcity.

Progress is making with the estimates, and an early close to the session is expected.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence, and of most of the minor streams of Canada, is now open.

The getting out of timber in the Ottawa country, which has been extensive this year, is now complete, and all is ready for rafting down to the ports of shipment.

The maple sugar harvest has acquired a new importance, from the increased duties on imported sugars.

AMERICA.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on Monday with the New York mails of the 5th inst. The trial of Sleekes for the murder of Key was commenced at Washington on the 4th inst. Mr. Sleekes pleaded "Not Guilty." The first day was devoted to the task of empannelling a jury, but the panel was exhausted before more than five were sworn. Every person was challenged as to whether he had formed any prejudice in the case, and also as to his property qualification; and in many instances parties admitted that their prejudices were so strongly in favour

of the prisoner that they could not render an impartial verdict. These, of course, were set aside. On the second day a new panel of seventy-five jurymen was exhausted, only three being qualified, making eight in all. An additional panel was ordered, and the court adjourned.

The election in Connecticut for state officers, members of Congress, and the Legislature, resulted in the complete success of the Republicans.

Dispatches had been sent to General Lamar, instructing him to demand from Nicaragua an apology, restitution, and indemnity, on a failure to comply with which he is to ask for his passports. The home squadron was to be strengthened, and the commodore was to act up to the order of General Lamar. Similar instructions had been sent to the Pacific squadron.

The lake and river boats seized by the Nicaraguan Government were new ones sent out a few months since by the new Yelverton-White Company. They were seized (on the supposition that the United States sloop of war Decatur, which had come in sight, was a vessel loaded with Filibusters), in order to keep them safe from the supposed Filibusters. The boats were next day restored.

A fugitive slave case was under investigation in Philadelphia, and the excitement in the court was such as to require the presence of a large police force to maintain order.

The Suffolk Flour Mills at Boston, containing about 3,000 barrels of flour and a large quantity of grain, had been destroyed by fire. The mills were insured for 50,000*dols.* The fire was the work of an incendiary.

There are reports of serious "crevasses" in the Mississippi river, which were flooding many plantations, and great fears are entertained of a break just above the city of New Orleans. Five hundred men were employed strengthening the levee.

The frigate Curacoa, having on board Lord Lyons, the new British Minister to Washington, arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 7th inst.

A destructive fire has occurred in New Orleans. The cotton press known as the Lower Levee Press, and about seventy of the adjacent houses, have been burnt down. The Press is said to have contained forty thousand bales of cotton, and ten thousand bales were destroyed. Another dispatch says that very little of the forty thousand bales was expected to be saved. The sloop Mulhouse sank, and she will prove a total loss. A great part of the cargo for the ship Bamberg was also consumed. The loss is estimated at fully one million dollars.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

From Hayti we have accounts to the 21st of March. During the carnival, masks of all the ex-royal family were seen. One who personated Soulouque was stabbed by an Imperialist. The Government fifth of coffee was sold at auction in the city, and not exported, as heretofore. Two merchants were the purchasers, who agreed to remit the price to France in payment of the loan of 800,000*fr.* contracted on the 10th of January last. President Giffard, who was more popular than ever, devoted much attention to public education, police, and other reforms. Ex-minister Solomon had arrived in Jamaica.

SYRIA.

DISTURBANCES have occurred in the Pachalik of Latakiah, a Mussulman riot having broken out in the districts of Marquah and Cassal. The Turks are stated to have burnt down several houses, killed one Christian, and wounded several more. The Christian families, pursued by the mob, sought refuge under the consular flags. The agents of the European Powers were obliged to interfere, and have demanded, it is said, the removal of the governor and provincial council of Latakiah.

CONFIRMATIONS ABROAD.—The Bishop of London has made arrangements for confirmations on the Continent this year. Bishop Spencer is now on a confirmation tour in France and Belgium. Bishop Trower will if nothing prevent, hold confirmations in the summer at the following places, and also, if it be required, in Russia—Amsterdam, Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, Hanover, Copenhagen, Christiania, Gottenburg, and Stockholm.

FOOD RESOURCES OF INDIA.—Dr. J. F. Watson, Reporter on Indian Products, writes to a contemporary:—"An attempt made last year to grow 'gram'—the great horse-food of Northern and of Western India—in this country succeeded in a few cases. I am anxious to have the experiment repeated this season on a more extended scale. A piece of ground, well sheltered from north and east winds, will be required, and should any of your country readers feel disposed to give this important pulse a trial, I shall be happy to send them some."

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

MR. VILLIERS AND SIR R. BETHELL.—At Wolverhampton these gentlemen have been addressing the electors. Mr. Villiers said, that the great defect in the House of Commons was, that the rural interest exercised an almost overwhelming influence in Parliament, so that it took a ten years' agitation to carry an important measure, and then it was effected by the influence of force and fear rather than reason. Glancing at the necessity for a more adequate recognition of large populations, and at the question of the necessity of the ballot, as a means of protection from coercion, he urged that reform should be at once dealt with; but while they extended the suffrage, they should do it gradually, as had always been the custom in this country, and not as in other countries, where they attempted to gain everything at once, and lost everything. Mr. Villiers concluded by passing a warm eulogium upon Sir Richard Bethell. Sir R. Bethell spoke of Wolverhampton as being the birth-place of free trade; and referring to the dissolution of Lord Derby said, such conduct called for the condemnation of every wise, discreet, and patriotic man, to whatever party he might belong. They had dissolved Parliament at that critical moment, and left England without a Government, because the House of Commons had rejected their Reform Bill; but, instead of appealing from that House to the country, they stated that they did not mean to re-introduce that measure, on the ground of the rejection of which they chose at that important period to throw the country into the paralysis which must attend the period of a contested election. An attempt to effect too great a change would retard all reform by awakening the fears of those who possessed property; but he had no doubt that in a few years political freedom would be extended to every householder in the land. After advocating a more equal distribution of representatives, Sir Richard said a reformed Parliament was only a means to an end, that end being the general good of the country, and he hoped some of the results would be the maintenance of peace, a wise and economical management of the finances of the country, and above all, that office, place, and political power would no longer be the mere inheritance of a few political classes. He pointed out the striking defects in the present state of the law which required the amending hand, the simplifying hand, and the condensing hand, and, above all, a department for the administration of the law, and for the steady progress of law reform required to be established. (Applause.) It was to promote such objects that he asked them to send him to Parliament as their representative.

RIGHT HON. JAMES STUART WORTLEY.—At a meeting of the electors of the West Riding, held at Leeds on Tuesday, the right hon. gentleman said—I am told that I am unfit to represent the West Riding because I am inconsistent—because I formed a member of the administration of Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston is not at this moment among the ranks of the Conservative party. Don't be too sure of that! If I read aright the late speeches of Lord Palmerston, he is not on the other side. What is the great question before you? It is reform. The question is between Birmingham reform and real reform. I thought it was unnecessary to pass such a resolution as Lord John Russell devised, and that it would be better at once to proceed to the consideration of the Government Bill. Was this the case? Could it have been made a good measure? What were the faults of it? I thought that it put the county franchise too low. Well, what was so easy as, in committee, to have turned 10*l.* into 12*l.*, or into 20*l.*? And what was so easy as to have turned the 10*l.* for boroughs into a 6*l.*? Though I am not responsible for the Government, I can undertake, I think, for their intentions not to shrink nor shirk from the question of reform; but, now that they know the opinion of Parliament and the opinion of the country, to frame such a measure upon the ancient principles of the constitution as shall at once preserve inviolate all the rights of the freeholders, and make a moderate transfer of seats from the smaller boroughs to the large counties; at the same time so to extend the franchise as it shall not only reach the present constituency, but by some other mode to reach that class who hitherto have been kept at the portals of the constitution, but who form, in a great measure, the marrow and strength of our country. The worst feature in the Government Bill was the disfranchising—the transfer, I should rather say—of the votes of freeholders within boroughs from counties to boroughs. I did not hesitate to denounce that provision in my place in Parliament; but this would have been wholly changed in committee. It was but to strike out one short clause, and that blotch was gone for ever. I believe the freeholders, not only in this county, but in all the counties, to be the most independent class of voters that we have (cheers); and I, therefore, shall be found among the

most determined opponents of any one who attempts to disturb the rights of that class of the community. There is one topic which occupies all our minds—the present critical state of Europe. The Ministerial explanations seem to me to indicate that the danger is still swelling and increasing, and at any moment may burst in all the fury of war over the face of Europe. Such a time is not for party faction or struggling, however honourable at other times—struggling in comparative petty ambition for place and power. It is a time for giving effectual support to the Crown. I believe, whatever party may be in power, that upon this question, they will earnestly and honestly exert themselves to maintain the dignity of the nation, but also to secure peace. And my earnest endeavours will be to assist in giving every strength to her Majesty's Ministers which it is possible for a loyal Parliament to give. In answer to a question, the right hon. gentleman said, I have always voted against the ballot, and I cannot foresee the time when I shall be willing to vote for so dishonest a plan. I believe it would be no protection to an honest man, and no benefit to anybody but an accomplished hypocrite. I believe it would destroy public opinion. It would destroy the responsibility of members of Parliament, and the very springs of action which give courage, nobility, and truth to our nation, and would degrade us from a class of honest men to a parcel of deceivers and hypocrites. More than this, I don't believe that five honest men would exercise the ballot if they could.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—At a meeting of his friends in Southwark this week, the gallant Admiral said he had no fear of the result of the election, for he was sure the electors of Southwark would not act so inconsistently as to turn out a man they had two years ago returned by a majority of 1,480, and who had always done his duty. He was in Parliament when the China war was discussed, and supported Lord Palmerston in carrying on a war which had opened up to our commerce the great empire of China, and had since resulted in opening up to us also the empire of Japan. He had opposed the bill brought in in consequence of the attempt of Orsini. Englishmen had no right to interfere with the Government of France, but their Emperor was not justified in dictating what laws we should pass. As he disapproved of the Conspiracy Bill, he voted against it, though its effect was to turn Lord Palmerston, who was his personal friend, out of office. He could safely say he had never given a factious vote against Lord Derby's Government. Upon the reform question he was in favour of triennial Parliaments, but did not believe that annual Parliaments would be advantageous. He was favourable to the widest extension of the franchise in boroughs, and would give to every man who had a house over his head and paid rent the right to vote. He was for maintaining the defences and upholding the honour of the country; but he complained that under that pretence large sums were annually wasted. With an effective fleet England might always defy the world in arms.

MR. COX.—This honourable gentleman, in the course of a speech to the electors of Finsbury, informed them that at the last election he plumped for Duncombe, he did not vote for himself, because he was then an untried man; but he now felt that he was the right man in the right place, and should decidedly vote for Duncombe and Cox. Mr. Cox also pointed out that he had performed the largest amount of sittings of any member of the House during the session. For four years Sir S. Peto represented Norwich, and during that time he voted 139 times in 866 divisions. He (Mr. Cox) during three years, voted 340 times in 388 divisions. If the people of Norwich were satisfied with Sir S. Peto's votes, he ought to go back to Norwich.

SIR SAMUEL PETO.—Addressing the electors of Finsbury the baronet said, that as to the late Reform Bill, if he had had a seat in the House, he would have given his support to the amendment of Lord John Russell. The £10 franchise in counties was the lowest he could admit. He could not desire to see a lower county franchise. He would not consent to see the upper and middle classes trodden down by the unintelligent mob. He knew his sentiments were too Conservative for some people, but he begged them not to override the privileges of Englishmen, and neither allow him or his friends to speak. They wanted other things besides a Reform bill—economy of expenditure, and good government in every department of the State. With regard to foreign affairs, he thought the position of the country at the present time should be non-intervention. Their duty was, he thought, to keep the nation at peace. He knew that some of his Church friends made a point of this fact, that he did not support church-rates; but he was not so rabid a Dissenter as not to help to build a church. He was desirous to see the Church prosper.

SIR B. HALL AND MR. EDWIN JAMES.—These gentlemen addressed the electors of Marylebone on Wednesday. Sir B. Hall said, his conviction was

that, in any coming Reform Bill, a large distribution of seats was absolutely necessary, as well as a large extension of the suffrage. He did not entertain these opinions as a mere political claptrap, but he had always held them. He had always stood in the House of Commons in the proud position of an unpledged and unfettered representative, and, although that had been the case, he believed he had ever discharged his duty faithfully to his constituents and the country. Mr. Edwin James said, he was glad to hear that the rumour was unfounded that their representatives were to be "nailed" to some particular reform scheme, as that would be a kind of slavery which was a disgrace to such an influential and independent borough. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to comment upon the provisions of the Government Reform Bill, which he urged was a miserable measure, and not worthy the consideration of several weeks, and hence it was at once rejected. They did not want any revolution but a peaceful revolution, and in conclusion he earnestly hoped that the present agitation would lead to the passing of such a measure as would be another bulwark of the freest nation on the globe.

MR. F. DOULTON.—At a meeting of the electors of Lambeth, this gentleman said, he should go to the House of Commons prepared not to support the bill of Mr. Bright, of Lord Derby, or Lord J. Russell, but to support such a bill as he should deem best for the interests of the country. He did not agree with John Bright in everything, but he believed that, if ever they had an efficient Reform Bill, it would be rather from John Bright than from either Lord Palmerston or Lord J. Russell. He feared that, before Parliament met again, Europe would be engaged in war. He was for non-intervention, but we should be prepared to defend our own. He could not disguise from himself that England had a neighbour in whom her people had not implicit confidence. Looking at that man's antecedents, he thought he should be wanting in his duty as an Englishman did he not support all efficient preparations for eventualities. Entering upon the subject of Mr. Williams's recent decision not to withdraw from the representation of the borough, he characterised that gentleman's conduct as mean and dishonourable, and expressed his determination not to succumb.

MR. BERKELEY, MR. LANGTON, AND MR. F. W. SLADE.—On Monday a crowded meeting of the electors of Bristol was addressed by Messrs. Berkeley and Langton, the Liberal candidates. Mr. Berkeley, after contrasting the present condition of the electors with the time when they were "ground under the heel of Tory despotism," proceeded to disparage the Conservative candidate, Mr. Slade, as being a barrister, which class, he said, were a bore in the House of Commons. Barristers have more to gain by a seat in the House than any other class of men. There are more rewards for barristers; there is looming in the distance for political service the position of Lord High Chancellor of England, the Attorney-Generalship, the Solicitor-Generalship, situations of judges in the East and West Indies, revising barristers, and so forth. Mr. Langton echoed what Mr. Berkeley had said respecting lawyers. The same evening the Conservative candidate for Bristol, Mr. Frederick William Slade, addressed a meeting of the electors. In the course of his speech he said that Berkeley was a political quack, and Langton was a dull and dim shadow of Berkeley. Langton never gave anything but a silent vote in his life.

MR. G. S. BEECROFT.—The Conservative candidate for Leeds, in addressing his constituents, said two points were selected upon which the opponents of Government made an attack on their bill. That this manœuvre was a clever one, no one would deny; but who would assert that it was a fair and candid one? It was not so intended, it was meant to be a large-meshed net to catch all sections and every individual who could be enclosed within it. For his part, he thought it, to use a very mild term, disingenuous in the extreme. He did not for a moment pretend to say that he agreed with all the provisions of the Government measure. He denied that any Government could frame a bill on the subject so comprehensive as to command, in its every feature, the acquiescence of all its supporters. He could not see why a man who owned two 10*l.* houses in a borough, and only occupied one, should have two votes; while, if he owned a hundred houses without its limits, he should only have one vote; but, at the same time, he found that the freeholders of boroughs possessed the double vote, and he was unwilling to deprive them of their vested rights. As regarded the borough franchise, it was his feeling that the greater number of intelligent and respectable men they could admit to a share of it the better. The occupation franchise was to some extent a property qualification; and a property qualification, to be of any value, must be limited to a reasonable amount. He did not object to some reduction, and he had every reason to think that some such concession would have been made by the Government.

Messrs. CHEETHAM AND HEYWOOD.—These gentlemen, the Liberal candidates for South Lancashire, addressed a crowded meeting at Manchester on Tuesday. Mr. Cheetham said—What then should be the course of the Liberals in future? The Reform question could no longer remain in abeyance, and he recommended that the united support of the Liberal party should be given to the statesman who should introduce a measure for extending the franchise to those classes in counties and boroughs which they had all ceased to doubt the propriety of placing on the register. At the same time there must be such a redistribution of seats as would give a fair balance of representation, and give greater power to this county. On the question of the ballot, he conceded that it was an evil, but it was required to counteract a still greater evil. He feared it was now impossible to avoid the great evil of a continental war, but his view was that this country ought steadily to remain neutral; and whilst he had little faith in the French Emperor's sincerity with regard to Italian freedom, we ought to depose any minister who should seek our interposition on behalf of Austria.—Mr. J. Pemberton Heywood said:—With regard to his views of Reform, he should not be satisfied with less than fifty seats for redistribution, and he trusted that a substantial and a comprehensive measure would be introduced by Lord J. Russell, which would settle the question. He had long been in favour of the ballot; he believed, however, it would neither lead to a millennium nor to a despotic republic, and that unless it were made compulsory, ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen would insist on voting openly. After declaring himself resolute for the abolition of church-rates, Mr. Heywood concluded by expressing his belief that greater political power would certainly be obtained by the people, and he trusted they would use it wisely, prudently, and cautiously, being satisfied with "Queen, Lords, and Commons," looking at France on one side and the United States on the other, and recollecting that "equality" did not always end in liberty.

Mr. RUTSELL.—On Tuesday this gentleman addressed the electors of Lambeth. He said the Government had sent no Tory into Lambeth. They had requested no incipient Lord of the Admiralty to contest this borough. They could congratulate themselves in being a free and independent constituency, and in not being at the mercy of a few seedy statesmen, who met in a frowsy back-parlour, in a rickety old house in Downing-street, to settle the affairs of the nation. Referring to the question of Parliamentary Reform, he reminded them that in Lambeth was the cry first raised against the Government Reform Bill. He asked them to ratify the decision they had come to on the former occasion. What they wanted was not a set of fancy franchises, but a measure that would redress the various anomalies which still existed in their representative institutions. Against the use of the ballot they had ranged only the same stale, musty, fusty, antiquated arguments that had been advanced again and again in the House of Commons, and as often ignominiously refuted; and in its favour they had the best of all arguments—the fact that, wherever the ballot had been fairly tried, as in South Australia, it had been found eminently successful. He hoped to see Lord John Russell before long the earnest advocate of the ballot. (Hear, hear.) But he was afraid that would not be until the country had loudly and fully declared itself in its favour; and he could assure the noble lord that the Liberal party would never be united while those who aspired to be its leaders were in direct antagonism on this great subject to the bulk of those whom they expected to follow them. He was not what was called a peace-at-any-price man, but he did not hesitate to avow his detestation of war as the greatest calamity that could afflict the human race; and to assure them that he would use his earnest endeavours to secure the maintenance of peace.

Mr. ARYTON.—In addressing the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, on Tuesday, the hon. gentleman said he had that day seen Parliament brought to a close, and therefore he thought he could not appear before them at a more fitting period to render an account of his conduct. At the very moment when the people expected Parliament would pass a law, to reform themselves, they brought forward a measure founded on a thrice condemned basis, and the result was that the House rejected that measure introduced by the Government. He regretted that the Government had determined to dissolve the Parliament, feeling that they had shown themselves unfit to deal with the question. He condemned in strong terms the language of the Queen's speech delivered that day. With regard to the late measure of reform, without going into its details, he had no hesitation in saying that he saw nothing like reform in it, and its only effect would be to place Parliament in the hands of a chosen few. For himself, he did not wish that Parliament should descend into the hands of uneducated men; but, at the same time,

the existence of the right of the working classes ought not to be overlooked. By the late bill, however, they were overlooked, and, therefore, he said it was no measure of reform.

SIR CHARLES WOOD, SIR J. RAMSDEN, AND MR. F. CROSSLEY.—On Monday Sir J. Ramsden and Mr. Crossley, the Liberal candidates for the West Riding, met the electors at Bradford, and also at Halifax. At the latter place Sir Charles Wood was present, and said, "I address you as a brother elector of the West Riding, I address those who are my brother electors, those who I hope will be so soon, and those also, whether electors or not, who cannot but take an interest in this district, of which we are all inhabitants. I am anxious as a landowner to address you as a manufacturing body, and to tell you that we are as anxious as you are that both our candidates should be returned together to Parliament. I tell you that in one respect I am sorry, because a better friend and colleague than my colleague, man could not have. I am sorry to part with him as a colleague; but it will be some satisfaction and comfort, which, however, depends partly on you, that though he will no longer be my colleague, he will henceforth be my representative. I am anxious that they should both be returned. The Government have brought in a bill—miscalled a Reform Bill. The House of Commons decided against that bill, and they have appealed to the country. Three candidates are before you for the Riding—one voted with the Government for the bill, and two voted against it, as a sham and a delusion. Which of the men will the electors of the West Riding return to Parliament? I cannot doubt for a moment. But I wish also to say that I, a landowner, in conjunction with the whole body of the Whig landed portion of the Riding, am anxious to see a manufacturer as a colleague of Sir John Ramsden; we are anxious to prove that our prosperity depends on you—that agriculture, trade, and commerce are indissolubly bound up together. People deny that sometimes; but do you send a proof from the largest constituency of Great Britain that a landowner and manufacturer are sent together to represent the joint interests of the Riding—interests which are those also of the whole empire. Gentlemen, you must exert yourselves. Our opponents are strong. You must be united—landowner and manufacturer. Every one calling himself a Liberal must not shrink from trouble or exertion. It will be a hard struggle, and will require all your exertions." Sir John Ramsden said that they should not be surprised at any moment to hear that war had broken out, and they knew what would be the character of that war. In a war, the object of which was to free a down-trodden population from the oppression of a foreign and despotic master—they knew that the sympathy of the great English people would be heartily and cordially given—but they knew that this was not a war of that character. If England was to interfere at all, it must be in the character of a mediator, and not of a combatant. Speaking of reform, he said, as regarded the county franchise, he had always hitherto voted for the reduction of the franchise to £10 occupiers, and it was probable he should continue to do so. He thought the £6 borough franchise would be a safe and proper extension of the franchise. He was disposed to go further than the Government in the disfranchisement of boroughs. Mr. Crossley said that he should be inclined to give Lord John Russell's proposition his hearty support—to reduce the qualification in counties to £10, provided he had a safeguard that not less than one-half of that qualification should be a house, and with regard to boroughs, he should be in favour of the franchise being reduced from £10 rent to £6.

SIR CHARLES WOOD.—The right honourable baronet made a second speech on Thursday at Halifax. The right hon. gentleman commented somewhat in detail upon the course pursued by that party which now governed this country on the discussion upon the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, the defeat of which led to the resignation of Lord Palmerston's Ministry. He then criticised the Government failures, with their India Bill, and their church-rate measure. Coming to their Reform Bill, he said its provisions were monstrous. One of the most serious defects was the proposal to abolish the freeholders' franchise. The danger to county representation was, that it should fall exclusively into the hands of a few great landed proprietors; and the security against this evil was to be found in the existence of the independent freeholders, the number of which Government intended so seriously to reduce. In a small county, they would see at once that such a measure would render the representation as close and as safe as in old times it was in the boroughs of Midhurst and Old Sarum. The same principle, in fact, was extended to the boroughs, because it was as easy to create a 40s. freehold as a £10 occupation, the difference being that they could make five of one at the cost of one of the other. Why had any reform at all been thought necessary

for years past by all thinking men? Why, in consequence mainly of the improved intelligence, education, and morality of the working classes, who should be admitted to a share of the franchise. He was not in favour of any sweeping and extensive change; he was not in favour of universal suffrage. He believed that the wisest course to pursue was to adopt the same plan they had hitherto done, and which had enabled them to enjoy a greater amount of freedom, liberty, and prosperity than had been the lot of any other country under the sun. He was for taking the Bill of 1832, mending its defects, and extending it so far as subsequent experience and improvement had shown to be desirable. He was opposed to household suffrage; and he entered at some length into his reason for that opinion. An educational test had been proposed, but he did not think this would answer the purpose. He believed they must come to the test of the state and condition in life to which the working classes had raised themselves. He quite agreed that a 10*l.* house was far too high. Two bills—one in 1852 and one in 1854—were proposed to Parliament. He was one of the Government of the day, and responsible for those bills. In both the franchise was based upon a rated value, and his opinion was that it would be a great advantage to establish the franchise upon a rated value. He knew the objections to a rating franchise; but if it could be carried into effect, he believed it would be the best arrangement; and he should be prepared to support a 5*l.* rating, which he believed to be equivalent to a 6*l.* rental, which was the reduction he supported in 1852, as one of Lord John Russell's Government. The worst bill the Liberals would pass would be infinitely better than any measure the Tories would give them, and there was nothing to prevent them in the future pressing for what they thought desirable. He was of opinion that a large measure of reform was better, safer, and more conservative than a small one; but, after all, they must look to those measures which there was a prospect of carrying, and not to those which would have the effect of sending a great number of Liberal members into the Tory lobby on a division. As to the ballot, he said he had always opposed it, believing that the best security for the right discharge of any duty was the influence of public opinion. If the ballot were adopted, however, he had not the slightest fear of what was called democratic changes; he should still be satisfied of the permanence of their national institutions. He believed no effort would be spared by the Government of the country, in whatever hands it might be, to preserve the peace of Europe. He knew that the declarations which were made by the leading statesmen at the opening of the present session produced no inconsiderable effect upon foreign Powers; and he considered that we should look with infinite disgust and disapprobation upon that Power, be it which it might, that broke the peace of the world.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—The right hon. baronet addressed the electors of Carlisle on Wednesday evening at a great open-air meeting in front of the Town-hall. After enlarging upon the mutual friendship existing between himself and the men of Carlisle, he proceeded to dissect the royal speech by paragraphs. He styled the present ministry a "provisional government and a government by suffrage." The case of Lord Derby is that he, being in a minority, attempted to rule this country, and appeals from the House of Commons, where he was in a minority, to the people, to see if they will send him a favourable majority. There is no mention of reform in this speech, and still more, there is no promise whatever on the part of Lord Derby, if he continue Minister, that he will undertake another Reform Bill more liberal and more popular than that against which I voted and for which my present colleague, Mr. Hodgson, voted on the second reading. The question really to be submitted to you is this—Will you have Lord Derby, without reform, to rule over you? The issue of reform—the especial issue of reform is abandoned, and the general issue of confidence in Lord Derby pleaded. In Parliamentary language it is a disingenuous manoeuvre,—that is, what in homely parlance we should call an "artful dodge." In '52 the Derbyites in the cities were all Free-traders; now they are all Reformers. In '52 in the counties they were all the "farmer's friends;" now in the counties the Derbyites are the enemies of "revolutionary change." Upon the foreign policy of the Government, he remarked, "It was my lot to listen to the Minister of the Crown on Monday last, when he announced to the assembled Commons of England that our relations with foreign Powers were most disturbed, and that it was most doubtful whether the peace of Europe would be preserved. He pointed to the neutrality of England, but observed it must be an armed neutrality. So much for the preservation of peace under the auspices of Lord Derby." Sir James adverted to the charge brought by Mr. Hodgson, the opposing candidate, that he (Sir James) was trying to make a

rotten borough of Carlisle, and bring in his nephew Mr. Lawson, by his interest, and added, Mr. Lawson is as independent of me as I am of Lord Lonsdale. And when we talk of independence, I will say more about it when Mr. Hodgson can make the same assertion. I am a constitutional reformer. I think that change is indispensable. I have advocated it in Parliament, I have advocated it here before you sent me to Parliament, and the opinions I expressed when you last returned me are the opinions which, as your representative, I declared in Parliament—and from these opinions I do not flinch. I think that a decided extension of the suffrage is indispensable, embracing a very considerable proportion of the working classes. Upon the question of the ballot you are entitled to hear my opinion. I cannot say that I am a convert to it; I cannot promise, my opinion being unchanged, to support it. But I did declare in my place in Parliament what I believe to be the truth, that the desire for it is increasing. That was denied in his place by my colleague. You now have the opportunity of marking well what is your sense upon that point. I cannot support it; but I believe my nephew, without pinning his faith to my sleeve, is prepared to support the ballot. Upon this matter of the ballot, I say this, that a large extension of the suffrage is the surest protection, in my opinion, both against intimidation and against bribery. Now, there is another point. It is the boast of Lord Derby, I understand—I don't know it for a fact—that he has subscribed 20,000*l.* towards the expenses of this election. Other members of the aristocracy have subscribed large sums. The Carlton Club money is abundant. This election is to be carried—not here, God forbid I should say so!—but the election in the small boroughs of England is to be carried by money. Now, I advise the non-electors to be on the look-out. Look out for gentlemen in green spectacles and dark wigs. After the nomination, if there are any suspicious persons of that kind, let the non-electors watch them, follow them, find them out, see their transactions, and if there be law in England, or in Parliament, we will bring the transgressors to account. Later in the evening Sir James addressed the electors at the Assembly Rooms, and again touched upon the question of the ballot. He said, everything like intimidation, everything like bribery, is unworthy of the honest friends of liberty, and is the very use of these means which leads to the desire for secret voting. One of the many reasons for which I am desirous that the working classes should be admitted to the franchise is that by their overwhelming numbers they may set intimidation at defiance. I believe that to be the first effect. I have the firmest impression that at this election—I do not speak of Carlisle especially—money will be profusely spent to an extent that has not been known for a long time. Principle will not carry this election—it will be attempted to do it by money. This is an election of peculiar importance. Since the great election of 1832, on the Reform Bill, I remember nothing like it. At that time we had confidence in the middle-classes, and I was then desirous to transfer power from the aristocracy to the middle-classes. The middle-classes are now in exclusive possession of that power. Time has rolled on. I thought that for the rest of my life it might have rested there, but, seeing the growing intelligence, the great thrift, and the independent means of living among the artisans and working classes—I don't think I could advocate anything approaching universal suffrage—a large step of that kind made at once would, I think, be dangerous: but the admission of a considerable portion of the working class—those who have a continuous residence in the city where they live, and who take part in the local burdens and continuous payment of their rates. Working men as they continue to be independent will continue to occupy and continue to pay their share of taxation; and so occupying and so paying, I am satisfied that the time has arrived when they can safely be trusted to share the representation. Shortly, these are my opinions; they are very fixed opinions, and I have honestly expressed them. I have now reached a period of life when ambition is fully satisfied—I have nothing to desire. I am not seeking for power or place. I am quite satisfied with my position in the House of Commons as the independent representative of an independent constituency, speaking the voice and sentiments of men of honesty, respectability, and virtue, such as I am now addressing; and if I can give effect to their opinions before the grave closes on me, I am more than content with the part I have borne.

Mr. A. B. RICHARDS.—This gentleman, a well-known contributor to the London press, has addressed the electors of Knarborough. He styles himself an independent Liberal, and is an advocate for a large extension of the franchise, triennial or quadrennial parliaments, vote by ballot, abolition of church-rates, and an entire change in the present system of secret diplomacy. He goes for non-intervention in the affairs of other states, "save in

the spirit and style of Cromwell." He would have an imposing Channel fleet, befitting our vast resources and hard-won fame; and also advocates the formation of rifle volunteer corps, as a cheap defence, morally and physically beneficial to the people. He is desirous of seeing strict economy introduced into all our public departments, and would seek, in every way, to encourage and foster trade and commerce. [We have received intelligence since writing the above that Mr. Richards has retired, in order that he may not embarrass a fellow Liberal.]

Mr. WINGFIELD BAKER.—A meeting of the supporters of Mr. Wingfield Baker, candidate for South Essex, was held at the Royal Oak, Barking-road, this week. In consequence of the numbers present the meeting was adjourned to the open air. Mr. Baker, after making some observations on the fact that his colleague, Mr. Bramston, after, at the close of the last election, expressing his thanks for the support he had received from the Liberal party, now opposed their interests in conjunction with another candidate, proceeded to say that there was one point to which he must draw the attention of the electors, and that was with regard to the charge that had been made about Mr. Perry Watlington. He held in his hand two handbills, issued by his opponents, in which he was made to say, "I publicly disclaim participation in the charge of Tractarianism." Now, he never said anything of the sort. What he did say was this—Such of the charges as he denies on the word of a gentleman, we, as gentlemen, are bound to accept his denial of. But that he abstained from expressing any satisfaction or dissatisfaction as to his answers. That the electors were justified in making the strictest inquiry, and obtaining the clearest answer; and it was a question entirely for them whether they considered those questions to have been fairly answered. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That Mr. Baker, our old and tried friend, and present Liberal member, is well deserving of our warmest thanks for his past services in the cause of civil and religious liberty, and is now the most fit and proper person to represent the Liberal interest of South Essex in the ensuing Parliament, and this meeting pledges itself to use its best exertions to secure his re-election by plumping."

MESSRS. BUCHANAN AND DALGLISH.—On Thursday night, at a crowded meeting in the City Hall, at Glasgow, Mr. Buchanan said:—That, although he was still in favour of the ballot, and would vote for it, he did not think it was absolutely necessary. He would not, however, oppose any Reform Bill because it did not include it. He would give a general adherence to Lord J. Russell's scheme. He declared himself in favour of still preserving a few close boroughs, as he believed they were a means of educating people for statesmen who could not by any other way obtain seats. On the question of affairs on the Continent, Mr. Buchanan advocated a strict neutrality on the part of Great Britain.—Mr. Dalglish said he was in favour of Lord J. Russell's bill for Reform, and also advocated the doctrine of non-intervention.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS.—This gentleman had declined to again undertake parliamentary duty, from failing health, his medical adviser having told him that it would kill him. He appears to have got rapidly stronger, and now announces that his doctor thinks, with care, he may be able to support the weight of state affairs. Having, therefore, been again put in nomination for Lambeth, he hastened to address the electors. He alluded to a letter which had appeared in the *Morning Advertiser*, and proceeded to say that he had been accused of selling the borough, and that the sum of two thousand pounds had been received. Now he could inform them that he was, happily, so circumstanced as to have quite as much money as he wanted, and he could assure them the merchant was not alive who could purchase his independence. But was the independent borough of Lambeth to be purchased for two thousand or two hundred thousand pounds? In answer to questions, Mr. Williams declined to vote for the opening of the Crystal Palace and other public places on Sundays, the half-holiday movement being, in his opinion, the best thing to meet that case. He was also opposed to Sunday trading, and had himself brought in a Bill for its abolition. He was willing to vote against the income-tax under a hundred a year, and would also use his best endeavours to have a clearer distinction between the income wrung from labour and that which was derived from property. Mr. Williams reiterated his denial of any previous arrangement with Mr. Doulton.

An Egyptian diplomatist is expected in Paris from the Pacha of Egypt; it is thought that his coming is connected with the difficulties which M. de Lesseps finds in the way of his Isthmus scheme.

M. Proudhon is about to publish (in Belgium) a pamphlet on the state of affairs in Europe.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLIS.

In the CITY OF LONDON the return of Lord Stanley is considered certain by the Conservative party, who have organised an active canvass to place him at the head of the poll; Mr. Baring has resigned. The Liberals are sensibly alive to the danger of losing one of their seats, and are making great efforts. In the case of Lord Stanley being rejected at London, he will, of course, come in again at King's Lynn.—In FINSBURY the three candidates have been addressing meetings of their supporters. Sir Samuel Peto has been mobbed by a knot of blackguards on two or three occasions, when he has attempted to address the electors, which proceeding will probably greatly assist his cause with the respectable inhabitants of the borough. Mr. Cox has taken the opportunity of disclaiming any connexion with these disturbers of the peace. Mr. Duncombe (whose seat is considered quite safe) has spoken in very indignant terms of this disgraceful conduct. He remarked that nothing of the sort occurred in former times when he contested the borough, and he cannot understand the reason of it at the present election.—In SOUTHWARK Admiral Napier will be closely run by Mr. Pellatt, who announces himself as a Liberal of the most "advanced views," and prepared to go a great way farther than Sir Charles.—LAMBETH, this week, has been astonished by the appearance of Mr. Williams, after his announced determination to have no more to do with Parliament. Mr. Roupell is quite certain of his return, and Mr. Doulton has declared that he will contest the other seat to the utmost with Mr. Williams.

COUNTIES.

DERBYSHIRE (SOUTH).—Mr. Colville, being prevented by illness from seeking re-election, Mr. A. H. Vernon, of Sudbury-hall, has addressed the electors as a candidate. Mr. Evans solicits re-election upon Liberal principles.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (WEST).—A requisition is in course of signature to Mr. Charles Berkeley, requesting him to offer himself in opposition to Mr. Rolt, Q.C. The Conservatives have brought forward Sir G. Jenkinson for the second seat.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Lord Montagu and Mr. Fellowes are prosecuting their canvass with energy, and Mr. Heathcote, the Liberal candidate, is equally active.

NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTH).—Lord Ossulton has issued an address, retiring from this division. Sir Matthew White Ridley offers himself in the Conservative interest.

SOMERSET (WEST).—A number of the electors have requested Mr. W. Gore Langton to allow himself to be put in nomination.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (NORTH).—Lord Burghley has joined Mr. Hunt in canvassing. Mr. Vernon has, it is said, a fair prospect of success.

STAFFORDSHIRE (NORTH).—Mr. Adderley is a candidate for re-election, and Lord Ingestre offers himself as a successor to Mr. S. Child, who retires. Both candidates are Conservatives.

CITIES.

LINCOLN (CITY).—Major Sibthorp, Mr. Heneage, and Mr. Palmer have made a vigorous canvass. Mr. Palmer is an advanced Liberal.

NORWICH.—Sir S. Bignold and Mr. C. M. Lushington (Conservatives), and Lord Bury and Mr. Schneider (Liberals), have commenced an active canvass.

SALISBURY.—General Buckley is considered safe; but there is likely to be a very close run between Mr. Marsh and Mr. Chapman, who declares himself a supporter of Lord Derby.

PETERBOROUGH.—Mr. T. Hankey and Mr. Wildo announce a favourable canvass. The Conservatives boast of the success which has attended their canvass for Mr. Wingfield, and the Radicals expect to carry Mr. G. H. Whalley.

BOROUGHES.

ARMINGDON.—A close run is anticipated between Mr. J. T. Norris (Liberal), the present member, and Mr. Godfrey Hudson, Conservative.

BEVERLEY.—Mr. Digby Seymour, the Recorder of Newcastle, is a candidate for this borough on the Liberal interest; the three other candidates are all Conservatives.

BLACKBURN.—Mr. Pilkington, one of the representatives in the last Parliament, has retired after a brief canvass. Mr. Hornby, the other member, and Mr. P. Murrough, formerly M.P. for Bridport, are the only candidates now in the field. Mr. Vaughan, a brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, Mr. Hornby (Conservative), and Mr. Murrough (Liberal) are actively canvassing.

BOSTON.—Mr. H. Ingram, one of the present members, solicits re-election. Mr. M. Stonland, Liberal, and J. H. Holloway, Conservative, offer themselves.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—Messrs. Stapleton and

Majoribanks, seek re-election, but they are opposed by Captain Gordon and Mr. Earle.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—Lord Alfred Hervey's re-election is considered safe, but there will be an arduous contest between Sir R. J. Buxton and Mr. J. A. Hardcastle.

BEAUMARIS DISTRICT.—Mr. Lewis Hampton-Lewis, of Henlly, a Conservative, has consented to stand. Mr. W. O. Stanley, the present member, is also a candidate for re-election.

BIRMINGHAM.—A third candidate has appeared in the person of Mr. T. D. Acland, who represented West Somerset from 1837 to 1847. Mr. G. Bodington, a solicitor residing at Sutton Coldfield, has also issued an address. He is supported by a large party in the town who are opposed to Mr. Bright.

CALNE.—Sir F. Williams having retired from this borough, the Right Hon. R. Lowe has offered himself in his stead.

COVENTRY.—The three candidates—namely, Mr. Ellice, Sir Joseph Paxton, and Mr. Griffin, are of Liberal politics.

CHIPPENHAM.—Colonel Boldero, one of the present members, offers himself for re-election. Mr. R. P. Nisbet intending to retire from Parliament, Mr. R. Long has presented himself as a second Conservative candidate. Those gentlemen are opposed by Mr. Lysley upon Liberal principles.

CHELTONHAM.—Mr. Schreiber, a Conservative, will contest this borough with Colonel Berkeley.

CHATHAM.—The canvass in this borough is being carried on by Sir F. Smith, Conservative, and Mr. Arthur J. Otway, Liberal.

COCKERMOUTH.—Major G. Thompson has announced himself a candidate on Liberal principles. Lord Naas (Conservative) and Mr. Peel (Liberal), the present members, solicit re-election.

DUDLEY.—There will be a sharp struggle between Lord Monck and Mr. H. B. Sheridan.

DEVONPORT.—Sir E. Perry and Mr. Wilson addressed a meeting of the electors in the Town hall, on Monday; and on Tuesday Messrs. Peel and Ferrand addressed the electors.

GREENWICH.—Mr. Alderman Salomons addressed the electors of this borough at Plumstead, and was favourably received. Mr. M. Chambers also addressed a meeting at Woolwich, when he declared his willingness to stand.

HERTFORD.—Sir W. M. Farquhar has issued an address to the electors.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Mr. Montagu Chambers is to be brought forward in the Liberal interest.

KNARESBOROUGH.—Mr. H. S. Thompson has declared himself a candidate. The Conservative candidates are Mr. Collins and Mr. B. T. Woodd.

LICHFIELD.—Viscount Sandon has retired from the representation of this borough. The Hon. Captain Anson, who has just returned from India, has issued an address.

MAIDSTONE.—The Liberal candidates, Messrs. Lee and Buxton, and the Conservative candidates, Messrs. Wardlaw and Harcourt, have each addressed meetings of their supporters.

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. T. Bromley (Conservative) has come forward to contest the borough against Messrs. Paget and Mellor (Liberals).

OLDHAM.—Three Liberals are in the field. Mr. Fox is considered safe, he having voted in favour of Lord John Russell's resolutions. Mr. Cobbett voted in favour of the Government Bill, and has provoked a strong feeling of opposition. Mr. Hibbert has been brought forward to oust Mr. Cobbett.

PLYMOUTH.—Lord Valletort, the Ministerial candidate for this borough, is actively prosecuting a canvass.

REIGATE.—An address to the electors of Reigate has been issued by Mr. Torrens McCullagh; he says:—"I am pledged to no particular scheme of reform, and should I be again returned to Parliament I shall approach this and every other subject of importance free from considerations of party interest or party feeling."

STAFFORD.—Mr. J. A. Wise, the present Liberal member, is opposed by Mr. Alderman Sidney and Captain Salt, Conservatives.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Lindsay addressed a meeting of above 2,000 persons on Monday night, and was most cordially received. Mr. Hudson and Mr. Fenwick are making an active canvass. A placard has been issued, announcing that Mr. Duncan Dunbar, the great shipowner, will offer himself as a candidate.

TAUNTON.—In addition to Mr. W. Beadon, the chairman of the Local Ballot Society, the present representatives, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere and Mr. Arthur Mills, are to be opposed by another candidate on the Conservative interest, Mr. George Cavendish Bentinck.

TIVERTON.—The Hon. George Donnan is the Liberal candidate for this borough, in the room of Mr. J. Heathcote, resigned.

TRURO.—Mr. J. H. Murchison, of Surbiton, Surrey, has appeared as a candidate for this borough.

WALSALL.—Mr. Marshall, of Brighton, having suddenly retreated from this borough, Mr. Charles Forster is experiencing opposition from Mr. Charles Bagnall.

WAREHAM.—Mr. J. S. W. Drax is again a candidate upon the Conservative interest.

WIGAN.—The Hon. Colonel Lindsay is again a candidate, in opposition to Mr. Powell and Mr. Woods, the present members.

SOUTH ESSEX ELECTION.—The omission of the main resolution from a report of a public meeting is a singular error in these days of accuracy; but, according to an advertisement in our paper, one of our esteemed contemporaries is charged with it, in respect of a South Essex election meeting. We nowise impugn the good faith of the journal, though we smile at the rare nodding of Homer, and insert the rebuke of the election committee as a matter of business. South Essex was fortunate enough to be delivered, last election, from one Sir William Bowyer Smijth, a useless and unpopular member. The substitution for him of Mr. Baker, of Orsett-hall, and the retention of Mr. Bramston, a fair member, and a very respectable man, gave the hundreds an adequate position in the House. Politically speaking, Mr. Watlington, the new Conservative candidate, is, as the resolution of a late meeting ran, an "unfit" person. The sitting member, against whom the Tories are mad enough to pit him, is "fit," for the following reasons:—He is an excellent speaker, a ripe politician, a reasoning and a reasonable gentleman, too old to froth, too young to dote, of ample means, local property, and middle-class race and sympathies. He was in fact a great catch for a division so very ill-furnished with competent candidates. For a metropolitan county, demanding men of calibre to represent its interests and its influence, to change him at the bidding of a few rabid old magistrates for a mere nonentity would be indeed regrettable.

SCOTLAND.

BUTESHIRE.—Mr. Stuart Wortley has issued an address to the electors, expressing his desire to keep this constituency as a resource in the event of his being unsuccessful for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

DUMFRIES (DISTRICT).—Mr. William Ewart, who has for a long series of years represented these burghs in Parliament, has met with an opponent in the person of Captain Walker, of Crawfordton.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN (CITY).—The Liberals have secured one candidate in the person of Mr. Francis William Brady.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—A meeting of the Conservative party was held at Maryborough, on Saturday, when it was determined that Colonel Dunne should have their entire support. It was rumoured that if the Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick does not present himself, Mr. J. M. Cantwell will be put forward by the Liberal party, with the present member, Mr. Michael Dunne. It has excited much surprise that Mr. Fitzpatrick has not issued an address. His return is considered almost certain.

GALWAY COUNTY.—Mr. Gregory, Sir Thomas Burke, and Lord Dunlo are busily engaged in their canvass.

CARRICKFERGUS.—Mr. Robert Torrens, son of the late Archdeacon Torrens, and brother-in-law of Mr. O'Neil, the inheritor of Lord O'Neil's estates, is the Conservative candidate, and no opposition is announced.

CASHIEL.—Mr. Hughes, Q.C. (late Solicitor-General for Ireland), has been adopted by the Catholic dean and clergy as the popular candidate. Mr. Lanigan has resigned. There are doubts expressed whether Mr. Scully will go to the poll.

DONEGAL (COUNTY).—A liberal candidate is spoken of.

GALWAY (CITY).—Lord Dunkellin (Liberal) has been successful in his canvass. Mr. Lever stands, but the attempt to bring forward Mr. Howard with him, in the Galway packet interest, is given up. Colonel French (Liberal) also stands, and his opposition is directed against Mr. Lever.

KILDARE (COUNTY).—Sir William Hort has been adopted by the Liberal electors as the colleague of Mr. Cogan, and there is not likely to be any opposition to their return.

NEW ROSS.—Mr. John L. Conn is announced as a candidate.

PORTARLINGTON.—Mr. Childley Coots has resigned, and Captain Dawson Damer will be re-elected without opposition.

ROSCOMMON (COUNTY).—Mr. Grace has resigned. He withheld the announcement of his intention until the Liberal party had decided on a suitable successor. This they have found in Mr. King Tenison, the Lieutenant of the county. Mr. Tenison will be opposed by Captain Goff.

SLIGO (BOROUGH).—Mr. L. A. Trostan has issued an address.

TYRONE (COUNTY).—Major Blackall is likely to be brought forward as the tenant-right for this county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—On Monday the Queen and Prince Consort with all their children left Buckingham Palace for Windsor, where, we are happy to say, they continue in good health. The principal event of the week has been the confirmation of the Princess Alice, which took place on Thursday with great pomp. The *Court Circular* describes the dresses and jewellery with much unction. The episcopal duties usually fulfilled by one bishop was on this royal occasion divided between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford. A great number of guests were present and were afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Castle. Among the distinguished visitors to her Majesty this week have been the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Oporto, and the Cavaliere Massimo Azeglio. The ancient and right royal custom of distributing the Queen's bounty on Maundy Thursday was duly performed at Whitehall this week. One of the recipients of the Royal bounty, a widow, is 99 years of age, and is the mother and grandmother of soldiers in the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The young sailor with his tutor, Major Cowell, has been visiting the city of Jerusalem, where his reception has been of the same enthusiastic nature as he appears to have experienced throughout his travels. All the places of interest, including the Grotto of the Nativity and the dwelling-place of St. Jerome, were duly visited. The party proceeded to the site of Solomon's gardens, and now the industrial farm belonging to the Jerusalem Agricultural Association. The Prince attended divine service at the English church on Mount Zion, where the bishop preached, and the church was filled with pilgrims and strangers then sojourning in Jerusalem—even some of the Turkish guard ventured in, desirous to see the Queen of England's son. On Monday, the 28th, he left Jerusalem for the Dead Sea. As soon as the sun was risen crowds assembled to see him depart, and the terraces and domes of the houses were covered with spectators. The troops lined the street, and when his Royal Highness left the consulate the Castle guns fired a salute of 21 guns; and another when he passed out of the St. Stephen's-gate. The heads of the Armenian and Greek churches were waiting to take leave of the Prince, who proceeded then to the Dead Sea, and thence by Bethel to Damascus.—*Express*.

EASTER EXCURSIONS.—On Easter Sunday and Monday, extraordinary inducements are offered to those desirous to visit Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, Hastings, Canterbury, Tunbridge Wells, Aldershot Camp, Reading, Boxhill, and numerous intermediate spots—the journey to which, by aid of return tickets, may be effected with the utmost economy. On the South Coast line additional cheap fast trains are to run daily (Sunday excepted) to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, the return-tickets being available for two days; while on Sunday special excursion trains have been arranged from Pimlico and London-bridge for Portsmouth, Chichester, Woodgate, Worthing, Hastings, St. Leonards, Eastbourne, and Lewes. The South-Western Railway announces a very complete programme, comprising the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Winchester, and Southampton, the return tickets extending from Thursday up to and including Tuesday next; and additional trains being provided for Twickenham, Richmond, Kew, Hampton Court, and the other popular resorts on the banks of the Thames. By the Great Western, Oxford, Banbury, Leamington, Warwick, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Chester, Liverpool and many other towns may be reached with the greatest readiness, return tickets at exceedingly moderate rates being made available until Tuesday next. The same arrangement prevails on the Great Northern, which advocates the claims of Nottingham, Lancaster, Bradford, Hull, Leeds, York, Halifax, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, and all the adjacent towns.

THE HOP DUTY.—On Thursday a meeting of freeholders and hop planters of Kent, convened on requisition by the high sheriff of the county, was held on Penenden Heath, to take into consideration the propriety and necessity, on account of the great distress now prevalent amongst the hop planters, of addressing the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the remission of the instalment of the hop duty payable in May next, and to confer respecting the excise duty on hops. The meeting comprised a great number of influential landowners of the county. In the absence of the high sheriff, the meeting was presided over by Edward Hoare, Esq., under sheriff. Resolutions in promotion of the objects of the meeting were unanimously agreed to, and the assembly separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

LITERARY CHRONICLE OF THE WEEK.

SCARCELY has the *veraxa quæstio* about the authorship of the "Vestiges" died away, when a sort of minor squabble about who wrote a moderately successful novel, called "Adam Bede," follows in its wake. From some cause or causes unexplained, the author of this ephemeral trifle chooses to conceal his name, and affect the airs of a "Great Unknown." In vain have the *quidnuncs* of the clubs and the gossips of all sorts of circles—*soi disant* literary and otherwise—discussed, and rumoured, and guessed over the matter;—the author of this three volumed novel is as inscrutable as the sphinx, and as undiscoverable as the author of "Junius." *Que faire?* How is the world to get on if this mighty nut be not cracked? This appears to have been the view taken of the matter by a certain Reverend Mr. Anders, who conceived the ingenious idea of tempting the snake out of his hole by piping false notes at the orifice. This gentleman sits down straightway and indites a letter to the *Times*, in which he boldly lays the *onus* of authorship upon the shoulders of one Joseph Liggins, of Nuneaton. Who Liggins may be, no one seems to know. He has made no sign: and it is not unlikely that a letter directed to Joseph Liggins, Esq., Nuneaton, would find its way back through the post, with the words "Not Known," endorsed thereupon. At any rate, be he of straw, or be he of flesh, Mr. Liggins has served his purpose; for up jumps a Mr. George Eliot, who writes to the *Times*, that he, and he only, is the author; that Anders is the inditer of things that are not; and that he is, moreover, neglectful of the courtesies usual among gentlemen, when he attempts to pry into what Mr. Eliot would fain have kept concealed. To mystify the matter still more, it is now said that Eliot is not Eliot, but merely a *nom de plume*. Now, what nonsense this is! What right has Mr. Eliot, or Mr. Blank, *alias* Eliot, to assume that there is any courtesy to prevent the discovery of his identity? Does he mean to assert that the public has not a right to learn his name if it can; or that the writer of an anonymous book is in a position one whit better than the writer of an anonymous letter? Is he not aware that critical law has always regarded such concealments as a species of literary fraud, and have never failed, whenever it lay in their power, to tear away the mask which false modesty, pusillanimity, or well-grounded remorse have assumed? Is there not a "Dictionary of Anonymous Authors?" Do not the librarians of all great public libraries enter the names of would-be "Unknowns," whenever they can be discovered? If so, let us hear no more of Mr. Eliot's interpretation of the "courtesies usual among gentlemen." Let him tell the truth as to his name, and shame Mr. Anders.

Those who are fond of talking of the honour due to literature, are in high feather about the knight-hood of Sam Slick,—*alias* Mr. Justice Haliburton. To our apprehension, however, this questionable honour is about as literary in its origin, as was the peerage of Lord Macaulay. Sir T. C. Haliburton is a Canadian, as well as an author; the threatening aspect of affairs in Canada has suggested to her Majesty's advisers the necessity for doing everything possible to conciliate the inhabitants of that country. We believe, therefore, that it is the Colonist, and not the Clockmaker, who has been knighted; and also that, in the literary point of view, he will always be better known as "Sam Slick," than Sir Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Knt.

The *Critic* gives an account of some recent publications of interest and importance.

"Alive also to the necessity of preserving as many monuments as possible of the language, manners, and customs of our ancestors, the University has just published a series of three miracle-plays in the Cornish dialect of the Celtic language, from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. These plays are entitled respectively, 'The Beginning of the World,' 'The Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ,' and 'The Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ.' They appear in two octavo volumes, entitled 'The Ancient Cornish

Drama,' edited and translated by Mr. Edwin Norris, Sec. R.A.S. (Oxford: at the University Press.) In his preface, Mr. Norris informs us that 'these three dramas constitute the most important relic known to exist of the Celtic dialect once spoken in Cornwall. They are of greater amount than all the other remains of the language taken together, and the only other Cornish composition left of the same antiquity, the poem of "Mount Calvary" is barely equal to one-fourth of their extent.' Besides the translation into English, Mr. Norris has further added a Cornish Grammar and Vocabulary, as also an Appendix, giving some account of the remains of Cornish literature; an essay upon the Cornish language, to which he feels disposed to assign a higher antiquity than to the Welsh or Armorican; and 'Notes on the Names of Places, &c. mentioned in the Dramas,' contributed by Mr. E. Hobblyn Pedler. The entire work is one calculated to give a spur to the study of our Celtic literature and antiquities, and extend Mr. Norris's well-earned reputation as a philologist.

"The long-expected geological survey of the State of Pennsylvania has at last made its appearance, in two handsome quarto volumes, entitled, 'The Geology of Pennsylvania; a Government Survey, with a General View of the Geology of the United States, Essays on the Coal-formation and its Fossils, and a Description of the Coal-fields of North America and Great Britain. By Henry Darwin Rogers, State Geologist, &c.' (W. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh.) This highly valuable survey was begun as far back as the year 1836, but after its sixth year its operations were discontinued, owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the State. They were, however, afterwards resumed, and the author has now the satisfaction of seeing the result of his labours in print, although, in the performance of his task, he had to meet with unusual obstacles and hardships. The work, strange to say, is printed in Scotland; the reason being that the author is now 'Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow'—the first instance, we believe, of any American occupying the post of Professor in any of our universities."

The present week has not witnessed the issue of any very remarkable book from our home publishers. This, however, may easily be accounted for; not only by the fact that the mind of the country is occupied in other matters, whilst the dread of war and the depression of trade exercise their usual baneful influence over all branches of the Fine Arts; but also by the circumstance that the opening of what is called the London season is now fast approaching.

A newspaper paragraph informs us that the Emperor of the French has presented Mr. Henry Bradbury with a gold snuff-box, mounted with brilliants, in acknowledgment of his labours in perfecting the nature-printing process. Far-seeing politicians, who are in the secret of the history of that process, fancy that they see in this a fresh insult to Austria, more significant even than the scolding administered to Baron Hübnér.

Another paragraph, in a Liverpool paper, announces the departure for Australia of Mr. Edward Whitty, the author of "The Governing Classes," "Friends of Bohemia," &c. As Mr. Whitty once gained great celebrity by his writings in THE LEADER, where his "Parliamentary Sketches" excited more attention than any piece of mere journalism has done for a long time, we may be pardoned for recording this event as an excuse for enabling us to wish him very heartily "God speed," and all success in the country of his adoption.

French literature has just received a valuable accession in the form of an excellent translation of "Dr. Livingstone's Travels in Africa," by Madame Lereau (Hachette). M. Charles Gouraud has produced an eloquent and remarkable volume, entitled "Lysis: Histoire Contemporaine" (A. Durand), intended to represent the struggles of intellect against political obstacles, as strikingly exemplified by modern Italy. Metaphysical Quixotism is wittily bantered by M. Erekmann-Chatsain, in a volume called "L'illustre Docteur Matthéus (Librairie Nouvelle); and M. Alexandre Weill adds another to his already well-known and much-admired series of rustic romances—it is called "Emeraud." M. Deltour contributes a valuable addition to the history of

literature in his volume entitled "Les Ennemis de Racine au XVIIe. Siècle" (Didier), written as his thesis for the *doctorat ès lettres*. M. Eugène Poujade has a volume on the Christians and the Turks (Didier), and M. François Lenormant one on "La Question Ionienne devant L'Europe" (Dentu). M. Hachette publishes a very useful "Atlas of the French Railways," compiled by M. A. Joanne. M. Alfred Sadous has executed an important translation of a course of lectures, delivered by M. Alfred Webez, as Professor in the University of Berlin, on the History of Indian Literature. Perhaps the most important literary *trouvaille* to be recorded is, however, a collection of some unpublished works of Piron, edited by M. Honoré Bonhomme. We have not yet seen the little duodecimo in which they are contained, but they are spoken of as being of the greatest interest. One of the greatest attractions which the book possesses is a correspondence between Piron and Mdlles. Quinault and De Bar. Many of the poems are said to possess a personal interest and meaning, upon which much light is thrown by notes of the editor.

Add to these novelties from the other side of the Channel a valuable work on the history of the foreign troops who have been in the service of France, from the pen of M. E. Feiffé. This will excite some interest in this country, and especially in Ireland, where many families have contributed cadets to the armies of France. Frédéric Mistral, the celebrated Provençal bard, has written another poem, called "Mireio;" but as few, even among Frenchmen, understand the ancient *patois* of Languedoc (about as few as there are Englishmen who know Welsh), we can scarcely expect that this fact will excite any great amount of interest in this country.

The death of M. de Tocqueville, somewhat prematurely announced last week, really occurred at Cannes, on Saturday last, the 16th instant. Alexis Charles Henri Clerel de Tocqueville was born at Verneuil, in the Department of the Seine and Oise, in July 1805, consequently he had completed his fifty-third year. He was the great grandson of the famous Malesherbes, on the mother's side, and was brought up to the law. In 1826, at the early age of twenty-one, he became *Juge d'Instruction* at Versailles, and, in 1830, *Juge Suppléant*. Soon after this he was sent by the Government, accompanied by M. G. de Beaumont, to report on the penal system in vogue in the United States, and on his return he published a report thereupon. Not long after that return he published another work, the fruit of his American journey, under the title of "La Démocratie en Amérique" (1835); a work which at once established the reputation of M. de Tocqueville, and was translated into English after obtaining the Montezum prize, one of the highest literary distinctions which France is capable of bestowing. In 1841, M. de Tocqueville was elected a member of the Académie Française. Of his labours in the Chamber of Deputies and the Constitutional Assembly, we shall not speak here; suffice it to say, that when he, in common with every brave and virtuous man in France, protested against the iniquity of December, 1851, M. de Tocqueville was imprisoned by the "chosen of the people," but was shortly afterwards set at liberty. Among his more celebrated literary productions, not hitherto mentioned, may be named "L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution" (1856); "Du Système Pénitentiaire aux États-Unis" (1832); "Histoire Critique du Règne de Louis XV." (1847); besides a large number of political pamphlets and brochures.

LITERARY REMAINS.

Literary Remains; consisting of Lectures and Tracts on Political Economy of the late Rev. Richard Jones, formerly Professor of Political Economy at the East India College, Haileybury, and Member of the Tithe and Charity Commission. Edited, with a Prefatory Notice, by the Rev. William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.
THE Rev. Richard Jones was the son of a solicitor at Tunbridge Wells. Destined to follow his

father's profession, he seems to have acquired in early life the habits which afterwards fitted him to draw up Acts of Parliament and fulfil the duties of a Tithe Commissioner. At the age of twenty-two, however, the state of his health caused the plans for his career to be changed; and he, rather late for a student, went to Cambridge to prepare for the Church. Here he took no honours, and aimed at none, but he associated with Herschell, Babbage, the late Dr. Peacock, and other distinguished students. Having good spirits, "an extraordinary share of wit," and a fluency of speech, he acquired reputation as a talker and became a favourite in many circles. Subsequently he took holy orders, was a good working curate, a sagacious agriculturist, and continued to be an agreeable companion. After a time he became a political economist, formed grand projects of improving the science, and published, controverting Ricardo, "A Treatise on Rent." It led to his being appointed Professor of Political Economy at King's College, where he began his probation in 1833. In 1835, he was also appointed, in succession to Mr. Malthus, Professor at Haileybury, and held the situation to nearly the close of his life. His business habits, and his connection with agriculture and the Church, recommended him to the authorities to assist in the work of tithe commutation; and he was appointed, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Church Commissioner for carrying the Act into effect. The remainder of his life was occupied in this or similar offices. He died in 1855. Too much engaged in practical labours ever to refine, or polish, or even to complete his speculative works—with a mind better adapted to the pursuits of a lawyer than those of a philosopher, he failed to gain, beyond the circle of his friends and his colleges, any reputation as a political economist. Then he continued to charm, by "his remarkable conversational powers." Lords Brougham, Campbell, Jeffrey, and "others of like note," gathered in the hall at Haileybury, delighted to "discuss politics and philosophy with Jones." His social reputation seems to have dazzled his friends, and blinded them to the defects of his writings. A book more abundant in repetitions, more shallow in doctrine, and more slipshod in style than the unfinished remains of Mr. Jones, to proceed from a man of reputation, we have never met with. He intended to complete at least some of these works, but his intentions "remained unexecuted." The "introductory lecture at King's College, which he prepared with some care; and an Essay, of forty-eight pages, reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*, 'On Primitive Political Economy in England,'" are almost the only worthy and readable portions of the book. The Master of Trinity, and the admiring friend John Cazenove, Esq., on whom the Master puts any credit which the editor of this volume may deserve, have much to answer for, both to the public and Richard Jones's other living friends, for not allowing these remains to continue in the tomb to which he had consigned them. But for a little passage in the prefatory notice we should have been at a loss to conjecture why Dr. Whewell, who has some literary reputation, should have prefixed his name to the book. He reminds us, however, that he has had a literary feud with Mr. John Stuart Mill, and we much fear that the opportunity of stating what he evidently thought might for ever disparage, if not silence, Mr. Mill, has blinded him to the defects of the work he has ushered before the public. Unfortunately for himself and Mr. Jones he has forced it forward for judgment, and we cannot refuse to condemn it.

The reader has only to look at the table of contents, where he will find Capital the subject of several different lectures, and Population the subject of two distinct series of lectures, besides forming the subject of subordinate chapters, to be satisfied that the bill-hook of some sturdy literary hedger was much required to lop off the tangled and quick growing shoots of Mr. Jones's "extraordinary wit." It is only necessary to turn over the pages of the different lectures on capital to find the same thoughts repeated over and over again, almost in the same words, the last repetition leaving as little conviction behind it as the first statement. Let the reader, however, who may take an interest in Jones and Whewell, turn to pages 22 *et seq* and to 358 *et seq* and he will find the peculiar expressions and opinions of Mr. Jones on the sources and practices of capital repeated *ad nauseam*; or if he pleases to look at pages 47 and 150, he will find in both places almost the same words, but certainly

the exact same statement about population. So it is in other places, and unfortunately the doctrines which are so often repeated are in themselves of very little worth.

Mr. Jones adopts much of the commonplace notions about capital, but carries them very far, and calls it the "moving power from which all the changes in the configuration of society proceed." He is also peculiar, we think, in asserting that capital, "something saved from revenue, and employed for the purpose of producing wealth or with a view to profit," "alone makes the continuity of labour possible." As, according to Mr. Jones, the continuity of labour is one source of its efficiency, the direct consequence of Mr. Jones's argument is, that capital is righteously entitled, and will be to the end of time, to that lion's share of the produce of industry it now receives. This involves so certainly the continual poverty and continual degradation of all who *cannot*, and do not save, that we must delay our readers to show its incorrectness.

Admitting that continuous labour is essential, the source of it is not the accumulation of capital, but continuous wants. Man must eat to-morrow as well as to-day, and habit or the law of association impels him to repeat next day the exertions which provided him with food the day before. Accordingly, we find man in the lowest stage of existence pursuing his game, be it fish or flesh, day after day, just as the power-loom weaver goes to his work, and with increasing art and skill. Accordingly, too, as Mr. Jones repeatedly informs us, "unhired labourers or peasant cultivators, who comprise probably two-thirds of the labouring population of the globe," who swarm in Asia, have steadily and *continuously* cultivated its plains for ages. They, as he says, produce their own wages. There is a sovereign, or landowner, to appropriate to his use all the produce which can be extracted from them; and they continue to cultivate the soil without any increase of capital, and continue to rear a succession of cultivators, as Mr. Jones very elaborately shows through many pages; and shows, therefore, that continuous industry throughout the greater part of the world by no means depends on capital, and on capitalists, with power to maintain producers, till "a purchaser appears for their products." Mr. Jones, like Mr. Malthus and Mr. Ricardo, has assumed the social phenomena of his own time to be a correct index to social phenomena in all time.

The mind of the former, overwhelmed by the horrors of the first French revolution, which originated in the incompatibility of the then Government of France with the natural and necessary increase of population, could do nothing less than trace the whole misery of society at all times to the principle which was for ever impelling population to increase. He was so far right, as population is but another term for society or life. It is the active power which determines everything concerning the ill or well being of man. But he was more deeply impressed with the temporary evils which arose—government destroyed and Europe involved in calamitous wars—than with the general beneficial and permanent effects of the principle which spreads man over the earth, and continues the race. He noticed the occasional misery which springs from a scarcity of the means of subsistence; but he overlooked the increase of knowledge, and the continual progress towards excellence, the consequences of the always existing necessity to find the means of subsistence for an always increasing population. So Mr. Ricardo saw rent rapidly increasing in England from the then imperative necessity to extend cultivation to the utmost, and over the poorest soils; and he jumped to the conclusion disproved by others as well as Mr. Jones—that *all rent* is merely the difference between the return to an equal quantity of capital and labour employed on land possessing different degrees of productive power. So Mr. Jones saw in our time the capitalist building factories, introducing machinery, and organising masses of hired labourers into continuous workers; giving them wages for their labour, and disposing of its produce in a distant market, and he asserted that saving and capital and capitalists were universally essential to *continuous* industry. He substituted an incident of our peculiar condition and progress, in which the capitalist is superseding the landowner for a universal principle. It was only necessary for him to have used the term slaveholder for capitalist to have found in the continuous labour of slaves a justification for slavery.

He was, however, led into more palpable incongruities than Malthus and Ricardo, for he admits that continuous labour preceded capital; sees it engaged at a very early stage of society in different works, as it has to catch fish or ensnare game, or inheres in man or woman, in child or parent, in teacher or learner; and yet he affirms that "division of labour, a universal principle of social life, is only one result of capital."

Mr. Jones, like Mr. Malthus, was professionally a defender of our political organisation, and had, therefore, to find a justification of rent and tithes. To do this, he departs from the first principle and foundation of the science of wealth. He says, Smith *inadvertently* described labour as the source of wealth, which is the very principle of his book, and affirms that the earth and the elements are its sources. Man lives, it is true, in conjunction with the earth and the elements—he can do nothing without them—and all he does is in obedience to the laws which govern them; but the science of wealth is the science, not of them, but of a portion of what man does. It is emphatically the science of industry as contradistinguished from geography, meteorology, chemistry, &c.; and to speak of the earth or the ocean, or rain and wind, as a source of wealth is to misunderstand, or to misinterpret, all that has previously been written on the subject. The earth can be, and is, appropriated, while sunshine and rain come freely to all; but before the earth can be tilled it must be cleared, and only that portion of the produce which labour seizes, or helps to bring forth, is, or can be called wealth. The landlord's power, and the power of the State, are not wealth, though they appropriate. It suited Mr. Jones, in the interest of two classes, to take a different view; and, to make it appear that the opulent land and tithe owner does not subsist on the industry of the people, he ascribes wealth to the earth, and places the science on a different foundation from all preceding writers.

The only portions of the book of which we can speak with approbation, are numerous references to history and to different nations, made in order to show that the science of political economy, as cultivated in England, applies, like the doctrines of Malthus and Ricardo, to only one phasis of society, and is not true if applied to society as a whole. But the worth of this portion is very much abated by Mr. Jones failing to notice that Adam Smith expressly treated of a state of society in which the land is appropriated and profit paid on stock, or of the state of society which was in his time, and now is in existence in Europe, and not of a state of society in which the labourer owns all he produces, nor of a state in which he is the bondman of the landlord or the sovereign. The historical illustrations quoted by Mr. Jones have no bearing on the science, as it was avowedly limited by Smith to political society in Europe. The Master of Trinity is aware "that the science had been made to refer almost entirely to a type of society, which, speaking cosmographically, is exceptional;" but he does not seem to be aware that the limitation was expressly stated, nor that, so limited, Smith's great principle, denied by Jones, that all wealth is the produce of labour, is universally true.

Now, as to the style in which these forgotten platitudes are expressed. Mr. Jones writes, and the Master of Trinity prints, very solemnly—"Our investigations, then, into national wealth will be divided into inquiries into the laws which regulate 1st. *Its* production; 2nd. *Its* distribution; 3rd. *Its* consumption; 4th. *Its* exchange, &c." Throughout the passage the possessive pronoun is misapplied, as if the production, distribution, consumption, and exchange of wealth were *its* qualities—a not illogical conclusion, from the supposition that it is the spontaneous produce of the earth, instead of these circumstances being what man does with it. The ordinary phraseology, "the laws which regulate the consumption, distribution, production and exchange of wealth," express the phenomena correctly. "All the importance of this error," to quote a specimen sentence, "may not now be seen, but it will meet us again when we are treating of the division of wealth and of the progress of population, and then the unfortunate influence of the mistake on large and ingenious trains of modern speculation will display *themselves* to us without much effort." (p. 53). What does it mean? Even if we charitably suppose that "*themselves*" is a misprint for "*itself*," how can influence display *itself* without

much effort? Mr. Jones apparently means "the influence will be seen without much effort on the part of his hearers." His unfinished works have many such sentences. Even his finished works are disgraced by them. In his carefully prepared lecture we find such sentences as these:—"The forms and modes of distributing the produce of *their* lands and labour, adopted in the early stages of a *people's* progress," and, "In looking at the different *nations* of the world, we find them assisting the industry of *their* actual population by very different quantities of such accumulated wealth." The different nations of the world are identical with the "actual populations," so that one can in no sense be said to assist the other. *Nations* and *actual populations* are different names for the same things. We must say straight out that we never met with a book in which language was used with so little thought as to its customary meaning. As the work is put forth by the Master of Trinity, it is, we presume, one of the class of works, which he informs us the "Syndics of the Press belonging to the University of Cambridge take on themselves the expense of printing." They printed thus, Mr. Jones's Essay on Rent. This is the mode, then, in which the renowned University of Cambridge expends its great revenues on incorrect thinking, expressed in incorrect language.

DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

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. By S. Austin Allibone. Vol. I. pp. 1005.

Philadelphia: Childs and Peterson.
London: Trübner. 1859.

It is no national shame upon us when we admit that the work before us has no equal among books of the same kind, compiled by English editors; because Mr. Allibone confesses, and if he did not confess it would be obvious, that he has made a free use of the labours of Watt, Lowndes, indeed, of every bibliographical work of importance that has ever been published, either in England or America. The list of works referred to, given in the introduction, contains many hundreds of names; and, indeed, it must be clear to any one who will give a moment's reflection to the matter, that that, which is after all (with no disparagement be it said) only a compilation could not be put together without a careful and industrious collection of materials from all imaginable sources. For this reason it cannot be said that because Mr. Allibone has done more than his predecessors, he is therefore greater than them. A child may stand upon the shoulders of his ancestor and say that he is taller than grandpapa; and it is clear that whatever credit may be due to Mr. Allibone (and that is no slight measure) arises entirely from the judgment with which he has selected his materials, and the industry with which he has arranged them. We certainly entertain no more exalted idea of his labours when we learn from the prospectus that "the volume contains upwards of two millions of words," and that "in bulk of typographical matter it is equal to thirteen volumes (470 pages each) of Putnam's edition of Irving's works, or about fourteen volumes of Prescott's, Bancroft's or Hallam's Histories, 8vo.;" yet we do feel a great deal of respect and admiration for the industry of an editor who can compress within little more than a thousand pages very fairly complete notices of not less than seventeen thousand different authors, whose initial letters range between A and J, and of all of whom biographical particulars are given, and some at very great length. Thus, we find on opening the volume at random, that more than three double-column, closely-printed pages are given to Beaumont and Fletcher; a page and a half to Fox; a page to Sir Matthew Hale; a page and a half to Gilbert Burnet; three pages and a half to Bentley, the scholar; *five pages* and a half to Byron; *seven pages* to Lord Bacon; whilst the American authors are not neglected, since Edward Everett has three pages and a half; Bancroft two pages; and Washington Irving *nine pages and a half*. These are, of course, exceptional cases; but they will serve to give some idea of the care with which the work has been executed.

Perhaps the most complete work of reference of this kind which has been published in Europe during the last ten years is the "Bibliographical-Biographical Dictionary," by Oettinger. That, however, was

constructed upon a different plan: the names of celebrated persons were given, with the nature of their celebrity; dates of birth and of death briefly noted, and then a list of all the works (so far as the editor could collect them) containing any information respecting the person named. This work, however, which took the range of all imaginable celebrities, only contained about 25,000 names; whereas this volume of Allibone, which is confined to authors of England and America only, and which has only such as can be alphabetically arranged between A. and J, gives, as we have stated before, 17,000 names.

It may, perhaps, be asserted as an unexceptional fact, that the first editions of all such works as these must be necessarily imperfect. They are only to be rendered otherwise by constant correction and the slow accretion of facts; and so vast is the field of literature—so brief the life of man—that without the assistance of those criticisms and corrections, which the publication of the earlier editions always bring to an author, no work of this kind could ever come within any reasonable distance of perfection. Having so much to work upon, and engaging the aid of such careful guides as Watt, Lowndes, and Chalmers, Mr. Allibone is pretty safe, so far as their labours are concerned: it is only when he comes to the more familiar, and therefore less understood regions of contemporary literature, that his authority is not quite so certain. Although he had the biographical section of Knight's Cyclopædia, and "Men of the Time" (not a very reliable authority, it must be admitted), to guide him, there are omissions under the head of English literature. Glancing over the pages, we miss many such modern names as Sydney Dobell, Pierce Egan, John Clay, the "old Gaul Chaplain," Stirling Coyne, Robert Brough. Scores of others might be named. Still, it is wonderful what a mass of material has been got together, and what small reputations have not been forgotten: to the smaller of these fry, "Men of the Time" would, of course, liberally assist the editor; for never surely was there a work in which so many flies were carefully enclosed in amber, very much to the bewilderment of the unwary student.

From the observations which we have offered, our readers will perceive that we have taken some pains in examining this book; and, after having done so, we can conscientiously declare that, taking it for all in all, it is the best and most convenient book of the kind extant—the only one, in fact, which affords the kind of information which it contains. Its price, though, of course, not very small, is low enough to place it within the reach of moderate collectors; and it is a proof of the consideration in which it is held in America that the sale is said to exceed already 12,000 copies.

THE BROAD ARROW.

The Broad Arrow; being Passages from the History of Maida Gwynham, a Lifer. By Olive Keese. 2 vols. London: R. Bentley.

It is a pity these volumes were not submitted to the correction of some judicious and experienced friend before publication. A good deal of the improbable would have been omitted; the leading incidents would have been made more consistent with probability, and the style would have been pruned of that redundant affectation and sentiment which so largely disfigure the work. It required a good deal of tact to deal with convicts and convict life; that tact has, to a certain extent, been wanting: but nevertheless there is much power evinced in the handling of the leading passages and personages, and much insight afforded into convict life and treatment in the penal colonies. We hope the pictures of severities to which convicts are subjected are overcharged; we fear, however, there is too much truth at bottom, and we feel assured that many of the scenes in the colony are not mere efforts of imagination, but have their foundation on facts and personal observation. The plot of "The Broad Arrow" is full of improbabilities. A beautiful, haughty, and well-educated girl, falls a victim to a gay, shallow, unprincipled military adventurer. She commits forgery under his instruction. She is taken up on that charge and on another false charge of child-murder. To save her paramour she voluntarily submits to trial for the deeper offence of child-murder. She is found guilty on evidence that would not have satisfied even a Welsh jury, and is condemned to die. A reprieve is obtained by her seducer, and the punishment is

commuted to transportation for life. From this point we gain an insight into convict habits and discipline; this being perhaps the main design of the authoress. Certainly this portion of "The Broad Arrow" is the most readable and probable portion of the work. The trials and sufferings of the guiltless Maida are well detailed: but we stumble upon improbabilities throughout her career. Her seducer marries; this comes to her knowledge; she does not seek the redress of an injured and innocent woman—she calmly puts up with her fearful lot, and writes home to inform the reprobate who is the cause of her unmerited sufferings that she will keep silence on one condition only, namely, that he remains faithful to and treats his new wife with tenderness. Of the death of Maida and the remorse and end of the seducer we shall say nothing, as they but add to the catalogue of improbabilities, all of which, as we have already said, might have been modified or avoided by judicious revision. There is some very good writing, and, what is rarer, some novel situations and characters, which redeem the work, and will probably cause it to be popular with that class of readers who like strong sensations.

Rose-coloured Spectacles. A novel, in one volume: by Mary and Elizabeth Kirby.

James Blackwood.

This is a pleasant novel. It refreshes us somewhat in the manner of a fireside evening, after tossing on the ocean, or travelling through dangerous localities. We have home scenes and domestic characters, and the lady authors have shown themselves quite up to their subject, and beyond it, in some respects. Take the character of Laura Melville, for instance. She is far out of the common run of novelists' heroines, and we are almost inclined to quarrel with the literary twain for marrying her to a common-place-like young spark as Arthur Rosenburgh. Such a clever, loveable, lovely, and downright heiress of a rich miser was worthy of the most stalwart, finely-chiselled featured, manly-minded monster of perfection to be found on this or the other side of the Atlantic. We hope to see something more from the dainty pen of these clever writers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Unitarian Pulpit.* No. 24. E. T. Whitfield.
Cassell's Popular Natural History. No. 1. Cassell, Petter and Co.
The Finances of Great Britain Considered. By Reuben Browning. Richardson Brothers.
Reuben Sterling, a Tale of Scottish Life. By Samuel A. Cox. In 3 Vols. T. C. Newby.
Handy Book on the Law of Banking. By W. J. Lawson. Effingham Wilson.
A Tour in Dalmatia, Albania, and Montenegro. R. Bentley.
Moore's Irish Melodies. Nos. 9 and 10. Longman and Co.
Woodleigh, in 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett
Commentaries upon Daily Texts. Sampson Low and Co.
A Statistical View of American Agriculture. Trübner and Co.
The North American Review. No. 188. Sampson Low and Co.
The Fine Arts in Italy. E. T. Whitfield.
A Volume of Smoke. A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
A Simple Interpretation of the Revelation. Tallant and Co.
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information. Parts 1 to 6. S. O. Beeton.
That's it. Houlston and Wright.
Who was Sold at the Babbleton Election. W. Kent and Co.
The New Apostles; or, Irvingism. Jas. Blackwood.
Don Pasquale; Le Serenade (Musie). Leon and Co.

COTTON SUPPLY.—The adaptability of Australia and South Africa to the growth of cotton of the most useful, as well as the finest qualities, is placed beyond doubt, by the samples now at Manchester of cotton recently grown in those localities. The *Cotton Supply Reporter* (issued by the Manchester Association) of Saturday, publishes further correspondence received from both these colonies. The Governor of Sydney, Sir William Denison, takes a strong personal interest in the question of promoting the cultivation of cotton in Australia, and Lieut.-Governor Scott, of Natal, is doing all in his power to further the same object at the Cape. Private merchants and cultivators in both countries are turning their attention to cotton culture, and we learn that 500 labourers have been engaged to commence cultivation at Rockhampton, in Australia.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

Mr. Angus Mackay, formerly piper to her Majesty, has been accidentally drowned in the river Nith, Dumfriesshire.

The Bishop of Rochester is again indisposed; his illness is stated to be of a serious character.

An old Russian soldier, who was made prisoner in the first wars of the Consulate, has just died in the hospital of Avesnes (Nord), aged 104.

On Saturday Mr. Edward Conder (sheriff), was elected alderman of Bassishaw Ward.

Some Russians in Paris, in conjunction with some French literary men, are about to bring out a new "Slavonic Review."

The King of Bavaria, has offered a prize of 96*l.* for the best drama illustrative of German history. The competition is open to authors of all nations.

At the weekly meeting of the discussion class belonging to the London Mechanics' Institution, the proposition was debated, and carried, "That the prevailing system of apprenticeship is both impolitic and unjust."

On the 30th ult. Lords Grosvenor and Cavendish and the Hon. Mr. Ashley were visiting the island of Cuba.

The new Society of Painters in Water Colours have addressed a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury in prosecution of their claim to share in the benefits to be derived from a permanent National Palace of Art in Piccadilly.

The journeymen bakers of London held a meeting on Saturday, for promoting the movement to shorten their period of labour to twelve hours per day, which is long enough to work, in all conscience.

St. Mark's Chapel, Fulham-road, took fire on Sunday; two-thirds of the roof were burned off, and the rest of the chapel and fittings damaged by breakage and water.

Mr. John Taylor, for fifty years connected with the *Bristol Mirror*, of which he was of late years the editor and sole proprietor, died on Monday, to the great regret of his fellow citizens.

The Sadler's Wells *troupe* of pantomimists—Charles Fenton, Deulin, Miss Parkes, and others have gone to Hamburg, *en route* to Berlin, where they intend to produce the last pantomime played at Sadler's Wells, under the direction of Mr. T. L. Greenwood.

A new Secretary, Mr. Selater, has succeeded to the management of the Zoological Gardens, Mr. David Mitchell having undertaken, at the Emperor's request, the arrangement of a new garden in the Bois de Boulogne, in Paris.

Sir Charles Barry, we (*Athenæum*) hear, is named the architect of the new Palace of Art in Piccadilly, to be built for the Royal Academy. Messrs. Barry and Banks are the architects of the adjoining Palace of Science.

It is intended to erect a monument to the late Marquis of Waterford. One idea is the erection of a bronze equestrian statue, which would cost about 1,500*l.*, in the demesne of Curraghmore. Another is, erecting such a monument in the centre of the People's-park, Waterford; while a third is to raise funds to build and endow an institution for the relief of jockeys or huntsmen who are disabled by accident, or overtaken by old age.

The condition of the Cambridge men after their upset in the boat on Friday was rather distressing. They were stripped of their wet clothes, and they were not many. How to get dry ones was a difficulty not got over till they arrived at Putney. The how-our in the Cambridge boat was so ill that he was carried, helpless as a child, out of the London Rowing Club boat, and kindly received by Mr. Gregory, of the Hex Club, into his house at Barnes, where he received proper medical treatment.

Our "detectives" have been doing good service to the Picture Gallery at Amsterdam, by recovering for it, in London, from the hands of thieves, a picture by Vanderwerff, lately stolen thence, and valued at the figure of £2,000.

On the Prince Consort's farm at Windsor some boys picked up what appeared to be a lump of lead, but upon further investigation proved to be a leaden case, containing upwards of 150 pieces of silver coin, principally half-crowns, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., in admirable preservation.

The Lord Mayor has fixed the election of high bailiff of Southwark for Thursday, the 5th of May next. The salary (independently of fees, which will be of but trifling amount) is to be 100 guineas per annum. Mr. Gresham, of Farringdon Without, is the only candidate at present in the field.

Two Haytian envoys had an interview with the Queen on Saturday, to announce to her Majesty the establishment of a Republic in Hayti.

The Bishop of Bangor has just died, at the age of 86.

King's Newton Hall, Derbyshire, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The origin of the fire is not known. King's Newton was built by a member of the Hardinge family about 400 years ago. Of late years King's Newton Hall became the property of Lady Palmerston.

Montague House, Whitehall, the old residence of the Duke of Buccleuch has been levelled to the ground. The new building will be a spacious and magnificent edifice, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, with a broad and imposing frontage to the Thames.

The National Scotch Church, Regent-square, is advertised for sale. The church was erected in 1827 for a congregation of 1,500.

At Aleudia, in the province of Cadiz, a mob recently assembled vociferating against the dearth of bread; but the municipal authorities had, after causing the gendarmes to fire their carbines in the air to frighten the people, succeeded in re-establishing order.

Horace Vernet is going to be married, at the age of sixty-seven. The banns are now placarded at the mayoralty of the 10th Arrondissement, in the Rue de Grenelle, Paris. The illustrious painter has gained the heart of a widow, Madame Marie Amélie Fuller, whose first husband was a M. de Bois Richeux.

The journals of the Loire record a rare case of longevity in a horse:—Count de Foudras, of the chateau of Origny, near Roanne, purchased in 1821 a 7-year old horse, and the animal has just died aged 45 years. Up to the age of 40, it is added, the animal worked regularly, and remained "in good spirits" during the last five years of its life.

The *Messagerie di Modena* announces that the Duke has nearly recovered from his attack of the measles.

The Duke d'Avary, who at one time was Chamberlain to Charles X., and military commander of the department of Loir-et-Cher, has just died at Paris, aged 88.

The *Osservatore Triestino* announces that, by a special favour, the city and territory of Trieste is this year to furnish only half of its contingent of recruits for the army.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE QUESTION.—*Apropos* of an article in the *Times* on this subject, a member of the University writes from Oxford to that journal:—"When next term begins there will be some thousands of us strapping young fellows up here, whose average height, weight, and activity might, I have no doubt, equal, if not excel, that of any regiment in her Majesty's service. In three years' time they will be scattered all over the empire. What useful results might not ensue from their being instructed in the *ars militaris* as well as the *ars logica*? And as they stand, they would be a corps behind none in pluck and vigour to tackle invaders, be they from Europe, Asia, Africa, or America. Why should not the Royal Oxford University Volunteers be embodied and drilled in Port-meadow or Christ Church-walk? If I remember right, the Royal Horse Guards are, properly speaking, the 'Oxford Blues' to this day, and were raised among us in King Charles's time. What man has done man can do. Two hours' drill twice or three times a week would set us up bravely, and a blue flannel tunic and white trousers could ruin nobody. *Verbum sat.*"

POLITICS AND ADULTERY.—The New York correspondent of a contemporary says:—"In Sickles's case the community is divided into two great parties on the morality of the deed, and, in addition to this, the affair has unhappily assumed somewhat of a political aspect, from a remark attributed to Key, previous to the catastrophe. A friend remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his attentions to Mrs. Sickles, and warned him that it would come to her husband's knowledge, and mischief would follow. The reply was, it is said, 'that Sickles was a d—d Yankee, and would do nothing if he did find it out.' The peaceable habits of the Northerners, and their dislike to violence, have long been the subject of Southern sneers, as in the South a brutal readiness to shed blood on small provocation is one of the marks of gentlemanhood. It is this circumstance that gave point to Key's coarse allusion, if he ever made it, and unfortunately it constitutes in the eyes of many people who would otherwise condemn Sickles a justification of the latter's conduct. No doubt is entertained by anybody as to the result of the trial; and in fact, so far as the affair has gone, the prisoner's friends have arranged to make it an ovation for him. The competition for the notoriety attendant on acting as his counsel, was immense, and all his old political friends of the legal profession, besieged him with proffers of their services. Amongst them figures Thomas Francis Meagher. Mr. Meagher's legal attainments are of a very diminutive order, and whatever service he might render in expending an oration on the jury, his opinion on points of law would not be of much value."

IMMINENCE OF WAR.—The *Globe* of last night well remarks:—"It is a hideous satire on the sincerity of Christendom, that on *this* day we are compelled to notice a step, as rash as it is deliberate, to break the peace of Europe, and to commence a war, the violence, destruction, misery, and crime of which defy all estimate. If we may trust diplomatic dispatches, which we have no means of contradicting, Austria has thrown away the scabbard, and has virtually, although not actually, declared war against Sardinia; the three days of grace which she has allowed, expiring to-morrow, if they do not, indeed, to-day. It is on this memorable anniversary that the head of "the Holy Roman Empire" declares peace to terminate. Should the intelligence prove to be accurate, Austria will then stand in antagonism, not only to Piedmont or to France, but to all the Four Powers collectively, for she will have slighted their counsel, defied their authority, and set their manifest interests at naught. She will have placed herself in the wrong all round, and falsified her own conduct in appearing to listen and negotiate. It is on this account that, even now, especially since the receipt, at the last moment, of the brief notice in the *Moniteur*, we cannot help looking for some further information of a kind to modify the belligerent character of the recent intelligence."

The Agricultural Society of Algiers has offered a premium of 5,000*fr.* raised by subscription among the members, to any person who shall discover the means of preserving tobacco plants, during their vegetation, from the ravages of insects.

THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.—Mr. Russell says—It is the liveliest road in the world—not in the sense of the departed stage coachman, but in constant life and change of objects. The natives are essentially gregarious: rarely or never do you see a solitary man or woman, but they march in groups, men, women, and children, the first with brass lotahs or earthen pots and gourds, and stout long sticks and light loads; the last with big bundles on their heads, the heavy baggage on their backs. Owing to their food, men and women of the lower classes when advanced in life become excessively thin and shrivelled. Those who are better off, on the contrary, grow fat as they advance in life, so that a man's pecuniary condition might be not quite unfairly estimated by a weighing machine—a suggestion I humbly place at the disposal of any Income-tax Commissioner who may be hereafter appointed in India. In the fair sex these peculiarities are distressingly exaggerated. A few yards of very thin fine cotton, frequently patched or torn, around the lower portion of the person is all the covering which these people can afford. As you approach Calcutta turbans disappear, and the natives march about bareheaded; but their scalps are not shaven, and the thick crop of coarse black hair, aided by an umbrella of leaves, enables them to bear the rays of the sun. Now and then a man of substance passes in his palkee, "larding the lean" bearers, and followed by pipe-bearers and baggage coolies, who jog along swiftly with very oddly-shaped tin portmanteaus, something like the tea chests in grocers' windows. This is the marrying month; and I met several processions of men and women in yellow or saffron coloured robes, matchlock-men, palkees with concealed beauties inside, corpulent young bridegrooms with the usual serious aspect of that evanescent species of man, and luggage which would much astonish the London-bridge porters, musicians hurrying to assist at the festivities, servants charged with the care of nothing more weighty than a parrot, and a trail of mendicants of holiness at least a quarter of an inch deep. Sometimes one encounters a native gentlemen going out sporting—that is, a train of elephants bellowing melodiously, laden with accessories for the chase, head a long line of doolies, in which the Nimrods are smoking their pipes, and behind them are the falconers, with beautiful peregrines perched on their wrists, which fly up, and with a quick jerk are brought down again as they strive to get away from the approaching gharry. How the open sheds swarm with little brown Cupids and Psyches, without wings or bows and arrows or clothes, who behave as most children do under the influence produced by the sight of anybody in rapid motion, and yell and dance after the manner of the juvenile aborigines of Hampstead! All the sheds are shops, and so it would seem as if each man in order to encourage trade bought from his neighbour, or sold his little stock of rice, grain, dall, ghee, or calico to himself. Long files of Afghans, leading gaunt camels, stride past towards the westward, and the elephant shuffles along by the electric telegraph posts, suggesting strange contrasts and jostlings of ideas in the mind of the reflective passenger, unless he be, as is much more likely, occupied in calculating what are his chances of getting a morsel to eat or drink at the bungalow where he intends to make his next halt.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening.

FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* of Friday morning contains the following:—"Austria has not given in her adhesion to the propositions made by England and accepted by France, Russia, and Prussia; besides which, it appears that the Cabinet of Vienna has resolved upon addressing a direct communication to the Cabinet of Turin, in order to obtain the disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts the Emperor has ordered the concentration of several divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont."

The *Patrie* says that the entry of Austrian troops into Piedmontese territory has been spoken of, but nothing is officially confirmed. General de la Marmora has informed the French Government, by telegraph, that the Austrian army has made a significant movement on the strategical line of the Ticino, and that he feared being attacked at any moment. The report is also current that Austria has refused to give in her adhesion to the propositions of England, which Power had asked for a reply within twenty-four hours.

A Council of Ministers was held yesterday under the presidency of the Emperor. The Princes Jerome and Napoleon were present.

AUSTRIA.

THE Austrian Government have this day (Friday) issued an official statement, as follows:—"Piedmont, which has for some years past endangered Austria's rights, has been summoned most urgently by Austria to disarm. Besides this demand, especially addressed to Piedmont, Austria adheres firmly to the proposal of a general disarmament, although she cannot make that proposal subordinate to the summons she had addressed to Sardinia."

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna writes:—"On Tuesday Austria forwarded a categorical summons to Sardinia to dissolve the free corps. A reply is to be given within three days from the receipt of the summons, and an evasive answer will be considered equivalent to a refusal."

SARDINIA.

THREATENING movements of the Austrian army on the frontiers of Piedmont have taken place. The Austrian authorities had directed the managers of the Lombard Railway to suspend the usual trains on Thursday, the 22nd inst. All the locomotives have been ordered back for the transport of soldiers. Troops are expected on the road from Milan to the Ticino. Yesterday a Council of Ministers was held, under the presidency of the King. This message was delayed nine hours on its way by telegraph.

THE EAST.

DESPATCHES have been received from Constantinople to the 16th inst.

The submarine cable to Candia and Alexandria will be laid most likely on the 1st of May next.

The Grand Duke Constantine will accompany King Otto on a visit to the Holy Places.

According to advices from Smyrna, to the 16th inst., it is asserted that a Greek butcher had confessed to being on a footing of understanding with some Jews respecting the assassination recently committed there.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—Lord Stanley has written a letter to the chairman of the Conservative Committee, declining to stand for the City. Notwithstanding this letter the committee have published a note, in which they say,—"While this letter intimates his lordship's inability to take any active steps as a candidate, they believe that it justifies them in entertaining the confident assurance that he would, if elected, unhesitatingly accept the representation of the City in Parliament; and they are, therefore, fully resolved to continue their efforts to place him at the head of the poll at the ensuing election."

CRYSTAL PALACE.

SIXTH SEASON—1859-60.

The NEW SEASON will commence on Monday, May 2nd, with a Grand Military Musical Fête, on the Handel Orchestra, commemorative of the suppression of the Indian Rebellion.

Season Tickets, available to April 30th, 1860, will be ready for issue on and after Thursday next, on the following terms:—

- I.—Two Guineas each for adults, and One Guinea for Children under twelve. These tickets will admit the Holder
 - To the Opening Military Concert of the 2nd of May.
 - To the three Flower Shows.
 - To the Opera and other Concerts.
 - To the Performances by the Vocal Association, Mr. Leslie's Choir, the Metropolitan Schools' Choral Society, &c. &c.
 - To the Grand Full Rehearsal of the Handel Commemoration, on Saturday the 18th of June, and on all occasions on which the Palace is open to the public, excepting only the Performances of the Handel Festival.
- II.—One Guinea each for Adults, and Half-a-Guinea for Children under twelve. These tickets will admit the Holder
 - On all occasions when the price of admission is under Five Shillings. When the price of admission to an entertainment is Five Shillings or upwards, the Season Ticket-holder will be admitted on a uniform payment of Half-a-crown, or if a child under twelve, of One Shilling. But these tickets will not admit to the Rehearsal or Performances of the Handel Festival.

The above modifications in the issue of the Guinea Season Tickets are adopted by the Directors with confidence that they will meet the general approval of the Subscribers and the Public, as well as secure some remuneration to the Shareholders.

Hitherto a limited number of days in each year has been reserved from these tickets for special occasions. By the arrangement now adopted this restriction is abolished, and the Guinea Tickets will be admitted on all occasions throughout the year (except the Rehearsal and Performances of the Handel Festivals, but subject to the payment of an extra 2s. 6d. upon fête days, when the admission is 5s. or upwards.

The printed Programme of the Season may be had at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter Hall, and of the usual Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, April 30:—

Monday to Wednesday, open at 9; Thursday and Friday, open at 10. Admission, 1s.; Children under 12, 6d.

Saturday, open at 10. Vocal and Instrumental Concert at 3 o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children 1s.

The Cotton Machinery at work, and Display of Interior Fountains daily. Illustrated Lectures, Band, and Great Organ as usual. Grand Show of Tulips on the Ornamental Beds of the Terraces.

The Crystal Palace Art Union works on view in the Sheffield Court.

Sunday, open at 1-30, to Shareholders, gratuitously by tickets.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

DRURY LANE.

Lessee and Director, Mr. E. T. SMITH.

The lessee and director has the honour to announce to the nobility, gentry, and the public that the season will commence to-morrow (Monday) April 25, on which occasion will be produced Bellini's grand opera.

LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina.....	Madlle Vietore Balfe
Count Rodolfo (on this occasion)...	Signor Badiali
Lisa.....	Madlle. Elena
Teresa.....	Madame Heinrich
Il Notoro.....	Signor Bellini
Alessio.....	Signor Castelli

(His first appearance in this country.)

Elvino..... Signor Mongini
Musical Director and Conductor, M. Benedict.
After the opera, the "National Anthem."

To conclude with a divertissement, entitled ARIADNE. The Ballet by M. Petit; the Music by Adolphe Adam. Madlle. Stefanska, Madlle. Cornilla, Madlle. Morlacchi, Madlle. Mathet, Madlle. Pasquali, Madlle. Marquitta, Madlle. Rosa, Madlle. Amina Boschetti, and the corps de ballet.

On Tuesday, LA FAVORITA. Leonora, Madlle. Guarducci (her first appearance in this country); Inez, Madlle. Elena; Baldassare, Signor Lanzoni (his first appearance); Don Gasparo, Signor Corsi; Alfonso, Signor Pagotti (his first appearance); and Fernando, Signor Giuglini (his first appearance at this theatre).

Notwithstanding the vast outlay that is involved in engagements and arrangements, the lessee and director is so thoroughly convinced that he will be liberally and heartily supported by the public in his endeavour to make a first-class Italian Opera accessible to all, that he has determined that the Old Royal Playhouse prices shall be restored—viz:—

Dress circle, 7s.; second circle and amphitheatre, 5s.; pit, 3s. 6d.; lower gallery, 2s.; upper gallery, 1s.; stalls, 10s. 6d. For terms of subscription for the season, private boxes, stalls, box, pit, and gallery tickets, application to be made to Mr. Chatterton, at the box office of the establishment, which is open from eleven to six.

The superintendence of the front of the house will be under the management of Mr. Nugent, late of Her Majesty's Theatre. New stalls have been furnished by Mr. Swindell, of Aldersgate-street. The decorations by Mr. Hurvitz. The new chandeliers by Messrs. Duffies, of Houndsditch. The properties by Mr. Needham. The machinery, &c., by Mr. Tucker. Costumiers: Mr. S. May, Bow-street; Mr. Palmer, Miss Dickenson, &c.

Doors open at half-past seven, and commence at eight o'clock.

Stage-manager, Mr. R. Roxby.
For the convenience of patrons, an entrance to stalls and private boxes has been made through the grand entrance-hall.

There will be THREE GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES on Friday, May 27; Friday, June 17; and Friday, July 8.

THE OPERA COLONNADE HOTEL

(late Feuillade's), Charles-street, Haymarket, IS NOW OPEN.

EASTER HOLIDAYS—SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

The Museum, Art Library, and Drawing Schools will be open FREE every Morning and Evening, from Monday 25th to Saturday 30th April, both days inclusive—daytime from 10 till 6, evening from 7 till 10.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.

120, Pall Mall.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOLS, is NOW OPEN.

Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. From 10 to 6.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace, daily, from Nine till dusk.

Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

"THE DERBY DAY,"

By W. P. FRITH, R.A.

IS NOW ON VIEW at the German Gallery, 108, New Bond-street. Open from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEKS OF MR. CHARLES KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.

On Easter Monday, April 25th, and during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's historical play of HENRY THE FIFTH, commencing at 7 o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean; Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Monday, and during the week, reappearance of Miss Amy Sedgwick in the new comedy of THE WORLD AND THE STAGE, being its second representation, which will commence at 7. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mrs. Poynter, Miss E. Weekes, and Mrs. B. White.

After which (first time), a new Classical Extravaganza, entitled ELECTRA IN A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT; in which Miss Maria Terman will make her first appearance at this theatre, and Mr. Compton, Miss Louisa Seeling, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss E. Weekes, and Miss Fanny Wright will appear.

Concluding with A DAUGHTER TO MARRY.

Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5.

Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday, and during the week, will be performed the new and original Comedietta, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, W. Gordon, Miss Cottrell, and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, THE PORTER'S KNOT. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, Cooper, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Hughes.

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

Commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Every night at Eight, and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s. Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

* * * Extra representation on Easter Monday, at 3 o'clock.

MAN AND HIS HABITS.

Daily, at Three and half-past Eight, DR. KANS will deliver Lectures at his unrivalled and original Museum, 3, Telford-street, facing the Haymarket.

SYLLABUS.—Identity of Self-love and Social—The Philosophy and Physiology of Marriage—Happy and Unhappy Unions—Whom and when to marry—The Great Social Evil, its real Cause—Philanthropists and their Schemes—New Views of Men and Things—Dangers of Youth—Rocks of Advanced Age—The true Glory of Middle Age—My Memoirs—Much in Little.

The Museum is open daily (for Gentlemen only) from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten. Explanation of the Models every half-hour. Admission One Shilling, including Handbook; to which is appended the STIGMAS AND QUICKSANDS OF YOUTH. By JOSEPH KANS, of the M.D., Graduate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, of the Imperial University of Vienna, &c.; free by post for twelve stamps, direct from the author, 17, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

NOW OPEN.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE,

300, OXFORD STREET (nearly opposite the Princess's Theatre).

This splendid building is now completed and open to the Public. It is universally pronounced to be the most commodious public building in London, and contains a Collection of Natural Wonders and Anatomical Curiosities unsurpassed by any similar Collection in the World. Lectures are given six times daily, on Digestion, Circulation, the Nervous System, Reproduction, and how to preserve health and chastity. The Lectures are delivered in a popular style, so as to be readily understood by the non-professional visitor, and are illustrated by scientific apparatus and anatomical Models, which take to pieces, and show every part of the human body.

"A highly instructive and interesting Exhibition."

"A really splendid collection."

Open daily from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m. (for Gentlemen only). Admission ONE SHILLING. Catalogues free.

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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.

OFFICE,
 NO. 18, CATHERINE-STREET,
 STRAND, W.C.,

The Leader.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 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 DISSOLUTION.

THE House that Palmerston built has been dissolved. The insecurity of the edifice was foretold on the day that its foundations were laid; for instead of resting upon any great or sound principle, the structure was seen to rest on the mere surface-sand of personal and temporary expediency. It was in vain that the Liberal press—and, let us frankly add, the Conservative press likewise, in many instances—protested against the dissolution of 1857 being taken on a single question of confidence in the then existing minister. In vain every wise and patriotic man urged the propriety of placing before the constituencies great principles of policy; and that regard should be had to past services and proven worth in the selection of candidates. Every consideration was disregarded, save one—namely, that of packing a Parliament for the purposes of the Government of the day. The best and ablest men were hustled and hounded down in the pursuit of this purpose, and its success for the moment seemed complete. But though the country had been made drunk for a day, it could not be prevented from awakening sober on the morrow. A sense of returning reason and justice came, and gradually the wrongs done to individuals were repaired, while a spirit of self-redress animated the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, unmindful of the revulsion of feeling that had taken place, and presuming too far on the docility of the parliament they had manufactured for themselves, provoked the mutiny of March, 1858, which drove them from power. Since then a ministry has been allowed to hold office without the constitutional sanction of a Parliamentary majority; and the reward which the House of Commons has this day received for its practical abdication of the right to decide who should be the councillors of the Crown, is its own extinction by the advice of the men to whom it has shown such excessive forbearance.

Why do we recur to these things now? Because we are on the eve of a general election; and because we hope that, taught by the bad example of 1857, the constituencies will this time go and do otherwise. Between the great hereditary factions in the state we have never professed to see that impassable gulf which violent men, when worked up to rhetoric heat, are apt to declaim about. We have had too much of mixing and mingling of parties and cliques of late years, to render it possible for us to believe in the sincerity of mere hustings vows of antagonism. We have seen Lord John Russell sitting in the same Cabinet with

Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Palmerston holding office under Lord Aberdeen. We have seen Lord Stanley invited to join the Cabinet of Cambridge House, and Earl Grey asked by Lord Derby to form part of his Administration. We have seen Mr. Sidney Herbert coalescing with Sir William Molesworth, and Lord Shaftesbury acting as the Lord Protector of a ministry of which Lord Clarendon formed a part. What are plain men to infer from these things? What can they infer, save this?—that where the gratification of personal ambition is at stake, the old distinctions of Whig and Tory are not suffered to prevail; and that if we desire to see in the new Parliament a large infusion of practical and popular strength, we must thrust aside the faded banners of old factions, and look solely to the principles of national policy which the candidates who seek our suffrages are pledged to defend. We do trust, sincerely, that electors throughout the country will weigh well these things in time.

We are on the brink of European convulsion; and we have to deal with questions of domestic change which are of vast importance, and which cannot with safety be further postponed. We want a very different sort of Parliament from that which Lord Derby avows his desire to obtain. In the speech from the Throne, her Majesty is made to declare that difficulties have arisen in the way of good Government from the absence of party cohesion among members of the House of Commons; and Providence is importuned to interpose for the purpose of giving the present Government a good working majority. We cannot affect to say Amen to this Cabinet prayer. We ascribe the events that have taken place during the brief existence of the late House of Commons to very different causes from those assigned by the Premier. We are satisfied that the origin of the cause of the instability we have lately witnessed is to be sought for in the want of independence tolerated by constituencies at the last general election—not in the excess of that commodity in the Parliament which expires to-day. Had Lord Palmerston been less secure of an abject majority, he would never have trifled with the obligations of patronage in the manner he did, and he would never have brought in a Conspiracy Bill at the dictation of France. Could Lord Derby obtain by any amount of skill an equally numerous majority, it would not avail to avert his fall, if so be that he is still untaught and unteachable on the subject of Reform. Nor would any amount of voting power he might nominally obtain at Westminster enable him to set at defiance the opinion of the country with respect to interference by arms in the internal affairs or international quarrels of our continental neighbours.

Everybody, now-a-days, calls himself a Liberal; and it has become a household jest as to which of the two party clubs in Pall-mall is the Reform. But the people will have only themselves to blame if they allow hacks and impostors to scramble into the House of Commons this time. Let them press home upon candidates practical tests as to the foreign and domestic policy they will support, and take nothing upon trust, because men call themselves by this or the other party name.

CONGRESS, OR NO CONGRESS?

As we foresaw from the first, it has proved almost impossible to agree to any terms as the basis on which a Congress is to meet. Again and again during the last fortnight negotiations have appeared to come absolutely to a stand-still, and have been again renewed with spider-like persistency by Lord Malmesbury and Count Buol. It is hard to believe that any of the leading statesmen who have taken part in the diplomatic proceedings referred to should entertain a sincere conviction that a congress is capable of settling the Italian question. As far as words go, Austria, it may be admitted, has conceded all that could be fairly expected of her. She has agreed to entertain the question of internal political reform in all the Italian states, the permanent evacuation of Rome and the Legations by foreign troops, and the organisation of an Italian confederacy for defensive purposes. Manifestly, however, it will be in her power to raise interminable obstacles in discussion to anything like an equitable settlement of any of these questions. Even were not Austrian diplomacy proverbially shift, it were dangerous to reckon on any agreement as to the meaning of such propositions to which she must be a consenting party. What Pied-

mont desires, and is pledged, if possible, to maintain, is the emancipation of the Lombards and Venetians from the despotic yoke of Vienna. Sentimentally and sympathetically, she may be as sincere in desiring political reformation in Naples, Rome, or the Duchies; but everybody knows that her self-interest and her pride are involved in the Lombardo-Venetian question above all others, and that any ameliorations which leave it unsettled; will fail to touch the core of the great controversy. So long as a German viceroy rules over the Milanese in the name of a German emperor, Italy will be discontented, and Piedmontese politicians will conspire. They now conspire in cabinets and salons and military councils; and their confederates—strange though it be, and hard to realise the fact—are the absolutist rulers of Russia and of France. Between the two latter there has sprung up an ominous intimacy and good understanding. They have their own objects to gain, by the humiliation of Austria: but who in his senses can believe that any portion of those objects is the political emancipation of Italy? As for English diplomatists, it is pretty clear that beyond the procrastination of war, somehow or anyhow, from week to week, they have no definite plan or purpose at all. What, then, can come of a Congress but waste of time and talk, infinite intrigue, interminable dispatch writing, and the utter disappointment of speculators for the rise on every Stock Exchange in Europe.

Our only wonder is, that M. Cavour should have ventured to commit himself, even in the vaguest generality, to the principle of disarmament. Unless he can contrive to make the people who trust him understand that in reality he never expects to be called on to fulfil the engagement, the mere announcement of such an undertaking would be sure to prove fatal to the retention of his influence and power. He has a wonderful knack of playing this sort of double game; but his best friends cannot help fearing that he will one day founder, like one of the fast-sailing boats so well known to the shores of his country, in an unsuccessful attempt to tack in a sudden squall. We wish him a better fate; we admire his courage and adroitness, and we make every allowance for the perils and perplexities of his position, but we confess to many misgivings as to the result of the sham Congress, said to be about to meet for the settlement of Italian affairs.

LORD WARD AND DUDLEY.

LORD Ward has never yet learnt the simple lesson, that notoriety is not fame. The talents of Alcibiades excused his eccentricities; but an Alcibiades without ability, in a day when Alcibiades were out of date, would be very much what Lord Ward is now. As long, however, as the Lord of Dudley contents himself with his proper sphere, acts the Mécenas of admiring mediocrities, wields with varying favour the destinies of the operative world, and confirms abroad our national character for foolish eccentricity, we are perfectly willing on our part to pass over his vagaries with their most fitting comment, continued silence. Unfortunately, his lordship is misguided enough to seek for fresh laurels on other fields. Wearied, we suppose, with the bows of rival managers and the smiles of prima donnas, and the flatteries of artists, Lord Ward has of late turned his mind to politics. A public career is, of course, open to him, as to every other man of wealth and station. In the race of politics, the noble millionaire would start with an enormous vantage. The ordinary method, however, by which honours and power are sought and won, is too common-place and laborious for so universal a genius. Lord Ward aspires to become a political power in the state by a simpler and less arduous process. He seeks to fill the character of the Member-maker. From his large estates and immense wealth, he exercises an almost overwhelming influence in most of the Worcestershire and Staffordshire elections. If this influence were exerted uniformly in one direction, it might be combated or at least diminished; but as Lord Ward appears to entertain a supreme indifference on the subject of political principles, and wields his authority on one side or the other, according to the passing caprice or interest of the hour, the weight of his influence thrown into one side or the other practically decides the elections. The localities more especially favoured by the peculiar patronage of Lord Ward are East Worcestershire, South Staffordshire, Kidderminster, and

Dudley. These places are governed on the *sic volo sic jubeo* principle. According as the autocrat smiles or frowns, "blue or yellow" rises in the ascendant. At present the shadow of his countenance is turned away from the Conservative party to which he was formerly so staunch, without materially benefiting the Liberal party whose cause he professes to adopt. It is, we believe, very fairly presumed that Sir Stafford Northcote became member for Dudley because, at the time of his election, he enjoyed the privilege of Lord Ward's approval, and that he was dismissed from that position because he forfeited that inappreciable blessing. Sir Stafford Northcote is deposed, and Lord Monck, the Whig place-seeker, reigns in his stead, as first favourite of the Sultan of Dudley.

Other boroughs and places over which Lord Ward has control are satisfied with their situation—vote for the "Ward" candidate, be he Whig or Tory, with wonderful equanimity, and take, without questioning, the goods that Lord Ward provides them. The borough of Dudley has, unfortunately for its peace of mind, a yearning after independence. In the terse and expressive language of Hansard, "the prevailing influence in this constituency is that of Lord Ward;" in other words, Dudley is a pocket borough. On the occasion, however, of the last election, the electors of Dudley grew weary of their state of political servitude, and, to the utter consternation of "Witley Court," produced an independent candidate. The stroke was so bold and so unexpected that Mr. Henry B. Sheridan, who had undertaken to lead the forlorn hope, actually conquered, in spite of, and not by virtue of, the "Ward" influence. The feeling excited in the town against aristocratic domination was so strong, that Lord Ward's nominee considered that prudence was the better part of valour, and retired without a contest.

Since that time no effort has been spared—no stone left unturned—to retrieve the fallen *prestige* of the Ward influence. Of Mr. Sheridan we know nothing personally: what little the public knows is certainly to his credit. He is an independent member, not registered amongst the adherents either of the "Carlton" or the "Reform." He has been a steady, hard-working member of Parliament. He is the very antipodes to the "James" and "Ayrton" class, who are always thrusting themselves forward, in season and out of season. Upon commercial questions—especially on those connected with the important subject of Assurance, on which he is a high authority—his opinion is listened to in the House with respect. He is one of a class of whom we have too few—men who do not mix themselves in the passing party struggles of the hour, but labour consistently for the promotion of some important object. Mr. Sheridan's chief merit, however, in our eyes, consists in the fact that he is the free and deliberate choice of the electors of Dudley. They may or may not be mistaken in their choice—that is rather their concern than ours; but we contend that they have an inherent right to the free exercise of their suffrages. Lord Ward thinks otherwise. Mr. Sheridan has committed the unpardonable sin of representing Dudley, instead of Ward, and, in consequence, the verdict has gone forth that he is to be condemned without hope of reprieve or pardon. Lord Monck has been selected as a "fit and proper person to represent Lord Ward in Parliament." The electors of Dudley are therefore to return Monck, and discard Sheridan. Lord Monck was formerly a Whig Lord of the Admiralty, and in spite of Government influence, was rejected for Portsmouth at the last election. This is about all that either we or the electors of Dudley know concerning him. A Whig lordling is to be the successor of a hard-headed man of industry and ability.

We say, without hesitation, that the system of corruption and intimidation which is now being carried on at Dudley, under the "Ward" colours, is as great a disgrace to the electoral system as the vulgar uproar at Finsbury and Lambeth meetings, which have occasioned such exultation amongst the opponents of popular rights. The latter excesses may be excused on the score of ignorance; the former cannot plead the benefit of this apology. We are no enthusiastic admirers of the ballot, and we like Mr. Sheridan none the less for his bold avowal of a dislike to secret voting, and his equally frank admission of its necessity for Dudley. At the same time, we feel that much more of such aristocratic and magisterial interference, as disgraces the present Dudley election,

and the ballot will become inevitable. It may be discreditable to electors to conceal their votes at all: it is still more discreditable to sacrifice a free suffrage to the orders of Lord Ward.

There is an end to freedom of election when the scales are weighed down by the sword of Brennus; but when, instead of the excesses of the warrior, we have the "golden hand" of the capitalist nobleman, the disgrace becomes intolerable, and the election a mockery.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF TUSCANY.

TUSCANY is not less interested in the Italian question than other parts of the Peninsula. From its high state of civilisation, the natural gentleness of its inhabitants, and the ineffaceable influence of the institutions which it enjoyed under former reigns, comparatively little intensity of feeling may be manifested; yet the subservience of the Government to Austria, and the exclusion, during the last ten years, of the middle classes—who are both rich and well educated—from all share of power, has left the Government in an isolated position, and increased the division between the country and its rulers. When the Prince was recalled, in April, 1849, by a popular decree which overturned the dictatorship of the *sans culottes* of Leghorn, nothing could be more unjust or impolitic than to put an Austrian garrison in Tuscany, and to cancel the constitution. This most serious error, to call it by no severer or truer name, destroyed the benefits resulting from the paternal Government of past years, and unsettled and shook public confidence. The false step has never been retraced, and Tuscany, like the other Italian States, experiences the direful, and pernicious influence of Vienna, allies itself with absolute Governments, assumes a hostile attitude towards Piedmont, bends to the will, and humbles the country before Austria, touches to the quick the wounds of 1848, and lets no opportunity pass of slighting the constitutional party, though composed of the most distinguished and universally esteemed men in the country. This has been the conduct of the Government from 1849 to the present moment. It is sufficient here to record some of the fatal acts of past years, the remembrance of which is still fresh. Such are the suppressions of the municipal law of popular election, and the return to the retrograde system, which was in vigour before 1848; depression of the University of Pisa, the scientific and literary glory of Tuscany, which was broken up into two or three parts and scattered between Florence and Sienna; the public trials of some of the most eminent men of the country, Capponi, Ridolfi, and Ricasoli, because they were present at a funeral service to the memory of the Tuscans who fell at Curtatone, on the 29th May, 1848, and, finally, the suppression of the constitution. To whom belongs the blame of this monstrous and unjustifiable reaction? It is impossible to distinguish, with truth and accuracy, between the more or less active elements of the component parts of Government which have been employed in working out the undermining process. Those who know the weakness of the counsellors of the Prince, and their total ignorance of politics, can but look higher for the reason of the sad condition of Tuscany. One of the latest acts of most pernicious tendency was the journey of the Grand Ducal family to Naples for the rejoicings on the marriage of the hereditary prince, the son of Ferdinand. This journey, which cost not less than 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* sterling, was paid out of the burthened finances, still suffering from the heavy expenses of the Austrian troops during their long occupation of Tuscany. They are called in the budget "auxiliary troops," that is, Austrian, and are universally disliked in the country. The circumstances attending the death of the Archduchess Anna, who, separated from her infant, died at Naples, filled up the measure of public indignation. She was much beloved for her kindness and sincerity; and the demonstrations of friendship which the Grand Duke chose to make publicly in favour of the King of Naples, excited universal discontent. When the body of the Grand Duchess was sent from Naples to Leghorn by sea it was

* Pietro Leopoldo II., the grandfather of the present Grand Duke, is one of the sovereigns more particularly alluded to.

† Observe, that it is greatly to the advantage of Austria to send her troops into the Italian duchies, as they are then maintained free of cost.

unaccompanied by any member of the Grand Duke's family, who prolonged their stay at Naples, notwithstanding the urgent and repeated entreaties of the ministry that they would return. Upon the arrival of the corse at Florence by a special train, the people wished to accompany the funeral party, but this demonstration of affection was prevented by the police, because it was looked upon as a movement against the Grand Duke and in favour of the hereditary Prince.

The population of Tuscany are fully agreed on the line of politics which ought to be followed at this important crisis. No very decided element of democratic agitation can be said to exist in Tuscany. It is known that the troops, which are now in a greatly improved state, will refuse to lend their assistance to resist any pressure which the constitutional party may exercise against Government when matters attain to a greater height in Italy, nor will they go to Lombardy to fight with the Austrians against the Piedmontese. Many of the superior officers have explicitly declared their determination on this point, and their actions will not belie this decision.

It is natural that the Tuscan Liberals should look to Piedmont with sincere love and gratitude. At the marriage of the Princess Clotilda, the Sardinian Ambassador at Florence and the Sardinian Consul at Leghorn were the objects of great demonstrations of sympathy. Not fewer than 2,000 visiting cards were left at their doors. Does this signify that Tuscany desires to become a province of Piedmont? No. Such a thing is not to be desired for Piedmont, and still less would it be for the advantage of Italy in general. Those who for many years have wished to reconstruct and strengthen Italy, and render its several States independent, have felt the necessity of creating certain enlarged boundaries. The duchies of Modena and Parma, and the Legations, have been thought of as additions to the larger States. In the favourite project of a central Italian Government, which would separate the extremities of Italy, Tuscany might advantageously be enlarged by some of the above-mentioned provinces. Public opinion would certainly have been favourable, and have assisted in forwarding this object, if the Prince, as he ought to have done, had preserved the institutions which he had granted, and had not needlessly offended the national feeling. If, as it is generally believed, the condition of Italy is soon to become more alarming, Tuscany cannot remain a quiet spectator of the struggle between Austria and Piedmont. She will not be deaf to the counsels of that country as to her internal organisation, and will desire to consult the general interests of Italy.

Meanwhile, from every city in Tuscany volunteers are setting out to enrol themselves in the Piedmont ranks; their numbers already amounting to at least a thousand. A subscription has been opened to assist the Tuscan volunteers, and the most respectable men in the country, including several Professors of the University of Pisa, have taken a share in this expense. At this moment signatures are being obtained in all the Tuscan cities to a paper expressing adherence to the principles of nationality set forth in the pamphlet, "*Toscana e Austria*," of which we gave an abstract last week. Thousands of names may already be enumerated, and among them those of the first men in each town. What, meanwhile, is the conduct of the Government? We grieve to say that nothing can be more deplorable or ill-advised. A law, of the press formerly existed which permitted of the publication, without examination, of any writing not exceeding four sheets in length. This law has been revoked within the last few days. The work "*Austria e Toscana*," which was legally published before the suppression of the law, so irritated the ministry that they ordered the sequestration of the book. Against the illegality of this step the whole body of advocates throughout Tuscany have circulated protests. The blindness of Government has gone so far as to stimulate the troops to make a demonstration at Boboli. Though it seems scarcely credible, we have the best authority for stating that the Tuscan soldiers were instructed to cry, *Viva la neutralità della Toscana! Viva la pace!* (*Tuscan neutrality! Peace for ever.*) Persons worthy of belief declare that they saw the white banner with the arms of the Grand Duke prepared for this purpose.

It is right that it should be understood the de-

monstrations made by the Tuscans have not been of a democratic but of a serious and imposing character. Warnings both grave and well-intentioned have been made to Government by persons actuated alone by love to their country and well known for their liberal line of principles. One of these warnings was given by letter by the Marchese de Lajatico, Don Neri Corsini, who must not be confounded with his elder brother, the Prince Corsini. He distinctly proves, in the language and with the arguments of a true Italian, that it is a necessity for the Tuscan Government to accommodate itself to some extent to the policy of Piedmont, and to the ideas now so generally prevalent in Europe against Austrian domination in Italy. Another warning was given in a letter written March 18th, to the President of the Council, by a Professor of Pisa, and an ex-senator. He clearly pointed out the difficulty and danger in which the Government and throne are placed by persisting in a plan of neutrality considered by the public as anti-Italian and Austrian. "To be true to the principle of neutrality and calm public agitation," says the Pisan Professor, "Government ought, at least for a time, to remove the Austrian general from the command of the army, and announce in the *Official Gazette*—the sole political journal in the kingdom—the principles by which it intends to regulate affairs. The only answer vouchsafed to these letters was, that they gave signs of revolution, and that if this system were persisted in the Prince would quit Tuscany. General report tends to confirm this menace. It seems certain that a body of Austrian troops is on its march to occupy Tuscany and Leghorn.

MILL ON POLITICAL SCIENCE.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

WE have called the public attention to one or two of the eccentric conclusions to which Mr. Mill has been led by the principle of his work, and we shall now refer to the principle. We differ from him with diffidence and regret, for he has deservedly acquired a great name, and his doctrines are much in advance of most other writers. He alone, as far as we know, has endeavoured to define, with some show of reason, the power of society over the individual, and we praise him for making the attempt, though we deem it unsuccessful. He expounds his views with a sustained eloquence which captivates the mind, and makes the task of exposing any incorrectness arduous for the present writer and ungrateful to the reader already bound in Mr. Mill's flexible chains. This, however, only makes the duty we have undertaken the more imperative, and we shall endeavour fearlessly to fulfil it.

"The tyranny of the majority," "not restricted to the acts it may do by the hands of its political functionaries," but "executing its own mandates," as exemplified by the persecution of individuals in past times and at present, "a social tyranny more formidable than many kinds of political oppression," is what Mr. Mill chiefly aims to circumscribe and restrain. "This enslaves the soul itself." "Protection against the tyranny of the magistrate is not enough," he says; "there needs protection, also, against the tyranny of the prevailing opinion and feeling." "To find the limit to the legitimate interference of collective opinion with individual independence, and maintain it against encroachments, is as indispensable to a good condition of human affairs as protection against political despotism."

Hostility to the influence of society, by virtue of its mass, over the individual, as contradistinguished from the power of society as exercised by virtue of its political organisation, is the distinguishing peculiarity of Mr. Mill's book. He thinks there is a limit to be ascertained, which he calls legitimate, to the interference of collective opinion, which "enslaves the soul," with individual independence. How the limit is ascertained to be legitimate we shall afterwards see. Now we wish the reader only to observe that Mr. Mill starts from the supposition that it is as indispensable to place restraints on the collective opinion of society, merely as opinion, when it controls the individual, as on political despotism. This we regard as a fundamental error.

By what means restraints can be placed on the collective opinion of society other than those suggested by the opinion itself, or how its influence over the individual can be limited, or curbed, or even modified, Mr. Mill does not inform us. Prac-

tically, therefore, his inquiry is insufficient and unsatisfactory. When the subject is carefully examined we find that collective opinion does not so much enslave as form the soul. Whatever this opinion may be, its influence, unseen and intangible, whether manifested by words or acts, moulds on itself the minds of all the individuals subject to it. Curious undoubtedly it is, but it is as certain as curious that by far the greater part of our feelings and emotions, and even the mind or soul or intellect of every individual is the result of the opinions and actions of those who were born before him and with whom he lives, than of his own individualism. Every generation accordingly resembles its predecessor mentally, and the members of every community resemble one another, and differ from the members of other communities. Whatever may be his idiosyncracies, Mr. Mill is much more an Englishman than he is either a Frenchman or an Irishman. His mental individualism, and the actions which have their birth in his mind are an extremely small part of his whole being, though his body and his own perceptions of that, and consequently of his bodily identity, except madness intervene, are perfectly individual.

Abstract from the mind of Mr. Mill what he derived from a careful and austere father—from the mother and brothers and sisters with whom his youth was passed—from the wife whose influence he so heartily acknowledges—from the books he has read and the company he has kept—the information he has derived from his employments, conjoined with the salaries he has honourably earned—abstract from him the knowledge he has derived from those who lived before him, and those who live at the same time with himself, and what would he be? The lowest animal in creation, following its unerring instincts, compared to Mr. Mill, would be an intellectual being. Mr. Mill appears not to have mastered the fact that man is born in society, and that each individual is part of a whole. The connexion of the atoms or individuals is not bodily, but mental. Each body is perfectly distinct—each mind is a small fragment of the general mind; and collective opinion is the means of forming the minds of individuals. Like the invisible cement, which unites the atoms of a granite boulder, it connects one member of society with the other.

To suppose that restraints can be put on this collective opinion is to suppose a restraining power on the whole mind and moving power of society greater than society itself. No such power exists, except that of the Creator of society, whose own work makes the influence of collective opinion over individuals all powerful. This is nothing artificial, which can be altered—it is natural, like the influence of the sun over vegetation. We direct our actions by this influence when we know it, and so make it subserve our purposes; but more we cannot do. Mr. Mill starts, then, from an error in assuming that the opinion of collective society over individuals, as opinion, either is or can be a tyranny comparable in any manner or form to political despotism, a small part of society and like it can be controlled or resisted by some other power.

The collective opinion of society, it must be stated, may be erroneous, like that of individuals. If this be all that Mr. Mill means, it might have been stated in a few words. All history is full of proofs that society, collectively, as well as individually, has continually erred. What we mean by progress is the discovery of such errors; and that society, like individuals, should err is the necessary consequence of man being progressive. All knowledge comes first to individuals. Society has no corporate faculties—eyes, ears, and understanding—to gather knowledge, distinct from the individuals which constitute it; and consequently all improvements, all discoveries, originate in some one mind. Hence individuals continually arise who differ from some part or phasis of the collective opinion. Society always contains many such individuals, each of whom, in his sphere, influences and modifies collective opinion. But be it what it may, over those who are most sensible of its erroneousness as over others, it has an almost omnipotent power; it compels them in their modes of living and of thinking to conform to its dictates, and produces a common uniformity in the members of every society. For such a uniformity there are also plainly material causes, besides the one material world common to all as a source of knowledge—such as the necessity for the members of

every community to use similar or the same instruments, railroads and steamboats, wear similar clothing, consume similar food, observe similar festivals and hours, and work in a similar manner. Moreover, uniformity is becoming more general. There is now a uniformity common to Europe, as distinguished from a uniformity common to Asia, and as distinguished from its diversity amongst different nations of Europe. The collective opinion of Europe, imperfectly as it is ascertained, controls the conduct even of the sovereigns of Europe. From its power there is no escape, and when it is clear and decided it is irresistible. It forms the minds of these sovereigns; it cannot either be bound, or terrified, or massacred: it may be erroneous: it can only be tyrannical when it dictates acts of violence or arms political functionaries with physical power to enforce erroneous decrees.

Further, Mr. Mill says:—"All that makes existence valuable to any one depends on the enforcement of restraints upon the actions of other people. Some rules of conduct, therefore, must be imposed by law, in the first place, and by opinion on many things which are not fit subjects for the operation of the law." Now, the principle by which Mr. Mill would impose restraints, and by which he defines the "limits to the legitimacy of the interference of collective opinion, is utility in the largest sense, grounded on the permanent interests of man as a progressive being." "Those interests, I contend," he says, "authorise the subjection of individual spontaneity to external control only in respect to those actions of each which concern the interest of other people." But before we can apply this test we require to ascertain and know the "permanent interests of man as a progressive being." Can we ascertain and know these. Have they yet been ascertained? Were they known to any previous generation? Is it not, on the contrary, plain that no previous generation had any knowledge of what would be the condition of this generation; and is it not equally plain that this generation knows very little or nothing of what will be the condition of future generations? We know, indeed, that man is progressive; that progress, dictated by a higher power than man himself, sets at nought all attempts to hold him back to the past by institutions which ignorance then dictated; but what his future progress will be we are entirely ignorant. Ignorance may be a good reason with rational reflecting men for not acting at all, but it does not justify the imposition of a restriction which can only operate on the future, for the present flees into the past while we attempt to bind it. We may admit that the greatest welfare of the greatest number of progressive beings, as the rule for statesmen, is a very taking theory, while we must say, that to ascertain this welfare as a fact, *a priori*, seems one of the hardest and most unsuccessful tasks that men ever engaged in.

That the welfare of the whole is the end of society, as individual welfare is the end of life, is a consolatory theory, but there is in individuals no faculty or means of attaining a knowledge of this general welfare, and we therefore deny the practicability of employing the end, which we presume to be the aim of the Creator, as a rule for the "enforcement of restraints on the actions of other people." On this assumption, however, Mr. Mill suggests that restraints on the collective opinion of society over individual spontaneity are desirable. It is at the same time true that he is opposed to many existing restraints, but the restraints he would enforce by the principle of utility rest on the assumption—very strange in this age—that "all that makes existence valuable to any one depends on the enforcement of restraints upon the actions of other people." Where has Mr. Mill lived? What journals, what books has he read, what public proceedings has he taken part in, that he has now to learn that only the abolition of restraints has in latter times, made existence for large masses of men even possible. To abolition we are all at this time indebted for the abundance of food we regularly enjoy, and for all the conveniences, luxuries and elegancies of modern life. Only by successively getting rid of the restraints which terrified ignorance, imagined in barbarous times to be necessary to protect man against man, or interest against interest, has modern life become more "valuable" than ancient life. Now, to assert as a general principle, that the existence of the individual is only made valuable by the enforcement

of restraints on the actions of others, is to go back to the remotest suggestions of barbarism, and wholly to ignore most of the facts of modern society. According to Mr. Mill, man can only be happy by making war on man; an assumption equally opposed to the general beneficence which pervades creation, and to the particular facts of our social life.

To find such an assumption at the basis of Mr. Mill's present superstructure is the more astonishing, because his great reputation is chiefly derived from his writings on political economy. He knows, therefore, that this science has demonstrated by facts—that "self-love and social are the same," that the desires and impulses of individuals which prompt them to seek welfare are the parents of all social good; that restrictions and restraints, such as he says are necessary to make life valuable, have been in every case, where they could be brought to the test of material facts, proved to be sources of evil. If it were otherwise, as Mr. Mill assumes, society could not exist. Art, skill, politics, could not redress so faulty a contrivance; and society, instead of being a homogeneous whole, as combined production by division of labour demonstrates it to be, would be a mere aggregation of conflicting atoms, destroying themselves by their own friction.

Mr. Mill cannot be ignorant of M. Bastiat's theory, which justly resolves the entire production of wealth, including subsistence and every comfort and luxury, into the *mutual services* of individuals; and unanswerably proves that perfect freedom is the means of having these services performed in the best manner. Instead of men being unable to live together without the enforcement of restraints on one another, other than those taught by facts and imposed by collective opinion, even to live they must help one another; and the superiority of free over slave labour, in providing for the well-being of all, teaches that the efficiency of the help is proportionate to the absence of restraints. On Mr. Mill's theory, the creation of society is an error to be redressed by the sword of the executioner and the faggot of the Inquisitor; for Mr. Mill has the merit of showing very distinctly that all the persecutors and exterminators of individuals in olden times sincerely believed that they were only enforcing, for their own and the public advantage, wholesome restraints on the actions of others.

Quite logically from this assumption, Mr. Mill is led to say—justifying every hot-brained enthusiast, from Mahomet to Sir Culling Eardley, and justifying even the slave trade and slavery—"Despotism is a legitimate mode of government in dealing with barbarians, provided the end be their improvement, and the means justified by actually effecting that end." All conquerors—the English in India, at this time, and the French in Algeria—consider the people they are there dealing with to be barbarians, and affirm that the end of their improvement is effected by enforced submission. The proselyte makers are in the same category; they believe that by an enforced conversion—and they demand that political power should be exerted to attain this end—the barbarians will be improved and served. In defence, too, of the slave trade, it was alleged that the benighted Africans carried off to the continent or islands of America were converted and improved, civilised and saved. For people who have not reached our condition of "free and equal discussion," there is nothing, Mr. Mill says, but implicit obedience to an Akbar or a Charlemagne. It is only necessary, therefore, to continue in France and Italy the suppression of discussion to justify the usurpations of the Emperor and the Kaiser. There is no mode of conquest or of government which Mr. Mill's anti-social principle of the necessity of restraint, to make life worth having, will not justify. This necessity always is as a matter of fact, and must be in principle always ascertained by those who impose the restraint, and they never are taught that the end they seek is not obtained till they and their restraints are set aside by violence. We do not complain of Mr. Mill that he goes too far, but that he goes astray, and wanders into crooked paths. Thus, in spite of the principle we have quoted, and the consequences plainly deduced from it, he says, more than once, "compulsion is not admissible as the means to promote the good of individuals." It is not admissible, therefore, to make barbarians civilised; it is not admissible to make an ill-doing man do well; and Mr. Mill, by starting from an error, neces-

sarily falls into inconsistency. His book has excited so much attention, and the subject is intrinsically so important, that it is unfortunate he has not been more successful. The spirit of inquiry, however, which he has excited, not satisfied by his conclusions, will stimulate the investigations of others, and his work will, in this respect, be eminently useful.

Original Correspondence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, 6½ p.m.

THE WAR PANIC.

It is quite possible—nay probable, if I may credit the rumours that circulate—that before this letter reaches the hands of your readers the dread thunder-cloud of war, that has so long lowered over Europe, will have burst, and rained fire and blood upon the fairest portion of the Continent—to cease no man can tell when. The *Moniteur* of this morning announces, with an ostentation that is held to conceal a hidden and fixed determination, that the French Government, together with those of Russia and Prussia, have accepted the propositions of her Britannic Majesty's Ministers to effect, prior to the meeting of Congress, a general and simultaneous disarmament;—to regulate this disarmament by a military commission, composed of gentlemen to be nominated, one by each of the five great Powers, and the sixth by Sardinia; to open Congress and proceed to the discussion of political questions so soon as the commission has been formed and has commenced its work; and to invite the representatives of Italian States to assist at the Congress, precisely as was the case at the Congress at Laybach in 1821.

In face of this announcement, which, if it be made without *arrière pensée*, ought to fortify public confidence in the maintenance of peace, there are abroad stronger feelings than ever of apprehensions and dismay. At the Bourse to-day there was a universal panic—the sellers being the great bankers and capitalists of Paris. A fall of 1 franc 50 cents in the *Rentes*, which is upwards of 2 per cent., greeted the official announcement of a general disarmament, and men, amazed, asked, "What can it mean?"

The answer is very simple, though not avowed; or if the avowal be made, it is with bated breath, and only to sure friends. The French people have lost all confidence in the sincerity of their Government. They do not believe the Emperor means anything but war; for, albeit he completed his fifty-first year yesterday, and is beginning to feel the weight of years as heavily as the burden of empire, he is still possessed of the delusion that he can emulate the military glories of his uncle. Rumours are, of course, prevalent to excuse this astonishing change in the value of public securities. Late last night it was said the British Cabinet had resigned. Now, it is an insurrection in Turin, an arrogant ultimatum addressed by Austria to Sardinia which leaves no issue consonant with honour save an appeal to arms. The true motive of the panic will, I believe, be found in the sudden decision of the Emperor to take a more threatening position on the German and Sardinian frontiers; and this resolve proceeds from annoyance and vexation at the speech of Lord Malmesbury, in particular, and the British Parliament in general.

The English Minister for Foreign Affairs has had the honour of enjoying the personal friendship and intimacy, so far as any man can do so, of the French Emperor. Lord Malmesbury, besides his kindly feelings and admiration for his Imperial friend, had implicit confidence in his perfect loyalty and good faith, and I am assured the most unfair advantage has been taken of this confidence. It can be no reproach to Lord Malmesbury that he has been deceived and cajoled. The shame is not his, although the deception of which he has been the victim may not redound to his credit for perspicacity. When the history of these negotiations is written, there will be found on one side a frankness by no means diplomatic, and a reliance upon solemn assurances which will testify how nice is the sense of honour among English gentlemen, which forbids them to doubt that of another. On the other side there will be found duplicity, offrontery, and falsehood, the meanest subterfuges and the most ignoble misrepresentations. That the Earl of Malmesbury is now conscious of the intrigue by which he has been duped, and that he has the conviction of having been the victim of misplaced confidence, is generally believed, and hence the very commendable warmth of his speech in the House of Lords.

The address of the Foreign Secretary was published *in extenso* in this morning's *Moniteur*, and other papers, and has been read with more than ordinary interest. It is regarded as an honourable

protest against the duplicity and sanguinary ambition of the Emperor, of the existence of which it is believed to be the most convincing proof. The little heed which English statesmen showed to conceal or gloze over the despicable intrigues of Russia to counteract the efforts of England for peace, has filled the French servants of the Czar here with rage. The writer of the first Paris letter in to-day's *Nord*, who, if it be not M. Mocquard (Chef du Cabinet de l'Empereur) is his amanuensis, goes to the length of contradicting the Earl of Derby, and asserts that Lord Cowley had not succeeded in his mission to Vienna, and that he had no chance of doing so. From this insolent contradiction may be judged how great is the annoyance both of the false friend and insidious foe at finding the masks torn from their faces.

The future policy of England—an armed neutrality—as shadowed forth by Lord Derby, has seriously damaged the plans and projects of the war party. It may, perhaps, be in the recollection of your readers that, weeks ago, I ventured to suggest this measure, knowing what a desperate blow it would be to the ambitious perturbators of the public; for, by taking up this position, England obeys the instincts of her people, who have no love for any of the despotic forces of the Continent. She will reserve her forces, biding her time, to strike the blow which shall shiver the hideous tyrannies, temporal and spiritual, of Europe, and bring down just retribution upon that power which has provoked the war. She will become the head of the great country of smaller States—their right arm and brain. One by one, will they gather round her for aid and mutual support in upholding the principles of international law, until a great and mighty federation be formed—an aggregate of small Powers—more powerful than even France and Russia combined, and which will be able to impose order and honesty upon the great Powers. From the league of armed neutrals will ultimately come the peace of Europe, and that retribution to the disturbers which will be all the more terrible the longer it is delayed.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Perhaps the most significant sign of the intention of the French Government is to be found in an advertisement in the *Moniteur*. The supply of Newcastle coal to Toulon, which was originally fixed at 4,000 tons, is to be doubled—raised to 8,000 tons before next autumn. To-night two divisions of the army of Paris leave for Lyons on their way to the Sardinian frontier. The Imperial Guard is to be raised to 60,000 men; and among the additions are to be two regiments of grenadiers, two regiments of light infantry, and a regiment of native Algerians, or Arabs, to form the Mamalukes of the Guard, as under the first Napoleon. The number of the Chasseurs de Vincennes (rifles) is to be increased by ten battalions—making thirty in all, which will make an addition to the effective force of 12,000 men. Two new regiments of African rifles are to be raised in Constantine. General Bourbake, who commanded the 7th military division stationed at Besançon, was to be in Lyons yesterday to take the command of a division, composed of two brigades under the command of Generals Trochu and Ducros. The first brigade was to consist of the 18th Rifles, the 11th and 14th of the line; the second of the 46th and 59th line, besides another not decided on. The 7th division of the army of Lyons—that is to say, the one which is under orders (secret) for Italy, is to be composed of the 34th and 37th line in garrison at Toulon; the 23rd and 78th light infantry in garrison at Marseilles, which have received orders to form a 4th battalion, and enter on active service, besides a regiment of Zouaves, on the road from Algiers. The 7th Hussars have left Terascon for Lyons, and several cavalry regiments are on the way from Africa. Several companies of the military train have already arrived, besides the 12th regiment of Artillery and the 65th line infantry. General Renault's division, after being a few days in camp at Sathonay, left on the 19th for Culoz, where provisions are made for the reception of a strong force. This division is to be replaced in the camp of Sathonay by the 5th division on the road from Africa. Five regiments of infantry, and one of Zouaves, have been concentrated in the Var, and supplies are ordered right and left—among others, 60,000 pairs of shoes from Marseilles alone. The 81st Regiment of the line was brought up by express train from Rouen last night, and sent off immediately by the Lyons line to Marseilles for shipment to Algiers. The 9th line infantry and 9th horse Chasseurs, are also under orders for Africa; but it is probable all will stop on the road at Lyons; so that for Africa we must read Italy. The 1st Regiment of the foreign legion is to garrison Ajaccio, and the 58th line is to leave Bastia for France. The two regiments of Carabineers, which have been in garrison at Versailles for the last eleven years, has left for Strasbourg and Mulhausen. To close this dismal category, I may mention that a Cabinet Council was held yesterday and another to-day.

GERMANY.

April 20, 1859.

THE following rhyme, which appeared in a French vaudeville just before the revolution of 1830, describes exactly our present state:—

Je ne sais comment on l'appelle
L'état présent; est un chaos;
Nous avons l'hiver sans qu'il gèle,
D'la tranquillité sans repos.
C'est pas la paix, c'est la guerre,
C'est pas du froid, c'est pas du chaud,
C'est pas richesse, c'est pas misère:
Je ne peux pas trouver le mot.

As I cannot pretend to be in the secrets of Cabinets, or rather those Cabinets upon whose wisdom the peace of Europe depends—viz. those of France and Sardinia, the others being in reality of no consequence at all in this matter—I must draw upon public opinion and rumour for the subject matter of my letters; and I think I may assert that, if your readers learn little from me, they never have anything to unlearn. To read some correspondence in English newspapers, one would imagine that the writers were the confidants of Kings and Ministers, or had other sources of information open to them quite unattainable by other students of public events; and, indeed, if facts were found as easily as ideas, the journals would be teeming with historical knowledge. But, alas! how much have their readers perused, and how much are they forced to forget! It is wonderful to observe how these rumours of war have banished every other subject of a political nature from the public mind. We began the year with an economical Congress, a liberal Prince Regent of Prussia, and a liberal Parliament in a nation of philosophers, according to Sir E. Lytton. Before three months had elapsed we had hoped to see Germany peaceably and gloriously revolutionised. The columns of the newspapers were teeming with ideas, all of which have vanished as though they had never been, nor do the people seem much the worse for it. People are beginning to cry for less paper and more facts. Our public teachers at present fairly bewilder us, and we know not whither our rulers are going or whither they are leading us.

I have nothing to report of the Prussian Parliament, which, ever since it settled down to business, has been dozing over the marriage laws. The nation, however, is perfectly satisfied, for the Parliament is a liberal one, and the Prince is also very liberal. The only liberal act that I have heard of is the restoration of civil authority to the town of Minden. Since 1849 the police authority has been in the hands of special officials—a sort of spy police, who held supreme command in the town; at least it appeared so to me when I was detained there one night under pretence of my passport's not being in order, although I had been permitted to enter and remain some time in the Prussian territory with it. Being there caught like a rat in a trap, I was not in the most pleasant humour, and told the Commissioner what I thought of his insolence and the tyranny of his master. This led to my being taken charge of by six soldiers by command of the commissioner or chief spy. I discovered this man was accountable to one in the town for his conduct, and that he was free to stop and incarcerate any one with whose appearance or papers he was not satisfied. By the restoration of the civil authority this tyrannical police system is at an end. The people of Minden will, no doubt, be grateful for this liberality. It is reported that the Archduke Albrecht of Austria, who has been staying at Berlin some time past, has prevailed upon the Prince of Prussia to station, in conjunction with Austria, 280,000 men upon the Rhine. This report is, I believe, spread by Austrian agents, who are very busy just now in all parts of Germany. They are to be met with in hotels and coffee-houses arguing in favour of Austria, and stirring up the hatred of the people against the French. Berlin has been filled with petty Princes during the past three weeks. It would seem they had received special invitations to meet there the Archduke. Austria is striving to impress the world with the idea that she has the whole Germanic confederation at her back, ready and willing to aid her in maintaining her clutch upon Italy. But, whatever may be views of the Princes, I think I may say that within the last three weeks there has been a great revulsion in the sentiments of the mass of the people. At the commencement of the quarrel the injudicious letters published in France, more particularly the pamphlet by M. le Guernonière, excited the national vanity of the Germans beyond all bounds. Louis Napoleon has certainly most indiscreet friends. Had it not been for these letters and pamphlets, I am not sure but that he might have had the sympathies of all Germany with him in this Italian question.

The Protestants of Germany are, however, now cooling down, and begin to perceive that the coming struggle is not one of race—not the German against the Italian—but a war of principles; it is Protestant France and Italy, and against Papal Austria; it is civil and religious liberty against despotism and spiritual blindness. It is the general opinion now that the German Confederation will hold fast to the principle laid down in the 40th Article of the additional Federal Act of 1820, according to which the Federation do not pledge themselves to aid any state in support of its foreign possessions, and will therefore leave Austria to fight her battle with Sardinia alone. The proposal to disarm before the meeting of the Congress is regarded as a mere faint. What are we to understand by the term disarming? Do these kings and princes think we are so egregiously blind and foolish as not to know that they have been arming for these ten years past, and that, too, not so much against a possible foreign foe as against their own subjects? Do we not know that these armaments become more and more needful to them, as year after year rolls on, and brings Louis Napoleon nearer to the grave or deposition. What does

it signify whether the war be deferred now—it must come, either with or without revolution—but come it must. We have been waiting for it these ten years past. Your readers must not regard these views as mine individually; they are the views of the people around me, not uttered aloud, but nevertheless confirmed.

The doings of the Federal Diet at Frankfort are enveloped in mystery, except in matters of trifling importance. It is expected that the Prussian Government will call upon the Parliament for a credit of 50,000,000 of thalers, after the Easter recess, if war appears as imminent as at this moment. As I have already observed, all questions referring to national progress are entirely overwhelmed by discussions upon peace or war. The Bavarian crisis is past, the obnoxious minister having been dismissed. The King and his Parliament are however thereby on no better terms, but rather worse. The Hamburgians are pausing in their contest between the Senate and the Oberatten. Nobody beyond the walls of Hamburg pays the least regard to it, deserving as it is of attention as a political study. There has been more wisdom displayed in the government and maintenance of these old Hanse towns than politicians dream of. That wonderful combination called the Hansa, is still in want of an historian. The Congress of Political Economists, whose transactions I reported last autumn, has apparently foundered for want of sympathy amongst the people. To the liberal, who has had opportunities of observing the self-sacrifices made by some noble and truly patriotic men in the endeavour to raise their country and enlighten the people upon their true interests, this apathy and absence of all public spirit on the part of the great mass of the German people is very disheartening.

Fine Arts.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE twenty-fifth exhibition of this now no longer juvenile association—who are of sufficient importance, by the way, to have appeared before Parliament as claimants for a cut at the Burlington House cake—is progressive and very interesting. Of the three hundred and sixty-four works exhibited, so many are worth placing on the pleasing, satisfactory, charming, and improving degrees of the critical scale, that we can hardly attempt here to catalogue them, much less to dilate upon their respective merits. To begin with the artists whose names we first encounter on the catalogue. Mr. S. Cook contributes excellent landscapes. His "Close of Day—Coast Scene" (No. 2), "Early Summer" (6), "Clovelly" (205), and a grand one, on which a page might be written, "River Lieder Vale of Dolwyddelan," must be carefully looked at and admired. Mr. J. H. Mole has a great number of interesting and enjoyable domestic pieces. His little "Devonshire Well" (213), "At Hampstead" (237), "Gathering Mussels" (321), "Highland Shepherd" (the last a beautiful work), "Gipsies" (334), "The Grandfather" (250), are, we fancy, the best. Mr. L. Hughe's "Cromwell," an illustration to Scott's "Woodstock," is a superb painting, but the Protector is far too refined and theatrical to our taste. We incline far more to the Delaroche version, which is decidedly neither the one nor the other. The "Emeute at Louvain," by the same gifted hand, is the best picture of a *malice* we ever saw. A space before the fine town-hall of Louvain, and the steps of that edifice, which forms the background and is drawn with the artist's accustomed facility, are crowded with elaborately-drawn groups of combatants hard at work. From the large foreground figures to the minutest ones in the extreme back, every face is sufficiently, and no more than sufficiently, defined. Not a point is missed, of course, in costume or accessories; the colour is in perfect harmony, and, in a word, the stirring picture is an exhibition in itself. Mr. Wm. Bennett gives three firm and real-like river pieces (58, 67, 104), in which we revelled ideally. They are all from the Greta, and tell you so themselves, for they faithfully give the character of that delicious scenery. Mr. McKewan's brooks and fells, of which there are many, will arrest all lovers of the wilderness. His "Borrowdale" (111), "Mill and Stream" (90), "Mountain Torrent" (64), are his best in our eyes, for we know and feel their truth; which we may not say of the Levantine efforts by the same hand.

Mr. Warren, the President, has not been happy in his illustration to Moore, called "The Peri" (73), a stout and inexpressive and unethereal blonde, faulty in more than one point of drawing. This artist's "Flight into Egypt" (233) is a fine study of night effect, and a far more successful conception. Passing Mr. E. H. Wehnert's "Fountain at Rome" (80), an academic study, we come to the "Lost in the Woods" (88), a superb and photographically-accurate study of trees, by Mr. Edmund G. Warren, son, we believe, of the President. This work; "The Avenue, Evelyn Woods, Surrey" (228); and "Robin Hood in Merrie Sherwood" (240)—(the last, we hear, purchased by her Majesty)—will raise the gifted painter to the highest rank among landscape artists. The second picture is, we may say, the most remarkable and the most remarked in the room. Without a trace of the offensive peculiarity termed

"Pre-Raphaelitism," a degree of effective truth and yet minute finish has been attained by Mr. Warren, which "the brethren" often try for in vain, and which no oil painter but Mr. J. P. Pettitt has yet come near to. We have seen chequered light in pictures a hundred times, but we never before saw the play of it. Here there is not only, it seem to us, the light upon stone and leaf, but the gleam round about them. The luminous little peep in the background, where the sheep lay, is wonderful. Each tree is of course a portrait; each patch of lichen, too, the observer feels was painted on the spot; and, as if to show his hardy adherence to local truth, the painter has given us even a desolate bare stem, that shoots up straight and leafless as a ruler, parallel to the frame on the proper right of the picture. This work will repay two or three visits, and especially a twilight one. The "Dream of Fair Women" (212), by Mr. E. H. Corbould, has found as many adverse judges as the woodland scenes of Mr. Warren have admirers; and here, too, we are certainly with the public. The long passage from Tennyson is no excuse for, and little explanation of, this waste of vast technical power upon a purposeless parcel of studies, some of them remodelled from old productions by the same hand. In "Bold and Bashful" (240), Mr. Corbould has given the head of the mounted knight an impossible twist; but the horse is full of power and spirit, and the wavy golden tresses, and the indicated, rather than outlined, face of the bashful maid are sweetly conceived and coloured. Of Mr. T. L. Rowbotham's eighteen works there is not one that will not find admirers, and, we may venture to say, eager purchasers. They are of an essentially popular style, and, to a great extent, variations of the same song. Nearly all have blue sky, blue water, and chalk houses. So many of this pattern are charming that to number them here were impossible. Their sweetness is cloying, and one turns with pleasure to the artist's accurate and firmly-drawn beach scene, "At Bonchurch" (225), a wonderful bit of shore "stuff," the most legitimate of all "The East Cliff, Hastings" (268), and the "Killin, Perthshire" (201). The most successful figure piece here is Mr. Tidey's "Feast of Roses" (171), which evinces high class talent in drawing, and conveys the calm, subdued effect of evening very effectively. When we have drawn the reader's notice to "An Oxfordshire Village" (178), by James Fahey, a large and admirable English landscape, with an excellent group of peasant children, we must for the present conclude our remarks on this delightful collection.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, PALL-MALL EAST.

The treasures of "The Old Society" will be opened for private view this day week; the exhibition promises, we hear, though perhaps not so strong in point of numbers, to be excellent in quality. With the exception of Mr. Carl Haag, who is in Egypt, it comprises many fine figure pieces by Messrs. Hunt, Tayler, Topham, Burton, and Fripp. The renowned Gilbert, too, contributes one of the finest works he ever produced. Among the landscape painters, Messrs. Harding and Holland are conspicuous; the former contributes two large drawings in his best manner, and the latter some half-dozen of those brilliant *morceaux* for which he has a celebrity. Mr. Newton shows an admirable snow scene; and Messrs. Joseph Nash, Duncan Finch, Richardson, Dodgson, Callow, and George Fripp will all command admiration. The water colourists of this association, as well as of the younger one, have either made signal progress within the last twelvemonth, or they have made a vigorous effort to prove themselves worthy of State recognition. We have again and again expressed ourselves utterly against the Crown protection of any one Fine Art Corporation. It is useless unless iniquitous, that is, partial. Could such small matters as the true advance of the fine arts, and the general well-being of their ten thousand professors, fall within the scope of Royal Highnesses and high-born Ministers, they would see what undue advantage the world's folly gives to those who wear their livery, and would either deny it to all, or throw open the door to the universe of competitors. Let every society, every man, woman, and child in the realm be "Royal" (if it please), say we; wear a rose in its hat or button-hole, and put a lion and unicorn over its door; but the commonwealth demands that the use of the word and insignia should cease to carry with it such extraordinary privileges as are now claimed by the Academy. In the matter of Burlington House we adhere to our old proposal that certain public galleries should be built, in which the various artistic fraternities might exhibit, in harmony or discordantly as they pleased, but without rights of property in the place. The alienation of any part of that priceless piece of public ground to this, that, or the other society, on any pretence, or for any consideration, will be neither more nor less than a public wrong.

At the annual dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Association last Saturday, Lord Hardinge was in the chair, and while he congratulated the members in his after-dinner speech, on having distributed 20,000*l.*, very properly claimed credit for the society on the score of the ridiculously trifling cost at which this good had been done; the annual expenses being not more than 160*l.*, or about 8 per cent. on the amount distributed—a very favourable contrast with the aristocratic expenditure attending the disbursements of the Literary Fund.

Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, has shown us some first rate collections, or "Albums" of high class German photographs, mounted on fine cardboard, and published in neat portfolios, at an absurdly low price. Among those we have seen, are the "De La Roche Album," the "Album Berliner Künftler," and the "Vernet Album." The Delaroches are mostly taken from the standard line engravings after the master's best known works, and comprise the "Mary in the Desert," "The Entombment," "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," "Napoleon on the Alps," "The Death-bed of Queen Elizabeth," "The Infant Pic de Mirandola," "Peter the Great," "Strafford," "La Vierge à la Vigne," "Charles in the Guard-room," and the "Marie Autoinette." The Vernet Collection, as we saw it, was very poor; indeed we fancy its riches must have been culled from it ere it reached us. The Berlin Collection comprises the works of several modern men of repute. It is chiefly rich in domestic subjects of the most pleasing type, by Meyerheim; one of the German Websters.

It is pleasant to report that on the 15th inst. the Mansion House opened its doors to a crowd of amateurs and professionals connected with that gentle art, Photography. The learned Master of the Mint, and Professor Donaldson, Messrs. Gassiot, Gilbert Scott, Owen Jones, Wentworth Dilke, Digby Wyatt, Theodore Martin, and George Goodwin; Dr. Croly, with Frith, Bailey and Foley, the academicians, besides a number of other literary, artistic, and scientific people, as well as a due proportion of civic notabilities, were present, ostensibly to meet Mr. Glaisher the president, and the other councillors of the Blackheath Photographic Society. In the Egyptian Hall, and the adjacent gallery, the newest and most perfect photographic devices were displayed, with the choicest productions of the "imprisoned ray." Messrs. Murray and Heath, of Piccadilly, showed many excellent instruments, and some pleasing dissolving stereoscopic views. Messrs. Smith and Beck brought photographic, and Mr. De la Rue, stereoscopic views of the moon; and, in short, all the leading artists and commercial firms connected with the business were adequately represented by their works.

Theatres and Entertainments.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA—DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Smith has just issued his programme, or bill of promises, from which it appears he keeps his hold upon that much-disputed treasure, Signor Graziani, in addition to the great attractions in the shape of Madame Titiens, Signor Giuglini, and our fair countrywoman, Miss Victoria Balfe, as well as Mdlles. Sarolta, Guarducci, Vaneri, and Enrichetta Weiser, and others of lesser note, and in unlimited quantity, whom Mr. Mapleson, the musical agent, has been clever enough to collect. Most of the foreign stars, however, being just now in full song in capitals where sitting in hot opera-houses is a winter—not, as here, a summer—diversion, the *entrepreneurs* lead off on Monday with Miss Balfe, who made a pleasing impression on her *début* at the Lyceum two years since, and has been recently gathering laurels in other lands, as well as that stage experience which was, of course, her weak point at starting. The band of fifty-five performers, under Mr. Benedict's able direction, and the chorus of sixty, were almost all members of Mr. Lumley's *troupe* at Her Majesty's Theatre; and it seems little doubted that, despairing of ever working that unfortunate property to a profit, its late lessee has wisely effected some fusion with Mr. Smith, who, besides being master of theatrical economics, holds a handsome theatre at a reasonable rental. We only hope no unpleasantness will occur between the management and the renter's ticket-holders. This incubus upon Covent-garden managers died with the late theatre, but though it remains yet on Drury-lane, we have faith enough in Mr. Smith's business tact to think he will easily come to a satisfactory arrangement. A good deal of money has been laid out, we hear, upon the requisite alterations and decorations of the house, and the subscription list is in a sound position. While we record all these facts for our readers' entertainment, we cannot refrain from expressing a hope that the town is not to be distracted or amused by a struggle between "the houses twain," whose

only end would be disaster to both of the rival managers.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On Easter Monday will be repeated Mr. Palgrave Simpson's comedy, "The World and the Stage," of which we gave good report some weeks back, with Miss Amy Sedgwick, Messrs. Buckstone, Farren, and Compton, in the principal parts. Of Mr. Francis Talfourd's comic version of "Electra," all who are acquainted with the author's more than mastery—for it is absolute tyranny—over the language, speak highly as a charged mine of facetiæ, and the classicists anticipate their usual pleasure from his loyal adhesion to his antique models. The "Argument" is as follows:—

"Agamemnon, having confided the guardianship of his kingdom to Ægisthus during his absence at the siege of Troy, returns to resume his sovereignty. His wife, Clytemnestra, conspires with Ægisthus, for whom she has conceived a passion, and they, lying in wait for the king as he is leaving the bath, barbarously slay him with an axe (an *accident* which possibly anticipated for him his Homeric title Agamemnon—*An-ax Andron*). The guilty parties are married, and Ægisthus usurps the throne of Argos, to the exclusion of the rightful heir, Orestes. Electra, however, true to her father's cause, and fearful for the safety of her brother, sends him away privately to the court of his uncle Strophius, king of Phocis, until he shall be of years to avenge their father's death and claim his rights. Seven years elapse, at the expiration of which—indeed, on the anniversary of the marriage of Ægisthus, the present drama opens. The people are crushed beneath the despotic sway of Ægisthus, who, in his turn, bows in slavish submission to the will of his strong-minded lady, while both combine to render wretched the life of Electra. She, unswerving in her loyalty to her father's cause, is awaiting the expected return of Orestes, who having spread a report of his own death at a chariot race, the more easily to gain admission to the palace, arrives with his friend Pylades at Mycenæ; they have provided themselves with a funeral urn, supposed to contain the ashes of Orestes, to give additional probability to their story; they are hospitably received as the bearers of welcome tidings. Orestes then discloses himself, but is spared the personal infliction of vengeance on the usurpers by the intervention of Nemesis, who contrives that they themselves are made the instruments of their own destruction."

The Easter feast of scenery and flow of illustration, in which the Amphitryon of the Haymarket is never behind his neighbours, may be looked for as a matter of course.

At the General Theatrical Fund dinner, on Monday, Mr. Charles Mathews made, we believe, his *début* as a chairman, or other prominent character, at a public dinner. Albeit unused to public speaking of the after-dinner school, he diverted his audience as much as the most practised hand could have done. The subscription list of the evening amounted to 500*l.*, and the society appears to conduct its valuable operation without the chronic insolvency so often characteristic of such bodies.

ONLY FANCY!—The Lord Chamberlain and his merry men have found a *corpus vile* in poor Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, who were about to give a character and musical entertainment of the usual sort at the Olympic, during Passion Week. Contrary to the custom of their kind, these functionaries, it seems, do not ignore newspapers; so having read in our happy contemporary, the *Era*, that the bill comprised "A Visit to Holly Lodge," and "My Unfinished Opera," they, on Saturday last, gravely forbade the performance—1. Because it was a dramatic representation; 2. Because the Olympic is not licensed by the magistrates for music and dancing. What peril, then, must Messrs. Robson and Emden be in, during fifty-one open weeks of the year, if No. 2 be the fact; and if No. 1 be true, how much more simple an affair than we imagined must be "a dramatic representation!" It should be observed that while the Reeds are thus bruised that the Chamberlain's Office may have its annual opportunity of asserting its inflexibility, the doors of St. Martin's Hall are opened by Mr. Dickens, whose audiences term his readings "as good as a play." Clara Seyton's "entertainment" also flourishes there during Passion Week. The outlying Grecian and Marylebone Theatres announce masked ball, ballet, and tableau without hindrance. The Ethiopians in Piccadilly give their scenes from negro life under the ægis of the magistracy. The Casinos invite saint and sinner, turned from playhouse door, to seek light, shelter, and music under their moral shade. The Howard Pauls defy Court interference at Sadler's Wells. We are prepared for the interesting saw that may be here suggested to us, "two blacks won't make a white;" but we know another as much to the point, that "you may not make folks pious by enactment." We may surely, like our brother Jonathan, claim to have also our "peculiar institutions;" and

this Chamberlain's Office is one of them. But between ours and his there is this slight difference—the latter would seem to be supported by the public—the former, upon it and in spite of it. *Quousque tandem?*

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The second series, which we last week announced as projected, opened on Monday with a "Mendelssohn night," and a programme not a whit less scientific, yet more popular—as more tuneful—than many of its classic predecessors. The grand piece was an Otett for four violins, two tenors and two violoncellos—played by Messrs. Wieniawski, Ries, Carrodus, Goffric, Doyle, Schreurs, Daubert, and Piatti. What these eight can do is now a matter of fame, thanks to the management of these concerts, who, while they gracefully admit M. Jullien's services to the cause of popularisation, have done well by music and the public in bringing the great soloists into double, fourfold, and eightfold harness. We had never the wit we confess, and it may thus be seen we are not of the elect but of the people, to appreciate Wieniawski, when he was nightly tormenting, before promenade audiences, our old *pontes asinorum*, the Carnival de Venise and Rode's Air. We fancied somehow (of course we were wrong), that by taking any young fiddler of moderate taste and ear, fine fingers, and a very good instrument, and locking him up certain years with those two pieces and a book of exercises for company, he might be brought out in time, by dint of printer's ink and other Barnumisms, as a musical wonder. But now that, weekly, we hear our artist in some classic composition entirely new to us; now that we mark his devotion, his superb intensity, his execution, and his wondrous tone, piercing, as it were, through mobs of music, we are ourselves being educated by these popular concerts into an understanding and admiration of him and of the music he plays, and are glad enough to call others to the class. We have not left ourselves space for a notice of the long Otett, but must give our admiration to its exquisite and original scherzò (3rd movement. Next in importance was the quartet in E minor, for two violins, tenor, and violoncello, played for its first time at these concerts. Of its four movements we prefer the third, "Andante con moto," as having the charm of a sentimental and sustained melody; while the second, a *scherzo allegro di molto*, exhibits to the full the author's power of intricate construction, and called for fairy-like delicacy of fingering to hit off its extremely rapid passages. The performers were Wieniawski, Ries, Schreurs, and Piatti. Their splendid playing no less honoured themselves than the composer. We never heard Mr. Wilbye Cooper to greater advantage than in the well-known "Garland" which followed. He gave this beautiful strain without the slightest fire, but with a perfect musical accentuation and pure simplicity of voice that was a treat to hear. Mr. Benedict and Mr. Lindsay Sloper gave, as it seemed to us, without sufficient light and shade, an unpretending andante pianoforte duo, which, played at the Hanover Rooms by Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett, in 1844, caused a sensation in the musical world. We were not able to be present throughout the concert, which was a long one, but were much surprised at the loud encore vouchsafed to Miss Dolby in "the Song of Night." It is a truly grand and simple declamation, of hymnal character towards its close; but while we admit the profundity of the singer's voice, we were sorry to miss its music. At the end of the first part, Miss Marian Moss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Santley, sang admirably a graceful four part song without accompaniment. "When the West with Evening glows" is, as says the excellent little hand-book to the performance sold in the room, "one of the most melodious and one of the most popular (we should almost say the most popular) of the Master's vocal quartetts." We should mention, in conclusion, that the second *encore* of the evening was cordially awarded to Miss Theresa Jeffries, whose singing of "Zuleika" fairly deserved the honour.

Concerts of the old style "popular" description were given with success on Tuesday and Wednesday. The stars of the first magnitude were Miss Poole and Mr. Sims Reeves. It is needless to say that the reappearance of the latter after a long illness was loudly welcomed. He sang splendidly the *scena* from "Oboron," "Oh, 'tis a glorious sight!" and Mr. H. Smart's ballad, "In vain I would forget thee." Miss Poole made an impression in the unaffected song of "Juanita," which was redemanded.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

On Tuesday, while Mr. German Reed was, doubtless, fretting over the exercise of the dramatic censor's authority, and Mr. Greenwood, of Sadler's Wells, conscious that it was a far cry from Whitehall to Islington, was treating the official lightning as a *brutum fulmen*, Miss Clara Seyton gave here, undisturbed, her "Popular Dramatic and Musical Monopoly."

logue," entitled "The Omnibus; or, a Touch at the Times." The Omnibus has been running some time, and has already been classed among the "Favorites," so we need not report on it at length. It, of course, as its name implies, continually changes its passengers, and, in accordance with omnibus law and Laurie, keeps moving; but we do not observe that the fair conductor or appointments want changing. The audience on Tuesday were quite of this opinion, and were prodigal of encores and applause.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The bill of fare for the Easter holiday visitors is highly attractive. The useful and the amusing are happily combined, so that people who go merely for amusement can hardly avoid clandestinely, or under false pretences, being crammed with a deal of information on subjects which will be of much practical service to them, provided they understand the various lecturers, who certainly do their utmost to familiarise science to the meanest capacities. The Institution deserves general patronage, and we hope it will continue to obtain it.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S GALLERY is more gorgeous in its array for the holidays than we remember to have seen it. There are many novelties, amongst which may be mentioned the effigies of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. Mr. John Bright, M.P., figures among the distinguished dummies in all his bluntness. The costumes of the royal groups, and the regalia thereunto belonging, have been renovated, and their general effect is certainly dazzling.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General for the past twelve months was issued on Wednesday, and we present a summary of the principal points of interest.

In the inland service the report describes many extensions, the number of post-offices in the United Kingdom having been increased by 134, making the total 11,235.

New sites have been obtained to build offices at Edinburgh, Dundee, and Dover, and similar steps are in contemplation for Canterbury, Lincoln, and Southampton. A site has also been secured at Manchester, but, in deference to the wishes of the inhabitants, an endeavour will be made to change it. The whole number of additional road letter-boxes put up last year was 465, making a present aggregate of 1,168, and they have been found to promote alike economy and dispatch.

In the London districts further accelerations are still hoped to be accomplished, so as to reduce almost to a minimum the time between the posting and delivery of a letter properly addressed. The result of what has already been effected is seen in an extraordinary increase of correspondence, the annual rate of increase of metropolitan letters, which in the ten years previous to 1857 was less than 1,500,000, having been 4,239,000 in 1857, and 6,270,000 in 1858, a progress which promises to be increased in the present year. To the credit of the public, they have generally complied with the request that the initials of the district should be added to the addresses.

The arrangements for improving the postal service between London and Dublin have been completed, but owing to the time required for building the powerful steamers to be employed they will not commence till the middle of next year.

The distance over which mails are now conveyed within the United Kingdom is about 133,000 miles per day (an increase of about 3,000 since 1857). Of these 32,463 miles are by railway at an average charge of 8½d. per mile; 31,949 by coaches, &c., at 2½d.; 65,712 on foot, at 1½d.; and 2,669 by packets and boats at 9½d.

The total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the past year, was 523,000,000, showing an increase of 3½ per cent. The proportion to each person was 18. Of the whole nearly a quarter were delivered in London and the suburban district, and, counting those also which were dispatched, nearly one-half passed through the London office. The proportion of registered letters is about 1 in 400. The number of newspapers delivered was about the same as in each of the two previous years—viz., 71,000,000. The number of letters returned owing to the failure of the attempts to deliver them is about 1 in 300, and of newspapers 1 in 124. There were 7,250,000 of book-packets last year, being an increase of more than one-fifth.

With regard to money-orders the report states 127 new offices were opened, making the total 2,360. The number of orders issued was 6,080,396 for a total of 12,662,105½. (showing an increase of 4 per cent.), and the commission received was 111,501½, which left a profit of 25,936½. The money-order system although now productive of a large profit in England and Scotland, is still carried on at a loss in Ireland, owing, in the latter case, to the smallness of the individual

sums. The void orders which lapsed to the revenue owing to non-application for payment, amounted last year to 1,902½, the greatest proportionate number being in Ireland.

In relation to foreign posts it is mentioned that a new treaty with Portugal will soon come into operation, and that proposals for new conventions have been sent to Brazil, Chili, Peru, Mexico, and all the other States in South and Central America where there appeared any hope of a successful result. A treaty with Nicaragua has just been concluded, and the consequent improvements will be brought into operation on the 1st of August. The negotiations for a new convention with the German Postal Union proceed very slowly, and those with the United States make no progress whatever, notwithstanding our proposal made more than two years ago for a large reduction in postage and the establishment of a book-post. With Holland and Tuscany there are better prospects, and the negotiations for an improvement in the mails between London and Paris and London and Ostend, which are still pending, are expected ultimately to prove successful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DISSOLUTION.—We believe that the writs for the new Parliament will be issued this day. They will be proclaimed in the several boroughs and counties on Monday, and when three clear days have elapsed from that date the elections for the new Parliament will begin in the boroughs, and three days afterwards in the counties.

SIR JOHN M. LAWRENCE.—At a meeting held at at Willis's Rooms on Monday, it was resolved that a public banquet should be given to Sir John Lawrence. The banquet is to be confined to persons connected with the Indian service.

NEW STREET FROM COVENT-GARDEN TO THE STRAND.—The works are going on with vigour. Near to St. Michael's Church a very large block is being proceeded with, from the designs of Mr. Chas. Gray. The new street will be 42 feet in width from wall to wall, and the sewer in the centre of the roadway, which is 4 feet by 2 feet 8 inches, egg-shaped, one brick thick, is already put in. The surveyor will forthwith cause the roadway to be formed, and thus open out the thoroughfare to Burleigh-street.—*Building News.*

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The prize drawings of the Metropolitan District Schools of Art will be exhibited during the Easter holidays in the rooms provisionally prepared for the reception of the Vernon and Turner pictures. The class rooms of the training school will also be open during the holidays for the inspection of the public.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—A public meeting was held on Saturday at St. Martin's Hall, to take into consideration the state of the national defences. The chair was taken by Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier, M.P., who, in a long speech, called attention to the defenceless state of the country. At this moment France possessed a fleet all but as large as that of England. She had an army of 500,000 men, ready to march at a moment's notice. She had also a large number of commercial steamers. She had on the north and west coasts 180 steam-vessels of all sizes, and in the Mediterranean 150. There was nothing to prevent an arbitrary and despotic Government like that of France from laying an embargo on those vessels and marching the men on board. In a week she could throw an overwhelming force into this country. It was not even necessary to invade this country. All she need do was to send a fleet off the Scilly Islands. She would thus intercept all the American, West Indian, and Mediterranean trade, and give this country a blow from which she could not recover for many years. Mr. Richards, Secretary to the meeting, read a letter from Sir De Lacy Evans, expressing his regret at not being able to be present, and urged the necessity of enrolling volunteer corps. General Taylor moved a resolution: "That a memorial be presented to the Queen, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, urging the necessity of maintaining a sufficient Channel fleet; of calling out the necessary militia, and enrolling volunteer rifle and other corps for the defence of the country. Sir Allan McNab spoke of the Canadian militia and their services in the war of 1812. When Bonaparte was marching his forces on Russia, the American President took advantage of the supposed embarrassment of England to attempt the conquest of Canada by an American army. Total defeat, however, awaited them, and General Hull surrendered with his whole force to Sir Isaac Brock. But of what was the victorious army composed? Of Canadian militia and volunteers; for when the war broke out, the British "had not in Canada 900 men of all arms above the city of Montreal." Sir Allan expressed the hope that we might some day have in this country a force as useful and patriotic.

GREAT BOAT RACE.—The great race for £100 a side, on the Tyne, between Thomas White of Bermondsey, London, and Robert Chambers, of Newcastle came off on Tuesday evening, and was attended by thousands of spectators. The men were equally matched in age and performance; but Chambers was the favourite; Chambers having, among other things, beaten Galley of Newcastle and Ralph, of London, easily, and White having won upwards of eight races easily, and contending hard in two. The men got to their posts both in excellent condition, looking confident and doing credit to their trainers. They started beautifully together, and the conflict for half a mile was most desperate and determined. White obtained a lead of several lengths, rowing in his usual style; but Chambers, with his powerful stroke, overhauled him soon after a mile had been rowed. Another desperate contest ensued, but it was so close that a foul occurred in the heat of it. Chambers drew away, and came in first at the winning post by five-lengths.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—There was a decrease in the number of deaths registered in London during the week ended on Saturday, they having been 1,084; while in the previous week they were 1,201. The births of 865 boys and 771 girls were registered during the last week. Dr. Letheby reports that the mortality returns for the week in the City indicated a very favourable state of the public health, the number of deaths being 44 against 62, the average for the corresponding week in the last three years. The births during the week were 52—23 males and 24 females.

THAMES SUBSCRIPTION CLUB.—On Tuesday evening, at their anniversary dinner, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Hon. G. Denman in the chair, the members of the above-named club presented R. N. Phillips, Esq., with a handsome silver cup as a token of respect for his ability and services whilst holding the office of president, and as a mark of their personal esteem.

ADAM BEDE.—"George Eliot" writes to the *Daily News*:—"The Rev. H. Anders has, with questionable delicacy and unquestionable inaccuracy, assured the world through your columns that the author of 'The Scenes of Clerical Life' and 'Adam Bede' is Mr. Joseph Liggins, of Nuneaton. I beg distinctly to deny that statement. I declare, on my honour, that that gentleman never saw a line of those works until they were printed, nor had he any knowledge of them whatever. The attempt to pry into what is obviously meant to be withheld—my name—and to publish the rumours which such prying may give rise to, seems to me quite indefensible, still more so to state these rumours as ascertained truths."

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN PARIS.—A meeting was held at Meurice's on Monday, for adopting measures to secure the opening speedily of the English Protestant Church in the Rue d'Aguesseau. The chair was taken by Lord Chelsea, who was supported by Bishop Spencer, and Lord Gray. The church has been secured for £9,000. Of this sum, the Colonial Church and School Society have agreed to raise £6,000—£4,000 by subscription, and £2,000 from another source. It was proposed to obtain the rest by public subscription, £2,000 in Paris from the English residents, and £1,000 in England. The church, when purchased, would be secured in perpetuity for Divine worship, and would be held in trust by the English Government for the Colonial Society. It was anticipated that in a month the church would be open for service.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN FRANCE.—The Western Railway has had to pay dearly for an accident that happened at the Vésinet station in September last. Various claimants got heavy damages; but the most remarkable case was that of a man named Michel, whose wife was killed. She had been the first fruit dealer at the Halle, and was said to have turned 10,000£ sterling a year, and to have cleared a tenth profit. She was the maker of her own fortune entirely, came to Paris utterly unfriended, and never learnt the arts of reading and writing. Her husband asked for 120,000£ damages, and obtained 50,000£. The poor woman left upwards of 250,000£ worth of property of various kinds.

PAPAL JEWELLERY.—"The Pope," says a letter from Rome, "recently, in accordance with annual custom, blessed what is called the 'Golden Rose.' This flower, which is made of the purest gold, and ornamented with precious stones, was rubbed with balm, and incensed, his Holiness reciting verses explaining the mystic meaning of the benediction; after which he took it in his left hand and blessed the people. Mass was then celebrated in the Sixtine chapel. The gold roses are ordinarily sent to female Sovereigns, sometimes to princes, and sometimes, though rarely, to towns and corporations. The one of last year was sent to the Empress of the French, and that of the year before to the Queen of Spain."

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

CLERKS, FOOLSCAP, AND GOVERNORS.

PERHAPS the very worst enemies of the Indian civil service are its friends, for, instead of vindicating its character, they asperse it by attributing to it illiberal and unnational principles; and instead of enfranchising it from those fetters which now impede its more effective action, they provide for keeping on these and laying on more. With the civil service we embrace the uncovenanted, because it is exposed to most of the disadvantages and disabilities of the great service, for by this time reams of foolscap and successive Government *Gazettes* are devoted to its regulations.

It is supposed the civil service govern India, and the English public desire they should do so, but in reality they are prevented from governing India, except so far as the enemies of red tape from time to time succeed and emancipate some province or newly acquired district, for a time, from clerkism. Two centuries ago the Hon. East India Company sent out young lads as clerks to India, or apprentices as they would be called in that day, and the worthy gentlemen at the India House who have succeeded, generation after generation, to the headship of the firm, have never been able to realise the idea that the young men have got out of their time. There is a wholesome system of discipline maintained, which, though it neither provides Bridewell nor the cage of Little Ease under Guildhall, savours of their spirit. The officials have, it is true, been deprived of the valued titles of clerks, factors, and traders, though they retain that of writers; but clerks they remain. The Indian service was, it is true, beyond the eyes of the head partners, and in so far gave way to license, but the home establishment was kept strictly to the counter, and clerks they are to this day. It is one great expectation we have of the new Government, that we shall obtain a real administration for India, whereas under the old system, a man so illustrious as John Stuart Mill, had no real responsibility, and little direct power; and we do not speak of Mill because he has a public reputation as a writer, nor solely because the class of writings by which he is best known belong to the highest science of statesmanship, but because that men, who had, we believed, never been in India, was thoroughly and fully acquainted with it, and was well qualified to be one of its administrators.

It was one of the defects of the old system that man who returned from India in the prime of life were lost to its service, when they were in the place where the most effectual aid could be ministered to its needs. There was, we own, the lottery of a seat in the direction, but what a lottery was that! First, the candidate must be a Scotchman, or connected with the mercantile clique, and then he must wait long enough, as long as Mr. Prinsep did, before, after successive applications, he could obtain a vacant directorship. When he had got it, he had pomp and patronage enough, and considerable obstructive power, but little effective power of doing good. The patronage alone, and the claims of the proprietors of East India stock were enough to keep him employed, but he had the prospect of the chairs before him, and the natural impulse of getting a seat in Parliament, to defend the interests of the proprietors and the character of his colleagues. Thus with paper and red tape in India, and the Board of Control at home, twenty years of a long life would pass by without a man of noble aspirations succeeding in doing as much good as he had done in his own collectorate in India. His individuality was swamped without his obtaining collective power.

It was not every man who could or would engage in this lottery, with a baronetcy as its thirty thousand pound prize, and, therefore, returned civilians and military lost all connexion with India except from frequent applications to the directors and the House to obtain cadetships and writerships for their sons, and staff appointments and leaves of absence for them and their sons-in-law. Such a man as Sir C. E. Trevelyan sought employment, and got it in the Imperial

Treasury; and great as have been his services, we cannot help thinking that at the India House he ought to have done still more; but it was better as it stands, for we have had his services, and he has won the Governorship of Madras; but at the India House he would have been buried with John Stuart Mill and other bright spirits.

The system of clerkism at the India House has not only kept out competent men, but it has reacted to keep India in trammels. If a direct correspondence could have been maintained between a responsible officer in India and a responsible officer at home the harm would not have been great; but the Government trusted no one, and in India we have seen the combined evils of military, excise, and mercantile red-tapeism. There are many things absolutely necessary for general discipline in an army, which are formal except in reference to ultimate ends or great emergencies, but when applied to other services can hardly be said to be purely formal, but positively mischievous. Thus a variety of military regulations are parodied in the civil and uncovenanted services, and a gazette is employed for their promulgation, in which furloughs and temporary leaves of absence figure for the edification of the public. This is not so bad in essence as it is in spirit, because it shows the spirit which dominates. A man may be nominally the head of two millions of subjects, or he may be really the governor of a large population in the Punjab, but in the hour of his might and his triumph, the slave of the amlah stands at his ear, to proclaim that he is only a clerk, and to put pen and paper in his hand for some office form. Luckily in England we have got rid of this, in a great degree, although the trammels of the Inland Revenue press tightly, but there is the member of Parliament patron to ask a question in the House of Commons, if John Smith were immolated at the shrine of the demon of red tape. Real discipline is not favoured by such appeals, but the Indian services will gain in the first instance by such a resource in some of the perils of officialism.

We have lately illustrated a few cases of the official system in India, which show to some degree its incidence on its members, and the member of council is as much subject to it, as the poor engine-driver or stoker, who is not a member of the uncovenanted service. We recorded that a strike had been brought about on the East Indian railway by the Government refusing to allow the Railway Directors to employ their own money in paying the monthly wages until the payment had been authenticated by the officers of Government in Calcutta, as if such supervision were any effective check. The Government must, however, make assurance doubly sure, waste the time of their officers, and impede the public business. Of all things wages paid at a distance are most difficult to supervise, they can only be audited, and must be checked in lump by the results, and not in details. Any head of a large establishment here knows that with the greatest care he cannot check quarter days and overtime, and that he must leave this to his foremen, relying upon their capacity and integrity. The authorities at Calcutta are, however, imbecile enough to attempt this; and railway companies, their superintendents, and engineers well know that their connexion with the Government is not a pleasing one, and that they are put to the greatest trouble and inconvenience by the meddling of the officials. So injurious is this, that some of the guaranteed companies are almost in doubt whether they would not be better off without a guarantee and freed from the burden of the Government interference; and the moment any line pays, there will be a likelihood of its enfranchising itself from the trammels so opposed. The interference is as much like that of the French *Ponts et Chaussées* and police as can will be.

Another example, forwarded by a late mail, was an order, in which the name of Lord Stanley was freely used, cautioning the civil engineers and other professional men in the service of the Government against giving information to projectors of railways, irrigation works, and other public improvements—a proclamation especially offensive and impolitic.

When Parliament meets a copy of this ordinance may very properly be asked for. A born official, who has gone through Haileybury and got his writership, who goes to India as a boy, will make but light of schoolboy regulations; an officer who escapes from the major and his regiment to a well-paid staff appointment, never thinks of the departmental regulations as offensive to his personal dignity, or oppressive: he has been too well trained in ascetic submission to care for anything short of the cat-o'-nine-tails; but an independent professional man, chosen for his attainments and ability, who has perhaps worked out at home a large section of a railway, and had hundreds of men under his control, is by no means pleased to find that impertinent dictation can be tendered to him, and that he is restrained even from resenting it. While India wants the free action of Englishmen it is limited to the partial efforts of clerks, subalterns, and schoolboys. Members of Council and collectors are not compelled to wear shell-jackets, and parade like schoolboys, but many is the personal restraint approaching to degradation to which the administrative code condemns them. Individual responsibility must be enforced in India by allowing greater scope for exertion, not by imposing greater restrictions.

This is one aspect under which the improvement of India is to be regarded. There must be greater independence of action at home and abroad, centralisation must be lessened, local government strengthened. There must be fewer collectors and magistrates, there must be more governors and commissioners. At home there must be ministers instead of clerks—men who can be made responsible by Parliament and public opinion, and can enjoy the honour as well as the blame of their administration. There must be fewer officials in India, more professional men employed, and more unpaid magistrates and functionaries, so as to cultivate a spirit of independence. This is a dreadful thought for the old school, but it is the only way in which the millions of India can, by our means, be brought under the influence of good government. It is not very pleasurable to consider that one of the statesmen who received the thanks of Parliament—Mr. Frere—did not even hold the rank of lieutenant-governor of the province which he ruled, but, under the anomalous title of Chief Commissioner of Scinde, was brought within the category of those to whom the thanks of the nation could be personally offered. It was but a short time ago that Sir John Lawrence held as mean a title.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

It is a significant sign of the growth of English population in India that the address presented to Sir John Lawrence on his departure, by the English residents, was signed by 282 members of the civil and uncovenanted service, by 474 military, naval, and medical officers, 15 clergymen and missionaries, and 83 gentlemen not connected with the Government. It shows, too, how small is the element last referred to.

In consequence of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawur having been taken under the care of the Government, we are glad to learn that another is to be founded at Murree, in the Punjab, by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum. After appropriating 500*l.* to the erection of a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, the balance, amounting to about 4,000*l.* in the hands of the Punjab Committee, and 6,500*l.* of the Calcutta Committee, including 1,000*l.* from Lord Canning, the Viceroy, is to be applied to build and endow an Asylum at Murree. An eligible site is to be secured in that town, and an institution for fifty children of soldiers to be first built.

In consequence of the North-Western Bank having withdrawn its branch from Mussoorie, the Delhi Bank will supply its place.

At Darjeeling, on February 28th, the weather had changed, with high winds, hail, rain, and heavy falls of snow on the neighbouring hills. Captain Maxwell had paid a visit to inspect the new barracks for European troops on the Sitchul. A native priest of Bhootan is building a temple for his people about fifty yards from the walls of the church. Two more ten companies have been formed. The dawks are now very regular, which is of importance to invalids

THE FAID GAHQD.—This yacht, fitted out in England for the Pacha of Egypt, has a very large cabin, taking in the whole breadth of the ship. Great expense has been incurred in fitting and furnishing this cabin. Shortly after the arrival of the yacht at Alexandria, the Pacha went on board, waddled (it is said he weighs twenty-six stone) into the cabin, and immediately ordered all the furniture to be sent away, so that he might have room to breathe. However, he expressed himself greatly pleased with the state of the vessel, and presented Captain Kellock with a valuable snuff-box, richly set in diamonds and oriental pearls. He also presented the chief officer with a gold snuff-box with the Medjidie on the top set with diamonds, and gave 500 sovereigns as a present to the crew.

COMMERCIAL.

WHAT DETERMINES THE VALUE OF GOLD?

THE probable fall in the value of gold continues to engage the attention of some of our contemporaries. One of them assures us that it is bringing on a more portentous revolution than the disputes of the despots. Admitting the fascination of the precious metals, we must not forget that their utility, on which the estimate of their value is founded, consists in being instruments to exchange other commodities. They are useful in a variety of arts, but chiefly as money. For this purpose they are as indispensable to social life as the distribution, in small portions for individual use, of the commodities they serve to exchange, or as the mutual services they serve to reward. Unlike a pint-pot or a foot rule, each of which is a definite portion of space, and is, therefore, a perpetual and invariable measure of other things, the precious metals do not derive their measuring power from being a representative of something more fixed and unchangeable than themselves. They possess, indeed, according to the size of the pieces, a very precise and certain amount of gravity. Their weight is invariable in proportion to their dimensions. But their value, an estimate of the mind formed from a knowledge of their qualities and uses, is in exchange, and is only another name for the quantities of other commodities given for them. The measure of their value is other commodities, and a fall in their value is only a rise in the value of other things. Where there is great scarcity of commodities, as in a besieged town, or in Melbourne, after the first nugget was found, the value of gold sinks, or their price rises very much; where commodities of all kinds are very abundant its value rises or their price falls. To estimate the value of the precious metals without considering the abundance or scarcity of the commodities to be exchanged all over the world, is to reckon without your host, or measure an angle without knowing the direction of one of the two lines which determine it. This, however, is done by M. Chevalier, Mr. Cobden, and writers like those in the *Saturday Review*, who put their faith in these gentlemen, and endorse and circulate opinions formed exclusively from the anticipated effects of the new gold.

Leaving them, let us remark that the supply of the precious metals—however much public writers and gold seekers may be dazzled by unexpected discoveries of new mines—depends, in the long run, on the quantity and skill of the labour directed to procure them. Like coal and iron, they are created in limited, though yet unknown quantities; but the actual supply is determined by the number of miners. If nobody collected gold there would be none in use, and the greater the number of persons employed in collecting it, the greater is the supply. New deposits having been unexpectedly found in California and Australia, a great number of persons rushed immediately to collect it. A very great quantity having been suddenly obtained in those countries, its value there in relation to the food, clothing, &c., miners, as well as other men, must have fallen very considerably; or the price of food, clothing, &c., rose three, four, or five fold. Many persons, consequently, who flocked to those countries from all quarters, found it more advantageous to provide food, clothing, &c., than to dig for gold. A check was at once put to the rush, and a powerful stimulus given to the production of other commodities. Two great communities, embracing various classes of producers, and most of the arts of civilised life soon came into existence there, requiring considerable quantities of coined money to carry on their business. For a time it was extremely advantageous to send sovereigns to Melbourne and eagles to California; it was extremely advantageous, also, to send commodities of various kinds from other parts of the world to those countries; and in a short time the value of gold there, and the prices of other things, approximated to the value of gold and the prices of similar things throughout the commercial world. Thus, the number of persons who can advantageously be employed in collecting gold is determined by the

terms on which other commodities can be produced and obtained for them.

We see, at the same time, that the quantity of gold collected is determined by the number of persons engaged in collecting it, and consequently the quantity continually provided for the use of society is in the long run determined by the same laws as regulate and determine the production of all commodities. In proportion as it falls in value and they rise in price, labour will withdraw from producing it, and engage in the more advantageous and more necessary work of producing food and clothing. What occurred in California and Australia emphatically teaches us, that any increase to the supply of the precious metals stimulates to a great extent the production of other things. It hastened the cultivation of thousands of acres of land in California and Australia. It hastened, too, the production of all the looms of Europe, and by increasing the demand for wine and beer it has increased and improved the cultivation of land in Europe. In order therefore, to form any fair estimate of the future value of the precious metals, or the influence of the increased quantities lately obtained over prices, we must ascertain, as far as we can, what is likely to be the increase of commodities to be exchanged hereafter throughout the commercial world. Obviously, this is a very difficult, not to say impossible task, and therefore those like M. Chevalier, Mr. Cobden, and the *Saturday Review*, who predict a great fall in the value of gold, and a great rise in the price of all commodities, including the wages of labour—though no such rise has yet taken place—are at least not to be implicitly trusted.

As the fact that no general rise in prices hitherto has resulted from the very considerable additions made within the last ten years to the stock of gold is of prime importance in this argument, let us add to the testimony already borne by Mr. Tooke, Mr. Newmarch, Mr. McCulloch, the Editor of the *Economist*, and other writers, as well as the testimony of facts already laid before our readers, the assertion of the *New York Herald*. In one of the most recent issues of this journal which has arrived in Europe, it is said, "Our imports during the present season exceed in quantity those of many previous years; and it is a favourable symptom that they come in at a valuation, which is generally from 15 to 20 per cent. below the average of the five years preceding 1858." There is now in the United States, therefore, as in Europe, a great increase in trade and lower prices. The prophets of a fall in the value of gold have neither facts nor theory in their favour; and a slight reflection will show that they have not read history with much discrimination.

The principal fact on which they rely is the fall in the value of the precious metals and the rise in the price of commodities which ensued in Europe after the discovery of America. In comparing what occurred then with what is likely to occur now, it is an important fact that not only were commerce and production then very much restricted in Europe by political regulations, but that discovery, and the planting of colonies in that country, gave birth to a new complicated, exclusive, and tolerably complete body of restrictions, known as the colonial system, and as the balance of trade, which notoriously very much impeded the increase of wealth and population in Europe and in the world. There is no probability that any such event should occur now. On the contrary, the gold discoveries, in California and Australia, have opened up to a great extent the trade with Asia, and that densely peopled portion of the earth is pouring out its inhabitants into the gold regions and into the western world. In conjunction with this remarkable extension of commerce every kind of restriction on trade is condemned theoretically; and, practically, great advances have been everywhere made towards free trade, as indispensable to the welfare of society. We are surprised that Mr. Cobden, who contributed so much to promote it here, and who has seen as its consequence amongst ourselves a vast

increase of wealth and of people, should not have inferred from these circumstances such a rapid increase of wealth and people hereafter as to make the supply of gold none too large, and guarantee society against the presumed disastrous effects of a great fall in its value. England has got rid of the colonial system; other nations are repudiating ancient restrictions; society has fairly entered into the path of free trade, and will probably increase more rapidly than ever it increased at any former period.

Within a century, the United States have grown from a few insignificant colonies into a great nation. There is no similar growth in all history. A great southern continent has been discovered; and there, too, a great nation is as rapidly coming into existence as in America. In the meantime the increase of population in Europe, in spite of political wars, has been unexampledly rapid. Taking the progress of England as an indication of the general progress, though it have not, perhaps, equalled her progress, we learn from the enumeration of her inhabitants in different centuries, that they have increased in an accelerating ratio. This is a certain fact. Never before did they increase so fast as within the first half of this century. From the progress of knowledge we learn both how to procure subsistence more abundantly, and how to avoid diseases and all the causes which shorten life; and we may securely calculate, therefore, that our population, and the population of the whole of Europe and of the world, will increase more rapidly than ever. An increase in numbers, which can only take place with an increase of wealth, implies a vast increase in the mass of commodities to be produced, and in the number of exchanges to be made. Division of labour, both individual and territorial, is continually extending and making exchanges more necessary and more numerous. To effect them, in spite of all our inventions to economise the use of money—which prove the continual want of a large and increasing quantity—a great increase of the precious metals will be required. In fact, the commodities to be exchanged seem to the imagination infinity in quantity, while the quantity of the precious metals is exceedingly limited, giving us quite as much reason to suppose that the quantities now obtained will be insufficient for the purposes of society, and rise in value, as that they will be redundant, and will fall. Both conclusions are mere conjectures; but the facts adverted to entitle us to doubt the correctness of the prophets and politicians who predict a great fall in the value of gold, and would at once plague society with some new restrictions to meet the evil foreshadowed by their fertile but incorrect fancies.

They insist very much on a presumed rise in the value of silver in relation to gold. No facts warrant the presumption. A great demand for silver indeed has arisen in Asia, and a rise in its value, in consequence, may be no indication of a fall in the value of gold in Europe. As the rule, the excess in value of the tea, silk, cotton, &c., imported from China into Australia, the United States, and England, over and above the value of the exports from these countries to India and China, is paid for by silver sent from Europe. Between 1843 and 1851, the value of the silver exported from England to Asia, in no one year, exceeded 500,000*l*. The greatest amount, including the Mauritius, put down in the official returns, was 446,975*l*. in 1843. In 1851, however, when the gold discoveries had begun to tell on the trade of Asia and the world, England alone exported through Egypt to the East silver of the value of 1,834,782*l*. From that time the quantity exported went on continually increasing till it amounted, in 1857, to 17,601,428*l*. Between 1851 and 1858, inclusive, the value of the silver exported from England through Egypt to the East was 51,447,543*l*. or 6,480,983*l*. per annum. An additional sum was in the same period sent from the Continent of Europe, *via* Marseilles, to the same place, so that the quantity of silver actually sent from Europe to Asia, since the discovery of gold in California, has not been in value many millions, less than the value of all the gold brought to Europe from California and Australia. Political

regulations, as we have explained, and the customs of the people make silver the chief or only money of China and India; and already, though both have been the prey of civil war, and have not made as much progress as they might otherwise have made, they have supplied a market for the precious metals, almost equal in value to the new supplies of gold. In England and some other countries of Europe, there is, from political restrictions, an expanding market only for gold; in India and China, from similar restrictions, there is an expanding market only for silver, which explains both a slight change in the relative value of the two metals in Europe, and the maintenance of gold at its full customary value in relation to other commodities, notwithstanding the large increase in the supply.

We have before stated in this Journal, and now repeat, that we must take into consideration the mint regulations which disturb the equal distribution of the precious metals required by the wants of mankind and the political restrictions which impede the production of wealth. Laws, similar in principle and in effect to our corn laws, still exist here, and in every state of Europe and America. They are rife too in our colonies, while in Canada and India they are to be extended to secure the Government a revenue. It is, however, now so clearly demonstrated that all such laws are dreadfully injurious to the people—to promote whose welfare Government exists—that it is impossible to believe that they will anywhere be long allowed to arrest the progress of nations. To suppose this would be to deny the influence of knowledge over conduct. The recent increase of trade in various countries, to which we have on several occasions called the attention of our readers, and the rapid progress of England since 1842, are indications of the magnificent prosperity, which is sure to result from getting rid of such laws. With this prospect before us fully justified by past events, the few million pounds of gold added to the general stock by working the mines of California and Australia, if in any degree out of harmony with the progress and other productions of society, would seem more likely to fall short than exceed the growing demand of the world.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday Evening.

To-morrow being a strict holiday, we bring our commercial chronicle to a close this evening. Throughout the week the money and stock markets have been uneasy and disquieted by conflicting reports. Yesterday and to-day, at the opening of business, confidence was considerable and cheerful. Consols, which had oscillated about the pivot of 95 in the week, closed at 95½, and opened at the same figure to-day. They went up to 95¾, and for a time all things looked buoyant, and bargains were made in future at a higher figure. Then, however, some parties who had been of late acting on the anticipation of a rise, began to operate largely in the opposite direction; and the telegraph brought intelligence from Paris of a heavy fall in all kinds of securities. Down went Consols to 95½. Very soon it transpired that Austria, defying public opinion, and treating with scorn the negotiations into which she had entered with the other Powers of Europe, in order to concert measures for the preservation of peace, without lessening the honour of governments, had sent a peremptory demand, through the general of its armies, to the King of Sardinia to disarm, or in three days war should be declared. Against this proceeding the English Government, which seems, unfortunately, to have been be-fooled alternately by all parties, immediately forwarded by telegraph a formal protest. To this demand the King of Sardinia, it was assumed, can return but one answer. Of this proceeding the Emperor of the French, it was said, can form but one opinion, and war is inevitable. Whatever may be the designs and plans of Louis Napoleon, for him to withdraw from supporting Sardinia, would be to submit to the dictation of Austria; and now the French, hitherto so desirous of peace, seeing the arrogance of Austria, will demand war. War, therefore, in its worst form agitating popular passions, is now to be inflicted on Europe by its pretended guardians and protectors. All kinds of securities followed the course of consols, and the reduction in price generally amounted,

before the entire cessation of business, to between 4ths and 7ths per cent. This is not supposed, however, to be the lowest point of the reduction, but the full results of the disastrous news on the markets cannot be known till Monday. There is to be a holiday on the Stock Exchange on Saturday, by a resolution of the Committee; and thus three holidays will intervene before business there can be effectually resumed. The public, consequently, must wait until Monday for accurate knowledge, and we must wait for more than a week before we can state the effect of the proceedings of the different Governments of Europe on the fortunes of those who have lent them money, and enriched their countries by railways.

The money market has been easy in the week, but to-day there was an increased demand. It was, however, readily met, and no higher terms than usual were current. First-class bills were negotiated at Bank rates. This, in the face of a continual withdrawal of gold from the Bank day after day, and the sending to the Continent of ore which comes in, confirms the statement that speculation continues very inactive. Were there as active a demand for money for trade purposes as there is for war and State loans, the terms of the money market would rise considerably. It is not one of the least evils of war that it stifles productive enterprise, checks the demand of money for them, and directs industry, energy, and capital, to effect only destruction.

The evil news came too late to have any effect on the biddings for the Indian Loan, which were prepared before, and which were announced to day. The business was conducted at the India-office by the Finance Committee of the Council of India, Mr. Eliot Macnaghten presided. Messrs. Charles Mills, William Arbuthnot, and Sir Proby Cautley were present. The attendance was large, and 95 was announced to be the *minimum* price fixed by the Council. 443 tenders were made for an aggregate amount of about 6,923,000*l.*, being only 77,000*l.* less than the 7,000,000 required. Of them, however, only 310 for a total of 5,077,000*l.* were at or about the *minimum* price, and consequently 1,923,000*l.* remain unsubscribed. The sum obtained is fully equal to the present requirements of the Council, and the remainder will probably not be issued for four or five months. The highest price among the tenders was 96 (at which but 78,000*l.* was taken), and the lowest 92. The bulk of those which were accepted were at a fraction above 95; and 2,704,000*l.* was taken at that exact price. The principal portion of the offers under the *minimum* ranged between 94 and 94½. It is calculated that the bonds at 95 will pay 5*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* interest, supposing the principal to be demanded at the end of five years, and 4*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* if they are allowed to run to the full term of seven years. The price quoted in the Stock-Exchange after the adjudication was ½ to ¾ premium, but the adverse foreign news had not yet arrived. Had the biddings not come off till Monday, and should Austria be then at war with Sardinia, the Government would not have obtained such favourable terms. Negotiated under the guarantee of the Government, the loan may hereafter fall heavily on the People; teaching us that the modern practice of guaranteeing certain loans and rates of profit, to some undertakings, may, in the end, be as disastrous as the old plan of pawning for present money our future industry.

At the close of the business week all interest in the Money Market and Stock Exchange was absorbed by these war circumstances and only the Austrian *ultimatum* and the Indian loan were talked about.

A paragraph in the Post-office report, published in the week, has attracted attention in connection with the recent discussions in Parliament concerning the bounties, which, under a disguise, are conferred on the shipping interest. The packet service, says the report, is for the most part under the superintendence of the Admiralty, and is borne on the expenditure of that department, many of the contracts for this service having been entered into with other objects besides those of postal communication. Indeed, as postal enterprises, few of them could be maintained, the expense, in the large majority of cases, far exceeding the earnings. To enquirers indeed, the facts now set forth have been long known. The million a year given to sundry packet companies is not for carrying letters—that is only the pretext—but to pamper the shipping interest at the expense of other interests, and to its own grievous injury. This expenditure ought to be added to the enormous sums wasted by the Admiralty on the pretext of providing for the national defences. The Bank returns show no changes which have not been anticipated.

The 12-pounder brass artillery gun some time ago presented to her Majesty by the Emperor of the French, has been removed from the Arsenal store at Woolwich to the royal repository.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

The uncertainty respecting peace has undoubtedly checked business, but as there appears some hopes that war will be postponed, if not entirely prevented, business has been brisker during the last few days. The manufacturing districts have, to a certain extent, been affected by the last advices from India, which represent that merchants and shippers are very much dissatisfied with the alterations recently made in the tariff, and that they have directed remonstrances to be made to the Governor-General against the proposition to impose the higher rate of duties on goods in stock and on their way to India, which remonstrances have been disregarded. It is expected by the Indian merchants that the high scale of duties will have the effect of somewhat checking that large amount of business which has lately sprung up between Great Britain and India. The week has been a quiet one, but it was naturally to be expected that the eve of a general election would have some effect on trade in general.

Fortunately, through all these political broils, bread has continued cheap. Here, and on the Continent, the corn markets remain comparatively low, and comparatively steady. In the week there has been no disturbance. Should the scarcity of food aggravate the beginning evils of war, and exacerbate the temper of the multitude, the consequences might be fearful for all the thrones of Europe, and all the institutions which depend on them. Providence, however, kindly sends one scourge at a time, and we may regard bad government, with its wars and troubles, as equivalent to famine and pestilence. All the other markets, as well as the corn market, have been tolerably steady. Both coffee and sugar have had rather a downward tendency—the former, probably, in anticipation of the sales of the Netherlands Trading Company, which are announced for the 17th prox. Only small supplies of rice are coming forward, and the price is improving. The warlike intelligence arrived to-day, caused some speculation in saltpetre; and offers for arrival were made.

We are informed from Arbroath, that five spinning mills are shut up in that town, and all the others (except one) are on two-thirds time, in consequence of the high price of flax. Such facts deserve notice, because they indicate the future direction of industry. Flax, cotton, wool, are all comparatively scarce. The bulk of society needs, and, we believe, will have, better clothing; and the rise in the price of the raw materials will necessarily make men produce greater qualities of flax, cotton, and wool.

LIVERPOOL.—A limited amount of transactions in cotton has occurred; prices remain almost without change, but in some recent instances a reduction of ½*d.* has been submitted to.

MANCHESTER.—Buyers are content to wait until they ascertain the turn that affairs will take on the Continent. As far as regards the Indian trade, there was a disposition towards activity at the commencement of the week, but this was checked by the accounts from India, which are not generally regarded as of an encouraging character. There has been little or no business done for Germany and the Mediterranean, and with regard to the Indian trade, spinners have refused to accept lower prices, which have been offered. The cloth market has been very quiet.

LEEDS.—There has been a limited business only done this week. The pending election engrosses attention. The demand was principally for plain cloths and light fabrics. Stocks are low, but trade is tolerably good, though it is generally expected that some of the millowners will have to curtail operations.

Huddersfield.—The markets have been attended by several buyers from London and Dublin houses, but business has been principally restricted to fancy coatings and trowserings. The demand for low goods has fallen off. Fully an average trade has been done during the week.

ROCHDALE.—A good attendance has taken place, but very little business was done. All parties, buyers and manufacturers, evidently prefer waiting for the solution of existing political difficulties. In wool, buyers only take what they want for immediate use. The demand for combings has been slack, and the price has fallen.

HALIFAX.—Markets dull.

BIRMINGHAM.—Trade not very brisk. In the iron districts, railway orders keep makers busy. We are glad to notice that several threatened strikes have blown over, and further that the Manchester

operatives who had struck have returned to their employment, and such was the good feeling which had arisen, that they refused the advance which was offered them.

HOME, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Friday Evening.

THERE has been no variation in the produce market that requires special remark. Trade, of course, has been affected by the state of affairs on the Continent, and by the approaching election, but altogether a fair average business has been transacted, and prices are generally without material variation.

SUGAR.—Prices are maintained by the firmness of the holders, but the market is still languid, and the limited amount of business done shows a want of activity in the demand.

British West India.—Jamaica, 40s. to 43s.

Mauritius, 42s. to 44s. fully.

Foreign.—Clayed Manila was bought in at 38s. 6d. to 39s. A floating cargo of 4,000 bags Brown Bahia has been sold for Gothenburgh, at 25s. 3d. fully insured.

Refined.—No alteration can be quoted in this market, in which a steady but limited business is transacted.

MOLASSES.—Ordinary Antigua sold at 15s.

COFFEE.—The tone of the market is firmer than yesterday, and full prices were in almost all instances realised at the public sales. Plantation Ceylon mixed and ordinary unclean, 53s. to 57s.; triage, 65s. to 68s. 6d.; fine and fine ordinary, 71s. to 73s.; low middling brownish, 73s. 6d.; middling, 74s. to 79s.; good middling, 80s.; pea berry, 77s. to 85s. 6d.; Neilgherry sold at 89s.; second size, 83s. 6d. to 84s.

Cocoa.—The finest qualities of Trinidad continue to find buyers at extreme rates, while other sorts are neglected. Trinidad fine red, 69s. 6d. to 71s. 6d.; San Antonio, 75s. to 76s.; Grenada at 42s. to 43s. Privately some business has been done in Trinidad at 47s. to 50s.

TEA.—The trade continue to show confidence in the market, and have bought steadily to-day at full prices.

RUM.—Demerara sold at 2s. 1d., and a small quantity Barbice at 2s. proof. Fine Jamaica has also been sold at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per gallon.

RICE.—Good middling white Bengal at 10s. In other respects the market is very quiet.

SAGO.—Bright small pearl, 19s. 6d.; large, 17s.

TAPIOCA.—Fair Rio, 6½d.; ordinary, 3½d.

ARROWROOT.—Continues in moderate demand; ordinary St. Vincent, 3d.; good, 5½d.; ordinary Natal, 3½d. to 4½d.; middling, 6½d. to 6½d.; good and fine, 7d. to 8½d.

PEPPER.—Penang, 3½d.; Singapore, 4d. White Pepper—remains dull of sale, and 640 bags Penang and Singapore in auction were withdrawn. Cayenne Pepper.—African West Coast, 8d. Pod Pepper.—Good Sierra Leone, 40s.; Zanzibar, damaged, 56s.

PIMENTO has sold at nearly the former value; common and middling quality, 3d. to 3½d.; good middling, 3½d.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Only a few lots have sold; first pile, 90s.; second, 85s.

GINGER.—Ordinary Jamaica sold at 77s. to 82s.

CLOVES.—Penang, 1s.; Amboyna, 4½d. to 5½d.

MACE.—Penang sold at moderate prices; good middling, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; rather pale, 1s. 6d.

NUTMEGS again went off without spirit, at prices in favour of the buyer; Penang small brown, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; middling, 1s. 11d.; bold, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; small limed, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.

SALTPETRE sold at 39s. 3d.

COTTON.—This market remains without transactions.

JUTE.—The market remains dull. Prices from 15½d. to 17½d. 10s.

HEMP.—Damaged Manila sold, first class at 21½d. 15s. to 24½d. 10s.; second, 20½d. 5s. to 22½d. 15s.; Italian Ferrara, 40½d. 10s. to 41½d.; Bologna, 40½d. to 46½d.

COIR YARN.—Common to middling Ceylon sold at 22½d. 15s. to 26s. 10s.

COCHINEAL.—The market is steady at the previous quotations; Honduras silver, ordinary to fair grain, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; Teneriffe ordinary silver, 3s. 6d.; fair to good, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.; ordinary black, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d.; middling, 4s. to 4s. 1d.

SAFFLOWER.—The common and loose qualities of Bengal are again rather lower, 4½d. 15s. to 5½d. 12s. 6d.; middling, 7½d. 5s.

MADDER ROOT.—Bombay sold at 27s. to 28s.

SHELLAC.—Good fair button sort sold at 110s.; good native livery orange, 87s. 6d. to 88s.; liver,

84s. to 87s.; fine D. C. orange, 105s.; ordinary and dark, button sort, 90s. to 95s.

LOGWOOD.—Jamaica, sold at 3½d. 17s. 6d. to 4½d.

FUSTIC.—Jamaica sold at 5½d. 12s. 6d. to 5½d. 15s.;

Honduras, 5½d. 10s. per ton.

CUTCH.—Pegu, sound, 36s.; heated, 35s.

GAMBIER remains very steady, good quality, 17s.

ARGOL.—Oporto red, 43s.

AMBERGRIS.—41s. to 43s. 6d. per oz.

ANISEED.—China star, 81s. 6d.; bark sold at 28s., 30s., and 38s.; Carella Alba, 32s.

CARDAMOMS.—Madras, 3s. 8d.; second pile, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.

GUM ANIMI.—East India sold, ordinary unsorted, 7½d.; inferior, 4½d. 10s.; dark, 2½d. 15s. to 3½d. 7s. 6d.; washed small sold at 5½d.

GENTIAN ROOT, 15s. 6d.

GUM COPAL.—African sold, chiefly middling rough, 45s. to 50s.; ordinary small, 25s.; superior, 75s.; Manila, good, 26s.; middling, 18s.; ordinary, 10s. to 15s.

GUM KOWRIE sold at 16s. 6d. to 17s.

OTHER GUMS.—Assafoetida, 50s.; Benzoin, 6½d. 10s.; Olibanum, low red drop, 26s.; Sandarac, picked, 5½d. 7s.

RHUBARB.—Good quality sold, fiat at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; round, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; common quality, round, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; fiat, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

CASTOR OIL.—Ordinary yellowish to middling seconds sold at 4½d. to 5½d.

ANISEED OIL.—Star sold at 9s., being 3d. to 6d. lower.

VANILLA.—Ordinary sold 15s. to 18s. 6d.

VERDIGRIS, 1s. 6d.

BEESWAX.—West India sold at 9½d. 5s.; Mogadore, 6½d. 7s. 6d. to 8½d. 12s. 6d.

INDIA RUBBER.—Guayaquil, 1s. 2d.

PLUMBAGO.—Ceylon Dust, 18s.

TALLOW.—Y.C. still rules in favour of sellers, the present price being 54s. 9d. on the spot; 55s. 3d. for the last three months' delivery.

LINSEED OIL is not saleable over 28½d. 5s.

RAPE OIL.—The demand is not brisk at 42½d. to 42½d. 10s. for foreign refined, and at 38½d. to 39½d. for brown.

OLIVE OILS.—Gallipoli remains at 47½d. down to 42½d. for Mogadore.

Cocoa Nut Oil is steady, and 23 pipes Ceylon sold at 41½d. to 41½d. 10s. for fair to good. Fine Cochin is worth 43½d.

PALM OIL.—There is not much business doing at previous rates.

LINSEED OIL.—Bombay sold at 51s., and Calcutta at 47s. to 49s., as to quality. Poppy seed sold for arrival at 46s. 6d.

TURPENTINE.—Spirits are still quoted at 44s. for American, and at 43s. for English, but there is not much doing.

SPELTER sold at 21½d. 10s.

SCOTCH PIG IRON is rather firmer, and closes at 51s. 3d.

CORN.—English wheat in small supply since last return. Foreign arrivals also very moderate. No variation from the rates on Monday took place. Flour and Barley steady. The arrivals of Foreign oats have been large, but price much lower.

FLOATING CARGOES.—Since Monday few arrivals have taken place at ports of call. The chief demand has been for Maize, which has an upward tendency, and of which one cargo Venetian has been sold, at 27s. per 480 lbs., and 28s. net per 492 lbs., as well as one Odessa at 28s. 6d. per 492 lbs. Egyptian Barley has brought 21s. 9d. per 400 lbs., duty paid. A cargo of Egyptian Wheat has realized 28s. 6d., all cost, freight and insurance.

Arrivals into London from April 18 to April 20.

	English & Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat (quarters).....	1,420	—	3,080
Barley ".....	670	—	7,720
Oats ".....	100	1,400	2,280
Malt ".....	3,370	—	—
Flour: English, 1,030 sacks; Foreign, 2,440 sacks.			

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE adjourned special meeting of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company, was held on Monday at Manchester. The bills for the transfer of the Warrington and Stockport Railway, and for the making of the new line from Garston to Liverpool by the London and North-Western Company, were unanimously approved.

The half-yearly meeting of the West Flanders Railway Company was held on Tuesday, when resolutions were passed adopting the report and statement of accounts, and approving a dividend of 4s. 6d. per share for the half-year, payable on the 3d of May next.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Sambre and Meuse Railway Company, a report was presented stating that the traffic was improving, and there was a net available balance of revenue of £18,714 3s. 7d., from which the directors proposed to pay the

preference dividends of £12,728 16s., and a dividend of 3s. per share on the original shares. The report was adopted.

The general meeting of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company took place on Wednesday. The report was not so favourable as was expected, owing to the commercial stagnation produced by the failure of the crops in 1858. The traffic of the half-year, from all sources, amounted to £32,840 10s. 4d. being an excess of £7,028 over the previous half year, and £4,063 over the corresponding period of 1858; but this had arisen principally from the opening of an additional 47 miles. The report was adopted.

It appeared from the report of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway Company, at the meeting on Wednesday, that the past year had been principally occupied in making the necessary preparations for establishing the undertaking. The accounts showed a total sum received of £270,000, and the expenditure was £234,170 12s. 4d. leaving a balance of £35,829 7s. 8d. in favour of the company. The report was adopted.

The weekly traffic return of the Great Western Railway of Canada, just received, shows a decrease of 3,395½d. sterling.

The London and South Western Railway Company having undertaken to work the Isle of Wight Railway, when completed, two members of their board—viz., Captain C. E. Mangles, M.P., and Mr. Serjeant Gazlee, have become directors of the latter undertaking.

In consequence of the dissolution of Parliament the adjourned special meeting of the Great Western Railway Company is adjourned until the 15th of June.

EAST SUFFOLK RAILWAY.—The Earl of Stradbroke, the chairman of the company, has published a letter in which he observes, that unless this line is made available for traffic on or before Monday, the 2nd of May, it will be desirable to call a meeting of shareholders and the public generally at Ipswich to ascertain who really is to blame.

TOULON AND MARSEILLES.—The works of this railway have been pushed forward so actively that it is expected the line will be ready for traffic at the beginning of May. A train of several waggons went through, the other day, from end to end.

SPEED ON RAILWAYS.—The following is said to be a correct calculation of the speed in a given time on the railways of different countries:—England, main speed, 36, express, 60; maximum, 82. Germany, main speed, 36, express, 58; maximum, 76. United States, main speed, 40; express, 86; maximum, 100. France, main speed, 40; express, 72; maximum, 86. It should be borne in mind that in the United States there are lines of the length of 8,800 miles, the stations on which are at great distances from each other.

RAILWAY DIRECTORS AND THE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.—Complaints have been laid before the Kentish magistrates respecting facilities afforded by the South-Eastern Company for the conveyance of prize-fighters and their attendant mobs, and a promise has been made on behalf of the company that the evil shall be provided against. Meanwhile, the disgraceful fight between the Brighton and South-Western, which can yield no other results than those of damaging the property of hundreds of families and setting the demoralising example of blind and destructive antagonism, where only there should be rational competition and a reliance upon the law, still continues without the slightest interposition on the part of the shareholders, who, possessing the power to prevent it, must either do so, or be regarded as its abettors. The Railway Association is evidently worse than useless in such matters, since, while apparently it is unable to effect anything, it leads the public to believe that there is a constituted body that may be trusted to act at the proper moment.—*Times*.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE English Directors of the General Bank of Switzerland have called a meeting of the English shareholders for the 2nd of May, when "they hope to be able to lay before them a full statement of accounts from Paris and Geneva."

At the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Grand Surrey Docks and Canal Company, a dividend was declared of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, on the preference shares, and 4 per cent. per annum on the ordinary share capital, the dividends to be paid in equal moieties in May and November. On the business of the year there has been a decrease, as compared with 1857, of 81 ships and 21,207 tons.

SALMON FISHING.—During the week the Tay fisheries are much below the average of last week, yesterday showing a slight increase. Prices are— for whole fish, 1s. 10d. per pound, and cuts, 2s.—*Daily Scotsman*.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

No. of Shares.			Amount of Shares.			Amount paid up.			Name of Company.			London.		

ENGLISH STOCKS.	Fri.	ENGLISH STOCKS.	Fri.	FOREIGN STOCKS.	Fri.	FOREIGN STOCKS.	Fri.
Bank Stock, div. 5½ p. c. ½-year	India Loan Scrip .....	..	Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent .....	..	Russian Bonds, 1822, 5p. ct. in £ s1 ..	..
3 per ct. Reduced Anns.	Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 1000l. ....	..	Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent .....	..	Ditto ½ per cent. ....	..
Ditto for Opening	Ditto under 1000l. ....	..	Ditto ½ per cent. 1858 .....	..	Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..
3 per cent. Consols Anns.	Bank Stock for account Aug. 5 .....	..	Ditto 5 per cent., 1820 and 1830 ..	..	Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..
Ditto for Opening	3 p. ct. Cons. for account do .....	..	Ditto 5 per cent., 1843 .....	..	Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred .....	..
New 3 per cent. Anns.	Ditto for Opening do .....	..	Ditto ½ per cent. 1858 .....	..	Ditto Passive Bonds .....	..
Ditto for Opening	India Stock, for account do .....	..	Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent. ....	..	Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd. ....	..
New 3½ per cent. Anns.	Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1½d. p. day ..	..	Ditto Account .....	..	Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	..
New 2½ per cent.	Ditto 1000l. ....	..	Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent. ....	..	Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed ..	..
5 per cent.	Ditto 500l. ....	..	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	..	Venezuela 5 per cent. ....	..
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	Ditto Small .....	..	Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1825 .....	..	Ditto Deferred 2 per cent. ....	..
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	Ditto Advertised 1½ .....	..	Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds .....	..	[Divs. on above payable in London.] ..	..
Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1860	Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3½ p. ct. ....	..	Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders ..	..	Belgian Bonds ½ per cent. ....	..
Ditto " Jan. 5, 1860	Ditto under 1000l. ....	..	Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2½ p. c. ....	..	Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders ..	..
Ditto " April 5, 1865	Ditto B 1850 .....	..	Ditto Deferred .....	..	Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates .....	..
India Stock, 10½ per cent.	Ditto under 1000 .....	..	Guatemala .....	..	Peruvian Dollar Bonds .....	..
Do. Loan Debentures	Mexican 3 per cent. ....	..	PARIS. ....	..
				Peruvian Bonds, ½ per cent. ....	..	French Rentes, ½ per cent. ....	..
				Ditto ½ per cent. (Uribarren) ..	..	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	..
				Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1853 ..	..	

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.						JOINT-STOCK BANKS.					
No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.	No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.
22500	20% per cent.	Australasia	40	10 0 0	82½	20000	0% per cent.	National Bank	50	25 0 0	..
10000	7% per cent.	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	21½	25000	20% per cent.	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	..
6000	5% per cent.	Bank of London	100	50 0 0	47	50400	12% per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	..
20000	6% per cent.	British North American	50	50 0 0	..	25000	..	Ottoman Bank	20	20 0 0	10½
32200	5% per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China ..	20	10 0 0	1d	20000	14% per cent.	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	72
4500	5% per cent.	City Bank	100	50 0 0	65	4000	14% per cent.	Ditto Now	10	10 0 0	..
20000	0% per cent.	Colonial	100	25 0 0	33	12000	5% per cent.	Ionian Bank	25	25 0 0	..
25000	6% per cent.	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	10	12000	12% per cent.	South Australia	25	25 0 0	..
25000	6% per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered	20	20 0 0	10	4000	..	Ditto Now	25	12 10 0	..
35000	6% per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia ..	20	20 0 0	22	32000	10% per cent.	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	50½
20000	12% per cent.	London and County	50	20 0 0	28½	8000	20% per cent.	Ditto Now .....	..	10 0 0	..
224½	per cent.	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	..	100000	..	Union of Hamburg	15	3 0 0	..
60000	14% per cent.	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	48½	60000	15% per cent.	Union of London	50	10 0 0	..
10000	16% per cent.	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	..	3000	3% per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank	100	50 0 0	..
25000	16% per cent.	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	..	1000	3% per cent.	Western of London	100	50 0 0	20d

* 10x. Dividend, or ex. Now

* Ex Dividend or ex. New.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£31,882,630	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,450,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 17,407,630
		Silver Bullion

£31,882,630

£31,882,630

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£11,371,118
Reserve.....	3,141,459	Other Securities.....	16,808,520
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,079,902	Notes.....	9,880,240
Other Deposits.....	15,121,305	Gold and Silver Coin.....	643,745
Seven Day and other Bills.....	807,957		

£31,703,623

£38,703,623

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated April 21, 1859.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, April 19.

BANKRUPTS.

Richard Geddes, Homerton, Middlesex, coal merchant.
 William Pritchard, Bushey Heath, Herts, builder.
 Joseph Durrell and George Greenacre, Briggate Mills, Norfolk, millers.
 Eliza, Lucy, and Hannah Fleeson, Brighton, milliners.
 Robert Denis White and John Gregory, Haymarket, bankers.
 John Copley, Gloucester, cabinet maker.
 John Edwards, Shrewsbury, boot maker.
 Joseph Cowan, Liverpool, corn merchants.
 William Parrinder, Liverpool, grocer.
 Robert Joyner, Liverpool, grocer.
 William James Tomlinson and Michael Lawrence Delaunay, Manchester, shirt manufacturers.
 George Bleachley, Salford, Lancaster, common brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. Scott, Edinburgh and elsewhere.
 D. Milliken, Kilmarnock, draper.
 G. Somerville, Glasgow, power-loom tenter
 W. Dick and Co., Dumbarton and elsewhere, potato merchants.

Friday, April 22.

Richard Blackburn, tailor, London-wall.
 William Willsher, licensed victualler, Maidstone.
 George Casper, shoe manufacturer, Norwich.
 William Nathaniel Wynn, auctioneer, Greenwich.
 John Latch, ship broker, Bristol.
 John Hutchinson Stothard, saddler.
 Mark Benton and John Benton, builders.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

William Hamilton, joiner, Holytown, Lanarkshire.
 Alexander Kelt, watchmaker, Dundee.
 Alexander Anderson, tavern keeper, Edinburgh.
 Thomas Brown, fletcher, Glasgow.
 William Smith, fruit dealer, Glasgow.
 George Gunn, farmer, Rhives, Sutherland.

THE INDIAN LOAN.—It seems to be the general impression that the new Indian Loan will be taken at about £95 for every £100 of debentures. At that price these securities, taking into consideration their redemption at par at the end of five years, would yield about 5½ per cent., and under these circumstances it may be found that the minimum will be adjusted to a higher quotation. At 96 the subscriber would obtain about £4 18s. per cent. per annum. Some doubt has been expressed whether the whole amount will be applied for, as recent political events have lessened the desire of capitalists to embark in large financial transactions; but the general impression is, that the transaction will meet with entire success.

NEW PRUSSIAN LOAN.—It appears that Prussia is about to contract a loan equal to between 8,000,000Z. and 9,000,000Z. sterling. This will be likely to absorb the means of the Berlin capitalists, and to cause them at the first convenient moment to throw upon the London market any portion of the new Russian Loan to which they may have committed themselves.

THE COAL SUPPLY OF LONDON.—The deliveries of seaborne coals into London for the first quarter of the current year, were 890,258 tons—an advance of 79,764 tons on the corresponding three months of 1858. The deliveries by railways and canals in the past quarter were 304,240 tons, or 27,982 tons less than in the corresponding period of 1858. The total deliveries from January 1 to March 31, 1859, were consequently 1,194,498 tons, against 1,141,716 tons in the corresponding period of 1858.

SPRING OVER COATS.—HYAM and CO. 86, OXFORD-STREET, have introduced new and improved designs in Gentlemen's and Youths spring Over Coats, which for elegance, seasonable adaptation, and general utility, will be universally admired. Price 16s. 6d., 21s., 25s., and 30s.

SPRING UNDRESS JACKETS.—HYAM and CO. have introduced an entirely new assortment of "Secondary Coats" for the general wear, on the design and make of which the utmost taste and care have been bestowed. Price 16s., 6d., 21s., 25s., and 30s.

SPRING DRESS & Surtout COATS.—HYAM and CO.'s styles in Dress and Surtout Coats are graceful, perfect in fit, and superior in make, material, and finish. Price 25s., 35s., 42s., 48s. and 55s.

SPRING TROUSERS and VESTS.—HYAM and CO. have introduced a diversity of new and seasonable patterns for their Vests and true-fitting Trousers. Price (made to measure), Trousers, 17s. 6d.; Vests, 8s. 6d.

SPRING CONJOINT GARMENTS.—HYAM and CO.'s Guinea Coat and Vest; true-fitting Trousers and Vests, one pound; and Whole Suits, at 38s., for secondary and undress purposes, are got up in the neatest and best possible style.

SPRING & Order DEPARTMENT of HYAM and CO.—This Branch is supplied with materials of every possible description for Capes, Coats, Trousers, Waistcoats, &c. Suits complete, for half-dress, undress, and professional purposes, from 50s. to 105s.; Pages' Suits, from 26s.; Footmen's Suits, from 65s.; Coachmen's Suits, from 70s.

SPRING ATTIRE for the YOUNG.—HYAM and CO. have introduced a variety of New Designs for Children, Boys, and Youths, in which adaptation to age and growth is conspicuous. The Half Guinea Play Suit and the 15s. 6d. School Suit, as well as the superior half-dress, and full-dress Suits, Trousers, Vests, &c., are much recommended.

CAUTION.—HYAM and CO. are connected only with the following Establishments:—

LONDON: 86, Oxford-street.

BIRMINGHAM: 21, 22, and 23, 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, 38, LOMBARD-STREET.

GREENHALL

MAKER OF THE

SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS,

325, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

(Two doors west of the Circus).

Overcoats.....	£2 2 0
Frock Coats.....	2 10 0
Dress Coats.....	2 10 0
Morning Coats.....	2 2 0
Waistcoats.....	0 12 0
Black Dress Trousers.....	1 1 0

No. 325, OXFORD STREET, W.

THE SCOTCH CHEVIOT TWEED AND ANGOLA SUITS,

At 47s., 50s., 55s., 60s., and 63s., made to order from materials all WOOL, and thoroughly shrunk, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., are BETTER VALUE than can be procured at any other house in the kingdom. The Two Guinea Dress and Frock Coats, the Guinea Dress Trousers, and the Half-Guinea Waistcoats.

N.B.—A Perfect Fit guaranteed.

THE SURPLICE SHIRT.

(Acknowledged as the most comfortable and durable Shirt over yet produced), made to measure, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Cards for self-measurement. JOHN SAMPSON, Hosier, 123, Oxford-street, W.

FRENCH SPIRAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

KNEE-CAPS, SOCKS, BELTS, &c., as manufactured by SPARKS and SON, are allowed by the leading members of the surgical profession to be the only articles ever invented for giving equal and perfect support in all cases to which they are applied, and are especially recommended to all persons suffering from varicose or enlarged veins, for rheumatic and dropsical affections; and also for relieving weakness of the limbs, &c.—Printed directions for measurements with full particulars and prices, sent post free.—Address, SPARKS and SON, Truss and Patens Surgical Bandage Makers, 28, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.

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.

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20,000 Copies of a MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. A NERVOUS SUFFERER having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a MEDICAL WORK, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, secure from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address, JAMES WALLACE, Esq., Wilford House, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

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.

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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.

TO INVALIDS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.

THE PATENT ALBERT PORTABLE

LOUNGING CHAIR, the most luxurious and cheapest ever manufactured. Self-propelling Bath, Brighton, and every other description of chair for in and out-door use. Mechanical Chairs and Beds of every description, Perambulators, &c. (the largest assortment in the world), always on hand for sale or hire. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co., Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, and Samarang; Messrs. F. W. Browne and Co., Calcutta. Sole Patentee and Manufacturer, J. WARD, 5 and 6, Leicester-square, W.C. Established 99 years.

TRIESEMAR.

THE Patentee has confided the Preparation of these Medicines to a Physician of the Royal University of Erlangen, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (who is registered under the new Medical Act), and attends daily at No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, between the hours of 11 and 2, and from 5 till 8 (Sundays excepted), in order to advise Patients on their Diseases and Treatment, and thus add to the speedy certainty of cure.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.—Triesemar, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. Triesemar, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which so often ruin the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, price 11s., sent direct from No. 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London (free by post 1s. 8d. extra to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s., by post, 3s. 2d. extra), which saves 11s.; and in 5l. cases, saving 1l. 12s., upon receipt of Post Office Order, payable to Messrs. and a statement of the case, the Medicines will be sent per return of post. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-st.; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-st.; Hamay, 63, Oxford-st.; London; R. H. Ingham, Market-st.; Manchester; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-st.; Dublin.

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

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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.

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.

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As from the still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry, 12s. per gallon, 26s. 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.

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.

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., Twenty Shillings per Dozen, Bottles included.

A pint Sample of each for twenty-four stamps. Wine in Cask forwarded free to any railway station in England.

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

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

EXCELSIOR BRANDY,

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms, CASH. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross cheques "Bank of London." Price Lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application.

JAMES L. DENMAN,

65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

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