

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
AND

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

VOL. X. No. 489.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED. FIVEPENCE.
Stamped. Sixpence.

PARIS GRAND FÊTES.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM LONDON TO
PARIS AND BOULOGNE,
Respectively, with STAY OF THREE DAYS in either
place, by the

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY,

From SATURDAY, the 13th AUGUST, 1859, until WED-
NESDAY, the 17th, via Boulogne, in connexion with the
South Eastern Railway Co.'s Steamers and the Northern of
France Line.

F A R E S :—

	1st Cl. S.E.R.	
3rd Class. 2nd Cl.	Rail & boat.	2nd on Fr. line.
To PARIS AND BACK..	27s. .. 35s. .. 38s.	1st Class.
To BOULOGNE & BACK,	12s. 6d. .. 16s. 6d. .. 20s.	
Children for Boulogne, Half Fares.		

Leaving London Bridge on the Saturday, at 7.45 a.m., and
Folkestone at 10.40 a.m. for both destinations; the Excur-
sionists for Paris proceeding from Boulogne, same evening,
at 7.30 or 9.0 p.m.

Returning from Paris by the train leaving at 9.45 p.m., on
Tuesday the 16th, and arriving at Boulogne at 5.35 a.m. on
the 17th; thence for both Paris and Boulogne Excursionists,
at 1.10 p.m. on the 17th, leaving Folkestone at 3.35 p.m., and
arriving in London at 5.50 p.m.

Excursion Tickets will be issued by the above-named
Trains and Boats, from FOLKESTONE to PARIS and
back. Fares—27s., 1st Class Boat, 2nd Class French line;
25s., 2nd Class throughout; 21s., 2nd Class Boat, and 3rd
Class French line. FOLKESTONE to BOULOGNE and
back—Fares: 8s. 6d. 1st Class, 6s. 6d. 2nd Class.

*. The Excursion Tickets will not be available by any
other Trains or Boats than those mentioned.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO PARIS OF THE
ARMY FROM ITALY WILL TAKE PLACE ON
SUNDAY THE 14TH, THE GRAND FÊTES ON THE 15TH.

28 lbs. weight of Luggage will be allowed each Passenger,
which must be taken in their own charge.

The usual Foreign Office Passport, with French Visa, will
be required for Paris, but the Excursionists for Boulogne
require a Permit Ticket only, which will be issued gratis
with the Railway Ticket.

Tickets can be obtained on and after the 10th instant, at
the Company's Office, 40, Regent Circus; 117, Cheap-side;
and at the Booking Office at this Terminus.

C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.
London Terminus, August, 1859.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Request attention to the report of the Company for the year
1858. A printed copy can be obtained on application at the
Company's offices in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or to
any of the agents in England, Scotland, or Ireland. The
following results are stated in the report:—

The new assurances effected during 1858 exceed
£500,000, and the amount during the last 10 years exceeds
£5,000,000.

The income of the Company is upwards of £275,000; and
The accumulated fund exceeds considerably £1,500,000.

The Standard was established in 1825, and the profits
realised have been divided on five occasions, 1835, 1840, 1845,
1850, and 1855.

The sixth division of profits will take place next year, and
there is an advantage in joining the Company before the
close of the books in the present year, as the benefit of two
years' entry to the profit scheme will be secured.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that the Com-
pany have lately introduced into their policies certain
terms and conditions which make them of increased value
as the basis of marriage settlements, family provisions,
and all transactions where it is essential that the contract
should be, as far as possible, a complete security against all
contingencies.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.

London: 82, King William-street, City.
Edinburgh: 3, George-street.
Dublin: 66, Upper Sackville-street.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods,
or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL.
G. H. LAW, Manager
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West E.C.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 Wm. IV.
**THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY,**
6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT RIDDLEPH, Esq., Chairman.	Sir Alexander Duff Gordon,
WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.	Bart.
Alfred Kingsford Barber, Esq.	Rear-Adml. Robert Gordon.
Henry Barnett, Esq.	Charles Morris, Esq.
The Right Hon. E. Pleydell	George Kettilby Rickards,
Bouverie, M.P.	Esq.
Edward Charrington, Esq.	Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq.
Augustus Keppel Stephen-	
son, Esq.	

Advantages.

Mutual Assurance
The Lowest Rates of Premium on the Mutual System.
The whole of the Profits divided every Fifth Year.
Assets amounting to..... £1,840,000
During its existence the Society has paid in
Claims, and in reduction of Bonus Liability,
nearly..... 2,000,000
Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Poli-
cies to the extent of..... 1,305,000
The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged
65% per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted
to..... 475,000
Policies in force..... 7,518
The Annual Income exceeds..... 200,000

In pursuance of the INVARIABLE practice of this Society,
in the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the
fifteen days of grace, the Renewal Premium remaining un-
paid, the Claim will be admitted, subject to the payment of
such premium.

Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1859, will
participate in the division in 1864.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on ap-
plication to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—Instituted 1820.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq., CHAIRMAN.	George Hibbert, Esq.
FREDERICK PATTISON, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.	Samuel Hibbert, Esq.
Thomas G. Barclay, Esq.	Thos. Newman Hunt, Esq.
James C. C. Bell, Esq.	J. Gordon Murdoch, Esq.
James Brand, Esq.	William R. Robinson, Esq.
Charles Cave, Esq.	Martin T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
George Henry Cutler, Esq.	Newman Smith, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.	
George Field, Esq.	

SECURITY.—The assured are protected by a guarantee
fund of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the
liabilities attaching to mutual assurance.

PROFITS.—Four-fifths, or eighty per cent. of the profits
are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are
entitled to participate after payment of one premium.

CLAIMS.—The Company has disbursed in payment of
claims and additions upwards of £1,500,000.

Proposals for Insurances may be made at the Chief Office,
as above; at the Branch Office, 10, Pall-mall, London; or to
any of the agents throughout the Kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.
INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS AND CAPITAL
FOR ALL CLASSES.—The Rate of Interest on Com-
pleted Shares and Shares paid a year in Advance and up-
wards, is now Five per Cent. per Annum. The Rate of
Interest on Deposits has been raised from Three to Four
per Cent. per Annum. Prospectuses sent free.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.
Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

THE RENT GUARANTEE SOCIETY,
3, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE,
LONDON.

NEW MODE OF ACQUIRING WEALTH.
See the Prospectus of the PUBLIC LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, 47, Charing Cross, London, which describes
the way to obtain 10,000l. Consols payable during life; or
5,000l. Consols payable at death, for a Premium of One
Guinea. No other charge nor liability.

No medical examination. No references to friends re-
quired.
Male and female lives admitted on equal terms.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., to
be made to G. J. PARRANCE, Managing Director, at the
Chief Office, 47, Charing Cross, London.

Agents wanted throughout the United Kingdom.

TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

THE MEDICAL INVALID
AND

GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital £500,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 25, PALL MALL, LONDON
With Agencies throughout the United Kingdom, and
in some of the Principal Towns on the Continent
of Europe, and Branches and Agencies
throughout India and Ceylon.

FOR GRANTING ASSURANCES ON LIVES, ENDOWMENTS,
AND ANNUITIES.

INDIAN BRANCH.

THIS OFFICE has resumed active operations
in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions in India, at
ordinary rates of premium on approved lives. Life Assur-
ance has the following among other advantages:—

1. It enables persons, by paying a small sum of money
periodically, to secure an independence for their families.
2. It is specially convenient to Officers in the Army, and
to Professional Men of every description, whose incomes
depend on their lives.

3. It facilitates transactions for raising money on loan.
4. It is available to secure the ultimate payment of bad or
doubtful debts.

5. The fulfilment of the conditions of Marriage Settle-
ments.
6. It enables Partners in Mercantile Firms to provide
against loss by the death of their Co-partners.

7. It reimburses the purchasers of Life Annuities for the
sum invested.
8. In general it affords certain means of indemnity against
any probable claim or pecuniary loss to which Public Bodies
or Individuals are exposed, in the event of the death of
others.

Reference is requested to this Society's detailed an-
nouncements in most of the Indian Papers and Ser-
ials; including the Friend of India, Englishman,
Harkara, Mofussilite, Delhi Gazette, Lahore Chron-
icle, Bombay Times, Madras Athenaeum, and Ceylon
Times. Prospectuses sent to any part of India.

By order,
P. M. TAIT, Secretary.

Calcutta, April, 1859.

**INDIA.—OFFICERS in the ARMY and
CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA,** may insure
their lives on most favourable terms in the

**MEDICAL, INVALID AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of
the Delhi, Simla, North West and other Indian Banks, are
lower than those of any other office, while the Agencies at
Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about fifty up-
country stations in India, afford every possible facility for
the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other infor-
mation, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief
Office, 25, Pall Mall.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

**NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE
SOCIETY.**

INSTITUTED 1808.

INVESTED CAPITAL exceeding 2,000,000l. sterling.

This Society is one of the very few purely Mutual Insurance
Offices, the whole of the profits being divided among the
Policy-holders, and possesses large reserves applicable to
future Bonuses.

The rates are considerably below those usually charged.
Thus at the age of 40 the sum of 30l. 10s. 2d., which, at the
ordinary premium, will insure 1,000l., with the Norwich
Union

WILL INSURE ONE THOUSAND AND NINETY-
FIVE POUNDS EIGHT SHILLINGS.

giving an immediate bonus in addition to subsequent ac-
cumulations.

Annuities and Special Risks undertaken on favourable
terms.

For forms of proposal and prospectuses, apply to the So-
ciety's offices, 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars,
London, E.C., and Surrey-street, Norwich.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Head Office, 21, Lombard-street.

DIRECTORS.

Philip Patton Blyth, Esq. William Corpy, Esq.
Thomas Tynningham Ber- John Fleming, Esq.
nard, Esq., M.P. Edward Huggins, Esq.
John William Burmester, William Champion Jones,
Esq. Esq.
James Andrew Durham, James Laming, Esq.
Esq. John Henry Lance, Esq.
Jos. Christopher Ewart, William Lee, Esq., M.P.
Esq., M.P. William Nicol, Esq., M.P.

GENERAL MANAGER—William M'Ewan.

At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF PROPRIETORS held on Thursday, the 4th August, 1859, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following Report for the year ending the 30th June, 1859, was read by the Secretary.

WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., in the Chair.
REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the Proprietors the annexed Statement of the affairs of the Bank on the 30th June last, showing that, after making provision for bad and doubtful Debts, Interest to Customers, and Current Expenses, as well as for the Half-yearly Dividend, there will remain a surplus of £6,291 14s. 10d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account.

Your Directors have, accordingly, declared the Dividend, usual at this period of the year, of 5 per cent. for the six months ending the 30th June last.

Since the Annual Meeting in February last, your Directors have taken over the Business and Premises of the Western Bank of London in Hanover-square, the Transfer thereof having been effected on the 2nd May last. Every confidence is entertained that this will prove to be a satisfactory and advantageous arrangement.

The Dividend will be payable on and after Monday, the 15th instant.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, 30th JUNE, 1859.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up	500,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	105,000	0	0
Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c.	4,619,192	1	5
Profit and Loss Balance brought from last account	£1,165	17	11
Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	100,155	6	8
	101,321	4	7
	£5,325,513	6	0

CR.	£	s.	d.
By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches	550,926	8	10
Cash placed at Call and at notice	820,837	12	10
Investments, viz. Government and Guaranteed Stocks	462,945	2	4
Other Stock and Securities	118,036	11	2
Discounted Bills, Notes, and temporary Advances to Customers in Town and Country	2,859,735	6	7
Advances to Customers on Special Securities ..	381,068	9	9
Freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings	59,394	1	3
Interest paid to customers	19,155	3	2
Salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax	44,414	10	1
	£5,325,513	6	0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To Interests paid to customers	19,155	3	2
Expenses as above	44,414	10	1
Rebate on Bills not due, carried to Profit and Loss New Account	6,459	16	0
Dividend of 5 per Cent. for the half-year	25,000	0	0
Balance carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account	6,291	14	10
	£101,321	4	7

CR.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward from last Account	1,165	17	11
Gross Profit for the half year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	100,155	6	8
	£101,321	4	7

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed)

FRED. HARRISON,
HENRY OVERTON,
JOHN WRIGHT,

Auditors.

London and County Bank, 30th July, 1859.

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

1. "That the Report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.
2. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Directors, for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company."

The business of the Half-yearly General Meeting having been disposed of, the meeting resolved itself into an Extraordinary General Meeting, when the following Resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved—

"That the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General

Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 23rd June, 1859, authorising certain alterations in the Deed of Settlement, be and the same is hereby confirmed."

(Signed) WILLIAM NICOL, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously—

"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to William Nicol, Esq., M.P., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair."

(Signed)

WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Deputy Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) R. P. NICHOLS, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of the Company, at the rate of 5 per cent., for the half-year ending 30th June, 1859, will be PAID to the Proprietors either at the Chief Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on and after Monday, the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,

W. M'KEWAN, General Manager.
21, Lombard-street, August, 4, 1859.

ARGUS

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK, LONDON.

Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—JOHN HUMPHERY, Esq., Alderman.

DIRECTORS.

Richard E. Arden, Esq. Rupert Ingleby, Esq.
Edward Bates, Esq. Saffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.
Thos. Farncomb, Esq., Ald. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.
Professor Hall, M.A. Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.
Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

Advantages of Assuring with this Company.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.

The assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of £470,000, invested on mortgage and in the Government stocks—and an income of £85,000 a year.

Age	Premiums to Assure £100.		Whole Term.	
	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 17 8	0 19 1	1 15 10	1 11 10	
1 1 8	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7	
1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10	
1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11	
3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10	

Mutual Branch.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits.

The profit assigned to each Policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the recent division, a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 60 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the Whole Term Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

Medical attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may in time of peace proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

The medical officers attend every day at a quarter before two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY STAMPS.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

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

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

By a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

have never contemplated transferring their Business to any other Company whatever, but continue to insure against every description of Accident resulting either in Death or Injury.

3, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. JAMES ROBINSON, DENTIST,

has REMOVED from No. 7 to No. 5, GOWER STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, where he may be consulted daily, from 10 to 4.—5, Gower-st., Bedford-square.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEDS in the Kingdom is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive Show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bedhangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots from 15s. 6d. each; handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 24 13s. 6d. to 202.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

—The Real Nickel Silver, introduced more than 20 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when Plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful plate chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Military Pattern.
12 Table Forks	£ s. d. 1 18 0	£ s. d. 2 8 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 3 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 6	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 9
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 6	0 5 9	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 13 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 8 6
Total	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 24 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied

Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert knives to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert 5s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illimited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with lists of prices and plans of the sixteen large show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2 and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Ferry's-place, London.—Established 1820.

SOHO LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTORY

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

Size of Glass.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
40 by 30 in.	51 in. wide by 39 in. high from	3l. 10s. each.
46 by 30 in.	48 in. wide by 68 in. high from	5l. 0s. each.
50 by 40 in.	52 in. wide by 60 in. high from	6l. 0s. each.
53 by 40 in.	55 in. wide by 65 in. high from	7l. 7s. each.
56 by 40 in.	59 in. wide by 69 in. high from	8l. 8s. each.
60 by 48 in.	62 in. wide by 74 in. high from	10l. 0s. each.
70 by 50 in.	64 in. wide by 84 in. high from	12l. 0s. each.

Mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, gilt cornices, grand tables, picture frames, &c., at equally moderate prices.

Merchants and shippers supplied by special contract.

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 60 years.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL,

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE official and semi-official organs of the French Government this week enlarge upon the measures taken by Louis Napoleon to carry out his programme of disarmament, which example we presume that potentate expects to be followed by the surrounding European powers. Prussia, for example, must be gratified to know that the edict has gone forth for the dissolution of the army of observation on the Rhine; while the much-ridiculed alarm of the English Government and people ought surely to disappear before the announcement in the *Moniteur de la Flotte* of the squadrons that are to be reduced to a peace footing. In addition to these peaceable demonstrations, we are informed that M. de Morny, the most trusted servant of the Emperor, has called together the directors of the French railways, in order to hint to them the sovereign's desire to see a continuance of those works of progress, and that outlay of capital to which war is admitted to be a hindrance. The Count took the opportunity to break the news of a fresh loan, by announcing to the assembled financiers and capitalists the intention of his master to raise more money, not to be employed, he assured them, in new regiments and rifled cannon, but in the service of peace.

At present, unfortunately for the restoration of confidence, the actual measures taken by the Imperial Government do not very satisfactorily agree with the declarations so demonstratively issued. To the *ordonnance* with regard to the Rhine army of observation are affixed sundry directions which appear to have the effect of merely shifting, in a slight degree, the position of the troops, without in the least affecting their efficiency for hostile purposes, or reducing their actual numbers. With regard to the supposed naval reductions, it appears that the few ships included in the decree are to be laid up in ordinary in a very different manner to that in use in our own navy—with all their guns and stores complete on board, and their ammunition on the quays ready for immediate shipment—while the men are dismissed on furlough, but by means of the *inscription* can at any time be recalled to their ships at a few days notice; the result being, that the French Government is spared the expense of keeping their ships and men afloat, while, with the money saved thus, the defences of the French coast and ports are to be rendered impregnable to future Nelsons or Cochrans. There is too much reason to fear that the feeling of the French army and of the populace in the large towns is acquiring a tone of bitterness against this country which must precipitate a quarrel, should occasion unhappily arise to embroil the relations between France and England.

Meanwhile, under the strict censorship to which the French press must bow, the *Constitutionnel* rails at the fears and precautions of England and Prussia, ridiculing the timid cotton-spinners of "Liverpool" and the greasy citizens of London and Berlin; informing them at the same time that the magnanimity of the great French dictator is their safeguard, but for which their reduction to sue humbly for favourable terms at the feet of

their French conquerors, would be but an affair of a few short weeks.

The triumphal entry of the army of Italy into Paris is not, we now learn, to take place upon the *fete Napoleon*, but upon the day previous; and for some unknown, but doubtless well-founded reason, the conqueror of Solferino will not lead the procession through the faubourgs of Paris, but will pass the troops in review in front of the triumphal column in the Place Vendôme. The pageant of the following day will not include the poor remains of the son of the first Napoleon as was at first intended; the bones of Reichstadt rest for the present with his German ancestors at Schonbrunn, until they shall be demanded on the part of Napoleon III. His father's brother will not escort them to their French grave, for old Jerome is sick and near his end, and the office of guardian is to be confided to one of the followers of the new empire—the French Pole, Walewski.

Unwillingly has Victor Emmanuel withdrawn his commissioners from the Italian duchies, and fervently have the inhabitants of those states appealed to him and to his lieutenants not to desert the cause of liberty. The provisions of the Villa Franca convention were stringent, however, and the King has been compelled to obey them. The feeling in Central Italy is indignantly expressed, and preparations are being made in the Duchies and the Romagna to call together the parliaments of those states, that their refusal to the return of the Austrian princes may be firmly and constitutionally enunciated by the representatives of the people. At Modena the Sardinian commissioner Farini has resigned his authority in obedience to the orders of his sovereign; but at the same time has responded to the call of his fellow Italians, and, to preserve order, has boldly accepted the title of dictator conferred upon him by the citizens of the state, resolving to exercise the power of that office till such time as the national will shall have been constitutionally expressed as to the government it will accept. The Duke, we learn, is threatening his former subjects with the tender mercies of a host of mercenaries, who, with the Papal troops, should they also be sent to his assistance, will meet with a warm reception from the united forces of the Italian volunteers with Garibaldi at their head, should a restoration by the strong hand be attempted. In such a case, Europe will see to what extent the French Emperor will respect that expression of "national will," by which he boasts that he holds his own crown.

At home, the discussion of the Indian budget in the House of Commons has been the most important topic of the week, and has given rise to gloomy forebodings on the part of some members of that assembly, which are shared by no inconsiderable portion of the public. Sir Charles Wood demanded and obtained powers to raise a loan of five millions, which he acknowledged would only serve as a temporary alleviation of the difficulty. The prospect, said our new Indian minister, is discouraging but not utterly hopeless; indeed he thought that if we could but tide over the next two or three years, India may become prosperous as before the outbreak of the mutiny. Lord Stanley thinks that present retrenchment in our Indian expenses is impossible, and he very clearly pointed out the necessity and justice of Imperial assistance to cover the present deficiencies of the Indian revenue. Mr. Bright, as usual, condemned

the whole system of government in India as utterly bad, and carried on at ruinous expense; he protested against the system of centralisation, and recommended the division of the empire into separate and independent governments. On the subject of the workmen's strikes, the opinion of Lord Brougham was given, as an old and true friend of the working man, that the existing combinations must be repressed for the general good of society, since their effect was to place the well-disposed craftsman under the tyrannical authority of the designing and selfish agitator. He thought that an English *Conseil des Prud'hommes* might be established with advantage. The subject of electoral corruption gave Mr. Roebuck an opportunity for some biting sarcasms against those so-called Liberals, who, after heaping charges of corruption with such circumstantial details upon Lord Derby's friends, had now been convicted of political profligacy, which he declared, surpassed what was seen in the rotten boroughs before 1830. Returning to this subject at a later period of the week, the hon. member for Sheffield drew from the House an acknowledgement of the impropriety of allowing a compromise by means of an acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds, when conviction for bribery was unavoidable. A great part of the week has been devoted to the subject of supply, in the course of which, some interesting discussion has been evolved on the provision made for fostering the fine arts in the metropolis, and on the vexed question of Gothic or Italian for the style of the new Government offices. We learn that no decision will be arrived at until the next session of Parliament.

The disputes which have commenced within the last fortnight between employers and workmen involve social results of the most important character. Happily the strike among gasworkers, has been brought to a peaceable conclusion; the unreasonable demands of the workmen were met with promptness, and they have been convinced of their futility, if not of their injustice. The threatened general strike among building operatives, on the other hand, appears likely to be characterised by such unyielding obstinacy on both sides, that it can only result in the exhaustion of the weak in both parties, and, unless happily arranged, must inevitably produce wide-spread misery before its conclusion. While the workmen's demands have been characterised by an arbitrary aggressiveness to which it was impossible that the masters could submit, it is evident that the masters, by entirely closing their works, have involved the workmen who are not members of the combination, in the same punishment which it was intended to inflict upon the unionists, and will thereby inevitably cause many honest men to join the movement who would otherwise have held aloof. For the sake of all concerned, and contemplating the inconvenience and injury to the public generally, it is to be hoped that conciliatory terms may be offered and accepted speedily.

The accounts from India at the beginning of the week were of a most alarming character, with respect to the late Company's army, and the extreme steps to which the so-called mutineers had resorted. As we write, however, news has arrived which somewhat neutralises the preceding intelligence; the men at Berhampore have returned to their duty, and the recruits at Barrackpore have peaceably accepted the discharge offered to them.

Home News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, August 1.

IN the HOUSE of LORDS, Lord TEYNHAM inquired whether in proposing any measure for Parliamentary Reform the Government would take into consideration the expediency of not proposing any property or pecuniary qualification to entitle a person to be registered as a voter.—Earl GRANVILLE declined to give any premature explanation upon a subject which was, he observed, still under consideration by her Majesty's ministers.

The Divorce Court Bill was considered as amended in committee, and after a slight discussion on an amendment of Lord Redesdale to limit the power of the Court to sit with closed doors to suits of nullity of marriage, and which was carried on a division by a majority of 13, the report was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

LORD DERBY, in opposition to the Municipal Corporations Bill, said that the object of it was to reduce the Church of England to a level with all the Dissenting sects in the country.

BRITISH SALT IN CHINA.

LORD STANLEY of ALDERLEY, in calling the attention of her Majesty's Government to the admission of British salt into China, stated that the supply of salt to a population of 300,000,000 had been hitherto a monopoly in the hands of the Chinese Government. It would be only fair in asking permission to import salt into China to make some compensation equal to the revenue that would be thereby lost to the Chinese Government. He concluded by asking what steps had been taken by the Government for the purpose of bringing the question for admitting British salt into China before the Court of Peking.—LORD ELGIN said he concurred with all that had fallen from Lord Stanley of Alderley, but it was not so easy to make the Chinese Commissioner entertain the same views. The monopoly of salt was a very ancient one in China, and would on that account be difficult to overthrow, and, in addition to that, it was a very productive source of revenue. With respect to the appointment of a Russian ambassador at Peking, he thought it would be as well for this country not to press at first with too great stringency on the Chinese Government our right secured by treaty of permanent residence. Should, however, other nations insist on that right he presumed we should not fail to do the same.—LORD WODEHOUSE stated the instructions which had been given to Mr. Bruce, and explained the steps which had been taken by Russia.

Their lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

IN the HOUSE of COMMONS LORD JOHN MANNERS recapitulated the proceedings taken under the late and preceding Governments regarding the designs for the new Foreign and Indian offices, with especial reference to an answer recently given by Lord Palmerston to a deputation, and expressed a hope that during the recess nothing would be done to the prejudice of a design which he thought admirably calculated for its purpose.

CORRUPT PROCEEDINGS AT ELECTIONS.

LORD R. CEIL, advertent to the hardship to which candidates at elections were subjected by being made responsible for acts of their agents of which they knew nothing (adverting particularly to the decision of the committee on the Gloucester election), asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the intention of the Government to issue commissions to inquire into the election proceedings of those constituencies in which committees have reported that extensive bribery prevails?—THE HOME SECRETARY observed that that duty did not properly belong to the Government. When the evidence taken before the committees was printed, the House, if it judged proper, might address the Crown, asking for the appointment of a commission respecting the late proceedings in either or both the inculpated boroughs.—SIR J. V. SHILLER stated that he should move a resolution providing that in all similar cases the issue of new writs should be postponed.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply.

The vote for the expenses of the Statute Law Commission underwent much discussion, on the ground that the commissioners had been at work since 1854, and had produced no result in the way of consolidating the law.—THE HOME SECRETARY justified the vote, but consented to reduce the amount by 1,000*l.*, as the chief commissionership, lately held by Mr. Bellenden Ker, was now vacant.—THE opposition was, however, pressed, and on a division the vote was altogether negatived by a majority of 91 to 80—11.

EAST INDIA LOAN.

IN the evening, the House having resolved itself into a committee upon the East India Loan, Sir C. Wood called attention to the state of India with reference to its finances,—a subject, he observed, of vital importance, and requiring the most anxious consideration. The prospect, discouraging as it was, was not hopeless. If we surmounted the difficulties of the next two or three years, he saw no reason why India should not recover the prosperity it enjoyed before the mutiny broke out. Premising that it was impossible to bring down the financial statements to a late period with precision, as the accounts since April, 1858, were only estimates, and that he should deal with the sums in round numbers, converting the rupee at the uniform rate of 2*s.*, he proceeded to state that on the 30th April, 1857 (before the mutiny), the Indian debt amounted to 59,462,000*l.*, the interest to 2,525,000*l.* The military expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, was 12,561,000*l.* In 1857-58 the general expenditure of India amounted to 40,226,000*l.*, the revenue to 31,706,000*l.*, the deficiency of revenue being 8,520,000*l.* In 1858-59, the expenditure was 48,500,000*l.*; the revenue 33,800,000*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 14,700,000*l.* The total deficiency to be provided for in the two years amounted, therefore, to 23,220,000*l.* The sums borrowed in India in 1857-58 and 1858-59 amounted to 10,556,000*l.*, and in England to 11,562,000*l.*, making together 22,118,000*l.*, the difference of 1,102,000*l.* being made up by the diminution of balances. This was the state of things up to the 30th of April last. The debt of India, there and in England, was 81,580,000*l.*, the interest being 3,564,000*l.* The military expenditure in the year ending the 30th of April last was 25,849,000*l.* The expenditure on India for the year 1859-60 was estimated at 38,380,000*l.*, the charge at home at 5,851,500*l.*, the interest on railway capital he took at 900,000*l.*, and the compensation for losses in India at 1,000,000*l.*, making the total estimated charge 46,131,500*l.* The revenue for the same year was estimated at 35,850,000*l.*, including the additional taxes; deducting this sum from 46,131,500*l.*, and adding to the deficiency 2,000,000*l.* on account of further demands, there would remain 12,500,000*l.* to be provided for. The loans in India had produced much less than had been expected, but he hoped to receive in India 2,000,000*l.*, and this, added to 4,800,000*l.*, the produce of the 5,000,000*l.* of debentures issued under the authority given by Parliament to raise 7,000,000*l.* (making together 6,800,000*l.*) still left 5,700,000*l.* to be provided for to make up the 12,500,000*l.*, and he proposed to take power to borrow 5,000,000*l.*, in addition to the 2,000,000*l.* under the former power, it being necessary that he should have a margin of 7,000,000*l.* in order to meet the expenses of the year. At the end of 1860 the Indian debt would be 95,836,000*l.*, and the interest upon the debt 3,900,000*l.* In the course of the year 1860-61 it would be unnecessary to provide a sum for compensation for losses; on the other hand, the interest on the debt would have increased, so that he could not take the expenditure of that year at less than 46,000,000*l.*, and the revenue he took at 36,000,000*l.*, which left a deficiency of 10,000,000*l.* How the expenditure and the receipts could be balanced was an embarrassing question; it must be effected either by a reduction of the former or an addition to the latter. The reduction of expenditure depended upon the state of India. The first item of expenditure was the Civil establishments, and he should deceive the House, he said, if he held out a hope of any considerable reduction in this item. He did not think it just or fair to reduce the salaries of civil servants now in office, though a reduction might be made on new appointments, but, considering the demand for European supervision, he did not think there could be a material diminution of the civil expenditure. The next item was public works, and some saving might be made in this item, though not large, and some reductions might be made in the home expenditure. But the great item in which a saving might be made was the military expenditure. The whole military force in India, and including depôts at home, Europeans, natives, and military police, at the present time consisted of 431,600 men. It was clear, he thought, that we must maintain a larger European force in India than we had hitherto done. It was clear, too, that the mutiny had been almost entirely a military mutiny, prompted by religious feelings, the native population, generally speaking (except in Oude), having taken little or no part in it. From this fact we might learn, he observed, two things—first, that we should carefully avoid giving the natives any reason to believe that there was a design to attack their religious prejudices; secondly, that we ought not to maintain so large a native force as before. The question as to the amount of force required in India was a very difficult one. The military expenditure before the mutiny being 12,000,000*l.*, and the present expendi-

ture 21,000,000*l.*, the difference being 9,000,000*l.*, there was room for a very large reduction upon this item of expenditure, and he thought the reduction might extend to 3,000,000*l.*, or 4,000,000*l.* It was impossible, however, to say how soon this reduction could take place, but the utmost care would be taken to keep down this branch of the expenditure. With regard to the augmentation of the revenue, authority had been sent to the Government of India to raise the salt duty in Madras, Bombay, and the North West Provinces, and to impose stamp duties and a tax upon licenses; and possibly a succession duty. He could not, of course, form an estimate of the probable amount which these duties would produce; but when all was done that we could hope to do, there must still be for a year or two a considerable deficiency that must be provided for, and 5,000,000*l.* or 6,000,000*l.* would have to be provided for by Parliament. Remarking upon the vicious and wasteful system of India finance which had hitherto existed, Sir Charles announced that a commissioner of wisdom and experience was to be sent out to that country to investigate the question, and suggest means for placing the revenue and expenditure of India upon a sounder basis. Observing that during several years before the mutiny the revenue of India had evinced extraordinary elasticity, he felt justified in anticipating a renewal of prosperity, industrial and fiscal, when tranquillity was restored and the resources of the country developed. Adverting to the new loan of five millions, he stated that the amount would be called for by small instalments, and a large proportion need not be paid up until April next.—After some remarks from Mr. CRAWFORD, LORD STANLEY recognised the difficulties by which the Indian Government was beset. The India of 1850 differed essentially from the India of 1856, and years would probably elapse before all the traces of the late revolt were entirely effaced. Entering at large into the financial question, the noble lord maintained that no increase of taxation was possible in India to any great amount, not more probably than half a million a year, and expressed his disapprobation of the proposal to give an imperial guarantee for the Indian debt. Nevertheless, he believed that something in the nature of imperial assistance to the Indian revenue would before long become a matter of necessity. Why, indeed, he asked, should India be required to pay the whole expenditure incurred in its defence, while other colonies were, to some extent, defended at the cost of the home exchequer? Respecting retrenchment he agreed that not much could be effected immediately, but pointed out many ways for saving expenses in future, suggesting especially for this purpose a larger employment of natives in the civil service of India.—MR. BRIGHT believed that the Indian difficulty was becoming annually more intractable. For twenty years the finances of that country had presented a chronic deficit and continually augmenting pile of debt. This fact was in itself a proof that the government must be extravagant and bad. Much of this debt was, he admitted, unjustly fixed upon the Indian exchequer, the fifteen millions spent in the Afghan war in particular being exclusively required for a purpose supposed to be imperial. At present, he observed, the whole net revenue of India was swallowed up by its military outlay, a state of things which no state could long endure without coming to ruin. Yet it was stated that the army would not be reduced, while it appeared that the sources of income were almost altogether unelastic. The ultimate issue of this system could not be contemplated without alarm. The hon. member proceeded to denounce the policy of annexation, which had led to a profitless and unwieldy extension of our empire. The civil service in India was, he contended, susceptible of large retrenchment, all the salaries being extravagantly large; and even if no money was saved, more moderate payments would enable the Government to augment the number of European functionaries, and so improve the administration of the country. In the army, again, large reductions were possible. Before the mutiny, it was said that the native force was too large. It was that force which caused the revolt. Yet at this moment there were 50,000 native soldiers in our pay more than before, although the mutiny was suppressed and large provinces altogether disarmed. By a juster policy and humane treatment of the natives we could dispense with a large portion of our army, both European and native, save an enormous expenditure, and place the finances of India in a satisfactory position. In every branch of administration there was, he insisted, no responsible government, and extensive reforms, some of which he indicated, were indispensable before the country could be rescued from its present abyss of debt and embarrassment.—MR. T. G. BARING (Under Secretary for India) gave some further explanations touching finance.—MR. DANNY SARMOUR complained of delays in the transaction of business, and the accomplishment of the most necessary reforms in India.—The discus-

sion was continued by Mr. VANSITTART, Mr. GREGSON, Mr. KINNAIRD, Mr. CONINGHAM, and Mr. HANKEY.—Sir C. Wood briefly replied, and the formal resolution, giving leave to introduce a bill sanctioning a loan on account of the Indian Government, was agreed to.

The House then resumed.

The report from the last Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The Vexatious Indictment Bill was read a third time and passed. The Charitable and Provident Societies Bill was read a second time. The Coinage Bill, the Stamp Duties, and the Government of India Act Amendment Bill were also read a second time. The Universities Incorporation Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved the second reading of the Settled Estates Act (1856) Amendment Bill. By this measure a clause in the said act is repealed under which Sir T. M. Wilson is barred from applying to Chancery for leave to build upon Hampstead-heath.—Mr. BYNG opposed the bill; and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that Sir T. Wilson was precluded by the will of his predecessor from building on Hampstead-heath. He had applied to Parliament for powers, and that application had been refused. He could apply again to Parliament, but Parliament thought it unseemly that by application to the Court of Chancery Sir T. Wilson should be enabled to reverse a decision which had been arrived at after mature deliberation.

NEW WRIT.

Mr. PALK moved the issue of a new writ for Dartmouth, in the room of Mr. Schenley, whose election had been declared void.—Sir J. SHELLEY moved that the writ do not issue until the House had had an opportunity of seeing and considering the evidence taken by the committee which had unseated Mr. Schenley.—This amendment was seconded by Mr. ROEBUCK, who said he would remind the House that some time ago the country was told that great corruption had been practised by gentlemen on the opposition side of the House. He was sorry to say that late discoveries had shown that the corruption was on the other side. (Hear, hear.) The result of that, however, was apparently that noble lords and right hon. gentlemen were now sitting upon the Government side of the House, for pretty nearly the majority which placed them there had been disfranchised on account of bribery. The statements made within the last ten days were enough to shock the country, and by a party calling itself Liberal (hear, hear), a great number of whom he recollected in 1830 raising an outcry against the corruption of the ancient boroughs. (Hear.) Nothing was ever done in those ancient boroughs worse than had been done lately. It did behove the House to take into its serious consideration how it could put a stop to these things, and he hoped hon. gentlemen who served upon committees would have the courage to be honest, and not add base hypocrisy to the horrible corruption that now prevailed. He said hypocrisy, because he thought no reasonable being could imagine that a man would spend 6,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* for the benefit of another without the sanction or cognizance of that other. (Hear, hear.)

The House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

Tuesday, August 3.

STRIKES AMONG WORKMEN.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the strikes of workmen which had lately taken place in various parts of the country, and especially in the London building trade, and enforced the necessity of finding means to prevent the combinations among the artisan classes, whose effect was to place the great majority of well-disposed hands practically under subjection to a few agitators. As an instance of the crimes to which these proceedings too often led, the noble lord referred to the late murder at Sheffield, arising, as it appeared, from some dispute connected with the Saw Grinders' Association. As a friend to the working classes, and as one who had invariably supported their interests, he deplored an attempt on their part to extort ten hours' wages for nine hours' work, and expressed a wish that some system similar to the *Conseils des Prud'hommes* should be established in this country.—Lord GRANVILLE said that the attention of the Government had been drawn to the subject, but this was a case in which speaking and writing were better than any action on the part of the Government. The present complaint of the working men, upon their own showing, was as unjustifiable as it was short-sighted, and would only end in decreasing their wages.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said, where parties who were all free agents entered into a strike they were innocent in law. He quoted the opinion of the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell as to the ruinous consequences of these strikes, which had destroyed the development of manufactures in Ireland.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES BILL.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the morning sitting, on the order for going into committee upon the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, Sir G. LEWIS gave an explanation of the nature and object of the bill, which, he said, had been framed upon a principle that had received the approbation of a large portion of the Catholic body in England; but, from communications which had reached him, he was not disposed to press the bill this session. He proposed, therefore to withdraw it, and to introduce a continuance bill, prolonging the exemption of Roman Catholic charities from the operation of the general law for another year? After a short discussion the order was discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

NORWICH ELECTION.

In the evening Colonel FRENCH called attention to the present position of the representation of the borough of Norwich. A committee had just declared the return of Lord Bury and Mr. Schneider void on account of bribery, a decision which rendered both those ex-members incapable of sitting for the borough in the present Parliament. Lord Bury, however, having taken office, had been since re-elected for Norwich, and to that second election there was no opposition. Under these circumstances he asked, as a question of privilege whether Lord Bury could continue to sit in the House, and what was to be done with the borough?—Mr. WALPOLE reviewed the legal bearings of the question, drawing the conclusion that Lord Bury was disqualified, and that no writ ought to issue for a new election for Norwich.

Lord ELCHO, adverting to a communication from Lord Palmerston, stating that, owing to the death of Lord Minto, Lord J. Russell would not be able to attend Parliament until Monday next, postponed to that day his motion respecting the Congress at Zurich.

CRUELTY TO MERCHANT SEAMEN.

Mr. M. MILNES moved an address praying her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States of America, for the purpose of preventing the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant seamen engaged in traffic between this country and the United States, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offences. He observed that the grievances might be distributed into two classes. The graver offences were comprehended in the treaty of extradition between this country and the United States; but the arrangements under the treaty were so incomplete that it was sometimes impossible to bring the guilty parties to justice. But the most numerous occurrences were cases of outrage and cruelty on board American ships, which were so frequent as to have received the name of "Consul's cases." These cases were most injurious to the American merchant service, as well as to our own. The remedy was to be found either in giving additional power to American Consuls or in a convention with the United States, whereby we might be enabled to bring the offenders to justice as if the offence had been committed upon British soil.—The motion was seconded by Mr. J. E. EWART.—The HOME SECRETARY explained the state of international law on the subject, as modified by the existing extradition treaties between England and the United States. Under these treaties the offenders alluded to by Mr. Milnes, were, he confessed, too often able to escape with impunity. Several suggestions had been made to remedy this evil. To send the culprit back to America for trial involved so much trouble and expense, that the proceeding could scarcely be adopted in practice. As alternatives it was proposed either to give the courts of England and America, on either side jurisdiction over offences committed on board vessels of the other nation on arriving in their ports, or else to confer upon the consuls in those ports a limited degree of criminal jurisdiction over their fellow subjects. Either plan might be adopted by mutual consent; and, while finding some objection to the latter of the two, he acknowledged that the question was a fit one for negotiation between the two Governments.—Mr. HENLEY having briefly spoken, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the subject had attracted the attention both of the present and preceding administration, and efforts had been made to settle it, but without success, chiefly, it appeared, through some reluctance on the part of the United States Government to recognise the jurisdiction of foreign courts over American subjects. Respecting the proposal for giving jurisdiction to the consuls, he earnestly deprecated any step which would introduce in any way the administration of a foreign law within the British territories. The proper remedy was, he thought, to be provided by effecting some modification in the extradition treaty.—After a few words in reply from Mr. MILNES, the motion was agreed to.

The House was counted out at eight o'clock.

Wednesday, August 3.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the motion of Mr. Brand, new writs were ordered to issue for the boroughs of Taunton and Devonport, in the room of Mr. Labouchere, who has been raised to the peerage; and of Sir E. Perry, who has accepted office as member of the Council for India.

The Law of Property and Trustees Relief Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply passed several votes, among which were 40,000*l.* for the improvement of the Kaffirs, 69,000*l.* for the expenses of the Treasury chest, 30,000*l.* for Submarine Telegraphy, 12,000*l.* for the Niger and 7,000*l.* for the Zambesi expeditions, and 11,000 for revising bar-risters.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The grant of 2,000*l.* for the National Portrait Gallery was opposed by Mr. SPOONER, who insisted on taking a division upon the subject. He objected to the vote, as did Mr. AYRTON, who thought ministers were looking forward to the period when their own pictures would be placed in the gallery.—Mr. DEEDES remarked that such articles of luxury should be dispensed with at a time when the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition; he might have added that as people are expected to pay their debts before they buy drawing-room pictures, so might the portrait gallery of a nation be deferred until the national liabilities are cleared off.—In answer to Mr. AYRTON, Lord PALMERSTON jocosely remarked that if the House would vote the money he would agree to the exclusion of the portraits of Ministers. In the end, after some discussion, the committee divided, and affirmed the vote by a majority of 141 to 35—106.

A subsequent vote for 2000*l.* for the purchase of Sir G. Hayter's picture, "Moving Address to the Crown in the First Reformed Parliament," was also resisted by Mr. Speaker.

On a division there appeared—Ayes, 82; Noes, 82. The Speaker, therefore, gave his casting vote for the ayes, and the grant was allowed.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

A vote of nearly 10,000*l.* for fireproof rooms at the South Kensington Museum opened the door for debate on the old question of removing the art treasures, of the nation to the extreme West-end of London. The main objection to the vote was, that the money had been spent before the House was asked to give it. On a division, the sum was, however, agreed to.

Various clauses of the Law of Property Bill were also subjected to scrutiny and debate in the Commons yesterday afternoon. The preamble of this measure was agreed to, and it was ordered to be reported, with amendments.

MR. W. H. BARBER.

The grant of 5,000*l.* to Mr. W. H. Barber, in consideration of the sufferings he had undergone and losses he had sustained through his conviction on a charge of which he was subsequently proved to be innocent, being opposed, was affirmed on a division by a majority of 124 against 24—100.

The resolution upon the last Indian loan was reported from the committee, and leave given to bring in a bill founded thereon.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

Thursday, August 4th.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS Earl GRANVILLE explained that he did not intend, in the debate on Tuesday night, to convey the idea that the present strike in the building trade was likely to exercise a beneficial influence on the masters. What fell from him on that occasion was in respect to the effect of the anti-combination laws, which had, in his opinion, been very judiciously abolished.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought the present strike for working nine hours and requiring ten hours' pay was equivalent to annihilating at one blow one-tenth of the manufacturing power of the kingdom.

THE MILITIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the incomplete state of the militia regiments as at present embodied, none of which, he believed, possessed much more than half their proper complement of men.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Lord RIXON confessed that the muster roll of the militia fell short of its full dimensions by 40 per cent. The Government were, it was added, taking every means in their power to supply the deficiency.

A long series of other bills were also advanced through the pending stage of progress amidst a miscellaneous discussion, and their lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.

THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the morning sitting, the House having gone into a committee of supply, upon the vote of 30,000*l.* towards defraying

the expenses of erecting the new Foreign-office, which was explained to be for the purpose of preparing the ground by concrete for the foundation of the building, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that a responsible builder was ready to undertake the construction upon Mr. Scott's plan for 232,000*l.*; but there were contingencies which would augment the charge to 310,000*l.*, and the cost of the site being 120,000*l.*, the total sum would be 430,000*l.*—The discussion—a long and interesting one—of the vote embraced a great variety of topics connected with the proposed building, including the question whether it should comprise a residence for the Foreign Minister and reception rooms, and the question of the architect, involving that of the style of architecture—whether Italian or Gothic.—Lord ELCHO defended Mr. Scott's design. He maintained that the objections to this design on the ground of light and air, and as to its incongruity with other buildings, would not hold water; that a severe congruity was sometimes a deformity. He quoted testimonies in favour of this design.—Mr. TITE was of opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had omitted items in his calculation to the amount of 150,000*l.*, and that, including the India-office, the House, by adopting Mr. Scott's design, would be committed to an outlay of nearly 1,000,000*l.* He thought that, though the Gothic style might be suited for ecclesiastical edifices, the Italian style, moderately used, was better adapted for public offices.—Lord PALMERSTON said nothing would be done towards fixing upon a plan until Parliament met again. He retained the opinion he had expressed, that the Gothic style was utterly unsuitable to a public official building, and he avowed the declaration he had made to a deputation, that, as far as his opinion had weight, he should do all he could to prevent that style being adopted; that it was admirably suited to a monastery or a College of Jesuits, but not, externally or internally, to the purpose for which the building was intended.—Lord J. MANNERS vindicated himself from the charge—that he had committed the country by incurring an expense in this matter upon his own responsibility—made by Lord Palmerston, upon whom he retorted somewhat sharply.—Sir J. PAXTON said he had examined Mr. Scott's plan in detail, and was of opinion that it was a beautiful building; that his system of ventilation was as perfect as in any building he had ever seen, and, as to light, that he had rather overdone it than otherwise.

This vote, with other votes, was agreed to.

BODMIN ELECTION PETITION.

In the evening Mr. ROEBUCK drew the attention of the House to a matter which, he said, concerned its privileges. A petition presented against the return of one of the members for Bodmin on the grounds of bribery and treating had been withdrawn; and it had come to his knowledge that the member for Bodmin, being charged with bribery and corruption, had agreed to a compromise, and would retire from the representation by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. He (Mr. Roebuck) considered this to be a corrupt compromise, which materially affected the character as well as the privileges of the House; and he moved a resolution that any minister would be guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House who should advise the Crown to confer the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, or a similar office, upon any person charged with corrupt practices at elections, for the purpose of enabling him to evade the jurisdiction of that House by entering into an agreement to vacate his seat.—Lord PALMERSTON agreed in the principle of the motion; but with regard to its application it did not appear, he observed, that Mr. Roebuck had sufficient ground for his general resolution, which would cause the Government much embarrassment. He suggested that the member for Bodmin should be required to appear in his place, and asked whether he admitted or denied the charge.—Mr. DISRAELI agreed that it became the House to adopt some resolution of this kind.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the privilege of conferring the Chiltern Hundreds was the only patronage in his hands, and, in conformity with a precedent in 1842, it would be his duty in the case of any corrupt compromise of the kind mentioned brought to his knowledge to refuse the grant. Mr. ROEBUCK said the member referred to, Dr. Michell, had been charged with bribery, corruption, and treating; the petition against his return had been withdrawn in consequence, he had reason to believe, of a corrupt compromise between him and the petitioner. If application was made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Chiltern Hundreds, the nail would be driven home. Ought not the House to interpose an obstacle in the way of such a compromise?—Sir H. CAIRNS observed that the three facts—the petition against the return of the member, the withdrawal of the petition, and the application for the Chiltern Hundreds—would make a sufficient *prima facie* case.—After a further discussion the debate was adjourned, and Dr. Michell

was ordered to appear in his place the following day.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and resumed the discussion of the remaining estimates.

In moving the vote of £10,000 for the expense of a new copper (or substitute for copper) coinage, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the constituents of the compound metal, a species of bronze, of which the substituted currency would be made.

On the vote of £50,000 for civil contingencies, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER adverted to the item of £2,200 charged as expenses for his late mission to the Ionian Islands. He acknowledged the forbearance manifested towards himself both by the last and the present Parliament in relation to this affair, and stated that he looked with impatience for the time when all the papers relating to that mission could be published, which as he believed, would fully justify the confidence which the House had been pleased to bestow upon him. For the present, the Commissioner of the Ionian Islands considered any promulgation of the despatches inexpedient and premature.

The vote was of course agreed to, as were also the remaining votes, the business of granting supplies being brought to a conclusion for the present session.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A NEW and improved description of tent for military purposes, the invention of Major Rhodes, late of the 94th Regiment, having been brought under the authorities at the Horse Guards, the Duke of Cambridge has given directions for two of the tents to be pitched at Chatham garrison, in order to put to a practical test the superiority of the invention over the ordinary military tents now in use by the army when encamped at Aldershot, the Curragh, Chatham, and other military stations. Two of the tents have accordingly just been erected on the grounds adjoining the Garrison Hospital at Chatham, under the personal superintendence of Major Rhodes, and during the storm and hurricane which swept over Chatham on Wednesday night the 20th instant, they were found in every respect superior to the ordinary tents erected near the same spot. The largest of Major Rhodes's tents is about 30 feet in length, 15 feet wide, and 10 in height, and is of a kind of oval and vaulted construction, so that no part of the exterior presents a lodgment for moisture. Instead of the ordinary tent-pole, which is found to take up so much room in a tent, the interior is entirely free from this obstruction, thus allowing tables and seats, as in the soldiers' barrack rooms, to be placed in the tents—an arrangement impossible in the present military tents. The covering of the tent is supported on light and ingeniously contrived bowed ribs, which fit into sockets, and can be moved and stowed away with the greatest ease and celerity. The system of ventilation is most efficient, the "roof" of the tent being provided with ventilating holes, which can be opened and closed at pleasure. Major Rhodes has named his large tent "the hospital tent." After the tent had been fixed on Wednesday afternoon, ten of the portable bedsteads from the hospital were moved into it, and as many patients directed to take possession of them. Notwithstanding the tremendous storm which raged early yesterday morning, not the slightest inconvenience was experienced by the inmates, who slept as dry as in an ordinary room, while many of the other tents admitted the water, which poured in as through a sieve. Major Rhodes's hospital tent can be pitched by eight men in twelve minutes; and whereas, in the present tents there are 184 pegs, and eighty ropes to each, the new invention has only about forty pegs and eighteen ropes to secure it, there being no necessity for the men to turn out in the rain during the night to "slack" the ropes, as is the case with the present tents—a serious matter when that duty has to be performed by sick patients. Major Rhodes's hospital tent weighs about 112*lb.* less than the hospital marquee, and its whole cost is about £3 under the contract price. The "field tent" for troops, one of which has also been erected close to the hospital tent, is of bell shape, and 13 feet in diameter. The support in this tent also is in ribs, which form a kind of vaulted frame or dome, over which the covering is placed. The middle area is not diminished by a pole, and the men can stand upright with ease. This tent will accommodate ten to fourteen men, and is supplied with short ropes, which may be used as arm-racks, and also ropes on which each soldier can hang his accoutrements, besides a ground-sheet on which the soldiers can deposit their knapsacks, &c., free from the dampness of the ground. To thoroughly appreciate Major Rhodes's tents, they should be inspected, as one of his hospital tents is pitched at

the cricket-ground at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

On Thursday morning a trial of Captain Grant's ambulatory and other kitchens was made in Hyde-park, a very successful experiment having been tried at Dartford on the preceding day. Tents were pitched, and by means of the apparatus dinner was provided for officers and men with the utmost facility, and with the same readiness as if the men were comfortably located in barracks. A large number of people were present to witness the ceremony, and appeared to be particularly interested in the testing of the rafts on the Serpentine.

Notwithstanding the pacific declarations of the French Government, warlike preparations are carried on with a degree of activity which it would be well for us to imitate. At Cherbourg and Brest coals and ammunition are being stored to an extent that denotes a wish to be prepared against any emergency, and at the former place the forts are being armed with rifled guns.

An English squadron, composed of five vessels of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war, arrived on the 23rd ult. at Alexandria, where it will be stationed for some time. It is reported that another English division is expected.

The "Inscription" gives France a corps of upwards of 90,000 seamen, to draw upon in time of need. If we could rely upon a supply of 20,000, or even of 15,000, trained men of this class, in addition to those we are now in the habit of obtaining, it would form the surest bulwark that could be raised against the possibility of aggression from any foreign power. Our present force comprises 34,400 seamen (exclusive of the coast-guard men on shore), 6,100 boys, 15,000 marines—altogether a total of 55,000 men. In the opinion of competent naval authorities they should be increased by the addition of at least 7,000 seamen and 10,000 marines. Had we, in addition, 25,000 or 30,000 seamen in reserve, there is no doubt that our position would be healthier and sounder in every way.

On Saturday last the *Bacchante*, 51, was launched at Portsmouth, and the *Mutine*, 17, at Deptford.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

We are sorry to have little to report of the progress of the movement this week. The number of volunteer rifle corps actually formed is only eight; of artillery one. Besides these, formal offers have been received by the Minister at War from three counties to form artillery corps, and from fifteen to form rifle corps.

A general meeting of the Inns of Court was held on Saturday for the purpose of agreeing to the rules and regulations of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, formed of members of the legal profession. The corps, it appears, has selected a practice ground at Walham-green. The chairman admitted that the number of members was, as yet, very small, but expressed his opinion that many were holding back until the rules were adopted.

THE STRIKES.

Two most important combinations of workmen have been developed this week,—a strike among the London gas-workers and also among the men employed in the building-trade. The public have had a narrow escape from having their gas cut off during the past week. The stokers and firemen demanded an increase of wages and a diminution of the hours of labour. As their demands were not complied with, they suddenly "struck," and as the strike extended to nearly all the metropolitan gas companies, there was, at one time, great danger of London being immersed in total darkness. Happily, however, the directors of the companies displayed an activity equal to the emergency, and the danger was met by bringing up large numbers of men from the provinces, and also by the employment of a number of German sugar bakers, who, as men accustomed to intense heat, could be made available. On Saturday the old hands were taken on at their own terms, and naturally thought they had gained the day. The directors, however, had been taking measures to obtain from railway companies and other large establishments as many men as were required. The result has been the submission of most of the men on strike, who have signed an agreement to revert to their original terms, and pledging themselves that "they are not now and will not be members of, or in any way belong to, any trade union or association."

The builders' workmen demand ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, and that the hours of labour should be reduced to the latter limit. The threatened strike becomes more serious every hour. The determination of the masters to shut their establishments against those who act in combination has been followed by a Hyde-park meeting, at which some thousands of workmen were present. At this meeting speeches were made of an uncompromising character, and a resolution was adopted which

affirms that the employers have widened the breach, and that every moral and constitutional power of resistance should be used to bring the nine hours' movement to a successful termination. The strike is therefore, inevitable, and it is to be feared that on both sides hostilities will be waged until the weaker go to the wall by sheer exhaustion. The masters demand that all hands who work for them shall sign a document similar to that which the gasmen have accepted. No efforts which have yet been made to prevent the threatened rupture between the master builders and the operatives have been attended with any success, and it is to be feared that after this day there will be a cessation in the progress of most great buildings at present in the course of erection in the metropolis. The men adhere to their determination not to sign the "document," and the masters are equally firm in their resolution to close their works until Messrs. Trollope's yard, where the dispute originally commenced, is full. A modified proposition put forward by the employers, substituting for the signature of the workman his pledged promise not to belong to any society, has met with no favour, as the men are fixed in their adherence to the nine hours' movement, "pure and simple."

IRELAND.

At the Antrim Assizes, after some discussion, the Belfast Phoenix conspirators were discharged on their own recognizances, Judge Christian concurring in the course adopted by the Crown. The travellers all pleaded "Guilty." They are required to take the oath of allegiance when called upon.

A judgeship in the Court of Bankruptcy has become vacant by the death of the Hon. Patrick Plunket, one of the numerous sons of the late Lord Plunket, who expired on Sunday at Kingstown, in the 60th year of his age. He succeeded his colleague, Mr. Macan, but a few weeks, and wanted but a year of service to entitle him to his full retiring pension.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday John West, a police-constable, was indicted for stealing a watch, value 2*l.*, from the person of John Green, while he was sitting half asleep at his own door. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

Jones has been acquitted of the murder at Ledbury after a patient investigation. On the delivery of the verdict of "Not guilty" the prisoner, who had been led up in a state of exhaustion, was seized with a fit, and it required the utmost exertion of three strong men to restrain his violence. At length he articulated—"I am innocent—I am—I am innocent!" He appeared not to comprehend the verdict until it was repeated to him by the governor of the goal, whom he clutched by the hand, and said, "God reward you for your kindness." He was removed from the dock with difficulty, his face wearing an expression of terrible ghastliness, and his whole demeanour presenting the idea of a man whose reason was suddenly lost.

The fraudulent rate-collectors are at length to reap the reward of their industry. Alfred Cooper, collector for St. Giles's, Camberwell, and William Wellington Turner, collector of Islington, were again examined on Saturday, and committed for trial.

A respite was forwarded on Saturday night from the Secretary of State to stay the execution of Henry Benjamin Haynes, who was convicted at the late Winchester Assizes for the murder of a woman at Aldershot.

About ten o'clock on Monday night, James Linley, saw-grinder, was shot while sitting at the Crown Inn, Scotland-street, Sheffield. The ball entered his left temple, and lodged behind the eye. He is expected to die. Linley has previously been shot at, and attempts have been made to blow up his house, and he has now no doubt been shot for refusing to join the Saw-grinders union.

A man named Brown has been apprehended on suspicion. A pistol, supposed to be the one which was used on the occasion, from the peculiarity of the bore and the similarity between the size of the bore and the size of the hole made in the frame of glass by the ball, has been found in his possession. He was in the room in which Linley was sitting, both a few minutes before and a few minutes after the shot was fired.

A desperate attempt at murder has been made at Bradford, a master shoemaker, named Duffield, having inflicted several stabs in the body of his wife, who has barely escaped with life.

An extraordinary case of burglary was tried at Maidstone on Saturday. A man named Weir, who had been a warder in Chatham convict prison, was convicted of having taken part in a number of daring burglaries which had been perpetrated in that locality

during the last few months. The singular part of the case was the excellent character which the prisoner had enjoyed as a soldier, and which procured for him the post of warden in the prison. At the time of his arrest he was on his way to Landport, where, owing to his good conduct, he had been appointed barrack sergeant. He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Michael Herring, one of three men who attempted to strangle the female servant of Messrs. Devey and Dale, Shoe-lane, was brought up at Guildhall and committed for trial. The prisoner was also committed on the charge of burglary in a house at Holloway.

A cause of "Patrick v. Drane" was tried in the Sheriffs' Court yesterday. It was an action to recover compensation in damages by the widow of Patrick, for herself and five children, for the loss of her husband, who was killed by his master, Drane, a person of unsound mind. The damages were laid at 500*l.*, but the jury awarded 300*l.*, to be divided among the widow and children.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Alma, which recently went on shore in the Red Sea, has been altogether lost, having parted "amidships." She registered 2,160 tons, with engines of 450-horse power, and was worth about 70,000*l.* The cargo consisted almost entirely of silk, of which 1,400 bales, worth about 120,000*l.*, have been lost.

At South Shields, on Monday afternoon, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a chapel, which was partly erected, had collected a number of spectators on a platform. One of the beams suddenly gave way, precipitating 150 persons to the ground, many of whom were seriously injured, though we do not hear of any fatal cases.

On Monday afternoon a serious collision took place at the Fenchurch-street railway terminus, which caused much injury to several passengers. It seems that just as the Tilbury engine was passing clear of the station it came into violent collision with a North Woolwich train which was coming in. There was an extra number of passengers, and their cries were fearful. The force of the collision threw the Tilbury train off the line, and the carriages were reported to be shattered. Medical assistance was promptly rendered.

Considerable alarm was caused on Wednesday to the passengers of a train on the London and North Western Railway by a quantity of luggage on the top of a carriage taking fire. Fortunately, the engine-driver's attention was attracted by the cries of the passengers, and the train brought to a stand near Wigan, when the flames were extinguished without any personal injury having been suffered.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—There is no incident whatever to relate this week of the sojourn of the royal family at Osborne, where they are all in good health, and remain in a sort of semi-privacy. The Queen has received as visitors this week, the Comte de Paris and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, the Princess Ganromma of Coorg, Lord Palmerston, and the Duke of Newcastle. The stay of the royal family in the Isle of Wight will be prolonged till late in the season.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Ministerial Whitebait dinner will take place next Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, and it is anticipated that the business of the session will be brought to a close on the following Saturday, the 13th.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.—On Thursday, at a meeting of the Council, Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., was appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The Aylesbury committee appointed to consider the charges against Mr. Bernard and Mr. S. Smith have fully exonerated those gentlemen. The Norwich inquiry has terminated in the unseating of the sitting members, Lord Bury and Mr. Schneider. Two new committees commenced to sit on Saturday—those for Cheltenham and Limerick. The Cheltenham committee declared that Colonel Berkeley was duly elected. It has been decided that Mr. Lee and Mr. Buxton were duly elected for Maidstone at the last general election; and that Mr. Wentworth was not elected for Aylesbury. At Aylesbury, as will be remembered, Mr. Bernard stood at the head of the poll, while Mr. Smith and Mr. Wentworth polled an equality of votes. The committee had thus to go into a scrutiny of the votes, and this ended in striking off the name of one voter on Mr. Wentworth's side. The committee also found that there had been bribery on the part of Mr. Wentworth's agents, but without his knowledge. There was also bribery at Maidstone, managed in the same way; but, as we have intimated, the election of the two Liberal members stands good. The inquiries

into the Hull and Preston contests will now begin, as the committees have been nominated for them. The Bridgwater petition has been withdrawn. On Thursday the committee decided in favour of four hon. members who had been petitioned against—Mr. E. A. Leatham, the member for Huddersfield Major Gavin, the member for Limerick, and Lord John Manners and Mr. C. Hartopp, the members for North Leicestershire.

ELECTION NEWS.—Both parties are busy preparing to supply the vacancy created by the unseating of Mr. Leatham for Wakefield. It has been announced that a gentleman would be brought forward on Conservative principles. The Liberals have already brought out Mr. Childers, the late high sheriff. A writ will also have to be moved for to supply a vacancy for Devonport, in consequence of Sir Erskine Perry's acceptance of office in the Indian Council. So will there will have to be a new election for Taunton, Mr. Labouchere having been made a peer the Conservatives prevailed upon Mr. George Cavenish Bentinck, the unsuccessful Tory candidate for Taunton at the general election in April last, to come forward. Mr. Bentinck issued his address on Tuesday. Mr. Alexander C. Barclay, of London, issued an address the same morning. The candidates for Dartmouth are Mr. Stuart Donaldson, on the Liberal interest, and Mr. Dunn (who contested Totness at the general election), on the Conservative. The Liberals of Gloucester contemplate soliciting Viscount Monk and Mr. Bernal Osborne to contest the two vacant seats with Mr. Schreiber, the conservative. Sir Michael Seymour has come forward for Devonport as a supporter of Lord Palmerston.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Registrar-General's return shows a decrease in the mortality of the metropolis during last week, the total number of deaths being 1,419, a decrease as compared with the number last week, which was 1,605. The births during the week were 1,803.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN INDIA.—A deputation, having for its object the introduction of the Bible into these schools, had an interview with Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood on Saturday. Both the Premier and the Secretary for India urged that the adoption of the measure proposed by the deputation would have the effect of exciting the prejudices of the natives against Christianity. Sir Charles, however, stated that voluntary Bible classes either before or after school hours were permitted under the present system.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The Annual Meeting of the governor and friends of this Institution was held on Wednesday, at the Dispensary, Dean street, Soho-square. The Rev. J. Davis Lamb in the chair. The secretary read the report from which it appeared that in the long list of diseases to which the human frame is subjected, none are so distressing, none entailing more misery and annoyance to the patient, or requiring greater skill or attention on the part of the medical man, than those which deprive one of the sense of hearing. During the past year the number of patients admitted were 1,734, of whom 354 were discharged cured and 200 relieved. A large portion of the cases were traced to living in damp localities, to bad drainage, intense headaches, noises in the head and ears, dyspepsia, catarrhal affections of the throat, rheumatic deafness; in childhood, measles, scarlet fever, small pox and dentition which being neglected frequently resulted in deafness. The advantages which this institution holds out are that it treats these diseases in a constitutional manner, and does not resort to surgical operation except in cases of the greatest urgency. An appeal was made to the benovolent and wealthy to place this institution in its proper position amongst the many which distinguish and adorn this vast metropolis. After a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, and to the chairman, the meeting separated.

INDIAN FINANCE MINISTERS.—The *Times* announces that the Right Hon. James Wilson has consented to go to India as a Member of Council, and also as Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer. Mr. Wilson's position towards the Governor-General and the Cabinet in the latter capacity will be similar to that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer bears at home to the Government and the Cabinet.

OPIMUM.—A deputation from the Anti-Opium Association had an interview with Sir Charles Wood. The memorial stigmatised the opium trade as a traffic in poison, and called upon the Government to prohibit its cultivation. Sir Charles said the present unsatisfactory state of the finances of India rendered it impossible to touch the revenue derived from the opium trade. He was not sure that the evils of the trade were so bad as they had been represented.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—The Speaker has received a telegraphic message, dated Dublin, from Colonel Gossett, the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, informing him that he has Colonel Grenville in custody, and the hon. member will be brought up this

Foreign News.

NAPOLEON'S PACIFIC MEASURES.

THE *Moniteur*, of Wednesday, contains a note which refers to the Emperor's decree of the 27th ult., dissolving the army of observation on the Rhine, and next goes on to enumerate a series of exceptions, which seem to embrace the whole army. The divisions of infantry and cavalry assembled at the camp of Chalons, and those who compose the camp of Elfauf are to remain established, and nothing is to be changed at present as regards the other divisions which are in activity, and which formed part of the army of observation. The meaning is, apparently, that no other change is contemplated by the Emperor's decree, than that certain divisions cease to form part of the army of observation.

The *Patrie* says:—"The ships of the Division Fourrichon, the armament of which has just been completed at Brest, are to be placed on a *piéd de commission*. It is further reported that the same order applies to four frigates and to the vessels of the squadron commanded by Admiral Bouet-Villaumez." The crews are simply to be dismissed, and the ships are to be laid in ordinary all standing. This is what the French call up the *piéd de commission*.

The next day the *Moniteur de la Flotte* announced: "Orders have been given at the different ocean ports to proceed immediately with the disarmament of all vessels armed or in course of arming. These orders are already being executed, and the vessels which were in the roads (*en rade*) have put back to the different ports. The disarmament has also commenced at Toulon. Orders have been given to disband all sailors who have served five years."

It is necessary to set forth very clearly the deceptive nature of a reduction of the French forces to a peace footing. A portion of the soldiers and sailors—of the men who fight the battles and man the ships—are sent home on furlough, nothing more. And those who build and rig the ships, and cast the guns, it is not contemplated to diminish. As to the army we may recur to a piece of official information to the effect that the Minister of War had made arrangements by which at three weeks or some such short notice, 400,000 men might be called together for any emergency. The putting the army on a peace footing, be it well understood, makes not the slightest alteration in that arrangement, and would not lengthen the time necessary for the operation by an hour.

A Paris letter says:—"The feeling that unanimously prevail among French officers is that war will break out within a twelvemonth. 'We shall first go to the Rhine,' they say, 'and then we shall have a slap at England.' The feeling is not, however, confined to the army; and among the lower classes in Paris we are unpopular."

PARIS NEWS.—It is said that intelligence of an intended demonstration of an unpleasant description has induced Louis Napoleon to forego his intention of heading the triumphal procession of his troops on the 14th inst. He will instead take his stand in the Place Vendôme, and the army will defile before him. The great question is still pending whether the troops are to be entertained at a *banquet monstre* in the Champs de Mars. It would be rather a curious sight to see 80,000 men sitting down to dine together, but nothing is yet decided. In the south of France anti-English demonstrations are, I am informed, daily taking place; the police winking at these manifestations, which are reported from Aix, Lyons, and Marseilles. The illness of Prince Jerome is serious enough to throw an impediment in the way of Prince Napoleon's journey to Vienna, to bring back the relics of the Duc de Reichstadt. The embassy is now to be confided to a commission, the chief of which is not yet named, but many think the choice will fall on Count Walewski, and there is no more talk of the funeral car of the young Duke forming part of the pageant of the 15th.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE ITALIANS.

PURSUANT to the convention of Villafranca, Sardinia has been compelled to withdraw the royal commissioners from Tuscany, Modena, and the Legations. Addresses have been, and still continue, pouring in from every class, expressive of their devotion to Victor Emmanuel, and their determination to resist by force of arms any attempt at a restoration of their deposed princes. A species of convention has been entered into by these provinces and Parma for their mutual defence, and 30,000 men are under arms, part of whom are to be detached to protect the Legations against the Pontifical troops, and part are to be concentrated at Modena, apprehensive of an

attack from Duke Francis V. This Prince is reported to be meditating an invasion of his territory at the head of 7,000 men.

At Modena, when Farini officially resigned his functions, all the municipal authorities and inhabitants assembled and entreated him to undertake the temporary direction of affairs as dictator. Farini accepted this charge, in order to maintain public order.

At Turin the King has received Count Reiset, special envoy of the Emperor Napoleon, for the purpose of bringing about the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena. Victor Emmanuel's departure for Milan is fixed for Sunday next. His Majesty will remain there a fortnight and will be accompanied by the ministers of state. The municipality of Turin is preparing fetes for the 15th August.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a decree relative to the erection—at the expense of the State—of a monument at Solferino, which will be a memorial of the victories of the allied armies, and a lasting testimony of the gratitude of the Italians to the French army, commanded by the Emperor.

In Central Italy, the double movement of the armaments and of political organisation continues. The Romagna, the duchies, and Modena, form a centre of four millions of inhabitants, who can conveniently place under arms in two months a force of 60,000 men. Such a force, though inadequate against an invasion of Austria, would be quite sufficient to resist the Duke of Modena, backed by the 10,000 men the Pope might bring forward. All the military movements now proceeding are distinguished by calmness, order, dignity; and it is expected that the popular assemblies of the country will soon be united, in order to give to them the sanction of legality, and to place the combined forces under the sole command of Garibaldi.

The *Diritto* of Turin states that a deputation of Venetians waited on the 28th ult. upon the French ambassador at Turin, to deliver an address to the Emperor of the French, in which it is declared that the Venetians protest against being left under the dominion of Austria, whether direct or indirect.

It is stated that the son of the late Grand Duke of Tuscany, in whose favour the latter has abdicated, intends, on re-entering on his estates, to decree a constitution "resembling in its principal features that which the Emperor Francis Joseph is disposed to accord to Venetia."

From Bologna we learn that the Sardinian commissioners have remitted their authority to the Minister President of the Government, Colonel Citrini, who has convoked the National Assembly. The Marquis d'Azeglio has issued a proclamation announcing his recall, recommending the people to remain tranquil, and promising, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, to employ every means possible to obtain the concurrence of the European governments for accomplishing their just and reasonable wishes. Perfect order prevails.

GARIBALDI.

This distinguished general issued an order of the day on the 19th ult., which said, "Whatever direction political events may take Italians ought not, under any existing circumstances either to lay down their arms or feel any discouragement. On the contrary they ought to enlarge their ranks, and show to Europe that, led by the valiant Victor Emmanuel, they are ready to encounter anew the vicissitudes of war, whatever complexion they may assume." A second proclamation to the Central Italian States promises that their independence will be fought for. This includes what hitherto was missed in Garibaldi's other publications—the acknowledgment of a debt of gratitude to the French Emperor and nation, and it winds up with the cry, "Italy and Victor Emmanuel!"

There is a rumour that a secret manifesto has been distributed throughout Lombardy proposing the election of Garibaldi as dictator, which would immediately rally the whole of Italy beneath the banner of the only chief accepted by all Italians—the only one whose disinterested patriotism has inspired confidence in all parties.

FRENCH INTRIGUES IN ITALY.—The *Indipendente* of Turin states that a petition has been circulated in Savoy by the retrograde party for the annexation of that province to France, but that very few have affixed their signatures to it. Meetings had also been held for an address in the same spirit to be presented to Victor Emmanuel. These intrigues have caused some excitement there, and measures have been taken by the Government to put a stop to them.

UNITED STATES NEWS.—The Southern Michigan Railroad Company had been censured by the coroner's jury charged with the investigation into the causes of the late disaster at Mishawanda. The jury declared that the foreman of the gang of men

day twelve o'clock, to explain the cause of his absence when his name was called as one of the members appointed to try the Hull election petition.

THE EARL OF MINTO, G.C.B.—This nobleman died on Sunday, in his seventy-seventh year. The deceased, Gilbert Elliot Murray Kynynmond, Earl of Minto, Viscount Melgund and Baron of Minto, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, also a baronet of Nova Scotia, was eldest son of Gilbert, first earl, by his wife Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart., and was born November 16, 1782. His lordship married, August 28, 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Brydone, by whom (who died in 1853) the late peer leaves surviving issue Lady Dunfermline, Viscount Melgund (now earl), Lady John Russell, the Hon. Henry George, Captain the Hon. Charles, Lady Elizabeth Romilly, the Hon. George, Lady Charlotte Portal, and the Hon. Gilbert, in the Rifle Brigade. The late peer succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father. 21st June, 1814.

ANTI-SLAVERY DEMONSTRATION.—On Monday the twenty-fifth anniversary of West India Emancipation was commemorated by a great public meeting in the Music-hall, Store-street. Lord Brougham occupied the chair, and in a speech of great power, he reviewed the history of the anti-slavery movement, in this country, and paid a just and noble tribute to the labours of his illustrious contemporaries. He was followed by Governor Hincks, of Barbadoes, who furnished valuable testimony to the economical results of emancipation in the West India Islands. Mr. George Thompson then delivered an eloquent speech, in which he regarded the results of emancipation from a moral and religious point of view. The Rev. W. G. Barrett, of British Guiana, next gave further testimony on this part of the question. The Hon. Amasa Walker and Mr. W. Wilks spoke of the prospects of the anti-slavery cause in the United States, the former as a member of the Republican party, and the latter on behalf of the "Radical abolitionists."

STATUTE FAIRS.—A public meeting was held at Gloucester on Saturday (Earl Ducie in the chair) to promote an improved system of hiring agricultural servants, the great object being to abolish the "mops," or statute fairs in the country, and to which are traced many evils and much demoralisation. The meeting was very well attended by landowners, farmers, and the clergy. Mr. Holland, M.P., moved a resolution expressing the opinion of the meeting that the present system of hiring servants at mops and fairs is detrimental to the interests of both masters and servants, and productive of great social evils. A Gloucestershire Agricultural Servants' Registration Society was established, and a committee of management was appointed, Lord Ducie president. By way of compensating the labourers, it was agreed on all hands that a general holiday should be given once a year on some day to be fixed, this to be accepted in lieu of the "mop" holiday.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—This time-honoured annual boat race came off on Monday, and was extremely well contested. There was a very great number of spectators on account of the fineness of the day. Six young men contested for the prize, the winner being Charles S. Farrow, of Bermondsey. Mr. Dards, the bargemaster of the Fishmongers' Company, was, as usual, the umpire, and started the men admirably at a quarter past four, immediately after high water.

ENGLAND AT THE ANTIPODES.—A correspondent of the *Australian Mail* says:—"In 1845 I left the St. Katherine Docks for New Zealand with thirty-six pheasants and partridges on board, and landed in Auckland with the same number as I left England with. The increase of my birds has amounted to tens of thousands. In the northern part of New Zealand they breed twice a-year, and have stocked the province of Auckland 200 miles distant from the point where they were first sent adrift. In the early part of this year I sent out 400 house and hedge sparrows and yellow-hammers to Auckland; and I hope next September to send out 400 singing birds to the same port. Since I have been in New Zealand I have imported into that colony no less than 144,000 English forest trees from England, which have been planted from Invercargill, the southernmost settlement in the south island, to the northernmost part of the north island of New Zealand. It is quite useless for emigrants to take any further trouble in introducing the forest trees of England into New Zealand, as they may obtain trees there of cuttings from the produce of the parent trees."

Mr. H. T. Hope has presented his picture of the "Salutation of the Virgin," by Manzuoli di San Friano, to the Fitzwilliam Gallery, Cambridge. The picture, an altarpiece of very large dimensions, is at present exhibiting at the British Institution, but will be removed to Cambridge as soon as the exhibition closes.

whose duty it was to examine the condition of the culvert was guilty of culpable negligence; and censured the officers of the company for having constructed an improper culvert.

The *Washington Star* denies the report that 60 or 70 cargoes of African negroes have been landed in the United States since the successful voyage of the *Wanderer*. It adds, however, that the parties in the South interested in the revival of the trade are doing their best to embarrass the action of the Government officers charged with the duty of guarding the coasts. During the proving of a 68-pounder gun at the Washington navy yard, it burst, and two persons were killed and several severely wounded.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE—SOUTH AMERICA.

It is quite a relief to find evidence of progress amidst the stories of useless butcheries and destruction which are the staple communications from the republics of South America. Even there, however, English enterprise can revive the life and prosperity which the natives are continually destroying. From Monte Video, we are informed by the *Overland Mail* that three English and one Spanish gentlemen have purchased a considerable tract of land, called Fray Bentos, situated about eighty miles from the point where the Paraguay falls into the great estuary of La Plata, and with the sanction and support of the Monte Videan Government, have begun building a town there, to be called Independencia. There is already a considerable trade in the neighbourhood, but the town on the opposite bank of the river is destitute of a good harbour, while there is an excellent harbour in Fray Bentos, and great means of improving the trade with the town opposite and the surrounding country. Lime, clay, and sand are found in the immediate vicinity; timber and water are abundant; the country is picturesque, as well as healthy; the river abounds in fish; and the enterprising projectors have begun to build roads, wharfs, bridges, and other conveniences. The town is regularly laid out, like all Spanish towns, with the streets at right angles, and a square in the centre. It has a large river frontage, and will soon have all the conveniences necessary for carrying on a considerable trade, and to be a comfortable home. The situation and prospects are promising, and people are rapidly attracted to the spot. It will in time, we hope, be an additional emporium for the trade of England, and will help to make the fine and fertile region in which it is situated the abode of a great and flourishing people. The country has all the material elements of wealth and greatness, and needs only that the spirit of industry and enterprise now imparted to it should strengthen, to become extremely flourishing.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICANS IN CHINA.

The *Overland Friend of China*, under date June 4, says that our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., departed for Shanghai, *en route* to the northern court, in her Majesty's steamer *Magicienne*, on the 2nd, followed the same day by M. Bourboulon, his French colleague, in his Imperial Majesty's steamer *Du Chayla*.

The Russian Commodore and Plenipotentiary Popoff paid Hong Kong a short visit on the 24th, leaving for the north on the 28th. Admiral Hope left us in the *Inflexible* on the 27th, bound to the consular ports and Peking.

Mr. Bruce left matters in the south very much as he found them. Nothing was decided about claims for compensation at Canton.

From Shanghai we learn that the United States steamer *Powhattan* had got on shore near Woosung, but it was expected she would be got off uninjured, and that Mr. Ward's progress would not be delayed on this account.

THE TREATY AND THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.—A Shanghai letter says:—"At Peking Mr. Brine will very likely remain some time. As soon as the ratifications are exchanged trade will commence; in fact, *sub rosa*, it has commenced at several new places, particularly northward, in Shantung, where there are already said to be two or three ships, sent by some of our leviathan commercial firms, and which mysteriously disappeared from this with miscellaneous cargoes on board. There have been one or two admirable proclamations issued by the native authorities; one especially, on the occasion of some merchants who, with Captain Shadwell, our senior naval officer, were on a trip up the river, being insulted and attacked at a village. On their return it was reported to the district magistrate: the ring-leader was taken, bamboozed, and then exposed in a cage in front of our custom-house every day for some hours, till begged off by Captain Shadwell. A proclamation was then issued which would have done credit to an English magistrate, explaining to the people that because foreigners differ from themselves in language, dress, &c., they must not be

mobbed and insulted; and that necessarily different climates and different nations require a difference of costume; and particularly forbidding the use of the old words for a foreigner—viz., 'foreign devil' and 'barbarian.'"

JAPANESE NEWS.—Mr. Alcock, the Consul-General for Japan, arrived in her Majesty's ship *Sampson*, at Shanghai, and has left for Japan. The trade with that country began with a great spurt; but it is evident now it will not be on a very large scale. We got all they had to give us in every shape comparatively cheap to us, though doubtless at higher prices than they had been in the habit of receiving, and some few people made enormous profits, though to a small extent. Everything has now risen to 200 per cent.

Three Russian gunboats have left Hong Kong for Shanghai, thence bound for Japan. Their names are the *Opritehnick*, *Grideu*, and *Renda*.

THE "ALLIES" IN COCHIN CHINA.—Intelligence from Cochin China received *via* Manila, tells of loss sustained by the French and Spanish forces, and great sickness prevailing. The natives fight bravely, and it is said that the French admiral has applied for strong reinforcements, and meanwhile is content to hold his position. We have no later news, though all reports confirm those before received of horrid cruelties by the allies whenever they have the opportunity. They appear to give no quarter.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PROSPECTS.—Letters from South Australia reach to June the 1st. The Legislative Session was opened by a speech from the Governor on the 18th May, in which, in reference to the mining industry of the colony, he expressed his hope that "the recent discovery of extensive and valuable mineral deposits to the north of Port Augusta will, at no distant date, add new sources of wealth." The financial and commercial state of the colony he declared to be satisfactory. An interruption in the telegraphic communication between Adelaide and Melbourne had occurred, through damage from a severe storm. The *South Australian Register* of May 18 says:—"The mines in work are going on favourably." The *Burra Burra* Company had declared their 38th dividend of 100 per cent. The price of the shares was 145*l*. Copper was at 100*l*. per ton.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ERZEROU.—The town is entirely destroyed. The shocks have continued day after day till only a few houses are left standing. The Porte has sent a Pacha to distribute relief among the survivors, and he brings with him 10,000 purses (40,000*l*.). He is also to control the conduct of the governor, but everybody knows what will come of that—nothing whatever. Erzeroum will never recover from this dreadful catastrophe. In two months the weather will get chilly, and the inhabitants will all leave. The result will be a loss of 30,000 persons to Turkey for the benefit of Russia, who receives them with open arms. Russian propaganda makes great progress here, and all along the shores of the Black Sea, by means of a continual traffic in passports.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

UNPARDONABLE RAILWAY CARELESSNESS.—A serious accident occurred this week on the Paris and Lyons Railway. Two trains were coming from Lyons to Paris, in which troops from Italy were being conveyed. By some fatality one train ran into the other. The consequence was that a lieutenant was killed and several soldiers wounded. The Emperor expressed great indignation when made acquainted with the fact, and immediately despatched two officers to hold an inquiry on the subject.

THE NAPOLEON FETE.—A Paris letter says:—"The grand coming fete occupies too much time for the Emperor to go even to the sea side. Those who know the excessive labour demanded for the production of spontaneous enthusiasm are perfectly aware that no manager of a melodramatic theatre is more harassed in producing a new piece than is Louis Napoleon in arranging his grand demonstration; the time occupied in greasing the slides and tipping the scene shifters; in keeping the actors in good humour; in making the orchestra go together; in drawing the audience, and feasting and coaching the reporters, is quite enough for the attention of one great man. He must put off all visiting till after the eventful day at any rate. It is now determined, it seems, that the entry of the army into Paris shall take place on the 14th, instead of the 15th instant, as originally arranged—so the army and the imperial fetes will be distinct after all.

GOVERNMENT CIGARS.—The French Government has succeeded in fabricating cigars by machinery; they are beautiful to look at, and, of course, cheaper to make, and the tobacco is said to be good. Nothing can appear more promising, but, unfortunately, they won't smoke. It is rather a drawback, certainly, but then nothing is perfect.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SIR CHARLES WOOD made on Monday his long expected statement about the finances of India. The expenditure of the year ended, April, 1859, was 48,507,000*l*., and the revenue 33,800,000*l*., leaving a deficit of 14,707,000*l*., the debt having been increased in two years, 1857 and 1858, by the sum of 22,118,000*l*.. For the current year the revenue is estimated at 35,850,000*l*., and the certain expenditure at 41,131,500*l*., leaving, in round numbers, a deficit of 10,500,000*l*.. To push on railways, however, and other works, he wants an additional 2,000,000*l*., making really 12,500,000*l*. to be borrowed. But for 7,000,000*l*., power has already been taken to issue debentures. What amount of cash these may actually yield, Sir Charles Wood does not know; but to be prepared with a large margin for all contingencies, he proposes to borrow 7,000,000*l*.. Thus a deficient revenue and a great addition to the debt was the sum of Sir Charles Wood's budget; nor did he hold out any bright prospects for the future. He has a mere hope, without any well-defined project for realising it, that if things go well the expenditure may, at some time or other, be reduced, and the revenue be then found sufficient. He does not, however, suggest reform, nor any means of future improvement. He may excuse himself by the short time he has held his present high office, but the public will recollect that he was President of the Board of Control, and should not now require much study to make himself master of his position.

Apparently, he has some modest misgivings of his ability, and since he spoke it has been announced that a new finance minister is to be appointed for India. The Right Hon. James Wilson, now Vice-President of the Board of Trade, is to go thither as Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer, and for the express purposes of putting the finance in order. His appointment may give a totally new aspect to this important subject. The right hon. gentleman is known, by his writings in the *Economist*, to be a determined opponent of mingling the revenue of India with that of England. He would therefore, we take it, be opposed to the project which we have advocated of lending the guarantee of our Government to the loans for India, and which has suddenly found an advocate in the *Times*. He would, we presume, too, be opposed to the project, to which Sir C. Wood alluded, of the home Government guaranteeing the payment of the interest on all the debt of India, and thereby reducing, by the goodness of our credit, the rate of interest to be paid on it to 3½ or 4 per cent. What financial projects he may have *in petto* we cannot, of course, know, but his appointment will turn all eyes on him, and his opinions, as far as they are known, to read the financial future of India. He has had no actual experience in India, though he has been Secretary to the Board of Control, but is a great statistician, to be intimately acquainted with the revenue of England, to be a free trader and, as the rule, opposed to taxes on imports and exports, to all interference with industry. He is favourable to direct taxation. How he will apply the knowledge he possesses of financial subjects generally to the finances of India, we cannot foresee, but that country offers a vast field for a man of financial talents. If the right hon. gentleman had not already shown himself in office very sensible of its customary duties, and not inclined to bolt from its constraints in the pursuit of a theory, we should fear that his avowed partiality for free trade might rather stand in his way of bringing the finances of India into good order. His task will require all his known capacity for work. How this is to be accomplished is

another form of expression for how India is to be governed; for he who can raise from it a large revenue, may command the services of all its people and princes, and be its successful ruler. The man who shows us the way to accomplish this will be a benefactor both to England and India. For the future financial government of India, however, we must now look to Mr. Wilson.

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

We have this week received the Overland Calcutta mail of June 18, followed immediately by a telegram from Aden in advance of the Bombay mails of the 5th July.

Oude is free from rebels, and the frontiers so watched that it is not likely any will again be able to penetrate through them from Nepal. The campaign has been left to the Oude police, and the Europeans withdrawn under cover for the rains. A line of posts occupied by the police is protected by a second line of Sikhs, and supported by her Majesty's 20th and a battery of Royal Artillery, at the corner of Goruckpore and Oude. The rebels, still 6,000 strong, are in terrible distress. The correspondent of the *Times* says that a light force which recently penetrated into the hills found the road strewn with the dead and dying women imploring mercy, and bearded men still scowling with the old hatred of the Kaffir. Almost all their animals are dead, and their plunder is wasting away under the necessity of paying for all food they take from the Nepaulese.

The Nana, the Begum and Bala Rao are the only three leaders of note remaining, and they are deserted day by day by parties of their followers. Unless Jung Bahadoor gives them an asylum they must be caught in time, though, with the exception of the Nana, they are hardly worth the trouble of capture.

The *Calcutta Phoenix* remarks—"Such rebels as still make a show of bearing arms in the cause of the Begum and her illegitimate son, are reduced to the greatest straits, and suffering great hardships in the Nepal territories. Sickness and our columns have thinned their numbers so as to render the Nepaulese villagers quite a match for them should they again attempt plundering. Unless, therefore, they pay, and pay highly too, for supplies, starvation must be their lot. Jung Bahadoor seems also to be fully alive to the danger of allowing rebels and mutineers in his dominions, and in the vicinity of his own forces, who, like all other native troops, must not be exposed to undue temptation."

The following is from the *Lucknow Herald*:—

"According to the latest news from Nepal, which may be relied upon, the rebels would appear to be reduced to the greatest straits. Jung Bahadoor does not at all relish the idea of his dominions being infested with them; yet there is a strong party at Catmando which seems disposed to favour them. At one time it would appear that Jung had determined to expel the rebels, but the chiefs Bala Rao, Nana, &c, sought and obtained permission, for themselves and families only, to remain in the Dang or Dewgurh valley—the Sepoys and others being requested to quit. Accordingly, the Nana, Bala Rao, &c., have come down and encamped at the mouth of the Goorung Pass, leading into the Dang Valley. Mummo Khan was in the Urjun Pass, four or five miles west of the Goorung, but it was said he would return to the Begum, who was at some place more in the interior. A rather large body of the rebels had made their appearance at the foot of the hills. They would appear to live in the jungles thereabouts, and only come out occasionally to see what they can plunder in the shape of food, &c."

Hydrabad is quiet. It was believed that the disaffected in that capital were prepared for open revolt. Lord Elphinstone added three European regiments to the garrison of Secunderabad, and the leaders of intrigue immediately became our most devoted friends.

An order has been issued reducing all native armed corps of the line. This reduction, which will ultimately amount to a fourth of the strength, is extended to Bombay and Madras, and as far as it goes is beneficial. Nothing, however, short of the extinction of entire regiments will relieve the finances or release us from the danger of a new native army rising to dangerous strength at each call for its services. There is a rumour that the military police are to be abolished, but as yet it requires confirmation. The Oude police too, are in danger. The officials dislike them, and the natives declare them as bad as the old chuckladaree troops.

"The volunteer guard of Calcutta, raised by the European inhabitants during the mutinies, has been dissolved by the Governor General, but a despatch has since, it is reported, arrived, directing the Government of India to form all Europeans into a militia, capable of acting on an emergency, and practised in the use of the Enfield rifle. The measure, if carried out with due attention to local circumstances and modes of business, will not be unpopular."

Advices have also been received from Bombay to the 15th ult. The mutiny of the 5th Regiment is confirmed. Some of the disbanded soldiers are betaking themselves to marauding and acts of violence.

THE EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

The telegraph from Aden brings us most unfavourable news with regard to the late Company's troops in India. It is said that the disaffection is on the increase; that at Berhampore they are in open mutiny, have intrenched themselves in the barracks, and elected officers: and that the Madras Fusiliers have followed the example of the Bengal troops.

"A general order has been published, to the effect that every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the three Presidencies who enlisted for the East India Company's forces shall, if he desires it, be allowed to take his discharge under the provisions of the Act 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 38. The 5th European Regiment, at Berhampore, are for the present excluded from the operation of this order."

A NATIVE LEADER ON THE MUTINIES.

We are enabled to publish one of the most interesting contributions to the history of the mutinies which have yet appeared. It is the statement of a leading mutineer, a man till recently high in the confidence of the Begum, and who surrendered under the amnesty. The disclosures were made not in the way of evidence, but in the course of long conversations with an European friend, and we have every reason to believe their authenticity. There may indeed be persons yet alive who can confirm the incident of the theft of the box from within the Lucknow garrison. The evidence, it will be seen, bears heavily against the Nepaulese, but more in appearance than reality. The Nepaulese Government is Hindoo, and, had the British power been extinguished, would of course have fought for its own hand. The fact, however, must not be forgotten when Lord Canning is blamed, as he has been by ourselves, for refusing the first offer of the hillmen. On the question of the Oude proclamation it will be seen the deponent is entirely hostile to the Governor-General. He at least understood that paper in its literal sense, as implying the forfeiture of all property.

"I do not think any particular cause can be assigned for the rebellion—something of the sort has been expected for the last three years. The Soones, who are more captious on matters of religion than we Sheeahs are, had an indistinct conviction that the Government would interfere with their beliefs, but few had an idea that the army would have broken out *en masse*; when the army did mutiny, there was a disappointment felt, and a fear that existing hopes of the extinction of the English would be frustrated, for who could trust in troops who in one brief moment had swerved from the allegiance of 100 years."

"Our first cause for regret was the early recapture of Cawnpore; that fact caused the Nepaulese to waver; a little later and our negotiations would have been completed."

"To the people of Oude the first relief of Lucknow was the boldest act the English have ever undertaken, and from the date of the entry into the Baillie Guard all hopes of overcoming the garrison except by starvation were given up. Before that a thousand devices were proposed, digested, and rejected, but no decision could be come to for overpowering the garrison. It was proposed to attack at night, but many hinted we should shoot our own men, and thus increase the confusion. The Parsees (a tribe in Oude) offered to poison the wells, but it was known the English doctors had an antidote. The Parsees proposed to enter the garrison at night, and shoot with their arrows the Europeans while asleep. On one occasion two Parsees entered the garrison and thoroughly inspected it; they discovered the position of the magazine, commissariat, &c. One of the Parsees brought out a little box he had removed from off a table, the other returned with a bullet in his thigh from having gone too close to an European sentry."

"The evacuation of the Baillie Guard paralysed all with amazement; we could see that the women and children were being removed, but it never for one instant entered our heads that the English would leave it; it was so unlike them, and the

bombardment of the previous days induced us to believe the Kaisur Bagh would be carried. We never had hopes of turning the English out of the Alum Bagh, though we knew you were only 4,000 strong of all arms."

"We firmly believed the Kaisur Bagh would not fall under a year's fighting; nor did we despond when we viewed from the minarets of our mosques the splendid array of artillery and the large European force. People believed there was some trickery ('Jadoo') in the sudden way the English obtained an entrance to the Kaisur Bagh. The fall of the city would have closed the campaign but for the proclamation forfeiting all lands. That paper gave us hopes, as we all knew the landholders would cling to the Begum as long as they could. But if that was cheering the amnesty was as much disheartening. On its reaching Boondee, I for one took leave of the Begum. I saw her rule was undermined. Throughout the rebellion the sepoys were virtually the rulers; so far as they permitted it, some semblance of a government, a throne, and a king was maintained. They prohibited the slaughter of kine; even in my village (purely Mahomedan) no one dared to kill a cow. When the Muezzin called to prayers, it was in fear and trembling that a bullet from a sepoy's musket would stop his devotion."

"The Sikhs wavered at first, but on the whole they have behaved right well to the English."

"The Nepaulese are not worth much to you; even at the capture of Lucknow they sent us messages in case the English were overcome, and we had great hopes in them."

"We always fancied and had heard that the English won their battles through spies, but now we know you really can fight. We had no idea you could bring out such reinforcements; anyhow there cannot be many more 'goras, left in England."

"The highlanders are fine soldiers; how is it they bleed less from a sword wound than any other European?"

"Do not trust a native army a second time; even your police correspond to this hour with the rebels."

"The minds of the people are still very unsettled, and will remain so for five years till 1280 Hijree, when it is predicted there will be great changes."

"If you have to send regiments to England on account of the war, excitement will be produced, for all eyes are turned in that direction."

"Few people know that an envoy came to the Begum from Herat."

That remark about spies is precisely the one made by the Sikhs when they surrendered to General Gilbert. They also had imagined that the Europeans would "outwit them somehow," but could do nothing at close quarters. The 6th Regiment of the Gwalior Contingent after their defeat rushed into the capital, declaring not as a fact but as a new wonder, that they could not contend against the British. The same idea, prevalent till the mutinies all over India, evidently influenced the defenders of Lucknow. The immense army brought against them never shook their faith in the Kaisur Bagh. The opinion, we believe, was produced by the incessant flattery it had been the custom of generals and governors to pour upon the sepoys. They who, since 1845, have never behaved even decently in the field, received all honour; while the Europeans, who did the work, were coldly commended for their gallantry.

One statement seems to need a little inquiry, though it is supported by some antecedent facts. The deponent declares that the Hindoos were completely dominant in Oude—that he dared not kill cows even in a Mussulman village. It was proved in 1856 that the Hindoos were ~~not~~ the stronger and braver race in Oude, but anything like dominance seems almost incredible in the face of a fanatically Mohamedan dynasty.—*Friend of India*.

FRENCH VIEW OF INDIAN POLITICS.—The *Moniteur de l'Armée* is good enough to furnish, from its own private arsenal of intelligence, the following portscript to the last news from India:—"The native insurrection continues to be organised in Nepal by Nana Sahib, who keeps up communications with all Central India. A rising in Oude is expected before the end of the summer. The Commander-in-Chief, persuaded that hostilities will be resumed, has refused to allow European regiments which were ordered home to leave. The fate of the coming campaign will greatly depend upon Jung Bahadoor. We greatly doubt his fidelity, and in our opinion the state of the Indian Empire is still very serious, and the immense difficulties to which it will give rise are likely to absorb all the English military resources for a long while to come."

Fine Arts.

THE Commission, appointed to consider the subject of lighting picture-galleries by gas has published a short but interesting report, of which the following is the cream:—

"There is nothing innate in coal gas which renders its application to the illumination of picture galleries objectionable. Its light, though not so white as that of the sun, is equally harmless; its radiant heat may be rendered innocuous by placing a sufficient distance between the gas jets and the pictures, while the heat of combustion may be rendered eminently serviceable in promoting ventilation.

"Coal gas may be free from sulphuretted hydrogen compounds, and in London is so at the present time; it then has little or no direct action on pictures. But it has not as yet been cleansed from sulphide of carbon, which, on combustion, yields sulphurous acid gas capable of producing 22½ grains of sulphuric acid per 100 cubic feet of present London coal gas. It is not safe to permit this product of the combustion to come in contact with pictures, painted either in oil or water colours; and the Commission are emphatically of opinion that in every system of permanent gas lighting for picture or sculpture galleries, provision should be made for the effectual exclusion or withdrawal of the products of combustion from the chambers containing the works of art."

The referees, Messrs. Faraday, Hofmann, Tyndall, Redgrave, and Captain Fowke (Royal Engineers), announce that they were perfectly unanimous. The value of their labours against that old bugbear, the injurious effect of gaslight, hurled by the obstructives against all advocates of evening exhibitions of picture collections, needs no illustration.

The report of the Council of the Crystal Palace Art-Union extends to far too great length for entire re-publication here. It recites at some length the preamble and clauses of the original scheme, which has been stamped by the tasteful portion of the public as an interesting and valuable one. It appears that the amount of subscriptions has been 4,510*l.*, and that the Council have appropriated 1,200*l.* to the purchase of works of art for distribution by lot. Both these items, it is needless to say, might have been larger had country agencies been appointed, and, indeed, may be considered as large and very encouraging in an infant concern.

The prizes to be distributed at the drawing of this present year comprise paintings, works in metal, examples of ceramic statuary, of porcelain, of glass, of pottery, and of terra cotta, together with a variety of photographs. The pictures that have been selected are, Louis Haghe, "*Choir of Santa Maria Florence*" (canvas—5 ft. by 3 ft. 6 inches); E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., "*Venice*" (canvas—1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft.); Henry O'Neil, "*The Flower Girl*" (canvas—1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 4 in.); F. M. Craus, "*The Match Seller*" (panel—1 ft. 8 in. by 1 foot 4 in.); J. Hayter, "*A Quiet Square*" (panel—1 ft. by 2 ft. 11 in.); Miss Mutrie, "*Roses*" (panel—11 in. by 9 in.); Drawing by De Noter, "*The Pantry*" (1 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.). In ceramic-art, now held in such high estimation, the Council are able to direct the attention of their subscribers to an important group of works, that will be found to exemplify in the most characteristic manner all the leading branches of this manufacture. To this class of objects the Council in determining upon the prizes have devoted especial consideration, since they have observed that its exponents amongst the presentation works have been received with marked expressions of public favour. Having been unable to obtain such examples of carving in wood as they considered to be desirable as prizes for the present year, the Council have determined to defer any selection from works of this class until another season. The Council have much pleasure in acknowledging the liberality with which they have been met by both artists and manufacturers. To the Earl of Yarborough they are indebted for the facilities which he afforded for the modelling of the statuette of "*the Nymph at the Bath*," from the original marble by John Gibson, R.A., that is in his lordship's possession. They desire also to express their obligation to Mr. Gibson for the valuable and gratuitous services he performed in aiding in the production of this work, so faithfully rendered by Mr. Theed. To Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A., the Council feel under peculiar obligation for the liberal gift of the copyright of his two charming busts of "*Ophelia*" and "*Miranda*," which have become so deservedly popular. The Council have also the greatest satisfaction in recording the high sense they entertain of the valuable services of Mr. Thomas Battam, F.S.A., to whom the society is mainly indebted for its origin and the successful conduct of the enterprise. It is but an act of justice to the directors of the Crystal Palace Company to state, that the success which has

attended the inauguration of this Art-Union has been largely dependent upon the facilities and the accommodation which they have afforded for its working operations. Exhibition-space in one of the most important and most eligible situations in the Palace, together with secretary's and clerk's offices, store-room, and all the appliances which were necessary, have been placed at the disposal of the Council; whilst for such accommodation the directors have only received little more than the rate of the ordinary agents' commission.

Mr. Morris Moore's hostility to H.R.H. Prince Albert has carried him to the length of a two-column advertisement in a morning paper now before us. Mr. Moore has certainly a fair ground—as who has not—for disliking fine-art cliquism, and especially the combination, or, in his own words, conspiracy, by which he and his painted idols have been so wounded: but his tone, though not his manner of righting himself, is objectionable, as being most unnecessarily ferocious. Mr. Moore, who arrogates such infallibility to himself, should not so savagely deny the right of private judgment even to a German Prince, who has taste, time, and money to cultivate the fine arts. Heaven has not—we venture to say, without much sympathy with either of these belligerents about "*Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff*"—poured its choicest gifts of taste upon Morris Moore so exclusively that a wretched printer's error in a catalogue privately printed for almost secret circulation, should be construed into *lèse majesté*. The Eastlake, Mündler, Wagner tribe have a perfect right and title, we imagine, to reciprocate Mr. Moore's cordial hatred. So have they, if they please to print their private catalogues upside down, or from left to right, or any way so as most to displease, to worry, or to carry on war with so deadly an antagonist as Morris Moore. The whole affair interests, can injure, or can profit, such an infinitesimal portion of the public, that the two columns of clamour we allude to, even with the flavour they derive from being directed against the fine-art party at court, will not advance him who raises it in the opinion of sensible men. He has put so much vinegar into his ink that he has quite destroyed the black. The whole thing is a storm in a teapot, and a row between a lot of enthusiastic connoisseurs, who so often are more or less jealous and uncharitable, that we cannot consider Mr. Morris Moore, who evidently possesses these properties, as any very rare bird.

Theatres and Entertainments.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

MR. SMITH brought the first season of his grand opera enterprise to a close on Saturday last. The "*Vêpres Siciliennes*" was the solemnity of the evening, and at its welcome close a more entertaining transaction took place, in the shape of an ovation, of which the most Protean of managers was the hero. Mr. Smith in deference to a loud call, made a short and telling speech, in which he returned thanks for public favour, past and present; gave a rapid view of his operations; triumphantly claimed credit for good faith with the public, and, on this metallic basis, drew a bill upon the future, which we hope and doubt not will be duly honoured. The programme of the managerial firm of which Mr. Smith is the *gérant* has certainly been carried out with abnormal fidelity. The promises of Smith may be set down as being made to be kept. To the astonishment of all the musical world, not only has this been the case, but Mr. Smith avers, in spite of all the sinister auguries to which we have once or twice alluded in these columns, that the speculation has "*pulled through*" in spite of an outlay of 24,000*l.* We may tell our readers, should any be sceptical as to these figures, that the sum mentioned must not be far short of the payments and liabilities of the Drury-lane management on account of their opera, though some portion of it must be obviously chargeable as sunk capital outlay, against a series of seasons which may be therefore anticipated. Still, the weekly or monthly pay of such artists as Mdlle. Tietjens, Piccolomini, Guarducci, Giuglini, and Mongini, not to mention a host of minor stars, may be judged of from the recent revelations in the Graziani case, is a vast sum to make head against, before even the vast accessories of a grand opera house are taken into consideration; and that Mr. Smith's enterprise has not collapsed is clear evidence of his capital and pluck, as well as of a good deal of public support.

On Easter Monday the campaign opened. It was an experiment to invite the masses, on Easter Monday, of all places in the world, to their national Drury-lane, to hear grand opera, without a grain of allurement in the shape of novelty or comicality. But the experiment was made. Pretty Miss Balfe, with all her brilliancy and agacery, was heard to disadvantage as *Amina* on a stage far too large for her powers. Signor Mongini was paying in false

notes for his temerity in crossing the Channel. The crowd soon appreciating these circumstances avoided the theatre. The fashionable world, regarding Smith and Smithian from their own point of view, abstained also from Drury-lane, and the fate of the affair trembled in the scale. But a real novelty of the first water soon arrested the unfavourable current, when the attractive Guarducci made her appearance, though the "*Favorita*" is barren of grand opportunities for winning "*the public*" proper. This lady came out with Giuglini, and an excellent artist (also a novelty), Signor Fagotti, in the opera just named; and, though at first we thought her uncertain, her fine mezzo-soprano voice, and excellent acting, not to speak of her handsome person, soon established her as a success of the first class.

The nightly performance of opera demanding, of course, a double or treble company, we were not long without the necessity for Madame Titens, whose magnificent singing and acting Lucrezia Borgia enhanced, if possible, the general admiration of the Teutonic artist. This lady was afterwards the mainstay of the "*Don Giovanni*" in which, as *Donna Elvira*, she utterly throws into the shade the heroine *Zerlina*, however piquantly delineated by a Piccolomini or a Balfe. But the triumph of triumphs of this imposing *can attrice* was towards the season's close in *Norma*, which with her grand tragic power and the admirable performance of Mongini (now in first-rate form) as *Pollio*, was one of the completest hits of the year. We may not here enumerate all the casts of all the fourteen operas produced; but of songstresses we had Madame Enrichetta Weiser in a flat failure, "*Il Giuramento*," of Mercadante; Mademoiselle Sarolta de Buganowicz, a pretty "*Traviata*" from Paris; La Guarducci, superb as *Azucena* in the "*Trovatore*," and *Rosina* in "*The Barber*"; La Vaneri as *Elvira* in the "*Don*" and lastly, La Piccolomini, bristling with laurels from the new world, as *Zerlina*, and *Violetta*. Among the men were Marini, Vialletti, Belart, Aldighieri, with others too numerous to mention. Messrs. Benedict and Arditi, have held the conductors baton, and have made all they could of an unsatisfactory band. Mr. Gye, it would appear, had as cleanly swept the market of orchestral talent, before the commencement of the season, as the agents of the Smith party had of vocal celebrities. By a mere fluke the Drury-lane management lost their very dear Graziani, and had they made some reprisals to the same extent from the Covent-garden orchestra, they would have found them more than counterbalance the loss sustained through the absence of the baritone.

At the close of the opera on Saturday, the "*National Anthem*" was sung by the whole company. The solos were gloriously taken by Madame Titens, who has done the nation the becoming reverence of studying *con amore* both the music and true expression of the song. After it came Mr. Smith and the speech, towards the close of which that gentleman gave the following glimpse of the future:—

"Next season would find him again at his post, as zealous and strenuous in the public cause as ever—as determined that Italian opera should no longer be a monopoly, since it was now high time its barriers should be broken down, and the million allowed to take their places among intelligent audiences. The same magnificent company should be retained, and all Italy searched to find youthful and fresh voices, to delight and gratify the supporters of his establishment." He concluded by iterating his thanks to his kind patrons for past favours, and paid a public compliment to the principal artists, the band, chorus, and ballet, and, in fact, to all concerned in his new undertaking, for their unvarying attention and their unceasing endeavours to uphold the character of the new Royal Italian Opera.

The speech and the concluding announcement were received with loud applause. For our parts, we are heartily ready to join in encouraging the undertaking, which we hope and trust the Drury-lane Committee will not bring to a standstill, for should even some miraculous adjustment of existing difficulties enable the whole *troupe* to move to the Haymarket Opera-house, the appliances of that establishment are utterly inadequate to the requirements of modern opera. Mr. Smith is, we heartily believe, entitled, in his vocation to commendation. That he has appreciated the set against him by the *habitudes* of the rival house, and their power in society, and has therefore appealed to another class, is no matter of sentiment but of business. As we are of the latter, not of the former class we have reason to favour the speculation, and wish it success. He is entitled *quasi* manager to considerable praise, for that he redeems obligations, by common custom never considered binding; honestly pays his way, to the uttermost shilling, in a walk of life where shortness of capital and credit are both well known; behaves most respectably as a man of business; and, by keeping perpetually open the doors of a large establishment, fills a large num-

ber of honest, hungry, and perpetually open mouths. For these reasons—it is deplorable they should be so peculiar in society—plus having been at Eton to school, the genteel world have decreed Mr. Kean a genteel testimonial. If it were only among the possibles to get Mr. Smith into Eton, he would surely be deemed worthy of a testimonial too!

Of dramatic novelties proper there have been few during the week. Mr. Kean has revived the "Corsican Brothers," with all the care and finish of its first adaptation under his direction. His own peculiar style of acting the twin Dei Franchi has long, no doubt, been familiar to our readers. It is now no less refined than it ever was, and a very full house heartily appreciated the exertions of the manager and his able aids, Miss Daly, Miss Heath, Miss Leclercq, and Mr. Walter Lacy. The latter artist should be especially noticed for his *Chateau Renaud*. We cannot here refrain from expressing a hope that the triumphs of Mr. Kean on these boards may be worthily wound up with a last repetition (by the English creator of the part) of "Louis XI."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The benefit of Mr. W. S. Emden, the respected manager of the Olympic Theatre, is announced to take place on Saturday, the 13th inst. The dramatic programme of the evening comprises "The Porter's Knot," "Retained for the Defence," together with other entertainments, which, collectively, cannot fail to ensure an amount of patronage to Mr. Emden, commensurate with his merit in his responsible capacity.

The marriage of Mr. Albert Smith to Miss Mary Keeley, on Monday last, has been welcomed with extreme gratification by a large circle of admirers, and, we believe, we may add, friends. The Chinese exhibition closed, for a season, on Saturday, and our old entertainer will furbish up during the honeymoon the old characters and scenes that never fail to please his audiences. He scouts the notion of instructing against the grain, and inscribing over his proscenium the old *dulce est desipere in loco*, means, he tells us, so far to pander to the passions of the million, as to give them always something amusing—sometimes, perchance, something new, but never anything dull, flat, or stale. He has found, by long experience, that attempts at tuition make the entertainer feel foolish, and the entertainees yawn, so he means to steer clear, he tells us in his valedictory address, of all attempts to be grave, and to wash and wear his good old livery of motley as long as there is a rag of it left to hold together. To our mind he is well advised.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

No sooner does any man or woman obtain celebrity, no matter what position in society, than immediately an effigy is enshrined in the Pantheon in Baker-street, and the public become intimately acquainted with the personal appearance of the original. A few days since the statue of the Baron Poerio was added to this interesting collection, and now that of the patriotic general, Garibaldi, is to be seen there. This last-mentioned effigy is a remarkably fine specimen of the art of modelling, and is really felicitous in the flesh tints of the complexion, and the outline of features and limbs is full of character and of the animation of actual existence.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PAUL JERRARD AND SON'S NEW FINE ART GALLERY.—Choice engravings, at nominal prices; first class frames at wholesale prices. Gentlemen furnishing their walls may select from more than 10,000 first class engravings of Landseer, Turner and others, at less than a quarter of the published prices, framed and unframed, in every style—viz. those published at 21s. for 6s. 6d. Frames of every description at wholesale prices. Shippers and exporters supplied. Catalogues of 2,000 works on receipt of stamp.—PAUL JERRARD and SON, 170 Fleet street, E.C. London.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION IN DENTAL SURGERY.—To Mr. Ephraim Moseley, of 9, Grosvenor-street, London and of 14 Gay-street, Bath, may be attributed one of the most remarkable and useful discoveries of the day, that of a substance for the construction of artificial teeth, gums, and palates, so thoroughly adhesive as to fix securely, without the use of those troublesome adjuncts, spiral springs. It is, in fact, the most perfect substitute for the natural teeth that can possibly be desired, and may be said truly to attain the *no plus ultra* of art—"ars est celare artem." The substance, for which a patent has been obtained, is chemically purified white India-rubber, which can be moulded to every irregularity of the gums and teeth in the most perfect manner, forming, as it were, an artificial peristome to the teeth, keeping them from becoming painful in the wasting away of the gum, and enabling the patient to use any force in masticating or striking the teeth together, without the percussion or rattling that attends the action in general cases.—*Court Journal*.

THE KEAN TESTIMONIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the TESTIMONIAL to be presented to CHARLES KEAN, Esq., F.S.A., will be received by the following Bankers:—

Messrs. Courts and Co., Strand, London,
The Union Bank, Pall Mall, and
Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co.

Also at Sams', 1, St. James's-street; Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; T. Chappell's, New Bond-street; and Keith, Frowse and Co., Cheapside.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

TO VISITORS.

The park and grounds are now in a higher state of perfection than at any former period. The flowers in the upper and lower terraces, the rosary, and the ornamental gardens are in brilliant bloom, presenting a coup d'œil of extreme beauty.

The shrubberies and plantations are characterised by the most vigorous and luxuriant growth, affording numerous delightful rural retreats.

The many thousands of rare and beautiful tropical and other plants within the palace are at their best at this season of the year, and combined with the various objects of art and other attractions, present an ensemble beyond parallel.

The inhabitants of the metropolis, with the members of various clubs and societies now organising holiday excursions—the thousands of provincial and continental excursionists now in London, will do well to visit the Crystal Palace in its present state of perfection.

Open each day (except Saturday); Admission, One Shilling only.

On Saturdays the usual Concert and Promenade, with Military Band. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

THE ENTIRE SERIES OF GREAT FOUNTAINS.

At the CRYSTAL PALACE, will be displayed on MONDAY next, at half-past Four o'clock. Admission, One Shilling only.

Doors open at Nine o'clock.

The supply of water being unusually ample for this season of the year, permit of the fullest display of this great object of attraction at the Crystal Palace.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

By FREDERIC E. CHURCH (painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily, by Messrs. Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. Admission One Shilling.

RAFFAELLE DRAWINGS.

Belonging to the University of Oxford, with Photographs of Raffaele Cartoons and other Drawings, will be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum during the month of August.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF MR. CHAS. KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, will be the last three performances of THE CORNICAN BROTHERS (commencing at 7 o'clock), after which date this piece will be withdrawn for ever.

On Thursday will be revived, and repeated on Friday and Saturday (first time these seven years), George Lovell's play of THE WIFE'S SECRET. Sir Walter and Lady Amyot, by Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean.

The MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM every night during the Week.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

The New Comedy of The Contested Election, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, and the New Farce, Out of Sight Out of Mind, every evening.

Monday, August 8th, and during the week, to commence at 7, WITH A NABOB FOR AN HOUR, in which Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, Mr. E. Villiers, A. Young (first appearance), and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam will appear.

After which, at 8 precisely, the new Comedy, in three acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled THE CONTESTED ELECTION, in which Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Parren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Charles Mathews, and Miss Fanny Wright will appear.

To be followed by the new and successful farce of OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND, in which Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Rogers, Mr. E. Villiers, Miss Maria Ternan, and Mrs. B. Fitzwilliam will appear.

Concluding every evening with the new Ballet of HAL-LOWE'EN, by the Leclercqs.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessons, Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.

Last week but one of the season.

Monday, and during the week, Saturday excepted, being for the Benefit of MR. W. S. EMDEN, when will be presented A DOUBTFUL VICTORY. Mr. G. Vining, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Stirling, &c.

After which

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Messrs. F. Robson, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, F. Vining, H. Cooper, White, Franks, and Miss Wyndham.

To conclude with RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE. Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell.

Commence at half-past 7.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

MR. W. S. EMDEN begs leave to announce his BENEFIT for SATURDAY, 13th AUGUST next, when will be performed, for the last time this season, Mr. John Oxenford's drama of the PORTER'S KNOT. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, Cooper, Mrs. Lough Murray, and Miss Hughes.

After which the Comedietta of LADIES BEWARE. Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, G. Cooke, Misses Wyndham, Stephens, and Mrs. W. S. Emden.

To conclude with the WANDERING MINSTREL. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, H. Cooper, J. H. White, Charles, Misses Stephens, Marston, and Bromley.

Tickets and places may be obtained at the Box-office from 11 till 5 o'clock.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, August 5th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Lord NORMANBY gave notice that on Monday next he should put a question to the noble earl the President of the Council with reference to the terms of peace which were under discussion previous to signing the treaty of Villafranca. The noble lord said it was not his intention on this occasion to provoke discussion, but he trusted when Parliament re-assembled they would be in a position to fully discuss the subject of continental affairs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RESERVE VOLUNTEER FREE SEAMEN BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, Lord C. PAGET said he took that opportunity of entering into some explanations relative to the bill. It was true they had increased their coast-guard, but it amounted to less than 4,000 men. There was also a coast volunteer force, which, however, many persons, and amongst them the commission which inquired into the subject last year, greatly doubted, would be found an efficient force in a case of emergency. By the arrangement that existed in France there was always a reserve for the navy, and there was always a body ready for action when required. The Royal Commission recommended that there should be a force of 30,000 royal naval volunteers who should receive a retaining fee of 6l. a year, from which a deduction was to be made to provide for pensions payable at the age of fifty-five years at the rate of 6d. a day. The bill was based on that recommendation. In case of war it was proposed to call these into active service, and they should be liable to serve in any part of the world for three years, during which period the Government was to have a claim on their services. It was proposed to render the royal naval service so attractive to the merchant sailors as to induce them to enter, and to regard a dismissal from it as the greatest punishment.—Mr. LINDSAY said if he was satisfied that the sum proposed to be voted would effect the object contemplated he would agree to it cheerfully, but he was of a different opinion.—Sir C. NAPIER gave the Admiralty credit for being now sincere in their desire to adopt necessary steps with reference to the Royal Navy and they were going to work in good earnest. He considered, however, that there might be some alterations introduced which would be of great benefit, and which would render the condition of the men in the Royal Navy more comfortable, and the service more attractive. The objection to the clause in the bill by which it was provided that at the expiration of ten years the reserve volunteer corps should receive a pension even in time of peace, because it was not equitable to place this force on the same footing as those engaged during war.—Mr. F. BARING approved generally of the bill.—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE supported the bill.—Mr. CARDWELL explained some of the details of the bill, which he supported.

The House went into committee on the bill.

INDIA.

The following telegram has been received this day:—"Aden, July 25th:—The Bengal, with Calcutta dates of the 5th has arrived. All recruits in the Barrackpore depot have taken their discharge under the General Order. The 5th Europeans at Berhampore, with the exception of about 40, have returned to their duty. The recusants will be tried by court-martial. The rebels in Nepal have again shown themselves on the Oude and Goruckpore frontiers, driven down by starvation; seventy of them were killed by detachments under Major Vaughan and Captain Cleveland."

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of this (Friday) morning contains the following:—"The Emperor, who never leaves services rendered without reward, has appointed Lieutenant Feuille Debaulieu to the post of director of the factory of arms of precision, on account of the principal part he has taken in the formation of the new system of rifled cannon since 1842.

The Bank of France has lowered its rate of discount to 3½ per cent., and has moreover passed a resolution to make advances to the holders of the new loan for the three next payments against deposit of the securities.

ITALY.

FARINI has taken a bold step at Modena. Recalled by Victor Emmanuel, lest a Piedmontese commissioner should appear to influence the freedom of the Modenese, he has resigned his functions as agent of Turin, but at the urgent request of the Duchy he has accepted the temporary office of Dictator, until the electoral system, now set at work, has provided a regular Government for Modena. His proclamation on assuming the Protectorship of the State is clear and straightforward:—

Modenese!—The interim between this day and the assembling of your representatives shall be watched over by the functionary of your choice. You are about to establish an order of things and a basis of government such as exists in enlightened European countries, where the national will is the source of authority. It is so in Imperial France—it is so in the noble monarchy of England. I will shortly have to give back into your hands the powers you have freely conferred.

"Modena, July 28.

FARINI, Dictator."

WEST INDIES AND PACIFIC.

The Teviot has arrived at Southampton this day (Friday), with the West India and Pacific Mails.

The brig Eliza Bain, of Glasgow, Captain Fulton, was destroyed by fire in Kingston harbour on the 10th ultimo; vessel insured, cause of fire unknown; two men who were assisting were injured. Reports of the weather from the different islands favourable to agricultural pursuits. South Pacific news unimportant.

Castilla had determined to declare war against Ecuador, and to lead his troops in person. It was supposed that Peruvian forces had, by the time the mail left, landed at Guayaquil, to commence hostilities.

SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE LEADER."
ONE GUINEA PER YEAR,
UNSTAMPED, PREPAID.
(Delivered Gratis.)

The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 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.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

WHETHER or not the short but sanguinary war, of which North Italy has been the scene, will be productive of any substantial good will chiefly depend upon the extent to which the inhabitants of the duchies and of Tuscany are permitted to decide their own concerns, and it should be the effort of English diplomacy to strengthen France for all purposes of good, and to isolate Austria in her evil doings from the sympathy and support of European powers.

If the King of Sardinia should cease to support the rights of the Italian people and sink into the selfish monarch of a small, weak state, his dominions, instead of contributing to constitutional progress, would become the focus of a revolutionary propaganda, while no outrage of modern times could surpass a forcible restoration of the deposed princes, in opposition to the declared will of their late subjects. England regrets that Napoleon's programme was not fulfilled; and if it be not possible now to make Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic, let our statesmen endeavour to obtain for her the largest amount of immediate freedom, and protest against anything that would diminish her chances of future success. Austria has herself broken the treaties of 1815, not only by her absorption of Cracow, but by committing her Italian dominions to the chances of war. It is for England to recognise and approve the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont, but it is no part of her duty to sanction the peace of Villa Franca as the basis of a new and permanent settlement. There is no good purpose, of balance of power, or anything else, that is served by Austria's hold over the quadrangle of fortresses and the Venetian territory, and we ought to be perfectly free to accept and sympathise with any beneficial changes that may hereafter occur; above all, we ought to relieve France from the slightest fear of our being inveigled to act against her through German intrigues, if the conduct of Austria should provoke a renewal of war.

The abdication of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and his attempt to procure the succession for his son, who fought in the Austrian army against the rights of the Italians, does not change the conditions depicted in the famous pamphlet, "Napoleon III. and Italy." Of the son, as of the father, it may be said, "between him and his people stand the bayonets of Austria." It is as true now as when that pamphlet was written, that the Duchess of Parma is "allied to Austria by policy; that she belongs to Austria and could not bear the yoke of a revived Italy," and no less

true that the Duke of Modena is the "avowed lieutenant of Austria." As no doubt has ever been expressed that the pamphlet in question, whether actually written by him or not, represented the actual views of the Emperor of the French, it is important to observe how completely it indicates the dangers to which Italy will be exposed if some additional territory is not added to Sardinia by way of federation or actual incorporation. The writer says—"Italy alone could not defend her independence unless she were capable of bringing into line 200,000 well-disciplined troops—of whom 20,000 should be cavalry—500 pieces of field artillery, and 200 siege guns, which would require 50,000 draught horses." It is plain that Sardinia and Lombardy alone could not afford to maintain this large and expensive force. A subsequent passage points out the weak position of the Italians, even if victorious up to the Adige, provided Austria still held the fortresses, and could pour in troops by Bassano, Vicenza, Verona, and Lakes Idra, Iseo, and Como. Under these circumstances it is declared "she could fall suddenly on the flanks and rear of her enemy, cut off his communications, and, in the twinkling of an eye, throw him back beyond the Po." This then is the dangerous position in which, by his own confession, Louis Napoleon has left Northern Italy, and it need not be made worse by re-establishing Austrian lieutenants in the immediate vicinity of the Sardinian kingdom. The despatches and declarations of Lord John Russell are thoroughly satisfactory, and contrast most favourably with those of his Tory opponents, whose sympathies with Austria have not been concealed, and who will pretend agreement with the Peace party, or with any other party, if they can succeed in hampering the action of a liberal statesman, or throwing a doubt upon the course that England will pursue. This game will be repeated on Monday, when Lord Elcho promises his non-intervention motion; and we hope that those members who are known to represent enlightened popular opinion will abandon the reserve usually exercised in debate on foreign affairs, and leave no doubt on the minds of any people in Europe that the British House of Commons desires the moral power of the Cabinet to be freely and energetically used on behalf of Italian liberty, and in support of Sardinian policy, so long as it is identified with the national cause.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

AFTER an agitation that scarcely attracted the attention it deserved, the men engaged in the building trade have come into ruinous collision with their employers. The former have had a "strike," the latter threaten a "lock out," and unless some judicious neutral parties can step in and effect a reconciliation, a most alarming amount of suffering and irritation will be the result. The number of skilled labourers employed in the London building trade, is stated to be about 60,000; and some idea may be formed of the vast interests connected with this branch of industry, when we find the census of 1851, representing nearly half a million of men and youths as employed in the construction and reparation of houses and other buildings. The wages paid in the different branches of the trade are high as compared with the remuneration of factory hands, or agricultural labourers; but the occupation is precarious, and during the winter there is usually no small quantity of distress. For some time past the London operatives have not, as a class, been in a satisfactory condition, inasmuch as large numbers have been unable to obtain employment. To remedy this state of things the men combined to make certain demands, the refusal of which has led to the present collision. The men believe that the masters could afford to pay them higher wages; but instead of asking for an advance in money payment they solicit a diminution of the hours of work, which, if granted, they expect would lead to the engagement of additional hands, and diffuse the benefits of employment over a larger area. They also desire more leisure for educational purposes. It has long been a favourite theory among the working classes, that none are entitled to superfluities while others want, and that persons of unusual skill or working power are not justified in earning extra pay at the expense of keeping others without any pay at all. Working men are clearly entitled to hold these opinions if they please, and to combine within legal limits to give them practical effect.

If they are wrong it is for those who know better to enlighten them, but nothing can be more absurd than to abuse them, as if it were a crime to hold mistaken views upon political economy, and have a dim perception of a possible condition of their order more co-operative and more fortunate than that which now exists. We can easily understand the anger of those who have a prodigious amount of real or fictitious capital engaged in building adventures at the disturbance which has been created, but philanthropists and statesmen will carefully avoid raising mists of passion when clear distinct vision is the thing most needed.

The first thing that strikes an outside observer is the absence of apparent reason on the part of the men for believing that an increase of wages—or, what—so far as the masters are concerned—is the same thing, less work for the same wages—will be accorded to by the employers at a time when the supply of labour considerably exceeds the demand. If indeed a general combination took place throughout the country it is just possible that the masters might find the cost of resisting the demand greater than that of temporarily granting it; but unless entirely new circumstances arose, the increased cost of building would lessen the quantity required, and the higher rate of wages could not be maintained. There may be circumstances in the building trade that we have not been able to discover, and which may make the cause of the men less hopeless than it appears, but we suspect that a very exaggerated belief in the power of combination lies at the bottom of the attempt.

In a thriving country wages are never so low as they might be if capitalists chose to make a general combination for their reduction. The tendency is for working men to form improved habits, to require more comforts, and to raise their earnings by the gradual establishment of a custom that they shall participate in a larger portion of profits and the employers are able to accede to this change from the increasing stability of their occupations. These circumstances do not, however, change the law of supply and demand; they only determine some of the conditions under which an available supply and an effective demand grow up. A speaker, who was much applauded at the great meeting in Hyde Park, said, they were told what they sought was contrary to political economy, and then showed his perfect ignorance of the matter by adding, "they had seen what political economy was in our French and Austrian neighbours, who had led their people to slaughter by thousands." This is lamentable enough, but it is not many years since the landed aristocracy and a large portion of the manufacturing and mercantile class wished to improve their position by protectionist schemes, quite as much in defiance of this much abused science as any which the striking builders have put forth. A great deal of the dislike of the working classes to political economy is traceable to the conduct of such men as Mr. Bright and the Manchester school, who resisted every piece of factory legislation, by which the mill owners were prevented from taking advantage of the poverty of the operatives, and forcing them to work under conditions that would not only have wrought injury to multitudes of individuals, but would have thrown upon society the cost of keeping a diseased and demoralised population. This antagonism to a branch of knowledge it peculiarly concerns them to cultivate, is increased by violent tirades from that portion of the press which makes itself the special guardian of the employer's interests. For their own sakes and for the general welfare of society, it is most desirable that the working classes should know how to value their labour, and what are the possible and honourable means by which its remuneration can be improved, but those who approach them with rudeness and insult cannot expect their assertions to be believed, or their arguments to be admitted. The master builders are not warranted in their endeavour to destroy the men's liberty of combining as the law allows, and to lock men out if they will not undertake to forego this liberty is a piece of tyranny that neither can nor ought to succeed. The remedy is not force but information, and if the employers wish to stop co-operation for mistaken purposes, let them teach the men to unite for wiser ends.

We have a specimen before us of the absurd confusion of thought which prevails upon these

subjects, and is a copy from a daily paper. The writer says:—"The firms in the building trade are resolved in supporting Messrs. Trollope, in whose yard the strike was decreed to begin. All workmen who will not assert their own rights and liberties against the agitators will be turned off on the 6th." This was the tone of the worst fanatics of the French Revolution, and Canning's friend of the "Needy Knifegrinder" might have been the author of the ridiculous paragraph. Men cannot be compelled to be free; and it is idle to represent an immense body of workmen as under the tyranny of a few agitators. Lord Brougham, in advocating *Conseils de Prud'hommes* and arbitration, was far nearer the mark, and it would be well if a few gentlemen of known character and intelligence would endeavour to understand every important strike as it occurs, and explain its bearings to the parties concerned. The cost of strikes is prodigious, and their number far greater than is usually supposed. It was computed that the Preston strike cost £524,000, of which £92,000 was contributed by the working classes. The Engineers' strike cost enough to have materially improved the condition of the whole trade, which it awfully damaged; and Sir S. M. Peto estimates this builders' quarrel as likely to cost £300,000 a-year. The money loss is, however, far from representing the whole damage of these collisions, which embitter social relations and keeps back the political enfranchisement of the working classes. It will be well for public opinion to deal fairly with these matters—to point out clearly where the men are wrong, and at the same time to reprobate on the part of the employers any conduct that may be contrary to sound principles. The men combine against the capitalists, and the capitalists combine against the men. Both are entitled to this course, provided they keep within the bounds of morality and law. If the men keep the hands on strike, let the masters protect individual firms by sharing their loss; but do not let them go further and resent what they think wrong, by a tyranny which is worse.

OUTRAGES AT SEA.

THE numerous outrages committed on board ships, especially ships under the American flag, have attracted the attention of the House of Commons, and an address to her Majesty has been adopted to take steps to prevent them. It will not be difficult for her Majesty to enter into negotiations on this subject with the American Government, and for the two Governments together to extend the provisions of the Extradition treaty to offences committed on board ship, or subject them to some special tribunal which in England may act with the authority of the American Government, and in America may act with the authority of our Government; but only those who have not yet lost faith in diplomacy will expect much from any such contrivance. Sailors are, in one respect, *sui generis*. They are under no one jurisdiction, and cannot always be reached by the law. For a large part of their lives they are passing between one port and another, and if their own customs and dispositions be not kindly and just there is then no power at hand, external to themselves, to keep them in order. Hence the superior importance of measures to improve and cultivate the good feelings of mariners, to measures which can only partially punish the ill actions which result from bad feelings. Hence, too, the deterioration in the character of seamen, caused by our system, of which these outrages are an additional proof, is a great moral and an irremediable calamity. As trade communication between distant parts of the world increases the number of mariners will increase. At the same time, as the celerity of navigation increases they will be absent from the land and from the amenities of civil life for shorter periods, and so the moroseness generated by hard diet and want of social enjoyment, one cause for outrages, will be lessened. As the means of interchanging commodities, the produce of different climates and of a diversity of industries, they are an important element of civilisation; and cannot be lightly or unjustly treated by other portions of society without inflicting a grievous injury on the whole. For the public, enactments concerning the maritime population, who are necessary to foreign trade and the defence of the country, should have a deep interest.

As far as we know, the outrages complained of

chiefly take place in vessels engaged in the traffic between the United States and England. Amongst the Greeks there may be piracy, but only amongst the English and American mariners are these outrages common. In Dutch vessels we never heard of such doings; now, the seamen of both countries are in the main derived from one common stock, and the laws and customs of both nations in use at sea have one common origin. Anterior to the separation of the United States from England, the maritime population of both was subjected to the same barbarous legislation. After the separation, the English seamen, who fled to the United States, were always liable to be reclaimed, so that till the termination of the war in 1815 the mariners, in both American and English vessels, lived under a system of coercion. This naturally affected the manners of all classes, and it made merchant captains tyrants like officers of men-of-war in both countries, and continually degraded merchant seamen. Exposed as captains and their crews are, to common dangers, their occupation places them on an equality, gives them a common interest, and supplies continual occasions for mutual service and mutual friendliness. Our old naval system of coercion, however, has for a long period vitiated, and continues to vitiate all the natural relations of both English and American mariners. It has affected commanders and men, shipowners, and their servants. Latterly, too, this old and erroneous system, somewhat improved, has been very much extended. The coercive power has turned schoolmaster, examiner, registrar, and certificate giver. It has supposed that it can inspire men with unflinching courage and prompt decision, or make them good seamen as it makes boys good clerks; and by petty regulations it has attempted to undo the mischief which it had done by long-continued injustice. The result is the continued deterioration of the seamen. We expect, therefore, no good from further interference with this subject. Diplomacy and legislation know nothing of the maritime population of the world, and they have failed too often and too signally, when dealing with subjects about which they might possess some information, to justify a hope that these measures will improve the moral feelings of private seamen and ship captains. This, however, is the object to be effected with regard to men who are months absent from our shores, with whom the Government cannot possibly send detectives, constables and police commissioners, and whom it must trust to take care of their own lives and help one another.

"SICKLES AND SENTIMENT."

WE hoped that we had heard the last of Mr. Sickles. We were mistaken. Sickles is himself again—a husband and a father. Balzac remarks, that in all adulterous connexions, "*Il y a toujours une chose de trop c'est le mari.*" The American moralist has reversed the French apothegm. The one thing "*de trop*," in Mr. Sickles matrimonial relations, was Mr. Key. This little obstacle being removed, marital equilibrium was restored. All is forgiven and forgotten—Mr. Key included. And Mr. Daniel Sickles writes to inform the papers, that he has condoned his wife's offence and welcomed her back to his hearth and home.

We, with our old-world notions, can hardly keep pace with these developments of American sentiment. Our trans-Atlantic friends are always trying, in some form or other, to out-do every one else. They have either the biggest patriot or the biggest pedlar—the smallest dwarf or the fastest clipper. Had they lived in the days of the Titans, instead of piling Pelion upon Ossa, they would have chucked Mont Blanc to the top of the Himalayas, or, at any rate, they would have said they had done so. Upon the same principle, they have been of late endeavouring to produce the greatest domestic tragedy in the world. The drama, however, which began in a Porte St. Martin tale of blood, ended in the manner of a "Palais Royal" farce. Harrison Ainsworth should have written the prologue, Samuel Warren the narrative, and Paul de Kock (for we have no English writer possessed of the requisite amount of grotesque indelicacy) the sequel. A new edition of "Othello" should be composed, suited to American sentiment. The Moor, instead of throttling his wife, should first stab Cassio behind his back; acknowledge, in the presence of Iago, the justice of the imputations

against Desdemona; and then and there receive to his loving arms his erring but penitent spouse.

If we seem to treat the subject with levity, it is because our real feelings would require language for their expression stronger than we think it fitting to employ here. Mr. Sickles, happily for himself, lies beyond the jurisdiction of the English press. Happily, too, we say, for ourselves also. We have dirty linen enough of our own to wash, without taking in other people's. As for Mr. Sickles, we are well content to leave him, with the sincere hope that we may never hear his name again. If, however, he is bent on keeping the memory of his shame before the public, there is only one piece of mock-morality and pseudo-heroism which to our knowledge he has left unperpetrated. Let him baptise his next child by the name of Key, and the measure of his fame will be full. Our object, indeed, in calling attention to this disgraceful story is to point out an evil which has grown to alarming heights in America, and of which we have had already too many symptoms. We allude to the system of public interference in the private lives of public men. In America there is always an appeal from the verdict of the law or the rules of society to the sympathy of the public. If you will only consent to make the public a partner in your most private affairs and affections—if you will only tell them everything that an honourable man would keep secret—you are certain of their support. It was this pandering to idle popular curiosity—this laying bare of the most hidden recesses of the heart, which turned a Sickles into a popular hero, and a murderer into a martyr.

We in this country have not gone so far. It is not the common custom for a husband separated from his wife to publish a statement of his wrongs and misfortunes in the public prints. It is not also habitual with us for a gentleman on dissolving partnership, to thrust into everybody's hands, an *ex parte* narrative of his quarrels with his partners. These sort of events are happily of rare occurrence amongst us. Still it has been too much the fashion of late, especially amongst literary men, to take the public into confidence about their private circumstances and their family affairs. There is no custom we believe to be so derogatory to the true dignity of literature. In drawing this moral from the Sickles confessions, we may be thought to be taking an extreme view. We should be glad to think that we were. In private life one respects a man who bears his own troubles, pays his own way, and fights his own fights, without coming, plying and puning, to his neighbours for assistance and advice. It is so also in public life. If Mr. Sickles can be nothing else, let him at least be a warning to ourselves. Once in a century is quite enough for the confessions of a Rousseau.

THE UNIVERSAL STRIKE.

WHY don't we all strike? We are never surprised at anybody striking work on any plea whatever. We are only astonished that the whole nation, ourselves included, are not continually striking. We are all underpaid; we are all overworked. We are all unappreciated. The hours of our work are daily increasing; the amount paid for it is daily diminishing; and the estimation in which it is held—well, that, happily, can hardly sink lower than at present. Pharaoh was considered to have reduced the claims of capital to a *reductio ad absurdum* when he required the children of Israel to make bricks without straw. Now-a-days we have to make bricks without clay; as for the straw we never even think of it.

Why, for instance, do not the curates of the Church of England strike work some fine Sunday morning. Supposing, say to-morrow, before Divine service commenced, the curates of every church in England, Ireland, and Berwick-upon-Tweed were to give notice that they would read no more services, perform no more sacraments, and preach no more sermons till their just claims were conceded, till their stipends were raised to such a sum as they could subsist upon, and until the relative amount of work rendered by themselves and their vicars respectively was accepted as the basis by which their several salaries should henceforth be regulated. What consternation there would be amongst that peculiar population of whom we hear so much at present, whose chief earthly qualification consists in attending service and paying church-rates. The bosom of every

rector and incumbent would distend with spiritual rage. Beadles would clasp their staves in despair; churchwardens would look aghast; and as for the charity children who attend three full services a day—not to mention the Church Catechism between times—why, their feelings of bitter anguish would be too painful for us to dwell upon.

Supposing, again, the whole class of chemists' assistants, apothecaries' boys, and surgeons' apprentices, were to raise the standard of revolt? What if they were, one and all, to combine against the iniquitous laws of capital; to mix no more medicines, to pound no more pills, and to dose no more patients till they were admitted to some equitable share in their employers' profits? Their case is a hard one enough: worked all day long, and perhaps called up half a dozen times a night, mixing unsavoury compounds, and attending patients yet more unsavoury, receiving no thanks and little pay, they toil on ceaselessly without even the prospect of distinction. If there was to be a medical strike, possibly fewer of us might die, but those who did die would die in a manner most unsatisfactory, without respectability and without dignity, arriving at the realms of death as a sort of spiritual "parvenues," without prescriptions or medical certificates.

What, if by "a consummation, most devoutly to be wished," the whole sub-legal profession, the goodly array of lawyers' clerks and sheriffs' officers, were to strike for less work and higher pay? Those poor attorneys' clerks especially have cause of complaint enough. They have all sort of dirty work to do; they have to execute unrighteous documents, to press needy men, and to run up costs against unsuspecting clients, and yet for all this they have scarcely more than a day-labourer's pay. What a blessed prospect it would be if they were all to strike. There would be no more writs, no judgments served, and no executions issued. One could walk the streets without fear, and look upon a bailiff as a man and brother. Whitecross-street would become desolate, and Burdon's Hotel a memory of the past. All debts would be paid in full, and debtor and creditor would forgive and forget, and be at peace together.

We appeal, too, to the patriotism of our fellow literary men. Why don't we all strike together? Why don't we announce that on and after the first of next month we will write no more articles, invent no more news, and pervert no more reports till justice was done us. Heaven knows, we have grievances also. To satisfy an ungrateful public, who want their papers early, we have to work all night. Our Sundays are not our own. Subscribers are always wanting more matter and lower prices, so that our contributions grow daily greater in length and less in value. We expect soon to have to pay for periodical writing, instead of receiving payment. In fact, we are not acquainted with any more ill-used class than our own. If we struck in a body we might obtain redress. No papers would appear, and if the public did not find they got on very well without them, as some sceptics suggest, we hardly know what might not be the consequences.

Unfortunately, the reason why neither literary men, nor lawyers' clerks, nor chemists' apprentices, nor starving curates strike for higher wages is painfully obvious. We are all unpleasantly aware of the fact, that if we do not do the work we have to do, there are plenty of others who will do it, if anything, rather cheaper, and, in all probability, rather better. We should all have the satisfaction of annoying our employers, but we should also have the annoyance of losing our employment. Half a loaf is better than no bread, so we all make the best terms we can—for ourselves, and get as large a slice of the loaf as we can, as much crumb and as little crust. If our friends, the builders, would take this lesson to heart, and consider why it is that the working educated classes, though often equally hard worked, and equally underpaid, will themselves never think of striking, it might, in the long run, be better for themselves.

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

It is now nearly six weeks since tenders were advertised for by the Government for a steam-ship mail service to Australia by Panama, the distance to be accomplished, under heavy penalties, within fifty-five days. The offered contract was at once responded to by various parties, and tenders duly sent in. One of these is understood to have under-

taken to perform the distance regularly within fifty-three days, and for a much less amount than the other tenders, on account of certain advantages and facilities possessed by those who have sent in the tender. It is also understood that they are in a position immediately to carry out the contract. In spite of all this, or, as it would seem, in consequence of this, the Government has adopted the unprecedented course of delaying an answer, almost invariably given within a week, for the period above mentioned; and it is rumoured now that the official decision awaits the termination of the Committee on Contracts in the House of Commons, at present adjourned until next session.

Under these circumstances there is deadly neglect of the commercial interests and necessities of the whole empire, and utter disregard of the loss and injury inflicted upon some of those who have responded by their tenders to the Government invitation. In one instance it is stated that shipping property, which cost nearly a million sterling, is lying unemployed in the docks awaiting this decision.

It may be as well that the public should be made fully aware of the sum required for the imperial grant, concerning which Mr. Gladstone hesitates, while commerce with Australasia is paralysed and injured, while the mercantile growth of these colonies is arrested, our best import and export trade, amounting to about £57,000,000 annually, contracted and perilled, instead of being encouraged and developed, and opportunities flung away which may never be recovered.

The amount is about £30,000 a-year of imperial outlay for a service to be estimated by millions upon millions.

The Colonial Government has voted £50,000 a-year for the Panama mail service, and the present return in the shape of postage is £45,000. The lowest and best tender is stated to be £119,000. At the very period when the Government is thus indefinitely postponing its decision, the Suez route is signalled by an instance of the most grievous delay. The steamer breaks down and the mails are consequently kept back a full month, causing bankruptcy and ruin to several merchants concerned in the Australian trade, and annoyance and confusion to all. This is bad enough, but there is more mischief occasioned by this rare exercise of administrative vigour and judgment. The loyalty of these colonies is endangered. Rich men are proud men, and Australia can afford to challenge a different treatment. Moreover the enterprising American will obtain freights lost to England. Trade naturally follows a frequent and punctual postal service. Yet, can it be believed that between this country and colonies bringing us in £10,000,000 a year in gold, besides being the largest trade customers we have, there is actually no regular steam mail postal service at all, and that the slow and condemned steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental service perform the service as if it lay between England and some crude settlement in an unimportant part of the world.

The Panama route is of a degree of importance to this country in every way which can scarcely be estimated. The Admiralty calculations show the distance, *via* Panama and Suez, to be very trifling. Between London and Melbourne, by Suez and Panama, there is little more than 200 miles in favour of the former. Between London and New Zealand the distance is considerably shorter by Panama; but in other respects the superiority of the Panama route is unquestionable. Storms and shipwrecks are avoided, regularity and punctuality can be secured. Again, in case of an European war, the steamers would be comparatively safe from attack.

Lastly, by the adoption of Milford Haven as the point of departure, not only are extraordinary coal-ing facilities ensured, but also considerable inland postal advantages would be secured. Milford itself invites development as a first-class sea-port and harbour of refuge. Here are other matters of vast importance in themselves awaiting the slow process incubation, or rather the addling of Parliamentary committees, while the interests of an empire are sacrificed by neglect, ignorance, and apathy, in a manner which imagination cannot conceive, and with which the mind unfortunately becomes conversant alone through fact.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

August 3rd, 1859.—Two more notes of the correspondence between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna upon the affairs of Italy have been published by the *Prussian Gazette*. These, bearing date, the one 16th of June, the other 5th of July, are addressed by Baron Schleinitz, minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna. From these notes it appears that it was the stated intention of Prussia to proffer as basis of her mediation the maintenance of the Austrian possessions in Italy, but it likewise appears that the Prussian Cabinet refused up to the last moment to confirm, as was demanded by the Cabinet of Vienna, this verbal assurance by a formal engagement substantiated by an interchange of notes. It is also evident that the two Cabinets could not come to an understanding as to the extent of the obligations which Prussia had to fulfil in this sense, as one of the co-signers of the Treaty of Vienna. It was the opinion of the Cabinet of Berlin, that taking into consideration that Austria had, by her mismanagement, created the difficulties in which she was placed—difficulties resulting not from the treaty of 1815, of which Prussia was one of the guarantees, but of acts committed subsequent to that period and persisted in, regardless of the remonstrances of Prussia—the Prussian Cabinet could not pretend to guarantee those possessions now, without contradicting the part which Prussia had adopted as a mediating power, to which part she intended solely to confine herself in concert with the two great neutral powers.

The publication of this diplomatic correspondence which has filled the columns of the journals during the past two weeks and formed the chief topic of discussion, as also the declaration in the English Parliament, has set Prussia right with those of the southern and middle states who were inclined to regard her proposal of mediation and resolute refusal to draw the sword for Austria as a betrayal of Germany to the foreigner. Even the Austrian journals, so far as they can or dare utter their true sentiments, consider the conduct of Prussia as justified.

The agitation for a reform of the federal constitution—we must call the thing Constitution for want of a word that exactly defines it, and more particularly for the summoning of a United Parliament of all the States of the Confederation, is making some head way owing to a pretty powerful impulse given it by a declaration issued by about forty liberal members of the Chamber of Deputies of Hanover, headed by Mr. Von Bennigsen, an ardent and eloquent defender of the rights of the people, and an unwearied supporter of all measures of progress. Should this agitation, which will rather be encouraged than checked by Prussia, continue, it may exercise a considerable influence upon the future of Germany. I give a translation of this declaration which is now circulating in all parts of Germany, and meets with the hearty adhesion of the vast majority of the people. A perusal of it will enable your readers to comprehend the aims of the liberals, or, as they are sometimes slanderously termed, the democrats of Germany:—

"The war between Austria and France has terminated. The public law of Europe, however, has not been thereby secured. The conflicts in Italy, which were the chief causes of the outbreak, are not set at rest, but rather more embroiled. The menacing military preponderance of France has been further increased by the war. The state of Europe is so disordered, that we have before us only a prospect of fresh entanglements and wars, and, no less likely, an aggressive war upon Germany in the proximate future.

"To be able successfully to face such perils, Germany requires a powerful elevation of the national spirit, and a rapid development of her political strength. We all feel that the great obstacle to such an elevation and development is the present constitution of the German Bund. It was shown to be untenable even before 1848, and during the movements of that year it was helpless and useless. After 1848 it was set up again as a makeshift by the Governments, but it has had no other effect than to prove that it cannot further the interests of the nation, nor establish public right and justice in the separate German States. The war just concluded has brought the conviction home to us that this federal constitution offers no security by prompt and united action against dangers from abroad.

"The demand for a more united bond of concentration for Germany, in which the representatives of the people will be included and have a share in the direction of its fortunes must ever, therefore, become louder. Nothing less than a firm concentration of its military and political power, combined with a United German Parliament, will satisfy the

people, develop its capabilities at home, and maintain its independence abroad.

"To prevent the nation, in despair of peaceful reforms, from seeking its salvation in a revolution, it is needful that one of the two great Powers of Germany should at once proceed to reform the constitution of the Bund.

"Austria is not in a situation to undertake it. Her interests are not purely German. Besides, the reform of her own internal affairs engages all her energies, and will continue to do so for a long time to come. She will have to exert all her force to arrange her disordered finances, to improve her civil and clerical institutions, and by reforms in her system of government to stem the swelling torrent of popular discontent which threatens her in almost every quarter of her empire. Austria's task is already so burthensome that she cannot possibly undertake other onerous duties with any chance of a successful result.

"We therefore turn in the hour of need to Prussia, who has proved, by a voluntary change in her system of government, that she comprehends her position with regard to the rest of Germany, and that it is her task to blend the interests of all the states with those of her own, and for that purpose she has not hesitated to make a sacrifice of prerogatives, and to accept a heavy responsibility. The policy of Prussia is identical with the interests of all Germany. Let us trust that Prussia will become confirmed in the belief that a separation from the rest of Germany in the pursuit of mere Prussian objects would only lead to common ruin; and the German people have during the past few weeks given unmistakable evidence of their readiness to entrust themselves to the leadership of Prussia, so soon as they can feel that clear aims, firm conduct, and decisive action may be relied on.

"We have seen during the last few months that surrounded as we are by consolidated and military nations it is not wise to await the hour of danger and the outbreak of hostilities to ascertain whether the several governments of Germany are disposed to unite with energetic action for a common cause. We require a federal compact which will afford security for unity of action at all times and on all occasions.

"A great part of Germany—and we, too—cherish the hope that Prussia, during the present interval of peace, which we fear will not be of long duration, will take the initiative towards establishing a united and free federal constitution. She will be undertaking a difficult task, but she will bear in mind that by strengthening Germany she is protecting herself. She will also cling to the hope that by a loyal and resolute policy she will in the end overcome all resistance, and the obstacles which oppose the accomplishment of our patriotic desires.

"The German federal states will have to submit to many sacrifices by the establishment of a more consolidated system; they will, however, hardly fail to remember that, in the present critical state of Europe, a consolidated Power is not only necessary for Germany in general, but that the very existence of the several states is at stake without it.

"Surrounded by autocratically governed and militarily organised states, the people of Central Europe can only preserve their existence and independence by a stricter organisation and consolidation. And it is better to transfer a part of their prerogatives to another German federal power, than to be deprived of both prerogative and country by Russia or France.

"Great are the perils of Europe and Germany, and prompt resolutions alone can save us. We hope and pray, therefore, that Prussia will no longer hesitate to appeal to the patriotism of the Governments, and to the national spirit of the peoples, and take steps without delay, to summon a United German Parliament, and concentrate the military and political strength of the whole German people before fresh conflicts break out and find an unprepared and disunited Germany a tempting prey.

"The patriotic spirit of the entire German people will support Prussia in this task. Political opinions, and party aims will be made subordinate to the practical requirements of the period and the common weal. We hope also that the Governments will not discountenance a national movement directed to a peaceful reform, at a time when the German people are ready for any sacrifices, to obtain a constitution for a united fatherland, securing individual rights and free development at home, and independence and respect abroad."

As a slight refreshment after the foregoing, perhaps the following anecdote may not come amiss. Under the heading, "What's the use of Hebrew?" the *Breslau Gazette* relates the following:—"A well known Parisian financier of the tribe of Benjamin is said to have been aware of the preliminaries of peace some days before the fact was announced to the world. Wishing to inform the branch house at Berlin of the important event, and not daring to trust it to the silent wire, he added to a telegram

the sentence: 'Mr. Scholem will arrive very soon.' *Scholem* is a Hebrew word signifying *Peace*. The branch house at Berlin, likewise masters of the Hebrew, were not long in doubt as to where the pith of the telegram lay, and the use of it."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE LEADER."

Wakefield, 1st Aug., 1859.

SIR,—Men of common sense and ordinary understanding have yet to learn that every man who is blessed or cursed with a brother-in-law is accountable for the acts of that relative. It may be perfectly clear to the editorial sense, or even to the sense of journeymen leading article writers, but I say it is still very doubtful to the mass of men. You say Mr. Bright is accountable for the acts of Mr. W. H. Leatham, because he is his brother-in-law; and you say that Mr. Leatham was "bred at the feet of our political Gamaliel," and that he is a "very Brightite of the Brightites." This is all erroneous assertion. Mr. Leatham is not a "Brightite," I wish he were; and I think you were in duty bound to ascertain Mr. Leatham's political opinions before assailing him and Mr. Bright as you have. If you had taken the trouble to read Mr. W. H. Leatham's address on being requested to become a candidate for the representation of Wakefield, you would have found that he distinctly stated that he was not a follower of Mr. Bright. Mr. Leatham is a fine noble-hearted gentleman, as every one will say who knows him. Unfortunately, at the late election some of his friends fell into a trap deliberately laid for them. The Tories, feeling their weakness, and openly confessing that they did not expect to win, except by bribery and intimidation, ordered the disreputable characters, who gave evidence in London, to obtain money from the Liberals by any means; if it were not offered, they were to induce offers, so that if the Tories were defeated, the so-called bribes (for you will observe that none of the worthies voted for Mr. Leatham) could be made the ground of a petition. They did their work, and, I presume, did it satisfactorily, for it is well known they were liberally paid for it.

You likewise fall into another error—Mr. Leatham is not a Quaker, but a member of the Church of England. I am one of your few readers who know Wakefield, and a few of the Tory doings in the Borough for a few years past, and I certainly think almost any means are justifiable to get rid of this Tory incubus that is destroying us. The very dirt and destitution and decay you name have been caused by Tory rule. I shall feel obliged if you will insert this in your next number as a slight reply to your leading article.—I am, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST NUMBER.

THE air of the Isle of Wight has been found so beneficial, that the Duchess of Kent has determined to remain there. Norris Castle has been taken as a residence, and the duchess, with her own household, will take possession on the 15th or 17th of August.

Sir Robert Smirke has resigned his place among the Forty Academicians. He has for some years past retired from the active duties of his profession.

The enactments relating to the copper coin of the realm are extended to coin of mixed metal by a Government bill just introduced into the Lower House of Parliament.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has collated the Rev. Egerton Hammond, formerly curate of Chevening, to the rectory of Sundridge, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. Lindsay.

The Grand Duke Constantine will arrive in this country in August, and take up his residence at Ryde. The Grand Duchess Mary, sister of the Emperor, is expected daily at Torquay, where two elegant villas have been retained. Her two sons, Prince Eugene and the Duc de Leuchtenberg and suite, are awaiting her arrival. Several Russian nobles are daily expected.—*Court Journal*.

The total amount of the public debt of India, as it stood on the 1st of May, 1858, was 60,704,084*l*. of which 37,827,715*l*. bore interest. The total debt on the 1st of May, 1854, was but 32,208,887*l*. The Carnatic and other funds on which interest is paid now amount to 5,869,374*l*.

The copyright of the *Empire*, a daily paper published in Sydney, New South Wales, was recently sold by auction for 6,500*l*.

The King of the Belgians on Monday received at a solemn audience at Brussels the Marquis d'Antoni, minister of the Two Sicilies, who presented his credentials from the present king, accrediting him anew in that capacity.

Prince Jerome, the Emperor's uncle, is said to be suffering severely from gout, which appears to threaten the stomach. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde are in constant attendance on their father.

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Duke of Devonshire has had the rare "Hamlet" of 1604 lithographed in fac-simile, as a companion to the copy of 1603. Only forty copies were worked, and these have been carefully distributed to important public libraries, and to a few *literati*, so that the fac-similes will be as scarce as the originals; being deposited, however, in public collections they will be accessible to all Shakesperian scholars. The lithograph has been executed by Mr. Netherclift, under the superintendence of Mr. Payne Collier, being transferred by photograph.

Messrs. Groombridge are about to publish a new work, illustrative of business matters, with the title of "Under Bow Bells: A City Book for all Readers." By John Hollingshead. The author is already popular as one of the readiest of our periodical writers, his papers being frequently referred to and quoted; the unjust anonymous system has prevented his acquiring that reputation in his own name which his talents deserve and will command, now he is about writing under his proper designation.

It is with much regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Bayle St. John, which event took place on Monday morning, at his residence in Grove-end-road. Mr. St. John was well known in the literary world, as the author of "Two Years' Residence in a Levantine Family," and, within a recent period, "Purple Tints of Paris," "Life of Montaigne," and several other works of high pretensions and acknowledged literary merit. In addition to a large circle of friends, he has left a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

M. Léon Lévy, well known as a dramatic author under the name of Brunswick, died, a few days ago, at Havre at the age of fifty-four. His principal works were "Le Postillon de Lonjumeau," "La Promise," and "La Foire aux Idées"—the last a satire on the men and events of the revolution of 1848.

The *Critic* says:—"The great 'Adam Bede' secret is at length thought to be discovered, and the author is not William and Mary Howitt, nor yet Mr. Joseph Liggins, but simply a Miss Mary Ann Evans, already known in this strong-minded generation as the translator of Strauss's 'Life of Jesus.' Very well; and, assuming that to be so, what then? And why all this mystery?"

From Paris we also learn that M. Avrigny, who for three years wrote the dashing *feuilletons* in the *Assemblée Nationale*, died the other day in an hospital here, and was buried without a single person being aware—or, at any rate, being present, either at his bedside or his funeral. "When the paper was suppressed by Louis Napoleon (says a correspondent of the *Telegraph*), poor Avrigny was thrown upon the cold, wide world; and in a few months, after suffering all the pangs of hunger and disappointment, is carried to his grave in a pauper's coffin. Where are all the unfortunate writers who have been deprived of bread in like manner?"

A well-known literary man of Vienna, M. Bauerle and his wife, it is stated, have been for some days missing, and nobody knows anything of their whereabouts. In consequence, the publication of a theatrical paper of that city, which was edited by M. Bauerle, has been interrupted.

Messrs. Hachette and Co., have lately published a remarkable volume, containing nearly 1,000 pages, entitled "A Universal Dictionary of Practical Life." It forms one of the excellent series to which the Dictionaries of Philosophical and Practical Science, and Vapereau's Contemporary Biography belong, and contains a vast amount of useful matter. The new volume in question is by M. G. Belezze. The matters treated of are religion, education, legislation, administration, finances, industry, and commerce, domestic and rural economy, medicine, exercises, and amusements.

The announcement is made of a new weekly class journal called the *Steam Ship Chronicle*, devoted especially to the record of all that relates to the progress and prosperity of steam navigation. Some of the special objects to which it will be devoted are:—To condense and arrange all the information respecting steam navigation at home and abroad for present and future reference; to give greater prominence and individuality to steam ships, by separating them from the great mass of sailing vessels, with which they are at present so mixed up as to be found with great difficulty; and to supply the steam shipping interest with a convenient medium of record and publicity as to arrivals and sailings, and a channel for making known their wants and grievances, and publishing all information likely to be useful.

AN INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO THE LOGIC OF ARISTOTLE. By James E. Thorold Rogers, M.A.—John Henry and James Parker.

MUCH of the Baconian abuse of Aristotle is, as we well know, not relative to Aristotle at all, but to the schoolmen who adopted his name but misrepresented his doctrines. No wonder, then, that the so-called reputations of Aristotle were no reputations at all. Had they been so, the void which they had created must by necessity have been refilled. It is even thus that positive and negative systems follow one another alternately. This, in Mr. Rogers' opinion, is the Penelope web of philosophic history; and he cognises no variety except perhaps in the invention of formulæ, which he describes as technicalities hard to be understood, by which thinkers limit their conclusions. The result is repetition; but with the difference, which our author does not justly value, of the point of view from which each thinker estimates his material, the skill with which it is elaborated, and the distinctness with which it is apprehended. He would seem—though clearly perceiving that "what might be done by logic was well enough foreseen, but never determined by Plato,"—to make but little of what Hegel makes so much—the growth of the philosophical consciousness in each successive thinker. To do him justice, however, we must add that he does acknowledge, not altogether reluctantly, that every thinker helps other thinkers "in his degree;" though he leads them into error sometimes by infecting them with his own mistakes, "arising from imperfect knowledge or diseased apprehension." Whereupon he inquires, "how can we distinguish healthy from morbid anatomy?"

We may take it for granted that, in Mr. Rogers' estimate, Aristotle, as the transcendent logician, was sane; but "the heritage of mere knowledge which he received, largely increased as it was by his own labours, more largely than by any other man whom the world has ever known, was as nothing to the modern encyclopædia." Aristotle is chiefly to be valued on account of his method, which Mr. Rogers, in utter forgetfulness of Kant's claims, declares has never been bettered. He is right, however, in stating that the discovery of Aristotle's "whole philosophy is to be made only by going up and down his writings, living, as it were, with him, watching and weighing the very particles he uses, the gestures, so to speak, of his inner speech, and patiently estimating the worth of all the words he utters: for he made his own language, has his own special grammar, deals in those phrases only which were the exponent of his own thought, burying often the key to his subtlest and hardest reasoning in some unexpected place, permitting a rare negligence to be corrected at some fitting time."

One such sentence as the one just cited is enough to give value to a pamphlet. Other glimpses of lucidity break forth as we progress. Let us jot down a few items:—(1.) Personal Identity, according to Aristotle, "is the aggregation of past and present consciousness, the latter reflected on and mingled with the former, and the measure of identity is *ποῖόν*, not *ποσόν*." (2.) Between the extremes of ideal and arbitrary existence, and the negation of even sensational impressions, there was in Aristotle's mind room to discover and determine the sources of human knowledge, the extent of the mental powers of man, the laws of the process of thought, the conditions under which the elements of human consciousness become expanded into the philosophy of Being, which is that of reflection, identity, will, virtue." (3.) Aristotle does not hold himself bound to agree with those who deny the evidence of their senses, or who conclude in any manner which can be shown to contravene these conditions of the human mind which are the guarantee of its existence and activity: he holds them, in fact, to be a sort of suicides. (4.) For a man who admits nothing, it would be absurd to search out reasons; such a disputant has no reason for anything; in so far as he has no reason, he is no better than a stick. (5.) They who attempt to argue in what fashion we should admit truth, do so in ignorance of analytical philosophy. One should come foreknowing this, and not learn it while we seek. The philosopher and the student of every existence and its process of development should be aware of the first principles of the syllogistic process.

We trust that Mr. Rogers will print the whole three-and-twenty lectures which form his series

on Aristotle's Logic. What we have quoted from the present, will instruct the competent reader that this *brochure* is well worth perusal.

MEMORIES OF ROME. By Denis O'Donovan, Esq. Charles Dolman.

HERE is something new;—a book by a traveller, who found his love and esteem for Rome increase by his sojourn in that city. Mr. O'Donovan writes well—even eloquently; and half-persuades his reader to share his raptures. But perhaps these are solely architectural and artistic? No; the imagination of Mr. O'Donovan is even more affected by the majesty of the Pope, his ideal character and his personal virtues. Magniloquent, indeed, are the terms in which the author arrays the world's archbishop and his office. Here is the portrait of his Holiness, as painted by Mr. O'Donovan.

"As I have mentioned on another occasion, our Holy Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, is remarkably handsome and majestic in appearance, of a tall, commanding figure, a countenance mild and earnest, and a voice sonorous and sympathetic. His Holiness is always attired in a light woollen or white silk soutane in summer, and a blue cloth one in winter. He wears on his head a *calotte*, or cap, of white silk; and his large belt, or cincture, is of the same material, with tassels of gold. His slippers are red, with a cross embroidered on the instep, which is the object of veneration kissed by all who approach the person of the Pontiff.

"When the Pope goes out to drive, he puts over his soutane a lace surplice, a purple cope trimmed with white fur, and a stole richly embroidered with gold; and he wears on his head a broad-leaved hat of red silk turned up on each side and ornamented with golden tassels. The usage of the Papal court does not permit him to appear in the streets except in a carriage; beyond the city gates, however, and sometimes in the public gardens of Monte Pincio, the Pope takes exercise on foot. In these walks every one who meets him instantly uncovers and prostrates himself, in testimony of the profound respect due to the character of the Pontiff, and in order to receive the benediction of His Holiness,—noble equestrians dismounting from their horses, and gentlemen alighting from their carriages, to pay this tribute of veneration to his exalted civil and religious powers. He often speaks to the poor and the children whom he meets, addressing words of comfort to the former, and of kindness to the latter; and not unfrequently, when he stops for these purposes, hands may be seen stretched forth to him with petitions for alms, or supplications for mercy. These are all received by one of the Noble Guard (a few of whom are in attendance), and afterwards presented for the personal perusal of His Holiness. Calls on his charity receive an immediate reply from the purse of Monsignor the Almoner, and appeals to his clemency are seldom answered less promptly and consolingly by that generous heart which knows only to be merciful to all. It is a noble sight to see the good Father of his people thus walking familiarly amongst them, and pouring blessings and consolation on all around.

"On these occasions, besides the Noble Guard and the three or four officers of the household who attend the Pope, two of his private chamberlains walk at each side of His Holiness. And often in one of these may be recognised the portly figure and the bland and handsome countenance of our distinguished fellow-countryman Monsignor Talbot. It is flattering to our national feeling to see an Irishman placed by the Holy Father in so high position near his person; and it is pleasing to reflect that he has selected one whose ability and refinement render him so worthy of it. Frequently I followed the Pope's *cortège* during these walks, and I believe my principal attraction (after the novelty of the spectacle had passed) arose from those two generous, noble faces—that of the Holy Father and that of his Irish chamberlain. It was ever a pleasure to me,—which no repetition of the sight could diminish,—to gaze from one of those fair countenances to the other, and read in both the same beautiful character of dignity, sweetness, and benevolence. Even in the close-fitting *soutane* (which I have mentioned as his usual garb on these occasions) the figure of His Holiness is stout and venerable, as becomes a man over whom have passed full six-and-sixty summers; yet his step is as free and graceful, and his blue eye as bright, as they might have been some forty years before. Some of these things time no doubt may change—the Pope may become less stout,—his eye may grow dim in the darkness of age,—and his step may be enfeebled by the weight of years; but the mild expression of gentleness which ever beams from those handsome features, and the charm with which dignity of bearing and sanctity of life invest the person of the present Pontiff, no time nor circumstance can have any power to alter. As long as Pius the Ninth remains himself, these

inherent characters of his nature will remain impressed upon him, and attract the admiration and respect of all who have the pleasure to behold His Holiness."

According to O'Donovan, the Pope incurs no danger in these walks. He has confidence in his people, and they have the utmost devotion for his person. If there be any whose feelings towards him are neither loyal nor dutiful, they are "wretches" whose outrage "on the sacredness and majesty of the Pope would be punished on the spot by those who witnessed it." Mr. O'Donovan desires therefore that the French would withdraw the protection which is no longer needed. The austerities and labours of the Pontiff's private life are then touched off in Mr. O'Donovan's glowing style. In these he remarks "a continued subjection, an incessant abnegation of self." The other chapters of Mr. O'Donovan's book are occupied with the description of all the features of the Eternal City, whether classic or religious. He considers it as the queen city of the arts, or the metropolis of the Pagan world, and as the capital of Christendom. The Vatican he reveres as "the ecclesiastical palace where spiritual arms—the cross, the signet-ring, and the pen—wielded by a few venerable old men, decided the fate of nations." In this influence, he sees nothing but what has been beneficial. Even so can judgment be blinded by prejudice and pre-occupation. St. Peter's also invites him to elaborate celebration; when illuminated, his enthusiasm overpowers him quite. The Colosseum excites his admiration as a glorious ruin. We are treated, too, with a view of it by moonlight; Byron in prose, and verse likewise, for the passage from "Manfred" is quoted *in extenso*. But why enumerate these things? Let it be at once acknowledged that Mr. O'Donovan has mastered his subject, and its surroundings, and that, notwithstanding its extreme catholicity, his book forms a capital guide to the marvels of the model city.

THE THREE GATES. In verse. By Chauncy Hare Townshend. Chapman and Hall.

THERE is much of poetry that is merely verbal, wherein description of nature or feeling is arrayed in poetic diction that meets with immediate recognition, and which probably is read and written with equal ease. There is also, particularly in these latter days, much poetry which depends on thought, abstruse frequently in subject, and difficult of study. The readers of such poetry are perhaps few, but the writers are many. Such a fact is indicative of the pensive tendencies of these times, and the metaphysical turn usual to productive minds. Mr. Townshend has not feared, in his present volume, to wrestle with the deepest problems. His title refers to "the Three Gates," by which, according to classic legends, Elysium might be entered. Great truths are "not won, unless by him who passes successively through three gates of the soul." The poet names them, "The Mystery of Evil," "Love," and the "Law of Love."

The first portion of his volume grapples with the mystery, and grapples with it earnestly, passionately, and with a dreadful integrity;—a logical justice which, though it ruin heaven, will pronounce sentence. The problem of life, he sees plainly enough, is sorrow. In all scales of being is agony, and in all conditions of life. Barbarous races exhibit men as devils, existing only to torture each other, and sacrificing age, innocence, and misfortune to selfishness, however cruel, and convenience, however arbitrary. Civilised nations affect refinement, but the evil only strikes the more inwardly; and therefore, though the physical condition is ameliorated, the moral is subject to fresh pain. He compares the Indian suttee with the European widow, and finds the balance rather in favour of the former. But, in fairness, we must suffer the poet to speak for himself:—

I said, "The savage, who above ground goes,
Is happier, and hath more of dignity,
Than the poor sort whom Culture's self down throws
Into a pit where his defrauded eye
Forfeits man's glory to behold the sky
From mother Earth,—a man quick buried,
Who walketh lower than his corpse shall lie,
Dust unto dust consign'd ere life be fled,
And spurn'd by every heel that passes o'er his head.

"Earth on her surface bears a weight of woe,
But heavier in her bosom!" Then amazed
I saw what pomp grew up from pangs below.
Where mines yawn'd hideous, Luxury was emblaz'd
With all her jewels! Comfortless I gazed
On flowers from curst roots. When my eyes I cast
Towards those who reap'd the crop that wretches raised,
Methought, like breath of unseen curses, past
E'en o'er their proudest joy a foul and cavern'd blast.

To my sad spirit, whose percipient beam
Made cause and consequence but one appear,
The salt that season'd Luxury's meal might seem
To draw its flavour from a human tear:
And I might marvel, when I saw the clear
Bright household fire, it breath'd no deadly smoke
To kill the smiling circle's happy cheer;
Nor of red mine-blast, and quick ruin spoke;
Nor sent up mourners' sighs the merry laugh to choke.

"Ah careless owner of those hidden caves,
Whose dull neglect so swells pain's dread amount,
At least," I cried, "thou should'st protect thy slaves
From being struck at once from life's account
By hundreds, when the fire-damp bursts its fount,
And the foul thing they breathe, which thou call'st air,
Is merely death! Can luxury so blunt
Thy soul to Thought's keen edge that thou dost spare
To know thy own earth-hell? Go, but for one hour, there,

"And try what 'tis to breathe! Wert thou condemn'd
To spend small fractions of thy silken day,
Round by those dismal vaults intensely hemm'd,
Where e'en a candle blueely dies away
Into a corpse-light—would'st thou then delay
To rend the rocks and pierce the upward soil
With shafts, which might some pulse of air convey
To those, whose lungs have been thy ghoul-like spoil,
That thou might'st breathe perfumes, while they for breath
did toil?"

"The Angel said, 'Yon languid lord of pain
Is too far off thy pleading voice to hear,
And God Himself, perchance, might scantily gain
A moment's audience from that sloth-dull'd ear.'
Then fell I into musings of strange fear,
Because I saw the many feed the few,
And higher beings have the costlier cheer:
'What if this rule,' I thought, 'prolong its clue,
And man feed nobler worlds than those his gaze can view?"

"May not unseen and subtle powers of air
Quaff the fine juices of his heart and brain?
Why is that yearning sigh, that sick despair,
That deep soul-sinking, and mysterious pain,
I note in him, if none that loss can gain?"
And higher still its flight my boldness played,
Asking "Doth God His own Creation drain?"
Certain, I heard some mortals unafraid
Say, "All created things God for Himself had made!"

My Teacher said, "Go not beyond thy sight!
One step in the dark betrays thee o'er a steep.
Evil—the giant shadow of God's light—
Perplexes angels! But one thought may keep
Thee humble . . . We from different stands may leap
To contrary conclusions. Wherefore dream
The Maker smileth while His creatures weep?
Is God, indeed, as happy as men deem,
Or hang not all the cares of all mankind on Him?"

This is, at any rate, an extensive survey of a question to which all of us must give some kind of answer. We are thankful that Mr. Townshend has stated it so fully and so strongly. We are not equally satisfied with the other portions. "Love," and the "Law of Love," are made up of songs and sonnets, scenes and lyrics, which may suggest the kind of solution they supply to the "Mystery of Evil," but the poet has not taken the trouble "to point the moral, or adorn the tale" with such positive teaching as most will find needful. The following poem, however, must be given:—

TRUST.

I sat upon an Alpine height,
Whence I could see and hear
A traveller on a dizzy path,
Who crept, and shook with fear,
And eyed the dreadful precipice
To which his path was near.

And well the traveller, though bold,
Upon that ledge might shrink;
Right down below his very feet
The gaping gulf did sink:
The path was but a thread, and near'd
Each moment more the brink.

His fearless guide beheld the man,
And said, "This path will go
For a long time thus dizzily,
Or worse;—for you may throw
Soon from your outstretch'd hand a stone
Three thousand feet below.

"I see you are no mountaineer,
I see your head doth swim,
And I must for your safety care
Upon this mountain's brim.
If any guide his charge should lose,
O woe indeed to him!

"Take my advice, and let me bind
Your eyes, lest you should see
The further perils of the way;
I'll lead you warily!
I answer for your life with mine—
Now give your hand to me!"

Then I saw how the traveller
Stood like a little child,
And let the other blindfold him
Upon the mountain wild.
Led by the guide he, round the gulf,
Then trustfully defied.

To know how guide and man would fare
I follow'd—'for I knew
The mountain well—and came again
Upon the wanderers two,
Where Italy, the beautiful,
Burst nobly on the view.

So I beheld the careful pair
Reach now a broader road;
The guide then took the bandage off,
And to the stranger show'd
That all was safe, and how the plains
Beneath them gleam'd and glow'd.

You should have seen the traveller's face,
The mingled feelings cast

Upon that tablet of his mind:
He eyed the prospect vast,
And yet he gave a furtive glance
Unto the danger past!

And I could see remember'd fear
Made safety more excel.
Grateful upon the guide he look'd
And said, "You've led me well!"
And I could fancy that his eye
Some deeper thoughts did tell.

Or haply my own bosom said,
"My path of life, like this,
Oft leads my frail uncertain feet
Along a precipice.
How oft my dizzy brain must reel
While coasting an abyss!"

"But there's a Guide that's always near,
Wherever man hath trod,
Who sees for me, when I myself
Dare look not on the road.
Fear not, my soul, God leadeth thee!
Then blindfold follow God!"

These examples of Mr. Townshend's views and poetry are more extensive than we can generally afford to exhibit; but Mr. Townshend is no common man, and his verses are not commonplaces, but instinct with originality, both in the regions of thought and feeling. He is the angel that troubles the waters, if he does not always succeed in healing the bathers in the else stagnant pool.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman;" "Woman's Thoughts about Women," &c., &c. In 3 vols.—Hurst and Blackett.

A new novel by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," in this dull time of the reading year, leaves little chance of success for the minor novels that now and then are mysteriously ushered into the world by their fond and anxious parents.

"A Life for a Life" is a more thoughtful book than "John Halifax," yet it will not become so popular. John Halifax's honest manly face, it is true, gains the reader's heart from the first, and when he marries, the interest in him does not cease. His home presents a lovely picture of quiet English life that very few but Miss Muloch could describe. The hero of "A Life for a Life" is not a man that has fought the great battle of life and, like John Halifax, made himself a position. Yet there is more reality in the former; greater depth of thought and less romance, for, after all, John Halifax lacks reality. There are plenty of men that make fortunes by the sweat of their brow; but have they all his good qualities?

The story of "A Life for a Life" may be told without diminishing the reader's interest in the work, which is more than can be said of most works of fiction. It is related from the diaries of Max Urquart, the hero, a Scotch regimental surgeon, about forty years of age; and Theodora, the second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Johnston. She is a young lady that is looked upon by her family as being too thoughtless to be trusted with any serious matters, as she always says openly and boldly whatever she thinks, not upon all occasions, it should be stated with the decorum that is supposed to belong to a clergyman's daughter. Max Urquart is introduced to the Johnston family at a neighbour's house, and notices the original expressions of Theodora; sees the little notice her sisters pay to her; and as he is of a philosophic turn of mind, thinks that her mind is far superior to that of her sisters, if it were trained in the right direction. He has a friend in the army, a Capt. Treherne, who is paying his addresses to the younger daughter, described as a lovely, gay, and thoughtless woman, through whom he learns their name, which, by a singular coincidence, is the same as that of a person who, twenty years ago, was killed in a scuffle with him. This circumstance throws the poor doctor into the greatest alarm, and he vows to himself never to see them again, but before he can make up his mind to leave the camp, old Mr. Johnston meets with an accident, and he is called in to attend him, as their family doctor is away from home. He then finds that there is a painful mystery hanging over the family about an only son "that papa never allows us to mention," as Theodora tells him. He here also finds to be true what he first thought on seeing Theodora, viz., that her intellects were of a higher order, and her general character far greater than that of her other sisters. But this name of Johnston still makes him feel very miserable in her presence. As by some means (how is not explained by the authoress), he "fancies" and "suspects"—and that is all—that Henry Johnston is (for he is never supposed to know) the name of the man that he killed in the affray at Stonehenge; as some time after this

he goes to Salisbury on purpose to find out the name of the person before he marries Theodora. Salisbury is a place never to be mentioned to old Mr. Johnston, and as the accident occurred there it appears to Urquart that the person he killed might be the brother "never mentioned" of his betrothed. He goes there; finds it is the case. The marriage is put off, and he goes to Liverpool as gaol chaplain; but finally it gets abroad, and he hands himself over to justice—pleading guilty of manslaughter. This act causes thousands of people whom the good doctor has befriended to flock round him, all of whom speak in loving terms of him, more especially as it has never been doubted for one moment but that young Johnston was thrown from his gig and killed—being a worthless drunken fellow. He is imprisoned for three months, and some time after he marries Theodora, and they migrate to Canada.

This is a bold and an original story, and required all the talent that the authoress possesses to keep the reader from reflecting that the heroine should marry a man that has murdered her brother, and when we say that Miss Muloch has done this we have bestowed the greatest praise it is possible to bestow on any work of fiction.

Throughout the whole story there is argued—very forcibly—the doctrine of a life for a life, i.e., "blood for blood," old Mr. Johnston being in one instance very much shocked to hear Theodora argue that if a man should accidentally kill another man in the heat of passion or otherwise, it is much better that he should devote the remainder of his life to doing good than be sent to his Maker before he has had time to make that reparation that is so noble when given in a true and repentant spirit.

TWO NEW NOVELS.

MILLICENT NEVILLE. A Novel. By Julia Tilt, author of the "Old Palace," "May Hamilton," &c. In 2 vols. Lionel Booth.

THE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE. Edited by Lady Theresa Lewis. Richard Bentley.

"MILLICENT NEVILLE" and "The Semi-Detached House" are both good novels, but very different in style and character.

"Millicent Neville" is the best of Miss Tilt's productions, and one of the most readable novels of the season. It is original in thought, healthy in tone, and altogether a first-rate novel.

It is a domestic story of great and truthful interest. The first chapter opens with Milly rejecting one suitor and accepting another; not that she does not love the one she refuses—he has too many good qualities for her to think of him otherwise than as a good, honest man. She tells him that—"I cannot be yours, indeed I cannot; I like you—love you—very, very much; but—but—I never thought of you in this way—never—never." So she accepts his rival, because he is handsome; and bitterly repents, when too late. However, he dies; and she marries Norman, and they live happily together. The story is very slight, as is the case in most novels that are worth reading. Miss Tilt does well to rely on her powers of character-painting. The home with the first husband presents a wonderful contrast to that with the second. It is a pity that we are not given more of the latter. In conclusion, we may say that "Millicent Neville" is a great improvement on the "Old Palace," which we noticed about twelve months since; and we cordially recommend it to our readers.

"The Semi-Detached House" is a novel of very slight texture, but very amusing. Aunt Sarah's only fault with the house is that it is semi-detached; the idea that Tomkinson or Hopkinson should live under the same roof as my Lady Chester is something too horrible for Aunt Sarah, who knows Court well, and speaks with admiration of "His Royal Highness." It is, however, proved to Aunt Sarah, before long, that it is of little consequence what name a person owns so long as they pay their tradespeople and behave themselves with ordinary decorum—that a person's name does not make them better or worse; that in some instances people trade on their title; and that he is good who does good. The hollowness of living for appearances is fearfully exposed by Lady Lewis, and on the whole we think a "Semi-detached House" is very amusing, and contains a good deal of satire that will tell strongly against the titled and the untitled "aristocracies."

NORTHUMBERLAND, AND THE BORDER. By Walter White. Chapman and Hall.

The manner in which Mr. White spent his holiday between the Tyne and the Tweed has been productive of an interesting volume. The recollec-

tions of his journey begin at Penrith, and lead to some Cumberland stories and associations that will amuse the reader. Brougham castle and the good Lord Clifford are not forgotten. But we must plunge into the more immediate subject of the book; and here we find ourselves at Nent Head, among the miners of the London Lead Company. With them are no signs of want or privation; yet illegitimate births are frequent. Mr. White, however, defends them on the score of morality.

"For here, in this lead-mining country, a girl does not lose caste by having borne a child out of wedlock; though trouble may be occasioned at first, she continues to live on in her father's house, sharing still in the privileges of home, and is not despised by her mother and sisters. Neither is her chance of marriage diminished, though not as a matter of course with her first lover; and once married, she becomes a faithful wife, and as mother of a hardworking family is there to participate in all the ameliorating influences which time and circumstance may bring. But should she play the wanton, and repeat the offence, then she forfeits her position and prospect of matrimony.

"Here in Nent Head, as I am told, the Company require that the father of the child shall marry the woman whom he has, so to speak, betrayed; or quit their service.

"Looked at fairly, we thus see that this hill-country has, after all, a good notion of morality. We may not, perhaps, hear of bastardy in the Haymarket; but who will contend that the Haymarket is more moral than Nent Head? Is there not among these miners' wives and daughters a manifestation—'inarticulate,' if you will—of the charity that hopeth all things? It seems to me that women in other parts of the kingdom, even in places that regard themselves as refined and highly civilised, might learn a lesson from the unrefined. How many a virtuous woman has been made vicious by the cold scorn and neglect of her chaste, and it may be, untempted sisters!

"The miners are, for the most part, sober and industrious; there appears to be something in their metalliferous employment which makes them, as a class, more respectable than coal-miners. Go down to the Durham coal-field, visit and observe the mining villages, and you will hear of coarse indulgences and brutal propensities that shock every sense of propriety, and make you shudder for human nature. Fornication is rife, and worse—incest, and to such an extent as to have passed into a by-word among the miners themselves; and it is worthy of remark, that this depravity prevails most in the mines most neglected by the proprietors; where Tommy-shops demonstrate to the men the indifference or cupidity of their masters. Contrasted with that unhappy region, the lead-mining districts stand out in bright relief: and the Bishop of Durham might well envy his brother of Carlisle, in whose diocese only two cases of incest could be heard of on diligent inquiry."

The above citation is for the thinking to ponder and weigh well, as bearing on more than one social evil which seek a remedy in Christian charity.

Mr. White's first experience of Northumberland was not favourable. Everywhere the rights of hospitality were denied him; but the cause appeared to originate in an error. Our tourist was mistaken for a sapper, and the "members of her Majesty's Corps of Engineers, who were engaged in the Ordnance Survey of Northumberland had won a reputation for gallantry, as well as trigonometry, so that here and there an increase of population took place in a way not recognised as lawful by the Registrar-General." Take the following as to the Northumbrian burr.

"About four miles on the way I turned in to a lane, and with the usual result; finding that however pleasant a high-road may be, lanes are always pleasanter. In the lanes we are in closer companionship with Nature. I came to a couple of cottages tenanted by farm-labourers; and could not help admiring the well-stocked garden, where gooseberries hung in thousands on the bushes. One of the men having an 'off-day' was at home nursing the baby, while the wife had gone to market at Hexham; and he invited me to take a turn round the garden, of which half belonged to each cottage. The abundance betokened industry and no small amount of comfort. There were currants, rhubarb, cabbage, carrots, potatoes, peas; and flowers at the end where they could be best seen from the windows. I congratulated the man on his lot, and he answered that he had nothing to complain of, could earn sixteen or eighteen shillings a week, and ate beef, mutton, or bacon every day. He did not think it right for a man as worked hard not to eat meat.

"He had the Northumbrian burr in perfection, that

peculiarity which stumbles so awkwardly at the r. 'Yes, the baw-ies aw fine this yeaw,' he said in reply to my praise of the gooseberries, meaning 'the berries are fine this year.' Ask a Northumbrian to say courier, and you will get a cooheous answer. 'What do they burn in that kiln?' I inquired of a woman at Ovingham; and she, though meaning bricks, said 'B-hicks.'

"Tupny (twopenny) awnges goin' f' a penny,' used to be the cry of the girls who sold oranges in the streets at Newcastle.

"Dr. Smiles in his *Life* of a famous Northumbrian, says that the burr is a sign of robust energy of character, wherein it seems to me he makes a mistake. Defects are hardly the result of energy. Comparatively isolated from the rest of the kingdom, the Northumbrians got into a slovenly habit of using their rugged speech, and so an accident became hereditary. They would be isolated, whether or not; and baffled even William the Norman. He had to leave Northumberland out of Domesday Book."

We remark, as we proceed through this volume, that the author is quite up in the folk and other lore that belongs to his subject, and his pages are as rich in literary illustration as in local description. The writer is a scholar as well as a naturalist and tourist, and loses no opportunity of showing his research as well as his observation. His materials are superabundant, but his disposition of them is highly judicious. The description given of the miners and their work is graphic and grand in its gloom and grimness. The scenic accessories are, besides, adroitly thrown in to augment the horror and interest. We may point attention also to his description of Allenheads, where miners dig out the heart of the hills. Owing to this a carriage could not draw up to the gate of a mansion, because of two deep holes that had sunk a few days before, by the giving way of something under ground. They had been filled up indeed; but who could tell whether they might sink again with the weight of a carriage? Allenheads sweeps its chimneys only once a year; but school-houses have been built. The master of one of the schools was a miner but a few years ago; and the incumbent of Allentown is a miner's son. Here the author spent three hours in subterranean travel; "a weary way-gate." Subsequently, he had a twilight walk up the hill towards Rookhope, where Sir William Armstrong first tried his new gun. "No fear of hitting any thing up there except stones or ling." He saw the forty-horse hydraulic engines doing all the work of the mines—quietly; a power not wont "to roar tremendously when it stops, as if to say, See how clever I am." Thus much by way of example of this volume, which ought to be extensively read.

SERIALS.

BLACKWOOD.—The number for this month contains a good ghost story, with a mesmeric solution, which has the merit of compelling the reader to peruse it to the end. The first part of a new tale, entitled "Felicita," and Part VI. of "The Luck of Ladysmede" will amuse. Lord Macaulay, Dr. Tulloch, and the artists, also, command elaborate articles; the question of the Peace, however, is briefly discussed, and not under favourable aspects. Speculations on this subject could only be formed on incomplete data. Maga will know more about it next month.

FRASER.—There is much neat and careful writing in this month's number, and a poem, by Alexander Smith, of some lyrical merit. "Holmby House" is continued, and also "Sword and Gown." The Peace likewise is duly articulated, but unsatisfactorily treated.

DUBLIN.—There is a good article on Sir W. Hamilton, by Dr. McCosh. That on our Foreign Policy is moderate in tone. "The Season Ticket" continues to be amusing, and to catch all fish that may venture near the writer's net. A growl at Peace is ventured, and "The Royal Academy" comes in for many strictures, some of them not a little severe.

TITAN commences with a curious subject—"The Philosophy of Literary Forgeries," in which the writer states that the fact of history being "full of monstrous shams, which, when first originated, subjugated thousands, and subjugate hundreds now," is not to be evaded. A searching review of the Vatican manuscript is next ventured, and forms a paper of singular importance. Part II. of "In and Out," and several additional chapters to "Getting On," are given. Altogether the number is meritorious.

UNIVERSAL REVIEW.—There are two searching reviews of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Tennyson, one

political, one poetical, both long, and written with apparent sincerity. There is also an estimate of letters and society in France, which is characterised by considerable shrewdness. To the musical season due attention is rendered, and the brief notices of new books are for the most part just.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER is remarkable for three religious articles—namely, "The Religion of the Present," "The Modern French Pulpit," and "The Doctrine of Endless Punishment;" to which perhaps should be added "The Lord's Dealings with George Müller." This man's narrative is certainly one of the most wonderful with which we are acquainted. The review of American literature contains more than one curiosity.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS continues its one-sided biography of Mr. Charles Kean, and its story of "Hopes and Fears." A new novel is begun, entitled "Ladies and Leaders." A dissertation on the present state of the drama abounds in erroneous assertions and false conclusions, with some remarks which are suggestive and beneficial. On the papers touching Church and State, we need say nothing—a term which best represents the amount of influence they are likely to have.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The number for August opens with an eloquent paper on Tennyson's "Idylls," and continues Mr. Brough's tale. The articles are numerous, and mostly well written. There are eight engravings. Morten's "Last Boat," and Hodgson's "Early Morning," are striking and well executed.

THE VIRGINIANS, No. XXII.—This story has got into the second generation, and there seems no reason it should not go on until it gets down to the present time. There is some natural and pleasant writing in this part.

KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, No. XLII.—This part contains the accession of George the Second, the fall of Walpole, the short Spanish War, and the commencement of the Rebellion of 1745. Though the accounts of the various transactions are brief, they are distinctly narrated and touched in with much pictorial effect. If the illustrations were as good as the text, there would be little left to be desired in this compendious history.

ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES (conducted by Charles Knight) progresses satisfactorily. Part VII. carries the alphabetic arrangement to the word "Check," and comprehends several illustrations of classical value.

CROKER'S REVISED EDITION OF BOSWELL. Part VI.—(J. Murray).—This number carries us into the sixty-ninth year of the philosopher; and we can only repeat that we rejoice to see so capital an edition of so capital a book placed within the reach of all classes of readers.

MURRAY'S COMPLETE EDITION OF LORD BYRON'S WORKS. Part VII.—This portion contains the occasional pieces and the commencement of "Don Juan."

LE FOLLET starts with some excellent remarks on long and short waists, the latter of which appear to be coming into fashion. Three coloured engravings are given; and the literary contents of the number are light and amusing.

COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF ENGLAND (Blackie and Son).—Parts XXI. and XXII. lie before us, and fully maintain the character of the publication, and carry the narrative down to 1746.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY.—Part V. is full of interest, and the illustrations are indeed abundant. The whole redounds to the credit of the editor, the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A.

ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKESPEARE (edited by H. Staunton). Part XLI.—This part concludes "Hamlet" and commences "Julius Cæsar," a strange arrangement of the plays, by the way. The editor has been extremely careful and judicious in his comments on "Hamlet;" and one of them deserves particular recognition for its sagacity, and, no doubt, truth. It has been objected as to the inconsistency of Hamlet's lugging out Polonius's body with a cram expression; but Mr. Staunton has discovered, by a careful induction, that it was a rule of the theatre, in Shakespeare's time, for the actor on the stage to remove a dead body; and thus the necessity devolved on Hamlet. This mode of clearing the stage is proved by many appropriate examples in Shakespeare's own plays. We cannot admire the illustrations to "Julius Cæsar;" there is not a noble Roman amongst the entire number.

POLITICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE.—(Longman and Co.)—Part V. contains "The Summer Fête," "Evenings in Greece," "Legendary Ballads," and miscellaneous poems.

MOORE'S NATIONAL AIRS.—No. II. contains eight more of these copyright melodies, the symphonies and accompaniments of which have been revised or rewritten by Mr. Charles W. Glover. The print is exceedingly legible, and the getting-up uniformly good.

THE LAZAR-HOUSE OF LEROS, forms No. VI. of the Historical Tales published by John Henry and James Parker.

ECLECTIC, in an article on Hero-worship, is somewhat severe on Mr. Carlyle, and his life of "Frederich the Great." As in other monthlies, the views on the peace are unsatisfactory; but on the whole the number may be pronounced good.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S JOURNAL contains another poem by Isa Craig, "A Dream of Death," which is only pretty; and the number is inferior to its predecessors.

RECREATIVE SCIENCE—A monthly Record and Rembrancer of Intellectual Observation.—(Groombridge.)—The number for August contains a variety of useful articles. One by Mr. Hain Friswell, on Humboldt, is especially commendable.

GALLERY OF NATURE. By the Rev. Thomas Milner (W. and R. Chambers), progresses favourably. Part X. is attractively got up.

MISCELLANIES.

ART, AND HOW TO ENJOY IT:—A Reply to the Question, "How shall I know a Good Picture?" By Edward Hopley.—The author regrets, with reason, the popular ignorance concerning simple and absolute art-principles, and makes a laudable endeavour to supply the requisite instruction, and to render superficial criticism less acceptable than it has unfortunately too frequently been, even in regard to journals and periodicals of high repute.

OUR ENGINES OF WAR, AND HOW WE GOT TO MAKE THEM. By Capt. Jervis-White Jervis, M.P. (Chapman and Hall.)—The treatise commences with the origin of gunpowder, and a denial that Roger Bacon was the discoverer, and terminates with the fortifications in the nineteenth century. It consists of seven chapters, and is suitably illustrated.

THE RIFLE MUSKET. By the same writer.—A plain practical treatise, the utility of which is apparent.

HANDBOOK TO AUSTRALASIA. Edited by Wm. Fairfax.—This work presents a brief historical and descriptive account of Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand. It is accompanied with a map of the Australasian colonies. Printed and published at Melbourne, it is put forth as an experiment. If successful, a yearly volume will be issued.

PRACTICAL SWISS GUIDE. By an Englishman Abroad (Longmans).—This is the fourth edition of a useful work, intended to include "all that ought to be seen, in the shortest period and at the least expense."

PARLOUR JOURNAL. Part I.—This is a new periodical, designed for "a Weekly Record of Entertainment and Instruction, adapted for readers of all ages;" illustrated by Julian Portch. It consists of six weekly numbers, which are principally addressed to female tastes; and the work hitherto appears to have been judiciously conducted.

The Future of India. By M. N. S. Booth. The author has had ten years' experience in the covenanted civil service of India, and is so far qualified to deliver himself of an opinion on the subject of the "troublesome possession," as he calls it, that we have of that country. The range of Himalaya affords us, in his opinion, a natural boundary beyond which we should not, unless compelled, attempt to penetrate. We should be careful not to alarm the natives with the notion that we are greedy to annex independent countries on the slightest pretext. A Russian invasion by Caubal the writer regards as quite a myth. He requires, however, a more efficient police than the present corrupt force. Improvements have been lately introduced—the sitting magistrate and the thief-catcher are no longer identified in the same person. The burden of the taxes still falls on the landholders alone, a system to which the inelasticity of our finances is due. "Finance is the rock upon which the vessel of State will smash, unless some experienced man be placed at the helm to guide her over the difficulties that are plainly looming in the distance." The pamphlet contains many useful suggestions.

The Watering-Places of England. With a Summary of their Medical Topography and Remedial Resources. By Edwin Lee, M.D.—John Churchill. This is the fourth edition of a valuable work, to which, however, considerable additions have been made, for which we are indebted to the fact of the author having revisited the principal localities. The importance of mineral waters as remedial agents has raised these in public estimation; though they suffer from the preference given by those who are desirous of travelling to foreign watering-places. Dr. Lee confesses, indeed, that England cannot fairly compete with France or Germany, both of which countries contain many hot and cold strongly mineralised springs of various kinds. Nevertheless, the English spots have also their claims and uses, to which Dr. Lee's volume will direct the valetudinarian.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL ASPECT OF THE STRIKE.

WE shall say a few words here on the commercial aspect of the builders' strike, which threatens to be, if both parties hold firm to their declared resolutions, the most memorable that has ever occurred.

The sub-class 15, of the 11 class of occupations, in the Census returns, is headed "Houses, Builders, House decorators;" and includes "Surveyors, Builders, Carpenters and Joiners, Masons, Paviers, Slaters, Plasterers, Painters, Plumbers and Glaziers, and others engaged in house construction." In the metropolis, in 1851, the number of men engaged in these several trades, aged twenty years and upwards, was 59,455, and increasing this number by 10 per cent., on account of the increase in the persons engaged in building since then, we may assume that about 65,000 persons, upwards of twenty years of age, will all be out of work on Monday. On the one hand, it is not strictly true that all these will be out of work; on the other, a great number of youths below twenty years of age will be thrown out, so that we shall not be far wrong in taking 65,000 as the number of working men who will then at once cease their bread-earning occupations. We cannot estimate the average wages of these artisans below 5s. per day, which will give a sum of 16,250*l.*, or 97,500*l.* per week, withdrawn from wages. In four weeks the sum will be 390,000*l.* That represents roughly, but very incompletely—for the earning of wages carries with it the gaining of profits—the loss to the nation in one month by the suspension of this one species of industry.

We now know, however, that one industry feeds another, and that to suspend one necessarily starves the other. A merchant, for example, last week was in treaty to sell a cargo of deals, but his would-be customer cried off when it became probable that the strike would ensue. He could not use, and therefore would not buy them. This is an index to many other businesses, which are impeded or wholly stopped by the strike, and to the losses in which the above figures of 390,000*l.* give us no intimation. Or we may express the probable loss in this way. The number of males above twenty years of age enumerated in the census as engaged in occupations in Great Britain was 5,458,815, and of these the trades on strike may be taken as one-hundredth part. One-hundredth part, therefore, of the industry of the whole people is suspended by the strike. The annual produce of their industry cannot be estimated—taking Mr. McCulloch's basis, and adding 20 per cent. since his "Sketches of the British Empire" was published—at less than 359,000,000*l.* for income, and 100,000,000*l.* to replace and extend capital, or a total of 459,000,000*l.*, one-hundredth part of this sum is 4,590,000*l.*, or the probable loss by the strike, were it to continue six months, might be 2,295,000*l.* It is impossible, however, to ascertain the total loss, because the cessation of industry in various businesses puts a stop also to the means of payment for consumption, and lessens the work and the profit of retail and wholesale dealers. It strikes us—but we cannot affirm that the comparison is precise—that the loss by the cessation of so much industry, should it continue for six months, would not fall very far short of half the sum the Chancellor of the Exchequer expects to receive from his new income tax. It will be, under such circumstances, nothing less than a national calamity, making itself perceptible in the diminished means of a large portion of the community.

Of the sufferings of hungry children, of patient women, connected with the workmen, gradually selling all their little ornaments and useful articles to keep themselves and their offspring alive, we shall here say nothing. These circumstances cannot fail to attract attention. They are the bitterest consequences of the cessation of so much industry, and alone make the loss of the wealth deeply to be deplored. We limit our remarks to the commercial aspect of the question, and leave the philanthropic aspect to more expert pens.

However multifarious the consequences, the whole evil resolves itself into a cessation of useful industry, and we must look therefore to the laws which regulate industry for its causes and its cure. It is now thoroughly well established that no other means

exist by which the industry of different individuals and different trades can be made to assist and help one another so effectually as by free and unrestricted competition. This is as necessary to the well-being of society as industry itself. Generally the principle is acknowledged, and now it is emphatically dwelt on by those who are most forward in sermonising the men who stand out on strike. It is plain therefore that the contravention of this principle is always a cause of evil, and is the cause of the present calamity. At least it should be rigidly and consistently acted on by those who object to the men contravening it; and if these are blame, how much are those to be condemned who continually and systematically violate it.

The workmen try to obtain by combination with one another—setting at defiance free competition—a diminution of the hours of labour, with no diminution in the rate of wages. But this is exactly what the Government does. Setting at defiance free competition, it is a standing combination to obtain from the public by taxation the largest possible sum for the smallest possible amount of useful work. Moreover, laws are continually made for the very purpose of restricting competition. Our whole public-house system, our banking system, our factory acts, with factory inspectors, our payment of mail packets, our restrictions in the navy and army, &c., are open violations—some new and some old—of unrestricted competition, and most of them are directed against the classes who now stand out on strike, hoping by a similar combination and the use of force to attain their end. We say, therefore, that if the strikers be to blame for contravening the great law of free competition, they have only followed the example continually set by the Legislature. In the case of the factories, mines, and some similar works, the public has demanded and enforced a restriction on the hours of labour; and the public can only be justified in blaming the building classes for now striking, if it be wrong for individuals to do so themselves by the same means, what the Legislature is continually doing for others.

It cannot, however, be concealed that this is a contest between the masters and the men as to their respective shares of the produce of their combined and equally useful labour.

The men complain that they do not get wages enough for their work; that the continual introduction of machinery diminishes the amount of their employment and the rate generally of their payment. They cannot, as reasonable beings, object to the use and extension of machinery, which lightens labour; but they do object, and justly object, that from this diminution of labour they receive only disadvantage. This is exactly what took place in 1811 and 1812, when at first the people in the manufacturing districts were driven to desperation. Then our beautiful cotton machinery, which has so much enriched the nation, and contributed so much to the well-being of the working classes, was broken and destroyed by the Luddites, and then the revengeful law in turn took the lives of the misled men. Are we to have similar scenes revived? We shall have, if the same causes are allowed to operate.

The Luddites, like the working builders, justly complained that they got no benefit from the new machinery. All the profit went to the employers and the wasteful Government, which was then, as now, extorting immense sums from the working people by taxation, and disbursing them on worthless objects. We pointed out a fortnight ago the great increase in the Government expenditure, and remarked that it had obtained a great deal more than a fair share of the increased wealth of the community arising from the improvement of industry. At present, then, as in 1810, and subsequent years, the Government is taking to itself a much too large a share of the national produce. It does not leave enough to satisfy masters and men. It prevents the advantage of machinery from reaching the labouring classes. It makes them hate this noble means of improvement, and by its example it excites them to try and mend their condition by a combination to get more pay than they now receive. Members of the legislature and members of the executive may denounce the "strikes," but those who trace effects to causes will not hesitate to say that the bad example set by the Legislature, and excessive taxation, are to blame for this national calamity. How it can be cured or stopped, we will not now pretend to say. We have, however, no hope—as

both parties are exasperated—that it can by any means be immediately stopped, and can only regard its existence and the frequent recurrence of similar strikes as testimony against the meddling and costly legislation which has brought it on.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

ALL the circumstances of the money market are favourable. The brisk demand for money which prevailed till yesterday has relaxed. All the obligations due on that day were duly honoured, and since then money has been easy. Till to-day the Bank of England has been getting a great business. Now Lombard-street, the discount houses, and the joint-stock banks acquire a fair share of what is to be done. The terms of the market are not altered, but the pressure for money is less. The Exchanges are all favourable, and gold is not running away so rapidly as formerly. Silver is not so much in demand as it was, and gold is not sent abroad to purchase it. Bar silver and dollars are cheaper. The Bank of France has lowered its rate of discount from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the increasing trade of that country finds increased accommodation. All these circumstances are calculated to work favourably on the mercantile community, and they will help to stimulate reviving enterprise.

Though money is easy it is wanted chiefly for trade, and comparatively little of it goes to the Stock-Exchange. There, though the market has been firm and improving, to-day business is very dull. Consols opened at $94\frac{1}{2}$ to 95 , the closing price of yesterday, and closed at $95\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. The telegraph brought a rise of price in Paris of a good $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and money being easy the funds and foreign stocks and shares are all firm. There would be a still stronger tendency upwards were the French Emperor relied on, but the usual fate attends him which attends others who have broken their words. Everything he says is suspected. We regret this, but so it is; faith in the man's words has come to an end, and it will take an age of good conduct to restore the Emperor to the general confidence which he enjoyed before the 1st of January, 1859. The Bank returns will be found below.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 3rd day of August, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£31,201,740
Government Debt £11,015,100	
Other Securities ..	3,450,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	16,726,740
Silver Bullion	

£31,201,740

£31,201,740

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£11,208,572
Reserve.....	3,346,135	Other Securities.....	17,600,057
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,323,259	Notes.....	8,880,920
Other Deposits.....	14,351,001	Gold and Silver Coin.....	603,506
Seven Day and other Bills.....	818,747		

£38,302,145

£38,302,145

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated August 4, 1859.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

THERE is little to say on this subject which is not mere repetition. In the manufacturing districts the demands for yarn and cloths continue good, and in Manchester, since the German market has become active, they are quite as great as can be complied with. The weather continues favourable for the harvest, and though we have some reports from the south of the wheat not turning out well, the crop is, on the whole, likely to be good. The corn markets are firm, with a good business doing. Consumers and farmers seem both satisfied, which is the best condition of the market. In Mincing Lane sugar has declined $6d.$ per cwt. since last week; coffee has been extensively dealt in, but the price is unaltered. Consumption generally continues active, and yet prices are not high. The supply of most commodities is on a fair level with the demand, and all are flourishing. It is stated by those who attend to such subjects, that the number of paupers is continually decreasing; that now it is reduced to one in twenty-four of the population, when it was one in thirteen, which is one of the best signs to be found of the comparative improvement or the well-being of the people. When they do well the merchant does well, and accordingly complaints are less heard now than some months ago.

PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Reduced	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto New	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	223	223 $\frac{1}{2}$
India	28	30
Exchequer Bills .....	..	..
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ....	..	..
South Australia Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Victoria Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
French Rentes, 3 per cent.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..	..
Peruvian Bonds, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ....	..	..
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	44	..
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	99	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caledonian	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern Counties	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Lancashire	95	95
Great Northern	104	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancashire and Yorkshire	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and Blackwall	67	66
London, Brighton, and South Coast	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and North-Western	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	94
London and South-Western	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midland	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
North British	58	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Staffordshire	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	32	32
South-Eastern	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Wales	64	63
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calcutta and South Eastern	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern Bengal	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Indian	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Indian Peninsula	90	88
Madras .....	..	20
Scinde	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buffalo and Lake Huron	34	34
Grand Trunk of Canada	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western of Canada .....	..	..
Antwerp and Rotterdam	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dutch Rhenish	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern of France	26	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Luxembourg	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lombardo-Venetian	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern of France	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris and Orleans	54	55
Southern of France	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Western and North-Western of France ..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE half-yearly meeting of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, called for the 12th inst., will be made special, to approve an agreement for the transfer of the Birkenhead Railway to the London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies jointly.

At the meeting of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, the report of the Committee of Inquiry was received, and, in order to allow the directors time to consider and reply to the recommendations and charges therein contained, the meeting was adjourned.

The proposed half-yearly dividend of the GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IRELAND is officially announced at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, leaving a surplus of 11,800*l.* to be carried forward. The dividend for the corresponding period of 1858 was at the same rate.

The adjourned meeting of the Railway Companies Association took place on Thursday, at the Railway Clearing House, Seymour-street, New-road. Mr. George Gamble was in the chair. The business before the meeting was of minor importance, and but few members were in attendance.

The proposed dividend of the Great Northern Company for the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1859, is at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, or the same as in 1858. This distribution will give 3 per cent. for the half-year to the B stock, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per cent. to the A stock.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

At the meeting of the LONDON DISCOUNT COMPANY, held on Tuesday, the dividend declared was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, as recommended in the directors' report, leaving a balance of 759*l.* to be carried to the next account.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the LONDON AND COUNTY BANK was held this week at the London Tavern. Mr. W. Nicol, M.P., chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following report was submitted:—"The directors have the pleasure to lay before the proprietors a statement of the affairs of the bank on the 30th of June last, showing that, after making

provision for bad and doubtful debts, interest to customers, and current expenses, as well as for the half-yearly dividend, there will remain a surplus of 6,291*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* to be carried forward to profit and loss new account. Your directors have, accordingly, declared the dividend usual at this period of the year of 5 per cent. for the six months ending 30th of June last. Since the annual meeting in February last, your directors have taken over the business and premises of the Western Bank of London in Hanover-square—the transfer thereof having been effected on the 2nd of May last. Every confidence is entertained that this will prove to be a satisfactory and advantageous arrangement. The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 15th instant." The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, pointed out that the capital paid up and the reserve fund stood at the same figures as last year. The customers' balances were greater this half-year than they had ever been before. The profit and loss account showed a large increase as compared with former periods. The bills discounted were considerably greater than they had ever been. As compared with last year they presented an increase of 370,000*l.* The charge for premises would next half-year exhibit an increase, as the directors had purchased property for enlarging the banking house in Lombard-street. The property was paid for and the tenure freehold. The salaries had been enhanced by the purchase of the Western Bank of London and the opening of a branch at Basingstoke. The transfer of the former had been effected upon most advantageous terms, and he was happy to say that since the transfer the old customers had renewed their accounts with the bank. Attendant upon this transfer the directors had been enabled to obtain the services of one of the most efficient directors of the Western Bank, namely, Mr. Huggins, and he had no doubt that the operation would prove highly advantageous to the proprietors of the London and County Bank. The result of the half-year's business was an increase of 8,500*l.* in the profits, as compared with the previous half-year. Since the last meeting the directors had been at law in Ireland on the subject of the Tipperary Bank; but he was happy to say that as regards the Irish estates they had succeeded to the fullest extent, and the parties disputing the rights of the bank had been made to pay the costs. One of the parties, Mr. Aird, a relative of the late John Sadleir, had lodged a claim to the proceeds of one of the estates; but they were advised by counsel that the claim could not be sustained. There were other estates in Ireland yet to be sold, and the directors hoped to dispose of them in November next. One word more, and he had done. The bank had no less than 24,000 customers, and that fact alone was a sufficient proof of the advantage of the institution to the home counties. Mr. Jones seconded the motion. In reply to questions, the Chairman said the managers of the branches were not allowed to engage in any other occupation that could interfere with the duties of the bank. He must decline to state publicly what were the profits of any particular branch; but the information could be had at the offices. The securities were valued at their cost price, and at their market value on the 30th June. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The meeting was then made special for the purpose of considering certain resolutions passed at a previous meeting for altering their deed. The solicitor having explained the nature of the alterations proposed, the Chairman moved that the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the 23rd of June, be confirmed. Mr. Blythe, having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then cordially passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

Mr. F. Maynard, on behalf of the liquidators of the WESTERN BANK OF LONDON, announces that a return of 20*l.* per share will be made on the 22nd inst. He states: "I have much pleasure in forwarding to you the annexed announcement of payment of 20*l.* per share on the shares of this bank, being a fulfilment of the assurance I gave the shareholders at the first meeting, 19th of May, and repeated to them at the second, on the 21st of June. I have no doubt whatever that I shall have the pleasure of the full accomplishment of the assurance that upwards of 40*l.* will be returned, of which this is the first instalment."

The report of the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, presented at Sydney on the 27th of April, showed an available balance for the half-year of 66,822*l.* A dividend was recommended at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, which will absorb 50,000*l.*; 11,678*l.* was carried to the reserve fund (now raised to 100,000*l.*), and 5,144*l.* was carried forward. A new branch is to be established at Wangaratta, in Victoria, and an agency at Adelong, in New South Wales.

At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHAR-tered BANK, held on Thursday, the net profits were

stated at 16,309l., out of which a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared, leaving, after one or two deductions, 4,809l. to be added to the reserve fund. The report was adopted.

The COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY have concluded the necessary arrangements for opening a branch in London, under the management of Mr. Thomas Whistler Smith, the deputy chairman. The capital of the bank, which previously amounted to 240,000l., was early in the present year increased to 320,000l., in order to meet the increasing business; and the last dividend declared out of the profits was at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors of the LONDON AND COUNTY BANK was held on Thursday. The gross profits of the six months have amounted to 100,155l., out of which the usual dividend at this period of the year of 5 per cent. for the half-year was declared, leaving, after deductions on account of interest, expenses, and rebate, a sum of 6,291l. to be carried to the profit and loss new account. The chairman mentioned that the result of the operations was an increase of 3,500l. in the profits, as compared with the previous half-year. The bills discounted and customers' balances are larger than they have ever been before. The proceedings, which were of a very satisfactory character, terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the directors and officers of the bank.

ITALIAN RAILWAYS.—On the 21st of July the section of the railway that unites Piacenza to Bologna was opened to the public. There is now only a short distance unfinished by Stradella. When that is complete travellers will be able to journey from London or Paris direct to Bologna by railway, allowing in the former case of course for the Channel.

COAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Late advices announce the discovery of coal in the vicinity of Queensborough, the new capital. Should it prove workable, and of satisfactory quality for steam purposes, this event must have a powerful influence in stimulating the prospects of trade with China and Japan by the Pacific route.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 3.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Harris Tallerman, Houndsditch, wholesale clothier.
Thomas Poole Brettell, Walsall, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Titchmarsh Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, farmer.
Louise Flamant, Duke-street, Portland-place, Somerset-street, Portman-square, milliner.
John Edward Ford, Aldermanbury, and Addle-street, stock manufacturer.
George Johnstone Adamson, Twickenham, builder.
Yarker Rushton, Wrexham, Denbigh, draper.
Joseph Swan, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Bellevue, near Gateshead, Durham, shipowner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. D. McNeale, Trinity, near Edinburgh.
W. H. Larwie, late of Edinburgh, merchant.

Friday, August 5.

BANKRUPTS.

Mary Kent, Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, boarding-house keeper.
James Shaw, Huddersfield, cotton doubler.
Thomas Hughes, Aberllofwyne, Aberystwith, cattle dealer.
Francis Guyver Franklin, Bridge-street, Southwark, plumber.
Frederick Tapley, Arbor-terrace, Commercial-road East, draper.
Samuel W. Morgan, Throgmorton-street, stock-broker.
Ellen Ruth Amore, Hastings, brewer.
William Eastwood, Fairfield, Lancashire, joiner.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Miss Mary Macpherson, Lochgilphead.
Miss Flora Macpherson, Lochgilphead.
John Watson, Alloa, writer.
John Caldwell, New Prestwick, near Ayr, farmer.
Robert M'Lachlan, Ayr, now deceased, architect.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Watering Places of England. By Dr. Lee. 4th Edition. Churchill.
A Night in a Haunted House. Ward & Lock.
Art; and how to Enjoy it. By Edward Hopley. Low, Son & Co.
Fraser's Magazine. No. 350, August. John W. Parker.
The Semi-detached House. Edited by Lady Theresa Lewis. R. Bentley.
Life and Theatrical Times of Charles Kean. R. Bentley.
The Naval History of Great Britain. R. Bentley.
Tales from Bentley. Part 2. R. Bentley.
The History of the French Revolution. R. Bentley.
A Life for a Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' 3 vols. Hurst & Blackett.

The Dennes of Danndelyonn. By Mrs. C. J. Roley. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, & Co.
After Dark. New edition. Smith, Elder, & Co.
Sketches from Dover Castle. By Lieut.-Colonel W. Read. Smith, Elder, & Co.
Personal Narrative of a Voyage to Japan, Kamtschatka, &c., &c., in H.M.S. Barracouta. By J. W. Tronson, R.N. Smith, Elder, & Co.
The Life of General Garibaldi, by Himself. Sampson Low, & Co.
Millicent Neville. A novel. By Julia Tilt. In 2 vols. L. Booth.
The Child's Guide to the English Constitution. Simpkin and Marshall.
The Diamond and the Pearl. A novel. By Mrs. Gore. Knight & Son.

SERIALS.

Lord Byron's Works. Part 7. J. Murray.
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Part 6. J. Murray.
Blackwood's Magazine. No. 526. W. Blackwood.
The Universal Review. No. 6. W. H. Allen & Co.
Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Part 5. Routledge, Warnes, & Co.
The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Part V. Longman, Green, and Co.
Plain and Ringlets. Part II. Bradbury and Evans.
A Popular History of England. No. XLII. Charles Knight.
The Virginians. No. XXII. Bradbury and Evans.
Once a Week. Part I. Bradbury and Evans.
The English Cyclopædia. Part VII. Bradbury and Evans.
The Gallery of Nature. Part X. W. and R. Chambers.
The North British Review. No. LXI. Hamilton and Adams.
Routledge's Shakespeare. Part XLI. Routledge and Co.
Revue Britannique. No. VII.
La Bella Italia. Part VI. W. Jeffs.
Kimpton's Magazine. No. VI. Bosworth and Co.
Tait's Magazine. No. CCCVIII. Partridge and Co.
The Art Journal. No. LVI. J. S. Virtue.
Dublin University Magazine. No. CCCXX. Dublin, Alexander Thorn and Son.
The National Magazine. Part XXXIV. W. Kent and Co.
The Constitutional Press. Part V. Saunders and Ottley.
The Eclectic, for August. Judd and Glass.
The Englishwoman's Journal. No. XVIII. Piper, Stephenson and Co.
Recreative Science. Part I. Groombridge and Sons.
The Parlour Journal. Part I. Taylor.
The Ladies' Treasury. No. XXX. Ward and Lock.
The Parents' Cabinet. No. IX. Smith, Elder and Co.
Cassell's Family Paper. No. XXVI. Vol. IV.
Cassell's Family Bible. Part III. Cassell, Petter and Co.
Titan, for August. No. CLXXIII. James Hogg and Son.
Revue Independante. W. Jeffs.
The Christian Examiner. No. CCXIV. Whitfield.
La Follet. No. CLV. Simpkin and Marshall.

R U P T U R E S.

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

Price of a single truss, 10s.; 21s., 20s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage 1s.
Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 8d.
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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS AND SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.
Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each.—Postage 6d.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. Messrs. GABRIEL'S (the old established dentists) improvement in

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