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# The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 491.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859.

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## EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the PROPRIETORS in this COMPANY was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Friday last, Mr. RALPH CHARLES PRICE, the Chairman of the Company, in the Chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said that it was with great pleasure to his co-directors and himself that they saw so many of their friends assembled to receive from them a Report of the proceedings of the past year and some account of their stewardship. He hoped and believed that that report would be considered satisfactory, and that the accounts would be found to have been prepared in such a manner as to be perfectly intelligible to them all. The report would inform them that the new business had increased to a very considerable extent—a result which had no doubt arisen in some degree from the amalgamations which, after mature deliberation, the Directors had felt themselves justified in recommending, and the Proprietors in authorising, and the results of which proved that the Directors were right in the recommendation they had made. (Hear, hear.) During these times of competition between Life Insurance Offices it was necessary to have an infusion of fresh energy by the introduction of new lives. That, however, was not so easily effected in the ordinary way, although this Company had obtained its share. It might, however, be carried to a greater extent by means of amalgamations, and acting upon the sanction which the Proprietors had given them, the Directors would do their utmost for the purpose of accomplishing that object wherever it could be done with safety and advantage. He might mention that since their last meeting the junction with the Albion had been carried out; that that operation had been successful; that the accounts of both offices had been scrutinized with the greatest possible minuteness; and that the results had been satisfactory in every respect. In conclusion, he might observe that if every gentleman in the room would bring but one insurance in the year the next Report would be even more encouraging than the present. He would now call upon the Secretary to read the Report; after which he should be happy to answer the inquiries of any gentleman who wanted information upon the subject of it.

The Actuary then read the Report, which was as follows:—  
“Another year has elapsed, and the Directors have to make their usual report to the Proprietors. As on former occasions, they will first beg the attention of the Proprietors to the Surplus Fund Account, which serves, as they are no doubt aware, to exhibit the chief occurrences of the year, the balance-sheet hereafter to be referred to indicating the condition of the Company at the end of it.  
“The first-mentioned document is as follows:—

### SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT.

INCOME OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1859.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance of Account, June 30, 1858	482,870	7	7			
1858	482,870	7	7	611,405	8	5
Ditto, Albion Insurance Co.	123,520	0	10			
Premiums on new assurances	24,120	12	7			
Ditto on renewed	257,700	10	3			
	281,800	2	10			
Interest from Investments	79,050	10	4	301,541	2	2
				2972,910	10	7

### CHARGE OF THE YEAR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dividend to Proprietors				10,135	7	0
Claims on Decease of Lives Assured	220,017	14	2			
Additions thereto	18,350	17	11			
Policies surrendered	12,075	13	0			
Reassurances, new	5,309	0	2			
Ditto, old	25,021	3	7			
	228,173	17	10			
Commission	9,247	4	0			
Medical Fees	912	17	0			
Income Tax	1,977	8	0			
Expenses of Management	9,982	18	7	303,704	5	11
				659,013	17	2

Balance of Account, June

30, 1859, as below

“Examined and found to be correct.

(Signed) “THOMAS ALLEN, } Auditors.

“WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, }

“The proprietors will remember that the junction of the Albion with the Eagle was completed at the commencement of the past year, and it will be seen that out of the assets transferred by that company the sum of £128,520 0s. 10d. was contributed to the surplus fund.

“The income from premiums on new assurances is £24,120 12s. 7d. A portion of the risk under these, however, it has been necessary to re-insure, and the amount paid on this score will be seen on the credit side of the account.

“The total income from premiums and interest is £361,541 2s. 2d., not quite £1,000 per diem the rate of income anticipated in the last report.

“Deducting the sums to be immediately disbursed, the realised assets of the conjoint companies on the 30th June, 1858, were £1,752,435 11s. 5d.; and since the interest received amounts, as above shown, to £79,650 19s. 4d., it follows that the company's funds of that date, productive and unproductive, have been accumulating during the year at the rate very nearly of £4 11s. per cent.

“The payment for claims on decease of lives assured is large in the abstract, but it does not much exceed the average of 2½ per cent. on the total amount assured.

“The expenses have unavoidably increased; they are, however, not quite double what they were twelve years ago, while the company's business is now six times greater than it was then; hence the rate of the expenditure is reduced during that period about 66 per cent. The balance sheet is as follows:—

### BALANCE SHEET.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest due to Proprietors	£6,552	11	4			
Claims on Decease of Lives Assured and additions thereto unpaid	53,803	13	7			
Cash Bonus due to Policy Holders	14,966	2	3			
Sundry Accounts	7,028	6	5			
Value, 1857, of sums assured	4,013,211	8	6			
Proprietors' Fund	£203,850	0	0			
Surplus fund, as above	659,013	17	2	862,863	17	2
				£4,963,425	18	3

### ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount invested in fixed Mortgages and Life Interests	£1,206,484	9	11			
Ditto, decreasing Mortgages	150,801	1	11			
Ditto, Reversions	61,478	13	7			
Ditto, Funded Property and Government Annuities	162,847	17	2			
Ditto, other Securities	107,021	10	6			
Current Interest on the above Investments	22,574	12	9			
Cash and Bills	24,344	4	0			
Advanced on the Company's Policies	82,101	13	6			
Agents' Balances	23,728	2	3			
Sundry Accounts	6,361	14	5			
Value, 1857, of Assurance Premiums	3,109,681	15	9			
				£4,963,425	18	3

“Examined and found to be correct.

(Signed) “THOMAS ALLEN, } Auditors.

“WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, }

“Here it will be seen that the total assets of the company realised, and to be realised, are not much short of £5,000,000, those of the former description amounting to £1,893,744 2s. 6d., and those of the latter to £3,109,681 15s. 9d.

“The surplus fund has increased (mainly by the junction with the Albion) from £482,870 7s. 7d., in 1858, to £659,013 17s. 2d., in 1859, the increase being £176,134 9s. 7d.

“It must not be forgotten, however, that the true amount of this fund, which constitutes the provision for future bonuses and expenses, can be determined only by a revaluation of all the company's assets and liabilities, and this revaluation the proprietors are aware will next be made in 1862.

“Meantime, as the amount of the funds is very considerable, it may prevent some misapprehension to point out that in the accounts of a life assurance company made up at these are the surplus fund should never be reduced below a certain amount, to be regulated from time to time by the ascertained value of the income, and that it is the excess accruing in the fund, over and above this amount, and not the fund itself, which is properly divisible at the epochs appointed for the distribution of profits.

“In the case of the Eagle this excess is at the present time no doubt considerable, and the directors have every reason to believe that when the time arrives for the next division of profits the amount of it will be such as to give ample satisfaction to all concerned.”

The Chairman then moved that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. Cuthbert seconded the motion with great pleasure. He was sure that it must be as gratifying to the directors to be able to present such a report as it was to the proprietors to receive it. Especially must that be the case with those persons who were also policy holders. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen who had embarked their capital in the concern as an investment were aware that they received not only interest upon their money, but every five years a bonus; but those who were in the position of policy holders as he (Mr. Cuthbert) and a few others present were—and he was sorry that more proprietors were not in the same position—derived a double benefit upon every £25 they insured, and that benefit was evident to them all. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the existing state of the company's affairs it appeared that the balance last year was £482,870; it was now £659,013. The new business for the year 1857-58 had been £16,700; this year it was £24,000. The renewals last year were £100,000, as against £257,000 this year. The interest last year was £67,000; this year it was £80,000. The claims were £222,000 as against £113,000, and the additions £18,000 as

against £16,000. The policies surrendered were £12,000 against £7,000, and the re-assurances £20,000 against £21,000; while, according to the report, the assets in hand were £1,852,000, and taking into consideration what was to be received from premiums, the value of the assets was nearly £5,000,000. In looking around the room he could not say that he traced the features of many who were acquainted with the origin of this company, but this he could say, that thirty years ago, instead of having a surplus fund, the losses exceeded the income. Thirty years ago, in consequence of not receiving any dividends, their property was depreciated nearly 50 per cent. It was now increased in value about the same ratio. (Hear.) He thought, then, that the state of their affairs was highly satisfactory, and he trusted they would act upon the suggestion of the chairman, and as far as lay in their power bring in new insurers. At the last division of profits the bonus upon policies which had been effected through him varied from 12½ to 48 per cent. Where, then, he asked, could they find a better investment? All he would add was, “Gentlemen, go and do likewise.” (Cheers.)

Mr. Gale, a proprietor, then made some inquiries as to certain items in the accounts, and received a satisfactory explanation of them, after which the motion for adopting the report was carried nem. con.

Mr. Teulon proposed the re-election of Mr. William Henry Smith as auditor; and the motion having been seconded by Mr. Ditchbourne, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith, in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, said it was only right to state that having paid considerable attention to the accounts of the company, he and his co-auditor, Mr. Allen, were satisfied that they were perfectly accurate. He might add that there was no subject upon which they required information that they did not instantly receive it from the officers of the company.

The Chairman, in flattering terms, proposed the thanks of the meeting to the medical officers, Dr. Seth Thompson, Dr. W. Cooke, and Dr. Saner.

Mr. Barnard seconded, and Dr. Guy supported the motion, which was carried by acclamation, and briefly acknowledged by Dr. Saner.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. Borrett seconded, a vote of thanks to Messrs Allen and Smith, the auditors.

Mr. Allen in responding to the compliment, wished to express the obligations which Mr. Smith and himself were under to the officers of the company in prosecuting their investigations. Not only had they received every information when it was required, but it had been freely proffered when not sought for. The accounts had been admirably prepared, and it had afforded Mr. Smith and himself great pleasure to find that they stood all the tests that could be applied to them. (Hear.)

Mr. Cuthbert moved, and Mr. Teulon seconded, and the meeting adopted by acclamation, a vote of thanks to the Board of Directors for their services during the past year.

The Chairman could assure them that the Board felt deeply sensible of the kindness which the proprietors had been just pleased to express towards them. He might fairly say that the labour entailed upon the Board had of late been considerably increased; but there was such unanimity prevailing in the concerted directions, and such a readiness to meet all difficulties, that they had gone on very satisfactorily, and he ventured to think that the accounts which had been placed before the meeting proved that the company's interests had not been injured by amalgamations. (Hear, hear.) In returning them his acknowledgments, then, for the honour which had been conferred upon his colleagues and himself, he could assure them that the Board would continue to use every effort in their power to promote the interests of the company.

The thanks of the meeting were then very cordially voted to Mr. Paine and to Messrs. White and Borrett, solicitors of the company, and a similar compliment having been paid to the Actuary the business of the meeting terminated.

The Trustees and Directors of the Company are now as follow:—

### TRUSTEES.

Lord Bateman	Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq.
Robert Cheere, Esq.	William Jas. Maxwell, Esq.
Joseph Esdaile, Esq.	Ralph Charles Price, Esq.
Charles Thos Holcombe, Esq.	Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P.

And other gentlemen.

### DIRECTORS.

Charles Bischoff, Esq., Chairman.	James Murray, Esq.
Thomas Boddington, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.	Sir W. G. Ouseley, K.C.B.
John White Carter, Esq.	D.C.L.
Charles Chatfield, Esq.	W. Anderson Peacock, Esq.
Thomas Devas, Esq.	Ralph Charles Price, Esq.
Sir James Buller Bart., Bart.	Philip Rose, Esq.
M.P.	George Russell, Esq.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq.	T. Godfrey Sambrooke, Esq.
Robert A. Gray, Esq.	Capt. Louis Symonds, Esq.
William Augustus Guy, M.D.	R.N.
Charles Thomas Holcombe, Esq.	Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart.
Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq.	
Joshua Lockwood, Esq.	



## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

**WHEREAS DAVID BAIRD NISH**, late Clerk and Cashier to George Wink, Esq., Accountant, West George-street, Glasgow, stands charged with BREACH OF TRUST AND EMBEZZLEMENT, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a REWARD OF TEN POUNDS will be paid to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the said David Baird Nish. Information to be given to the Procurators Fiscal, County-buildings, Glasgow.

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Calcutta, April, 1850.

P. M. TAIT, Secretary.

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C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

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**FREDERICK PATTISON, Esq.,** DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.  
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 James O. C. Bell, Esq.  
 James Brand, Esq.  
 Charles Cave, Esq.  
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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 Company 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.

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# THE LEADER.

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## Review of the Week.

THE "return of the French legions" has at length taken place, amid the shouts of applauding Parisians, and welcomed by every ap- purtenance that the genius of the most theatrical nation in Europe could contrive to give splen- dour to the day. But, notwithstanding that the triumphal arches were of the most stately pro- portions, and in the best taste—that the toilettes of the ladies were perfection, and the decorative wreaths and votive bouquets profusely showered upon the gallant host—the representation can hardly be considered the "most successful of the season;" it cannot compare, for instance, in the applause it excited, with that previous more enthusiastically admired exhibition, the departure of the army of Italy. On Sunday, although care had been taken to provide all the acces- sories, and to care for every point of sym- pathy—though the wounded were paraded with their crutches and bandaged limbs, while their unscathed comrades wore the tattered uniforms which unmistakably testified to the hardships of the campaign—though the daring Zouaves and the savage Turcos took part in the ceremony, to afford the laughter-loving French- men their joke upon the most facetious mode of slaughtering one's fellow-creatures—still the re- sult was hardly one of unmixed satisfaction to the director of the spectacle. "*Vive la France!*" was the cry substituted for "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and "*Vive l'Italie!*" testified the sympathies of the French people with the good work so ostenta- tiously begun, but so ignominiously incomplete. MacMahon and Canrobert were the heroes of the day, while Louis Napoleon was received with a calmness which must have chilled him even more than the pelting of the pitiless storm which he endured for three mortal hours.

The Emperor's own fête on the succeeding day, with its raree-shows and fireworks, its gratuitous theatrical entertainments and additional military promenades, suffered, as the natural consequence of the reaction, from the semi-excitement of the pre- vious day; it was neither a success nor a failure. The really important event of the week was re- served for Wednesday, when the clemency of the French ruler was announced to the world in the columns of the *Moniteur*. An amnesty has been proclaimed to all expatriated Frenchmen; and Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Blanqui, Caussidière, and their less conspicuous fellow victims, are at liberty again to breathe the air of their native land. It cannot be denied that this is a wise and well-timed proceeding; and if it be followed, as is no doubt probable, by a more liberal system of government, will do more to consolidate the dynasty of the Bonapartes than all the repressive measures which their present representative has put in force. Possibly, Louis Napoleon finds him- self now sufficiently strong to try the experiment of ruling by popularity instead of force; perhaps, some recollections of his own privations in exile may have induced him to show a tardy pity to the sufferings of others; or his sagacity may show him the necessity of uniting, as far as pos- sible, the various political parties into which Frenchmen are divided. We are told that

the result has been already to induce the greater number of the exiles in London and Brussels to take measures for their return to France; and even that steamships have been dispatched to Lambessa and Cayenne, to restore life and hope to the wretched beings who are slowly dying in those penal settlements for the sole crime of exercising their rights as free citizens of a free nation—and to bring them back to their native land. Many there are, however—and those among the most honest and respected of the French liberals—who place no faith in the pro- mises and proclamation of the *ci-devant* despot. The press, they say, is pardoned for past offences, but will the press be any the more unshackled for the future. They point to the "pardon" of Montalembert, and they ask how they are to be satisfied that the "measures necessary for the public safety may not again at any moment be called into action, and with more fearful conse- quences to liberty than before; and until these questions are solved to their satisfaction they pre- fer banishment in security to a life of suspense at home. M. Louis Blanc has expressed these opinions in a manly letter to the English daily journals. He asks, why should the exiles return from the "land of unfettered thought and free speech" to France, so long as she is kept in bondage? and truly declares that until the day of freedom returns for his native land, it is needful for her faithful sons to reside abroad, where they may be allowed freedom to make known her sorrows and denounce her wrongs.

To the friends of liberty and constitutional government the news from the Italian States this week is of deep interest. In the Tuscan capital the National Assembly has met, and without a dissentient voice declared that no prince of the hated Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty shall rule over their land; and also that it is the will of the people to pass under the constitutional rule of King Victor Emmanuel. In Modena the dictator Farini, after a short but able administration, has resigned his trust into the hands of his fellow- citizens, upon the opening of the parliament of that state, which august assembly hastens to ex- press its determination to defend the principle of "Italy for the Italians." In Bologna we find the official journal of the free government putting forth a declaration of equal political and civil rights. How will all this end is anxiously pon- dered by the friends of Italy—whether Victor Emmanuel will assume the government of these magnificent provinces; or whether he will be compelled to submit to the veto of his powerful ally, and unwillingly resign his claim to the sove- reignty offered him by the people. Meanwhile the advantages of Bonapartist rule, and the claims of Prince Jerome Napoleon to the possible kingdom of Etruria are steadfastly urged by able and unscrupulous agents; and Count Arrese, the chosen con- fidant of the French Emperor is despatched to Turin to remind Victor Emmanuel of his duty; and to see that Napoleon *fetes* are duly performed in Lombardy and in Piedmont.

The British Parliament is at last prorogued, and weary Lords and exhausted Commons once more at liberty to indulge in the same amusements and occupations as their fellow subjects. The royal speech was even more than usually frigid and conventional. It alludes to measures of reform which may possibly be considered next session; it

announces that ministers have not decided whether it will be necessary to interfere in the Zurich con- ferences. China and India afford subjects for con- gratulation; and the national defences, we are assured, shall be well looked after. Ministers have now at least six months before them, during which time they are to prepare such admirable measures, and to carry on the business of the na- tion in so masterly a style, as to convince the country, before the re-assembling of Parliament, of the advantage it has derived from discarding Lord Derby's government, to make room for the present Liberal Conservative and Whig Radical administration.

But though Parliament has risen, and the halls of Westminster are deserted, members of Parlia- ment and aspirants to the Legislature do not therefore hold their peace. At Rochdale has been much talk for two days by Messrs. Cobden and Bright, addressed to the admiring electors of Rochdale in particular and to the people of England in general. The first-named statesman's ppeech has disappointed his admirers, and occa- sioned much criticism at the hands of his oppo- nents. It may be mildly described as exceedingly commonplace, and very long and tedious, its most statesmanlike points being his enunciation of the proposition that it would have been better to have taken five millions of taxes off French goods than to have spent a like sum in additional fortifications against France—a shrewd remark, though it will find few admirers—and his expression of the sym- pathy of this country with Italian freedom. Mr. Cobden takes credit to himself for conscientious- ness in refusing to join Lord Palmerston's cabinet; but the question arises whether, if his services are of such value to the nation as his followers would fain have us believe, he might not have given the country the benefit of his services at the Board of Trade, without his tender conscience coming into collision with Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. Mr. Bright, of course, was as elo- quent as usual upon the general misgovernment of the country, and the universal corruption—upon which points he is, no doubt, well qualified to judge. His speeches were also marked by the singular fact of his alluding to the newspapers without special abuse of them.

The dispute between the master builders and their operatives still remains unsettled, though there are signs of an approaching accommodation. Many of the smaller masters have been compelled to reopen their yards by the exigencies of their business, and there is no doubt that the loss of time and unemployed capital must tell powerfully upon the employers. The men are also showing symptoms of feeling the screw, and we hear of deputations being sent round the country to can- vass for subscriptions to the fund for their sup- port, which seems to show weakness. Other strikes are in operation—among the factory hands at Padiham, the colliers in some parts of Wales, and the chain trade in Staffordshire.

Yesterday one of the most exciting and deeply- interesting criminal trials of our times was brought to a close. After a long and careful examination of exceedingly conflicting evidence, Dr. Thomas Smithurst was convicted of poisoning his unhappy dupe, Isabella Banks. The Lord Chief Baron characterised this as one of the most horrible murders on record. The prisoner protested his innocence strongly to the last.

## Home News.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Saturday, August 13.

ON this day the first session of the new Parliament had its brief existence brought to a close by prorogation, which was done by Royal Commission. The attendance to witness this ceremony was by no means numerous, for, though the seats in the "Strangers' Gallery" were pretty well filled—the principal occupants being ladies—something like solitude almost reigned in the body of the House, where, exclusive of the Royal Commissioners themselves, there were present not more than four peers.

As all the legislative work in the House of Lords was wound up at the sitting on the previous day, nothing remained to be done but the execution of the Royal Commissions for declaring the assent of the Crown to certain bills, and for proroguing the Parliament, and the only matter that occurred, previous to the reading of the two commissions, was the presentation by the Lord Chancellor of some petitions, one being very numerous signed by women, against the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, in the prayer of which petitions the noble and learned lord expressed his concurrence.

The House met at about half-past two o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Royal Commissioners entered and took their seats in front of the throne. The Commissioners were—the Lord Chancellor, the Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of St. Germans, and Viscount Sydney.

Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, was then sent to the House of Commons to require the presence of its members in the House of Lords to hear the Royal Commissions read. The Speaker and several members of the House of Commons presented themselves accordingly at the bar of their lordships' House; and the Royal assent was given by commission to a great number of bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the Royal speech as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourself to the performance of your important duties during the session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Various circumstances which occasioned interruption in the usual course of business prevented the completion of important measures which her Majesty pointed out to the attention of her Parliament in the beginning of the present year; but her Majesty trusts that these matters will be taken into your earnest consideration at an early period of the session.

The war which had broken out in Northern Italy having been brought to a close by the peace of Villafranca, overtures have been made to her Majesty with the view to ascertain whether, if conferences should be held by the Great Powers of Europe for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, a Plenipotentiary would be sent by her Majesty to assist at such conferences, but her Majesty has not yet received the information necessary to enable her to decide whether her Majesty may think fit to take part in any such negotiations. Her Majesty would rejoice to find herself able to contribute to the establishment of arrangements calculated to place the general peace on satisfactory and lasting foundations.

Her Majesty, in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Tien-Sing, has instructed her Plenipotentiary in China to repair to the Imperial Court at Peking, and her Majesty trusts that such direct communication with the Imperial Government will have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she looks forward with confidence to the continued maintenance of those friendly relations which so happily subsist between her Majesty and all foreign Powers and States.

Her Majesty is glad to be able to congratulate you on the complete restoration of tranquillity in her Indian dominions. It will be her earnest endeavour to promote their internal improvement, and to obliterate the traces of those conflicts which her Majesty witnessed with such deep concern.

The financial arrangements of that portion of her Majesty's empire will continue to engage her Majesty's serious attention.

Her Majesty has had much satisfaction in giving her assent to the bills which you have presented to her for the formation of a naval and military reserve force. A complete and permanent system of national defence must at all times be an object of pre-eminent importance.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for the service of the year.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the general well-being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions. The happiness of her Majesty's people is the object dearest to her heart.

In returning to your respective counties you will have duties to perform intimately connected with the attainment of this great end; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions in the performance of those duties for the common good of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

The Commission for proroguing the Parliament was then read, after which the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament to be prorogued until the 27th of October; and the Speaker and members of the House of Commons having withdrawn, the proceedings terminated at half-past three.

## PONTEFRAC T ELECTION.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, MR. WESTHEAD called attention to certain paragraphs of the report of the committee on the petition of Mr. Childers, relating to the Pontefract election, suggesting that that gentleman should, if possible, be restored to the position in which he stood before the agreement between himself and Mr. Overend on the 19th of July, as recommended by the committee.—MR. SELWYN pointed out the difficulties which lay in the way of this course, and proposed, in conformity with the nearest precedent that the House should declare null and void the order for discharging the reference of the election petition to a committee, and he moved that the order be rescinded.—SIR G. GREY differed from Mr. Selwyn. The precedent he had referred to did not, in his opinion, apply to this case. The House had not the power to restore Mr. Childers to his former position, which could be done only by Mr. Overend himself.—After some remarks by MR. CRAWFORD, Captain JERVIS, and MR. MALINS—SIR J. PAKINGTON thought the sense of the House ought to be taken upon the question whether or not the order discharging the petition should be rescinded.—MR. OVEREND said he was desirous that if possible Mr. Childers should be placed in the same position, as respected his petition, as if the memorandum had not existed, and if this could not be done he was ready, if the House approved such a course, to assent to the nomination of a gentleman to decide on what was fit to be done as regarded the seat or any other point, and he would be bound by the decision.—MR. WALPOLE reminded the House that it was governed by the rules prescribed by the Act of Parliament, and could not restore the discharged petition to its former position. Although he approved the honourable course proposed by Mr. Overend, the House could not be a party to it.—After some further discussion, Mr. Selwyn's motion was withdrawn, and it was understood that a gentleman would be named by Sir G. Grey and Sir J. Pakington to arbitrate in the matter.

## TREATY WITH CHINA.

In reply to MR. GREGSON, Lord J. RUSSELL said it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to require the Emperor of China to carry out the treaty, and to invite him to send an ambassador to the British Court.

In answer to MR. GRIFFITH, Lord JOHN stated that he had not received any official information which altered the character of the statement he had already made with respect to the intentions of France and Austria regarding the duchies of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany.

MR. MALINS moved to suspend the sessional order requiring two days' notice of the issue of a writ, under certain circumstances, preparatory to a motion for a new writ for Hull, in the room of Mr. Joseph Hoare, whose election had been determined to be void. A brief discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir G. GREY expressed his opinion that, as the evidence taken by the committee had not been laid before the House with a view to ulterior proceedings, there was no ground for suspending the writ. The motion was agreed to, and the writ ordered to issue.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

LORD ELCHO, in moving for reports relative to the musketry school at Hythe, inquired whether the Government regarded the formation of rifle and artillery volunteer corps as a permanent element of our national defences, and were really anxious that such a force should be established.—MR. S. HARRIS and Lord PALMERSTON concurred in expressing the desire of the Government to give encouragement to the formation of these corps.

MR. TITE obtained leave to bring in a bill further to amend the Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 120, for

the better local management of the metropolis; and MR. HENNESSY a Bill to amend the law regarding Roman Catholic Charitable Trusts.

SIR A. CLIFFORD, the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar of the House at half-past two o'clock, and, advancing to the table with the usual obeisance, delivered the message of the Royal Commissioners to the House of Commons requiring their presence in the Upper House to assist at the Prorogation.

In obedience to the summons Mr. Speaker, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the mace, and accompanied by most of the members present, immediately proceeded to the House of Lords.

After an absence of more than three-quarters of an hour, the Speaker, followed by a much diminished escort, returned to the Lower House, and, taking up his position at the head of the table, read a copy of the Queen's Speech to some dozen or dozen and a-half of members who stood grouped around him.

This ceremony concluded, Lord Palmerston advanced to shake hands with Mr. Speaker, his example being followed in turn by each of the other members present; and amid a general exchange of parting words the session terminated.

## POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

THE return of MR. COBDEN as M.P. for Rochdale was celebrated by the electors on Wednesday by a banquet, at which upwards of two thousand persons were present. Mr. Cobden thanked them sincerely and heartily for electing him as their member, at a time when he was nearly 4,000 miles away from England. It was, moreover, a still greater honour, when he considered the corruption that existed at the last election. Although the number of election petitions had been very great, he believed that it by no means represented the number of corrupt constituencies. He ventured to assert that the House of Commons was not very desirous of putting down these evil practices. If the House wanted to put down these proceedings, they could manage it. They must pass a law which will make the act of bribery or corruption a criminal proceeding, so that the Attorney-General could institute an action against any person guilty of such acts. The adoption of the ballot would have a most important influence in repressing these electoral excesses, as was proved by the evidence afforded by the example of the United States. Mr. Cobden then turned to the subject of the late war in Italy. He congratulated them on the neutrality which England had been able to maintain. She was as much to be feared on the Continent of Europe as before the war. As regarded the congress that was to be held by the great Continental Powers, he believed that the only condition which could justify England in entering that congress would be that Italy should be allowed to settle her own form of government without the intervention by force of arms from Austria, Russia, France, or any other Power whatever. (Great cheering.) The chief fear which was continually recurring in England was that we were liable to an invasion from France, and the expenditure arising from this unnatural fear was enormous. Now he ventured to say that the increased armaments, naval and military, of France, during the last ten years, were quite as much provoked by the additions made to the English armaments as the contrary. The English dread of a French invasion was a laughing stock of the Americans. They called it the "English craze," and it was impossible to describe the pity and scorn with which the subject was always referred to by the people of the United States. He advised his audience to distrust the opinion of newspaper writers. The national expenditure had been increased by four or five millions, and the country was now not one whit safer than before. Suppose three, four, or five millions had been devoted to the reduction of the customs duties, and the extension of our trade with France, we should have done far more to preserve peace with that country than our so-called defensive preparations. Our preparations could not terrify France, but they might provoke it. Mr. Cobden then alluded to the offer which was made to him to join the Palmerston Cabinet, and referred to his strong convictions on the subject of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and suggested that, holding these views, he could scarcely consistently take part in a Cabinet of which his lordship was the head. He had not any feeling of personal hostility to Lord Palmerston. On Thursday Mr. Cobden again addressed a public meeting of non-electors, upon the franchise. He said, in considering the question of Parliamentary Reform, he should endeavour to show the middle-classes and their representatives that it would be to their interest to extend the franchise beyond the present limited pale. With respect to the ballot he was convinced that the first Parliament



returned under a new reform act would at once proceed to introduce an act for voting by ballot. He was in favour of a re-distribution of seats. Instead, however, of giving two members to a town, he would prefer to divide the town into wards, and give a member to each ward. In large towns generally one portion was inhabited by the richer class and another by the poorer, and such a plan as he had named would be a fairer mode of representation than the present system.

At the same meeting Mr. BRIGHT, referring to the subject of Parliamentary Reform, particularly drew attention to the county constituencies, repeating his previous statements as to the servile dependence of the electors on the landholders. Lord J. Russell had sketched a scheme of Reform, he (Mr. Bright) fancied, before the last general election. There were men now in the present Cabinet who were not prepared to go as far on the path of Reform as Lord J. Russell; but he would warn those ministers, if any such there were, that if they gave the country a measure short of that scheme, they would cover their Cabinet with a taint which it could never survive. The hon. member in the course of his address said:—Are we in this country difficult to govern? Look at the towns and cities; I undertake to say, that if you call our excellent mayor as a witness, he will admit that no population that he is acquainted with is more submissive to law and more in favour of public order than that over which he has the happiness and honour at this moment to preside. (Hear.) Take all the boroughs and cities of the United Kingdom, and you will find that the chief magistrates would tell you the same tale. The Government of all these towns and all their vast populations are intrusted to the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, the magistrates, the local authorities of the place, and they find the Government perfectly easy to manage, and we know what the spread and sparse and separated population of our rural districts are; they are docile enough, and do not require great power or great force for their government. Then what has Government to do? What have the thirteen or fifteen men who scramble into Cabinets, what have they to do? What has Parliament to hear? It has two things to do to satisfy the opinion and wants of the country. One is the dispensation of justice impartially at home, and the other is to take such care as may be necessary, according to the circumstances of the period, and any opinion of the country, and to defend the country from any attack from abroad. (Cheers.) This is all the Government is established to do; and yet our Government, with this docile people, so industrious, so instructed, so moral, and so religious that we undertake to teach Christianity to all the world in this inviolate island, against which no country in the world has ever dared in earnest to lift a finger (hear, hear), this House of Lords, and this second House of Lords that sits in the House of Commons, takes from the industry of the people 70,000,000*l.* annually, that is 50*s.* a-head for every man, woman, and child in the kingdom. I ask, is it necessary that 70,000,000*l.* a-year should be taken for the government of this peaceable country, or for its defence against I know not what nations, for I have seen no earnest attempt—there is almost only one recorded in history—to invade or attack this island? Now, if I did not think a Parliamentary Reform should enforce a greater responsibility in the House of Commons and the Cabinet, I would not go across the road to ask for it; and if I thought that after a Parliamentary Reform which should give a real hold into the hands of the people upon the national expenditure and the national policy, we were to continue mounting up the expenditure from 70,000,000*l.*, as it now is, to some higher but indefinite sum, I would not spend my breath or my labour in asking my countrymen to obtain such a measure; but I should think it a far wiser course to pack up everything I had and remove myself and my family to a country where the people did not only pretend to be but actually were in some degree sane. (Laughter.)—On Thursday Mr. Bright made another long speech, in which he denounced war policy, and reviewed the progress made in England since 1830, particularising the benefits arising from free trade, the advantages consequent upon the formation of railways, the extension of colonies and the discoveries of gold in Australia and California, and beyond all, the abundant blessings which had sprung from the long duration of peace. In this career of progress the aristocracy and Government had certainly permitted the utmost individual and personal freedom, but it was to the industry and intelligence of the people that we owed the great improvements to which he had alluded.

At Liskeard, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, on nomination day made a long speech upon reform, retrenchment, and the national defences. He said that, with the alarming state of things on the continent of Europe the country could not have a better man to deal with foreign politics than Lord Palmerston; and if we were to have a Reform Bill to deal effi-

ciently with the domestic and social interests of this country, the proper man to do that was Lord John Russell. Although he was not one of those who pinned his faith to everything or to anybody of men, yet he had confidence in Lord John Russell. He thought that during his long life he had done more for the great body of his fellow-countrymen than any other statesman, and it was an earnest of what he would do. The working men put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains, and what was the consequence? Why, that they had not a fair share in the Government of the country. In conversations he had held with mechanics, they would put to the blush many of the members of the aristocracy, and he thought it would be for the security of the country that the portals of the constitution should be opened, and a large infusion of these men—especially if they were sober men—admitted. Speaking of retrenchment, he referred to the immense sum of money now raised by taxation, amounting in the aggregate to 75,000,000*l.*, and he said he could not help asking himself whether the House of Commons as at present constituted had managed its affairs so well that the country could allow it to remain as it is; and he had no hesitation in saying that if things went on as at present with so lavish an expenditure, representative Government would be at a discount, because, as managed at present, it seemed to him that the House of Commons was nothing more than a great taxing machine. He occupied neutral ground, for he was not a peace-at-any-price man, neither was he a war man, but he wished particularly to see the navy of this country in that state that we should be able to hold our own. Naturally, from our important commercial associations and our enormous colonies we were entitled to have a great navy, and he would say that if we could not have an army and navy for less than twenty-five millions of money it was preposterous. They ought to be had for at least eight millions less. Although the French and Austrian standing armies amounted to something like 400,000 men each, yet the government of those countries did not spend nearly so much upon those armies as we did on our small one. He was not one of those who believed there was going to be any French invasion; still less was he one of those who wished to run into the other extreme, and who, throwing away their locks and bolts, relied upon the disposition of their neighbours. He took the middle course, and believed the present Emperor of the French far too wise a man and too cognisant of his own interests ever to pick a quarrel with this country.

At Bodmin Mr. JAMES WYLD, having been declared duly elected, in returning thanks expressed his surprise at the want of fixed principles on the part of some of the principal electors of Bodmin, who voted on one occasion for a Whig candidate and on another supported a Conservative. There must be political consistency and political principle. The Conservative candidate had stood no chance in the present election, it having been shown that the Liberals comprised two-thirds of the electors, and now, therefore, it would always be said that Bodmin was a Liberal constituency. In the support he should give the Liberal party it would be one of principle, and when they required a vote, even if it should be a little contrary to the views he entertained, they should have his support. If, however, according to Mr. Disraeli at the dinner of the Merchant Taylors' Company, the Conservative party were going to advocate progress, then he should become a Conservative (hear); but if they were to have the ancient Tory doctrine promulgated in the House of Commons, then he should be its opponent; and also if they offered obstruction to the advance of the Reform party. He rejoiced that Lord Elcho failed in his recent motion in endeavouring to fix the Government to unqualified neutrality. He was very far from being an advocate for war, or for the undue interference of England, but he thought that the principle of neutrality might be carried too far. England could not abdicate her position among the nations of Europe by abstaining from some interference on the continent. If all kind of interference ceased, then this country would cease to hold that high position she now enjoyed. Then, with regard to our national defences. He knew that there was a party in the country who thought that the Parliament who were urging forward, with all speed he hoped, the national defences were doing that which was unnecessary, but those who watched the political horizon knew full well that there were clouds which might burst at any moment, not on our island, but on some of our possessions, and that we ought to be ready, not for aggressive warfare, but for defensive warfare, and to uphold the honour of our flag.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Right Hon. William Cowper has been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in succession to Mr. James Wilson.

## THE STRIKES.

THE differences between the masters and journey-men in the building trade have not yet been adjusted, although some concessions have been made by a section of the employers. On Monday, seven or eight of the smaller firms took on about 400 men unconditionally, and on Thursday the following firms had partially opened to the men without calling upon them to sign or agree to the declaration Messrs. Browne and Robinson, of Worship-street; Mr. Pritchard, for the purpose of carrying on alterations at Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street; Mr. Downs, of Union-street, Borough (for works at Bankside); Mr. Myers, Belvedere-road (machinists set partially to work), and Mr. Cubitt, of Gray's inn-road (men sent to Windsor and other places) Messrs. Jackson and Shaw were desirous of sending men to their works at Norwood, but were unable to obtain them.

At a meeting of the conference of workmen on Thursday, it was resolved to send Messrs. Cremer, Facy, Brown, and Osborn, as delegates to visit the principal towns in the kingdom for the purpose of agitating the question, collecting support for the men locked out, and persuading operatives not to come up to London to fill their places. On Monday next a dividend will be struck for the support of the 18,000 men who are ascertained to be locked out. The same amount will be given to all the men whether artisans or labourers.

## STRIKE IN THE CHAIN TRADE.

Disputes about wages have again taken place in Staffordshire, in consequence of which upwards of 1,500 men are now idling about the country. This strike has however some features generally absent from movements of the kind, and which it is likely will cause the men to return to their service for at least a time. A number of men were on Friday summoned for leaving their employ without giving due notice, before the Stourbridge magistrates. These men were in the employ of Messrs. Noah Flingley and Sons, chain-makers, Cradley, and the secretary to a chainmakers' union served them with a notice. The magistrates said they should convict the men, but their attorney said he should ask for a case, and carry it to the Court of Queen's Bench. The magistrates then adjourned the case for a fortnight.

## COLLIERS' STRIKE.

The colliers employed at the Westminster, Frood, Vron, Brynmally, and Brymbo Collieries, are at present out on strike, demanding an advance of 6*d.* per day. Whilst the harvest continues the men are not likely to give in, as plenty of work offers itself at 5*s.*, 6*s.*, and 7*s.* per day. Employers will for the present be the worse off.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

VICE-ADMIRAL HARVEY, the Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, gives a good account of the men-of-war on that station. On Saturday he inspected the Trafalgar, 91, Capt. G. Fanshawe; the crew were beat to quarters and the admiral then minutely examined the ship. On leaving he expressed himself highly pleased, and complimented Capt. Fanshawe on the appearance of the ship throughout, and also Capt. Dyer, in command of the Royal Marines, and the Marine Artillery, upon their general appearance and soldierlike efficiency. He inspected the screw corvette Cossack, Capt. Moorman, the same day, and said that everything was in excellent order, and the ship was in such a state of discipline that she appeared more like a ship returning from a station than one only six weeks in commission.

At Portsmouth some experimental practice has taken place from the Stork gunboat on the broadside of the Undaunted, old sailing frigate, which was partially coated with metal of different manufacture. The range was 200 yards, and at that distance the plates were ineffectual in resisting the shot, some being completely perforated, while others are much indented and fractured. After the experiments the plating was covered over by a sail to prevent the results being ascertained by any curious spectator.

Experiments have been made at Chatham in the presence of the officers of the Royal Engineers, for the purpose of testing a new diving dress, the invention of Mr. Hinekes, of London. A number of the most experienced divers descended in the dress, all of whom described it as being the best dress of the kind yet made public, as it enables them to see articles in the water at any depth. An assistant of the inventor is stationed at Brompton to show the Sappers and Miners how to use the invention.

The most important French military news of the day is the formation of a large camp at and around Lille, under the command of Marshal Niel. It is hard to reconcile this great fact with the pacific protestations which have lately been put forth.

On Thursday, the Duke of Somerset and the full Board of Admiralty inspected Woolwich dockyard. Some experiments were made with Ward's patent

marine telegraph, and their lordships ordered further trial to be made at sea. Their lordships afterwards inspected the ships under construction, and went on board the magnificent steam screw frigate *Ariadne*, which stretches across the whole length of the basin. They likewise went on board the *Mutine*, which vessel, like the *Ariadne*, has recently arrived at Woolwich from Deptford to be fitted for service.

Letters from Naples mention that the English fleet, consisting of five liners, under Vice-admiral Fanshawe, was about to leave for Palermo. Acts of mutiny had been committed by a number of the crew of the *Marlborough*, bearing the admiral's flag, commanded by Lord Frederick H. Kerr, when solid shot were not merely rolled about the decks, but actually cast at one of the mates and some of the warrant officers. The admiral ordered them to put their grievances in writing, and we are informed that some complained of interrupted rest, others of unnecessary duty, and most of refusal of leave. Some of the ringleaders have been put in irons and will probably be tried by court-martial.

The following significant announcement appears in the *Memorial de Lille*:—"We learn from a good source that Lille is shortly to be selected as the seat of a great military command, to be held by a marshal of France. Marshal Niel is mentioned as the first to fill these high functions."

Some experiments have been made at Woolwich dockyard in order to test M. Ferdinand Salis's indestructible fire, and have been reported as most successful, and important to the naval service. The principal object of the invention is to enable the crew of a boat or vessel to obtain information as to the position of the fleet of an enemy during a period of warfare. The composition is encased in tin, which is provided with tubes, and the tin case is attached to a float of wood. Contact with water causes ignition, and a strong light proceeds from one of the tubes. The apparatus, being attached to a boat or vessel by means of a rope, will enable those on board to see distinctly at a distance of half a mile.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says—"Lord Palmerston's boast that an invader would have to meet 200,000 men must be a subject of amusement to French colonels, for they say that 60,000 trained men would soon destroy a mob of disembodied militia and rifle corps. In the meantime broad hints are given us. Every Frenchman tells us that we are to be the next, and the best of the French fleet is being brought round to Cherbourg to be armed with the rifled cannon. We are talking about rifling our cannon; the French have got hundreds ready."

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

SIR J. T. COLERIDGE has published an energetic letter upon this subject, in which he asks:—"Supposing a war to break out, can any man suggest any other enterprise on the part of an enemy so probable as an attempt to invade England? We are now an unarmed people, of all nations perhaps the least ready for effective service. Why should we not become familiar with the use of the rifle and with the charge with the bayonet? General Simcoe, in 1800, by making the volunteers act with the line and the militia in marches, encampments, and sham fights, had prepared them for actual service. All this, I suppose, might without difficulty be practical now. A general order issued by General Simcoe, in 1800, says, 'The Major-General desires that the volunteer in the charge may be exercised to increase his pace by degrees, so as to arrive with rapidity at the distance of 300 yards without any disorder, and in perfect breath and readiness to grapple with any opponent. The closing with an enemy becomes the courage of the country, and is firmly supported by that activity in which the Englishman participates with the southern nations of Europe, and the strength in which he equals those of the north. A combination of these qualities and a due exercise therein must insure victory.'"

The movement in the country is gathering strength in some parts, but in London and many other places we hear too much of smart uniforms and but little of practice or drill. At Bristol and Cheltenham we mark favourable exceptions to this charge. At the former place, in addition to the corps furnished from the city residents, another has been formed of persons employed about the docks. The members do not wear any distinctive uniform, but being each provided with a rifle, their attention is to be directed towards complete efficiency in the use of that arm. At Cheltenham the dress consists of grey blouse and cap to match.

Notwithstanding what has been done at present, it will be long at the present rate of proceedings, before the volunteers muster in force. Lord Palmerston speaks of ninety companies enrolled throughout the country, which at the outside would give 10,000 men. Compare this to the public spirit of the year 1803, when the effective volunteer force furnished,

by London alone, was 56,272 trained infantry and cavalry.

"A Man in the Streets" writes to a contemporary, "I will venture to remind all parties interested in the matter of volunteer corps that speeches are not practising grounds. Cheers are not rifles and bullets. Uniforms are not expert sharpshooters. Members as fast as enrolled should procure their rifles and learn to use them, so that when their smart uniforms are sent home and worn they be not only riflemen in appearance but in reality."

### LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

The trial of Dr. Smethurst for the murder of Isabella Bankes has occupied the Central Criminal Court throughout this week. The prisoner is charged with administering to her constantly small doses either of arsenic or antimony, or some other irritant poison. He was a married man; but he had gone through the ceremony of marriage with the deceased shortly before her death, and he had induced her to make a will in his favour, under which he would have come into possession of about 1,800*l*. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine opened the case for the prosecution on Monday. On Tuesday the witnesses examined were Dr. Julius, the medical man who attended the deceased lady till her death; Dr. Bird, his partner; Dr. Wilks, of Guy's; Dr. Todd, of King's College Hospital, and one or two other medical men of repute. The gist of the evidence was, that in the opinion of the witnesses Miss Bankes died of small doses of irritant poison, incessantly administered. Dr. Julius deposed that no poisons were contained in any of the medicines dispensed from his establishment for deceased during her illness. The evidence for the prosecution was continued the next day, when Dr. Taylor was examined at great length. He ascribed the death of Miss Bankes to the administration of some mortal poison, and he gave the jury to understand that the poison was either arsenic or antimony, or both. But the remarkable feature about his evidence was his acknowledgment that he and Dr. Odling had been guilty of a mistake in affirming that they had found arsenic in the contents of a bottle marked No. 21, which had been handed over to them for analysis. This was one of the bottles found in the prisoner's room, and which contained chlorate of potass, the ingredient which, as assumed, was employed by Smethurst to prevent the discovery of arsenic after it had been administered. It seems that Dr. Taylor, in this instance, used a test which was itself arsenical, and upon making the discovery that he had committed a mistake, which was done after he had sworn that arsenic was found in the bottle, he communicated this circumstance to the prisoner. Mr. Serjeant Parry, in his speech for the defence, did not fail to take advantage of this discrepancy. He submitted that this was nothing but a case of suspicion, and he remarked that the broad, patent, and unmistakable fact was that neither antimony nor arsenic had been traced to the possession of the prisoner, and few indeed were the traces of such poisons in the body of the deceased. The first witness he called (Dr. Richardson) maintained that the symptoms under which Miss Bankes laboured were not reconcilable with slow arsenical poison. This witness stated the result of certain experiments he had made with poisons on dogs. The impression seemed to be, however, that from the mode of carrying out those experiments they had not much bearing on the present case.

On Thursday the evidence for the defence was concluded. This was entirely medical, and a number of doctors and surgeons came forward to depose that all the symptoms sworn to as having been shown by the deceased Miss Bankes might have been the result of pregnancy, and of certain diseases under which it was proved she laboured. Mr. Rogers, of Grosvenor-place School, said that several of the symptoms distinctive of slow arsenical poisoning were absent in the case of Miss Bankes; this opinion was also given by Dr. Tyler Smith. Other medical men examined agreed in opinion that death was caused by dysentery. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine having replied upon the case, the Lord Chief Baron went on with the summing up, which was not concluded until yesterday.

On Thursday Joseph Castle, a maltster, of Ware, Hertfordshire, was committed for trial at Luton, for the murder of his wife, a young woman 21 years of age. The prisoner, it seems, had lived unhappily with his wife, who left her home and proceeded to the residence of a relative. She was traced by the prisoner, who exacted from her a promise to accompany him back to their house. She left Luton for the purpose, and a few hours afterwards was found with her throat cut and her body frightfully mutilated. She expired a few minutes after she was discovered.

On Tuesday Mr. Yardley was engaged for a considerable time in disposing of adjourned summonses against persons having manufactories on Bow common. These works were proved to be a grievous

nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and measures are to be taken to have the evil abated.

A burglary was committed on the premises of Messrs. Greer and Sons, Newgate-street, when a large quantity of cultery was carried off. Subsequently upwards of 200 packets of the stolen property was discovered by the police, in the house of a man named Richard Tucker, a type-founder. Tucker was brought before Mr. Tyrwhitt at Clerkenwell yesterday, but denied all knowledge of the matter. He was remanded for a week.

At the assizes at Bristol this week, great inconvenience has been occasioned by the absence of counsel who have undertaken the conduct of cases. On Tuesday, Mr. Montague Smith not having arrived to take charge of a case in which he was specially retained, the solicitor, one Mr. Skynner, of London, craved the judge's permission to conduct the case himself, observing that like permission had been granted by Mr. Justice Crompton, at Wells. The Judge (Mr. Baron Bramwell) said, I certainly shall not admit you to do so. There are plenty of gentlemen here. I should be taking upon myself the office of a legislator if I permitted it.—Mr. Skynner: My Lord, I retained my leading counsel three months ago, and it was only this morning that I discovered that I should not have his services.—The Judge: You must take somebody else, then. I shall not allow you to conduct the case when the bar is perfectly competent.—Mr. Skynner: My Lord, my briefs are very long.—The Judge: I appreciate the difficulties of your situation, but I shall adopt my own course.

On the same day a juror said he could not take the oath, because he was a Christian. The following spirited dialogue ensued.—The Judge: The great majority of the world are clearly of a different opinion. You say you think you can't take the oath; therefore you can't do it. What do you propose to do?—The Juror: The words of Scripture are very explicit.—The Judge: I am not going to argue it. What do you wish to do; will you affirm?—The Juror: I can't take upon me the office of a jurymen. I am a Christian, and the Lord having pardoned my sins.—The Judge: Why can't you take the oath?—The Juror: According to the doctrine of grace.—The Judge: Of grace? I don't think that is tenable. What has grace to do with earthly matters? Do you say that the verdict has been predestined?—The Juror: We are not to resist evil (5th Matthew); we are to suffer.—The Judge: You suffer the evil the law puts upon you. It is downright nonsense. The best thing I can say is, that such a man is not fit to sit on a jury. Get out of the box, but don't leave the court, because you are not to make a holyday by your nonsense.

On Saturday morning a ship lying in the Wear, at Sunderland, was reduced almost to a wreck by an explosion of gas. The vessel was loaded with coal ready for sea, and the cargo had evidently generated a large quantity of hydrogen gas, which became ignited by a light inadvertently brought into the cabin. A number of persons are also seriously injured by the accident.

A little girl, named Redman, only eleven years of age, residing at Islington, committed suicide on Tuesday, by throwing herself into the canal.

Considerable alarm has been caused in a little village of South Wales by the poisoning of thirty individuals at a harvest supper. It is hoped, however, that no lives will be sacrificed. How the poison got mixed with the food is unknown, but it is believed to have been contained in a certain pudding that formed part of the feast.

A melancholy accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon near Putney Bridge, by which three persons were drowned. A young man, accompanied by a young woman and a little girl—sisters—were enjoying a sail on the river, when their small boat was upset, and the whole three drowned.

On the same day as the train from Thames Haven station to London was nearing Tilbury, the engine and several carriages ran off the line, severely injuring a number of the passengers.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Our readers are probably aware that Mr. Lever, M.P. offered to charter the Great Eastern for her first voyage to America, from a safe port in Great Britain or Ireland, and to pay 20,000*l*. to the company for the trip. Immediately after this offer was made, Mr. Lever paid a visit to Ireland, having, as we are given to understand, received an assurance from the chairman of the Great Eastern Company that nothing could be done with the vessel, without given him an opportunity of negotiating for her charter. On his return he has made another tender, offering to coal the ship, as well as to pay down 20,000*l*. cash on the agreement being signed. The Company, by accepting this offer, would be relieved from all expenses of commission; they have no trouble in case of a breakdown of the machinery, and be in a position to clear a handsome net profit without risk.



## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty accompanied by her husband and children passed Friday night on board the royal yacht in Yarmouth roads, and on Saturday and Sunday visited Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, returning to Osborne at ten o'clock on Monday morning. Sir George Lewis was the Secretary of State in attendance. Wednesday was the Duchess of Kent's birthday and the Queen and the Prince Consort gave their annual dinner and holiday to the seamen and marines of the royal yachts, the detachment of infantry, the Trinity House and Coast Guard men stationed at East Cowes, and the labourers and workmen, with their wives, employed at Osborne. The numbers entertained amounted to nearly 600, for whom dinner was prepared in tents erected on the lawn. After the dinner her Majesty took her place in a marquee, and remained to witness the rustic games and races which continued till past seven o'clock. In the evening the Queen gave a party and a short concert.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES.**—On Monday his royal highness visited Glasgow, and after examining the manufactures and curiosities of the city drove to the residence of Sir James Maxwell, of Pollok, to luncheon. The party then returned to the city, and visited the Royal Exchange, Queen-street, where the crowd loudly cheered him. He then left for Edinburgh.

**HER MAJESTY AT JERSEY.**—A Jersey contemporary of Saturday last says:—The Queen paid a flying visit to this island to-day. At about 9 a.m. the Royal squadron came to anchor opposite Elizabeth Castle, amid a salute from that picturesque old fortress, and the bailiff and a deputation from "the States" having boarded the Royal yacht, they brought back the news that her Majesty would shortly land. Accordingly at about 11 o'clock the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal party landed in boats at the Victoria pier, a structure of solid granite, enclosing one side of the harbour, a quarter of a mile in length, and were received by "the States," the military authorities (except the Lieutenant-Governor, who is not at present in the island), and a vast concourse of people. After making a circuit of the principal streets the Queen proceeded to the New Victoria College, where she was received by the Principal (Dr. Henderson) the Bishop of Winchester (who happens to be visiting this distant part of his diocese), and the principal inhabitants. Here her Majesty seemed struck with the handsome design of the great hall (which contains a good copy of her own portrait, by Winterhalter,) and the view from the window, but her stay was short; no address had been prepared; and after writing her name on a piece of paper (no book being at hand), the Queen and Royal party departed, made another circuit of the town, and re-embarked at 1 o'clock. Considering that the whole of the arrangements were extemporised, the thing went off very well. The weather, as usual, was splendid, and the scene at certain points, the harbour and the college, are of great beauty. Not less remarkable was the orderly good humour of the people. Although there did not appear to be a single policeman in the place—only a few gentlemen acting as special constables—and the population is of the character called "mixed," the contrast with a London mob was wonderful. There was not a symptom of disorder, and, though a little exuberant and demonstrative in their loyalty, the spirit which animated them was not to be mistaken; and her Majesty and the Prince evidently appreciated the warmth of their greetings. Sir George Lewis, the Home Secretary, was in attendance on the Queen.

**ELECTION NEWS.**—At the election of a new member for Devonport, in the place of Mr. Wilson, the candidates were Mr. Forrand, Conservative, and Sir A. Buller, Whig. The latter was returned by a majority of 75.—In Berwick-upon-Tweed the canvassing is going on with Mr. Hodgson, as Liberal, and Mr. Marjoribanks, as Conservative.—In South Shropshire Sir Baldwin Leighton comes out as a Liberal Conservative, for the seat vacated by the death of Mr. Olive. It is likely he will be unopposed.—The nomination of a candidate for Hertford in the room of the Right Hon. F. W. Cowper, Vice President of the Board of Trade, took place on Thursday. He is opposed by Mr. Dimsdale, Conservative. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Dimsdale, and a poll was demanded.—Mr. Joseph Somes, the shipowner of Blackwall, is about to seek the suffrages of the electors of Hull.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—We find another remedy against this dreadful disorder recommended in the *Union Medicale* by Dr. Roche. It consists of irrigations of the throat with salt water, continued almost without intermission; the patient lying on his side, with a basin under his mouth to receive the liquid running out, while a thin jet of salt water is directed upon the tonsils and other swollen parts with an irrigator.

**PONTEFRAC T ELECTION.**—The case of Mr. Overend has been referred to Sir George Grey and Sir John Pakington, and these gentlemen will ask the aid of Sir J. Coleridge as umpire.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**—The British Association for the Promotion of Science holds its anniversary meetings this year at Aberdeen. The first meeting will be opened by the Prince Consort, as president of the society, on the 14th of September, and his Royal Highness has, we understand, expressed his intention of being present during the business of the first two days. Arrangements have been made for holding an exhibition of ancient relics, representative of historical facts and genealogical remains connected with the north of Scotland; and several concerts are to be given in the new Music-hall which is to be opened on this occasion.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The Registrar-General's returns exhibit a further, though slight, decrease in the number of deaths for the past week; but the public health, the registrar adds, is far from being in a satisfactory condition. The total number of deaths was 1,296, those from diarrhoea numbering 296. The number of births was 1,762.

**THE DEANERY OF RIPON.**—Lord Palmerston has conferred this office upon the Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., rector of Trinity Church, Marylebone. The new dean is a son of the Dean of Winchester, and was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1830, and became a Fellow in All Souls'. He was for many years chaplain to the House of Commons. He is an ardent supporter of the evangelical section of the Church. The rectory of Trinity, which has been conferred on the Rev. Mr. Cadman, is worth £1,030 a year.

**THE JOURNEMEN BAKERS.**—The journeymen bakers of the metropolis have for a long time been agitating for a reduction of their hours of labour, and for a cessation of night work, and the moderation of their views may be understood when it is said that twelve hours a day is the time they desire to restrict work to. The bakers have a reasonable case, if they could only convince their employers, and get people not to insist upon hot rolls of a morning.

## Foreign News.

## ENTRY INTO PARIS OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

The triumphal reception of this division of the French legions took place on Sunday in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. The preparations were most extensive and splendid as to decoration, but the effect was marred by heavy showers of rain which occurred during the procession. Seats were erected for nearly 20,000 people around the Place Vendôme. The greater part of the Corps Diplomatique were present.

The Emperor left the Tuileries at a quarter to nine, and proceeded by the Rue Rivoli to the Bastille, where, at nine o'clock precisely, he found the leading column of the army of Italy in readiness to march onwards. He placed himself at the head of the column, and gave the signal to proceed, within two or three minutes of his arrival at the place. The reception was rather cold to the Porte St. Denis; from thence westward, the cries were loud, frequent, and hearty. "Vive l'Emperor!" was cried very generally; but the favourite cry was, beyond all doubt, "Vive la ligne!"

The Emperor reached the Place Vendôme exactly at half-past 10. The Empress and the Imperial Prince had arrived half an hour previously, and had taken the places prepared for them. The Prince wore his uniform of a corporal of Grenadiers, and drew his sword and placed it at the carry when the Emperor appeared. His Majesty, approaching the balcony, saluted the Empress, and then turned his horse round facing the Napoleon Column, to see the marching past. Marshal Randon, the minister at war, Marshal Magnon, the commander-in-chief of the army of Paris, and the Emperor's personal staff, ranged themselves immediately behind him. Prince Napoleon took no part in the procession. At the head of the procession came the wounded, and after them came the Imperial Guard, commanded by Marshal Regnault Saint Jean d'Angely, an elderly looking man, with white hair, mustaches, and imperial. The Artillery and Engineers of the Guard brought up the rear, and when they had gone by, Marshal Regnault Saint Jean d'Angely, ordering his staff to follow the line of march, moved to the rear of the Emperor, and ranged himself by the side of Marshals Randon and Vullant. This order was followed, in accordance with military usage, by the four marshals commanding the four corps d'armée, which followed in succession, viz., Marshals Baraguay d'Hilliers, M'Mahon (Duke of Magenta), Canrobert, and Niel. M'Mahon and Niel, like Regnault St. Jean d'Angely, are marshals created in Italy during the campaign just concluded. They were all ex-

ceedingly well received on the Place Vendôme; but the favourite beyond all question was Marshal M'Mahon. His appearance was saluted by waving of handkerchiefs from all parts of the place at once, and bravoos which lasted for several minutes. General Forey was hailed with a storm of applause. The generals returned the cheers of the public by raising the sword-hilt to the height of the face and bowing repeatedly. Many officers of lesser rank came in for a share of special applause, while the flags, riddled with balls, called forth expressions of frantic delight.

At eleven o'clock the rain came down very smartly, and in less than five minutes half the tribunes were evacuated. This shower did not however last long; bits of blue sky began to appear, and many of the ladies who had taken shelter under the tribunes and under improvised tents made by raising the ample velvet hangings which bordered the front of them, came back to their seats. In a quarter of an hour, however, another thunder shower came down. Presently a regular water-spout, in comparison with which the preceding showers were mere sprinklings wetted people through in a few moments. All this while the Emperor and his marshals sat on their horses, wet through to the skin. The rain ceased a little before the Horse Artillery of the Guard, which closed the cortège, had marched past, and the Emperor, without losing a moment, set spurs to his horse, and, followed by his marshals and staff, proceeded to the Tuileries. It was just half-past two when the review was over, so the Emperor sat exactly four hours on horseback, seeing troops march by without intermission all the time.

## THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

In the evening a grand banquet, to which 300 persons were invited, was given by his Majesty the Emperor, to the principal chiefs of the army, in the *Salle des Etats*. At the close of which the Emperor spoke as follows:—"The joy I experience at finding myself again with most of the chiefs of the army of Italy would be complete if it were not tinged with the regret to behold soon the dissolution of the elements of a force so well organised and formidable. As Sovereign and as Commander-in-Chief, I thank you again for your confidence. It was flattering to me, who had never commanded an army, to find so much obedience on the part of men who had great experience in warfare. If success has crowned our efforts, I am happy to attribute the greater part of it to those skilful and devoted Generals who rendered my command easy, because, animated with the sacred fire, they have incessantly given the example of duty and of disregard of death. A portion of our soldiers are about to return to their homes; you yourselves are about to resume the occupations of peace. Nevertheless, do not forget what we have done together. Let the remembrance of obstacles overcome, of dangers eluded, of imperfections discovered, be ever present to your mind, for to the warrior past experience is science. In commemoration of the Italian campaign I shall distribute a medal to all who took part in it, and I wish that to-day you may be the first to wear it. May it recall me sometimes to your memory, and while reading the glorious names engraved thereon let each exclaim, 'If France has done so much for a people who is her friend, what would she not do for her own independence?' I propose the health of the army."

## THE FETE OF NAPOLEON.

On Monday this festival came off, but must be described this year as a holiday, and but little more. The gratis performances at the theatre were as usual, well attended; the usual open-air exhibitions have been going on in the Place des Invalides, and there will be the usual fireworks in the evening; but the illuminations in the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées were poor indeed. Instead of those myriads of lights which were wont to form long walls of light in the grand avenue, there was but a single row of little Vauxhall lamps, and one row of Chinese lanterns under them. A little economy in the decorations, was highly necessary, for the expenses of Sunday were tremendous. So much has been said about them, that the municipality has thought it necessary to promulgate the statement that the contribution from the city funds towards them was only 20,000*l.* sterling. The rest of the money came from "other sources," which are not clearly indicated, but are suggested to mean the surplus of the last war loan. It rained for two or three hours in the morning, and again in the afternoon.

## THE AMNESTY.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contained the following Imperial decree:—"A full and entire amnesty is granted to all persons sentenced for political crimes and offences, or those who have been the object of any measures taken for public security." On the next day it announced that "All warnings which have been given to the newspapers in France and the colonies are to be considered as non-issued."

The Minister of the Interior, in concert with his colleagues the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, and Algiers and the Colonies, has ordered the necessary measures to be taken to ensure the immediate execution of the full and entire amnesty granted by the Emperor." Nine hundred and twenty-two soldiers, sentenced for various offences, have been either pardoned or the term of their imprisonment has been commuted.

**EFFECTS OF THE AMNESTY.**—A Paris correspondent says:—"There will be great rejoicing in the departments of the Herault and Var, from which alone it is calculated that no less than 3,000 citizens have been banished, transported, or imprisoned for political offences since the *coup d'etat*. The people of the faubourg St. Antoine are getting up an illumination in honour of the amnesty. At the Bourse, singular to state, the amnesty, so far from being considered as a reassuring symptom, had a depressing influence. Many people saw in it a confirmation of the many signs of war; the Emperor, the pessimists argued, sees a European coalition forming against him, and feels the necessity of uniting all parties in France round his standard."

**PARIS NEWS.**—The Emperor and Empress have left for St. Sauveur, on their way to Biarritz. They were to pay a visit to M. Fould, the Minister of State, at his magnificent country seat near Tarbes. The St. Maur camp is already breaking up. Several regiments left to-day for different garrison towns, to reorganise and refit. The Imperial Guard will begin to occupy its barracks in Paris to-morrow, and right glad the men will be to enjoy once more the luxury of a bed. The *Moniteur* informs us that the Emperor has decided upon retaining for the present an army of 50,000 men in Lombardy.

The young (*soi-disant*) Grand Duke of Tuscany has come to Paris incognito to supplicate the Emperor to help him to his father's throne. The Emperor is reported to have said—"It is not my fault that you fought against Italy in the Austrian ranks."

Marshal Niel has written a letter to his *confrere* Canrobert, in which he reiterates his charges against the latter. According to the laws or usages of honour in the army here, it is impossible to see how a duel can be avoided between the two chiefs.

#### THE NAPOLEONIC CELEBRATION IN ITALY.

At Turin and at Milan the *fête* of the Emperor Napoleon was celebrated on Monday with great pomp—*Te Deums*, reviews, and illuminations. At Milan Victor Emmanuel gave a dinner to Marshal Vaillant and the French officers; the Marshal proposed the King's health in these words:—"To the chief of this fine and powerful army, the standards of which were united on the Black Sea and on the plains of the Po with the French eagle, and which on every occasion showed itself as a noble rival of our army. To the heroic king, who holds the ancient and nobles word of the house of Savoy, who made it shine with great lustre in the sun of Palestro and Solferino." The telegram tells us that the name of Napoleon was received everywhere with acclamations.

Count Arese has arrived at Turin. The King visited Bergamo and Brescia, and was received with enthusiastic cheers by the population of Lombardy.

#### TUSCANY.—REJECTION OF THE GRAND DUKE.

On Saturday the National Assembly met at Florence and elected Signor Coppi as its president, and also nominated its other officials. The Deputy Ginori then proposed the following resolution:—"The Assembly shall declare the reign of the dynasty of Lorraine as impossible in Tuscany." The representatives unanimously supported this proposition, which on Tuesday was agreed to unanimously with 168 votes, amidst the vociferous plaudits of the public. The deputies Prince Strozzi, Marquis Manzi, Counts Della Gherardese, Franchesi, Piccolomini, Borghese, and M. Adami have proposed the following resolution, which met with unanimous support, namely:—"That the assembly declares it to be the firm will of Tuscany to form a strong part of the kingdom of Italy under the constitutional sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel."

It remains to be seen, now that the Grand Duke is rejected, whether Victor Emmanuel will be allowed to accept the proffered addition to his kingdom. It is said that Signor Montanelli has been sent from Paris, to agitate in favour of Prince Napoleon. A letter from Florence says:—"Montanelli was a republican, but is now converted to Bonapartism, and he brings to bear upon his new opinions all the zeal, energy, and enthusiasm of a fresh disciple. The cause, too, of Prince Napoleon is not a bad one—I mean from the Italian point of view; for Plon-Plon is at least the son-in-law of the King of Pied-

mont. The Italians would see in this prince the support of France; and when we consider that she is encamped in Rome, Parma, and Lombardy, that is a consideration not to be despised. In two years the whole of Italy might be divided between Prince Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. As for the kingdom of Naples, the only thing to do would be to encourage the revolution, and this ignoble dynasty of the Bourbons would be swept away for ever."

#### THE DUCHIES AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Affairs in Central Italy are going on as usual, which means that the inhabitants, being obedient, disciplined, and united, demand unanimously annexation to Piedmont, and their final release from the government of Austrian princes, including the Pope.

At Modena, on Tuesday, after a solemn service had been performed at the Cathedral, at which all the bodies of the State were present, Signor Farini opened the national assembly in the *grand salle* of the Palace amidst enthusiastic plaudits. After having spoken a few eloquent words on the history of Modena during the present century, on that of the Sardinian Government, that of the different provinces, and on the last Dictatorship, he resigned the powers given him as Dictator in the hands of the Deputies. He urged them to express freely, and with that calmness which is the result of good rights, their wishes for the definite settlement of the Constitution of the country, and, in addressing himself to Europe, he said: "We are ready to give to the civilised world all the guarantees of order and peace, conditionally that liberty is assured to us, and that Italy shall belong to the Italians." The Assembly voted also an address of thanks to Napoleon III. At the close of the assembly the Modenese troops fired a salute from the ramparts of the town.

General Garibaldi has accepted the chief command of the forces of Central Italy. General Ulloa, so far from making difficulties, only awaits General Garibaldi's arrival to hand over to him the command of the army.

With regard to the alleged republican movement in Parma, Count Linati, the Mayor of Parma, who is now in Paris, writes in the *Patrie*:—"Certain journals have spoken of a republican movement as having broken out in the city of Parma. You are authorised to give the most positive contradiction to this piece of false news. In the name of the city of Parma, of which I have the honour to be mayor, I request you to declare that the most perfect order has not for a single instant ceased to prevail both in the town and the duchy."

#### THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Monitore di Bologna* of August 11 publishes a decree, ordering that all citizens in the Romagna, without distinction of creed, shall be equal in the eyes of the law and in the exercise of political and civil rights. Cardinal Antonelli has resigned, and the Pope has got a new minister in the person of Cardinal Pietri; but the Bolognese evidently intend to rely upon themselves, and not on the Roman Cardinal.

#### THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP.

A BRUSSELS letter of the 9th states:—"Our situation is rather critical, but I do not apprehend any hasty decision respecting the fortifications. The Government will take time to reflect on the question of Antwerp. M. Orts, the President of the Chamber, has already consented to a short adjournment. At the very beginning, the Right will raise an objection tending to an adjournment. They will insist that this question is a national one, and of the utmost importance; that the Chamber is incomplete, as the four representatives of Louvain await the result of an inquiry before they can be admitted, and that the discussion respecting Antwerp ought not to be begun without them. If the Government is inclined to draw back, this will be a good opportunity. The ministry will recede if they are really isolated. For thirty years past King Leopold has given us many proofs of his prudence, and if he is guided solely by the dictates of his own good sense, he will not now deviate from a line of conduct which has been attended with constant success."

**AUSTRIAN REFORMS.**—A Vienna letter in the *Augsburg Gazette* says:—"Public feeling here is in a state of considerable disquietude and irritation. The craving for reform is not of recent date. For years past the friends of their country have been desirous of seeing a change in the existing system of Government, which is approved of only in the circles under the personal influence of its supporters; and in this respect, as in everything relative to intellectual matters, Vienna represents the whole monarchy. Between the Emperor and his people there is a

coterie which prevents the truth from reaching his ear. Why uphold a system which the people abhor, which is in direct opposition to the tendencies of the age, the traditions of the country, and the wishes of the inhabitants?"

**THE SULTAN'S CRUISE.**—His Imperial Majesty reached Salonica on the 27th ult. on board a man-of-war, accompanied by his brother, Aziz Effendi, and his three sons, together with the Minister of Marine, Mehemet Ali Pacha, and the Minister of War, Riza Pacha. The Sultan was received on landing by the Governor, all the Turkish authorities, and the principal inhabitants of the place, and was accompanied by them to the residence of Ussuf Pacha, the wealthiest Turk of the province, in whose gardens a kiosk had been prepared for the accommodation of his Imperial guest. On the following morning his Majesty visited the country place of Mr. J. N. Abbott, a few miles distant, whither he repaired at an early hour, having been preceded by Aziz Effendi. On the following morning (Friday) the Sultan went in state to the mosque of St. Sophia, and in the afternoon received in a public audience, in his tent on the sea-shore, the Pacha of Salonica, the members of the Moslish, the Greek bishops, and the Jewish high priests. On Saturday he embarked on board the steam frigate, and steamed out of the port in the midst of roars of cannon, and was said to be bound for Mitylene and Chios. This visit was sufficiently monotonous, and productive of no good, either to the Government or to the people. There was not the least excitement during the Sultan's passage through the streets. A dead silence prevailed everywhere—no cheering or other such demonstration, no addresses presented to him, no answers given by the monarch, admonitory or encouraging. As the Government did not choose to spend a para towards these preparations, it is easy to understand that this otherwise joyful event will be remembered by the poor Rayahs as a day of sorrow and suffering.

#### RUSSIA: TEMPERANCE AND SERFDOM.

A ST. PETERSBURG letter speaks of the comparative freedom with which both home and foreign affairs are now canvassed in Russia, and adds that the serf question has advanced so far towards a solution that retrogression is impossible. The Emperor is honestly determined to carry out his views. The younger nobility afford their full support. The serfs themselves have learnt they have rights as well as duties, and, though the old Russian party may delay and obstruct, they cannot prevent the final result. Already has a great change taken place among the peasants. Temperance societies have been formed throughout the Empire. The peasants meet in communal councils (*merskia shodki*), and award personal chastisement to those who relapse into drunkenness. The farmers of Excise duties have become alarmed at the enormous diminution in consumption of vodka, and have petitioned the Government. A circular has consequently been issued by the Minister of the Interior, addressed to the provincial Governors. His Excellency declares that—"Sobriety deserves to be encouraged, as the best means of preserving the health and morality of the people. Whenever, therefore, the peasants pass resolutions for abstaining from the use of spirituous liquors they must not be hindered in so laudable a design, provided that the individuals who take the pledge do not attempt to punish those who differ from them, thereby arrogating to themselves a power which the law does not recognise." This is sound advice, and if the temperance movement continue to make the progress that has hitherto marked its steps, Russia may hope before long to be freed from her greatest curse, the curse of drunkenness.

#### AMERICAN POLITICS.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, in a letter declining a re-nomination for the Presidency, says:—

"My determination not, under any circumstances, to become a candidate for re-election is final and conclusive. My best judgment and strong inclination unite in favour of this course. To cast doubts upon my predetermined purpose is calculated to impair my influence in carrying out important measures, and affords a pretext for saying that these measures have been dictated by a desire to be re-nominated."

Partial returns of the state election in Kentucky indicate the election of the democratic candidate for governor, and a majority of democrats to Congress.

Some jealousy of recent British policy is pretended. The *New York Herald* says:—"We published the news of the cession in sovereignty to Great Britain by the so-called Republic of Guatemala, of the establishment and territory hitherto known as British Honduras, or Belize. As no doubt exists of the



acceptance of the cession by Great Britain, we may regard the acquisition as a *fait accompli*, and recognise the fact of a new British colonial establishment on the American continent—thus completing the chain of English possessions from Canada to Demerara. The fact is a practical commentary on the value of the 'Munroe doctrine,' as supported by the United States, and a scarcely less striking instance of the value and efficiency of American diplomacy in Central America. It only now remains for Great Britain to consolidate her pretensions on the Mosquito shore, in order to insure her control of two-thirds of the Atlantic coast of Central America, from Yucatan to Panama. She already dominates the entire country from her stronghold of the Bay Islands, which she has colonised and occupies, in contempt alike of the Munroe doctrine and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

**NEW YORK NEWS.**—At New York, the Honourable John A. McDonald, premier of Upper Canada, has been honoured with a grand banquet. The Winans, cigar-shaped steamer, had been further tried at Baltimore. It is stated that a uniform speed of 15 miles an hour, carefully timed by the buoys, was attained with 36 revolutions per minute, the boilers working to about one third of their capacity. It is stated that John Mitchell, the Irish exile, was about to discontinue publishing his pro-slavery journal and pay a visit to Europe.

A dreadful accident occurred on the 3rd inst. on the Northern Railroad. The accident occurred near Schaghticoke, to a train en route for Albany. The train, while passing over the bridge which spans the Tomhannock, was precipitated into the creek below, a distance of 20 to 25 feet. The water was about 7 or 8 feet deep, and fifteen persons are reported to have lost their lives. About twenty persons were more or less wounded. The moment the train struck the bridge the structure gave way, and a great portion of the train was precipitated into the abyss, but, singular to say, the locomotive got across the bridge, and became detached from the tender.

**THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.**—Private despatches from Northern Mexico state that it is expected within the next three months that 3,000 American troops will be organised on the Rio Grande, properly armed and equipped for the purpose of marching upon the city of Mexico. On the 22nd of July General Degollado was at Tampico, actively preparing for a new campaign. General Garcia had issued a proclamation, at Matamoros, calling the liberals to arms. A conducta with 600,000 dols. in specie was on its way to Matamoros. The Juarez decree had been most enthusiastically received. It was reported that Santa Anna was at Caquetel, but this is not believed. Lately advices from Vera Cruz to the 28th state that Miramon had issued a manifesto in which he promises to protect the clergy in their power and wealth, favours the plan of a dictatorial government, and declares it to be the traditional policy of Mexico to guard against the encroachments of the United States.

**SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS.**—From Peru we learn that the revolution of Zehaldos had been quelled, and the troops who revolted and the people had returned to their allegiance. There was a good deal of talk of war with Bolivia, growing out of the refusal of Peru to punish her prefects for conniving at the invasion of a party of revolutionists of the former country. Chili and New Granada had withdrawn their offers of mediation between Peru and Ecuador. The accounts from Ecuador report that the revolution of Garcia Moreno and his companions against the government of President Robles had completely failed, and Moreno was in Peru. Quito was in the hands of the Government, and all the revolutionists had dispersed. Guayaquil was strictly blockaded by the Peruvian fleet, several foreign vessels having been prevented lately from entering the river. The President of Peru had not commenced his war against Ecuador, although he had been forwarding troops to the Ecuadorian frontier, and making other active preparations for entering the field. Garcia Moreno had joined Castilla, and hoped to aid him, through the defeated revolutionists, in bringing Ecuador to terms.

#### THE LATEST GOLD FEVER.

By the last accounts from Central America we learn that at Colon great excitement in consequence of the discovery of gold in the old Indian burial places near Chiriqui Lagoon. The discovery was accidentally made by some of the Creoles settled in this country, who brought golden images from the burial places to Colds for sale. Among these images figures of the crocodile are frequently found. The *Panama Star and Herald* publishes a letter on this subject from David, which says:—"At present over a thousand persons are working in the district of Boqueron at the places called Mamuda and Bugalita, in opening the 'Huacas' (Indian graves) there, and it is calculated that at least nine arrobas (225 lbs.) of fine gold have been extracted." And

another, in which the writer says:—"I saw 10,000 dollars' worth in the hands of one man alone, and there are others who have still more. There are millions of these graves all over the country in this province, and also throughout Central America, enough to employ thousands of men for many years. It is only three weeks since the digging commenced, and the amount of wrought gold discovered is enormous."

A letter from Panama says:—"The accounts that continue to reach us of the wealth of these cemeteries or 'huacas' in golden images and trinkets are every day growing more wonderful. A hat has been found made of exceeding fine gold and of great weight. Also a 'gold woman,' but how large a woman is not stated. It is a little curious, seeing with what contempt the Indians generally treated females, that they should have wasted the precious metal in fashioning one. It must have been a love-sick Indian that made that figure. Many persons who have gone down are enthusiastic enough to believe they shall find the source whence all this wealth was obtained. They may do so, but it does not follow they will get much gold from it. The Indians only used the article for ornaments, and it is more than likely that they were 200 or 300 years in getting together the quarter of a million dollars worth that may have been buried with their chiefs and great men in this Chiriqui sepulchre."

### Original Correspondence.

#### GERMANY.

**AUGUST 17th, 1859.**—A series of political and military demonstrations have been got up during the past two weeks with the object, it would seem, of arousing the warlike spirit of the people by recalling to memory past triumphs over the French. These triumphs are described in the newspapers with such a minuteness of detail and enthusiasm that they really serve as a very tolerable set-off against Magenta and Solferino. You can hardly fancy, at a first reading, that the events described are a hundred years old, and are in danger of confounding the past with the present; Lord George Sackville with Clam Gallas; the battle of Minden, in 1759, with that of Magenta, in 1859. One of the demonstrations was in reference to the battle of Minden, in commemoration of which a monument has been erected on the battle-field, about two miles and a half from the town. This battle was, as your readers are of course aware, fought between the English auxiliary army, commanded by Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the French, under the Marquis Contades, in which the latter were completely defeated, and forced to retreat beyond the Rhine. The monument bears the following inscription:—"In remembrance of the victory gained over the French army by the allied troops of Prussia, England, Hanover, Hessen-Cassel, Saxe-Gotha, Brunswick, Schaumburg-Lippe, under the command of Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, this monument is erected by the grateful posterity of the allied warriors, August 1st., 1859."

The German papers of course represent this army as a purely national one, as does the inscription, to all intents and purposes; and the English, who paid this army, and which, from the numbers and quality of the Englishmen that composed it, was, in fact, an English army, but a sorry figure in the commemoration. So much for glory. It is a comfort to observe that England is beginning to draw a lesson from this sort of obliviousness; and that, consequently, no English carcasses are contributing their mites to fructify the plains of Lombardy.

Another demonstration was made last week at the little river-port of Elsfleth, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. This was to lay the foundation of the monument to be erected in commemoration of the embarkation at this place, after a successful retreat through an enemy's country, of the Duke of Brunswick, afterwards killed at Quatre Bras. The affair was got up by the authorities, of course, as all affairs are here; and it is only on that account that they are worthy of notice. The speeches and toasts were very florid and anti-Gallic. At Minden the "Deutsche Gedanke" was very prominently brought forward by the "Regierungs President," Von Bardeleben. The term *Deutsche Gedanke*, i.e. the Germans thought, means the union of all nations of Teutonic origin, or at least those forming part of the present Confederation under the leadership of Prussia. President Von Bardeleben concluded his speech with a toast to the brotherhood of the people who had "stealed their union with their hearts' blood in the fire of battles." The agitation for a united Germany has gained so much consistency and force, that a motion has just been made in the Bavarian Chambers of Deputies relative to the reform of the Federal Constitution. This motion came from a Mr. Voelk, supported by twenty-seven other mem-

bers of the Chamber, and demanded the adhesion of the Bavarian Government, to the establishment of a central power, and a parliamentary representation of the German nation. The motion was opposed by the second president, or vice chairman, Mr. Weiss, the same who was formerly so obnoxious to the King. His grounds for discountenancing it were, that as there was not the slightest prospect of the proposal being listened to by the Bavarian Government—it was beneath the dignity of the Chamber to express a desire which everybody was well aware would not be acceded to. After a debate of four hours, the motion was negatived by eighty-seven against forty-five.

The adherents of this agitation go by the name of the "Deutsche Gesamt Partei." It promises well, and is extending fast in every direction. In the Vienna papers even, it finds an echo. The *Press* had a long article last week upon the subject, and hopes for unity of action between Austria and Prussia, which alone can lead to the goal which every patriotic German is yearning to attain. The *Austrian Gazette*, on the other hand, seizes upon this theme, to make another furious attack upon Prussia, and maintains that the present federal system is in every respect equal to the wants of the time, if Prussia would but be loyal, and submit. The Austrian Cabinet appears to think that the agitation has been got up entirely by Prussia, and this opinion is shared by many others, who, though by no means sympathising with Austria, yet object to her being elbowed out of Germany, of which she has been for so many centuries the very life and soul. The Germans are at this moment quite of one mind as to the task which Prussia has to perform if she desires to take the place formerly occupied by Austria. There is no need of intrigue or agitation—no narrow way and crooked path diplomacy. Bold straightforwardness is alone required. Austria, as a government, is just now detested. She has helped to enslave Germany, and lately she has brought disgrace upon her. Prussia has only to come forward, without beating about the bush, as a constitutional state in spirit and practice, with her banner raised for a united Germany and Parliament, and she may command the purses and lives of the vast majority of the whole nation. But all petty demonstrations, such as we have had lately, will certainly produce doubt, and, finally, a reaction in favour of Austria, when, of course, the prospect of a united Germany will be as distant, if not more distant, than ever.

The Cabinet order, by which the alterations in the Prussian army are commanded, has been signed by the Prince Regent. The difference between the present and future organisation of the army will be, that, whereas hitherto the *landwehr*, or fencibles, were disbanded in times of peace—only the district sergeant-majors being retained—in future not only will all the officers be retained, but likewise 400 men of every battalion. Each regiment, at present 2,000 strong, is to be reduced to 1,800; but, instead of being distinct, it will be united with a *landwehr* regiment 1,200 strong, both forming a regiment of 3,000. By this the infantry in peace will be half again as numerous as hitherto. In the same proportion the companies of sharpshooters and Jägers will be increased. To obtain this increase no drawing of lots will be permitted, but every man, sound in wind and limb, will be obliged to serve four years; only the half of this period, however, will be passed under arms—the other half he will be released on furlough. Thus the four years which they are called upon to serve at present are, in fact, reduced to two. Against this advantage there will be a grand field exercise of six weeks' duration, every year or every two years, at which the whole army—line and *landwehr*—will be united. The institution of the *landwehr* or fencibles loses by this alteration its distinctive character by being blended with the line. The peace establishment becomes thus increased by 50,000 men, and the number of officers is doubled. The increase in expense will be from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 dollars.

In this country generally, as in England, there exists little confidence in the reduction of the French armaments, as announced by the *Moniteur*. It appears a rather suspicious circumstance that French horse dealers are extremely active in the Non-Zollverein States. The dealers say, that the French cavalry have suffered heavy losses in Italy and in France by the glanders and other contagious diseases, and that they are speculating for their own account, in the hope of finding a good market in France. The horses which were bought on the mobilisation are now being sold off in Prussia and other States. Some are so doubtful as to the continuance of peace, that they prefer hiring them out merely. Owing to such a number being brought to the hammer at once, the prices obtained are very low, more especially as the exportation is still prohibited in all Zollverein countries, except Wurtemberg. This State was the first to establish the restriction on the breaking out of the war, and is the first to

abolish it, in spite, it is said, of the remonstrances of Prussia and the other States.

Letters from Vienna represent a change of ministry and considerable reforms as being in prospect. Important edicts will be issued on the 18th instant—the 29th birthday of the Emperor. It is permitted to be stated by the papers that a separate and popular constitution will be granted to Hungary, and that upon this subject the Emperor is in daily conference with Count Apponzi. It is worthy of note that the *Vienna Gazette* has lately adopted a tone of defiance towards France, and vents its opinions regarding the Emperor of the French and his nation with the same freedom as it did just prior to and during the war.

At Frankfurt some severe fighting has taken place between the Prussian and Austrian Federal troops in garrison there. It is singular that while the citizens of all other States of Germany are in favour of Prussia, the military are decidedly against her; and I have heard Hanoverian officers openly express their readiness to fight against Prussia, rather than against France—possibly a mere transitory ebullition of anger at her neutrality during the war. Advices from St. Petersburg announce the laying down of the telegraph line between Moscow and Nicolajewsk at the mouth of the Amur. A part of the wire reaching to the borders of Asia is already complete. The line is to be prolonged to the coast of America by way of Southern Kamtschatka and the Aleutian islands.

#### M. LOUIS BLANC ON THE AMNESTY.

M. LOUIS BLANC has published some observations on the amnesty just declared by the French Emperor. He says:—"I will not stop here to inquire whether it be fit that the offender should be the forgiver; that 'crimes' should be remitted which never were committed; and that those should be pardoned who were so cruelly wronged, having been, although guiltless, driven out of their country, torn from their families and their friends, consigned to absolute ruin, and, in fact, bereft of all they held dear on earth. Speaking in my own name alone, and judging from a mere practical point of view, I own candidly that, situated as he is, Louis Bonaparte could now hardly do more for us than he has just done. But it is not the less true that those whose hearts have been for years made to bleed from innumerable wounds have a claim to something better than a contemptuous and perhaps unsafe favour. What was due to them in the shape of justice cannot be paid in the shape of pardon.

"Let freedom be wholly and sincerely restored to France: I, for one, am prepared to applaud. Our wrongs we might forget: may we be indifferent to the wrongs of our country?"

"We are permitted to return to France. So long as she is kept in bondage why should we go? To complete the victory of might over right—to render Imperial despotism still more absolutely unopposed—to extinguish the few last beacons which, fed by French hands, yet loom in the distance before the eyes of our unhappy country—in one word, to be slaves among slaves. Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and free speech; better live where to be an exile is to remain a man.

"It is recorded that in the Revolution of 1789, at the first celebrated *fete du Champ de Mars*, some fifty Englishmen were seen wearing on their chest a medal on which these words were inscribed:—"Ubi Libertas, ibi Patria." Without presuming to sit in judgment upon such of my countrymen as may take a different view of the case, I venture to say that this should be the motto of every man feelingly alive to the dignity of his own nature.

"Not that I consider my beloved country less entitled to claim our devotion, because temporarily shackled. No. The very state of intellectual debasement and moral agony in which France is now plunged endears her the more to us, as we know it originates in a fatal combination of uncontrollable circumstances, and is maintained by brute force alone. That France will, sooner or later, be warmed into life and be herself again, is a creed which I fondly cherish, and to which I cling with unshakable convictions. But so long as she is forced into silence and darkness, I take it to be necessary that some at least of her most faithful sons should, by living abroad, retain the power of representing true genius, of making known her sorrows, denouncing her wrongs, invoking her most glorious recollections, vindicating her stifled aspirations after freedom, and championing in her name the eternal principles of justice and the rights of reason."

There is a rumour that, if Monsieur de Persigny is recalled, the Duke de Grammont will succeed him in his diplomatic duties. The duchess is an Englishwoman, daughter of A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.

## INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

### COLONISATION OF BRITISH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE LEADER."

42, Basinghall-street, Aug. 11, 1859.

SIR,—I beg to communicate to you the following extract from the last despatch from Darjeeling, dated 31st May, as it is of great interest to intending settlers, who may address Frederick Brine, Esq., Hope Town, Darjeeling.—I am, Sir, &c.,

HYDE CLARKE.

Agent for the British Settlers in Darjeeling.

"Our memorial to the Bengal and Supreme Governments was forwarded three or four days ago to Mr. O'Donnell. I send you a copy of it. It contained the signatures of nearly all Darjeeling, including that of the Maharajah of Burdwan, and will be signed in Calcutta by all those who are interested inland, in Darjeeling. Copies of our former memorial, and of Lord Stanley's reply, and of your letter to Lord Stanley, have been forwarded with the present memorials.

The Darjeeling Land rules are out, and I send you a copy of them. Land can now be purchased in fee simple for ten rupees per acre, payable in ten years at one rupee per annum. Capitalists who wish to come out from England and invest in land should lose no time, as large applications are coming in from Calcutta.

I shall be happy to supply information to intending emigrants, and I shall be able to recommend capitalists who come out, respectable and trustworthy assistants, experienced in the language and customs of the country. Such assistance will be in requisition. My residence, uninterrupted, of twenty-eight years in India, has made me acquainted with a large circle of practical honest men; and I know many who would be glad of obtaining appointments in the hills for the sake of the climate.

(Signed) FREDERICK BRINE, Hon. Sec.

#### Rules for the Grant of Waste Lands in the Darjeeling Territory.

I. Grants of waste lands in the Darjeeling territory shall be sold by auction, at an upset price of ten rupees an acre.

II. Sales of grants of waste lands shall be made from time to time at the office of the Superintendent of Darjeeling, on application for that purpose by intending purchasers, in such manner, and under such rules, as may be laid down for that purpose by the Board of Revenue—full and sufficient notice of the day of sale and other needful particulars being given to the public. Should it in any case be deemed inexpedient to grant the land applied for, the Superintendent shall refer such case, with his reasons for deeming the grant inexpedient, for the orders of the Board.

III. Every grant proposed to be sold shall first have its boundary cleared, and its area determined by an officer appointed for that purpose by the Superintendent.

IV. No grant shall be of less than fifty acres.

V. A purchaser at auction of such grant or grants shall make a deposit at the time of purchase of 10 per cent. on the amount of purchase money.

VI. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid in annual instalments of 10 per cent. on the amount of purchase money, and in default of such payment the sale shall be considered void, the deposit and any prior payments of instalments being forfeited to Government, and the Government shall be at liberty to re-sell the land on its own account.

VII. The Government reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also of such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair. Land taken for these purposes shall be paid for at the rates at which it was purchased by refund of the money paid for it, and compensation shall be granted when claimed for any damage done to the plantation in the construction of the works.

VIII. The sale shall convey a title to all mines and minerals within the limits of the grant sold; but a tax, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the gross produce of such mines and minerals shall be leviable by the Government, in such manner, and under such rules, as may hereafter from time to time be determined on.

IX. Existing grants may be commuted under these rules at the option of the grantees.

#### THE ISLANDS IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

It is upwards of a year since we drew attention to the Andaman Islands as the spot selected for the penal settlement of the captured refuse mutineers of the rebellion. The report of the committee appointed to examine the shores of these islands, and to fix upon a site, has just been published, and reads like a volume of Captain Cook. The islands, of which a detailed account is given, are the Andamans, the Nicobars, Barren Island, and the Cocos. Beginning with the Great Nicobar, to the north-west of Sumatra, they stretch in a direction parallel with the coast of Tavoy, from the seventh to the fourteenth degree of northern latitude for a distance of 500 miles, ending in the Great Coco. Between the Nicobars and the Little Andaman there is a distance of seventy miles, and this is the one considerable gap in the long wall of coral reefs, among which only native craft can move with freedom, and which have so often been the scene of the wrecks of our richest merchantmen.

If the Bay of Bengal is as much an English sea as the Channel, with its great marts of commerce on either coast, stretching from Singapore past Malacca, Moulmein, Rangoon, Akyab, and the mouths of the Ganges, to Madras, then these islands have a new interest in our eyes, and are, if not essential to the existence of our Eastern empire, necessary for its external peace, for the security and extension of its trade, and for the spread of that civilisation for the sake of which it has been established and still exists. At present they are the abode of savages who are, of all human beings, next to the beasts in the scale of humanity—of men who, if not cannibals, have all the ferocity of such, and who, since the ships of Europe have visited their seas, or the junks of China and the Archipelago have attempted to touch at their coasts, have proclaimed war against all outside of their own tribe, and revelled in the work of wrecking, brutality, and death. Such savages are a blot on the map of our Eastern possessions; and if, as hitherto, they reject every attempt at friendly intercourse, every overture of kindness, they must yield to the operation of that law which, in spite of all fostering care, is sweeping their milder brethren out of Australia—they must disappear.

It will be well if in their case, as with almost all our colonies, the introduction of convict labour is the beginning of progress. The object of the Government of India and the policy of Dr. Walker, in founding and organising the penal settlement at Port Blair, have been to make it finally a free native colony. The sepoys on their arrival are put in a position analogous to that of convicts of the third class in the Straits Settlements, degradation to the lowest class and the imposition of irons being reserved for the refractory. Every step is taken to raise in their breasts some sort of self-respect, of self-reliance, of hope. They are grouped into gangs of twenty-five each, under a section gangman of their own body; four of these constitute a sub-division under a convict head, and a free overseer accompanied by a native doctor. To each division, consisting of four of these hundreds, a shop managed by themselves is attached. The shopkeeper procures his goods from the settlement stores, and sells them at a profit of about three per cent.; making weekly remittances to account. Each man is allowed two annas a day, out of which he supplies himself with every necessary, medicine alone being free of cost. The industrious may easily earn three annas, and even more, when employed in clearing jungle, and felling forest trees at contract rates. When in hospital they are allowed one and a half anna a day, but their section may give them the full share of its earnings. Idlers are tried by their fellow sectioners, who form themselves into a punchayet or jury, and their wages are reduced according to their deserts. Section gangmen have a commission of one per cent.; sub-division gangmen four rupees a month and one-half per cent. on the earnings of their respective divisions. This commission is paid by Government when the earnings denote average industry. Thus are the habits of economy and self-management taught.

The formation of the colony depends, however, on what is called the family emigration scheme. With difficulty twenty-five of the convicts were induced to send for their families. They are promised permission to reclaim and cultivate land free of rent during their own and wife's lifetime. During the first three years, when the produce of the land must necessarily be scanty, four, three, and two rupees a month successively are allowed to each man, two rupees to each woman, and one for each child. Still farther to lay securely the foundation of a future colony, Dr. Walker asked for a company of native infantry, composed of Sikhs and Ghoorkas, or of Madrassese, accompanied by their families. These men would receive assignments of lands and become free settlers, or, if it were impossible to induce a company of soldiers of the line to bring their families to the islands, a local corps might be raised



with this view. Many of the free artificers from Moulmein had expressed a desire to send for their families, and the Burmese and Malay convicts of the Peninsula would be happy to settle, with the hope of ultimate comparative freedom. The convict scheme has meanwhile succeeded, at least so far as to give fair hope for the future. The number of desertions, suicides, and deaths at the hands of the savages has been small, while the sickness has not been greater than might have been expected in the case of men who arrived in jungly islands, dispirited, debilitated, and worn away by dysentery and fever. Out of 773 sepoys, landed in the two months after the foundation of the settlement, there were 292 casualties. Of these 64 died in hospital, 140 escaped uncaptured, 87 were executed, and one committed suicide. In June, 1858, 54 died, and in July only 15. We regret that Dr. Walker's reports are not given after the 8th of August last year, but with the experience of such places as Norfolk Island on record, and remembering that these are Asiatics whose crimes are of a somewhat different character from those of the life convicts of England, we should express a conviction that the discipline and health of the settlement at Port Blair have been much better than could have been looked for, and that if the family emigration scheme succeeds in even a small degree, not this generation but their successors will rise up a vigorous young colony, to clear the wastes, to abolish barbarism, to develop the riches of the soil, untrammelled by caste, and free from the sullen hate which impedes progress and deadens energy.

The time may yet come when we shall have to maintain our supremacy in the Bay of Bengal, and dispute on its eastern coasts the advancing wave of French conquest. The time must soon come when in the Bay we shall have something more worthy of the name of a fleet than our wretched Indian marine. The harbours of the Andamans and the Nicobars will then be of value to the empire. But they are certainly now of value as the repositories of a trade that will yet rival that of Borneo and Penang. The only mode by which at first to clear their surface, and tap the wealth of their virgin soil, is largely to introduce convict labour. The Straits Settlements have obtained that position which will lead them gladly to dispense with the off-scourings of our Indian population. Let the Nicobars and the Andamans be the great penal settlement of India. The four Andamans have an area of nearly 2,500 square miles, and not a few good harbours. A new establishment might at once be formed at Port Mouat on the east coast, which is only two miles distant from Port Blair, and both settlements could gradually work up the South Andaman to Port Campbell. The two Cocos, thirty miles to the north, afford the safest anchorage in the Bay, with their fine sandy beach and position sheltered from the south-west swell. The Nicobars have their coasts fringed with industrious Malay settlers, before whom the Negrillo aborigines have retired into the interior. The soil, the climate, the products of all these islands are those of Penang. Even Barren Island, with its slumbering active volcano, may yet be valued for its sulphur. All that they want is cultivators, and in their present state the best cultivators would be life-convicts.

Generations hence, when the land has been cleared, and the atmosphere made healthy, the Coolies and Klings of Hindostan and the Malays of the Straits will flock to the islands in the Bay, and make them yield the wealth of a second Java. Our merchantmen will no longer flee their shores, but fill their harbours, and bear away their fancy woods, their rich spices, their coarse rice, their fibres, their cane, their Cannel coal, and their sulphur: while the wreckers, who now make their coasts so dreaded, will find wealth in their rich fisheries.—*Friend of India.*

### FACTS AND SCRAPS.

Saint Sauveur, in the Pyrénées, to which the Emperor and Empress of the French are going, is a small village belonging to the commune of Luz, about 32 miles from Pau, passing by Lourdes and Botharram. It is charmingly situated, and is surrounded with splendid scenery.

There is a caricature privately circulating in Paris, representing the Emperor Napoleon putting a cat, a dog, a monkey, a parrot, a woman, and a serpent all into one bag. The Emperor Francis Joseph looks on in some surprise, and inquires "Que faites vous là?" "An Italian Confederation," replies Napoleon, "and you will be so good as to put one of your arms into it." "Very willingly," replies the Austrian, "armed with my 800,000 claws."

The Hon. Mr. Stanley, eldest son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, who is said to have turned Moslem, and is now travelling in the East, was en-

tertained, on May 22nd, at Kandy, in Ceylon, by the Mahomedan inhabitants of that city. Fifty Moslems, all dressed in white, sat down to dinner, using knives and forks in the European manner.

The marriage of the eldest daughter of the American ambassador, Mr. Mason, was celebrated this week at the embassy, with Mr. Archibald Anderson. The bride and bridegroom left for Switzerland.

One of the most able military officers in Russia, General Dehn, died at Warsaw on July 30. He was the constructor of Fort Alexander, at Warsaw, and he commanded the garrison of Cronstadt when Admiral Napier was in the Baltic.

M. Rambourgi, member of the Legislative body and assistant judge of the civil tribunal at Troyes, has just been condemned by the First Chamber of that court to a fine of 4,000 fr., with costs, for writing insulting letters to the Prefect of the Aube on matters connected with the exercise of his functions as prefect.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says it was reliably ascertained that several months ago the Miramon government advised France and England to assume a protectorate at Mexico, but no answer had been given.

The first of August, the anniversary of the British emancipation, was observed in various parts of the United States. Both coloured people and white people took part in the proceedings, and some of the best speeches were made by the former and by women as well as by men.

We are informed that instead of the 1st of September, the Great Eastern will start from the Thames on her trial trip on Monday next, the 22nd instant. We are further informed that, instead of going out into the Atlantic, as originally intended, she will proceed, first to Cherbourg, next to Portland, and then to various other parts off our own coasts.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT. — On Tuesday the laying of the foundation of this building was performed in the presence of nearly 5,000 persons—about the number which it is designed to accommodate. The proposed building covers a large portion of the piece of waste ground adjoining the great Surrey horse-bazaar, at the corner of the St. George's and Newington roads. Sir Samuel Peto, who is a leading member of the particular branch of dissent to which Mr. Spurgeon at present belongs, was selected for the office, and handled the mallet and trowel and gauged and levelled the stone in a masterly manner. There were present besides Sir Samuel Peto and Mr. Spurgeon, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Paine, and a great number of Baptist and other dissenting ministers. Various addresses were delivered, the Lord Mayor, Sir S. Peto, and Mr. Spurgeon being amongst the speakers, and in the evening there was a tea meeting, and afterwards public service, and further addresses in the repository, or bazaar, which was fitted up as a saloon. A second collection was made at this service, which likewise produced a considerable sum in aid of the building fund. Amongst the contributions was 100*l.* from Sir M. Peto.

### DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL SCRAPS.

MR. EMDEN, co-lessee of the Olympic, took his benefit on Saturday night last. The performances were "The Porter's Knot," "Ladies, Beware!" and "The Wandering Minstrel." The season here closed last evening, when Mr. Robson favoured the audience with a spirited address upon, we presume, the "Fruits and Trials" of managerial life, the state of the British stage, and other incidental topics.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. Lovell's five-act play "The Wife's Secret," has been judiciously revived here, that, before the Princess's curtain descends finally—at least for the time being—upon the scene of the present lessees' chivalrous exertions, his numerous friends and patrons may have the opportunity of refreshing their memory of one of his most striking successes. It is now, we believe, seven years since Mr. and Mrs. Kean have appeared as *Sir Walter* and *Lady Amyott*, the gentle Cromwellian and his high bred wife. On the first production of the piece, which is of more than average literary merit, these artists personated the same characters at the Haymarket. Mr. Kean is now no less effective than he then was in his delineation of elevated Puritanism; and Mrs. Kean depicts the struggle of the *Lady Evelyn*, between conjugal and sisterly love not only truthfully but excitingly; rising to high-wrought tragedy in the climax. The minor parts of *Brouillard*, *Jabez*, and *Maud*, formerly taken with consummate genius by Messrs. Wigan and Webster, and Mrs. Keeley, are now in the hands of Mr. David Fisher, Mr. Meadows, and Miss Murray, who all contribute to the general effectiveness of the piece according to their several talents.

STRAND.—The entertainments here have been varied by the representation of the "Maid and the Milking Pail," in which Miss Maria Simpson is extremely interesting as well as amusing in the character of *Milly*. Like several of her sister actresses in this well-composed little company, Miss Simpson can sing as well as act, and a pretty little song, introduced in the "Maid and the Milking Pail," affords her an opportunity for the display of a nice voice and a very neat style. Mr. J. Clarke is comic and energetic as *Diccon*, and Mr. Swanborough composed and gentlemanly as *Algernon*.

Madame Celeste is playing her great part, *Mimi*, in "The Green Bushes," alternately with the "Mysterious Stranger" and "The French Spy" at the Hul Theatre. At Dublin Mr. E. T. Smith's company are performing the "Huguenots," "Norma," the "Favorita," and the "Trovatore." The troupe includes Mdles. Titiens, Guarducci, and Vaneri; and the Signors Giuglini and Badiali. Mdle. Guarducci was married last week to the eldest son of the Duke de Cirella, a Neapolitan nobleman, Mdle. Titiens acting as bridesmaid. As we predicted, no more paying, if more promising, tenant appearing for Drury-lane Theatre than Mr. E. T. Smith, the committee of proprietors of that theatre have condescended to renew that gentleman's lease for seven years at an advanced rent, however; such being the reward of the ability which has raised the theatre to its present improved condition.

The manager of the Theatre Royal, Plymouth, announces that he has engaged Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, and other members of the Princess's company, for a series of performances.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The English Opera Company will commence their autumn campaign here early in October. Several new acquisitions are announced, among whom we may mention the admirable *basso*, Mr. Santley, whose *début* in opera we shall be curious to witness. Should this artist's dramatic power be at all proportioned to his vocal ability he has doubtless a fine career before him. The "Dinorah," for the music of which Miss Louisa Pyne's voice is eminently suitable, will, we believe, be the leading opera; and novelties are *on dit* in preparation by Messrs. Balfe, Vincent Wallace, and Alfred Mellon.

Madame Lind Goldschmidt is by degrees relaxing the resolution she was once stated to have formed not to appear in public. A select, but still public, audience were enraptured in the spring by her performance for the benefit of the Female Artists' Society. It is now announced that she will sing in the "Messiah," on the 27th of October, for Mercers' Hospital and the Distressed Musicians' Relief Society, at Dublin.—On Thursday, Mr. W. Smith, the courteous acting-manager of the Adelphi, revived for his benefit Mr. Buckstone's "Wreck Ashore," followed by "The Daughter of the Regiment," in which we were glad to welcome that excellent vocalist, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, whose talents we regretted to see so little brought forward during the last season of the Pyne and Harrison company, of which she was a member.—The Committee of Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival have begun their preparations for the meeting of 1860 by appointing M. Benedict to be conductor, and requesting him to produce at the festival a novelty of his own composition.—Arrangements are in progress, under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, for an autumnal season, commencing on the first of next month, at St. James's Theatre.—The Triennial Music Meeting, at Bradford, bids fair to be a brilliant one; its financial success is at all events secure; nearly 4,000*l.* worth of admission money having been received up to the beginning of the present week. The performances will commence on Tuesday evening with "The Creation." On Wednesday will be given the "Dettingen Te Deum" and a selection from "Judas Maccabeus;" on Thursday, Mendelssohn's "Saint Paul," and on Friday "The Messiah." On three evenings there will be secular concerts. Upwards of three hundred artists are engaged, including Mesdames Clara Novello, Nantier, Dillie, and Lemmens; Mdles. Titiens and Palmer; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilbye Cooper, and Santley; and Signors Giuglini and Badiali. The chorus is fully furnished by the county, and Mr. Costa will lend the band, whose admirable performances he has directed for years at the Italian Opera at Covent-garden. It is stated, and we hope with truth, that several of the large firms of this rich and progressive town have purchased tickets of admission for their workpeople.

AT MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S FAREWELL CONCERT, at the Surrey Music Hall, the programme was decidedly of the "monster" order. It comprised the names of Mesdames Rudersdorf, Louisa Vinning, Weiss, Rosina Pico, Laura Baxter, and Anna Bishop; Mr. George Perren, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Bolletti; Mr. Frederick Chatterton, the celebrated harpist; Master Drew Denn, the juvenile flautist, and other artistes. To catalogue here the half of

their singings and doings is plainly out of the question. But we have space to allude to the delicious "Lo! here the gentle lark," of the late Sir Henry Bishop, which the *beneficiare* sang admirably to the strains of the marvellous young flautist, Drew Dean. She subsequently gave a Scottish melody, and took part with Rosina Pico, in Donizetti's duo, "Al bel distin." Madame Rudersdorff was encored in a song by A. Foster, "The Skylark," and nearly so in the "Robert toi que j'aime," of Meyerbeer. Miss Louisa Vinning was delightful in "Where the bee sucks," and "Vedrai Carino,"—so delightful, indeed, as to elicit, as a matter of course, those storms of applause that are ever in store for even mediocre versions of these justly favoured *morceaux*.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE Saturday Concert of last week was supported, pursuant to announcement, by Madame Anna Bishop and Mademoiselle Artôt. Notwithstanding the absence from town of all but the regular notabilities, except, by the way, a few odd grand duchesses, or so, a numerous gathering of resident season ticket-holders, besides Londoners of taste, attended to hear the last strains, at Sydenham, of the first-named favourite *cantatrice*, before her departure for America. They were not disappointed. Madame Bishop gave the "Come é cielo" of Donizetti, and "On the Banks of Guadalquivir" in her best style, and was rapturously applauded. No less favour was shown to the admirable young Belgian singer, whose "Ah mon Fils," from the "Prophète," produced a marked sensation. No musical amateur who has not yet had the advantage of hearing Mademoiselle Artôt, should neglect the first opportunity of so doing that may present itself. The great annual festival of the Foresters will be held on Tuesday next. Some nervous readers may be apt to thank us for the news, as it were a caution; but those who would see these charming grounds to the best advantage, and are neither ashamed or frightened at an assemblage of 50,000 holiday seekers of humble degree, will thank us for the reminder. We were present at the last similar festival, when the official return numbered the Foresters and their friends at 45,738 souls, and have pleasing recollection of the effect produced by the apparently adequate peopling of the extensive space, both under cover and out of doors.

On Wednesday the Vocal Association, under the direction of Mr. Benedict, held a brilliant meeting at the Palace. The chorus was 1,000 strong, and performed a number of popular madrigals, glees and harmonised airs, including "The Last Rose of Summer," and "The Blue Bells of Scotland."

Following the example of Madame Bishop who, on Monday, had a benefit concert at the Surrey Music Hall, Mr. Sims Reeves announces a monster benefit concert to take place this day. He will be assisted, among others, by Mademoiselle Artôt, Mrs. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti, and will sing among the solos his "Good bye, Sweetheart," "Sound an Alarm," and "Come into the Garden, Maud."

The gardens are now in splendid order. On Monday they were well attended to witness a full performance by the fountains, which conducted themselves with unusual rectitude. There was hardly a breath of wind, and the grand jets were able consequently to go unwonted lengths. Upper and lower basins, temples, water steps, all, in fact, were in full work or play, as the case may be; and seemed to confer for a time the only feature that nature has denied to an otherwise beautiful landscape. The chief attraction within the palace just now is the large show-case of the Crystal Palace Art Union prizes. The works purchased for distribution by the committee are of rich material and workmanship, by the most renowned decorative manufacturers of the day, and, in the majority of instances, of singularly felicitous forms. There are goblets and shields, and jewel-boxes, dishes, plates, vases enough, by various firms, to show that a large sum has been expended, and that a goodly number of middle-class drawing-rooms will derive an additional attraction, thanks to this Art Union, which their owners might hardly have been possessed of without its assistance.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association, last week, the accounts submitted, and since published, seem to show that the institution is not half supported, and that, from the nature of the relief it offers, and the encouragement it holds out to provident members of the profession, it is worthy of warmer countenance. The money lent and distributed during the year ending on the 4th July was 181l., and the machinery of the society, during the same period, cost 222l., or thereabouts. This would remind us of the Literary Fund, were we not aware that, however small the income of the body, the outlay in rent, salaries, stamps, collectors, and advertisements, is a necessity. But there can be no doubt that the same machinery could work a far larger concern, and we think a larger "duty"

should, somehow, be got out of it. We entirely agree with our spirited and entertaining little contemporary *The Entr'acte*, to whom we are indebted for the above figures, as to the value of the institution and its claims upon public sympathy and larger support by the profession.

#### Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, August 19th.

#### INDIA.

The following telegram has been received from Aden, dated August 8th. The Nubia, with Calcutta mails of the 16th ult., arrived yesterday. About 5,000 of the local European force in Bengal and the provinces have their discharge; only one man of the 5th Europeans at Berhampore remains under arrest. New duties on stamps, receipts, and bank notes have been proposed in Council. The King of Oude has been released.

#### THE TRIAL OF SMETHURST.

This (Friday) afternoon, at ten minutes to four the Lord Chief Baron completed his summing up, which was decidedly unfavourable to the prisoner. The jury then retired to consider their verdict; and after an absence of three-quarters of an hour returned a verdict of GUILTY.

The Lord Chief Baron then put on the black cap, and the Clerk of the Arraignment asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why judgment should not be passed on him. The prisoner said the whole of the witnesses had distorted the true facts of the case in such a manner that his life had been sacrificed. Dr. Julius he especially condemned; and the assertion of the sister of the deceased, that she was never able to see her sister Isabella alone, except for two or three minutes at a time, was totally and entirely false. With respect to the motive for the crime attributed to him—namely, wishing to obtain possession of the money belonging to the deceased, such was false and untrue, as he had no occasion to seek the death of the lady, as he could have obtained her money, if such had been his object, without committing murder. Throughout the trial it had been said that it was not his intention to remain with Miss Banks after he had obtained all she was possessed of. His attachment to her was strong, and the marriage at Kennington Church was as much the act of the deceased as his, and it was only done in order that she might appear to her friends as a married woman.

The Lord Chief Baron, after repeated interruptions from the prisoner, proceeded to pass sentence of death on the prisoner. In doing so his lordship said it was one of the most horrible cases of murder ever heard of.

The prisoner left the dock exclaiming that Dr. Julius was his murderer, and calling the Almighty to witness that he was innocent of the crime of which he had been found guilty.

#### FRANCE.

A LETTER from Paris says of the amnesty:—"It relieves all persons from the action of the law of public safety so long as they shall not have incurred fresh condemnation from the tribunals. The satisfaction it gives is great and general, not only here, but, according to a telegraphic correspondence, among the majority of the exiles in London and Brussels, who are particularly pleased with the absence of all conditions, and many of the principal of whom, it is said, propose immediately returning to France. The measure, it appears, extends not only to refugees, but to persons suffering banishment in the French penal settlements, and two steamers have started, or are on the point of starting, for Algeria and Gdiana, in order to bear the good news speedily to the unfortunate men who have at various times been transported thither on account of real or alleged political offences."

Another correspondent says:—"A rumour has been in circulation this afternoon respecting a duel between Canrobert and Niel, the former marshal having been killed by his opponent. I am bound to notice it from its general diffusion over town."

According to letters received from Paris to-day, the rumour is current that the Empress is again pregnant.

#### FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

A Vienna letter in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"A very active exchange of despatches is taking place between France and Russia. It is stated in diplomatic circles that the latter insists on the definitive regulation of the Italian question being confided to a European Congress. She invokes the convention agreed to, at the beginning of the war, between her and the French Government, by which

she undertook to maintain neutrality favourable to France, and the latter undertook in return to labour after the war to obtain the meeting of a Congress, which should decide not only on the Italian question, but on modifying, in conformity with the wishes of Russia, the treaty of Paris of 1856. Russia has faithfully fulfilled her engagement, and France is now bound to fulfil hers."

#### TUSCANY.

A LETTER from Florence states that there are two parties in the National Assembly of Tuscany, one which holds that the union with Piedmont should be voted with a clause that, should there be political reasons against its realisation, Tuscany would accept other princes not belonging to the house of Lorraine; the other proposes to vote the union with Piedmont without any clause, and let the powers settle the question otherwise, should that course meet with difficulties. The former are called *unionists of the hypothesis*, and the latter *pure unionists*. The former, on the election of the President, mustered 75 strong in favour of Lambruschini; the latter only 74 in favour of Coppi; but a second ballot gave 100 votes to Coppi, and 73 to Lambruschini, showing that at the first ballot several members had abstained from voting.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

MONDAY—Open at 9.  
TUESDAY, for the FORESTER'S ANNUAL FETE and DISPLAY OF GREAT FOUNTAINS.  
The doors will be opened at half-past 8 o'clock. Special trains running at an early hour from the London-bridge and Pimlico stations.  
WEDNESDAY to FRIDAY—Open at 10.  
Admission—One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.  
SATURDAY—Open at 10—CONCERT.  
Admission—Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.  
Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and display of Upper Fountains daily. Military Band in the grounds on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.  
SUNDAY—Open at 1-30 to Shareholders gratuitously, by tickets.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews in the New Comedy of The Contested Election, every evening.  
On Monday, August 22nd, and Tuesday, August 23rd, the Comedy of THE CONTESTED ELECTION, which will commence on the above evening at 7 o'clock precisely, and in which Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear.  
After which, by desire, for these two nights only, THE CRITIC.  
On Wednesday, August 24th, Thursday, August 25th, and Friday, August 26th, to commence at 7, with Mr. Buckstone's Petite Comedy, of the HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.  
After which, at eight o'clock, THE CONTESTED ELECTION.  
To be followed by the new farce of OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND.  
Concluding with, each evening, HALLOWE'EN.

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th, for the BENEFIT of MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS, when will be performed (first time these seven years at this theatre), the Comedy of MASKS AND FACES, in which MR. BENJAMIN WEBSTER will appear, on this occasion only, in his original character of Triplet.  
Peg Woffington (first time in London), Mrs. Charles Mathews.

To be preceded, at 7 o'clock, by THE CONTESTED ELECTION.  
The whole to conclude with HALLOWE'EN.

#### ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST SEVEN NIGHTS OF MR. CHAS. KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.  
Monday, and during the week will be presented Mr. Lovell's Play of THE WIFE'S SECRET; commencing at Seven o'clock. Sir Walter and Lady Amyot, by Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.—And on Monday, August 29th (the Last Night of the Season), which will conclude Mr. C. Kean's management, KING HENRY VIII. will be performed, for which Boxes, Stalls, and places can now be secured at the Box Office.

#### MR. JOHN BENNETT'S NEW LECTURES.

MR. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, is prepared to receive applications for ENGAGEMENTS FOR HIS NEW LECTURES on 1. "The Chronometer—its past—present—and future;" and 2. "A Month among the Watchmakers of Switzerland." Or for those on "The Watch," and "Women and Watch-work." The Lectures will be profusely illustrated by Models, Diagrams, and Specimens of Clocks and Watches. Applications to John Bennett, Watch-manufacturer, 65, Cheapside.

#### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

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OFFICE,  
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# The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859.

## Public Affairs.

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

### THE COBDEN DEMONSTRATION.

MR. COBDEN is essentially a representative man. He belongs to a trading, manufacturing age, and concentrates in his own person the merits and defects of that stage of industrial development which our country has at present reached. No one looks to him for great philosophical principles of action, or exhibitions of comprehensive thought. He diffuses around him no splendours of intellect, brilliance of imagination, nor glow of heart. Notwithstanding a few crotchets, his genius is eminently that of common sense. He wishes the world to be quiet and prosperous; his highest ambition for society is material and mechanical; he would like to see it trudge safely in the path of the actual, as now discerned, but has not the faintest perception of the ideal, or the actual that is to be. The employer of a thousand factory hands feels him a safe man, sure to introduce no difficulties between labour and capital, and not likely to encourage any theories which hold out to the working class a possible future differing in principle from their painful present. The rich trader and the steady shopkeeper, jealous of the onward march of the "common people," and not liking to feel the toe of the artisan press their most respectable heels, implicitly believe in his Parliamentary Reform, because they feel that he has no affinities with democracy, that he never could be a leader of the people, but desires only to continue a captain of the middle class. He knows a great deal, but it is the knowledge of a "Manchester manufacturer;" and he has a foreign policy which wishes kindly to other countries, but which regards extraneous humanity in its most mundane aspect of producing materials and consuming goods. Were we to stop here, we should depict a serviceable character, but still only a human steam-engine well adapted to industrial work. This, however, would do injustice to Richard Cobden, because it would leave out of sight the quiet, impassable, sterling honesty which, far more than "his unadorned eloquence"—excellent as that is—causes him to be honoured and makes him great. The fact and the manner of his declining to accept

the important political prize of a seat in the Cabinet left no doubt of his being a great man. He could not be indifferent to the advantage of the large salary attached to such an office, and it would have been a triumph worth winning for himself and for his order, that by force of merit and with the approbation of the country he should have entered the charmed circle of aristocracy and become a minister of the Crown, without the customary penalty of forsaking the less privileged class to which he belongs.

Many men of the middle-class who enter Parliament lose all personal dignity by aping the aristocracy, and are bought body and soul by invitations to a lordly dinner or tickets for a royal ball. Every one knew that Richard Cobden was unpurchasable, that in courtly society as on popular platforms he would be just the same earnest, honest, common-sense man, and therefore his joining the Cabinet would have received general applause. Perhaps he stands higher in the nation's estimation because he did not accept the brilliant offer which the Premier made him, because many people never believe in disinterestedness, unless it appears to take the form of sacrificing some advantage they can understand. Had he entered the Government it would, however, have been with a motive as pure as that which kept him out; but without undervaluing the services he might have rendered in office we feel he has done more good by rejecting the opportunity. There is something disgusting in the humbug of ordinary Parliamentary opposition, and in the way in which men pretend to differences or agreements which they do not feel, for the mere sake of personal advantage or party success. Mr. Cobden could do none of this: between him and Lord Palmerston were real differences arising out of the totally opposite character of the men. The Premier's chivalry and Mr. Cobden's unextinguishable good nature removed all bitterness from the recollection of past contests, but the views of the men could not coincide, and Mr. Cobden raised the opinion of his own order in the minds of the aristocracy by showing that his conscientious scruples were nobler things than their pride of place. The Rochdale demonstration stamps this conduct with public approval, and encourages the belief that before long the composition of Cabinets will be so far changed as to permit Mr. Cobden and men like him to take their seats with the full concurrence of their own hearts and minds.

The principal topics which Mr. Cobden brought before the country in his speech were electoral corruption, the everlasting armament question, and the propriety of promoting peace by extension of trade. These are all practical questions of high consideration; but if the men of the north accept Mr. Cobden as their political chief, they should do more than simply cheer the sentiments which he utters. The honourable M.P. is right in affirming that his colleagues at Westminster do not wish to abolish bribery and other disgraceful means of obtaining senatorial power; and he has sketched out simple plans by which the evil might be met. We now ask will his party do anything? There is much more to be done than advocating the ballot, useful as it may be; but if the great middle class will not demand a complete legislative change in the method of treating these matters they become accomplices in the guilt.

It is not worth while to follow Mr. Cobden in the often argued question of national defences, and the alleged mischief done by the press, or to refute the fancy that our defences are the primary cause of French aggressive preparations, and we can afford to let his American friends laugh at our invasion fears; but let us ask Mr. Cobden and his party to devise and support a plan by which our coasts may be made secure without ruinous expense or unnecessary addition to our offensive means. We have heard for years their objections to other people's plans, but they never offer to replace them with anything better. The idea of multiplying the friendly ties between this country and France by reducing the wine-duties is a wise one, but our financial arrangements are usually made without adequate reference to their political bearings; and unless the trading classes force upon a Chancellor of the Exchequer the necessity of making some other provision in place of taxes that are politically mischievous, we may keep them long enough. If the manufacturing districts would return twenty well-chosen men, who would study these questions

and act together, something might soon be accomplished: but while they exhibit sufficient admiration for Mr. Cobden to set up a monster marquee, listen to speeches, and devour comestibles, they are as careless as other parts of the country about practical methods of removing grave obstacles to progress.

### THE NAPOLEON TRIUMPH.

UP to the date of the Italian war a large portion of the mercantile class in this country looked upon the Emperor of the French as a veritable "Napoleon of Peace." They could not imagine that a man past fifty could care for ideas, and be willing to sacrifice ease, and encounter danger for the chance of gratifying a sentiment, or adding reputation to a name. Nothing was plainer to the mercantile mind than the folly of war. The exigencies of trade, the interests of manufacturers, the pressure of taxation, the recurring deficiencies of the revenue—all these, together with the fears of Europe, the probability of a new coalition against France, and another march to Paris, convinced a certain class of reasoners that the Imperial eagle was only a dove, looking out for an olive-branch—in fact, a domestic sort of fowl, much too prudent to go forth in quest of laurel to make a victor's crown. All these delusions were dispelled by the rough noises of battle, and the success of Louis Napoleon as a general proved him to possess an unknown and dangerous source of power. Had he been like an ordinary sovereign, compelled to sit at home at ease and receive bulletins of victories which his generals had gained, an appeal to arms would have been the most dangerous course he could adopt; but events have shewn that he judged his own capacities soundly, and the conqueror of Magenta and Solferino will appear in the eyes of a military people, as well as in his own, to be the legitimate successor of the great soldier by whom their most famous victories were won. Without the glitter of this new glory it would have been impossible to divert the mind of the French people from home questions, and it would have been hazardous to rely upon an army which was not permitted a more lively gratification than indulging in reminiscences of the past.

The Empire may, perchance, remain peaceable, but it is no longer "peace." It has become an appeal to passions and traditions of war. Wherever the soldiers of the Army of Italy go, they will carry with them tales of heroism and glory that will fire the mind of the peasant at the plough and of the workman at the forge or loom. In busy towns and quiet villages the star of the Legion of Honour, or the promised medal shining on the breasts of men of humble birth—to whom the army and war open the only chances of personal distinction—will excite ambition and a thirst for fame that will render thousands who behold them restless subjects during the "piping times of peace," and create a craving for fresh occasion for deeds of arms. The return of the victorious legions and their march through Paris affords a conclusive reply to those who doubted the popularity of the war. Success is always popular when it does not cost too much, and this war was over before its pressure was felt. The novelty of the spectacle was a little damaged by the fact of so many of the soldiers having been previously seen by the good people of Paris, but neither that nor the weary hours of waiting for the play to commence, nor the length of the time occupied by the performance, could diminish the enthusiasm which the whole city felt. There were thousands present to whom the Empire is still an object of hostility and dread, but if they abstained from the acclamations that greeted the chief person in the scene, they were frantic in their applause when they caught sight of their own wounded countrymen, the captured cannon of the Austrians, and the banners whose holes and tatters showed that they had been carried bravely through the storms of shot. No victories gained by British troops in a cause about which the people knew so little, and the utility of which was still open to so much doubt, could have excited a thousandth part of this enthusiasm; and that Paris has exhibited it, shows that neither moral nor utilitarian considerations have materially diminished the old passion for soldiering, and that the *Constitutionnel* is justified in affirming "It may now be more than ever said, that nothing is lost in France of that ardent sympathy which formerly hailed the army

of Napoleon I. on its return from Marengo, Austerlitz, and Wagram." The same journal adds, "The Emperor has awakened in France the sentiment of great things, as he has reopened the era of great military victories and of noble moral conquests."

The Emperor's own speech made no such allusions. It was a modest, self-denying utterance, as innocent as the address to the people when seeking their suffrages for the Presidential election, and telling them, "I am not an ambitious man, dreaming of the Empire and of war." In a spirit of good taste he confessed, "It was flattering to me, who had never commanded an army, to find so much obedience on the part of men who had great experience in warfare." The generals got their fair share of the credit of success, and all were asked not to forget what they had done together. "Let the remembrance of obstacles overcome, of dangers eluded, of imperfections discovered, be ever present to your mind, for to the warrior past experience is science." This was good advice, and should another French army be sent forth to battle there is no reason to doubt that improvements of various kinds will show that the Emperor has not forgotten to act upon it. To our "warriors" "past experience" may be "science," but our rulers turn much of their experience into folly; and while no rational means of manning the navy have yet been devised, Parliament is gadding after grouse without providing or requiring from the Cabinet any comprehensive plan for enabling the people to assist in their own defence.

The greatest admirers of the Empire have hitherto failed to see in it any signs of moral or intellectual progress, and unless the amnesty to all political opponents and the repeal of the warnings to the press should be the commencement of a change of character, history will not know it as a time when France brought any fresh energies of mind to bear upon the civilisation of Europe. To us it stands as an epoch of mental repression and material force; and if it makes no movement towards domestic liberty it must gratify national pride and occupy national feeling by the extent of its influence and interference with external concerns. A despotism as stupid and inert as that of Austria could not exist in France—the Empire must be always doing and astonishing. For our parts we neither wish to be done nor astonished; but it is easy to see the Italian war has operated as a ferment, and in common with other countries we shall keep a look out for the new products which will be evolved.

#### THE NATIONAL WANTS.

THE nation wants a great naval reserve, and one of the last acts of the Parliament was to sanction the expenditure of 600,000*l.*, nominally, to procure one. Caught by a sound, the press and the Parliament were almost unanimous in approving the measure. Yet the slightest examination must satisfy every man, that it is what the late Sir Robert Peel was wont to call a more vulgar expedient—a vote of money as a cure for a moral evil. The national want is of more willing-hearted seamen, and this 600,000*l.* is to be devoted to giving retaining fees to coast guardsmen and seamen already in existence.

Nothing is better known than the fact that the number of men of every class and condition will be in proportion to the funds appropriated to maintain them. Thus the number of admirals and generals and ex-chancellors is exceedingly great, in consequence of the money voted for such people by Parliament. But to have these classes, retaining fees are not given to captains of merchant ships, rough-riding country squires, or London solicitors. The men supposed to be wanted are highly rewarded. The same rule holds good for willing-hearted men-of-war's seamen, and to have their services a greater number of them must be well paid; they will not be got by giving retaining fees to other classes. For 600,000*l.* per annum, at 40*l.* per head, pay and provision—15,000 seamen, without costing one farthing more for officers or marine barracks, or extra clerks and new registrars, or any other thing but the one really wanted, may be had and always be at command. To be sure, this implies that the service must be made agreeable to the people, that even Sir Charles Napier must go much further than he is at present willing to go, and must give up flogging; and the Lords of the Admiralty must give up all kinds of arbitrary punishments, and must at

once banish from their minds the absurd notion that they must coerce and fight seamen as the seamen are required to coerce and fight the national enemies. The national want of willing-hearted men-of-war's seamen will not be remedied by the measure which closed the generally-worthless session of 1859. It will undoubtedly increase the patronage of the Admiralty. It will make registrars of seamen and paymasters at different ports necessary, it will increase clerks and officers of all kinds, in short it will add largely to the increasing bureaucracy, the dependants on "My Lords," and not to the seamen of the empire.

It will be another failure added to scores of failures made by Parliament every year. It and they suggest to us that there is a still more important national want than even that of willing-hearted seamen. The nation wants skilful, honest, vigorous-minded statesmen. The system existing in France is not the invention of Louis Napoleon. It dates from the first Empire, but wielded by his vigorous hand it is now alarming to us. Our Lords of the Admiralty, our Ministers generally, are terrified because they are not skilful administrators and vigorous-minded men like him. They are not up to their work, and the public is terrified not because the nation is powerless or defenceless, but because the Ministers, in relation to Louis Napoleon, are imbeciles. They only try humbly to imitate what he does. He imparts life to every part of his administration, they only strangle the life they are appointed to nourish. He studies how to do a thing, they continually study how not to do the right thing. They are wonderful talkers, great intriguers, wasteful spendthrifts, but bad administrators. The nation is magnificently powerful, especially at sea, but its power is paralysed by its inefficient statesmen.

They themselves recognise the weakness, but they attribute it to the wrong cause. They get sulky because they are not allowed, like Louis Napoleon, to have their own way. They suppose that he is energetic because he is despotic, while he is a despot because he is energetic. They, accordingly, like him, are enemies of the press, which gathers strength from the multitude, and would impart it to an energetic Government. They are the opponents of a wider franchise; they are, in a manner, at war with the people; they fancy it is their mission to keep them subordinate, to control and thwart them, and they weaken the national power. They misunderstand its sources, and misuse it. They maintain the corrupt boroughs and the restricted franchise, through which the national power is diverted into the hands of worthless men. Parliament is not the representative of the national energies and the national wisdom, but of folly, weakness, and corruption. They still believe that freedom is weakness, and that the French system would make them as skilful and strong as the Emperor. So they continually try, particularly as to maritime affairs, to make us as like the French as possible. They utterly disregard the principles of our national life, and imitate those of a backward and unsuccessful naval power. The great and real national want is of statesmen who understand the sources of our greatness, and will honestly and fearlessly use them. The men who pretend to be the national leaders are decrepid, old intriguers, who stand in the way.

#### BUMBLE ON THE BENCH.

BARON BRAMWELL is the living Bumble. He not only awards punishment but he also dispenses instruction. His advice, like that of advertising apothecaries, is delivered gratis. Luckless is the wight who falls beneath the lash of the law in any case. Most pitiable of all is the plight of those who are not only punished but lectured into the bargain. The judgment-seat of Baron Bramwell is also a parochial pulpit. Under his hands every occasion is improved. His summing-ups savour of the tabernacle, and his sentences are larded with serious sentiments. A legal mosquito, he not only stings but buzzes while he stings.

For our part we like a man to stick to his trade. We should close dealings with a grocer who sent in our soap wrapt up in tracts. We should dismiss a washerwoman who made out our washing bills in sonnets, or even in Tupperian hexameters. Now the trade of a judge is to enforce morality by punishment, not by precept. Law is good in its place. Preaching is good also, but the place and season for laying down the law and inculcating

virtue are not one and the same. We strongly object to seeing a clergyman administering justice from the magisterial bench. Our objection is equally strong to seeing a judge delivering sermons in a court of law. In addition, moreover, to our general prejudice against this system of legal sermonising, we have a peculiar objection to this attempt of Baron Bramwell to personate the double character of Solon and of Solomon. The part has been so well played before that we look with dissatisfaction on the efforts of an inferior performer. Lord Campbell was the heavy artillery of the moral-judicial force. The late Mr. Serjeant Adams was the light infantry. Both in their way were inimitable. Lord Campbell may have been prosy, pompous, and not pellucid; but still in his prosiness there was reason, and his want of logic was atoned for by common sense. Mr. Adams was eccentric, unreasonable—absurd if you like—but still he was at once original and amusing. Baron Bramwell, like all servile copyists, catches the faults of his models without their virtues. He is at once a feeble Campbell and a dull Adams.

As long as Baron Bramwell confined himself to inculcating moral advice on juvenile offenders, and dilating to them on the æsthetic and subjective aspects of the whipping, which infliction he was about to decree for their especial benefit, we were content to leave him to the plaudits of his own satisfied moral sense. There is a limit, however, to human endurance, and Baron Bramwell has overstept it. We expect that before long some of our comic lecturers will announce a series of "Mornings with Baron Bramwell." The scheme will be a successful one if they can only obtain a succession of such scenes as have distinguished the Baron's recent assize tour on the Western Circuit.

The brightest genius needs an opportunity for its exhibition. The most inflammable of matches will not explode without friction, and Baron Bramwell only soars to the heights of absurdity when irritated by opposition. On Tuesday last the Baron was in his glory. In the first place, an attorney made an application that his client's case might be postponed till the arrival of the counsel engaged for his defence. There was an opportunity for the display of judicial impartiality—an opportunity not unimproved. The refusal of the learned judge was decisive and unanswerable. He had stated peremptorily that he would take all cases in their order, and he was bound to keep his word. It is true that the promise was made to himself. What of that? A man who does not respect himself will never respect others. If you have promised yourself to dine at six, what base considerations of other people's interests will induce an honourable man to break his plighted word? The law of the "Medes and Persians" altereth not—neither do the resolutions of Bramwell. To this argument of the judge there was no reply, and the attorney felt that there was none; so he humbly suggested that, in the absence of his counsel, he, who was the only person who knew anything of the matter, might state his client's case. Great was the indignation of the judge at such an iniquitous proposal. "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare.*" Let a thousand clients perish before the fundamental principles of the English constitution are subverted and an attorney is allowed to trespass on the sacred privileges of the bar. Upon this the attorney and his client disappeared into insignificance, and the arena was left open for a new competitor. Baron Bramwell's appetite was only whetted, not satiated; a new victim was ready for immolation. An unhappy juror had a scruple about taking the oath. This scruple, though Baron Bramwell seems unaware of the fact, is not quite novel or unparalleled. There have been ere now men worthy of all honour who have felt like scruples, and yet objected to like oaths. No consideration of such an abstract kind had any weight in the scales of Bramwellian justice. The scrupulous juror was an ass, and must be kicked after the fashion of asses. A man, according to the Baron's opinions, who differs from the majority of mankind on any point is wrong; grace has nothing to do with earthly matters; and if anybody dissents from this sweeping statement, Baron Bramwell has no intention of arguing the point, and he may keep his opinion to himself. All the recusant juror has said or can say is said to be downright nonsense; so he is told that he is unfit to serve on a jury, is ordered to get out of the box as quick as he can, and in one and the same



breath is forbidden to leave the court in order that he may gain nothing by his folly. Night, according to the French proverb, brings good counsel. It was not so with the irate judge. The next morning the persecuted jurymen was not forthcoming to receive a fresh volley of oburgation from the bench, and was fined £20 for his absence from a ceremony in which he had been told the day before, he was unworthy to take his part. This act of dignified justice being performed, the day's proceedings were opened by an indiscriminate assault on the reporters of the newspapers, for having hinted that barristers ought either to refuse briefs or attend when the case is called on. The judge consoled his colleagues at the bar by two profound, though somewhat inconsistent reflections, that nobody ever read the rubbish in the newspapers, and that as long as there were readers who liked scandal there would be papers to invent it for them. We are glad, indeed, to think that Baron Bramwell is impervious to newspaper criticism; deeply should we regret anything that might quench the exuberance of his absurdities. In the present dearth of theatrical talent we have no one on the stage who can personate *Mr. Justice Shallow*, but the admirers of the Shakesperian drama need not despair as long as upon the bench of justices there sits Mr. Baron Bramwell.

#### CHILDERS versus OVEREND.

THE general features in all cases of seduction are the same. The seducer is insidious, the seduced is simple. The narrow path of true love never may run smooth, but the broad road of false love is easy and well trodden. As long as the fair maiden has not parted with the treasure of her virtue, and has not become a prey to the spoiler, everything is *couleur de rose*. As the bribe for her consent to the desires of her lover, all sorts of tempting bribes are held before her longing gaze. Matrimony is a matter of ultimate certainty, though postponed for a time to a more convenient season. The marriage ring is already ordered; the fees are paid for the banns; the wedding-cake is in the oven, and perpetual connubial bliss is to be the reward of confiding love. The moment that the maiden ceases to be coy and chaste, the scene changes. The marital ardour of the would-be Benedict suffers an unaccountable refrigeration. There is no immediate hurry for taking any steps about the marriage; things are very well, in fact much better, as they are. All the talk about banns and cake and rings was mere lovers' trifling, never meant for, or supposed to mean, anything. The prospect of the church and the marriage lines becomes more and more dim, and at last fades away altogether in the hazy distance. Then there follow either altercations, mutual accusations of amorous infidelities, actions for breach of promise, charges of assault with intent, claims for lost services, and—well, some of us know pretty well to our cost what follows—and Mr. Childers, ex-candidate for Pontefract, knows it also.

In perusing the account of Mr. Childers' wrongs and sufferings, of Mr. Rose's wiles, and Mr. Overend's fickleness, we kept constantly fancying that we were listening to the story of some frail Clarissa, who had loved her Lovelace "not wisely, but too well." The whole narrative has a circuit flavour. Reminiscences of Mr. Edwin James and of the late Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, those twin champions of outraged purity, against cold-hearted villany, crowd upon us. Manly indignation is aroused within our breast; our excited imagination obtains the mastery over our calmer judgment; and the well-known flowers of language about a blighted life, a hearth made desolate, and the last refuge of the broken-hearted, rise unbidden to our lips, even when the glamour caused by these hallowed recollections has passed away. The force of the resemblance between the case of Childers v. Overend and a trial for seduction remains unshaken. It is true, that in ordinary cases of this character the details as to the contract, or rather the breach of contract, are arranged between the principals who are chiefly interested, whereas, in the present instance, Mr. Childers was betrayed by substitute and Mr. Overend seduced by proxy. Still, even in our own times, our "grand seigneurs" have carried on their intrigues by deputy, and Mr. Rose seems to us eminently qualified for the part of the parliamentary Leporello. Indeed, with the rapid development that this class of social incidents is undergoing in America, we are not without hope

of soon witnessing a case across the Atlantic in which the preliminaries of seduction are settled between the gentleman's valet and the lady's Abigail, while the terms of the agreement are enforced by an action between their employers. In that case our parallel will be complete.

Mr. Childers, before he (or rather his agent, Mr. Leeman) fell in the path of temptation, was poor, but honest; humble, but virtuous. At the last election for Pontefract he had been defeated, but not disgraced. He had a good case against the sitting member: that case he was resolved to prosecute. Strong in the consciousness of his own integrity, he was prepared to endure every sacrifice in the cause of parliamentary purity. The petition was prepared, the witnesses were summoned, the counsel were engaged. It was then that, in an evil hour, he came across the tempter Rose—and fell. The inducements to frailty were so overpowering—the dereliction from the strict path of morality was so trifling—the prospect of immediate reparation was so tempting. If Mr. Childers would only consent to drop the obnoxious petition, to commit himself to Parliamentary dalliance with Mr. Overend, everything would happen according to his wishes. The expenses of a petition, of political courtship, would be avoided; the possibility of a rejection would be removed; and a seat in Parliament would, ere long, affix the legislative stamp of legitimacy on any little irregularity in his maiden career. The tempter triumphed: the petition was withdrawn, and the chastity of Mr. Childers' political career was prostituted to considerations of base expediency. Then the wonted change occurred—the ardent wooer gave place to the faithless and callous swain. The day for the celebration of the promised nuptials was indefinitely postponed. The prospect of a seat was found to be an idle illusion. The idea of repairing the injury committed was treated as absurd, and Mr. Childers awoke to the consciousness that he was not only seduced, but betrayed and deserted.

So the case remains. Mr. Childers has sued Mr. Overend for breach of promise, but as to what reparation he is likely to get we feel somewhat doubtful. No court on earth can restore to an erring female her lost virtue. No parliamentary decision can restore to Childers his withdrawn petition. Sometimes in novels, if not in real life, the seducer repents of his misconduct, and fulfils the promise on the strength of which he triumphed over his victim's virtue. It is possible, in like manner, that Mr. Overend may amend his ways, fulfil his agreement, resign his seat, and legitimatise Mr. Childers' equivocal position. It is possible, we say, but not probable.

#### THE MIDDLE CLASSES AND THE MULTITUDE.

A CONTEMPORARY complains of the subserviency of the people of France and Italy to the Catholic priesthood, as creating an obstacle to the establishment and improvement of constitutional government. The latter is what the intelligent middle classes have at heart abroad, and is there made impossible by the ignorance of the multitude and influence of the priesthood. On the Continent this body is the enemy of secular liberty, and the patron of despotism. On the Continent, therefore, the middle classes, seeking constitutional government, are defeated by the bulk of the people. The latter support despotism, the former demand quiet constitutional reform.

This fact has its counterpart amongst ourselves. Our middle classes and the multitude are at variance. There is at least a great difference betwixt them; they strive for different objects, though the ground of dispute is not exactly the same as on the Continent. Both there and here, however, the middle classes—the immediate employers of the bulk of the people, from whom they have sprung, and with whom they have a common interest in putting an end to misrule, and obtaining cheap and effective government—are foiled by not receiving the support of the lower classes. They have been more desirous of taking the places of the aristocracy than of extending freedom. They have thought too much of themselves, and now they find themselves somewhat contemned by the aristocracy, and not friendly with the multitude. Such a position may be dangerous. Unless the middle classes and the multitude can be conciliated, they will be unable

to obtain and secure the good government which all feel to be indispensable to welfare.

The bourgeoisie in France had, under Louis Philippe, a long reign. They possessed the Government, but they and their King managed so as to forfeit all popularity. Never before were the middle classes so much at variance with the multitude in France as when the power of the State was in their hands, and it was used mainly in their favour. In England, too, the middle classes have not become more closely united with the people since they obtained by parliamentary reform increased political power. Both the aristocracy and the clergy have frequently appealed to the people successfully against employers, and have become in many cases the champions of the labourer. Here, as in France under Louis Philippe, the middle classes do not possess the confidence of the multitude. We only mention the fact, and leave the middle classes to ponder on it. If they separate themselves more and more from the multitude, the result will be an increase of power in the hands of opponents who are still smarting under defeat. England may have its despotism too, if the middle and lower classes cannot unite against the classes who are naturally the allies of despotism. We justly take a great interest in foreign nations, and while we hope that they may in some respect follow our example, let us take warning from them, and avoid those dissensions which ensure the triumphs of the enemies of freedom.

#### VICTOR EMMANUEL AT MILAN.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL quitted Turin for Milan amidst general rejoicing and applause, arising from the pleasure felt by the Piedmontese at being united as one family with the Lombards. The latter are, on their parts, equally well disposed, and even more delighted than the Turinese at the union which has been accomplished. The day on which the new Sovereign entered the city will ever be remembered at Milan with feelings of joy and exultation. The demonstrations made by the people were far different from those which they have been accustomed to exhibit, ordered, prepared, and got up by authority. In this case they were the natural, spontaneous, fervid, and universal rejoicings which emanate from hearts really overflowing and heads really convinced. The Sovereign and the people reciprocally regarded each other as father and family—liberator and liberated.

During the past four centuries the state of Milan has been gravitating towards the monarchy of the House of Savoy. Amadeus VIII., who became Sovereign Pontiff under the title of Felix V., first conceived the idea in favour of his son Louis, on the dismemberment of the state of the last Duke Visconti. Perhaps, had Louis been more prompt, more economical and patient, less wavering and uncertain in his propositions, the duchy of Milan, or rather the kingdom of Lombardy, might have been spared three hundred years of servitude, following one hundred of revolutions, conquests, and defeats. This opportunity was, however, lost, and Milan fell under the power of Austria. Henry IV. of France and his great minister, Sully, employed ten years in maturing a plan for the reorganisation of Italy and Europe, founded upon the same principle as that which actuated Napoleon III. in undertaking the late war; that of depriving Austria of her preponderance and establishing in Italy an assemblage of governments independent of foreign states, and united among themselves. This they prepared to put in execution in 1810. According to their project the Duke of Savoy (then Charles Emmanuel) was to assume the title of King of Lombardy, uniting to his possessions Monferrato and the State of Milan, with the exception of the Cremonese, which was to be added to Mantua. The Venetian Republic—to which was to be allotted the kingdom of Naples, and a confederation of republics and duchies under the name of the Italian Republic, presided over by the Pope, was to embrace the domination of the rest of Italy. Neither prince nor influence from beyond the Alps was to be recognised as legitimate. Had it been possible to realise this plan, for the effectuation of which the direct co-operation of France, England, Venice, Piedmont, Sweden, and Denmark was promised, the valley of the Po would never have become, as it did subsequently, the battle-field of Europe. Impediments arose, not on the part of the powers directly con-

## LITERATURE.

## LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

cerned, but of those whose interests were threatened. The departure of Henry IV. for the war against Austria, to which he had made allusion in the midst of his court nearly six months before, was fixed for May 17, 1610. On the 14th the poignard of Ravallac cut short at once the designs and the life of the great prince. The widow of Henry, Concini his minister, and others who had influence at court, supplanted Sully, and disappointed all the hopes entertained of the permanent arrangement of Italian affairs.

The offensive alliance between France and Sardinia was destined, 125 years later, to renew these hopes. Louis XV., at the finest period of his life, almost in spite of his minister, Fleury, determined to take up arms against Austria, who opposed the election of his brother-in-law, Stanislaus Leczinski, as King of Poland. This time the movement was not limited to bare projects. Charles Emmanuel made his entry into Milan November 4, 1733, and for two years possessed the kingdom of Lombardy as far as the Oglio. The causes owing to which Lombardy again fell into the hands of Austria must be sought in the ignorance or incapacity of Charles Emmanuel III. to manage the public affairs confided to him by a junta of Government. He was wanting in the courage and vigour required to unite and amalgamate them fearlessly with those of Piedmont.

Under this prince the French reigned in Lombardy as masters, and the allies, instead of waiting to possess themselves of the embouchures of the Tyrol, employed themselves in besieging and reducing a number of small places in the provinces of Brescia and Lodi. Thus the new acquisition was compromised, the loss of the kingdom prepared, and, as a consequence, at the peace of Venice in 1738 only Novara and Tartona remained united to Piedmont. During subsequent years fresh negotiations promised the annexation of Lombardy to the royal house of Savoy in the war of the Austrian succession from 1741 to 1748. The famous project of the Marquis of Argenson, already accepted by the King of Sardinia, failed, in 1745, in consequence of the tardy adhesion of Sardinia, when the presence of the imperial armies and the fear of losing Alessandria induced Charles Emmanuel III. to seek safety in a league with Maria Theresa. But even in the definitive treaties for the peace of Aquisgrana far larger annexations were spoken of than were made, and that part of the Milanese which was ceded to Sardinia prospered so greatly under its new rulers, that the desire was most strongly felt by the remainder of the Lombardian population of being united to Sardinia. Modern times have not originated but have certainly developed the aspirations of Upper Italy for a fusion. These aspirations, which historians have been in the habit of attributing solely to ambition on the part of the House of Savoy, were but the manifestations of a national want. That invasive policy which sometimes by its finesse and refinement assumed an equivocal character, and by which the Sardinian court sought to supply the want of material force with a political perseverance, of which no similar example can be adduced, was not professed alone by its princes. Piedmont realised the future destinies of Italy, and if the past condition of this country looks humble, compared with the splendid history of Venice, of Genoa, or of Florence, its strong military constitution sufficed for all purposes, and became the basis of a State which, perhaps alone in Italy, contains the elements required to form a great modern state. The expansive movement which characterised the Subalpine policy of the last three centuries was not dynastic alone but popular as well; and its fruits, which, though late, are beginning to be gathered in the present age, clearly prove its utility to the Italian nation. The desire for the union of Lombardy with Sardinia having thus been seen to exist for so long a period, it can excite little surprise that this portion of the arrangements, effected between the Emperors at Villafranca, should have been hailed with delight and approbation. The reception given to Victor Emmanuel affords a mighty contrast to that accorded by the Milanese to the Austrian Emperors. The king seemed to desire to make the contrast as striking as possible. The Austrian rulers of Lombardy have always in their visits been preceded, accompanied and followed by entire armies. Victor Emmanuel refused to be escorted by a single troop. The Milanese hoped he would enter the city at the head of the first division, which was stationed at Monza. Had such been the case, the heroes of Palestro and San Martino would have been secure of a hearty welcome; but the King is said to have thus expressed himself:—"I will not present myself to my Milanese subjects with the ostentation of a conqueror, but with the simplicity of a father amidst his children." This saying quickly spread throughout the city, was commented upon in the sense most favourable to their new sovereign, and produced that feeling of gratitude and confidence which have marked the conduct of the Milanese during the present festivities.

WE have been requested and authorised to state that no negotiations are on foot for the sale of the *Literary Gazette* to the proprietors of the *Critic*, or to any other person or persons. Our congratulations to our veteran contemporary were, therefore, uncalled for, but we should not have tendered them, had we not had considerable reliance on the reporter of the *on dit*, which turns out to be what, indeed, we reported it as, a mere rumour.

A Petersburg correspondent of a contemporary, after alluding to various measures of reform which have been adopted by the Russian Government, remarks upon the impulse which has been given to journalism by the liberal measures which have been adopted since the accession of Alexander II. He says:—"At this moment there are 50 or 60 daily, weekly, and monthly papers published at St. Petersburg, three-quarters of which are written in Russian, and by far the greater portion started since the war. The most reliable information and the most free discussion are to be found in the Russian rather than in the French or German papers. The Government seems anxious that the internal condition of the empire should be fully discussed at home, without permitting the rest of Europe to take part in the debate. Russian local papers are also to be found throughout the entire empire; indeed, there is hardly a Government without one. In the St. Petersburg papers we find pretty fair reports of the proceedings in the English Parliament, translations of articles from the *Times*, accounts of the late war in Italy, comments on home and foreign affairs, &c."

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, is now in England, engaged upon her new tale, a portion of which has already appeared under the title of "The Minister's Wooing." This title will be retained for the complete work, which may be expected about the 1st of October, and the serial publication will be continued as heretofore until completed.

Alexandre Dumas, says a Paris letter, has been so baited by envious critics that their satire has sharpened his sight, and made him see the good ship, which he has bought from the Greek merchant, entering Marseilles at last. He immediately began to pack up, and the Circassian youth,—living proof and outward and visible sign of the truth of his visit to Schamyl, his carrying off a beautiful Circassian girl, and his having put to flight several bands of robbers with the carbine given him by the gifted chief—was ready to accompany him when, in compliance with the prayers of his friends, he agreed with them that the season was too far advanced to undertake the journey this year; so the ship he has bought and the Circassian youth are laid up in harbour once more; and, with his usual industry and endurance of disappointment, Alexandre has set seriously to work on the description of the places which an untoward fate prevents him from beholding.

King Victor Emmanuel signed a decree on the 3rd inst., at Milan, appointing the celebrated Alessandro Manzoni President of the Institute, with an annual pension of 12,000*fr.*, "as a national recompense."

SECRET HISTORY OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT, AND OF ITS SYSTEMATIC PERSECUTIONS OF PROTESTANTS. Compiled from Official Documents. By Alfred Michlels.—Chapman and Hall.

THE madness of the Austrian Cæsars has been hereditary; and of this taint in their blood the author of the above work proposes to give documentary evidence. Austrian history down to a recent date has not been to be trusted, the Jesuits had so falsified it in works written to order. No faithful historian had been allowed to obtain a sight of the real documents, and only glimpses of the actual state of things could be obtained at intervals. An important work by Cardinal Caraffa, Apostolic nuncio in Germany during the reign of Ferdinand II., contains considerable information. Our author quotes one passage from it, showing the spirit of the Austrian government in relation to schismatics:—

"The monarch also declared, that in lieu of a judge or provost there must be established in Carniola, Styria, and Carinthia a military chief, to act summarily against the preachers who might be seized, in consideration that they had been repeatedly warned: they ought to be hung to the nearest tree without any delay, as seditious men, spies, and criminals, and their obstinate perversity thus immediately chastised by the cord. Vigorous decrees of this nature gradually produced the result that in

the three provinces not a single man tainted with heresy could be found, unless he had come clandestinely from Hungary, and this is the reason why the inhabitants were interdicted from any relations with the Hungarians."

Modern history is indebted for much knowledge to Leopold Ranke and the Baron Hormayr; but in a much greater degree to one of those blunders which short-sighted despotism is in the habit of committing.

"During the years 1823 and 1824 it was thought advisable to clear the Vienna archives, and a mass of papers, considered insignificant or useless, was sold by the pound. But they contained several valuable documents; archæologists discovered this, bought them from the original purchasers, and thus authentic documents have spread a most mournful light over the history of the Austrian government.

"Doctor Vehse, archivist of the kingdom of Saxony, in his enormous work on all the Austrian courts, and even the mediated princes, has collected a multitude of scattered documents, with a judicious, liberal, and enlightened spirit, which imparts great importance to his publication. He says himself that he despises style, the art of composition and writing; but he has, here and there, excellent inspirations. The curiosity he excites also helps us to forget his negligences of style.

"Lastly, some panegyrists of the imperial house, like Hurter, have made us precious and sinister revelations. Fearful that documents of evil character might be given to publicity, without commentary or with hostile glosses, these clumsy friends have themselves printed them, adding reflections which they believe peremptory, but which possess no value. I have employed the pieces of conviction, and left the mercenary advocates their subterfuges and sophisms."

Such are the sources of information from which the history before us has been supplied. Mr. Michiels insists on the fact that in all our speculations on the course of Austrian misgovernment, the partial or complete madness of nearly all the Habsburgs must be taken into account. The evil genius of that house may always counsel rash enterprises, which will upset the calculations of the cleverest men.

"Though," he adds, "it oppresses the earth with its massive and ponderous base, its capricious summit is lost in the clouds, where it seeks the tempest and braves the lightning. Twenty times already it has all but perished by the tempests it has provoked, and a strange piece of good fortune, which Louis XIV. called a miracle, saved it repeatedly, and even within our knowledge in 1849. It reckons on the perpetuity of this marvellous fortune, and learns less than other royal families from misfortune. It is like those men who believe they possess an infallible talisman, and the gravest obstacles, therefore, do not cause it to abandon its projects.

Austria cherishes an inherited hate against France, regarding the latter as "the great crater of revolutions." The liberty of thought, the democratic theories, the universal propaganda of French literature, consequent on the changes introduced in 1789, have persuaded the cabinet of Vienna that the repose of Europe and the salvation of monarchies demanded her humiliation or even annihilation.

"There is no compromise possible," says the writer, "between the unlimited pretensions of the Habsburgs and popular right; no argument is possible between a court excited by the most furious hatred of the new doctrines, and the nation that represents those doctrines. During his residence in London, in 1848, Prince Metternich openly said that no end would be seen to the European troubles if a second coalition were not formed against France, and unless she were put down definitively or her territory lopped. The astute diplomatist afterwards returned to Vienna, where, in spite of his eighty-eight years, he exercised considerable influence up to the day of his death. It is natural that he would not speak in favour of France; for his overthrow and his flight, occasioned by the French revolution of 1848, could not have inspired him with any sympathy for that country.

"The House of Austria, that great enemy of the human race, as Joseph de Maistre calls it, goes far beyond the Czar in the theory and practice of oppression. Tyranny is with them a mania. The imperial family of Russia bears no hatred to progress and civilisation; Peter the Great, Catherine II., and the present ruler, have displayed very contrary feelings. Whenever a brutal despotism reigns on the banks of the Neva, it is rather the affair of personal complexion than the result of a permanent and invariable political system. On the banks of the Danube it has for a long time been reduced to a doctrine, and forms an immutable tradition.



"Men may change, but the maxims, tendencies, and means of execution never vary. Only once, during an interval of twelve years, under Joseph II. and Leopold II., did French ideas modify the government. But with what enthusiasm, fury, and perfidious rancour did obscurantism and tyranny again instal themselves in the imperial palace! Chancellor Thugut, Kaunitz's successor, found the German language too poor to express all his hatred of the French and the apostles of liberal maxims. Whoever dared at Vienna to speak about concluding a peace with France, led the existence of a criminal. On the 13th of April 1798, this ferocious diplomatist tried to have the French envoy, Bernadotte, assassinated by a mob, and in the following year he organised the massacre of the plenipotentiaries at Rastadt.

"Whenever the imperial family of Austria manifests any interests or pity for nations, any respect for the labours of the intellect, or any sympathy for the progress of civilisation, it has undergone some dreadful crisis. But it soon returns to its natural condition, its Olympian self-esteem, its egotism, its hardness of heart; and its historic traditions ever thrust back into its hands the stick, the cord, and the axe."

The Austrian imperiality holds itself not only to be absolute, but to be divine—the Emperor identifies himself with divinity, and treats disobedience as sacrilege. Its policy was inaugurated by Ferdinand II., who repressed the reformation in the sixteenth century; nay crushed it, even when its principles had so far spread that when the Emperor celebrated the Easter festival at Gratz, in 1596, he was almost the only person who communicated according to the Catholic ritual; the city containing only three other individuals belonging to that confession. In the duchy of Austria there were then only five noble families that remained faithful to the old creed; seven in Carinthia, and but one in Styria, the Herberstorfs, which expired 1629. All the rights of collation to benefices, all the important offices were in the hands of the innovators, and the reformation was paramount in the popular heart. The Jesuits, however, found Ferdinand II. a docile instrument, and induced him to publish a decree similar to the contract signed in 1555, which re-established Catholicity on the principle of "sooner a desert than a country peopled by heretics," and which caused the slaughter of thousands during the space of five years, and ultimately led to the thirty years' war. The Austrian system spread to Bohemia, and at Prague there were forty-seven martyrdoms, the details—the fearful details—of which are recorded. There was a partial resistance on the part of the peoples; but, of course, it was in vain. The bigoted Ferdinand was amazed at meeting with any resistance. "I am astonished," said he, with an air of conviction, to his entourage, "that the Reformers detest me. Do they not see that I persecute them solely through affection, and to ensure their eternal happiness?" So wide was the devastation that, in 1631, only thirty families, throughout the entire Austrian monarchy, of the old nobility still remained. Ferdinand replaced the old national aristocracy with a new, supplied from the servile men and ferocious lacqueys who invaded the domains and castles of the ancient race, and inundated the country with titles; a mushroom nobility entirely devoted to the House of Austria and the Jesuits, which established, with the active co-operation of the Spanish order, a system half military, half clerical. "The holy water sprinkle and the sabre have, since that period, been substituted for the sceptre and the hand of justice in the imperial palace of Vienna. Formed of varying elements, professing no ties with the past, no domestic traditions, and no national character, this aristocracy has never been useful to civilisation." Here follows a picture of the tyrant himself:—

"Though so cruel to others, Ferdinand was full of care for himself. He trembled at the appearance of the slightest danger. Though his whole reign was one continued war, he never learned how to wield a sword. Only once, during Rudolph's war with the Ottomans, could he be induced to appear among the Imperialists, then encamped beneath the walls of Kanischa, in Hungary. But so great was his emotion, that he decided, before setting out, on making his will and invoking the aid of God. The future emperor at length quitted Grätz with enormous splendour, and, when he drew near the camp, he noticed a dense dust raised by oxen and pigs, that were being driven in. Ferdinand believed it was a squadron of marauding spahis; he was attacked by a panic terror, and his alarm affected the whole corps

d'armée marching after him. All these brave men, taking to flight, galloped off at full speed, in spite of the efforts made by Count Trautmansdorf to encourage the Prince, traversed Hungary and Styria, crossed the Mur, and only regained their courage when safe on the other bank.\* This was Ferdinand's solitary campaign: from that time his courage was only displayed in the forests upon inoffensive beasts; like Falstaff stabbing the dead, the gloomy emperor killed timid animals in order to persuade himself that he, too, had a hero's heart.

"Proud of hearing himself called by the Jesuits *Catholicæ fidei defensor acerrimus* (the most ardent defender of the Catholic faith), the Emperor desired to erect a monument which should recal to future generations his victory over heresy. The spot selected for the new church was the White Mountain, where a single unlucky battle had decided the fate of Bohemia. The Archbishop of Prague laid the first stone, in the presence of the imperial family, on the 25th of April, 1628.

"Whatever may happen," Ferdinand II. and Maximilian of Bavaria would say, 'we have combated for God, [preferred things eternal to things transitory, justice to iniquity, the positive to the uncertain. With the aid of the Creator we have done nothing but what deserves approval, for there are no heretics left in our states, and our faith is delivered from every spot.' In this way these blind fanatics applauded the inauguration of a St. Bartholomew far more cruel than the first—a St. Bartholomew that lasted thirty years! Twenty million beings murdered, tortured, or proscribed, innumerable families plunged into misery and despair, commerce ruined, fields untilled, a frightful depravation of morals; so many evils and tears, so much blood, were counted as nothing. Cannot we imagine we see a monomaniac smiling over the corpses of his victims?"

This is the system, which, according to the evidence accumulated in this volume, Europe is now stirring itself to destroy, and which must be destroyed, or it will annihilate all hope of human progress. We must leave the reader to go through the mournful story; and come to the present aspect of things. The Austrian Concordat of 1855 again troubled the country of John Huss, Luther, and Melancthon, and still awakens anxiety. It is, says our author, the most humble act of submission, and the most unlimited homage, the Holy See ever yet obtained from a temporal power. In the words of an official document: "it completely abrogates the pretensions of the temporal power aroused in Germany by the example of the Gallican church, and restores to Catholicism its primitive rights which have been so long violated." It is understood by its supporters, to have counteracted the immense revolution of Protestantism, and to be calculated, if properly carried out, to suppress it entirely. Meanwhile others see in it an "abase-ment of the throne, a voluntary abdication of the imperial sovereignty," and a new power that arms the Jesuits against Luther and Germany. The Prussians esteemed it "a snare laid for Protestantism, a trap in which it must perish, at least, in the vast domains of the Emperor Francis Joseph." It is moreover directed against the principles of the Gallican church, as laid down by Bossuet, and formulated by Febronius, which produced a democratic revolution in the heart of the Church, inaugurated a new scheme of policy under Joseph II., in Austria, and profoundly troubled Pope Pius VI., who formed the resolution of going to Vienna and holding a personal conference with the revolutionary disciple of France. It was, however, reserved to the present Emperor to subvert those principles on which the safety of Europe depends. Febronius has still a great number of partisans in the Austrian states, and a polemic is carried on, in which France, without suspecting it, offers a mark to the German Ultramontanes. Politicians, such as Herr von Bruck, are filled with fear by the concessions made to the Pontifical Government. "The Concordat seems to them pregnant with storms, and the court of Vienna governed by a fatal illusion." The work before us is well calculated to reveal the truth to all whom it may concern; and whom does it not? It is, in every sense, the most important book of the season.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO JAPAN, KAMTSCHATKA, SIBERIA, TARTARY, AND VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COAST OF CHINA, IN H.M.S. BARRACOUTA. By J. M. Tronson, R.N. With Charts and Views.—Smith, Elder & Co.

Whatever relates to Japan is now of great and increasing interest. The opening of the country

\* Vohse: Geschichte des Oesterreichischen Hofes, Vol. III. p. 134.

and China to British commerce makes all information touching that mysterious nation most important. The possession, also, by Russia of the River Amoor, renders a better acquaintance with the coasts of Siberia and Tartary very needful to our maritime interests.

The squadron, of which the Barracouta formed a portion, sailed in September, 1854, from the mouth of the Yang-tez-o-Kiang for Japan. They entered the Bay of Pappenberg in the evening, and anchored in a retired and lovely nook, where they were visited by the official boats, which surrounded the squadron, for the purpose, as the authorities pretended, of keeping away troublesome intruders, such as smugglers, the real object being to prevent any person landing from the ships.

After giving a description of the immediate scenery, our voyager is constrained to remark, that "it is hardly to be wondered that the Japanese desire no intercourse with other people. Frugal in habits, content with their own laws, institutions, and natural productions, they require no succour from other nations. They relieve strangers in distress, but take no recompense in return. With a large standing army and many forts, they think themselves capable of defending their own shores, and repressing any civil commotions which may occur."

The working class among the Japanese presents pure specimens of the Mongol race. They are simply attired, friendly, and good humoured. The officials were less robust, very polite and courteous, but thin, pale, and emaciated in appearance, as if from the excessive use of tobacco and indolent habits. The officers of the squadron gained permission to land on a small island on the 2nd October. They were well pleased with their reception, and the demeanour of the Japanese. They found, however, that the latter had erroneous notions of England. For instance:—

"A plain spoken official said, that he understood that England was a very small country in the western seas, strong by sea, and that the natives lived by plundering the ships of peaceable nations, and compelling all to pay tribute. We took considerable pains to enlighten our ignorant friend, and to explain by maps the outlines and courses of the British Empire; enumerating the various peoples acknowledging the sway of Queen Victoria; and adding that England's mission was to proclaim peace and good will towards all, to defend the right and protect the weak, to promote civilisation over the globe, and to relieve the oppressed. He remarked, that all we said was very good, but why go to war with Russia; England and France against one power? I said that we did not wish for war with Russia, but that Turkey being a weak power and an old ally, it was necessary to protect her. He had heard of England's work in the cause of the African slaves, and said that our Queen's heart must 'be good and large.' He next inquired of France. I told him of her vast military resources, her people, progress, laws, and of her energetic ruler. He could not reconcile to his mind the fact of the different languages of France and England, when separated by such a narrow piece of water. I was much pleased with the inquiring mind of the Japanese, and expressed a wish to see him every day; but he came no more, and the next place I had the pleasure of meeting with him was in the port of Hakodadi."

Sir James Stirling, the Commander of the squadron, succeeded in concluding a treaty between the British and the Japanese, the terms of which are given in the work before us. The squadron then returned to China, and arrived at Hong-Kong; and the Barracouta joined the expedition against the Kuhlun pirates, who were humbled. After which they left Hong-Kong and cruised among the Ladrone Islands. They formed, too, acquaintance with Fai-ping-wang's followers, whom our author denies to be Christians. Of Kamtschatka, which they subsequently visited, he says that "in many of the houses he entered he observed pictures taken from the *Illustrated News* pasted up in conspicuous positions, and amongst them he recognised the familiar face of Albert Smith."

There is some curious matter in this book relative to the races peopling the coast of Tartary. But it is to the Japanese that most attention is paid. Our officers found the people sociable and polite, but the authorities were reluctant to observe the treaty, and at last Sir James Stirling was reduced to the necessity of enforcing it, on entering the bay of Nagasaki. Our travellers found the prices in the bazaar exorbitant. On landing to visit the city, they were met by an interpreter and

a body of policemen as escorts. They found it unpleasant to have their steps thus dogged:—

"Ascending some broad flights of stone steps, we followed our guides through narrow streets, over bridges, up more steps, and through more streets, narrow, but clean, till we arrived at the entrance to a large temple. Here we stopped to admire an immense arch, whose pillars were incased in copper, with raised characters on either side telling of the emperor in whose reign it was erected, and of the temple before which it was placed. Passing through the arch, we came to the foot of three flights of steps, very broad, and so steep that we paused to gain breath ere we attempted the ascent. On either side were rows of fine old trees, and the temple in the distance stood out in relief from a dark wood or grove. On our ascent we met with devotees on their return from prayers; coolies carrying heavy burdens; and horses, descending the steps with as much ease and gravity as the old owners who followed them. A pleasant shrubbery stood in the shade of the temple; the camphor tree, cedar, cypress, yew, and camelia, and orange, growing in perfection. I measured one of the fine old trees, which was 25 feet in girth, and covered with rich foliage."

The manner in which the worshipper treated his idol was certainly peculiar. The latter exhibited merely the face and head; the face being hideous, with a large nasal organ, and spotted over with paper pellets. It seems that the devotee chews paper and throws a pellet, aiming at the nose. Should he strike that organ, he deems his request granted, if not, it is rejected. An air of business prevailed in the streets of the city; our officers were objects of curiosity to the inhabitants, particularly the women, who appeared to have the greatest liberty of action. They brought them tea, water, or lights, as they required them. Owing to the usual custom of blackening their teeth, the married women are much changed as to their personal appearance; but most of the young girls were pretty and graceful, curtsying slightly as they passed their friends in the street. Concerning the Japanese government, this volume adds nothing to our knowledge. It contradicts, however, the custom of frequent suicide, and denies that the Governor of Nagasaki committed it after the visit of the *Phæton* frigate in 1808. The nobles and officials treat with contempt the merchants, who, notwithstanding, acquire great wealth, purchase lands, build commodious houses, and live luxuriously. Yet there is small hope of much commerce for years to come. Wants must be created ere it will be profitable to export articles to Japan.

The work is illustrated with coloured engravings, and is concisely written.

A CRUISE IN JAPANESE WATERS. By Capt. Sheard Osborn, C.B., Royal Navy.—Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

THIS is another voyage-book to Japan, in which China is taken as the starting-point. China had been open by the treaty of peace to British enterprise. Missionary, traveller, merchant, had all free way. The ships of England might not only visit the seaboard of China, and enter her harbours, but were at liberty to penetrate to her furthest borders. Yang-tsi-Kiang, the Son of the Ocean, might bear on his flowing stream our vessels by and through her richest and hitherto most secluded provinces.

Of the progress in commerce already made Captain Osborn gives as proof the scene of bustle witnessed by him at Shanghai—eighty odd sail of splendid clippers, fleet-footed racers of the deep sea, from London, Liverpool, Aberdeen, and New York, were riding at anchor off the quays; flags and pennons, as varied in colour as their owners and consignees were numerous, flaunted gaily in the fervid zephyrs that wafted anything but ambrosial smells from the fields and gardens of a people who are far too practical to care for the filthy means whereby their vegetables are brought to market in such marvellous perfection. On the morrow of their leaving Shanghai our voyagers, to their great delight, found themselves on the ocean; and they were venturing upon a coast imperfectly surveyed, which lent novelty and the charm of danger to their occupation. They were going to Yedo, the capital of Japan; though it was said they should not approach it, because one clause of Admiral Stirling's treaty of 1854 stipulated that British ships should only go to Nangasaki, at one extreme of the empire, and Hakodadi at the other. Our Ambassador was to present a yacht from our

Queen to an Emperor who, they heard, was, by the rules of the empire, never allowed to go beyond the walls of his palace; and then he was, by moral force, to be induced to make a fresh treaty, in the face of a clause in that same Stirling Treaty which runs as follows: "7th Art. When this convention shall have been ratified, no high officer coming to Japan shall alter it." Well might the Captain exclaim that "there were as many unknown rocks and quicksands ahead of the diplomatic portion of the expedition as there were in the track of the executive."

They were very bare of information befitting the seamen's need. They were as much wanting, in 1858, as Marco Paulo in 1295, when all he could do was to point to the eastern margin of the Yellow Sea, and say—"There was a great island there named Zipangu, peopled by a highly-civilised and wealthy race, who had bravely rolled back the tide of Tartar conquest in the days of Kublai Khan." On the afternoon of 2nd August, 1858, however, they reached a group of rocky but picturesque islets, the outposts of the Japanese empire; called Miaco-Sima, or the Ass's Ears, because their peaks run up in a manner not unlike the ears of that animal. The scenery was very different from that of China. The sight of it, peering on our seamen out of a sea mist, was glorious—"mountain and plain, valley and islet, clothed with vegetation, or waving with trees, and studded with villages—blue sea for a foreground, crisped with the breeze, and calm spots with sandy bays in amongst islands dotted with fishing boats and native junks." Such is the picture presented by the graphic penman of the cruise.

"Early in the forenoon H.M.S. *Furious* was entering the charming series of channels leading through islands to Nangasaki. Cape Nomo was now hidden from view, whilst on either hand lay the lovely spots known by the native names of Fwo-sima and Kamino-sima, "Sima" being Japanese for island. They looked like pieces of land detached from the best parts of the south coast of England, and it is impossible, we believe, to pay them a greater compliment. Their outline was marked and picturesque, clothed, wherever a tree could hang or find holding-ground, with the handsome pine peculiar to the country. Villages and richly cultivated gardens nestled in every nook, and flowers, as well as fruit-trees, were plentiful. To our eyes, the multitude of guns and extraordinary number of batteries which covered every landing-place, or surmounted every height, on these islands, did not enhance their beauty; and we regretted to see the men entering the batteries as we approached. We suspected then, what afterwards proved to be the case, that our Transatlantic friends had taken great care to work upon the fears of the Japanese, by spreading some marvellous tales of what we Britishers had done in China, and intended to do to them. The garrisons of the batteries, however, appeared desirous only of showing how prepared they were; and having gone to their guns, quietly sat down to smoke their pipes, while the officers, seated on the parapets, gracefully fanned themselves. Yet it will be well for all the world that the Japanese are jealous of their liberty; and that its people will, if needs should arise, gallantly defend the beautiful land God has given them.

"It would be hazardous to say how many guns are mounted on the islands and points commanding the approach to Nangasaki; some of them may be of wood—merely *quakers*; but we saw hundreds that decidedly were not. The majority were of brass, some of iron, all mounted on wheeled carriages, and seemed, from the gun-gear about them, well found in stores, and efficient. The batteries were very solid, and there was a queer mixture of European and Japanese ideas in their construction—the result being, that although the lower portions would have stood a great deal of hammering from an enemy, the unfortunate gunners would have been too much exposed to have stood long to their guns.

"Our attention was now called from the land to a number of government boats, which were dotted about the water ahead of us: they were always in pairs, one, doubtless, *selon les regles*, watching the other. It was desirable to have no communication with these guard-boats—for such we easily recognised them to be—lest they should hand us the copy of some British Treaty, or Convention, by which some one had pledged her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects not to do this, or not to do that. We happened to have found in an old book—the only old thing, except old port, we ever liked—a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the Emperor of Japan and James the First, of Great Britain, dated as far back as the year of grace 1613. By it, right of intercourse, commerce, and such like, was secured to us for ever; and as only two centuries and a half

had elapsed—a mere flea-bite in the records of such countries as Japan and China—it seemed natural we should still adhere to the privileges secured by bold Captain Sâris, of the good ship *Clove*, of London, belonging unto the Honourable and Worshipful Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies—and ignore the folly of those who, in later years, had lost the birthright their ancestors had won for them. In happy ignorance of any treaties made by Admiral Stirling and others, H.M. ships steamed on, pretending perfect unconsciousness of the existence of guard boats and officials. However, it was soon very evident that if they could not stop us, it was quite as much as their lives were worth not to be able to report correctly upon who and what we were. Just as we had put the helm hard down to escape one pair of boats, two others skilfully tumbled into the wash of our paddle wheels, and the most expeditious short-hand writers at home could not have made their quills fly faster than did these Japanese in noting down facts that one of their party, who stood on tiptoe to peer into the ports, shouted out for their information. Next day we learnt that the spies had given a very excellent account of H.M.S. *Furious*, and had only missed one gun in the list of her armament."

Our penman of the cruise writes finely, and many a tempting passage lies in this book which would quote beautifully. But we must condense so that our readers, in default of much detail, perhaps, may at all events have an outline sufficiently ample. We might recall the *Papenberg*, and its Japanese Hebe, with the brilliant red flowers in her jetty hair, her glittering set of white teeth, and her arch smile; as our voyagers, turning sharply into the fine channel of water, approached Nangasaki. That city faced them, spread round the base of a hill at the farther end of the harbour, and having immediately in front of it a rude collection of hybrid European houses, with a flagstaff on the artificial island of Decima, whereon the Japanese had held the Dutchmen voluntary prisoners ever since the expulsion of the Portuguese in 1613. Nature has spread loveliness over the harbour of Nangasaki.

"A long fiord of blue water stretches two miles inland between sloping hills which spring from the sea with a bold, rocky escarpment, and then roll gently back, rising to an altitude of a thousand feet or so; and these are overlooked by still more lofty giants—every mountain side covered with all that can gladden a landscape, and down every ravine gladsome streams rushing on to the sea. Here a village, there a quaint bark anchored in a sandy cove; now an official abode with square-cut terrace and upright fence, so properly stiff, starched, and queer, you felt sure you had only to knock and that one of the Barnacles of society would appear; then, nestling in the midst of green trees and flowery gardens, were the prettiest chalets seen out of Switzerland; children, with no clothes at all, rolling on the grass, or tumbling in and out of the water; whilst their respected parents, with but few habiliments to incommode them, gravely wave their fans, or sat gazing upon the newly arrived vessels. Oh! it was a goodly sight; but we were all in the mood to be pleased; and had the sky been less clear, the air less bracing, and the climate as bad as that of China, we should assuredly still have admired it."

The wonted chain of guard-boats no longer stopped the way. Nevertheless, an officer stood in the boat of which they came abreast, and mildly gesticulated with his fan; but a spy-glass was brought steadily to bear on him; and the action of the fan became less violent, then irregular, then spasmodic, then paused. Another flutter and the holder shut up his fan, and retired.

"An hour passed—no officials came near us. The native boats, before alluded to, had followed the ship, and now hung listlessly about her. The officers in them were evidently very inquisitive; but as we did not invite their approach, they still kept aloof. The Dutchmen on shore seemed equally shy. Some half dozen sailors, in red shirts, lolled about the landing place of Decima; but Decima showed no other sign of vitality, and smoke rose as steadily from the Dutch skipper's pipe as he leant over the rail of his argosy and peered at us, as it would have done in the sleepiest landscape in watery Holland. It suddenly struck us that Decima had gone to bed, and that here, as in Batavia, the community dined about noon, and after dinner all the *Mynheers*, *Fraus*, and *Frauleins* retire to rest, rising from their second sleep about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. We were, we soon ascertained, right in our suspicions; but an officer was sent on shore, remorselessly to stir up the sleeping burghers of Decima with the information of the arrival of his Excellency the British Ambassador.



"There was soon a general flurry, for the Japanese appeared to have been waiting for their Dutch friends to awake, to inquire if we might be visited. Japanese officials, with pockets full of paper, pens, and ink, hurried off—jolly good-natured-looking fellows, always ready to laugh, and in appearance resembling more the Kanaka races of the South Sea Islands than the Chinese we had left behind us. Their dress, in some respects, was Chinese, and their language sounding very like a mixture of the discordancy of that most discordant of languages, and the soft liquid sounds of the Kanaka tongue. But how they interrogated us!—what was the ship's name, our name, the Ambassador's titles—everybody's name and age—everybody's rank and business—what did we want—whither were we going—whence did we come—how many ships were coming—where was our Admiral? Indeed, a Russian custom-house agent, or a British census paper, could not have put more astounding questions, whether in number or nature, than did these Nangasaki reporters. We were as patient as naval officers, or angels, may usually be supposed to be under such circumstances;—answered all their questions—allowed them to see, touch, smell, and hear everything, except the British Ambassador, who was in his cabin—and then dismissed them with a glass of sherry and a biscuit. The captain and first-lieutenant had hardly congratulated themselves that, at any rate, that portion of the pleasure of visiting Japan was over, when another boatful of reporters arrived, tumbled up the ladder, were very well behaved, but asked exactly the same questions, and went exactly through the same farce as the first party had done. They were, we learnt, duplicate reporters, whose statement served to check and correct those of the first set of inquirers. Directly they left us, a two-sworded official arrived—two swords in Japan, like two epaulettes in Europe, indicate an officer of some standing. He introduced himself through a Japanese interpreter, who spoke English remarkably well, as "a chief officer," who had an official communication to make. Would he sit down—would he be pleased to unbosom himself? Could he not see the Ambassador? Impossible! What! "a chief officer" communicate with an ambassador! We were truly horrified. The chief officer must be simply insane: did he couple the representative of the majesty of Great Britain with some superintendent of trade? The chief officer apologised; he was very properly shocked at the proposition that he had made; he saw his error, and, what was more to our purpose, the Ambassador assumed a size and importance in his eyes which it would have been difficult to have realised. The "chief officer" then put his questions—Did Lord Elgin intend to call upon the Governor of Nangasaki? No; he had not time to do so. Did he expect the Governor to wait upon him? The Governor could please himself—the Ambassador would receive him if he came. If the Lieutenant-Governor called on Lord Elgin, would his Excellency receive him? Yes.—This was all the chief officer had to say; his mission was a special one; he begged to wish us good morning, merely adding that the Governor of Nangasaki hoped the Ambassador would kindly accept a small present which would shortly be sent. The present arrived shortly afterwards—a stout cob-built pig of three hundred-weight; and such a quantity of pumpkins! It looked at first very like a joke; indeed, the infernal music of an animal never seen alive on board a man-of-war, added to the comicality of the affair."

This, it must be confessed, is first-rate writing. We have not yet had such a Japanese book. Assuredly, we shall get along with this! After describing the construction of Japanese houses, and that there was hardly one without a garden, we are told that, after all, the most striking thing in the city "was that every man, woman, and child looked happy and contented." They have learned the secret of social life in Japan; that is evident. All met our officers

"With a friendly smile, or a good-natured look of amazement, at either our brilliant buttons, our shining boots, or some other phenomenon exhibited in the gorgeous attire of a British naval officer. The labouring portion of the male population decidedly took little anxious care for their raiment—a piece of cotton cloth, a yard long and six inches wide, constituting their general attire; and many of the children might have just escaped from Eden, so innocent were they of any clothing. Laughing and cooing, they came unhesitatingly up to us, begging in their naturally pretty way, for buttons, 'Cass! button?' 'Cass! button?' It was irresistible, and we gave all we could spare; but what those little urchins were going to do with buttons, seeing they had neither rag nor ornament upon them, was a puzzle to us. The grown-up women were modestly attired in dark-coloured garments,

their beautiful hair neatly dressed, and, but that their nails were dyed, there was a general appearance of beauty about them, combined with much grace in the figures of the younger ones. The Japanese officials and gentry were very well dressed, and in their attire displayed considerable dandyism, according to their own fashion. But in their dress, as well as in their houses, in Japan, we noticed the prevalence of sombre colours, and the absence of that vulgar colouring and tinsel-work so common in China. Here the out-door dress of the ladies, and that of the poor girls at the tea-gardens, and the wives of the tradespeople, was quiet in colour, however fine the texture might be; and amongst the official dresses of the officers, black, dark blue, and black and white patterns, were the most general. Their houses and temples are likewise painted less gaudily than elsewhere in the East, and there was far less gilding about them. This peculiarity in Japanese taste was one of the first impressions received on our visiting Japan, and, like many first impressions, proved to be correct."

We wish we had space to describe the two bazaars—the Dutch and the Russian, but capital as are the materials, we have not the space. Our cruisers found that the Japanese were exceedingly imitative, and had copied all that we could produce in Europe. Their instructors were the Dutch. The people, it is added, "are an active-minded, intelligent race, obedient to their own laws; and obedience to them is the only limit they know when they serve or oblige the European. Two hundred years of peace have not made them scorn the sword as the best arbitrator of fraud or injustice, and military rank is still held in high honour among them."

They are, verily, a marvellous people. The story of a contest between them and a Spanish galleon is indeed thrilling. The Japanese is as brave as he is happy, and apparently invincible. "Under the seductive appearance of the Japanese Capua (Nangasaki) are fierce and bloody feelings, which a single spark may rouse into action." Altogether, we have in these vivid pages a clearer idea of the place and its inhabitants than in any we have previously consulted.

Japan is pronounced by the natives Nipon, forms one of three large islands, and gives its name to the empire. The records of the courage and daring of the Japanese vikings (for such in the old time were they), read like those of the Danish invaders of Britain. Their "vessels covered the seas, and spread terror along the coast of China for many thousands of li." The wonders that these marauders did were many and strange, but our limits permit us not to enlarge on their deeds, though valiant and duly narrated. Pages of delightful description take us to Yedo. Up out of the sea, and out of the mist, rose one startling novelty after another.

"Huge batteries, big enough to delight the Czar Nicholas—temples—the Imperial palace—Yedo itself curving round the Bay—all for the first time looked upon from the decks of a foreign man-of-war! The four square-rigged vessels proved to be Japanese men-of-war, and when we had brought them, as well as the batteries, thoroughly under command of our guns, the Furious and the Retribution anchored in twenty-four feet water, as well as the little yacht Emperor, that under a press of sail and steam had been fruitlessly trying to overtake the larger vessels, since we entered the Gulf.

Shade of Will Adams! at last the prayer of the earnest old sailor, that his countrymen might reap wealth and advantage from commercial relations with Japan, was about to be fulfilled! Two hundred and fifty-eight years had elapsed since he, and his half-wrecked ship, had lain high the very spot in which we were; and now his countrymen had come in earnest. They held the empire of the east, and had won the wealth of all the Indies; and the arms of England, and the skill of her ambassador, had thrown down all the barriers set up by China against foreign trade or intercourse. Great Britain, in those two hundred and twenty-five years which had intervened since her cessation of commerce with Japan, had carefully paved the way to the point at which it was no longer possible to tolerate the exclusiveness of an important and wealthy empire; and an English squadron and an English ambassador were now off the capital of Japan, the bearers, it is true, of a message of good-will, but yet to show, in a way not to be mistaken, that the hour had arrived for Japan to yield to reason, or to be prepared to suffer, as the court of Peking had done, for its obstinacy."

The visit to their ship of two Japanese interpreters showed how well prepared the Japanese government was to hold intercourse with England,

and with what advantage to themselves. The description of Yedo itself we are compelled to pass over, with many a pleasant incident, curious portrait, or interesting group. Everybody looked well washed, contented, merry. In the doorways women abounded, who had succeeded in making themselves as ugly as sin, in spite of their good eyes, glossy hair, and a jocund look. They were married women, who had sacrificed their teeth and eyebrows to insure their poor husbands against the pangs of jealousy. Not a beggar was to be seen. Some Buddhist priests were serenading a house, in hope of reward. Take the following:—

"We had been told that there was an especial quarter set apart for the dwellings of the nobles; but their numbers or property exceeded the prescribed limits, for in our ride we constantly went past a long extent of houses, and then came suddenly upon an interval of paling or wall which enclosed the establishment of some Japanese baron and his many retainers or serfs. Herds of these fellows would collect and stare at us, and pass their remarks, all of which we were told were made on the erroneous supposition that we were Chinese traders, people whom the Japanese hold in utter contempt. These serfs or slaves are the property of the noble, much in the same manner as in Russia, and are turned to similar profit. It was strange to find a nobleman living in the heart of a great city, surrounded by these retainers, and it recalled to mind the feudal days of our own country, to which age, indeed, much that we saw in Japan carried back our thoughts. At a small bridge thrown over a canal or creek, which we crossed, the suburbs commenced, the boundary being merely conventional, for there was no change in the number of the houses and streets. Instead of shops, every house—and they were quite of the better order—was a place of entertainment; tea-house and restaurant succeeded one another in endless numbers; and up the streets, which branched off, all seemed of this same character. We were not long in discovering that this was the particular quarter in which all the courtesans of Yedo are by law obliged to reside,—not as a mark of disgrace, or because they are considered outcasts; for, far otherwise, the law acknowledges this course of life as the legitimate resource of the penniless. They are said to be the best educated and most polished women in Japan, and some of them have obtained historical eminence for their beauty and talents. Marriages are constantly made from amongst them, and it is the generally received opinion amongst the Japanese men that they make the best housekeepers, and their society is not shunned by any one, whether ladies or gentlemen. The social errors of Japan, and elsewhere in the South Seas, it is, however, inadvisable to dilate upon in English publications; but it is unjust to measure their morality by the codes of Christian nations: suffice it that infidelity on the part of married women in Japan is almost unknown; but that polygamy, concubinage, and prostitution are the custom of the people. Those who have any curiosity on such a subject will find, in the works of Kæmper and Siebold, much that is strange; but, they should remark that both these writers relate details of customs which are startling to Europeans, without giving the causes which have brought about such a system; and that, deplorable as the morality of Japan may be, they have travelled to little purpose in the far East who know not of social conditions worse than this."

"It was wonderful to see the thousand useful as well as ornamental purposes to which paper was applicable in the hands of these industrious and tasteful people; our papier-mâché manufacturers, as well as the Continental ones, should go to Yedo to learn what can be done with paper. We saw it made into material so closely resembling Russian and Morocco leather and pig-skin, that it was very difficult to detect the difference. With the aid of lacker-varnish and skilful painting, paper made excellent trunks, tobacco-bags, cigar-cases, saddles, telescope-cases, the frames of microscopes; and we even saw and used excellent waterproof coats made of simple paper, which did keep out the rain, and were as supple as the best mackintosh. The Japanese use neither silk nor cotton handkerchiefs, towels, or dusters; paper in their hands serves as an excellent substitute. It is soft, thin, tough, of a pale yellow colour, very plentiful and very cheap. The inner walls of many a Japanese apartment are formed of paper, being nothing more than painted screens; their windows are covered with a fine translucent description of the same material: it enters largely into the manufacture of nearly everything in a Japanese household; and we saw what seemed balls of twine, which were nothing but long shreds of tough paper rolled up. If a shopkeeper had a parcel to tie up, he would take a strip of paper, roll it quickly between his hands, and use it for the purpose, and it was quite as strong as the ordinary

string used at home. In short, without paper all Japan would come to a deadlock; and, indeed, lest by the arbitrary exercise of his authority a tyrannical husband should stop his wife's paper, the sage Japanese mothers-in-law invariably stipulate, in the marriage settlement, that the bride is to have allowed to her a certain quantity of paper."

One more extract—a remarkable one—and we must conclude:—

"On the 25th August, Lord Elgin invited all the Commissioners to dinner, and they came an hour before time, bringing a Japanese conjuror to enable his Excellency to judge of their skill in tricks of legerdemain. An impromptu theatre was soon formed of an apartment, one side of which opened out upon the temple garden; chairs and benches were ranged on the well-kept lawn, and the Ambassador, Commissioners, the suite, and a large body of officers, formed the audience. The conjuror was a gentlemanly-looking venerable man, clad in ample silk robes. He had as an assistant a wretch who tapped incessantly upon a small drum, and by his remarks, unintelligible of course to ourselves, he served to amuse the Japanese who crowded behind us. The old man performed many tricks of legerdemain, in a manner that equalled anything we had ever before seen; but when he proceeded to show the far-famed butterfly trick, all were fairly wonder-stricken. Our Japanese Merlin was seated cross-legged about ten yards from us, upon the raised platform of the floor of the apartment; behind him was a gold-coloured screen, with a painting of the peak of Fusi-hama, in blue and white upon its glittering ground. He threw up the sleeves of his dress, and showed a piece of some tissue paper which he held in his hand. It was about six inches square, and by dexterous and delicate manipulation, he formed it into a very good imitation of a butterfly, the wings being extended, and at the most each was one inch across. Holding the butterfly out in the palm of his hand, to show what it was, he placed two candles, which were beside him, in such a position as to allow him to wave a fan rapidly without affecting the flame, and then, by a gentle motion of this fan over the paper insect, he proceeded to set it in motion. A counter-draught of air from some quarter interfered with his efforts, and made the butterfly truant to his will, and the screen had to be moved a little to remedy this. He then threw the paper butterfly up in the air, and gradually it seemed to acquire life from the action of his fan—now wheeling and dipping towards it, now tripping along its edge, then hovering over it, as we may see a butterfly do over a flower on a fine summer's day, then in wantonness wheeling away, and again returning to alight, the wings quivering with nervous restlessness! One could have sworn it was a live creature. Now it flew off to the light, and then the conjuror recalled it, and presently supplied a mate in the shape of another butterfly, and together they rose and played about the old man's fan, varying their attentions between flirting with one another and fluttering along the edge of the fan. We repeatedly saw one on each side of it as he held it nearly vertically, and gave the fan a short quick motion; then one butterfly would pass over to the other, both would wheel away as if in play, and again return. A plant with some flowers stood in a pot near at hand; by gentle movements of the fan the pretty little creatures were led up to it, and then, their delight! how they played about the leaves, sipped the flowers, kissed each other, and whisked off again with all the airs and graces of real butterflies! The audience was in ecstasies, and young and old clapped their hands with delight. The exhibition ended, when the old man advanced to the front of his stage, within arm's length of us all, accompanied by his magic butterflies, that even in the open air continued to play round the magician and his fan! As a feat of legerdemain, it was by far the most beautiful trick we had ever heard of, and one that must require an immense amount of practice."

We have exceeded our usual length in this review, but the importance of the volume, brief as it is, fully justifies an extended notice. It is by far the best book that we have yet had on Japan, and confirms us in the good opinion that we have formed of the country and its inhabitants.

#### NEW NOVELS.

**FRESHFIELD.** By William Johnston, M.A., Author of "Nightshade."—James Blackwood.

**THE PARSON AND THE POOR.** A Tale of Hazelwood. By Austyn Graham. In 3 vols.—T. C. Newby.

"FRESHFIELD" is a great step in advance of Mr. Johnston's previous work, "Nightshade," and one of the most readable fictions the season has produced. There are little errors of detail in the working out of the story that we should mention did the work pretend to be more than a slight tale

in one volume. "Nightshade" was a very disagreeable novel, as all novels must be that go into theological discussions. Mr. Johnston has this time wisely taken the more legitimate field for the novelist, and the result is, presents us with a work that bears witness that he has closely studied human nature. The character of Arthur Freshfield, and the story of his early love, is a simple and touching piece of writing, and we should say could only be told from real life. Mrs. Croker and her parrot are two as disagreeable personages as one could wish for. Mr. Murley is just one of those satellites of the law who collect debts; get up cases; find out persons addresses, and forage out their antecedents; and it would matter little to him what character one bore—he would be sure to prove a case against them, "because he knows the law so well." We had marked an extract giving the death of little Charlie, but find our limited space will not admit of it. It is a beautiful description, and one not likely to be forgotten by the reader. Of George Freshfield and Emma Nevellee, the lovers, it is better that the reader should learn their tale of love at first hand, as we might mar its reality by transferring it to our canvas.

"The Parson and the Poor" is a novel of more than average merit, and gives good promise for Mr. Graham. It is one of those works that every one can read and be well amused with, without being bored with long descriptions of scenery that are rarely interesting to the reader. The interest of the story commences with the beginning, and is sustained to the last. The characters are naturally drawn, and are of that class which present the reader with a good picture of genuine English life.

**IRISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.**—No. XXXIV. opens with a paper on Predictions and Coincidences, taking for its text Dr. Hibbut's Philosophy of Apparitions, and Dr. Abercrombie's Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers. The subject of dreaming is entered into with considerable ingenuity. One curious instance of prophetic dreaming is given. "The governor of Dover absolutely refused to let Harvey embark with a party about to sail for the Continent. The prohibition appeared unreasonable, as there was no reason given for it; but when news arrived that the vessel was lost, and that all on board had perished, the governor sent for Harvey and told him why he had prevented his going—it was in consequence of a command conveyed to him in a dream that he had done so. It would, indeed, seem that it was providentially ordered that one whose great discovery was to benefit the human race should not be lost."

Other instances are given, such as Sir Henry Digby's vision, which made his fortune; and some of the force of imagination in producing death at the expected moment. In many cases, however, it is evident that imagination had no part. Some extraordinary examples of sympathy are also recorded. But we cannot follow the article in its details, which are legion. This, however, is all—the critic adds no theory to account for the phenomena.

A review on L'Abbé Bautain, and his book, *La Belle Saison à la Campagne*, occupies a large space, under the title of "Christian Philosophy in Word and Work." The biography of the abbé is included in the criticism. M. Cousin was his master, and Jouffroy his fellow-student; and aspired to the character of philosopher. He lived to be conscious of the vanity of his ambition, and to fall back on the early faith of childhood. He became a reader of the Scriptures. A nephew of Rothschild, M. Théodore de Ratisbonne, who attended his Lectures at Strasbourg, was deeply impressed with his teaching, and carried it out in practice, by attempting the regeneration of his own race.

There is also an interesting article on Lady Morgan; and the number concludes with the usual Quarterly Record of the Progress of Reformatory Schools, and Prison Discipline, and the Appendix. Altogether it is an entertaining miscellany; but there is something wanting. There is more of anecdote than of thought.

**MOORES' NATIONAL AIRS** (No. III.) still continues to prove the care taken in its editing by Mr. C. W. Glover.

**NEW ZEALAND HANDBOOK.**—E. Stanford. A new edition of a work very useful to intending emigrants.

**MR. HERBERT FISHER**, the eldest son of the Rev. Canon Fisher, the rector of the parish of Poulshot, Wilts, has been appointed private tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his sojourn at Oxford.

## COMMERCIAL.

### INCREASE OF CURRENCY.

**THE Economist**, we see, agrees with us that the present increase of paper circulation is due to the increase of business. But our contemporary stops short of the real thing, and assigns it to a rise in the rate of discount, or a high rate of discount, which is itself only a consequence of increased business. Bankers will at all times use their money as closely as possible, and the general belief is that as the rate of discount falls they become anxious offerers of money. They would, therefore, use it as closely up with a low rate of discount as with a high rate, but there is then no demand for it. The demand for money occasioned by increasing business enhances the rate of discount, and is, therefore, like the increase of paper, only a consequence of the cause to which we assign the latter.

We are entitled on this ground, as well as on many others, to infer that an increase of currency is necessary for every increase of business. We might expect, therefore, that currency of all kinds should go on increasing as business increases; but as it is only an expensive instrument of commerce, invention is continually directed to the means of lessening the quantity required. One great merit of banking is that it saves currency. The quantity of currency is on the whole continually lessening in proportion to the business done; but every extension of business with any existing currency requires more of it, till some improved means are found out of transacting business with a less quantity. Such facts show the extreme injuriousness of laws for restricting and regulating the currency. The legislator can no more know the wants of commerce than he can know beforehand that the harvest will be good; and he can know nothing of the inventions by which the use of currency is continually spared. He might as well lay restrictions on engineers as on bankers. Like the former, the latter invent and promote means for conducting the business of society at a diminished cost.

### MISAPPROPRIATION.

It concerns the commercial public especially to be informed, on the authority of a gentleman who was offered the Presidency of the Board of Trade by Lord Palmerston, that the 4,000,000l. or 5,000,000l. added to our expenditure and taxation this year is perfect waste. "But for such a waste," says Mr. Cobden, "the customs duties might be modified—trade might be relieved from many existing incumbrances, the wine duties might be reduced, and the bonds of peace betwixt England and France rivetted" almost beyond the power of rupture. We cannot conceive any statements more interesting to commerce and better deserving notice in this part of our journal. Mr. Cobden's observations at Rochdale accord with some we have already offered to our readers on this subject, but they come with great weight from him, because Lord Palmerston thought him worthy of a seat in his Cabinet. Mr. Cobden is himself of opinion, and so are the men of Lancashire, that he is well adapted to the office of President of the Board of Trade, and, therefore, whatever falls from him on the subject of trade is especially worthy of the attention of commercial men.

That our trade, in spite of the professions of ministers of both parties, is yet very much and very unnecessarily restricted is certain, and it is equally certain, that as long as a pretext can be found in a necessity to raise a large Customs revenue for continuing these restrictions, they will not be removed. The exorbitancy of our taxation, therefore, stands in the way of carrying out free trade principles. The same taxation, too, which hampers our industry, nourishes national dissensions and impedes the extension and success of trade. Trade, and all connected with it, is the part of society which grows the fastest and suffers most from restrictions. It is emphatically the new part of society, as contra distinguished from agriculture, which is old. On trade, therefore, all restrictions fall heavily; and if commercial men wish their business to be extended, and their class to increase, they must oppose all unnecessary taxation. Taxation always carries restriction with it. The statesman who keeps down taxation i



the best minister for trade, and we hope, therefore, ere long, to see Mr. Cobden engaged as a Cabinet minister in reducing taxation.

## MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

The money market is easy. Bills are negotiated at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. All the banks have plenty of money, and men of business of good character can get it at the above rates. As yet the two loans announced last week have had no effect on the market, and it is therefore supposed that both will be placed without difficulty.

The exchanges continue favourable to this country, and have not undergone any important change.

Moneyed men, like the members of Parliament, have fled from the metropolis, and all business is, therefore, limited to immediate wants. Speculation is suspended.

The Funds have been in the week generally steady and quiet. To-day Consols opened at  $95\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and advanced to  $95\frac{1}{2}$  for money. The prices from the Paris Bourse came somewhat improved. Money is abundant, confidence, in consequence of the wise measures adopted by the Emperor of the French is increasing, and the Funds were favourably influenced by all these circumstances. The market closed very firm.

All kinds of railway shares and other English stocks bear the same character. Though there is not much doing, the market, for all these securities is firm and improving. Midland railway shares, next to those of Brighton, are the favourites, and they are  $105\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ . These securities feel the general increase of business, and will improve with it.

We subjoin the Bank returns:—

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1859:—

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....£30,859,605	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,459,000
	Gold Coin & Bullion 16,384,005
	Silver Bullion .....
£30,859,605	£30,859,605

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....£11,209,008
Reserve.....3,440,202	Other Securities.. 18,201,006
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings, Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....6,229,336	Notes.....9,183,485
Other Deposits.... 14,240,400	Gold and Silver Coin.....624,542
Seven Day and other Bills.....845,733	
£30,308,701	£30,308,701

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated August 18, 1859.

## GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

THERE is good, substantial business carried on throughout the country, but confidence is not sufficiently restored to give rise to speculation. The monied men are rather inclined to hold what they have, than fish with it for more. Men of moderate means, who require to make money to live, and who need the co-operation of the others, find themselves somewhat balked; but every day seems to supply reason for increasing confidence in the rulers of Europe. They all show themselves more and more, as the *Times* has remarked of Louis Napoleon, sensible to public opinion, and in proportion as their proceedings are influenced by public opinion they are regulated by general circumstances, and removed from the category of caprice. The public, therefore, may be considered to be in fault when it suffers very much from uncertainty in the conduct of princes. At present only this is doubtful; all the material elements of trade are certain and abundant.

The harvest now gathered in through a great part of Europe is generally good. Our own corn markets have been affected in the week by the doubtful weather, and have been firm. To-day, at Mark-lane, corn fetched prices somewhat higher than those of last market-day. They are so low they will bear a little improvement without inflicting injury on any one.

The produce markets of Mincing-lane are quiet. Sugar is dull, and to effect sales lower prices were accepted. Coffee is more in demand, and the market is firm. There is no business doing in tea, but the holders, convinced that the supply will be comparatively short, will not lower their terms. Rice is rather firmer. On the whole, however, these markets are not active, but there is in them a good ordinary business.

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

	Last Week	This Week
<b>STOCKS.</b>		
3 per cent. Consols—Money .....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Reduced .....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto New .....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96
Bank Stock .....	223	223
India .....	219	221 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills .....	23	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ....	110	110
South Australia Government 6 per cent. ....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111
Victoria Government 6 per cent. ....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	104	..
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	69.70	68.90
French Rentes, 3 per cent. ....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peruvian Bonds, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	83
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	..	..
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
Bristol and Exeter.....	99	99
Caledonian.....	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83
Eastern Counties .....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58
East Lancashire .....	96	..
Great Northern .....	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
"    Western .....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95
London and Blackwall.....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
London, Brighton, and South Coast.....	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109
London and North-Western.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and South-Western.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midland .....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
North British .....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58
North Staffordshire .....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.....	32	32
South-Eastern.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
South Wales.....	63	63
Bombay, Baroda and Central India....	17	17
Calcutta and South Eastern .....	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern Bengal .....	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Indian .....	100	100
Great Indian Peninsula .....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98
Madras .....	90	90
Scinde .....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buffalo and Lake Huron .....	5	5
Grand Trunk of Canada.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western of Canada.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwerp and Rotterdam.....	44	45
Dutch Rhenish .....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern of France.....	26	26
Great Luxembourg .....	61	61
Lombardo-Venetian .....	108	104
Northern of France .....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean .....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
Paris and Orleans .....	50	55
Southern of France .....	21	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western and North-Western of France ..	23	22

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY COMPANY has declared a dividend at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. per cent. per annum.

The half-yearly dividend at the meeting of the ROYSTON and HITCHEN RAILWAY COMPANY to-day was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  16s. 2d. for the last half-year, after the usual deduction for the expenses of management.

THE EAST KENT RAILWAY COMPANY is henceforth to be designated the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company.

At the half-yearly meeting of the NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, the report stated that the dividends for the half-year ending 30th of June last, on the 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. guaranteed stocks of the company, would be payable to the proprietors on and after the 25th instant, less income-tax. The capital account showed that 962,274 $\frac{1}{2}$  had been expended. On the motion of the chairman, a formal resolution, declaring the dividends, was passed. The retiring directors were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors.

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE meeting of shareholders of the BANK OF EGYPT was held on Tuesday. The chairman, Mr. Tite, M.P., ascribed the unfavourable result of the bank's operations for the last half-year to the check which has been given to trade in the Levant, combined with the fluctuations in the exchange. It appears that the establishment has advanced 100,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  to the Pacha of Egypt, and the interest upon this sum has been paid with punctuality. Considerable discussion followed, turning mainly upon the large amount of the current expenses in Egypt and Lon-

don, and upon the means of improving the management in Egypt. The board express their continued belief in the success of the bank. The directors' report was ultimately adopted.

The half-yearly meeting of the GENERAL IRON SCREW COLLIER COMPANY took place on Tuesday. It appears from the report that the directors have been unable to dispose of the company's vessels. The clear profits of the half-year have reached 6,806 $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum upon the capital. This sum the directors recommend to be appropriated to the payment of 12 10s. per share in reduction of the share capital. After some discussion the report was adopted.

At the meeting of the proprietors of the BANK OF AUSTRALASIA a report was presented which stated that the business of the establishment was proceeding satisfactorily, but that the profits of the current year had diminished; neither could the proprietors be encouraged to look forward to such large profits in future, owing to the competition in banking, the allowance of interest on deposits, and other causes. The chairman said that, although their future profits might be diminished, they must bear in mind their prosperity during the last five years. Since its establishment the company had paid back to the proprietors their capital, besides adding 200,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  for a reserve fund, and paying 50,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  to the Government in income tax. The directors were still able to continue the dividend and bonus, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, which the proprietors could receive in October next. The discussion was very brief, and the report was passed unanimously.

At the Court of Bankruptcy to-day an order has been made granting permission to the official liquidator appointed to wind up the affairs of the METROPOLITAN SALOON OMNIBUS COMPANY to carry on the proceedings at an arbitration pending between that and the London General Omnibus Company. Considerable assets, it is said, are expected to result from the award of the arbitrator.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.—At Kingstown, the dam of the last pier of the Victoria bridge has been pumped dry, and the pier is being pushed rapidly forward. There seems to be no doubt of the bridge being completed this fall. The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the week ending July 23, were 37,434 dols., against 36,267 last year; the receipts of the Great Western, for the week ending 26th July, were 26,636 dols., against 28,337 last year.

AMONG the more novel applications of india-rubber shown to us by Messrs. Alfred Ridley and Co., is a door-mat made of transverse india-rubber bars, acting at once as scraper and mat. The material has also been applied to the making of scrubbing brushes, in which it is expected to be more durable than the old materials; but the door-mat is the more obviously successful. In the same house, we have also seen a very simple and ingenious adaptation of this tractable substance, patented by Messrs. Craft and Wilson, which will be of the greatest practical use for those who are condemned to the troublesome and irksome duty of travelling with very young children.

NICKEL COINAGE.—In relation to contemplated alterations in our smaller coins, a correspondent points out that a nickel coinage has been employed for more than ten years in Switzerland, and more than two in the United States. He also alleges that while nickel is perfectly distinguishable from silver, it has been found in practice to possess in a superior degree all the advantages of bronze, and that it is less cumbersome, and at the same time harder, so that the impressions would be more durable. Nickel is about being adopted for the lowest denomination of coins in Belgium.

TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Advices from Valparaiso state that the demand for goods by purchasers from the interior of the republic had been comparatively good, and many articles previously out of stock having been supplied by late arrivals from Europe, a greater animation was manifested. From Peru and Bolivia the demand continued limited, owing to the depreciated value of the Bolivian coinage, and the consequent unfavourable rate of exchange. During the fortnight five vessels arrived from Europe with assorted cargoes; two from New York, and ten from Pacific ports, with lumber and produce.

COTTON FROM WEST AFRICA.—Advices from the eastern districts of the Gold Coast, under date of the 6th instant, inform us that, at the town of Kporug, on the banks of the river Volta, there had been collected four tons of cotton, and that two tons more were on their way to Kporug. Other accounts of a later date speak of the large quantities of this article that are likely to be shipped to England, now that the natives have been taught to know that it is valuable. There is now no doubt whatever but that the Gold Coast will become a cotton exporting country.—*Cotton Supply Reporter.*

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 16.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Samuel Farnan, 14, Mincing-lane, City, indigo and colonial broker.  
Samuel Longden, Chesterfield, grocer and tea dealer.

## BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Peters, Cambridge, tailor and robe maker.  
Baer Adolph Mannheim, 16, Fore-street, Cripplegate, boot and shoe manufacturer.  
Frederick Crockford, 53, St. James's-street, Middlesex, commission agent and dealer in provisions.  
James Cutmore, Ware, Hertfordshire, broker and furniture dealer.  
James William Pressey, Luton, Bedfordshire, printer and stationer.  
Ephraim and Henry France, Linthwaite, Almondbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers.  
James Clayton and Benjamin Lockwood, Rastrick, Yorkshire, silk spinners.  
Abel Hinchcliffe, Sheffield, printer.  
William Hyde, Liverpool, ship and insurance broker.

Friday, August 19.

## BANKRUPTS.

Asher Weinthal, Cannon-street, warehouseman.  
Charles Thomas Ingram, Fenchurch-street, oil merchant.  
Levi Cobb, Liverpool, eating-house keeper.  
Henry Sturemburg and William Goldenstedt, Liverpool, ship brokers.  
William Lindop, Newcastle-under-Lyme, brush manufacturer.  
Clement Edward Davies, Gainsborough, spirit merchant.

## SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

William Buchanan, Glasgow, merchant.  
Andrew Roxburgh, Bowling, Dumbartonshire, pattern drawer.  
John Macdonald, Dingwall, grocer and spirit dealer.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

*The Cruise of the Pearl round the World, &c.* By the Rev. E. A. Williams, M.A., Chaplain R.N. R. Bentley, London.  
*The Story of Italy.* R. Bentley.  
*Marco Grifi, the Italian Patriot.* By Mrs. Webb. R. Bentley.  
*A Cruise in Japanese Waters.* By Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B. W. Blackwood.  
*Female Influence.* By Lady Charlotte-Maria Pepys. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.  
*Wreck and Ruin, or Modern Society.* By Kinahan Cornwallis. In 3 vols. T. C. Newby.  
*Freshfield.* By William Johnston, M.A. James Blackwood.  
*The Dudleys.* By Edgar Dewsland. James Blackwood.  
*Hawksway; a Family History of our Own Times.* By Holme Lee, Author of "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," &c. James Blackwood.  
*King Stephen of Hungary.* A Drama. T. C. Newby.  
*The Italian War, 1848, 1849, &c.* By the late H. Lushington. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge.  
*Secret History of the Austrian Government, and of its Systematic Persecution of Protestants.* Chapman and Hall.

## SERIALS.

*Moore's National Airs, No. 3.* Longman, Green and Co.  
*The Irish Quarterly Review, No. 31.* Simpkin and Marshall.

## GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

**NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints** cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s.; COMBS 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey hair and Baldness PREVENTED by F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush. Price, 4s. and 5s. Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had, gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

## PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL,

**LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, &c.**—DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges, retention of urine, and disease of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs generally, which frequently end in stone, and a lingering death. For depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for society, study or business, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, nervousness, and insanity itself, when arising from or combined with urinary diseases, they are unequalled. They agree with the most delicate stomach, improve the health, and in three days will effect a cure in all those cases where encephalic, cubical, and medicinal of that class utterly failed. 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors, or sent on receipt of the amount in stamps, by the Proprietor, 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

## AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

A Clergyman having been cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, and other fearful Symptoms, desirous of imparting to his suffering fellows the means whereby his own restoration was so marvellously effected, will send a book, containing the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage, addressed M.A., 1, North Cumberland Place, Bayswater Middlesex.

## MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE

## AND TABLE CUTLERY.

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

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

Complete Service .....£10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same prices

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8s. 18s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—10s. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 2s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9s. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles.....	£ s. d. 2 4 0	£ s. d. 3 6 0	£ s. d. 4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto.....	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers.....	7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto.....	8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers.....	7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening.....	9 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

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

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

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

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**REGULATOR** (Geylin's Patent). The only one in the world by which the flame from Argand, Fish-tail, and all other burners remains invariable under all variations of pressure, and the cost of each light is less than one farthing per hour.

Can be fixed horizontal, close to, or at a distance from, the Burner is ornamental, simple in construction, consisting of a double chamber, the inner perforated, covered with a diaphragm, giving action to a spherical valve.

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**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. Brown and Co., Calcutta. Sole Patentees and Manufacturer, J. WARD, 5 and 6, Leicester-square, W.C. Established 90 years.

## DRESSING CASES,

**DRESSING BAGS**, and highly finished Elegancies for presentation, in great variety. Ivory-handled Table Cutlery. Every requisite for the Toilet and Work Tables. **MEECH** and **BAZIN**, 112, Regent-street, 4, Leadenhall-street, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

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**LAWRENCE HYAM'S GARMENTS** of a PAT-TERN, in elegantly uniform and serviceable fabrics, Coat and Vest alike, 21s. Trousers and Vest alike, 20s. Entire Suits alike, 38s. Materials in great variety.

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