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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. 503.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED. FIVEPENCE
Stampd. Sixpence.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1831.
HEAD OFFICE: 26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE,
EDINBURGH.

The profits are divided every three years, and wholly belong to the members of the Society. The last division took place at 1st March, 1859, and from the results of it is taken the following

EXAMPLE OF ADDITIONS.

A POLICY FOR £1,000, DATED 1st MARCH, 1832, is now increased to £1,034 9s. 3d. Supposing the age of the Assured at the date of entry to have been 40, these Additions may be surrendered to the Society for a present payment of £363 17s. 8d., or such surrender would not only redeem the entire premium on the Policy, but also entitle the party to a present payment of £104 4s., and, in both cases, the Policy would receive future triennial additions.

THE EXISTING ASSURANCES AMOUNT TO £5,272,367
THE ANNUAL REVENUE £187,240
THE ACCUMULATED FUND (arising solely from the Contributions of Members) £1,194,637

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE, 26, POULTRY, E.C.
ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—Instituted 1820

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
FREDERICK PATTISON, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN

Thomas G. Barclay, Esq.

James C. C. Bell, Esq.

James Brand, Esq.

Charles Cave, Esq.

George Henry Cutler, Esq.

Henry Davidson, Esq.

George Field, Esq.

George Hibbert, Esq.

Samuel Hibbert, Esq.

Thos. Newman Hunt, Esq.

J. Gordon Murdoch, Esq.

William R. Robinson, Esq.

Martin T. Smith, Esq., M.P.

Newman Smith, Esq.

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

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

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

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the Kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

INCORPORATED 1847.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual Income, £58,388.

Accumulated Fund £151,807 12s.

The profits declared have amounted to £93,418, yielding a Bonus of 27½ per cent. on the premiums, returnable in CASH to the members.

Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased members is £79,142 3s. 9d.

Persons insuring this year will share in the Bonus to be declared up to December, 1859.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 700,000Z.

CHAIRMAN—DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM FANED SALIS, Esq.

OFFICES—17, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Branches of this bank at Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Maryborough, Ararat, and Ballarat.

DRAFTS on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection.

By order of the Court,
G. M. BELL, Secretary.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

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

G. H. LAW, Manager.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The Sixth Division of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made on 15th November, 1860, and all Policies effected before 15th November, 1859, will participate in that division. The fund to be divided with the profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1855.

A Policy effected before 15th November, 1859, will rank, at the division in 1860, as of two years' standing, and secure one year's additional bonus over policies of the later date.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Sums proposed for assurance during the year

1858 £596,360 2 4

Sums assured during the year 1858, exclusive

of Annuity transactions 507,322 9 0

Corresponding annual Premiums on new Poli-

cies 16,695 11 10

Annual Revenue (15th November, 1858) 275,990 8 9

Accumulated Fund, invested in Government

Securities, in Land, Mortgages, &c. (15th

November, 1858) 1,365,105 9 0

The Directors invite particular attention to the liberal

terms and conditions of Assurance introduced by this Com-

pany into the practice of Life Assurance.

SELECT ASSURANCES.

The privileges of this class are—Permission to travel and reside in any part of the world, free of extra premium; and the cancellation of all conditions under the Company's Policies, which thus become unchangeable on any ground whatever except nonpayment of the ordinary premium.

Assurances of five years' standing are admissible to this class.

REVIVAL OF POLICIES.

Policies not renewed within the days of grace do not become absolutely forfeited, but may be revived on certain conditions any time within thirteen months from the date of the premium falling due. The regulations under this head are very favourable to the assured in other respects also, and are worthy of special attention.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Liberal allowances made for surrender of Assurances under the Profit Scheme, at any time after payment of one annual premium.

LONDON—82, KING WILLIAM STREET.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

John Scott, Esq., 4, Hyde Park-street.

Francis Le Breton, Esq., 3, Crosby-square.

Thos. H. Brooking, Esq., 14, New Broad-street.

John Griffith Frith, Esq., Austinfrars.

Charles Hemery, Esq., 28, Threadneedle-street.

Lieut.-Col. James D. G. Tulloch.

Alexander Gillespie, Esq., 3, Billiter-court.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.

London: 82, King William-street.

Edinburgh: 3, George-street.

Dublin: 66, Upper Sackville-street.

Glasgow: 36, St. Vincent-place.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing to the

Secretary in London, in Edinburgh, or in Dublin; or by

application to any of the agents in England, Scotland, or

Ireland.

THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT, CASH

ACCOUNT, and BALANCE SHEET of the

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(A.D. 1858), may be had on a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's Country Agents. To the Report and Accounts is appended a List of Bonuses paid on the claims of the year 1858.

No extra charge for joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

The Mutual Life Assurance Offices,

30, King-street, Cheapside, E.C., London

WINTER HOSIERY

Of the softest and warmest description, including all the newest patterns and colours. Under clothing for family use, and for invalids. Printed flannel shirts and dressing-gowns. POPE and PLANTÉ, manufacturers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844,

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

CAPITAL STOCK, £100,000.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF INVESTING

MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by Special Agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

THE Business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance.

Credit allowed of one-third of the Premiums till death, or half the Premiums for five years, on Policies taken out for the whole of life.

Advances in connexion with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase it to £100,000).

Deposit 5s. per share.

Incorporated under Joint Stock Companies' Acts, 1856-57-58. Under the direction of a Council and Managing Committee appointed by the Shareholders.

BANKERS—Ransom, Bonverie, and Co., Pall Mall East. SOLICITORS—Grane, Son, and Feschenmeyer, 23, Bedford Row, W.C.

SECRETARY—Sitwell Harris.

OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, GOUGH STREET NORTH.

Gray's Inn Road, W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE leading feature of this Company is, that it investigates the merit of any invention submitted to it, by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications, as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the Company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.

As an earnest of these intentions, the Managing Committee have secured a long lease, on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.

Valuable patents, already arranged for, are now being so manufactured, at a nett profit of 300 per cent.; while several very promising inventions are under consideration.

The advantages thus enumerated justify the Directors in recommending the undertaking to the notice of small capitalists, as an investment well worthy their special consideration.

That the large mass of inventors are unable to carry out their designs, is a fact patent to most practical observers. It is equally true that a great number of cases only require the judgment and kindly assistance of scientific and practical men to render them productive of immense public benefit. It is incontrovertible that our national importance and wealth have been more promoted by inventors than by any other class of men. Arkwright, Watt, Cort, Stephenson, and others scarcely less eminent, have produced an amount of wealth almost beyond calculation, though their inventions were received at first with coolness and incredulity. In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarity to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity.

It must not be overlooked by the Shareholder that a patent gives an exclusive trade with the customers of the world, and that this Company will possess in no common degree such advantages as will, on the average, be immensely productive, and ensure a dividend that may surprise, and must satisfy all investors.

Applications for Shares, and full Prospectuses giving the fullest information, to be made personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, at the Offices, as above.

THE DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, (LIMITED).

67, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE experience which has attended the operations of savings banks and loan societies is such as to make it evident that an extension of their principles, upon a liberal yet sound basis, will prove highly advantageous both to the proprietors and the public. The District Savings Bank receives deposits (paid in at one time) from One Penny to Ten Pounds, the aggregate amount to be unlimited, and subject to the usual arrangements, on withdrawal, of ordinary savings banks.

JOHN SHERIDAN, Actuary.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

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

An Annual Payment of £3 secures
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

By a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents £37,069.

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

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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

TO EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, WIDOWS, HEIRS AT LAW, and others having WILLS

to prove, or Administrations to obtain, or searches made for same, Residuary Accounts to pass, Valuations for Probate or Legacy duty made, may save trouble and expense on application to MESSRS. BRADBERRY & Co. No. 3, DEAN'S COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS, E.C.

TO BUILDERS, SHIPPERS, ETC.

J. JOHNSON informs the above that he is open to supply them with any amount of GROUND WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, at Five per Cent. lower than the Current Prices. J. J.'s Lead and Paints are recommended to the Trade as possessing more body, covers better, and easier to work than any other, and will retain colour in any climate.

All orders to be addressed to J. Johnson, Kew Bridge, Brentford, W.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of Mechanism."—*Morning Post*.

Gold, 4 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas. (Send two stamps for Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet.) Watches sent to all parts of the World free per Post.
33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED.

Ladies and Gentlemen's LEFT-OFF WEARING APPAREL, of every description.—Mr. and Mrs. HUTCHINSON continue to purchase and give the highest price for Left-off Clothes, Officers' Uniforms (naval and military), Old Jewellery, and all miscellaneous articles. Ladies and gentlemen waited on at any time by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. Hutchinson, 25, Red Lion-square, Holborn, W.C. Parcels from the country, the utmost value immediately remitted by post-office order.

FIRE, THIEVES, FIRE.

Second-hand Fire-proof SAFES, the most extensive assortment, by Milner, and other eminent makers, at half the price of new. Dimensions, 24 in. high, 18 in. wide, and 16 in. deep, £3 10s. At C. GRIFFITHS, 33, Old Change, St. Paul's, E.C. Wanted, Second-hand Safes by Milner, Chubb, Marr, or Mordan.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen possessed of Tann's Safes need not apply.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Improper Mastication and the evils attendant thereon may be avoided by wearing Artificial Teeth properly constructed and of pure Materials.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the Old-Established Dentists' Treatise on the Loss and best means of Restoring the Teeth, explains their System of supplying Artificial Masticators with Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber as a base; no metal whatsoever is used—springs and wires are entirely dispensed with, while a greatly increased amount of suction is obtained, together with the best materials and first-class workmanship, at less than half the ordinary cost.

"Gabriel's Treatise is of importance to all requiring the dentist's aid, and emanating from such a source, it may be confidently relied on."—UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

"Thousands requiring artificial teeth are deterred from consulting a dentist, fearing the anticipated cost, or dread of failure.—To all such we say, peruse 'Gabriel's Treatise.'"—CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE.

Published by Messrs. GABRIEL (gratis on application, or sent on receipt of three postage stamps), at their establishments,—33, Ludgate-hill, and 110, Regent-street, London (observe name and numbers particularly); and 154, Duke-street, Liverpool.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

When you ask for

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

As inferior kinds are often substituted.

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

WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

NOTICE. TO INDUCE A TRIAL OF SOUTH AFRICAN WINES

At 20s. and 24s. per doz., bottles included.

(The consumption of which has now reached 420,000 dozen per annum—vide "Board of Trade Returns").

A CASE containing four samples, sealed and labelled, will be forwarded on receipt of THIRTY POSTAGE STAMPS, viz.:

Half-pint Bottle of best South African Sherry,
Half-pint Bottle of best South African Port,
Half-pint Bottle of best South African Madeira,
Half-pint Bottle of best South African Amontillado,
Bottles and Case included.

COLONIAL BRANDY, very superior, 15s. per gallon.
BEST GIN, full strength, 11s. 3d. per gallon.
Price Lists free on application.

Address—ANTHONY BROUGH, Wine and Spirit
Importer, 29, Strand, London, W.C.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

ANDREW & HUGHES' SOUTH AFRICAN WINES.—
Port, Sherry, and Madeira, 20s. and 24s. per Dozen; Amontillado, 24s. and 28s. per Dozen.

Extract from Dr. Letheby's Analysis of our Wines:—"I find your Wine pure and unadulterated, and have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine sherry."

(Signed) "HENRY LETHEBY, M.B., London Hospital."
A Pint Sample of any of the above for Twelve Stamps.
Colonial Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per gallon, or 30s. and 37s. per Dozen. We deliver free to any London Railway Terminus, or to any Station in England for 1s. per Dozen. Terms, Cash.

ANDREW AND HUGHES,

Importers of Foreign and Colonial Wines and Spirits, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

OPORTO.

AN OLD BOTTLED PORT of high character, 48s. per dozen, Cash. This genuine Wine will be much approved.
HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers,
Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

EAU-DE-VIE.

This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 16s. per gallon is demonstrated, upon Analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French Bottles, 34s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

ECONOMY.

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

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

HENEKEYS' LONDON BRANDY, Pale or brown, 14s. per gallon, 30s. per dozen. Three dozens carriage free.

HENEKEYS' LONDON GIN, as from the still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry, 12s. per gallon, 26s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid. Country orders must contain a remittance.

HENEKEYS' PRICES CURRENT of WINES and SPIRITS sent post-free on application. HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Gray's Inn Distillery, 22 and 23, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1831.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.

In the finest condition, is now being delivered by HARRINGTON PARKER, and CO. This celebrated Ale, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, is supplied in Bottles, and in Casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54, Pall-mall, London.

CHEDDAR LOAF CHEESE

6d. and 7d. per lb. Rich Stilton, 10d. to 14d. per lb. Ripe Blue Mould ditto, the Connoisseur's delight, 15d. per lb. Sugar-cured Bath Chaps, 6d. Superior Westphalia Hams, 7d. and 8d. per lb. Russian Ox Tongues, 15d. each, or 14s. 6d. per dozen. Osborne's Peat-smoked Breakfast Bacon, pronounced by Paterfamilias to be the greatest luxury ever yet introduced into the domestic circle, now selling at 8d. per lb. by the half side. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this establishment on all first-class provisions. Packages gratis. "Palmarum qui meruit forat."

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,

OSBORNE HOUSE,

30, LUDGATE HILL, NEAR ST. PAUL'S, E.C.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR,
Preferred to the best Arrowroot. Delicious in Puddings, Custards, Blanquette, Onks, &c., and ESPECIALLY SUITED TO THE DELICACY OF CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.

The *Lancet* states, "This is superior to anything of the kind known."—Obtain it where inferior articles are not substituted. From Family Grocers, Chemists, Confectioners, and Corn dealers.—77A, Market-street, Manchester; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PARRIS, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pints 1s. 6d., Pints 2s. 6d., Quarts 4s. 6d.
79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST,

Not 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street, London.—At home from Ten till Five.

A TREASURE FOR THE TOILETTE.

Among the many luxuries of the present age none can be obtained possessing the manifold virtues of OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA. If applied to the roots and body of the hair it imparts the most delightful coolness with an agreeable fragrance of perfume. It also at this period of the season prevents the hair from falling off, or if already too thin, or turning grey, will prevent its further progress, and soon restore it again. Those who really desire to have beautiful hair, either with wave or curl, should use it daily. It is also celebrated for strengthening the hair, freeing it from scurf, and producing new hair, whiskers, and moustache. Established upwards of 30 years. No imitative wash can equal it. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. only.

C. and A. OLDRIDGE, 13, Wellington-street, North Strand, W.C.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.

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

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS annually fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season, with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing a Cough or Cold.

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

HYAM and CO'S CONJOINT GARMENTS.

—Consisting of Guinea Coat and Vest, Twenty Shilling Trousers and Vest, and Thirty-eight Shilling Whole Suits; well designed from uniform patterns.

LONDON: 86, Oxford-street.

BIRMINGHAM: 21, 22, and 23, New-street.

LEEDS: 42, Briggate.

HYAM and Co's CAMBRIDGE SAC and

PAGET JACKETS.—The best possible garments for gentlemen's customary in-door or out-door wear. Price 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 21s., 25s., and 31s. 6d.

HYAM and CO'S DRESS and SURTOUT

COATS, in West of England Wool-dyed Black Cloths, Invisibles, Saxony Broad Cloths, Woaded Fabrics, &c. Price 25s. to 63s.

HYAM and Co's OVER COATS and CAPES,

in Venetian and Llama Cloths, Undressed and Mixed Tweeds, Lustres, Merinos, Cashmerettes, &c. Price 16s. 6d., 21s., 26s., and 35s.

HYAM and CO'S JUVENILE COSTUME,

displaying faultless adaptation to early age, habits, and growth. Children's Belt Suits in new and beautiful materials. Price 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 21s. Light Overcoats and Capes, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.

HYAM and Co's HARROW, ETON, and

RUGBY SUITS. Three new styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for young gentlemen. Price 15s. 6d., 21s., 26s., and 31s. 6d.

HYAM and CO'S CLOTHING TO ORDER,

designed in every variety of Novel Fabric. French and English Cutters employed.

HYAM and CO'S True-fitting TROUSERS.—

To order, on a self-adjusting and shape-retaining system. Price 17s. 6d.; Vests to match, 8s. 6d.

CAUTION.

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

LONDON: 86, Oxford-street.

BIRMINGHAM: 21, 22, and 23, New street.

LEEDS: 42, Briggate.

DOES YOUR TAILOR FIT YOU?

TRY J. SMITH, 38, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.—SOL-FERINO TROUSERS, all Wool, of the Newest Designs, in endless Variety, to order. 10s.—Observe the Address—38, LOMBARD STREET.

THE VICTOR NEW OVERCOAT.

25s., 30s., and 35s.

Introduced by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W. THE INVERNESS WRAPPERS, at 25s. and 30s., are unequalled in appearance and value.

THE SUITS at 47s., 60s., 65s., and 68s., are made to order, from Scotch Heather and Cheviot Tweeds and Angoras, all wool, and thoroughly shrank. THE TWO GUINEA DRESS and FROCK COATS, THE GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS, and THE HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOATS.

N.B.—A Perfect Fit guaranteed.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

AFTER the many contradictory reports which the telegrams of the last week have brought us as to the progress of the deliberations at Zurich, the important news at length arrives that the various points at issue having been satisfactorily arranged, three treaties of peace have been signed, which have arisen out of the Villa Franca armistice. A congress is to be convoked by Austria and France, at which it is hoped that the future peace of Italy may be assured upon a firm and lasting basis. If it be thought advisable that this country should condescend to enter as a party to these deliberations the duty of England is manifest; it has been boldly and clearly expressed by our Foreign Minister on a late occasion in Scotland, and was reiterated by Sir George Lewis at the City banquet on Thursday. We must steadfastly refuse to consent to any act by which the expressed will of the people of Italy may be contravened; and, indeed, after their public avowals, any other policy than this it will be impossible for our ministers to follow.

Notwithstanding the disavowal of all intention of forcible interference, there still appears evidence of intrigue against the accomplishment of the hopes of Italy. The Imperial letter to Victor Emmanuel has, it is said, elicited a firm and dignified reply, to the effect that the thanks of the Italian sovereign and his people were due to the French Emperor for his assistance to their cause; but that in future the will of the Italian people must be the guide of their king and leader rather than the recommendations or implied wishes of Louis Napoleon. It is added that the Piedmontese monarch expressed his determination not to permit the restoration of the banished Grand Dukes, at the same time consenting to avoid lending armed assistance to the people of the Duchies. Garibaldi, we are told, who has been called to the council of his Sovereign at this crisis, advises immediate action, and expresses his conviction that the time for deliberation is past. He fears no failure: with his good cause and his gallant followers, he believes, and with good ground, that he will speedily dispose of the myrmidons of the Pope and the Duke of Modena, if indeed they ever give him the opportunity to bring them to action. The Governments of the four States of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, have by the unanimous votes of their individual national assemblies chosen the Prince de Carignan as Regent, to administer the affairs of Government in the name of his illustrious relative; and this expedient has not been resorted to without due deliberation, and with the hope that it would relieve the difficulty felt by Victor Emmanuel, in accepting personally the crown which they had offered. The French Emperor, however has (notwithstanding his former declaration) interfered, and the latest intelligence from Turin is, that the King, in consequence of "a very urgent representation" of the French Government, has refused his permission for Prince Eugene to accept the regency of Central Italy. Simultaneously with this we receive the news that his "illustrious ally" demands from the King of

Sardinia the trifling sum of sixty millions in payment of the expenses of the late war; and this, be it remembered, is in addition to the Lombard debt with which he has been saddled. In another part of the Italian Peninsula French diplomacy has been equally busy; the Holy Father, whose indignation at the letter in which Louis Napoleon pointed out the necessary reforms in the states of the Church, was so great as to lead to a very decided quarrel and a threat from the Emperor to withdraw the French troops who now garrison the Holy City—has apparently been brought to a more humble frame of mind; and Count Walewski announces to doubting Europe that the Pope is only waiting the "opportune moment" to make the often promised and urgently required reforms in his dominions; that he is about to replace clerical by lay government; and—most wonderful of all—that he consents to the labours of government being supervised by an assembly elected by the people.

Two remarkable productions have this week issued from the French press, which, though they take England for their text, strange to say, do so without abusing us. One of these, from the pen of M. Michel Chevalier, is written to counteract the warlike sentiments which appear to be studiously fostered at the present time on the other side of the Channel. M. Chevalier dwells upon the vastness of our resources, and the inevitable superiority of this country at sea to all European Powers—either separate or combined; he even goes so far as to warn his countrymen of the possibility of their receiving a blow from "John Bull," which it may once more take half a century to repair. On the other hand, he declares that an invasion of this country, if successful, would leave no traces which in ten years would not be effaced by British energy. The text of M. Louis Jourdan is simply this—that England owes her superiority to other nations to the liberty which she enjoys; he therefore hopes that, as soon as convenient, the Imperial Government will graciously vouchsafe that freedom which alone is necessary to make France more than equal to her haughty neighbour.

Hostilities between Spain and Morocco appear actually to have commenced; and a Moorish gunboat is the first trophy of victory on the Spanish side. O'Donnell by this time has sailed for the field in which his laurels are to be gathered; and considerable displeasure has been exhibited in Madrid at the departure of the prime minister on such an errand. French successes on the Moorish frontier are also again spoken of; whether or not there exists any understanding with Spain in this African war, we shall probably soon learn; meanwhile we hear that the French Government has declined to supply the transport which was expected by the Spaniards. The Spanish Government have been distinctly and firmly informed by the British Minister at Madrid that this country cannot permit any appropriation of territory on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar; and the reply has been made that no such proceedings were intended.

The news from India is again of a warlike nature; the piratical tribe of Waghurs have been chastised in their island stronghold, but not without severe loss to the attacking forces. Flying columns are also to be organised for the purpose

of hunting out the remnant of the Sepoy rebellion now lurking on the frontiers of Nepal; and in this we are to receive the assistance of Jung Bahadur, who has already been rewarded, for sheltering our foes, by a large grant of territory. The magnificent progress of the Viceroy to the north-western provinces, with a retinue that almost vies with the ancient splendours of the sultans of Delhi, meets with comments not altogether favourable from the Indian journals, which point to the diminishing revenue and the empty treasury.

The Ninth of November of this year was an occasion of more than usual interest, since the Heir of England on that day completed the age which makes him free from the control of a regent in case (which Heaven avert) of a demise of the Crown. The event was celebrated with warmth, but without magnificence; the family reunion at Windsor being the most notable circumstance. Of the other event of the day, the civic monarch's installation feast, notice must also be taken, though in truth it was greatly shorn of its former splendour. At the Guildhall neither the Premier nor the Foreign Minister were present, but in the absence of the heads of the Government Sir George Lewis gave a very satisfactory, and (for him) pithy announcement of their home and foreign policy. The reform bill is promised among the earliest events of the coming session; and on the subject of Italy the Home Secretary said that as yet no intimation of a Congress had been received; but that he and his colleagues were decided as to the policy to be adopted—no forcible interference whatever should be allowed in Italian matters. The eloquent Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke the praises of the House of Commons. It was, he said, a very good House, and always paid the taxes which it was his disagreeable duty to bring forward, and would not disappoint the expectations of the country. Mr. Gladstone insisted upon supplies sufficient to ensure the national security; that seen to, he acknowledged that the burdens of the taxpayer must be lightened.

The statesmanlike letter of Lord Ellenborough upon the Italian question will not fail to carry great weight with it both at home and on the Continent. While he approves of a fund being raised for the purchase of arms as means to the freedom of Italy, he truly says that as yet the Italians have done little more than rejoice over an independence which they have neither achieved nor deserved. He, like most Englishmen, hopes to see the men of Italy with arms in their hands—under the guidance of Garibaldi, who has the heart to dare and the head to direct—establish their independence, and raise up a strong free State that shall be a guarantee for the peace of Europe.

The main question between the masters and workmen of the building trade remains still unsettled, but every week the number of men on strike becomes smaller. Great injury has been done during the progress of the dispute to the mutual interests of employers and employed; and we regret to learn that one large firm hold out threats of importing skilled foreigners, to take at a low rate the work refused by English mechanics. On the other side the bitterness has been increased by some acts of intimidation on the part of the men.

Home News.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

From the Lord Mayor's feast on Wednesday, Lords Palmerston and John Russell were both absent—the former at Windsor, the latter from alleged indisposition. The ministers who attended this great annual festival were Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. C. Lewis, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Stanley, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Sydney Herbert, and the Duke of Newcastle.

Sir G. C. Lewis returned thanks for the health of "Her Majesty's ministers," and, after alluding to the great prosperity of the country, and the strike in the building trade, which he trusted now approaches an amicable termination, said:—"Early in the ensuing session we shall be prepared to redeem the pledges we have given by the introduction of a measure for the amended representation of the people. There is another portion of public affairs which is not so much under our control as it is under the control of others—I mean our foreign relations. Circumstances may occur in the condition of foreign countries which may render it impossible to preserve that undisturbed quiet and tranquillity which I am happy to say has characterised our internal condition. We have seen the minister whom we sent to Peking to carry out the solemn ratification of a treaty met by outrage and resistance. We know that he had acted literally in accordance with his instructions in ascending a certain river, and that in doing as he was fired upon by the Chinese, when a disastrous loss of life occurred. It will be the duty of her Majesty's Government to concert such measures, in unison with the Emperor of the French, as shall enable us to obtain from the Chinese Emperor satisfaction for the injury and full ratification of the treaty, together with any further measures which we may consider necessary for the sustentation of the national honour. With respect to the late Italian campaign, her Majesty's Government have abstained from all interference; but the time may come when, the treaty having been signed, ulterior measures may be contemplated by the great Powers of the Continent, and when probably an invitation may be addressed to the Powers which were parties to the Treaty of Vienna to join in an European congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy. Hitherto, I may say, no formal invitation respecting the affairs of Italy has been addressed to her Majesty's Government; but if at any future time such an invitation should be addressed to us, it will be our duty to deliberate on the matter with a view to the maintenance of that principle which we consider sacred, namely, that no force shall be used for the purpose of dictating to the Italian nation the choice of its rulers, or for the purpose of coercing its people with regard to the Government which they may, after mature deliberation, prefer. The recent complications on the Continent have led to the armament of the great Powers of Europe, and the storm which was raised in Italy has created a sympathetic disturbance in other countries. Looking to this unsettled state of Continental Europe, it would not do for us to be unprepared as regards our national defences, or to depend upon the sufferance of any other Power, however friendly, for the continuance of tranquillity. I rejoice in being able to say that her Majesty's Government continues to receive assurances of the most pacific character from all our allies. We have no reason to believe that any nation in Europe—or in any other part of the world—entertains intentions of hostility towards this country. Nevertheless, looking at the feverish state of foreign countries, it becomes us to be upon our guard. We should remember—and it is satisfactory to do so—that if any real danger should occur, the wealth of this country will always enable us to meet that danger in the most effective way. Probable dangers there are not, but it is for possible dangers that we must provide—and if ever that possible danger should arise, her Majesty's Government will feel it their duty to take every measure for the protection of our shores, in the full confidence that in doing so they will have the hearty support of a great, free, and a generous people."

In reply to the toast of "the House of Commons," the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, it is on every occasion an agreeable duty for an Englishman to find his name associated with a body which occupied so distinguished a place in the history of our country; and permit me to add, my intimate conviction that in no assembly of England is the House of Commons held in higher estimation than in meetings of the citizens of London. In every great crisis in the history of our country, in which, unhappily, there has been a conflict between the different constitutional powers, we always find that the side taken by the House of Commons has also been that which has been adopted by the citizens of London. I feel con-

fident that the position which the House of Commons has attained by centuries of noble exertions in the estimation of England and of the world is not likely to be forfeited and lost. It may happen that those who now fill its benches, or many among them, are personally not worthy to be the successors of the great men who formerly adorned them; but we do not in these days depend upon individual power as upon the enlightenment of modern public opinion, which gives to the statesmen of our country aids such as they never before enjoyed. The present House of Commons is as yet but a young assembly, and has scarcely had any opportunity of proving what it can do for the country; but it would not become me to speak lightly of the House of Commons, seeing that I am member of an administration which that House of Commons has brought into power. I am bound to say that whenever, in virtue of my office, I have to perform the disagreeable duty of proposing an increase of taxes, the House of Commons answers the appeal with a readiness which has never been surpassed, and I do believe that in that readiness it does not go a whit beyond the general wishes and convictions of the country. I trust, and I am convinced, that when that House is called together to resume the exercise of its important duties, it will not in its business of legislation disappoint your reasonable expectations. If the constitution of that House is to be changed, we may feel assured, from the temper which prevails throughout the country, and from the unvarying attachment to the Crown of the people of England, that whatever change may be adopted, it will be consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and will have no other object than that of increasing the efficiency of the representative branch of the legislature, and of making it more completely than it is at present the guardian of the interests of the country. As regards the national finances, I feel convinced that the House of Commons will refuse nothing which may be necessary to secure the honour and safety of England; but, at the same time, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, I may be allowed to express a hope that next to the task of providing for the national security, they will devote their attention to the reduction of all burthens which may press upon various classes of their fellow-countrymen.

At Halifax on Tuesday, the Bishop of Oxford made a long speech on the political situation of Europe. He said there were not wanting many signs in the horizon to intimate the danger to which England was exposed. They might attempt to conceal the fact from themselves, but England stood the one lover of liberty among a number of despotic States. She was a last lingering home (and God make it perpetual) for the victim of persecution of every race and every tongue. No nation could undertake such an office as that without drawing upon itself the hatred and, if they dared, the violence of less favoured peoples. The people of this country must be true to their duties if they would hand down this stronghold of liberty to their children. It was a great matter for this our happy land to rise to the dignity to which God had so manifestly summoned it, and to spread the blessings of Christianity throughout the world; and that while we were preaching to every nation on earth that blessed liberty, we ourselves should retain our freedom.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH has published his opinions on Italian affairs in the form of a letter to Lord Brougham. The earl says:—"I propose to subscribe a small sum to the fund for the purchase of arms to be placed at the disposal of Garibaldi. Arms, organization, and discipline constitute the real strength of a people. In proportion to that strength is the respect it obtains. Upon that foundation alone the independence of every country must really rest. I admit, with deep regret, that the Italians have, as yet, made but little use of the opportunity which the events of the war have placed before them. They have confined themselves very much to rejoicings in anticipation of the independence which they have never achieved nor deserved. They have been waiting to receive from the hands of others that which they should disdain to owe to any hands but their own. Acting under the direction of men hastily selected, and unequal to the crisis in which they were called forth to govern, they are even now, I fear, in Central Italy, insufficient of the two most contemptible of armies—those of Naples and of the Pope. I will still hope for better things. I will hope that, stimulated by the insults to Italy which are conveyed in the demands France is about to make in the Congress, they will rise to vindicate their right to choose their own Government, and clutch the arms by which alone it can be secured. There is in Italy one man who has at once a head to direct, a hand to execute, and a heart which tells him what is right—that man is Garibaldi. Let the Italians follow where he leads, and they will at least acquire the honour which has been so long unknown to them as a people. He has no measures to observe with France. If he should obtain success, he will not

consent to hold the provinces he liberates as a fief of the French empire. He will not lend himself to the carrying out of the idea of the First Napoleon, that France should be surrounded by weak dependent States. If the Italians should obtain no change but that of substituting the influence of France for that of Austria, they will only have changed the outward form of their humiliation, and have laid the foundations of perpetual disunion, and of constantly recurring war in their country. I believe that the creation of a great, united, and independent State in Italy (and to be independent it must be great) would tend more than any other measure which could be adopted to secure the peace of Central Europe. Incapable of entertaining projects of conquest beyond the Alps, which it would be evidently impossible to realise, such a State would have a common interest with Austria in closing that natural barrier against the foreigner; and Austria, relieved from all apprehension on the side of Italy, would, in union with Germany, present on the Rhine and on the Vistula a concentrated strength which no ambition would assail, because none could hope to overcome. This was the opinion I formed at the Congress of Vienna. I expressed it in the House of Commons in 1816. I have adhered to it through life. The unexpected events in the early part of this year appeared at one time to place this great result almost within our grasp. I will still trust that such high hopes have not been held out to Europe only for a moment, to be then dashed away and to deceive. I will still trust that the Italians may prove themselves not unworthy of their fortune, and may be mindful of other and higher traditions than those to which France has directed their regards. At least let us, sympathising with them in circumstances which were once our own, place in their hands the arms by which alone, under Providence, their redemption can be achieved. In the will of Providence must rest their success, but with arms in their hands they may at least, instead of being unresistingly transferred, like cattle, by foreigners, fall nobly like soldiers in the field, and acquire that glorious name which has been accorded by the concurrence of all ages to those who perish in the attempt to liberate their country."

On the reassembling of Parliament steps will be taken with all possible despatch to determine whether Lord Bury, the Treasurer of the Household, can take his seat for Norwich, in respect of his election in July last, the noble lord having been declared to have committed bribery through his agents in the previous April. The Conservatives contend that it will only be necessary to tender official evidence of the decision at which the election committee arrived in July, and that their candidate will then be declared duly elected. Matters are, however, in an extraordinary state of confusion, and the Liberals will no doubt endeavour to establish a counter charge of bribery against their opponents. It turns out, that to serve some electioneering ruse, some of the Liberals actually petitioned against the return of Lord Bury, on the ground of bribery, while some of Sir Samuel Bignold's supporters adopted a similar proceeding with regard to that gentleman.

BROUGHAM AND STANLEY ON MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

At the Peel Institution, Accrington, these two noble lords were present; and Lord BROUGHAM declared that he was not a convert to the Maine liquor law, but that he considered the greatest care should be taken not to encourage intemperance, if we did not discourage it; nay, that the greatest care should be taken by all lawful, moderate, and rational means to discourage it. Of mechanics' institutions he said:—"We have now come to a state of things where it can no longer be said that the mechanics' institutions are of themselves fitted to attain those great objects of which we heard twenty-five or thirty years ago. They have in a great measure been successful, and have given rise to other institutions, which are, in some respects, better adapted to the wants of some classes of the community. But at that time, when I was an humble supporter of Dr. Birkbeck, I strongly urged the necessity of mechanics' institutions where they could be had, and where there were the means of obtaining lectures; but where they could not be had, a great, good, and important service might be rendered by having libraries, and reading rooms, and news rooms for the people. I remember it was said that there is a great difficulty in establishing these institutions for want of apparatus, but it is singular, when you consider it, how much might be accomplished with very little apparatus; indeed, nothing worth considering. Great progress may be made with very cheap and simple experiments; indeed some of the most important, if not the most showy, are the least costly and complicated. By far the grandest discoveries in natural science were made with hardly any apparatus. Even the elements of mechanics alone

may be explained with apparatus almost as cheap and simple. To take one instance—the fundamental property of the lever (and, I may say, of the whole science of mechanics) may be demonstrated by a foot rule, a knife, and a few leaden balls of equal size. The other mechanical powers which are resolvable into the lever may be explained with almost equal ease, for, after all, the principles of practical men must require to be unfolded by figures and instruments."

Lord STANLEY, after referring to the prizes which resulted from the competitive examinations, said: "These honours are a sample and foretaste only for the more substantial distinctions which later life affords to those who are competent to obtain them. You whom I address are Lancashire men; you know the conditions of life in these swarming regions of the north, where every man, rich or poor, is a worker, where fortunes are made with hardly less rapidity than they are in America or Australia. You know how false is that belief—sometimes entertained in ignorance, sometimes it may be professed to be entertained with a noble purpose—the belief that England affords no scope for the social improvement of the working man. I believe that one of the most important volumes that could possibly be written, and when it is written ought to find a place in every hamlet, almost in every cottage, would be a biographical record of a few selected instances of those eminent and illustrious persons, who in various occupations and departments of life have raised themselves from the ranks. Many a story might be told in such a volume which would cheer the courage and buoy up the heart of the struggling operative in his most distressed hours. But you need no such volume to recall to your recollection the fortunes and fame of the elder Stephenson; you do not require to be told of the rise and the wealth of Arkwright; and, above all, in these districts, and meeting here, you know well what was the origin of the family of Peel."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE great ship arrived safely at her moorings at Southampton, on Saturday, where she is to remain for some time as an exhibition. There was a procession of the mayor and corporation of that town to present an address to somebody or other on board the ship, and, after much speech making from different persons, Captain Harrison briefly spoke. He was too happy to say that he was now in a place where he could lay down his head in safety. With the assistance of Mr. Bowyer, whom he considered a very clever pilot, he had brought the ship into port; but now he had been once here, he should have no hesitation in bringing the ship in alone.

The great expectations that had been formed of the performances of the vessel are, it seems, likely to prove unfounded. A contemporary remarks:—"We have undoubtedly a right to expect that the advantages which the Great Eastern holds out should be exceedingly great, for those advantages are bought with very considerable sacrifices. First, there is the difficulty about harbours; the size of the vessel excludes her from New York, Boston, and the St. Lawrence, and sends her to Portland, a small town upwards of a hundred miles from Boston, 340 from New York, and more than 200 from Quebec. The celebrated harbour of Sydney, in Australia, would be unable to receive her, and she would not be able to approach Calcutta. Not only does this interfere with her choice of a port for permanent traffic; it also exposes her to danger, by rendering it impossible, in case of injury, to find refuge in ports in which smaller vessels could lie securely.

Another sacrifice must be the great consumption of coal, and the very large number of the crew, which impose a very heavy expense before profit can be realised or loss avoided. Such a vessel, if she makes a few voyages without being filled up, would severely drain the resources of her proprietors, and must, indeed, make every trip more or less a gambling enterprise. All these drawbacks were, no doubt, carefully considered by the projectors, and they believed that the vessel possessed advantages quite sufficient to counterbalance them. They believed that they had constructed a vessel which would be able to carry fuel for a voyage however long, would attain a speed never before dreamt of, and would pass over a stormy ocean with an ease and a steadiness which would abolish the difference between sea and land travelling, and effectually deliver the fortunate inhabitants of this floating island from the inexpressible miseries of sea-sickness.

The minor point of total immunity from sea-sickness must, we fear, be given against the Great Eastern. The recent experiment was made with the ship comparatively light, but then it was also made in seas very different, at least, as far as the size of the waves and the amount of motion are concerned, from the stormy latitudes of the South Atlantic and the Southern Indian Ocean. Setting the one against the other, we think we may fairly conclude that,

though the Great Eastern will make fair weather of seas that would materially derange the equilibrium of smaller craft, she will in a heavy swell roll considerably, and will pitch not a little. We think it most probable that she will be easier than any vessel now afloat, but we cannot regard this conclusion as certainly established.

These are, however, subordinate questions compared with that on which, after all, the success of the experiment principally turns—the speed which she will be able to attain and keep up during a long voyage over a stormy sea. It appears to be easy for the Great Eastern, without putting forth any great amount of power, to run about ten miles an hour; but it would also seem that with her paddles and screw pushed to the utmost which they can at present realize, and with a light breeze permitting fore and aft sails to be set, the Great Eastern cannot exceed fifteen and a-half knots, or less than eighteen miles, in a narrow sea like the entrance into the British Channel. We fear that this will reduce the speed of the vessel to a point which will render it very difficult for her to carry coal with anything like a certainty of being able to reach India without calling to take in fuel. In fact, the speed of the Great Eastern does not appear to be greater than that attained by several vessels now afloat, and her advantages over other vessels, therefore, mainly consist in her being able to maintain the speed for a much longer distance, and, from the diminished relation of power to burden, being able to carry goods at a lower freight. The vessel seems to be defective in propelling power. A light wind, we are informed, has very little effect upon her, and it is pretty obvious that neither her screw nor her paddles can at present be driven at the rate required. Of course, we are well aware that every increase of speed beyond so considerable a velocity as that which the Great Eastern has already attained can only be gained by an immense sacrifice of fuel, and that it by no means follows that because three hundred tons a day are sufficient for her present speed another hundred tons of coals a day would increase that speed by one-fourth, one-sixth, or one-eighth. This is the problem which the managers of the vessel have to solve. Will they increase their speed, and by so doing diminish their capacity for making long voyages without coaling, or will they content themselves with their present speed, and the possession of a vessel which can undoubtedly cover without stopping at least thrice the distance which can be run by any steamer now in existence?

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

At Colchester a private of the 37th regiment named Drake, was caught in the act of pilfering from a comrade, and when placed in the guard-room he committed a second felony. For these offences he was sentenced by court-martial to receive fifty lashes, which were inflicted in the presence of the men of the 10th Depot Battalion. The prisoner, although a young soldier, bears a very bad character. He sustained the punishment without the utterance of a word, and was afterwards removed to the hospital.

The French preparations for the Chinese expedition are actively going on. About 8 000 men are expected to be sent off in the first fortnight of next month.

The *Lucknow Herald* says that Goolab Singh, brother of the Ataraj rajah, is so well pleased with the consideration shown to him by Lord Canning, that he expresses his readiness to proceed to China in command of a regiment of Sikhs, if allowed to take part with the avenging army now on the way to punish our treacherous foes. We are perfectly satisfied 10,000 Sikhs would readily volunteer for this service if the son of one of their oldest sirdars was so honoured. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the father of Goolab Singh sacrificed his all to screen some Sikh soldiers from punishment, which, according to our laws, he considered they deserved, but according to their time-honoured customs he could not permit them to suffer. These soldiers had by some accident killed a French officer in the service, and this fact was concealed by the old sirdar, and ultimately led to that final issue on the battle field when the Khalsa army was almost annihilated. It was in these terrible struggles that the high caste native soldiers of our own army fought so bravely and showed so many instances of devotion to their officers, and it was the recollection of these acts of devotion that made those officers unwilling to suppose such men capable of treachery. The Grenadiers of one regiment deliberately sprang forward and received the sword cuts aimed at their officers, thus sacrificing themselves with a devotion which would have done honour to the soldiers of any army.

The trial of the new French field-pieces, to which the grooved principle has been applied, went off to the great satisfaction of all parties. The distance allowed for trial was 2,000 metres; the target con-

sisting of a pole, surmounted by a little flag, was scarcely visible to the naked eye, and yet to the utter surprise of the oldest artillerymen amongst them all, in spite of the high wind, every shot told! The ceremony ended by the departure of the two batteries, which had executed the manoeuvres, at full gallop, amid the loud shouts of triumph from the soldiers and the tremendous cheers of the spectators.

It is proposed to give the Cuirassiers of the French Garde Impériale breastplates made of aluminium (says a Paris correspondent), which would certainly be very light, but I am not aware how the new metal compares in strength with steel. An aluminium cuirass has rather a holiday sound.

A court-martial assembled on Monday on board Her Majesty's ship *Impregnable* at Plymouth for the trial of Lieutenant Marcus Patrick Costello, of the *Diadem*, 32, screw steamvessel, for having been drunk on the 28th of October, and incapable of performing his duty. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty" to the charge, and in extenuation said he attended a ball on shore on the night of the 27th of October, and attributed his being intoxicated to this circumstance, and not having had rest for the night. He had drunk but very little, but, having received a sun-stroke some time back, a small quantity of liquor took effect on him. In reply to the Court, the prosecutor said the prisoner was not offensive, but, on the contrary, his demeanour was quite respectful. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed Her Majesty's service.

At a time when the performance of the Great Eastern, especially as regards speed and consumption of fuel, is watched with so much interest, the following statement of the result of several trials of a new screw steamship, the *Thunder*, cannot fail to command attention. Apart from the high rate of speed attained (17 statute miles per hour), the extraordinary saving in coal marks an immense step in the science of steam navigation. Messrs. Dudgeon and Langley, of Millwall and Deptford, have just completed the screw steamship *Thunder*, for Messrs. Apear and Co. and Captain Durham, of Calcutta, and under the directions of the latter gentleman, for the navigation of the China seas against the north-east monsoons. Her dimensions are as follows:—length between perpendiculars, 240 feet; beam, thirty feet; 1,062 tons; her engines are of 210 nominal horse power; diameter of cylinders, fifty-five inches, stroke, three feet. She is fitted with all the best improvements, such as belted cylinder, expansion gear, separate thrust, boilers that consume the fuel and heat in furnaces and tubes to the point that the remainder escapes up the chimney, and heats the superheater to the temperature of 300 degrees without regulation. A trial trip was made with her on the 3rd inst., when she ran the distance between the Nore and Mouse lights in thirty minutes, against tide, being at the rate of at least seventeen statute miles per hour. The Messrs. Dudgeon on the following day had her under weigh for several hours to test her consumption of coal. When working with steam at 19lbs pressure, and using full expansion and superheaters, the engines made fifty-four revolutions per minute regularly, vessel steamed over fourteen knots per hour, and the consumption of Duffryn steam coal was 820 lbs. per hour, or, as near as possible, one lb. per indicated horse power per hour, being the greatest result yet obtained from the steam engine. The vessel was designed by Mr. John Dudgeon, under the instructions of Captain Durham. The engines made by J. and W. Dudgeon, and the ship built by Mr. Langley. She has the most airy accommodation of any vessel of her class. Government, we believe, have taken her as a ship for the conveyance of invalids to the hospitals in the Chinese expedition, for which her easy motion and airy decks eminently fit her.

The establishment composing the gun factories in Woolwich Arsenal has this week been handed over to the direction of Sir William Armstrong, C.B., and the resident superintendence of Mr. John Anderson, late inspector of machinery. Great preparations are made for manufacturing rifled ordnance on Sir William's principle, calculated, according to present arrangements, to bring out, at the lowest computation, 1,000 guns a-year, with the prospect of a considerable addition to that number, in case of actual demand. A number of cast-iron guns will be made in the factories and by the trade for experimental use, to be encased in a kind of network, termed a "chemise," composed of wrought-iron, which it is suggested will add to the endurance of the inner metal of which the gun is cast, and render it sufficiently strong for the purpose. The new department has received instructions to bring out as speedily as possible a batch of 40 6-pounder rifled guns to carry the elongated shot for field service in China, to be transported overland. It is stated that, as a necessary consequence in the whole of the gun factories being employed for the manufacture of Sir William's guns, the shot and shell foundries will be ultimately handed over to the

same direction, and that the superintendence of the laboratory will merge into that of the gun factories, which will create a reduction of no insignificant importance in the general expenditure.

In order to have the *Ariadne*, 26, screw frigate, now in the fitting-basin at Chatham, completed by the 19th inst., at which date she is ordered to leave the basin, a number of men in the employ of the contractors for supplying her engines are employed from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening in fitting her machinery.

With the exception of about 30 shipwrights, the whole of the additional labourers, shipwrights, and mechanics ordered to be taken on at Chatham dockyard for the augmentation of that establishment have now been entered. Owing to the great demand for shipwrights at private dockyards, the Admiralty have experienced some difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of that class of artizans to complete the entries ordered to be made, but, from intelligence which has been received at Chatham from the shipbuilding yards in the north, the full number of men required will be shortly obtained, several first-class workmen having expressed their intention to enter at Chatham dockyard.

The members of the National Defence Commission arrived at Dent's Portland Hotel, Southsea, on Wednesday evening. On Thursday, accompanied by Major-Gen. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., they embarked from the Sallyport stairs on board the *Vividpaddle* yacht, and proceeded to Hurst Castle and the forts which guard the western entrance to the Solent and Spithead. Two gunboats, the *Beaver* and *Rainbow*, and a steam tug, with 200 men of the Royal Artillery, had left the port early in the morning for the same destination.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The London Rifle Brigade has at length 300 men drilling daily, which number, if the affair is not to be a complete mockery, ought to be increased tenfold immediately. At Clapham and Bermondsey this week new corps have been formed, and the men of Westminster have met, and determined to emulate the doings of the volunteers of that ancient city in 1803.

Among the new provincial companies and battalions which have been inaugurated this week we find the inhabitants of the following places:—Kidderminster, Brierley Hill, Weston-super-Mare, Waltham, Bewdley, Forfar (artillery), Warwick, Burnham, Chippenham, the East Riding of Yorkshire, Launceston, Skipton, and Tunbridge.

At Bristol and Glasgow, in addition to their fine regiments of rifle volunteers, the citizens are organising artillery battalions.

On the subject of volunteer cavalry, Sir W. Napier, in his quaint and characteristic manner, observes:—"Each gun, whether manned by volunteers or militia artillerymen—and there are many good ones—should be attended by a small corps of volunteer cavalry always moving with it, ready to support the skirmishers and protect the gun from accidental roving detachments of the enemy's horsemen. We also should have roving horsemen—aye, and fighting horsemen, numerous and bold. They would soon teach the French cavaliers how much a good horse has to do in warfare; horses never blunder if their riders be earnest and strong-willed."

A correspondent of the *Times* warns volunteers purchasing their own arms, against being taken in. He says:—"The Government rifle is as good a weapon as the English trade can turn out; every part of it is carefully viewed in detail, before it is set up, by the War-office viewers, men of good experience, who ascertain that, both as to materials and make, it is completely up to the mark. On the other hand, the rifles supplied to private individuals are not viewed in detail, if, indeed, they are viewed at all by competent viewers. It is notorious at the present moment that quantities of inferior materials, which have been rejected by the War-office viewers, are being worked up to meet these private orders; and that the skilled workmen, who have hitherto been wholly employed on the Government contracts, are claiming permission from their employers to have a share of the private work, because, being subjected to no War-office view, it can be more rapidly and profitably scamped over. I need say no more. Noblemen and gentlemen connected with rifle corps are now warned, and can act as they please."

IRELAND.

On Sunday evening, a man named John Harlin, residing in Cooraclevin, in the barony of Clonlisk, Kings county, was fired at and wounded. The ruins of an old house were close by, and there, it is supposed, the assassins lay concealed. Harlin saw one of the ruffians walk deliberately away after firing the shot, which was discharged from either

a blunderbuss or a large pistol loaded with slugs, several of which took effect on Harlin, who received the contents in the neck, arm, and body. His house is situate within about 200 perches of the police station at Cooraclevin. He is an under-agent or bailiff on the estate of a Mr. Stackpoole, who has recently purchased property at Cooraclevin and proposed raising the rents of the tenantry, who, having refused to comply with the proposed increase, were served with notices to quit, which duty was performed by Harlin, who was therefore fired at. During the night four men, named Patrick Egan, Michael Egan, William Egan, and Edward Fox, were arrested by the police on suspicion. Some of the accused are tenants of Mr. Stackpoole.

Mr. Moutray, of Clogher, had received a threatening notice, requiring that his bailiff should be forthwith discharged (the notice was, of course, anonymous), whereupon Mr. Moutray called his tenants together, as well as the labourers on his estate, and made a speech, the burden of which was an attack upon Popish tenants, Popish partisans, and Popish conspirators, believing that the threat had proceeded from a Papist, and was the result of a conspiracy in which Papists alone had a hand. Mr. Moutray finished by declaring that if anybody injured him every Roman Catholic would suffer, for punishment would be inflicted upon them all.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

In reference to the late fire at the Paraffin Light Company's premises, Bucklersbury, the solicitors of those interested have attended at the Mansion House to report to the Lord Mayor the result of the coroner's inquest, and to come to an understanding as to how the business should be conducted in future, so as to ensure the safety of contiguous property, and satisfy the neighbours as to their personal immunity from danger. Some discussion took place, and suggestions were entertained to secure the desired results, which are to be further considered when the arrangements have made some progress.

The Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday granted permission to sell property at Enfield, belonging to J. E. Buller, the bankrupt solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the purpose of paying off the claim of an equitable mortgagee thereon. The case of Ernest Levy, jeweller, of 352, Strand, was adjourned. A strong opposition is anticipated in this case.

The adjourned examination meeting in the case of Messrs. Ayers and Melliss, who had traded as general merchants at Nottingham and New York, was further adjourned for three months; and a petition, praying for an order directing that the Ruardean Colliery Company should be wound up, was dismissed, all parties consenting.

On Thursday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, a rule nisi was granted, at the instance of Lord Brougham, calling upon the *Westmoreland Gazette* to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against it for libelling the noble lord, representing that he had used undue influence in relation to a certain charitable property.

Marshall, Mortimer, and Eicke, who had been convicted of the illegal sale of a commission, were brought up for judgment on Thursday. To Marshall is assigned six months' imprisonment and a £200 fine; Mortimer and Eicke get the same term of imprisonment, but with £100 fine each, and in all the three cases the fine must be paid before the prisoners are released.

At the Equity Court, yesterday, Mr. Mayhew again directed notice to a petition which relates to the new East India Five per Cent. Loan, and was asked to mention the matter again.

Joseph Henry Jay, an income-tax collector, residing at Kingsland, has been placed before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at Worship-street Police-court, charged with fraud in the collection of that assessment. The magistrate remanded the case, and not considering the evidence offered of a very satisfactory kind, accepted bail in two sureties of £200 each.

Another "highly respectable" man has been caught tripping at Hereford, and great care appears to have been taken in vain to hush the matter up. The serious people of that quiet city have been edified by the apprehension of Mr. Thomas Hanco, a timber merchant, and one of the deacons of the Baptist church of that place, on a charge of forgery. He had resorted to the practice of uttering forged bills to bankers, and taking them up before they became due, by which the offence remained a secret. Unfortunately for him, one drawn in May last upon Messrs Hanbury and Co., of London, for the sum of 237*l.* 8*s.* was, either from neglect or inability to do so, not taken up, and the fact having come out that the bill in question was a forgery, the prisoner was quietly apprehended at his residence a few evenings since, and from the position of the prisoner, and the respect for those connected with him, the matter was kept as secret as possible. In fact, it only became known to a few of his most intimate friends. The prisoner was also secretly admitted to bail by a

magistrate, who, it would appear, is a friend, the prisoner himself in 400*l.* and two sureties in 200*l.* each. As all efforts to hush up the affair proved futile, the hearing of the case was fixed for Tuesday. The prisoner, however, failed to appear; and it subsequently transpired that he had left the neighbourhood. Mr. Fitter, of the firm of Fitter and Warder, of Birmingham, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Smith of the same place, for the prisoner. A long discussion having taken place as to the mode of procedure in such a case, Mr. Fitter, in opening the case, stated that at the request of the prisoner they had consented to postpone the hearing of the case from time to time until their patience had become quite exhausted. He therefore pressed that the hearing might be proceeded with. During Mr. Fitter's remarks a telegraphic message was received by Mr. Smith, the prisoner's attorney. It proved to be from Mr. H. James, of Birmingham, who said Hanco had requested him to say that he had met with an accident, and could not attend, but that he should proceed to London to secure the services of Serjeants Parry and Ballantine. The clerk of the magistrates having called upon the defendant three several times to appear, his bail was estreated.

Three bricklayers, named Jenkins, Stanley, and Davies, have been convicted before Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth Police Court, of threatening and intimidating John Roy, in order to force him to belong to a society. Jenkins and Stanley were sentenced to one month, and Davies to fourteen days' imprisonment; but an appeal to the quarter sessions having been entered, they were liberated for the present on bail.

At the Mansion-house, Thomas Brooks was charged with procuring a cheque-book from the London Joint Stock Bank by means of a forged request. The book when recovered, on the prisoner being apprehended, was found to have twenty-three cheques wanting. These had all been forged with the names of various tradesmen, and had subsequently been presented at the bank for payment. A remand for a week was ordered for the purpose of making further inquiry.

At the South Shields Police-court the mate of the Prussian barque *Emily* was charged with assaulting Frederick Peters, a seaman on board the same vessel. Mr. Leighton, ship chandler, of North Shields, acted as interpreter between the Bench and the parties. During the examination a man in the body of the court called out, in a foreign accent, that the interpreter was speaking falsely. The Bench asked him if he was a witness. He replied that, being a Prussian by birth, and, therefore, knowing the language, he could easily detect the falsehoods that had been uttered. He knew the English tongue very well, having resided in England many years. The Bench requested the man to come round to the witness-box, and then asked Mr. Leighton whether he had been speaking the truth, to which he replied that he had not. He admitted that he had been engaged by the defendant. On hearing this the Bench ordered him to sit down. The case, with the assistance of an honest interpreter, was clearly proved against the defendant, who was fined 20*s.* The magistrate merely said that Leighton had conducted himself "improperly," instead of sending the scoundrel to prison.

During the gale on Tuesday, a catastrophe occurred off Liverpool, by which a fine barque and all on board were lost. She was the Austrian barque *Tyrol*, Captain Castelli, belonging to Fiume, a seaport in the Adriatic, and went ashore on the Little Benbo Banks, close to the Cheshire coast. When she was observed on shore it was about half-past two o'clock on Monday afternoon, but as the wind at the time was only blowing moderately stiff, it was believed that the *Tyrol* was at each successive wave becoming less visible. A few solitary shots and blue lights were fired to point out the position of the vessel, but even these signals failed to bring assistance. About twelve o'clock the sea was very wild, but still hopes were entertained that the crew on board might hold out until daybreak. Daybreak came, but the position which the vessel had occupied the preceding evening was vacant—not a vestige of the wreck was visible. The fate of those on board was easily told—they had shared that of the vessel.

The jury have returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest on the body of the unfortunate man Thomas Hine, who was killed by the explosion at the Surrey Consumers' Gas Works.

A dreadful accident happened on Saturday afternoon at what is called the "Big Pit," in the neighbourhood of Far Green, near Hanley, by which we regret to state that ten persons lost their lives, and ten others were severely injured. It appears that a company of men employed at the pit were ascending in a cage, and from want of attention of the man at the wheel, the cage, instead of stopping when it reached the bank, was thrown over the wheel bottom upwards, by which ten persons were thrown out and killed on the spot, another dying soon afterwards.

Another cage was descending with night hands, and into this the other cage fell, greatly injuring the persons therein, so that altogether ten other persons were severely hurt. A youth who was in the ascending cage escaped almost by a miracle.

The Board of Trade has directed an official inquiry into the causes of the loss of the Royal Charter. Mr. O'Down, solicitor of the Merchant Shipping department, will conduct the inquiry, which will be held next week at Liverpool.

An inquiry, instituted by the Board of Trade, has been commenced at the Greenwich police-court, before Mr. Traill, the sitting magistrate, and Captain Harris, nautical assessor, into the circumstances attending the wreck of the Royal Mail Steam Company's ship *Paramatta*, on the 30th June last, near the Virgin Islands. Captain Baynton, commander of the vessel, and several of the subordinate officers were examined, after which the inquiry was adjourned, that the men on watch at the time of the wreck might be brought forward.

A subscription has been opened at Lloyd's on behalf of the sufferers by the wreck of the Royal Charter. Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., of Liverpool, have given £250, and a liberal response has been met with from several other quarters.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—We have again to report that the Queen and her family are in good health, the Prince Consort having recovered from his indisposition. The principal events of the week have been the festivities at the castle on the birthday of the Prince of Wales, and the visit of the Princess Frederick William and her husband to the Queen. Their royal highnesses arrived at Windsor on Tuesday after a very stormy passage, and will remain till after the Princess Royal's birthday. The Prince of Wales also arrived at the castle on Tuesday, and returned to Oxford on Thursday morning. Wednesday being the eighteenth birthday of the heir apparent, the usual parade of the Life Guards and Grenadier Guards took place at Windsor in the morning, and in the evening there was a grand banquet in the Waterloo Gallery, followed by an evening party. Among the visitors were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, and the Premier, the Belgian Minister, Lord Rokeby and others; the company on the occasion was not numerous. The West End of London was partially illuminated in the evening.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—Matters remain much as before in this unhappy struggle between the employers and the operatives in the building trades, no new feature of importance having presented itself since our last issue. On Monday the Conference of the United Building Trades declared and distributed a dividend amongst the men on strike and locked-out, the payments being—Messrs. Trollope's men, skilled, 12s., unskilled, 8s. each; locked-out, skilled 4s. 6d., unskilled 3s. 6d. each. The number of men to whom payments were made were 5,695, and the amount paid £1,163 1s. 6d. Last week the number who received payment were 5,689, and the amount £883 4s. 6d. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Association of Master Builders was held on Tuesday, when, we understand, it was reported that up to the previous Saturday the number of men who had resumed work under the declaration was 13,320, and under the shop rule about 3,000. The Committee at its rising adjourned for a month.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—On Wednesday morning the civic reign of Mr. Alderman Wire terminated, and Mr. Alderman Carter assumed the dignities of the honourable post of Lord Mayor of London. By 9 o'clock in the morning the people had begun to collect in groups along the route which it was known the procession would take, and every site likely to afford a more than usually good view was speedily filled with spectators. At 10 o'clock all the streets within the City along the line of route were closed to carriage traffic. The crowds assembled along the line were as dense as can well be conceived. Until last year the progress from London-bridge or Blackfriars to Westminster was always effected by water; but since the Act of Parliament deprived the City corporation of the conservancy of the Thames, the route by the river has been abandoned. One result of the change, however, has been to extend the line of procession, and consequently a greater number of people than before have been able to witness the show. Trafalgar-square has so become a favoured site for viewing the procession, and was therefore crowded with people. While waiting for the arrival of the procession the multitude were by no means idle or ill-tempered. Battles for good places, the breaking down of standings, such as chairs, tables, and forms rickety and rotten, hired at prices ranging from a penny to a shilling, performing acrobats, German brass bands, and other monstrosities, Indian jugglers, "bonnettings," and pocket-picking—offered an amount of amusement charming in its

variety and affording extraordinary facilities for delightful enjoyment; the police by no means exerting themselves to put a stop to any innocent recreation which did not materially interfere with their own comfort or impede the progress of the procession. The guard of honour to the Lord Mayor was from the 10th Hussars, and occasional parties of troopers from the same regiment were thrown out on either flank along the procession. The morning was splendid, and everything combined to put people in good humour. The procession, although far below the splendour of former days, was well received. The Lord Mayor was repeatedly cheered, and bowed graciously in return. The band of the London Rifle Brigade also received manifestations of City favour—a fact which is encouraging to the council, who are said to be ambitious of possessing the finest military band in the kingdom, as their quota towards the defence of the country.

THE SUNDAY LEAGUE.—A public meeting was held on Monday evening at the St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre; Sir Joshua Walmsley occupied the chair. After thanking the committee for appointing him on five or six consecutive times to the office of president of the league, he stated his conviction that the union of working men had always been of great advantage to that class. This association, however, though it had principally for its object the benefit of the working man, did not confine its operation to that class. They invited discussion, and believed that if liberty of discussion were allowed by their opponents, the national exhibitions would not long continue closed on the Sunday.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Though the weather was milder last week, the severity of the previous cold told on the health of the metropolis, and the Registrar-General's return for the week exhibits an increase of 272 deaths, the total number being 1,182. The number of births was 1,888.

THE MORTARA KIDNAPING.—The Mortara deputation met Lord John Russell on Monday, and Mr. Scott, the City Chamberlain, who introduced the subject, at once told his lordship that reporters were present, so that there might be no mistake on that point. Lord John replied that he had no objection whatever to their presence. Sir C. Eardley then explained that the practical object which the deputation wished to attain was that, in entering into Congress on the affairs of Italy, England should direct attention to the detention of the Jewish child, so that it might be liberated. Lord John Russell, without stating whether England intended to enter the Congress or not, proceeded to point out, while fully sympathising with the deputation on the general question, that their request involved an interference with the laws and practices of other nations that is scarcely admissible. The deputation was of a very influential kind.

GOVERNESSES.—A writer in the *Times* says there are 15,000 governesses in England; and suggests that if each of these ladies would make it a point of conscience to subscribe 5s. a-year to their own benevolent institution, almost every lady employing a governess would do the same. Could this scheme be really carried out, 7,000£ annually would be added to the funds of a most valuable institution, and would probably furnish at once as many annuities as are required.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The interior of the cathedral is now undergoing an elaborate and costly process of embellishment, intended as an instalment of the permanent adornment of the fabric in accordance with the original views of Sir Christopher Wren. The decorations are proceeding under the direction of the architect, Mr. Penrose, with the advice and assistance of a sub-committee, composed of Dr. Millman (the Dean), Archdeacon Hale, Sir Charles Barry, Mr. C. R. Cockerell, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Bunning (the city architect), Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and Mr. William Cotton. The organ, built by "Father Smith," a contemporary of Wren, who had a great reputation as an organ-builder in his day, has been entirely taken down with a view to re-construction. This instrument was deservedly regarded as a *chef d'œuvre* at the time of its completion. The work is in course of execution by Messrs. Hill, at an estimated cost, for what is really indispensable, of £1,000; but to make the instrument fully effective a further sum of £350 is said to be hardly less necessary. Simultaneously with this alteration, the interior of the dome is being decorated on an extensive scale. Three of the windows by which it is lighted have been painted, the effect being greatly to subdue the full glare of light, and to impart to that portion of the edifice a warmth which it has always lacked. The whole of the cornice surrounding the interior circumference of the dome, and supporting the gallery, has been profusely gilded, as have also other portions of the architectural embellishments. This part of the work is nearly completed; and we believe it is in contemplation by the Dean and Chapter to resume the Special Sunday Evening Services on the 27th of November (Advent Sunday),

if the organ should be in readiness by that time. It should be added, that, among the other "improvements," the monumental tablet to the memory of Wren has been removed.

CORPORATION PURITY.—Some extraordinary proceedings have taken place in the Norwich town-council. The appointment of eight aldermen had to be made, and until they were chosen the Liberal and Conservative sections of the council were exactly balanced, twenty-eight on each side. As the Aldermen are elected for six years, the balance of power would have been decided for that period; and, of course, under these circumstances, every member was "whipped" upon both sides. After Mr. J. H. Tillett (Liberal) had been elected mayor, and Mr. J. Underwood (Liberal) had been appointed sheriff, the Conservatives in a body quitted the council-chamber, and eight Liberal aldermen were elected. The attention of the council was called to an attempt to bribe one of the Liberal councillors, so as to secure a casting vote for the election of Conservative aldermen. It was affirmed that Mr. Joel Fox, the councillor in question, had been offered £300 with this object; and Mr. Fox held up, in support of the assertion, the halves of three £100 notes, which he alleged had been given him as an instalment. The scene, of course, produced great excitement, and a committee was afterwards appointed to inquire into the circumstances, with a view to the vindication of the character and dignity of the council.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—Some circumstances have transpired regarding these disturbances. The Rev. Bryan King, the rector, has issued a notice requesting gentlemen who are willing to act as special constables in the parish church to communicate with him immediately, intimating that strangers will be pleased to forward a clerical reference. Concurrently with this extraordinary notice, which is not likely to pacify the parishioners, a notice has been issued, that the third anniversary of the opening of the Mission Church in Calvert-street, where the highest of High Church practices are observed, will be celebrated on the 24th inst., when the sermon will be preached by the Dean of Westminster. The Bishop of London, who some time since inhibited the Rev. Frederick George Lee from preaching in his diocese, in consequence of his sermon at St. George's-in-the-East, has removed the inhibition, and Mr. Lee is again at liberty to officiate.

"TOWN AND GOWN" AT OXFORD.—After the fireworks in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday, symptoms of a quarrelsome nature were exhibited by the undergraduates, who when in the streets gave the signal of "Gown, gown," for all of them to muster, and before nine o'clock about 600 were parading the streets in a most defiant manner. Shortly afterwards the cry of "Town, town," was heard, and an immense number of mechanics and others showed a bold front, and a regular row ensued which it is impossible to describe. The mayor, the late mayor, and Alderman Sadler, as well as the proctors and other University authorities, endeavoured to keep order, but for sometime that was impossible; the gownsmen showed no respect for persons. The mayor received a blow on the head; the ex-mayor and Alderman Sadler were pushed and jostled; and such was the determination evinced by the undergraduates for fighting that the special constables were compelled to use their staves, which they did to some effect upon the heads and shoulders of those University men who came in contact with them. In the High-street, a gownsmen, who was lodging there, opened his window for the purpose of haranguing the townspeople, but on making use of insulting words a volley of stones smashed nearly the whole of his three windows. Several college windows were also broken. There has not been so much fighting between Town and Gown for the last twenty years as their was last night. Independently of caps being broken, hats knocked off, and gowns torn, many of the gownsmen were injured, and some, we fear, rather seriously, as in several cases medical attendance was required. Whatever amount of injury they may have received was brought on themselves by their beginning an unprovoked row with the townspeople, who, until insulted, showed no symptoms of fighting; many of the latter are also injured. It was expected that the same scene would be enacted the next night, unless the collegians were "gated."

THE ROYAL CHARTER'S TREASURE.—The divers say that the wreck lies in a very intricate and, to them, dangerous heap. They walk beneath some of the heavy machinery of the ship, and have to grope their way amid ironwork. One of them met with a corpse on Sunday, but was unable to remove it from the mass of timber and wood in which it was entangled. No gold has yet been discovered by the divers. The bullion-room of the Royal Charter was about 18 feet up from the keel. It was, as is usual in similar ships, formed out of a portion of the stern, to which an iron deck, iron sides, and an iron door were attached. In this room the ingots, specie, and

dust consigned to persons in this country were deposited. The gold consigned to the captain was placed in small cubical mahogany boxes, on which were affixed the seal of the captain and that of the person who committed the gold to his custody. These boxes were deposited in the bullion-room. That the bullion-room is not intact, but has been knocked to pieces, is proved beyond a doubt by the fact that fragments of the cubical mahogany boxes, with seals on them, have within the last few days been found along the beach. Nevertheless, the professional gentlemen who watch the operations of the divers are very sanguine as to the recovery of the ingots and specie. Of the recovery of the gold dust the same hopes are not entertained.

THE FRANKLIN SURVIVORS.—A public meeting has been held in Brighton on the subject of the search for Sir John Franklin. An address was delivered by Dr. King, so well known as an Arctic explorer in connexion with Sir George Back's expedition to the Great Fish River. Dr. King strongly urged that another expedition should be despatched for the purpose of visiting the ships which were abandoned by Sir John Franklin, and obtaining the records that were, no doubt, deposited there. He appeared to think that some members of the expedition might still be in existence, and he urged that it was the duty of the Government to make a final effort to discover their fate—an effort which, with the discoveries that had been made, would cost a very small sum of money, and be absolutely certain to succeed. He also claimed for Sir John Franklin the discovery of the North-west passage.

SIR JOHN BOWRING ON CHINA.—The ex-governor is delivering lectures on China to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution; he expresses his opinion to be, that the Chinese race are now placed under a law of progress and improvement, of a great and elevating character, and which springs not up among themselves, but is imported to them from European countries. He believes that China is in a condition to double and triple its supplies of tea, and might be able to take no end of cotton from England.

Foreign News.

THE CONGRESS AND THE TREATY.

The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday states that the late Prince Metternich himself was convinced that the conditions agreed upon at the Congress of 1815 could not be lasting, and exhorts the Italians to be practical, and not to endeavour to advance too rapidly, and render the unity of Italy a weak counterfeit of the unity of France. It further states that if they are determined to carry out this union, the reforms granted will enable them to do so if they advance with prudence. The article terminates by expressing a hope that the Italians will receive with deference the counsel of the powers of Europe, who will go to the Congress full of feelings of sympathy for the Italian cause.

The three treaties were signed, on Thursday, at the Hotel de Ville of Zurich. A message was received from Vienna stating that Austria would consent to the financial settlement proposed by France—namely, that Austria should receive 102,000,000*fr.*, instead of the 104,000,000*fr.* which she had previously demanded from France.

THE REGENCY OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The National Assemblies of the Romagna, Tuscany, Modena, and Parma have unanimously chosen as Regent of Central Italy, the Prince de Carignan, to govern the country in the name of Victor Emmanuel, the elected king. The *Presse* says:—"Prince Eugène de Savoie Carignan, born in 1816, admiral, and general-in-chief of the national guard of Sardinia, is the cousin of the king. If he accepts the office which has been conferred on him, it will be difficult not to consider that fact as a new pledge given by King Victor Emmanuel to the cause of annexation and union. It may be observed also that this choice will give to Piedmont a greater share of responsibility in the result of the Italian complications."

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND NAPOLEON.

It seems to be understood on the Continent that the King of Sardinia penned a reply to that letter of the Emperor of the French which excited so much attention on its publication a few days ago. It is stated in the *Diritto* newspaper that Victor Emmanuel expresses his thanks to France for the assistance rendered to the cause of liberty, but pretty plainly gives the Emperor to understand that for the future it is the voice of the people of Italy which must be obeyed rather than the will of the French Government. Victor Emmanuel, therefore, wishes to support a policy very different from that which Louis

Napoleon has forecast, but it is intimated that this policy will be only upheld by diplomatic means.

A letter from Turin says:—"It seems certain that the King of Sardinia has answered the French Emperor's letter, and one cannot but wonder that his reply should not be made public. You will have seen a single sentence reported by the *Diritto* of Turin. It is now said here that the King tells the Emperor that he cannot adhere in the Congress to the policy of France touching the restoration of the deposed dynasties; but he will promise not to give any armed aid to Central Italy so long as there is no military intervention there by any other Power."

GARIBALDI: THE FUND FOR ARMS.

GENERAL GARIBALDI has addressed a letter to the *Modena Gazette*, in which, after expressing his satisfaction at the great success which has attended his proposal of a subscription of a million of francs for muskets, he regrets his not being able to undertake the management of so large a sum himself, but recommends subscribers to send their contributions to the fund to M. Enrico Besana, of Milan, and Giuseppe Finzi, of Mantua. The directors of the fund are to fix their residence at Bologna, under Garibaldi's own supervision, and there is to be an office at Milan, charged to receive all further offerings.

A letter from Florence says, that on the receipt of Louis Napoleon's letter, Victor Emmanuel summoned Garibaldi and Fanti to consult with him. The writer says that, "After the interview with the King was over Garibaldi was heard to say that the hour for action was near at hand, and that both Victor Emmanuel and his ministers had finally determined to follow a more decided line of policy. I should not, therefore, be surprised at all if the telegraph from Rimini should bring the news that Garibaldi is on the eve of crossing the Tavollo on his way to Pesaro. This at any rate is the opinion which, if I am rightly informed, prevailed here this morning among official people. All sensible men in Florence believe now that there is nothing to be expected from the Emperor; and that, regarding the letter to the King as the last expression of the Imperial will, the only chance which remains for Italy is to take the matter in her own hands, and to force Europe to accept her liberation as a *fait accompli*. Garibaldi is just the man for carrying out this bold plan with full success."

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

A LETTER from the Romagna informs us that a second edition of Louis Napoleon's famous letter was addressed to his Holiness of Rome. "It is however a more difficult task to deal with Popes and cardinals than the French Emperor thought at first. I am now in a position to state, on what I think good authority, that the Emperor's missive did not meet with a better reception at Rome than at Turin. Pius IX. has regarded the proposition of the Confederation as an absurdity, and has replied accordingly. The anger of Louis Napoleon was roused by the refusal of the Pope, and Count Walewski was directed to inform Cardinal Antonelli that since the Imperial will was not properly attended to he must make up his mind to have his Holiness's troops in Rome, as the French would be recalled to France before the year was over. Thus matters stand now, and the state of affairs between France and Rome on the question of Central Italy is less encouraging than it has been for some days past."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The war has commenced between Spain and Morocco. On the 4th, in the morning, a morocco gun-boat was captured (says the *Pays*) by the Spanish war-steamer *Alava*, after an energetic resistance. The Spanish Government are, however, in a difficulty, their French allies having left them in the lurch at the eleventh hour, and refused to perform their promise of carrying them across the Straits.

The published correspondence in reference to Morocco consists of communications which have passed between England and Spain on the question of the Spanish occupation of Tangiers. Lord John Russell instructs Mr. Buchanan, at Madrid, to obtain from the Spanish Government a declaration in writing that any occupation of Tangiers which may be necessary by Spain in simply seeking redress shall only be temporary, and shall only, therefore, last until a treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco has been ratified. The result was a communication, signed by Collantes himself, under the date of 6th October, in which it is declared that the Cabinet of Madrid do not want territorial aggrandisement, but only seek what is called the honour and dignity of the nation. Mr. Buchanan, on the 24th of October, writes to make Lord John Russell acquainted with the circumstance that Spain, as alleged, wanted a cession from Morocco of several miles of territory on the

coast of the Gibraltar Straits. Mr. Buchanan sent a communication to Senor Collantes, expressing the objections which the English Government entertained to this. Senor Collantes writes that while it is impossible to say what may arise in the course of the war, his Sovereign has no intention to occupy any point on the Straits whose position could afford to Spain a superiority dangerous to navigation.

THE BRESLAU INTERVIEW.

It is stated that at the interview held at Breslau the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia determined not to consent to a revision of the treaties of 1815, or to take part in any Congress in which England should not be represented, the last resolution being proposed by Prussia. The *Prussian Gazette* publishes an article of which the following is a summary:—"The *Allgemeine Zeitung* insists on its statement that the interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia had a tendency hostile to England. The same paper pretends that Prussia had entered upon the policy of France and Russia to isolate England, and had promised to maintain an unconditional neutrality in case war should be declared by France against England. To support these absurd insinuations the *Allgemeine Zeitung* refers to the imaginary statements of some Prussian newspapers which are known to belong to the Opposition press, and which have a self-understood interest to disfigure every step of the Government for the sake of obtaining a basis for attacks against it."

CHINA.

The news by the last overland mail from Hong Kong is to the 28th September, but is very unimportant. The ratification of the American treaty has produced no change in commercial matters. We learn that the Taku forts have been repaired and strengthened, and the general bearing of the Chinese leads to the belief that they contemplate resistance. His Excellency the Hon. Frederick Bruce remains at Shanghai. Admiral Hope is still at Lookong. The Hon. William Ward, American Minister, has gone to Japan, where matters remain in an unsettled state. Twelve Russian ships of war are at Jeddo. Three men belonging to this force have been murdered, and serious consequences are not improbable. In Cochin China fresh hostilities have been commenced by the Anamese, who attacked the French intrenchments, and were repulsed with loss. At Canton all remains quiet.

The *China Mail* of the 28th September says, "Little has been stirring during the last fortnight, and we are waiting for news from England as to the policy which will be decided on toward the Chinese government. It is apprehended, and not without good reason, that in the event of a new war being determined on, the Chinese will learn that long before a sufficient force can be assembled; that Senn-ko-lin-sin and the war party will consequently gain the ascendancy in the councils of the Court of Peking; and that some general attempt, if not by open warfare, yet by secret and Chinese means, may be made on the foreigners on the coast of China, and especially on those at Shanghai. It is rumoured that though the American treaty has been ratified by the Emperor, it has been notified to his Excellency Mr. Ward, that it will not be allowed to come in force until some arrangement has been made with the French and British ministers. If true, this is not to be wondered at, as, otherwise, many awkward complications might arise. In noticing the refusal to give the American minister an audience with the Emperor, on the ground that the minister would not bend on one knee, we omitted to mention that the Chinese had before them the precedent of the British minister, Earl Marnetney, who, in 1792, knelt on one knee to the Emperor of China; and also that we are not aware of the American treaty containing any special provision for an audience with his Celestial Highness."

THE INSURRECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The *New York Tribune* of the 26th ult. has the following relative to the Harper's Ferry outbreak:—"The preliminary examination of John Brown and the other persons implicated in the insurrection at Harper's Ferry commenced yesterday at Charleston. Brown being formally asked if he had counsel, said he had none; and when the court assigned him legal advisers, protested against being subjected to a mock trial. He said that he had not been allowed to see his friends, and counsel whom he had sent for had not arrived. He did not ask for favours, however, and advised the court to spare itself the trouble of going through the form of a trial to legalise his execution. The court prohibited the publication of detailed reports of the proceedings, as no impartial jury would otherwise be obtained for the trial in the Circuit Court. The prisoners were remanded

for trial before the Circuit Court. It is said to be intended to proceed with the execution of the prisoners immediately after their conviction. The court has refused to allow anyone to see or converse with Brown, fearing that he would say that which might, by being published, inflame the slaves against their masters."

A New York letter contains some interesting particulars as to the leader of the outbreak:—"An elderly man, named John Brown, or as he is more commonly called 'Old Brown of Ossawatimie,' a native of New England, and a settler and leading combatant on the free soil side in Kansas during the troubles there, appears to have contrived and carried it out, as far as it went. Brown is a New England puritan of the old school, and went to the west with a family of six sons, to better his fortune by farming. He was in Kansas when it was invaded by the border ruffians, and though he has always been an abolitionist he never displayed any fanaticism in the cause until his house had been burned, two or three of his sons killed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and numbers of his neighbours murdered, and driven from their homes before his eyes. The loss of his sons seems to have deranged his mind, and he took the field with as many men as he could muster, and at once became the terror of the pro-slavery men. He defeated an immensely superior force of them at Ossawatimie, and did summary execution upon large numbers of single individuals, and all in a spirit of the most exalted religious enthusiasm. He finally got it into his head that he was commissioned by God to wage war upon slaveholders, and liberate negroes, and seems to have inspired his followers with a portion of his own frenzy. He at last became the bugbear and terror of all the border ruffians. Whenever 'old Brown' was reported to be in the neighbourhood they instantly disappeared. When the war was over a return to his old mode of life was of course impossible. The loss of his sons had maddened him, and he devoted himself entirely to carrying off slaves to Canada. That he was countenanced and encouraged in this by many leading abolitionists there seems to be no reason to doubt; but that any of them went any further has yet to be proved. For the last year or more the public has not heard much of him, but during this interval he seems to have been busily engaged in organising an insurrection of the slaves. With this view he went to Virginia, hired a farm in the neighbourhood of Harper's Ferry, and having quietly, and as it appears without exciting any observation, collected a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and been joined by fifteen of his most devoted followers, including his two surviving sons, on the evening of the 13th inst. he seized upon the United States armoury in the village, arrested and imprisoned the *employés* and many of the principal inhabitants in the neighbourhood, blocked up the railroad, cut the telegraph wires, and called on the negroes to join him. The negroes did not join him, however, and in a skirmish with some of the railroad men he remained master of the field, but was finally driven back into the armoury, which he loopholed and barricaded. He defended the armoury successfully until the arrival of militia from all parts of the country, and of marines from Washington. He was then summoned to surrender, refused to do so, and the door being burst open, he and his surviving followers—only two out of seventeen—were captured, Brown himself being badly wounded. One or two of his adherents, who did not succeed in entering the armoury with him, made their escape, and are still at large.

"The affair has excited profound sensation, and let me add, profound consternation at the South. The secrecy with which the plot was brought to maturity, the large quantity of arms and ammunition which Brown had collected, the facility with which he surprised the village and seized the armoury, the desperate tenacity with which he held it, the resolution displayed by all his followers from first to last, and more than all, Brown's dauntless bearing since his capture, the lofty tone of moral superiority which he assumes over his captors, have made a profound impression on the Southern people."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Under the title of "The Relations between France and England," the *Journal des Débats* publishes the first of a series of letters by M. Michel Chevallier, recording his impressions of England during his journey here, especially with regard to the maintenance of pacific relations between the two countries. After expatiating on the vastness of our cotton manufacture and the quantity of corn we import, M. Chevallier describes the Great Eastern and the Bank of England as further proofs of our industry and our wealth. To protect such a commerce as we carry on with all the world, and to guard such treasures as the industry of generations has accumulated at home, it is essential for England that the seas should be free for her; and though

she no longer affects the empire of them, and has recognised the rights of neutrals, and made other important concessions to the spirit of the age, yet there is practically a limit to these, her immense commerce compelling her to maintain the virtual sovereignty of the ocean. "England," says M. Chevallier, "would be seriously affected in the very conditions of her existence on the day that any possible coalition of maritime powers should be able to oppose to her fleets superior or even equal fleets. It is for her a question of life and death. In this point of view it is inevitable that every time one of the great Powers increases her navy considerably, England should increase hers in a corresponding measure. The very instinct of self-preservation induces her to this. There are in politics laws as absolute as that of gravitation is in the material world. England obeys these laws in adding new fleets to her fleets as soon as she sees, or thinks that she sees, any Power whose flag is respected on the seas considerably increasing its navy. At this moment of transition, when the introduction of steam is making a radical change in the conditions of naval warfare, and when all naval forces are being recruited, England has thought that France had equalled, if not surpassed, her in the number of her large vessels on the new model, and a commission appointed to examine the question has informed her that such was the fact. Since then she has given ear to the counsellors who recommended her to increase her maritime power. She appropriates every year a large sum, unanimously voted to building ships of the line and fortifications. In this matter we may say that she follows to an unreasonable degree the recommendation of the sage—to exaggerate the forces of your actual or possible adversaries, and on the contrary, to disparage your own as much as possible. Up to the present time, however, all that she does is purely defensive, and includes nothing at which France can take umbrage.

It is further to be remarked that the ardour with which England is now building a fleet is essentially transient, for the object she aims at will be attained before long. The programme of England is to have in ships of war an effective equaling that of the other great maritime states, and even surpassing it, to allow for the necessary protection of her foreign possessions. But what does this mean, if not that the English fleet must exceed the united fleets of France and Russia? for beyond these States, and confining our attention to Europe only, no pretences are made to the display of these splendid and formidable apparatus of national power. Now, from the moment England wishes for such a result, it is in her power. It is easier for her to launch, in a given time, a hundred ships of the line, than for France and Russia united to construct fifty, for here the ways and means are money, are building-yards, including those in which the great steam-engines are made. Now, no man of sense will dispute that England can, if she will, devote to naval purposes much more money than France and Russia together, and it is still more notorious that a comparison of the respective building yards is, in at least the same proportion, in favour of England.

It is not, then, to be presumed that any Power would enter on a hopeless rivalry with England and essay to equal her in the greatness of her fleets, for every one well knows that England would leave behind any one who should wish to follow her. Therefore it is within probability that England will soon become more moderate in preparations which, we admit, once more, are merely defensive.

There is a case in which England might pass from the defensive to the offensive attitude with that vigour which belongs to her temperament, and which is well enough described by the self-conferred name of John Bull; and that is, supposing any one of the great Powers of Europe should provoke or threaten her. It would be the same if, without seeing herself to be the object of open attacks, she conceived that there was on the part of any one of the Great Powers a premeditated plan of keeping her in an incessant state of alarm. We might then expect to see England, irritated by degrees, at length displaying her anger in a remarkable manner, and striking with all her might a thundering blow. But, judging from the observations I have been able to make and the information I have been able to acquire, she would not proceed to that formidable extremity without a deliberate examination and a deliberate conviction that there was a design against her peace and her safety. That is to say, it seems to me that it is easy to avoid that collision which would wring a deep groan from civilisation, or rather it is to admit that such a calamity will be averted.

M. Louis Jourdan, one of the principal editors of the *Steele*, has just published a pamphlet, entitled "La Guerre à l'Anglais," from which we extract the following:—

"We have the advantage over England of a warlike population, an army which the principle of equality raises above all the armies of Europe; we have all the powers of democracy; England has

over us only one real, incontestable, uncontested superiority—she has liberty in its widest acceptance, liberty of the press, liberty of assembling, of association, &c. It is to that conquest that she owes her true greatness. Liberty and equality are in the arsenal of moral forces what rifled cannon and steam are in the arsenal of material forces. Equality our fathers have gained, and it has penetrated our manners, our institutions, our laws, it is ineradicable. England has liberty; why should we not have it too? Why should we deprive ourselves of an offensive and defensive weapon of such power? England does not fear to borrow from us our rifled cannon; why should we not borrow from her a weapon a thousand times more precious and more useful—a weapon which creates instead of destroying, which builds instead of overthrowing? Why leave to our ally, who may be an adversary to-morrow, the exclusive possession of an advantage which we may adopt, and whose use is already familiar to us? We admit that England has over us only one real superiority, but a superiority which may, on a given day, become overwhelming. Can we have, can we enjoy this superiority? Yes, because we have already enjoyed it. Ought we to adopt it? Yes, because it represents an invincible force. We are not examining the question whether it is necessary to our internal life, whether it would render the play of our social machinery more useful. We have no doubt about the matter; but the only point we wish to elucidate is the following:—Does England owe to liberty the power of which unfortunately she does not always make good use, and which she is too much inclined to direct to selfish ends? With history in our hands we can answer in the affirmative. It is to liberty that England owes that initiative, that boldness of conception and of execution, which have placed her in the first rank among the nations; it is liberty that has enabled her to surmount all the obstacles that have been heaped up in her path; it was to liberty that the great Peel addressed himself when he wished to solve the problem of free trade; and, in short, if it were necessary to prove the excessive value which England sets on liberty, we need only recall the efforts which she has made at all times to keep a monopoly of it, to prevent other nations from enjoying it, or to provoke an abuse of it among those who enjoyed it already. Since liberty is so powerful a weapon, let us possess it; let us inscribe liberty in our codes of law. The English Government believes itself so much the stronger against us and against Europe, that it knows Europe to be unarmed at so important a point. Let us arm ourselves, and this resolution will perhaps be sufficient to make England understand the anachronism of her pretensions, and to bring her to more just views of her own situation and the situation of France."

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.

An important treatise, entitled "La Corte di Roma e il Vangelo," written by the Marquis Roberto d'Azeglio, father of the Sardinian Minister in London, has just made its appearance. It should be observed that the Marquis is a strict Catholic and a religious man.

He remarks that the Pope's Allocution, delivered on the 26th September last, has given great pain to the true friends of the Catholic religion, by the manner in which he has annulled the spontaneous movement of the populations of Central Italy towards union with Victor Emmanuel's Kingdom. The causes of that popular resolution had already been acknowledged by all Europe to lie in the intolerable pressure of the ferocious Austrian despotism, and next, in the pertinacious refusal of the Roman court to satisfy the just demands of its subjects for the reform of the various abuses under which they have suffered. "It is a scandal to the whole family of Christendom," says the Marquis, "that the vicar of Jesus Christ should act and speak at the dictation of a minister (Cardinal Antonelli) to whom Italy ascribes the greater part of her present misfortunes, and that by his suggestion the Pope should speak in a tone of worldly indifference and levity about the misrule of his dominions and the just discontent of his people. Sincere believers in the Gospel have been led to compare this attitude of the sovereign Pontiff, surrounded by the purple-robed assembly of his Cardinals, with the sublime precepts of the first Pastor of the Church in his sermon on the mount, when he laid down the law of righteousness and charity for all mankind. The spread of popular education, and the circulation of the printed Scriptures amongst the working classes, tend to diffuse these impressions far and wide. What are the people to think of it when they look around them and behold the luxury and arrogance of the prelates, and the evils which attach to the possession of temporal authority by the head of the Church? Where can they find any warrant for this Papal sovereignty in the New Testament? What kind of a sensation must be produced on the plain mind of an honest

Christian man by the news of the massacre of Perugia, where the unarmed inhabitants of that unhappy city were slaughtered and pillaged by a band of mercenary soldiers under the direction of a Cardinal of Holy Church? These are the questions which the Marquis pertinently asks; and then he refers to the 9th chapter of St. Luke, where we read Jesus Christ's reproof to the disciples who wanted to bring down fire upon the city of Samaria, from which they had been expelled; and he bitterly suggests that the Papal Court may as well put that narrative in the index of prohibited books, conveying, as it does, the severest censure on their recent proceedings.

The Marquis goes on to observe that the historical events which led to the acquisition of temporal sovereignty in Central Italy by the Popes are now pretty generally studied and understood. The apocryphal donation of Constantine, the forged decretals of Isidore, the embezzlement of Exarchate of Ravenna, the deception practised upon King Pepin, by writing to him a letter alleged to be dictated by St. Peter himself, the manifold acts of trickery and duplicity by which subsequent Popes contrived to augment their worldly possessions down to the annexation of the Legations by Alexander Borgia—these and other such facts have become fair subjects of public criticism, and as the great body of the Catholic faithful are no longer to be debarred from secular instruction, they cannot be prevented from drawing their own conclusions adverse to the falsely alleged divine origin of the Roman monarchy. If these untenable pretensions are persisted in, the consequences will be most injurious to the Catholic religion. Firmly convinced that it is God's will to maintain the perpetuity of His Church, the writer humbly trusts and prays that its chief minister may yet be guided to the adoption of a wiser and more equitable course. Woe to him, and woe to his agents and advisers, if they attempt to withstand the rising tide which is now overflowing every province of Italy. That God who strengthened the hands of His chosen nation of old to defend their own independence against foreign aggression, will now aid the Italians in a similar struggle. Let the servants of the sanctuary desist therefore from opposing and maligning that holy cause. The church can gain nothing by force, without losing much more in the destruction of the faith; and its political victories are religious defeats. "So long as the Pope, unlike Christ, who dwelt with the people, holds aloof from the people—so long as, ensconced behind the cannon of St. Angelo, and in the command of a host of black soldiers, not less hostile to Italy than those of the Austrian army are, he contends against the people, who are animated by the noblest and most ardent feelings which can inspire the human heart—so long he is sure to have for his enemies all those who can comprehend whatever is grand and generous in the love of our native country; and if the issue of this great controversy should turn upon the inevitable exclusion of the one or the other, it will soon be decided by an unanimous vote."

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

HANOVER, Nov. 9th, 1859.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten* publishes the memoir, as it is termed, of the Prussian Government, with reference to the affair of the Hessian Constitution. It occupies three broad columns of close print, and has evidently been written by some gentleman who is regarded by his employers as an adept in throwing literary dust. The journals, or some of them, are in raptures at the splendid style of the document, which, of course, precludes all criticism on the part of a "non-German." But if I might venture an opinion, I should say it was about as Jesuitical and trashy a document as ever issued from a German diplomatic source. It tells us of the Constitution as it was, as it was not, as it might be, ought to be, and should be, if Prussia could have her way. It is impossible to make a summary of it that would agree with common sense; and a translation that would give a straightforward and honest meaning is entirely out of the question. The German journals have discovered from it that Prussia is willing to restore the Constitution of 1831, and declares her readiness boldly in this document. But although the document does indeed, at the conclusion, and most prominently, declare that "the above considerations have become the guiding stars of the Prussian Government, which has convinced itself that the restoration of the Constitution of 1831 is just, in a Federal point of view, and is demanded also on practical grounds, as well as by a sense of justice," I find, however, among the considerations alluded to, the following, hidden in a rigmorole of phrases:—"That the clauses of the Constitution of 1831, which are effectively in opposition to the

Federal compact must be, as a matter of course, struck out (*ausgemerzt*)." Now if all be struck out, what may be considered by the Diet in opposition to the Federal compact, it is difficult for a person of moderate capacity to guess what will be gained by the Hessians. It is pretty clear that revolution and bloodshed will be the *finale* of all this. The rulers will have it so. One would suppose that with such a gloomy future before them, when their whole system depends upon the life of one man, the princes would now endeavour to gain the love and esteem of their people. But they seem to be all struck with political blindness.

On the 5th inst. the Hessian Chamber of Deputies almost unanimously voted for an address to be presented to the Elector, praying for the restoration of the Constitution of 1831. The address met with the same reception as did the petition of the town Council, presented, or rather that was attempted to be presented, some weeks ago. The Elector refused to receive it. The entire German people feel the deepest sympathy with the Hessians, and, wherever they dare, are ready enough to show it. The territorial Assembly of Frankfurt has voted that its representative at the Federal Diet be instructed to give his vote for the immediate and complete restoration of the Constitution of 1831. Austria is the author of the proposal mentioned in my last letter of making a patchwork constitution from the old and present constitution, or rather jumble of despotic edicts.

At the meeting of the Federal Diet on the 3rd inst. the Committee on Military Affairs reported in favour of the revision of the Federal war compact proposed by the Middle States. On the same day the representative of Baden, in the name of his Government, proposed the establishment of a permanent Federal Tribunal, to consist of nine members. It was referred to a Committee.

We hear absolutely nothing of the National Verein at Coburg. The Schiller Festival has completely swallowed it up just as the former did the war-against-France agitation. The festival which comes off to-morrow naturally absorbs the attention of the entire public, and fills the columns of the journals. The preparations are going on with a briskness unusual in this country, and everything promises well except the weather. The Hamburgers intend to have their celebration on the 13th, it is said. The Berliners have got over some of their difficulties with the town and police authorities, and, although the Government has forbidden any illumination of public buildings, and the making of bonfires, permission and funds have been granted for the erection of a statue to the poet. It is not my province to criticise, but I should say a good poet requires no statue—his memory lives in his works.

As a counterblast to the Eisenach programme, 220 citizens and inhabitants of the town of Emden have issued the following expression of their views and sentiments:—"The undersigned citizens of the town of Emden consider it a public duty to make known their sentiments as opposed to the desire enunciated by several towns for a reform of the Federal Diet and Constitution of Germany. They cannot but acknowledge, with grateful thanks, the generous endeavours of his Majesty the King of Hanover, to promote the interests of Germany in general. Above all, they remember, with gratitude, his exertions to preserve the German fleet, and his efforts in protecting the rights of the people of the Duchies which are subject to the Danish sceptre, as likewise his patriotic wish to see Germany place herself in a position of defence against the chance of aggression from abroad during the late war. They feel it also their duty to proclaim their gratitude for the great and manifold improvements made by his Majesty in the means of communication, for the facilitating of trade and navigation, conducive not only to the welfare of this country but of Germany in general. Truly appreciating these efforts, they entertain an unwavering confidence in the wisdom and paternal government of their monarch, and fervently pray that he may continue to protect and further the weal of the country with his prerogatives undiminished." This address has, indeed, a suspicious look about it, and some journals go so far as to assert that it has been got up by the officials.

The resolute resistance of the national and Protestant Hungarians is causing more and more trouble to Austrian statesmen. The deputation, or, at all events, a body of Pesth students did really go to Vienna to seek an audience of the Emperor, although some papers reported that the professors had succeeded in persuading them to abstain from their expressed determination. The deputation, however, did not obtain an audience, and it is stated by the *Official Press* that a "disciplinary inquiry" will be instituted against them for having assumed the title of "deputation without authority." It is hardly credible that such petty and tyrannical measures can have been adopted with the knowledge of the Emperor. The Hungarians have of course the sym-

pathy of the German people, who do not feel in the least offended or hurt at the Hungarian young men entering the lists for their native tongue against the German. They are acting only as the people of Holstein and Schleswig are acting against the Danes.

The Princess of Prussia has remitted eighty ducats to the minister, Von Auerswald, to be divided between the Schiller foundation in Dresden and the Schiller monument in Berlin.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

"THE PURE WELL OF ENGLISH UNDEFILED."—We have had some very amusing native letters shown to us (says a Madras journal), one of which is such a clever specimen of what a native can accomplish with a dictionary and a little knowledge of English, that I subjoin a verbatim copy. It is intended to convey information to the executive engineer that the post-office window was blown out by the storm:—"Honoured Master,—Yesterday evening came one great hurricane, valve of window aperture not fasten, first make great trepidation and palpitation, then precipitate into precinct. God grant master more long life and more great post.—I remain, honoured master's most obedient servant, PURVOE OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT."

LATEST AMERICAN HOAX.—A New York letter has the following:—"To-morrow an aeronaut—a professor of course—will begin the inflation of a great balloon in New York, destined to attempt the Atlantic. The balloon itself is to be of some incredible size. The basket is to be of some six or eight feet diameter, with an aperture at the bottom, through which, in case of need, the party may descend to a boat that is to be carried suspended beneath. This latter is to be 30 or 40 feet in length, equipped with sidewheels, to be driven by a caloric engine. Such is the programme, and if by any unexpected chance the balloon reaches you before, this letter I shall nevertheless have the merit of chronicling the attempt."

ROWING AT THE ANTIPODES.—A challenge has been forwarded to England by the friends of Mr. R. Green, the champion sculler of Port Jackson, to pull any man in England for from £500 to £1,000, the acceptor to receive £125 for his expenses in coming out. A gentleman in London has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements.

CRYSTAL PALACE AT AMSTERDAM.—This building is to be completed and opened in the year 1861; it will be 400 feet in length by 200 feet in width, and the central dome will be 200 feet in height, at the junction of which will be a transept and the nave of the edifice. The structure is to be of iron and glass, but as Holland is not famous for iron it will be supplied by England. The contractors are Messrs. Van Heel and Holtzman, of Amsterdam, and Messrs. Smith and Sons, of Birmingham. The engineer is Mr. C. M. Moorish; the erection of the palace is intrusted to the superintendence of Mr. J. P. Ashton, whose practice and experience at the Hyde Park Crystal Palace of 1851, as well as at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, is well known. The design of the palace is by Van C. Oudshoorn.

AUSTRIAN RULE IN ITALY.—A Venetian friend has just sent me a letter (says a Tuscan correspondent), in which he draws such a picture of his unfortunate country that I could scarcely believe it, had not the same statements reached me from other well-informed quarters. The Austrian generals govern now more cruelly than they did before the last war. Wholesale arrests have been of late made in the province of Mantua. All the members of the town council of Marmizolo and Ostiglia were imprisoned the same night. At Venice, at Verona, at Padua, brute force is triumphant. Poor peasants who are unable to pay the heavy taxes are thrown into dark dungeons. Commerce is entirely gone. Pauperism has reached such proportions that small landowners are obliged to give up the cultivation of fields whose crops are not sufficient to pay the taxes. An Englishman can scarcely believe that whilst the land revenue of the Venetian provinces did not amount to 44,495,685*l.* before the disease of the grapes and silkworms had lowered it to the half of that sum, this year the landowners of those provinces were obliged to pay an enormous sum in extraordinary taxes. The emigration from the city of Mantua is beginning to alarm the Austrian Government. The sight is piteous. At the beginning of the war the town was registered as containing 34,000 inhabitants. At the present moment it does not reckon more than 12,000. Every house, with all it contains, is to be sold for what it will fetch, and no bidder, whether Austrian or Italian, is to be found. At Venice the forced taxation has met with the most dogged opposition, and the houses are seized by the Government and sold to pay the impost. No Italian dare bid for the property thus sold, and gradually the "old palaces, with all their glorious souvenirs, are passing into the iron hand of the Teuton."

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

RECENT COURTS MARTIAL.

Six courts-martial recently assembled at Morar, Gwalior, for the trial of privates belonging to the 3rd Bengal European regiment, chiefly for insubordinate and mutinous conduct. The men seem to show a degree of independence and *hauteur* in their bearing and conduct towards their superiors which must tend to subvert discipline in the regiment. Unfortunately, Lord Clyde seems to be rather leniently disposed towards these refractory soldiers, and in the majority of cases the sentence passed by the court has not been confirmed, the punishment appearing to the commander-in-chief to be much more severe than the offence demands.

It is to be hoped that the late events, so deeply affecting the interests of the army, will not be without their influence on the future welfare of the soldier. Much remains to be done in carrying out genuine army reform and *hygiene*. The Crimean war, with its glory and its havoc, laid bare and made intolerable many abuses and wants. The late military disturbances will, we trust, produce a similar result.

In two instances the court sentenced the prisoners to suffer corporal punishment and imprisonment besides; but the former has not been approved of by the commander-in-chief, and, of course, has not been carried out. Without in any way underrating the importance of securing order and discipline, the punishment of fifty lashes, with imprisonment for seven years, in the case of John Lallas, charged with having made use of insolent language towards a lance sergeant, his superior officer, by saying, "It is better for you to be off; you have no business here;" and with having escaped from confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority, appears to be unduly severe. It is curious that, in their first sentence, the court sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for four years. But the commander-in-chief, not concurring with the court, asked them to reconsider their decision, evidently thinking that they would reduce the original service. And what did they do? They increased the punishment by the addition of fifty lashes and three years' further imprisonment. The commander-in-chief has some sensible remarks on the revised sentence of the court:—"The original sentence was illegal—the punishment of penal servitude not being awardable under either of the charges—and consequently the court was directed to reconsider its award; and it was informed that this being an exceptional case, the restrictions usually in force as to the duration of the punishment might be considered relaxed. But the commander-in-chief never anticipated that the court would think of awarding imprisonment for the lengthened term of seven years, which in India may be held to be nearly equivalent to a sentence of death." The revised sentence was reduced to imprisonment for one year, and the remainder of it remitted. The other case, in which corporal punishment of fifty lashes on the bare back was awarded, is that of private John Condon, who was charged with disobeying the lawful command of a sergeant, his superior officer, "by wilfully neglecting to answer his name when it was called out." The sentence was not confirmed by the commander-in-chief, who, in consideration of the previous good character of the prisoner, reduced the term of the imprisonment to four months, and remitted the corporal punishment.

Of late years there has been a change for the better in the system of punishment for military offences. At home corporal punishments have become so rare that it is said in the Foot Guards only one instance has occurred in every 1,000 men annually. The establishment of military prisons, to which offenders may be sent from all parts of the country, has partly led to this result. Not only has there been this great reduction in the frequency, but a corresponding alteration has taken place in the severity also. Even so late as 1832 the number of lashes which might be awarded by a general court-martial was unlimited, and, in 1825, it is on record that one man was sentenced to 1,900, of which he received 1,200. From 1832 to 1837 the maximum number of lashes inflicted by the sentence of such courts became gradually reduced to 200. After 1836 no higher number could be inflicted; while a district court-martial was limited to 150, and a regimental one to 100. Since 1847 the maximum of this description of punishment has been limited to 50 lashes. All this has occurred, we believe, without any relaxation of discipline in the army.

It has often been said that flogging is a necessary

evil. Bruce, in his *Institutions of Military Law*, 1717, gives what we doubt not was a true account of the composition of European armies in his day:—"If all infamous persons, and such as have committed capital crimes, heretics, atheists, (!) and all dastardly and effeminate men, were weeded out of the army, it would soon be reduced to a pretty moderate number, the greater part of the soldiery being men of so ignoble, disingenuous tempers, that they cannot be made obedient to the allurements of rewards; nay, coercion being, generally speaking, the surest principle of all vulgar obedience. There is, therefore," he grimly adds, "another part of military institutions fitted to such men's capacities, and these are the various punishments awarded to their crimes, which, as goads, may drive these brutish creatures, who will not be attracted."

We are now trying a more humane principle, and hope that it will be found more effectual in ameliorating the condition of European soldiers than the barbarous practice of flogging.—*Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay mail has arrived with intelligence to the 12th October, the news being again of a warlike character. The expedition against the Waghurs, a piratical tribe who have thrown off their allegiance to the Guicowar, has been brought to a successful termination. The fort and island of Beyt were stormed on the 7th inst. The expedition arrived off the island on the 3rd inst. On the morning of the 4th, says the *Bombay Standard*, two boats, armed, from Her Majesty's steamer *Feroze*, two from Her Majesty's steamer *Zenobia*, and one boat from Her Majesty's steamer the *Victoria*, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Chitty, of the Indian navy, were sent to cut off the boats belonging to the enemy. On the 5th the *Feroze*, the *Zenobia*, the *Victoria*, the *Clyde*, and the *Constance*, opened fire on the fort, which was continued all day. On the 6th the troops landed under cover of the guns of the fleet at 2 p.m. The enemy made a stout resistance, and 60 to 80 of our men were killed or wounded. Our loss is 2 officers killed, 2 officers wounded, 13 men of the 28th regiment killed and 33 wounded; 9 men of the 6th Native Infantry killed, and 12 wounded. The names of the officers killed are—Lieutenant M'Kormick, 28th Foot, and Ensign Willaume, 6th Native Infantry. The *Zenobia* has brought down the following wounded officers and men:—Captain Glasspoole, Lieutenant Grant, 33 men of Her Majesty's 58th Regiment; 10 men of the 6th Native Infantry; 2 men of the Marine Battalion. The outbreak, is more likely to have originated in the turbulence of the people than in the oppressions of the Guicowar, if we are to judge from their history from remote time. The promontory to which Dwarka and Beyt belong has been distinguished in all time, under the name of Okhamundul (bad district), for the thievish character of its people and the sterility of its soil.

The Bill for Licensing Trades and Professions has been the most fruitful topic of discussion during the past fortnight. A meeting at Bombay, presided over by W. B. Tristram, Esq., was a great success. The attendance was large—about a thousand—and the opposition to the bill strong and unanimous. Two native gentlemen, Dr. Bhau Daji, a Hindoo medical practitioner, and Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., a Parsee merchant, took part in this meeting; but the movement on the part of the native community has been conducted independently, under the auspices of the Bombay Association. Two large meetings have been held, one on the 8th, and a second on Sunday, the 9th. At the former, all the leading Hindoo, Parsee, and Mahomedan gentlemen assembled, the proceedings being conducted in the Gujarati language. A committee was appointed to prepare a report, to be submitted to a future meeting. The meeting on Sunday was called by Dr. Bhau Daji, whose invitation was responded to by some 800 native gentlemen, chiefly Hindoos. A memorial to Parliament was agreed upon.

On the whole, the opposition to the bill has been so hearty throughout India, that it is possible its passing may be postponed until Mr. Wilson shall have the opportunity of giving his opinion on it.

Rao Ram Buksh, talookdar of Doondeah Khara, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. He is one of the many who treacherously betrayed unfortunate fugitives during the rebellion. Those from Cawnpore, who sought shelter upon his estate, were barbarously murdered by this monster, whose name will not be forgotten for ages. We have not heard of his actual execution, but think it is hardly likely that even Lord Canning will pardon him. Rajah Jyellall Singh was also found guilty of abetting the murder of Miss Jackson, Mrs. Green, and others. He was convicted on the clearest and most conclusive evidence; hosts of witnesses deposed not only to his having been the primary mover in the massacre of our countrymen and countrywomen, but also to his having stood by and witnessed, if not actually

superintended, the brutal proceedings. The execution was to take place at Lucknow on the 1st inst., at sunrise, on the spot where his victims were murdered. A small monument marks it. It will be a relief when we hear that the hangman has not been disappointed in disposing of these two friends. The case of Jyellall has excited as much interest in Oude as did that of the Nawab of Furruckabad.

The Nana is still, it is said, on the north bank of the Raptée, where its course from the hills flows westward. His followers, who have no money or supplies, plunder the inhabitants of the Deoghur Valley. A correspondent of the *Lucknow Herald* writes from the frontier more specifically:—"The Nana is now at Deoghur, and the Begum one march beyond it. It is reported the Rane of Lahore is in camp. The Begum has 200 rebel sepoys, and the Nana 500, with one howitzer. He has also a small body of cavalry numbering 150 sabres, 40 elephants, 40 camels, and 12 palkees, in which his and Bala Rao's families are conveyed. He has just made arrangements for the issue of three quarters of a seer of coarse rice and one chittack of dhol. I am told that a brigade of Ghoorkas from Khatmandhoo have arrived at Dhang, with a view to drive the insurgents from the hills. The rebels frequently cross the border and plunder the inhabitants of Iurwah Koosaha, where there is a company of sepoys belonging to one of the talookdars."

Jung Bahadoor has at last, it is positively affirmed, ordered the Nana, Mummoo Khan, Beni Madho, and the rest of the principal rebels, to quit the Nepal territories, under pain of being forcibly ejected by his troops. This will be service equivalent to the tract of country which it is in the contemplation of Government to make over to Nepal. The trumpery sum of 56,000 rupees has been levied on Agra on account of plunder taken during the disturbances. Rewards are dealt out on a very different scale. The Terai, and the country lying between the Raptée and the hills, are to be made over to Nepal in requital of its services! The boundary line is to be the same as that which existed previous to the Oude treaty of 1819. This very tract, now to be made over to a state that has grossly humbugged us, if it have not been actually treacherous, was valued by us, when we made it over to Oude in 1816, as worth a million sterling. It includes some considerable villages, and large tracts of very fertile land. In it, moreover, is situated the Rajah of Buhampoor's estate; so that, when the transfer is made, the rajah will become the double subject of both our government and that of Nepal.

THE VICEROY'S PROGRESS.

A Calcutta letter says:—The Governor-General leaves on the 10th inst., and is to hold a grand Durbar at Lucknow on or about the 20th, to which all the grantees in Oude have been invited. He then proceeds to Agra and Delhi, receiving *en route* native princes of all grades. The expense of the journey will be very great, the viceregal escort alone including 3,000 men. The camp will not number less than 20,000 persons, and the majority of them, let the 'camp magistrate' do as he likes, will live at the expense of the peasantry. The total direct cost to the State is estimated at Rs. 100,000 a month, and the utility of the journey is very questionable. The native princes are so sensitive, and Englishmen, however carefully trained, so neglectful of the *minutiae* of Oriental etiquette, that the interviews will probably create more irritation than confidence. Sir Charles Trevelyan, for example, the other day entertained Azeem Jali, representative of the Nabobs of the Carnatic. He has been refused the musnud, and Sir Charles, on his entrance, with genuine kindness advanced almost to the door to meet him. The prince is only entitled to two steps from the dais, and he left the room confident that the extra steps implied his restoration to the family privileges.

THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER.

Mr. Wilson is expected in November, and his precise position seems to have been settled here pretty definitely. In default of special instructions, he will be left on all questions of pure finance, i.e., in all matters of loans, accounts, and banking systems, quite independent. On matters of revenue he will be simply a Member of Council—that is, while Lord Canning is here, nothing at all. It is understood that his first duty is to "combine the systems of revenue and finance so long dissociated in India." If that account is correct, he has been set to perform an impossible task, if only for the simple reason that while financial affairs are under the control of the Government of India, revenue matters are decided by the five local Governments.

JAPANESE POLICY.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—We are again at Kanagawa, in the Bay of Yeddo, some seventeen miles below the capital, on the southern bank, and designed by the negotiators to be the port of the still secluded and tabooed metropolis, the residence of the Tycoon, and,

For six months in every year, of all the great feudal princes of the land, who are compelled thus to do service to the Suzerain, and, when they return, to put in bail for good behaviour in the persons of their wives and children. None but the heads of the diplomatic missions are permitted to take up their residence in this cynosure of Japanese dignity, rank, and fashion. But it is not so absolutely shut to visitors as such a stipulation might seem to indicate. The heads of missions must receive visits from those of war, if not from their friends—and so the egg is made to stand by a very simple process—without serious difficulty, if due discretion be shown—and Yeddo may be seen. If I am not mistaken a photographic artist has already obtained a few very interesting views of the temples assigned temporarily to the British and American diplomatic agents as residences. In due time, no doubt, the public, by *Illustrated News*, or stereoscopic impressions, will have the opportunity of gratifying their curiosity. The buildings are large and rambling, quaint and odd in their forms and distribution, and most picturesquely situated in well-kept grounds, stocked with fine timber and ornamental shrubs. The ponds are filled with gold and silver fish, some so large and fat as to suggest comparison with portly abbot and sleepy monk; and so perfectly secured by the Buddhist respect for life, that they will come to the surface at call, and snatch the crumbs of bread from the extended hand, in a way which only a Japanese fish, born and bred in a temple of Buddha, I am inclined to think, could be induced to practise.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.

The Public are respectfully informed that the present popular Operas cannot be repeated after Dec. 24th, consequent on the production of the Christmas Pantomime.

Monday, Nov. 14th, TROVATORE. Messrs. H. Haigh, Santley, Lyall, Walworth, Misses Farepa and Pilling.

Tuesday 15th, Thursday 17th, Saturday 19th, DINORAH. Messrs. W. Harrison, Santley, H. Corri, St. Albyn, Misses Pilling and Parepa, Miss Louisa Pyne.

Wednesday 16th, Friday 18th, SATANELLA. Messrs. Santley, G. Honey, H. Corri, St. Albyn, and W. Harrison; Miss Pilling and Miss Louisa Pyne. Conductor, Alfred Mellon.

Ballet—LA FIANCÉE—every evening. Madles. Lequine, Pasquale, Pierron, Clara Morgan, Mons. Vandriss, Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, S. Payne.

Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Prices of Admission.—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, £4 4s.; £3 3s.; £2 12s. 6d.; £1 5s.; £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

No charge for Booking. Commence at 8.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

MONDAY—Open at Nine.

TUESDAY to FRIDAY—Open at Ten. Admission, 1s.; Children under twelve, 6d.

SATURDAY—Open at Ten. CONCERT and BIRD SHOW. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Season tickets free.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.

Nearest theatre to Piccadilly, Chelsea and Westminster, the Park being open to carriages and foot-passengers all hours of the night.

On Monday, and during the week, new Comedy—LONDON PRIDE; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES. Messrs. Leigh Murray, C. Young, Barrett, Mrs. Frank Matthews.

After which, on Monday and Tuesday—MAGIC TOYS.

To conclude with VIRGINUS; OR, THE TRIALS OF A FOND PAPA.

On Wednesday will be produced an entirely new Fairy Extravaganza, entitled THE SWAN AND EDGAR; OR, THE FAIRY LAKE.

Reduced Prices—Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7. Box-office open from 11 to 5 daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.

Lessees, Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN.

On Monday, and during the week, will be performed the favourite Comedietta, LADIES BEWARE. Characters by Messrs. W. Gordon, G. Cooke, Miss Wyndham, Mrs. Stephens, and Mrs. W. S. Emden.

After which will be produced a new Comedietta, from Le Moulin a Paroles, entitled THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. H. Wigan, W. Gordon, H. Rivers, Miss Cottrell, and Mrs. Stirling.

To be followed by the Classic Extravaganza of MEDÆA. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Addison, Messrs. Wyndham, Hughes, Stephens, and Cottrell.

To conclude with A DOUBTFUL VICTORY. Messrs. G. Vining, W. Gordon, Franks, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Hughes. Doors open at 7, commence at half-past 7.

DRURY-LANE, ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Farewell Performances of Madlle. Titiens, Borchardt, Vaneri, Signor Aldighieri, Vialetti, and Giuglini, previous to their departure for the Continent.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Mr. E. T. Smith respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public, that on Monday next, the 14th inst., will be presented the admired Opera of LES HUGENOTS; Valentia. Madlle. Titiens; Raoul, Signor Giuglini.

On Tuesday, the 15th, TROVATORE; Leonora, Madlle. Titiens; Manrico, Signor Giuglini.

Wednesday, A GRAND CONCERT at Oxford, in which the whole of the Company will appear.

Thursday, A GRAND CONCERT at Birmingham.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of parties having purchased tickets for the pit or other parts of the house, at the Box-office or music sellers during the day, they will be admitted at the private entrance, a quarter of an hour before the doors are open, without extra charge, a convenience particularly to ladies, to avoid the rush at the doors.

Doors open at half-past Seven; Commence at Eight.

Box Office open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.

Second week of the new and successful Drama. Screaming Farce, Nursey Chickweed; and last six nights of the Dramatic Tableau of LOVE AND FORTUNE.

Monday, and during the week, the Romantic Drama, entitled, THE MASTER PASSION; OR, THE OUTLAWS OF THE ADRIATIC. Messrs. Ryder, G. Melville, Graham, Garden, R. Cathcart; Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Mrs. Charles Young.

After which, the new Farce of NURSEY CHICKWEED. Messrs. H. Widdicombe, Meadows, H. Saker; Miss Louise Keeley and Mrs. Weston.

To conclude with a Dramatic Tableau, in Watteau Colours, by J. R. Planché, Scenery by W. R. Beverley, entitled, LOVE AND FORTUNE. Mr. Frank Matthews, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Louise Keeley.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews every evening. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last three nights of the Contested Election and Paul Pry.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, to commence at 7, with the CONTESTED ELECTION. Mr. Charles Mathews. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mr. Braid, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Miss Eliza Weekes, &c.

After which PAUL PRY. Paul Pry, Mr. Charles Mathews; Phoebe, Mrs. Charles Mathews.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (first time at this Theatre), THE BACHELOR OF ARTS. Jasper (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews.

After which a new Comedietta, entitled THE LATE LAMENTED, by Tom Taylor, Esq. Characters by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Clark, Miss Reynolds, and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

Concluding with MY WIFE'S DAUGHTER. Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, Mrs. Wilkins, &c.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.

Sole Lessee and Directress, Madame Celeste.

The public is respectfully informed, this Theatre will open for the Winter Season, on Monday, 28th November, with a New Drama Fantastique, written by a Popular Author, entitled—

PARIS AND PLEASURE; OR, HOME AND HAPPINESS.

Full Particulars will be duly announced.

To-morrow the Empress of the French will make her first appearance on any stage (since she has become an Empress) in a new proverb by M. Octave Feuillet, to be called "Le Vœu et l'Homme Marié," which will be played before the court at Compiègne.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Ashley Maude, C.B., who has been appointed to be Crown Equerry, Secretary to the Master of the Horse, and Superintendent to the Royal Stables, vice Major Groves, deceased, served the Eastern campaign of 1854 in command of a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, where he was dangerously wounded, and the siege of Sebastopol.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart, M.P., by the demise of his mother, becomes possessor of the family mansion in Whitehall-gardens, and the family plate, besides a handsome annuity of above £5,000, charged upon the paternal estates in Staffordshire.

The marriage of the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., and Lady Louisa Hamilton, has been unavoidably deferred to a more distant day, in consequence of the death of Louisa, Countess of Harewood, sister of the Duchess of Buccleuch, and therefore aunt of the noble bridegroom elect.

We regret to say the First Commissioner of Works, the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, has been for several weeks confined to his bed by severe indisposition.

Postscript.

"THE LEADER" OFFICE, Friday Evening, Nov. 11th.

THE CENTRAL ITALIAN REGENCY.

A DESPATCH, dated Turin, Nov. 10, says:—

"The King, Victor Emmanuel, in consequence of a very urgent representation received from the French Government, has refused to grant permission to the Prince de Carignan to accept the Regency of Central Italy which has been offered to him.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of to-day (Friday) confirms the news of the signature of the three treaties, and adds that the Governments of France and Austria have agreed to promote the meeting of a congress, which will receive communication of the treaties of Zurich, and deliberate on the means most adapted to establish the pacification of Italy on solid and durable bases.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a circular, issued on the 5th of November last, by Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the diplomatic agents of the French Government abroad, explaining the advantages of the different clauses of the treaty of peace signed at Zurich, and stating that France will not have to advance the amount of the debt due by Piedmont to Austria, but will co-operate with Piedmont in making the stipulated payment, by certain arrangements which have been agreed upon between France and Sardinia. France has demanded from Sardinia the payment of sixty millions for the expenses of the late war. The circular further announces that the Government of France had received assurances that the Pope was only waiting an opportune moment to make public certain reforms by which the government of the clergy would be replaced by a government generally composed of the laity.

It is doubtful whether the Montalembert prosecution will be proceeded with. In point of law it is already at an end, but then it must be remembered that legality in France is not always strictly observed. According to an enactment of 1819, yet unrepealed, whenever a book or pamphlet is seized as being libellous, the *parquet* (public prosecutor's office) is bound to declare within ten days whether the seizure is maintained or abandoned, and in default of such a declaration in due form, the prosecution drops, and the writings seized must be restored. The ten days have now expired, and M. de Montalembert has been served with no process of any kind relating to the affair.

The *Moniteur* of this day (Friday) publishes the monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results as compared with the previous return:—

Decreased.			
Cash	...	...	18½ millions.
Current account	...	...	9 3-5 "
Increased.			
Bills discounted not yet due	...	...	29½ "
Advances	...	...	3½ "
Bank Notes	...	...	3½ "
Treasury Account	...	...	3 "

AUSTRIA.

The Council of the Empire (Reichsrath) is in course of being transformed into a Senate, which will control the administration of the finances of the country. Decrees will shortly be issued granting to the Jews additional political and social privileges.

During the celebration of the Schiller Festival several popular demonstrations of a liberal character have taken place.

TIM CONVICT SMETHURST.—The report circulated to-day by a very well informed contemporary, that the case of Smethurst has been disposed of, and that he will receive a free pardon, is not correct. No free pardon has been granted, and the case has not been disposed of in any way.

SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE LEADER."
ONE GUINEA PER YEAR,
 UNSTAMPED, PREPAID.
 (DELIVERED GRATIS.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 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.

SETTLING ITALY.

WE have assumed that the letter of the French Emperor to the Sardinian King was not written with the evil purpose which some writers have attributed to it. It offered a foreign solution of a domestic question, and practically invited the parties concerned to do better if they could; and the Governments of Central Italy have responded by electing the Prince of Carignan, the cousin of Victor Emmanuel, to the temporary office of Regent. This is a very judicious step, because it positively rejects the most objectionable consequences of the Villafranca peace, and, at the same time, avoids placing Victor Emmanuel in a position which he could not, at present, hold without compromising his friendship with France. No man is bound to do that which is impossible, or can only be accomplished by criminal means, and Louis Napoleon now stands absolved from any promises to reserve the alleged rights of the deposed potentates. Their people have, in the most formal and orderly way, declared that they have no rights to reserve, and the monarch who proclaims to Europe that he rests upon universal suffrage, must either accept their decision or forfeit his own best claim to rule. He may be anxious for the future, and may foresee a train of complications sufficiently entangled to tax both military and civil skill, but we will not believe he is disappointed or regrets that the Italians have evinced a disposition to be masters of their own affairs.

To have Italy in chronic convulsions is to keep Europe in continued alarm, and experience has demonstrated the folly and wickedness of one nation, or a congress of nations, settling the internal affairs of another. Italy will, therefore, render the world great service if she will settle herself. In attempting this she must expect further collisions, for the Pope, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples seem determined to constitute a malefic triad, and oppose either overt or insidious obstacles to every movement for national emancipation. The portion of Italy already rescued from the invader cannot remain invincible to the wrongs which their less fortunate brethren still suffer; and it is to Garibaldi and his soldiers that not only Italian patriots and English Liberals, but even Tories, like Lord Ellenborough, look for fresh movements and further success. It is gratifying to find an English peer offering his subscription to the Garibaldi fund, and declaring, "there is one man in Italy who has at once a head to direct and a hand to execute, and a heart to tell him what is right. That man is Garibaldi. Let the Italians follow when he leads; they will, at least, acquire the

honour which has been so long unknown to them as a people." After exhibiting some jealousy of France, which we think neither just or expedient, his lordship, speaking of the Italians, exclaims, "At least let us, sympathising with them in circumstances which were once our own, place in their hands the arms, by which alone, under Providence, their redemption can be achieved."

This is bold, honest language, which, coming from a man who has held high office, and may hold it again, cannot fail to have weight both here and abroad. It tells Austria that those Tories, who are capable of learning anything from past experience or current events, have abandoned her as an Italian power, and although she has dismissed Gyulai, the ready minister of her vengeance and the apt instrument of her disgrace, she cannot erase the victories in which Italian valour was as worthily conspicuous as that of the French; nor can she dream of renewed hostilities without feeling that the sword of Magenta is still suspended over her head.

Looking to the condition of Austrian finances, the defiant tone of Hungary, and the astounding fatuity of decrepit despotism which characterises the Austrian Court, the Venetians may be sure that if they watch patiently they will discover an opportunity for liberation, and if Rome be for the present left quiet the inhabitants of the Papal States cannot too soon be on the move to support their brethren of Bologna. The time for a congress has not yet arrived. One of the old Vienna sort, impiously undertaking to deal with nations like droves of cattle, will not do now, and until the Italians have done more to adjust their own affairs they will not be in a position to call upon other countries to recognise their work. We are glad to hear from Sir G. C. Lewis, who represented the premier and Lord John Russell at the Mansion House dinner, "that no formal invitation respecting the affairs of Italy has as yet been addressed to Her Majesty's Government," and still more to find the cabinet true to the principle of national right. "If at any future time," said the same speaker, "such an invitation should be addressed to us, it will be our duty to deliberate on the matter with a view to the maintenance of that principle which we consider sound—namely, that no force shall be used for the purpose of dictating to the Italian nation the choice of its rulers, or for the purpose of coercing its people with regard to the Government they may after mature deliberation prefer." This is the true tone for a British minister to take, and the "loud cheers" at the Mansion House will find their response in every town and in every home to which the press carries the intelligence.

It is worthy of remark that nothing has occurred which leads to a doubt that England and France may agree in the broad features of an Italian policy; and, while we thoroughly approve of the activity displayed in our dockyards and arsenals, we cannot look at similar preparations on the part of our neighbours as necessarily involving hostile intentions. We have reason to believe that the French Government was not without alarm when it determined to attack Austria in Italy, that, through German intrigue and Tory folly, it might be suddenly involved in a quarrel with this country, and find its naval base of operations destroyed. This fear cannot exist while the present Cabinet stands; but, as we observed last week, that is too ticklish a speculation to act upon, and the country has, up to the present, been unaccountably silent and apathetic upon the Italian cause. So far from looking at the present crisis as one which ought to damage our alliance with France, we regard it as affording an admirable opportunity for making it more firm and durable. M. Chevalier is right in pointing out the folly of mutual animosity, and in his opinion, "that closely united with England France has no coalition to be further apprehensive of, since every coalition from which England shall be absent will be by that very absence rendered powerless. On her side, being closely united to France, England has no longer anything to fear from the 'Continent; and tranquil as to the freedom of her movements on the seas, she breathes with expanded lungs, extends her commerce, sees in full repose her colonies growing up, propagating her genius, and peopling the universe with industrious, intelligent, and free men." These are words of wisdom, and ought on both sides of the Channel to prevail.

OUR PROTECTORATE OF MOROCCO.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL says, in his despatch of Sept. 22, to Mr. Buchanan, published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, "that her Majesty's Government consider the permanent occupation of Tangier by the Spaniards as inconsistent with the safety of Gibraltar." He says further, in his despatch to the same diplomatist, of October 15th, that "her Majesty's Government earnestly desire that there may be no change of possession on the Moorish coast of the Straits. The importance they attach to this object cannot be overrated; and it would be impossible for them, or indeed for any other maritime Power, to see with indifference the permanent occupation by Spain of such a position on that coast as would enable her to impede the passage of the Straits to ships frequenting the Mediterranean for commercial or any other purposes."

We have read these passages with considerable regret. A more barbarous state than Morocco does not exist out of Africa; and in Africa it is scarcely surpassed by Dahomy. To tell the world that the safety of Gibraltar depends on the power of this barbarous State being maintained over Tangier, is to make the safety of that fortress in our possession objectionable to Christian and civilised Europe. If England cannot keep Gibraltar without preserving entire, against all foreign, and especially European conquest, the empire of Morocco, Christian Europe will probably conclude with the Spaniards, that the sooner she gives it up the better. We demur to the statement. We do not believe that the safety of Gibraltar in our possession depends on the Emperor of Morocco retaining possession of Tangier, and on that place not being occupied by the Spaniards. As long as they be not at war with us they will as readily carry on trade with Gibraltar from Tangier, were it in their possession, as they now carry on trade with Gibraltar from Malagar and Cadiz. Were Spain and England to be at war, the possession by Spain of Tangier and the south coast of the Straits of Gibraltar might increase our difficulty of retaining and defending it, but could only compromise its safety were her Majesty's Government, by persisting in its feudal treatment of seamen, to sacrifice for ever its attachment of the seamen and naval superiority of the State. To describe the safe possession of Gibraltar by us as dependent on the preservation of the Mahomedan empire of Morocco, is to make that possession the opprobrium of Christianity and of civilisation.

Then the noble lord is alarmed at the possibility of trade to the Mediterranean being impeded by Spain occupying the Moorish coast of the Straits. England possesses Gibraltar, and uses it rather to facilitate than impede vessels passing to and fro between the Mediterranean and the rest of the world. To have the communication interrupted or impeded would be a calamity, but Europe generally will think such an interruption less probable with the south coast of the Straits in the possession of Spain than in the possession of Morocco. For centuries the Spaniards have given up piracy; for centuries Spain has formed one of the nations of Europe which acknowledge its public law, while the Moors are pirates to this day, and Morocco despises the public law of Europe. Other nations may again say, as they have said before, that England has no objection to a piracy which harasses the trade of little States, and dare not touch the trade of mighty England. They may say again, as they have said before, that England protects the pirates. The ground alleged by the noble lord for the desire of her Majesty's Government, that no permanent occupation of any part of Morocco should take place by Spain, seems to us almost as objectionable as his argument about the safety of Gibraltar.

The tone of the noble lord's despatches is more worthy of a protectionist statesman of the eighteenth than a free trade minister of the nineteenth century. Spain has as much interest in trade as other countries, and is much more likely, year after year, to promote it as far as she can than impede it. Such language is now singularly inappropriate, since France occupies such a large part of the south coast of the Mediterranean, and has occupied it thirty years, greatly to the advantage of Europe, and certainly not to the disadvantage of England. The noble lord's policy would have been suitable enough in

the age of Walpole or even Chatham, but not suitable to the year 1859. It is unworthy of England, which since Walpole's time has become, in relation to Spain, ten times more powerful than she was then, to be jealous or apprehensive of Spain. Suppose she should waste some of her little strength in occupying a little piece of Morocco, instead of improving her home territory; suppose she should attempt to impede our trade to the Mediterranean, or starve Gibraltar into a surrender, her few remaining colonies would be at our mercy, and the attempt would probably be her total ruin.

THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

"WHETHER we take the great increase of revenue, the present state and condition of our trade, into consideration, or look to the diminution of pauperism in the kingdom, we still find the most gratifying evidence of the sound condition and healthy state of our national affairs," said the Home Secretary, at Guildhall, on Wednesday. A more gratifying statement could not be made; but it does not adequately express all the facts of our present condition. Not only is pauperism very much diminished and diminishing—not only is our trade wonderfully enlarged and enlarging—not only is the revenue increasing—but all kinds of serious crimes have diminished and are diminishing, as is amply proved by the judicial statistics for 1858. In addition, our population is increasing very fast, and as it increases it creates an additional quantity of wealth, and the whole people are better supplied with comforts and necessities than were their fewer and more barbarian fathers. These are now established facts—the intimate relation between increase of people and increase of civilisation is a matter beyond dispute, and the old, horrible theory that population and evil, population and misery, population and sin and barbarism go together, is for ever annihilated.

No one in the least degree acquainted with the statistics of the empire will doubt for one moment that during the last ten years the number of offences, in proportion to the population, has decreased—that in the same interval the number of paupers has largely decreased—that the bulk of the people have been better fed, better clothed, and altogether are in a better condition than ever before. Nor will any one acquainted with the history of science and art during this period doubt for one moment that both have made a greater progress than in any previous ten years of our history. These facts cannot be gainsaid. Now we are informed by the Registrar-General that in this interval the population has been incessantly and rapidly increasing. His last quarterly return for the three months ended September states that in this period the births exceeded the deaths in England and Wales by 63,972, and that, in consequence, on the average, 695 were added to our population daily. Since 1851, the date of the last census, such an increase has been continually going on, and the number of the people in this part of the island has increased from 17,983,000 to 19,745,000 in the present year, or by 1,762,000, so that all the wonderful improvements in the period have accompanied a very rapid increase of people. In fact, no civilisation is worthy of commendation, no increase in trade, no inventions in arts are ultimately of any real value if they do not tend to an increase of population. Society exists for the benefit of the individual, and all State regulations and contrivances are worthless which do not add to the number of the people and their welfare.

THE ROMISH CHURCH MILITANT.

WHEN Romanism is contemplated merely as a system of theology it presents the aspect of a set of propositions, sentiments, and traditions, which demand a respectful treatment because they constitute the religion of a large portion of the civilized world; but when it reveals itself as the enemy of civil liberty and the corner stone of treacherous and vindictive despotism, when it openly assails the friends of progress and exerts all its open and its secret influences to crush the life of nations and make earth tremble under the double domination of the tiara and the sword, it deserves the unsparing and untiring hostility of every lover of justice and of truth. We advocate no persecution of religious opinions, or of men for holding them; let all be free, if they choose, to follow Joanna

Southcoat, Dr. Cullen, or Joe Smith, but let a determined fight be made against all combinations of priestcraft which are incompatible with human right. Among the millions of Roman Catholics which Europe holds are large numbers with whom their religion is a personal question, and who, if not instigated to mischief by their priests, would lead quiet inoffensive lives, and never attempt an authoritative meddling with their neighbours' concerns. Far different from this class is another, headed by proud, ambitious, intriguing priests, whose dream by night and by day is to establish in modern Europe a system of ecclesiastical despotism more penetrating and profound than that which Hildebrand conceived. These men adopt the Jesuit maxim that the end sanctifies the means, and crime and falsehood are instruments ever ready and ever welcome to their hands. The progress of events in Italy has filled them with alarm lest their edifice of corruption should perish; and by political intrigue, by fierce denunciation, and the baleful power of the confessional, they are striving to bring all their forces into the field and fight what they hope will be a final and victorious battle with the independence of the human mind. The tone and temper of this struggle is well exhibited in the speeches of Archbishop Cullen and his compeers in the late Irish demonstration of sympathy with the Pope. According to this malignant priest, Lord Malmesbury and Lord John Russell are equally odious for conspiring against the temporal sovereignty of Pio Nono, whose government is described as the most perfect which the world has ever seen. Lord Shaftesbury and the Evangelical Alliance are not less objects of ultramontane wrath, and they are accused of procuring funds to arm the "worst banditti against a peaceful and humane sovereign, who has never given England, or to any of her subjects, the slightest ground of complaint." Garibaldi and the Italian patriots being disposed of as "banditti," it naturally follows that Francis Joseph should be the subject of laudation, and accordingly we find him spoken of as "the noble and generous Emperor of Austria, who has boldly broken the chains which bound the Church in his vast empire, and given the death-blow to the tyrannical innovations of Joseph II." Louis Napoleon he professes to believe a thoroughly faithful son of the Church. In Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Belgium, he finds ample ground for satisfaction. "Sardinia is the only plague spot on the Catholic map of Europe," and the people of that unhappy country are declared to be "groaning under a military despotism, and suffering from the misdeeds of their excommunicated rulers."

We have been in the habit of supposing the Papal government to be the very worst in Europe, and the French Emperor has kept an army in the Holy City for the purpose of preventing the inhabitants from dismissing the Holy Father, and his red-legged conclave; but all this is a mistake. No sovereign is so profoundly beloved, and "his whole court breathes, like their master, a true spirit of Christian virtue." This most veracious gentleman ended his tirade by declaring his belief that Heaven would furnish aid to do what he called, "vindicate the rights of religion, and maintain the independence of spiritual power."

The Very Rev. Monseigneur Yore proposed a resolution expressing "grief and abhorrence at the violent and sacrilegious invasion of the territories of the Church, which is now being perpetrated;" and he denounced "the vile attempts of the English ministers against the religion of which he was a minister." The Very Reverend Father Russell, O.P., in a temper which suggested the idea that the letters appended to his name may have some connexion with the celebrated "row," proposed another resolution, declaring that "an attack upon the temporal dominions of the Church is not so much a violation, however unjust, of the supreme rights of a most august and venerable temporal ruler as a sacrilegious invasion of the Church, and an injury inflicted on the whole Catholic body throughout the world." The Rev. Canon McCabe threatened Louis Napoleon with the fate of Seleucus and Heliodorus if he did not sustain the old gentleman on the Seven Hills, and the proceedings were wound up by the adoption of an address to his Holiness embodying the sentiments described. Now this may be taken as a fair specimen of a movement which is going on all over Europe with more or less vigour, and one object of which is to frighten and compel the Emperor

of the French to be the slave and tool of priestly arrogance and Jesuit malice. In the towns of France the Ultramontane party will achieve no great success, but they know the empire rests upon the ignorant peasantry, and those they hope to mislead. In a political point of view, the struggle is one of the most important that has ever agitated Europe, and upon its issue depends the continuance of the Anglo-French alliance—a thing impossible if the Ultramontane party guided the Government of France. No one can tell what the difficulties of the Imperial Government may be, but it is certain that a large portion of the French clergy would dislike that subordination to Rome, for effecting which in his own dominion Dr. Cullen lauds Francis Joseph, and we cannot believe that Louis Napoleon will consent to end his career disgraced in the eyes of intelligent Europe, and tied to the apron strings of the Pope.

REGENCY OF PRINCE CARIGNANO.

AFFAIRS in Central Italy appear within the last few days to have given some healthy signs of animation and progress. The dormant stagnation which, to a cursory spectator, seemed to envelope the political state of the Duchies, has been exchanged for something like a popular and legislative attempt at vigorous self-assertion. The Regency of Prince Carignano has been proposed and agreed to in Modena. In the Romagna the National Assembly has also voted for him and invested him with full powers; and by this time the subject has been discussed at Florence and most probably decided affirmatively. We are glad to report this energetic movement because it is a proof that the Italians are beginning to feel that they must act for themselves and allow no foreign power, whether openly adverse or professedly friendly, to dictate their rules of action. According to the report given of the interview between the Tuscan deputation and the Emperor Napoleon III., which took place at St. Cloud on the 16th ult., his Majesty without hesitation, and decidedly refused his sanction to the proposed regency of the Prince. The gentlemen composing the deputation courteously but firmly intimated that they should not hesitate to oppose the imperial wishes as far as their influence and ability extended and the announcement of the voted regency, is a proof that they have acted up to their resolutions. The poor French Emperor's position at the present time is really most embarrassing. The Peace of Villafranca seems to have placed him in a veritable *cul de sac* from which he has no means of emerging. It is one of the peculiarities of his policy that it pleases no one, though this, we may well conceive, would trouble him little if he could but see any solution to the questions raised by himself when he began war with Austria, calculated to win him either credit or material advantage. Let but the Italians persevere in the independent course upon which they seem now to have entered, and to which the English press has been all along so strenuously urging them, and they will defeat the scheme by which France has sought, ever since the first Napoleon's time, to keep Italy divided, in order that she might experience no check to her political and commercial greatness by the existence of a strong and united nation upon her frontiers. The Pope himself ridicules the idea of the Confederation as proposed by Louis Napoleon, and is indisposed to become a party to it. It is sheer folly to talk of Venice becoming a purely national province with an Italian army, a separate representation, and the establishment of Mantua and Peschiera as federal fortresses according to the letter of the Emperor to the King of Piedmont. If the views of Austria were really so disinterested she would do far more wisely to give up Venetia with Lombardy; but that she fully intends to repossess herself of the latter before long, is most significantly proclaimed by her retention of the iron crown. It is perfectly monstrous that Piedmont should be compelled to pay over an immense sum before she can obtain possession of a province actually won from Austria, foot by foot, at the point of the sword, and then be deprived of the regalia and insignia of the territory—the very title deeds, so to speak, necessary to attest her right of possession. According to present appearances the Venetian soil itself will soon be all that will remain to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The inhabitants are leaving in alarming numbers. It is stated that not fewer than 13,000 young men

in the flower of life and able to bear arms have quitted Venice to swell the ranks of the Sardinian and Central Italian armies, and that women and children are following in almost equal proportions. A fact more significant of long repressed hatred and final intolerance of foreign rule need not be sought, and would be hard to find. The freedom now enjoyed by the neighbouring provinces of Lombardy offers a contrast to Austrian misrule, which is more than the enslaved Venetians can bear, and Napoleon III. may yet learn that he would have done better not to draw his sword at all rather than replace it in its scabbard before he had carried out his own spontaneous boast that he would leave Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic. It is not hard to conceive, however, that though, for the sake of appearance and the maintenance of his sovereign dignity, he has thought it right to crush, as far as possible, all manifestations of popular will at variance with the programme traced by him at Villafranca, yet the hero of the 2nd of December would not really blame the Italians if they took their affairs into their own hands and helped themselves by a vigorous *coup de main*, after his own fashion. Indeed it may well be believed that he would feel under deep obligations to them if they had the kindness thus to help him out of the difficulties and perplexities with which he is surrounded, and would spare him the trouble of furnishing a solution to the knotty questions involved in the return of the Dukes, the restoration of the Legations to the Pope's temporal jurisdiction, and the adjustment of Sardinian and Austrian claims.

To all but the wilfully blind and those who have interested motives in seeking to prevent Italian unity, the idea of the Austrian element in combination with the Italian fusion is altogether inconsistent and anomalous. The conduct of Austria towards Piedmont has ever been most harsh and unconciliating. In peace she has unceasingly sought to shackle her neighbour's movements and quench her every aspiration and tendency to progress and freedom. In war she has shown herself truly barbarian, and in the conclusion of hostilities covetous and grasping in the extreme. The hard bargain she attempted to drive on the settlement of affairs between the two countries in 1848 has been forcibly brought to mind during the present conferences at Zurich by her exorbitant demands of compensation for Lombardy. Eleven years ago it required the utmost caution and judgment on the part of Victor Emmanuel, in dealing with Francis Joseph, to save the honour of his kingdom, maintain the independence of the State and the integrity of its territorial extent. Then as now Austria made pecuniary claims upon him which were outrageously extravagant, and would have absorbed the revenues of his State for three years in advance. Just in proportion as it is against the interests of Austria that the Duchies of Central Italy should be annexed, to Piedmont so is it favorable to that portion and the rest of the Peninsula that the plan should be accomplished. The late sovereigns of the Duchies represent branches of the same House of Hapsburg to which Francis Joseph belongs: by family ties and by secret treaties, they ever were and would again be associated for the misfortune of their respective subjects. Consequently it requires nothing more than the simplest reflection to be convinced, that were these princes to be reseated on their thrones the power of Austria would again dominate in Italy exactly as heretofore. Common sense would suggest that the manifest interest of the French Emperor should urge him to second the wishes of the people of Italy for annexation with Piedmont; that the slight increase of power and influence gained by the Peninsula would be insufficient to cause any uneasiness to France, while the cessation of the undue weight given to Austria by her relations, with the Dukes of Italy would conduce to the maintenance of that balance of power which it is the interest of France, in combination with the other European powers, to seek to maintain. But notwithstanding the many proofs of farsightedness and wise policy which might be pointed to on the part of the undeniably great sovereign now at the head of the French empire, matter of fact and practical judgment have not invariably marked the conduct of the conspirator of Strasbourg, and the prisoner of Ham. It is, therefore, well that the Italians should have taken the determination to deliberate upon, and manage their own affairs, independently and even in spite

of their great ally, from whom, as they willingly allow, they certainly received no slight favour and assistance during the past summer. That the approaching Congress may free the whole of Italy from Austrian tyranny, with the exception of Venetia, which seems doomed to bear it yet awhile, and ratify the wishes of Central Italy, to be united with Piedmont must be the desire of all the friends of freedom and progress. Though the time may yet be distant, we do not despair of seeing the Peninsula eventually liberated alike from the foreigner's yoke and the degrading subjection of the Papacy.

LIBERAL WRITERS OF ITALY.

It may be regarded as characteristic of Italian tastes and tendencies that the Provisional Government of Tuscany finds leisure and inclination to patronize the arts and give orders for the execution of pictures and statues. We think it doubtful if in any other country under the sun an avowedly exceptional and temporary executive body would, in these matter-of-fact days, devote a portion of its limited time and restricted prerogatives to the sentimental recognition of the claims of defunct individuals upon their country's gratitude, however high their patriotism might have ranked. Far be it from us, however, to echo the reproaches of political apathy and indifference made against the Tuscans and their rulers on this ground. We rather look upon such demonstrations with curiosity and wondering admiration, as forming so complete a contrast with the pounds-shillings-and-pence-soldier-and-sailor calculations which would in all probability engross the attention of a British Legislature under the same circumstances. Each nation has its speciality, and to Italy has been conceded, by universal consent, the character of nurse and guardian of the fine arts. She therefore only acts up to her responsibilities in decreeing and carrying out the artistic measures in question. Nor should it be considered extraordinary that Tuscany avails herself of her momentary freedom to indulge her special and favourite tastes. Like a school-boy let loose for a single day, she determines to make the most of her holiday and enjoy it to the top of her bent. It must ever redound to her credit that her rulers are enabled, thanks to the moderation and self-government of the people, to give their attention to the elegant and patriotic embellishment of the country at a period of intense political anxiety and painful incertitude. In addition to bronze and marble statues of sovereigns and other celebrated men, and historical paintings connected with the wars of '48 and '59, six portraits are to be executed of the political writers, Vincenzo Gioberti, Cesare Balbo, Silvio Pellico, Giovanni Berchet, Carlo Troya, and Giuseppe Giusti.

The Abbè Vincenzo Gioberti first became celebrated as a writer by means of his "*Primato Morale e Civile degli Italiani*," published in 1843. He had formerly been one of the royal chaplains at Turin, but having been exiled ten years previously for supposed complicity with the Mazzinists, he had lived in honourable poverty and seclusion at Paris. This book was published at Brussels, but was introduced and circulated throughout Italy, in defiance of the efforts of the police to intercept it. Though opposed to the popular current of the day, the "*Primato*" bore a title flattering to Italian feelings. At a time when the principal efforts of the revolutionary party were directed against the Papacy, and when the Papal Government was carrying out the sternest measures of repression, Gioberti sustained the theory that nothing should be done against the Pope or independently of him, for that no real good could be brought about save by and through the Papacy. The "*Primato*" unites force of reasoning with the charm of eloquence, in urging a reconciliation of princes and people, and in advocating a confederacy of which the Pope was to be the head. Though Gioberti led the way in a previously untrodden path, and his writings produced a serviceable and lasting impression, yet his views in this book must be held as over speculative and incompatible with practical and actual events.

After the first successes of Charles Albert, in 1848, Gioberti returned to his own country. A short time before the renewal of the struggle against Austria, in 1849, he became prime minister, and used every exertion to support the moderate

party throughout the Peninsula, and to effect a rally in favour of constitutional monarchy. But his zealous efforts met with no adequate response, and he was obliged to resign office. In his last work, the "*Rinnovamento Civile*," published at Paris in 1850, he treats of the temporal power of the Papacy as a thing that has been tried in the balance and found wanting. Thus did he and his party renounce the hopes which they had once entertained, that the temporal government of Rome might be rendered compatible with the freedom and prosperity of Italy. Gioberti's latter days were spent at Paris, where he died, October, 1852, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Cesare Balbo, cousin of the Marquis d'Azeglio, was born at Turin in 1789. At the age of seven he was taken to Paris by his father, Count Prospero Balbo, who filled the office of Ambassador of the King of Sardinia. In 1807, when only in his eighteenth year, he was nominated, by Napoleon Bonaparte, Auditor to the Council of State, and from that time was connected with the administration during nearly the whole of Napoleon's career. Upon the downfall of the empire he entered the military ranks. Passing through the various grades until he became major, he was then attached as one of the embassy to the Sardinian legation, at Madrid, at the head of which his father stood. After holding this office two years he returned to his country; but again left it as an exile three days before the battle of Novara, in 1820, and lived in England and France until 1824. It was on his return to Piedmont in this year that he entered upon the career of letters. A series of works—historical, political and critical—which issued from his pen, made his name famous throughout Italy from 1824 to 1839; but the appearance of his "*Speranze d'Italia*" in 1844, a few months after the publication of Gioberti's "*Primato*," was quite a national event. It was the first time that an Italian, residing in an Italian city, had ventured to write openly upon political affairs, and frankly state his opinions, and his countrymen felt proportionately grateful to him. This book—like that of Gioberti—advocates the idea of an Italian Confederation; but Balbo demonstrates, by means of historical and political examples, that this is impossible, while any portion of Italy is in the occupation of foreigners. If the work did not increase the *hopes* of Italy, it, at least, taught Italians to fix them upon a desirable, though distant object, and minutely described the means by which they might be realised. The publication of this book presented so many difficulties, and was so fraught with peril to the writer, that, before venturing to bring it out, Balbo called his sons together, explained the risks, and asked if they were disposed to accept the consequences. With true filial respect they answered in the affirmative, and it made its appearance accordingly.

In 1848 Balbo was made chief Cabinet Minister by King Charles Albert, and, on the outbreak of the war very shortly afterwards, he temporarily filled the post of Minister of War. Men of all opinions and parties agreed in expressing esteem and admiration for his moral and intellectual worth. A Conservative by inclination and conviction, it was always his aim to strengthen the government and establish the principle of authority, without which, he justly held that liberty was a chimera. He was dispatched as Envoy Extraordinary to Gaeta and Naples in May, 1849. So sincere and ardent a patriot was he that he suffered from every national misfortune as from domestic affliction. His health, naturally feeble, declined greatly in consequence of the political events contemporary with and subsequent to the Revolution of '48, and, on the 3rd of June, 1853, after a few days of severe illness, Count Cesare Balbo breathed his last. It is not alone as a writer that Balbo deserves the praise of posterity, but as a virtuous, honest, and dignified citizen, desirous of advancing the interests of his country by every means in his power, and his death was felt and lamented as a public calamity. He was associated with various journals and periodicals, and assisted in establishing the "*Risorgimento*," the political organ of Count Cavour and his party.

Silvio Pellico, the well-known author of the "*Prisons*," was born at Saluzzo in Piedmont, in 1789. In conjunction with Berchet, Manzoni, and others, he established the literary periodical called the "*Conciliatore*." It was intended professedly to regenerate Italian literature, and its declared object was to conduct to truth by means of the

beautiful. The "Conciliatore" had the credit of putting an end to mere verbiage, and terminating the age of literary nullity. Its first number was issued Sept. 3, 1818. It was discontinued in 1820, in consequence of the censorship to which it was subjected, and which left, as its writers complained, little more than the titles of the articles and signatures of the authors. It appears to have been mainly in consequence of the political views expressed by him in the "Conciliatore" that Silvio Pellico was arrested at Milan, Oct. 13, 1820. The particulars of the ten years' imprisonment which succeeded have become world-renowned through his book, "Le Mie Prigioni." Released August 1st, 1830, he lived chiefly in his native land, Piedmont, until June 31, 1854, when he quitted this life.

His fellow labourer, Berchet, wrote for his own age, and for the enslaved provinces of his country. His poems produce home-sickness in the exile, and kindle the fire of independence in the bosoms of those who breathe the air of the Peninsula. Though he may have done little for art, according to the severe rules of Italian criticism, he did a vast deal for his country. Gratitude and veneration are due to him in that, with the capacity to do much more, he willingly sacrificed a portion of his fame to his endeavours to secure the liberty of his native land.

Carlo Troya, by his historical and political writings, and Giuseppe Giusti, by his political poetry, sought to shake oppression and free their country from the yoke of the foreigner. The former presided over the Constitutional Ministry at Naples in 1848. Among the most memorable of the writings of the latter is a satirical poem, written on occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Milan in 1838, when nearly all the Sovereigns of the Peninsula—the high-minded and independent King of Sardinia excepted—went to offer him their homage. Giusti died March 31, 1850.

A Birmingham paper states that four pairs of shoes have been taken from the shop of a shoemaker at Broseley, in the execution of a distress warrant for the non-payment of a church rate. Two cheeses were also weighed by the executors of the law in the house of a widow, who resolutely refused to compound for her goods; but her daughter ultimately was induced to pay the money.

The *Lien* reports a curious sentence which has been passed at Unterwalden, Switzerland. One Melchior Risi, accused of disturbing the public order, has been condemned to a month's imprisonment, and to a regular attendance for two years at the morning and afternoon religious services!

A correspondent of the *Australian Mail*, writing from Auckland, mentions that Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, has taken his departure in his little yacht, the *Southern Cross*, on a tour through a number of the Milnesian Islands. "It is, I believe, his lordship's intention to pay a first visit to some new groups for the purpose of conveying to the natives 'the glad tidings of the Gospel,' and to endeavour to induce some of them to accept of the advantages of an education in the College of St. John, so as to fit them to become in their turn instructors of their fellow men. He is expected to call at Norfolk Island."

"TRYING IT ON."—*Bullier's Lithographic Sheet* gives the following curious letter as having been addressed to the Emperor Napoleon. It was detained at the Office for Examining Petitions to His Majesty:—"Sire,—Being the possessor of a small property in the Beaujoles, favoured by a good soil for wine and turnips, and, on Wednesday, two days before Christmas, my wife having made us a soup of these turnips, I found the taste so exquisite and so sweet, that the idea of our dear Emperor instantly occurred to me, and I said to my wife and my two sons, their Majesties have not perhaps a better soup. Then a happy inspiration passed through the mind of my eldest son, and he said, 'Father, you ought to send a cask to their Majesties.' Sire, we are giving effect to the idea. May the vegetables be agreeable to you, and we shall esteem ourselves so fortunate to have procured you that trifling pleasure. (We have more of them still.)—I am, with the most profound respect, sire, your very humble and very devoted subject, P. BOLMONT, shirtmaker at Kolssay Ain). This letter was followed by a second, in which P. Bolmont prayed that his eldest son (he who had conceived such an excellent idea) might be exempted from military service. It is not stated whether his Majesty has approved the soup or exempted the son."

LITERATURE. SCIENCE, ART, Etc.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WITH regard to the rectorship of the University of Edinburgh, we understand that the election will be between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Neaves. The committee which had been formed for Lord Campbell and Lord John Russell have united with the Gladstone committee. It is reported at St. Andrew's that the principalship of the United College, vacant by Sir David Brewster's removal to Edinburgh, has been conferred on Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's, and the report has been so far credited that both the senatus and the provost and magistrates have memorialised Government against the appointment.

The matriculation examination of the Bombay University commenced on the 3rd of October, simultaneously at the town-hall in Bombay, and at the assembly rooms in Poonah. It is satisfactory to notice that eighty-eight candidates presented themselves for examination at Bombay, and forty at Poonah, making a total of 128 candidates.

A statue has been decreed by the City of Mexico to the illustrious Alexander Von Humboldt. The statue is to be executed in marble by an Italian sculptor. It will be placed in the interior of the "School of Mines," and will bear the inscription—"A Alexandre de Humboldt, le Mexique reconnaissant."

A commission, appointed by the French Academy of Sciences to draw up a report on the results of the scientific expedition undertaken to observe the late total eclipse in Brazil, calls attention to the very important total eclipse which will occur in July next year, and will be visible in Spain and Algeria. The commission believe that at least forty astronomers, from France, England, Germany, Russia, and Italy, will assemble in Spain or Africa to witness this eclipse.

A great deal of the attention both of the Tuscan Government and the population turns upon matters connected with the Ministry of Public Education. The Marquis Ridolfi is thought to have been anything but felicitous in his new appointments. The vacations are drawing to an end, and the Universities of Pisa and Siena are soon to feel the benefit of their enlarged endowment and the newly-added professorships. The same activity in the same branch of administration is exhibited by all the Governments of Central Italy. Whole batches of new professors are seated on newly-erected chairs at Parma, Modena, and Bologna. In the latter place Count Carlo Pepoli, long a resident in England, and well known as a poet and scholar, was offered the dignity of *Rettore Magnifico*, or President, of that eldest of all Alma Maters. He answered, he would only accept on one condition, and that was that he should be allowed to open the University in the morning, to close it again immediately, in the evening of the same day, after distributing to all students applying for a certificate of matriculation billets of admission into the ranks of the various corps of the national armies.

M. Philoxene Boyer has interrupted his course of lectures on Shakespeare in order to pronounce an oration upon the genius of Schiller. The *salon* of the reunion of the learned societies was crammed to excess, there being a large number of Germans present to hear an eloquent Frenchman express his appreciation of their renowned countryman. M. Boyer's oration, delivered entirely without the aid of notes, occupied nearly two hours, and the admirable manner in which he exhibited the prominent points of the poet's character, the fervid eloquence with which he extolled the genius and the simplicity of the man, and the masterly way in which he gave to general principles of liberty an indirect but telling application, constantly drew from the closely-packed audience the most enthusiastic applause.

M. Amedée Renée the well-known French journalist is just dead. M. Renée was the author of several works. The last were, "The Nieces of Mazarin," and "Manners and Characters of the Eighteenth Century." He formerly contributed to the *Revue de Paris*, and to the *Encyclopédie des gens du Monde*. In the spring of 1857 he replaced M. de Césena as *reducteur-en-chef* of the *Constitutionnel* and of the *Pays*, but was not acting in that capacity at the time of his death.

THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.
By Anthony Trollope.—Chapman and Hall.

The picture painted in presence of its objects is most likely to be correct, though in the literal rendering there may be a want of the spiritual

shadows in which memory invests the past. Mr. Trollope's pencil, however, suffers no such inconvenience. He begins his book on board the brig; describes the state of the wind and the wave, and proceeds to Cien Fuegos, to resume his pen and his voyage. In truth, the book opens with great spirit, and a touch of character in the everlasting poor "blue-nosed skipper," which demonstrates at once that a quick-eyed observer is on his travels. But to come to more special matters.

Jamaica is not so thriving now as it was once; and Kingston, adds Mr. Trollope, "is a disgrace to the country that owns it." Ugly buildings are a continual eyesore. Spanish town is even worse:—

"It is like the city of the dead. There are long streets there in which no human inhabitant is ever seen. In others a silent old negro woman may be sitting at an open door, or a child playing, solitary, in the dust. The Governor's house—King's House, as it is called—stands on one side of a square; opposite is the house of the Assembly; on the left, as you come out from the Governor's, are the executive offices and the house of the Council, and on the right some other public buildings. The place would have some pretension about it did it not seem to be stricken with an eternal death. All the walls are of a dismal dirty yellow, and a stranger cannot but think that the colour is owing to the dreadfully prevailing disease of the country. In this square there are no sounds; men and women never frequent it; nothing enters it but sunbeams; and such sunbeams! The glare from those walls seem to forbid that men and women should come there.

"The parched, dusty, deserted streets are all hot, and perfectly without shade. The crafty Italians have built their narrow streets so that the sun can hardly enter them, except when he is in the mid heaven; but there has been no such craft at Spanish Town. The houses are very low, and when there is any sun in the heavens it can enter those streets; and in those heavens there is always a burning, broiling sun.

"But the place is not wholly deserted. There is here the most frightfully hideous race of pigs that ever made a man ashamed to own himself a bacon-eating biped. I have never done much in pigs myself, but I believe that piggy grace consists in plumpness and comparative shortness—in shortness, above all, of the face and nose. The Spanish Town pigs are never plump. They are the very ghosts of swine, consisting entirely of bones and bristles. Their backs are long, their ribs are long, their legs are long, but, above all, their heads and noses are hideously long. These brutes prowl about in the sun, and glare at the unfrequent strangers with their starved eyes, as though doubting themselves whether, by some little exertion, they might not become beasts of prey."

Such is a specimen of the style of this spirited book; here is a penman who can flourish away, without being tedious; copious, and yet witty. Hamlet, in Denmark, thought it strange to hear that "the world had grown honest," and feared that "doomsday was near." But Mr. Trollope had no such fear in Jamaica; though he speaks in high terms of the honesty of the people. Another comfort he had, that though he had been compelled to speak disparagingly of the principal town, the country round about deserved the highest praise. He found, too, the people exceedingly comfortable.

Though the sugar-cane is the chief production of Jamaica, Mr. Trollope tells us that "one may travel for days in the island and only see a cane piece here and there." Mr. Trollope has a chapter devoted to the case of Black Men, which will be read with interest. The Creole has no country of his own; none of his adoption. He has no language of his own; none of his adoption. With no idea of country, no pride of race, no religion of his own, the Creole has, nevertheless, developed tastes of his own, habits, aptitudes, and faults, that peculiarly individualise him. He is capable, too, of the hardest bodily labour. Intellectually, he is ambitious, and burns to be regarded as a scholar. Religious teaching has not been inoperative for good with him; but Mr. Trollope does not seem to have much faith in missionary success. The following concessions—for in Mr. Trollope they are concessions—are important.

"But the great point to be settled is this: whether this race of mulattos, quadroons, mustees, and what not, are capable of managing matters for themselves; of undertaking the higher walks of life; of living, in short, as an independent people with a proper share of masterdom; and not necessarily as a servile people, as hewers of wood and drawers of

water? If not, it will fare badly for Jamaica, and will probably also fare badly in coming years for the rest of the West Indies. Whether other immigration be allowed or no, of one kind of immigration the supply into Jamaica is becoming less and less. Few European white men now turn thither in quest of fortune. Few Anglo-Saxon adventurers now seek her shores as the future home of their adoption. The white man has been there and has left his mark. The Creole children of these Europeans of course remain, but their numbers are no longer increased by new comers.

"But I think there is no doubt that they are fit—these coloured people, to undertake the higher as well as lower paths of human labour. Indeed, they do undertake them, and thrive well in them now, much to the disgust of the so-esteemed ascendant class. They do make money, and enjoy it. They practise as statesmen, as lawyers, and as doctors in the colony; and, though they have not as yet shone brightly as divines in our English Church, such deficiency may be attributed more to the jealousy of the parsons of that church than to their own incapacity.

"There are, they say, 70,000 coloured people in the island, and not more than 15,000 white people. As the former increase in intelligence, it is not to be supposed that they will submit to the latter. Nor are they at all inclined to submission.

"But they have still an up-hill battle before them. They are by no means humble in their gait, and their want of meekness sets their white neighbours against them. They are always proclaiming by their voice and look that they are as good as the white man; but they are always showing by their voice and look, also, that they know that this is a false boast.

"And then they are by no means popular with the negro. A negro, as a rule, will not serve a mulatto when he can serve a European or a white Creole. He thinks that the mulatto is too near akin to himself to be worthy of any respect. In his passion he calls him a nigger—and protests that he is not, and never will be like buckra man.

"The negroes complain that the coloured men are sly and cunning; that they cannot be trusted as masters; that they tyrannise, bully, and deceive; in short, that they have their own negro faults. There may, doubtless, be some truth in this. They have still a portion of their lesson to learn; perhaps the greater portion. I affirm, merely, that the lesson is being learned. A race of people with its good and ill qualities is not formed in a couple of centuries.

"And if it be fated that the Anglo-Saxon race in these islands is to yield place to another people, and to abandon its ground, having done its appointed work, surely such a decree should be no cause of sorrow. To have done their appointed work, and done it well,—should not this be enough for any men?"

The isthmus of the Panama, commands from Mr. Trollope a considerable amount of admiration. The line of railway is maintained at great cost; nevertheless, it pays a dividend of 12½ per cent., and the real profit is stated at twenty-five.

The range of subjects in this volume is too extensive for complete detail; it includes Central America, but not the Falls of Niagara. Mr. Trollope declines "doing the Falls." He recommends, however, that those who would visit them should place themselves, each alone, between the rocks and the waters of the Horse-shoe Fall after sunset, and there remain for half-an-hour.

"For the first five minutes he will be looking but at the waters of a cataract,—at the waters, indeed, of such a cataract as we know no other, and at their interior curves, which elsewhere we cannot see. But bye and bye all this will change. He will no longer be on a shingly path beneath a waterfall; but that feeling of a cavern wall will grow upon him, of a cavern deep, deep below roaring seas, in which the waves are there, though they do not enter in upon him; or rather not the waves, but the very bowels of the deep ocean. He will feel as though the floods surrounded him, coming and going with their wild sounds, and he will hardly recognise that though among them he is not in them. And they, as they fall with a continual roar, not hurting the ear, but musical withal, will seem to move as the vast ocean waters may perhaps move in their internal currents. He will lose the sense of one continued descent, and think that they are passing round him in their appointed courses. The broken spray that rises from the depth below, rises so strongly, so palpably, so rapidly, that the motion in every direction will seem equal. And then, as he looks on, strange colours will show themselves through the mist; the shades of gray will become green and blue, with ever and anon a flash of white; and then, when some gust of wind blows in with greater violence, the sea-girt cavern will

become all dark and black. Oh, my friend, let there be no one there to speak to thee then; no, not even a heart's brother. As you stand there speak only to the waters."

With this extract we may safely dismiss the reader to the book itself, which he will find one of rare excellence.

WOMEN ARTISTS IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES.

By Mrs. E. F. Ellet.—Richard Bentley.

THE number of books devoted to female merit, and in celebration of female talent, is one of the signs that show the influence of woman in its growth, and points to its increased operation on the morals of society. A similar work to the present has been published in Berlin, by Ernst Guhl, under the title of "Die Frauen in die Kunstgeschichte;" but his collection of women famous as painters, sculptors, and engravers, closes with the eighteenth century. Mrs. Ellet has made ample use of Herr Guhl's work, and added much of her own. The names of women-artists included in this work occupy in their enumeration ten closely-printed columns; they are more, in fact, than five-hundred in number. Of all these we cannot venture to relate the story. We must be content with indication and selection.

The early ages of art were characterised by a vagueness, which leaves it difficult to decide on the degree of female influence exerted on it. In eastern countries the love of dress and dornament evinced an artistic taste in the female mind. Women, too, we know then rendered help in works upon wood and metal, as well as in the productions of the loom. "The fair Egyptians," states our authoress, "covered their webs with the most delicate patterns, and the draperies of the dead, and the ornamented hangings in their dwellings attested the skill of the women of Assyria and Babylon." Greece also had her poetesses, indicative of a yet nobler female life. Is not the following a pleasing illustration of the growth of early art?—

"But although few Grecian women handled the pencil or chisel, and women were systematically kept in a degree of ignorance, we find here on the threshold of the history of art a woman's name, that of Kora, or, as she has been called, *Callirhoe*, the daughter of a potter, named Dibutades, a native of Corinth, said to have resided at Sicynia, about the middle of the seventh century before Christ. Pliny tells us she assisted her father in modelling clay. The results of his labours were arranged on shelves before his house, which the purchasers usually left vacant before evening. It was the office of his daughter, says a fanciful chronicler, to fill the more elaborate vases with choice flowers, which the young men came early to look at hoping to catch a glimpse of the graceful artist-maiden. As she went draped in her veil to the market-place, she often met a youth who afterwards became an assistant to her father in his work. He was skilled in much learning unknown to the secluded girl, and in playing off the reed; and the daily life of father, daughter, and lover, presented an illustration of Grecian life and beauty. The youth was at length constrained to depart, but before the event the vows of betrothal were exchanged between him and Kora. The eve of their parting was sad. As they sat together by the lamp light, the maiden suddenly rose, and taking up a piece of pointed charcoal from the brazier, and bidding the young man remain still, she traced on the wall the outline of his fine Grecian profile, as a memorial when he should be far away. Dibutades saw the sketch she had made, and recognised the likeness. Carefully he filled the outline with clay, and a complete medallion was formed. It was the first portrait in relief. Thus a new art was born into the world, the development of which brought fortune and fame to the inventor; the story is at least as probable as that of Saurias discovering the rules of sketching and contour from the shadow of his horse: it was not the first nor the last time that love became a teacher. Might not the fable of Memnon thus find its realisation? It is related that Dibutades, who had followed up his medallions with busts, became so celebrated that many Grecian states claimed the honour of his birth, and that his daughter's lover, who came back to espouse her, modelled whole figures in Corinth. A school for modelling was instituted about this time in Sicynia, of which Dibutades was the founder."

One tale of this kind may stand for all such, and prove suggestive in many ways. Modern art at its commencement was possessed of many female artists. The sixteenth century boasted of no fewer than six wonderful sisters, Anguisciola, Helena, Sofonisba, Minerva, Europa, Lucia and Anna Maria, all gifted in music and painting.

The seventeenth century was ripe in all manner of eventualities. Academic imitation in all arts yielded to diversity of style; the romantic succeeded to the classical, the popular to the scholastic. In the same direction has been the progress of events since. Naturalism once for all set in, and the spiritual perforce submitted to a divided empire. Mrs. Ellet has paid due attention to the art of the present day. Mdlles. Bonheur, Fauveau, and Hosmer flourish in her pages as they have done on the world's stage. The nineteenth century, in England, America, and Germany, is rich in female genius. What hope for the world in this proof that its civilization is on the advance, and the benign influence of woman visibly increasing.

MISCELLANIES BY CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley.—John W. Parker and Son.

MANY of these articles have appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* and the *North British Review*, where they have already commanded the admiration of a large and appreciative public. If a profundity of thought and a vigorous style entitle an author to attention, Mr. Kingsley merits the utmost. His taste is formed on the highest as well as the oldest models, and the Hebrew poets and historians are his chief exemplars. Hence, of all subjects he takes not only a logical, but a theological view, and subordinates them to the laws of a Divine Philosophy. We are not surprised, therefore, at his defending the Mystics from the levity of Mr. Vaughan's charges; and were, in fact, not a little pleased that he raised the argument to a higher level, whence the critic was able to look down on the bookmaker. Mr. Vaughan had, indeed, only taken a popular view of mysticism, and had not penetrated to its causes and laws. Persons for whom Mr. Coleridge had the deepest reverence, such as Jacob Böhme, were by him treated with a sort of pity and contempt, just as Voltaire treated Shakspeare, mingled with extorted admiration for occasional merits. Mr. Kingsley has been careful to correct this partial and unfair view, and claim for genius, however manifested, its privilege to an independent judgment. Such men are to be judged on their own ground, and the laws drawn from their own writings, to which they are amenable. The facts of their lives are based on truths to which the biographer must penetrate before he can understand their significance. Above all, he must have a strong faith in the Invisible, in order to qualify him to approach the topic in the most distant manner. Not a cursory but a deep acquaintance must be had with it, to give him the least right to an opinion. Also, he must be like-minded with them, for "spiritual truths" can only be spiritually discerned."

Such in brief are Mr. Kingsley's views, and he has therefore no patience with the quiet scorn indulged in by *dilettanti* gentlemen over their wine and walnuts, on ways of life and ways of thinking beyond their experience or their apprehension. He will not permit them to dispose of the case of Angela de Foligni, by a contemptuous reference to the deaths of her mother, her husband, and her children. He does not think these are amusing facts, or likely to bring her consequent loneliness and sorrow into ridicule. Death, solitude, and grief are with him high and holy things, and what come from them are high and holy also. What if these be, what Mr. Vaughan describes as "violent devotion," "falling ill," "suffering incessant anguish from a complication of disorders," "having rapturous consolations and terrific temptations," and "being dashed in a moment from a seat of glory above the empyrean." Mr. Kingsley will not be moved to laughter by this merry statement; nor will he see anything to laugh at in it. Sacred be the lone widow in her grief and desolation,—motherless, husbandless, childless;—and the states of mind that grew on such, be they sacred also, and let us learn from them what they certainly contain, and not seldom dramatically manifest. In this manner we may learn something to our profit; while the scorner must needs remain a fool.

In like manner, he dares to vindicate our Elizabethan worthies, and to justify them by reference to their times, and the work that such times necessarily imposed on energetic spirits. Sir Walter Raleigh is by him cleared of the insidious suspicions that his biographers have more or less suffered to stain their pages. Prejudice has been permitted to taint the unwilling judgment of these writers, and even to invalidate the natural deduc-

tions to be made from documentary testimony. In fact, these arguments all want re-opening, and discussion by men inheriting the faith which inspired the conduct of the heroic men and women to whom they relate. Among the latter, Mr. Kingsley reckons Queen Elizabeth, whom he would re-enthroned in English hearts as the glorious and Protestant virgin monarch, who was content to "know no other husband than the English people." She had vowed it, and well she had kept her vow. In her defence he is sometimes roused to indignation, and, as it seems to us, justly. Here is a passage which merits reprinting again and again:—

"We must try to realise to ourselves the way in which such men as Raleigh looked not only at Elizabeth, but at all the world. There was, in plain palpable fact, something about her, her history, her policy, the times, the glorious part which England, and she as the incarnation of the then English spirit, were playing upon earth, which raised imaginative and heroic souls into a permanent exaltation—a 'fairy-land,' as they called it themselves, which seems to us fantastic, and would be fantastic in us, because we are not at their work, or in their days. There can be no doubt that a number of as noble men as ever stood together on the earth did worship that woman, fight for her, toil for her, risk all for her, with a pure chivalrous affection which has furnished one of the beautiful pages in all the book of history. Blots there needs must have been, and inconsistencies, selfishnesses, follies; for they too were men of like passions with ourselves; but let us look at the fair vision as a whole, and thank God that such a thing has for once existed even imperfectly on this sinful earth: instead of playing the part of Ham, and falling under his curse; the penalty of slavishness, cowardice, loss of noble daring, which surely falls on any generation which is 'banausos,' to use Aristotle's word—which rejoices in its forefathers' shame, and unable to believe in the nobleness of others, is unable to become noble itself."

There are also noble papers on the poets. Tennyson is deservedly lauded; and the merits and influence of Byron and Shelley philosophically discussed. The poetry, too, of Mr. Alexander Smith and Alexander Pope is compared, and what the production of such poetry implies is significantly hinted. Mr. Kingsley looks at all these things in their moral and spiritual aspects, not fearing to be profound in a shallow age. For this we admire him. He has also some fine outspoken thoughts on Burns and his school, doing justice to Robert Nicoll, of whose verses enough has not been made.

There are altogether twenty eloquent essays in these two volumes, each of them deserving an elaborate investigation. This, of course, space will not permit to us. But why regret the narrow bounds within which we are imprisoned? We have been able to utter a voice which we trust will set readers thinking, and send them to the book itself for the full enjoyment of the writer's genius.

HINCHBRIDGE HAUNTED—A Ghost Story. By Geo. Cupples, author of "The Green Hand," "The Two Frigates."—Edinburgh: Nimmo; London: Simpkin and Marshall.

MR. CUPPLES commenced his career as a naval novelist; his story of "The Green Hand," which appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" a few years back, gave evidence of his becoming one of the most promising writers of the Marryatt school of fiction. His next story, "The Two Frigates," confirmed the favourable impression its author had made; and Professor Masson, in his little book on "Novelists and their Styles," speaks of him as one of the representatives of the naval school of fiction. Why, having, according to Mr. Masson, gained a position as a delineator of naval life, he should write a ghost story of quiet village life, it is hard to say. With the most popular fictionists a "ghost story" is now-a-days a formidable undertaking; but it is doubly so to a young writer who has hardly won his spurs. It would be injustice, however, to judge of Mr. Cupples' present work by his previous ones. A writer, of course, is free to choose what subject he likes: but the critic judges of a writer's last production by his preceding one. Compared, then, with "The Two Frigates," "Hinchbridge Haunted" is a very inferior work. In the first place it is not a ghost story, and in the second, though the time of the story is in the reign of George the Fourth, the manners and customs generally of the characters are those of the present day. The "ghost story"

is this: An old man (supposed to be dead, Mr. Cupples?) suddenly appears in the little village of Hinchbridge, and becomes rich nobody knows how, and nobody cares to inquire of him, on account of his exceeding irritable temper; consequently he is suspected of the worst crimes by the villagers. Ultimately, however, he turns out to be the brother of the widow at the Grange, which establishes his respectability. Of course there is a love story, but the character of this disagreeable and snappish old man and his serio-comic servant are by far the most entertaining personages in the book, and their sayings and doings create in us the most interest. Though the faults are those that the most superficial reader of fictions will observe, the work will not the less be read when once it is taken up. For ourselves, however, we would rather the writer had written a sea story than one of village life—a subject on which he is evidently unqualified to write.

SERIALS.

ASSURANCE MAGAZINE AND JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES. (Vol. 8, Part V.)—The paramount utility of this work should recommend it to general attention. The principle of assurance is applicable to everything, and in all cases is of beneficial operation. But care and caution are requisite in the business arrangements, and the casualties to which it is liable should be looked boldly in the face. To this topic the leading article of this journal especially directs attention. The conditions under which assurances are liable to forfeiture should not be severe, nor should they be exacted with rigour. The article is followed by another, concerning the medical estimate of life for life assurance. After sixty is voted a very dangerous age. Obesity, too, is objectionable, and so is excessive spareness. The period of marriage, also, especially with fast livers, has its perils. And what of the use of tobacco? Why, this: "The habit of smoking tobacco, which has recently been the subject of so much illogical argument, deserves a passing notice. There is no evidence whatever to show that this practice, when had recourse to in moderation, and not complicated with spirit-drinking, at all tends to shorten the duration of life. Addiction to it in great excess may, doubtless, induce dyspepsia, nervous affections, possibly paralysis—certainly *delirium tremens*." These articles, with others on general subjects, such as a Uniform Decimal System, the First American Life, Underwriter's Convention, and the foreign intelligence, make altogether a very good number.

PARENT'S CABINET contains, as usual, six articles of considerable merit.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (No. LXII.)—This number contains a series of important articles on important topics. Here is one on Baden Powell's "Order of Nature." The reviewer is an outspoken critic; he dislikes especially Mr. Powell's Doctrine of Miracles. There is also an excellent article on the new Exegesis of Shakspeare, and the question of races. Some acute remarks are made, and the theorist is met with mingled praise and blame. The remaining papers are of fair average excellence.

WEST OF SCOTLAND MAGAZINE (New Series), No. LXI. (Hutcheson Campbell).—The table of contents presents subjects of interest, which, for the most part, are intelligently treated.

HISTORICAL [MAGAZINE] NOTES AND QUERIES (No. X).—This periodical is always entertaining, and the number before us contains much to amuse and edify.

POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE.—Part VIII. contains his satirical and humorous poems.

LE FOLLET (No. 158).—In addition to three beautifully coloured engravings, we have two large cuts of present fashion, accompanied with descriptive letter-press, and light amusing literary articles.

ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKSPEARE, edited by H. Staunton, and illustrated by John Gilbert.—Parts XLIV. and XLV. contain Antony and Cleopatra, and Titus Andronicus.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY (By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A.).—Part VIII. is capably got up, and richly illustrated.

The Practical Nature of the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. By the Rev. Augustus Clissold, M.A.—Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

This is the second edition of a letter written by Mr. Clissold to the Archbishop of Dublin. The letter is much "revised and enlarged." Mr. Clissold is a terrible logician, and spares nothing in an episcopal writer. He condemns all such out of their own mouths. His arguments consist of a citation of passages from all manner of supposed orthodox writers, and, by showing their contradictions, enforce the need of an

authorised interpreter of the Scriptures. Of course, he points to Swedenborg as supplying the need, and, therefore, as eminently practical in his purpose and life, asserting at the same time his inspiration. Until, however, the term inspiration be properly defined, and it can be declared that Swedenborg's interpretation is final and thoroughly complete, it may readily be perceived that little real way is made with the argument. Swedenborg's merit consists in his having given a scientific scheme of religion; but a much higher is possible, under the direction of philosophy, in an age more favourable to such investigations than the present.

Handbook of Geological Terms and Geology.—By David Page, F.G.S.—William Blackwood and Sons.

This is a laborious, but most eligible work. The trouble that the compiler has taken to save other people trouble is immense; and we ought to be exceedingly thankful to him for the result. The matter, as he tells us, has been gleaned and sifted from a great variety of resources, and the arrangement has required the utmost care and caution. The science is presented besides in its newest aspects; and to the geologist the value of the work, from its accuracy and extent, will be priceless.

Notes on the Wounded from the Mutiny in India, with a Description of the Preparations of Gunshot Injuries contained in the Museum at Fort Pitt. By George Williamson, M.D., Staff Surgeon.—John Churchill.

THE invalid depot at Chatham is the school in which the subject of this book has been studied—the best school, in fact, for the study of the subject. The wounded by the mutiny in India have furnished the author with his chief examples. The larger number of cases consists of gunshot compound fracture of the femur, and the patients have recovered with good useful limbs—as compared with the number of thigh-stump cases, and the total by all wounds. The result is ascribed to the facilities afforded by the doolies. Such facilities, therefore, should be afforded likewise to European campaigners. The work is profusely illustrated, and of the highest utility to the faculty.

Prince Charlie, the Young Chevalier. By Merideth Johns, Author of "Boys' Book of Modern Travel," &c.—W. Kent and Co.

MR. JOHNES has dedicated his little volume to the boys of the British empire, from whom we may be sure it will receive a hearty welcome. The life of Prince Charles affords ample materials for an interesting boys' book; and we only wonder that his life has not been written before, as very little is known of his earlier life (nor does this work throw much light on it), except what is scattered over the pages of history, which few boys care to read, and those that do generally wish to know more than the historian is able to give in his pages. Though we may be thankful that the Stuarts were not re-established on the throne of England, we may well afford to sympathise with the young Prince, who was endowed with such noble qualities, and who acted such a manly and generous part towards his enemies as to those who ventured their lives and fortunes for his cause. As known in history, the Prince has all the better qualities of his ancestors, but a question arises whether, had he become king, he might not have found that he also inherited some of the baser feelings peculiar to the Stuarts. This is a question that the writer of the little book before us does not attempt to solve; he takes the character—the most favourable to the Prince—he finds in history, and relates the story of his life in an easy and pleasant manner, with few comments of a political kind. Adversity is a good school though a harsh schoolmaster; brings out the good qualities of some—but how many fall under its rule! How much was "Bonnie Prince Charlie" influenced by the examples of the brave and hardy highlanders? Mr. Johnes's little book is a good contribution to our boys' literature.

British Ferns and their Allies. By Thomas Moore, F.L.S., F.H.S.—Routledge, Warne and Routledge. An abridgment of the author's "Popular History of British Ferns," and comprising the ferns, club-mosses, pepperworts, and horsetails. It is also illustrated by W. L. Coleman, and in most respects provided with what beginners in the study will require. The native ferns of Great Britain have many attractions for inquirers; and are certainly objects of exquisite elegance. They have also become fashionable; and great pleasure may be secured by their cultivation. The study of them in the living state is most desirable, and to such a study the work before us will afford great assistance.

The Child's Guide to a Knowledge of the English Constitution. By a Gentleman.—Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

This compilation is in the form of question and answer, and well calculated to fulfil the writer's intention.

East and West, and other Poems. By L. I. T.—James Blackwood.

THE domestic life of England is here contrasted with scenes of adventure and experience in foreign climes. The author, who appears to have been present at Inkermann, and to have had a brother devoted to military pursuits, and who, perhaps, has been himself a soldier both in the Crimea and India, paints nature with a free and gentle touch, and reaches the affections with a sympathetic power. His verses are musical, and his expression, always graphic, is frequently energetic, eloquent, and passionate. He has many of the qualifications that go to make a good lyric and descriptive poet.

The Tourist's Handbook for Ireland.—W. Smith and Sons.

THIS is the seventh year's edition of a descriptive work, which, to travellers, is of the utmost utility. It is embellished with one hundred illustrations by Mahony; to which have been added useful maps and plans, such as the tourist is likely to stand in need of. With these accessories, the publication justifies itself as both entertaining and instructive; and will no doubt be extensively read.

A Biographical Memoir of Constantine Simonides, Dr. Ph. With a brief defence of the Authenticity of his Manuscripts. By Charles Stewart.—J. Skeet. 8vo.

THIS is a defence of Dr. Simonides against certain charges relative to manuscripts of a very ancient date, and very interesting matter, which he discovered, but which some of the learned pronounced not to be what it was asserted they were. It would lead any political periodical quite out of its line, to enter into a discussion on this profoundly learned topic, and we shall therefore content ourselves with referring all interested in the subject to the pamphlet itself, which at all events we can say is clear in its narrative and temperate in its tone, and seems to have been undertaken with the view of rectifying what the writer considers a wrong.

Pilgrim Walks; a Chaplet of Memories. By Mrs. Robert Cartwright.—Charles Westerton.

MRS. CARTWRIGHT'S "Pilgrim Walks" is a small volume of two hundred pages, containing the reflections of her visits to twenty-one towns or places of historical interest. We need hardly say that most of these "chaplets" are very short; thus, for instance, Walmer castle is disposed of in two pages, Coventry in four, and Kew Gardens in eight. From this it will be imagined that the remarks of Mrs. Cartwright are not very profound, but they have one advantage—they are not wearying in minuteness of detail. Some of the memories are recorded in verse which sound pleasantly on the ear.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ITALIAN OPERA, DRURY-LANE.—The section of Mr. Smith's double company, which comprises Mdle. Tietjens and Signor Giuglini, is taking a semi-breve rest in town en route for the Continent, and on Tuesday evening gave "Il Trovatore." The house was densely crammed, and the great and amiable artist first named appeared, notwithstanding sinister rumours that she had too long outstayed our fugitive summer, in the first of force. Signor Giuglini, on the contrary, was manifestly labouring under indisposition. He sang admirably, however, through the first act, after which his place was supplied by Signor Corsi. This gentleman has an agreeable style, a sweet voice, and good style. He made the most of the opportunity thus unexpectedly offered to him, and was justly applauded for his efficiency under the circumstances. Signor Aldighieri, of whose "De Luna" we have before spoken warmly, gives us no reason to change our opinion. On Thursday we expected the pleasure of assisting at Mdle. Tietjens's appearance in *Flotow's Martha*, but owing to incompleteness of certain stage managerial (as we understood), the opera was put off. The resources of the theatre and the talent of the company favour the chance that this very pleasing work will be better appreciated after its adoption by La Titiens than has hitherto been the case.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The management of this theatre having succeeded beyond their own and the public expectation, in popularising the last great yet simple work of Meyerbeer, now proceed to fulfil their programme by introducing further novelties, if not in operas, at least in the way of singers. On Monday evening the "Trovatore" gave opportunity for the appearance of Mademoiselle Parepa, an Englishwoman, though she designates herself after this Gallo-Italian fashion, and a very excellent vocalist as well as actress. This lady, though she may fairly be called a novelty among the English Opera company, has nevertheless been for some time recognised as an artiste first of promise, then of no mediocre distinction. She made

her debut under Mr. Gye's management of the Royal Italian Opera at the Lyceum in 1857, as *Elvira* in the "Puritani," and in the following year sang with the same admirable troupe at this theatre, and at the Crystal Palace Concerts. Her *Leonora* is an excellent one. While it offers much for the critical amateur to admire, from the vocal point of view, it is especially admirable from the dramatic. As a lyric actress she is entitled to a place in the very first rank, a rank, as our readers must be aware, very limited in its numbers.

The *Trovatore*, Mr. Haigh, whom we spoke of by anticipation, in former impressions, as an elegant vocalist in the small scale, fully realised all we expected of him in that respect, but was too nervous on Monday to allow of our noticing him as an actor at all. The handsome young mezzo-soprano, Miss Pilling, whose unaffected rendering of the *Goatherd's* part in "Dinorah," raised her *per saltum*, as it were, from among the novices to a place among minor celebrities, was comparatively ineffective in the part of *Azuena*, with which the public insist upon associating the dramatic power of the superb Guarducci and the energetic and sympathetic Nantier Didiée. Santley's beautiful voice, obscured albeit from a severe cold, from which he had last night recovered, helped admirably to support the concerted pieces, and procured him a lively encore in "Il balen." We were pleased to observe that within the little month of his association with this company under Mr. Harrison's clever management, and of his first appearance upon any stage, this gentleman has made a progress in the art of stage deportment that could hardly have been expected, and bids fair, at no distant date, to be worthy as indisputable a position among respectable actors as he already holds among celebrated singers. As we have no scruple in candidly reporting our impressions of shortcomings as well as excellencies in the vocal department, we must not deny ourselves the pleasure of referring for the hundred and first time to the grandeur of the Covent-garden band and the perfection of the choral and scenic departments. The same musicians, or most of them, who surprised M. Meyerbeer by the precision wherewith, after a very limited number of rehearsals, they interpreted his musical ideas in "Dinorah," having now achieved a still more complete mastery over the intricacies of that composition, return to the more simple instrumentation of "Il Trovatore" and "Satanella," with a certainty of time and tone no less marvellous than charming. The chorus, again, has attained a degree of perfection not formerly dreamed of; and, with regard to the *mise en scene*, we must name as a specimen of profuse, yet not vulgar outlay, the grand "Camp of Count de Luna," with its strong array of mail-clad warriors—a beautiful *tableau* arranged in a style not achieved, if attempted, elsewhere.

On Tuesday a large and fashionable audience attended the revival of "Satanella," clearly indicating the soundly-rooted popularity of the native composer's work. Miss Pyne, Messrs. Harrison, Honey, Corri, St. Albyn, and W. H. Payne took their original parts. Mr. Santley was the mysterious prince of fiends, *Arimanes* (late Mr. Weiss); Miss Pilling the *Stella*, and Miss Fanny Cruise an interesting *Lelia*.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Robert Brough's "Medea" was reproduced here, on Monday. The wild progressions of Mr. Robson with his author, from pathos to bathos, from sublime to ridiculous, are too familiar to the world to need our good report; and no labour of ours could convey a satisfactory impression to those who have not in turn laughed or trembled at the broad humour or the tragic denunciations of poor old *Medea*. Mr. Addison sustains his old part of *Creon*, and Miss Wyndham is a fair *Jason*.

ADÉLPHI THEATRE.—"Dinorah Under Difficulties," an adaptation (as it is called by courtesy, but, in fact, we apprehend, a recination) of a French trifle, entitled "La Chèvre de Plöermel," was produced here with great success on Monday, and in the course of a few days will figure importantly among London theatrical attractions of the day. Without venturing more than a faint opinion that to place an audience on the wrong side of the footlights is the very height of illegitimacy, and, Shakespeare and Sheridan notwithstanding, in extremely bad taste, we may proceed to inform our readers that the interest of this *Dinorah* consists in the difficulty of producing the *Dinorah* without a *prima donna*. How to do this is a task imposed upon poor Mr. Top-sawyer (J. L. Toole), manager at the Mudborough Theatre Royal, and his first lieutenant, stage manager, and prompter, Snuffles (Mr. C. J. Smith). The solution they hit upon and, by dint of hard work, carry out between them, is the impersonation of the heroine by the manager himself. Then follows a slight attempt at a travesty, without merit as far as author or adapter is concerned, but reflecting considerable credit upon the aforesaid Messrs. Toole and Smith, and Miss K. Kelly (who makes a fascinating *Correntino*); and lastly, the orchestra, who give some

pretty music from Meyerbeer, the Christy minstrelsy, and divers other sources, with much spirit. We cannot speak too highly of Mr. Toole's *Dinorah*. While the piece was yet young we had our misgivings as to its success, so worn-out seemed the introduction of the manager in trouble, and so little novelty could we discover in his illustration of his griefs. But when as the goat-bereft maiden he showed how mad, how passionate, nay, almost how graceful the *Dinorah* of the opera should be, but never was before, we heartily joined the masses in their applause of his exertions. The capital make-up and highly finished fussiness of Mr. Smith were, it is only fair to say, no less admirable nor admired than the clever "Shadow dance" of his fellow artist.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—A sufficient number of sympathising critics to make a moderate success—as times go—assisted at the first representation here, on Wednesday, of a posthumous comedieta, by the late Mr. James Kenney, called "London Pride; or Living for Appearances," an artless story of every day life, illustrating, once more, the culpability and then remorse that wait too often upon extravagance, couched in neat language, and entrusted to such competent hands as those of Mr. Leigh Murray, Mrs. F. Mathews, and the rest of the company here, could hardly fail to please, though it could not startle a modern audience, to whom the lesson and the form of its exhibition are only some fifteen years staler than they were when the "London Pride" was written. The attractions of the Misses St. Casse and Lydia Thompson seem undiminished, and the chances are, that at the present extremely low scale of prices the little St. James's will tide it well over until Parliament and spring shall bring its legitimate clientele of the squares and clubs again into its neighbourhood.

THE GRECIAN THEATRE.—Mr. Conquest, the highly intelligent and enterprising manager of this theatre, on Monday made a very praiseworthy attempt to introduce the high poetical drama to his mixed audience, and selected for his experiment a play by Mr. J. H. Heraud, the well-known author of several high class poems, and also of "Videna" and other high tragic dramas that have been acted with success. The piece thus chosen is entitled "Agnolo Dorico," and reveals the fortunes of a noble-minded monk, *Dorico* (Mr. Mead), who having a daughter, *Veronica* (Miss Conquest), is in continual anxiety about her in consequence of the licentiousness of a certain profligate, *Cardinal Frivolo* (Mr. Spencer), and of another seducer, *Count Luigi* (Mr. Lingham), who, both pursue with infamous designs, and indeed lure her to the ruins of the Colosseum, where an attempt at outrage is made, but which calls down the avenging arm of the half-crazed monk, who slays them. Another young cavalier, but of a virtuous and honourable mind, and who is the suitor for *Veronica's* hand in lawful wedlock, is accused of this double murder, and is about to be executed for it, when the monk appears and confesses to the deed, but, at the same time, declaring he was led to it by the dictates of an inward and spiritual monitor. This relieves the cavalier, and the young people are made happy. There is much power and eloquence in this drama, and several of the situations wrought the audience to a great pitch of interest. Mr. Mead was efficient and pathetic as the monk-father, and Miss Conquest pretty and natural as the innocent daughter. The scenery was exceedingly good and all the appliances very carefully provided, and the entire performance very much to the satisfaction of the audience and highly creditable to the lessee's judgment and taste. The applause was loud and genuine, and the author was called on the stage to receive the well-deserved thanks of the audience. As a first move towards the higher class of the drama, this truly literary drama deserves every encouragement.

MISS AUGUSTA THOMSON.—A Paris correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* writes:—"Miss Augusta Thomson, whose musical triumphs in Paris you duly chronicled last year, and who has been continuing her studies here under M. Révial, leaves for Glasgow this week, to allow her native city to judge of her super-eminence vocal talents. I may safely affirm that Scotland has never produced the musical equal of this young lady, whose natural extraordinary voice has been cultivated by something which the inhabitants of Glasgow will soon better appreciate than I can describe."

THE MELBOURNE STAGE.—"The principal topic of conversation in theatrical circles," says a Melbourne paper, "is the contemplated departure for England of Mr. G. V. Brooke. On the 18th of last month he took his benefit at the Theatre Royal in the character of *Virginus*—a magnificent impersonation. At the conclusion of the tragedy he appeared before the curtain in response to a call from the audience, and after expressing his thanks for the patronage bestowed on him, he announced his intention of sailing in the October mail ship. He stated

that he had received many munificent offers from English managers which he did not think in justice to himself he could disregard; besides, he was anxious to pay a short visit to his family. However, having made up his mind to live and die in Australia, he promised to return as speedily as possible. He is now playing at Sydney.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL.—The proceedings in connexion with this centenary festival at the Crystal Palace came off yesterday with considerable *eclat*. The early part of the forenoon was dull and foggy, but about midday the sun broke out, and at one o'clock it was roughly calculated that there were upwards of 20,000 persons within the grounds. After a performance on the calliope or steam orchestra in the centre transept, and after several pieces of music had been executed by Mr. James Goward on the Handel Festival organ, the performance proceeded according to the programme with a march, entitled "Schiller," by Carl Gross, succeeded by an overture by Rossini. The execution of the latter was weak in effect, and it was very imperfectly heard. The large area in front of the orchestra in the centre transept was by this time densely crowded, and among the jostling crowd on the outskirts of the assembly, for whom no sitting accommodation was available, exclamations in guttural German were more frequent than in English. After the conclusion of the overture Dr. Kinkel stepped forward in front of the orchestra, and delivered an eloquent oration on the genius of Schiller, which notwithstanding his efforts to extend his voice, was heard by a very limited number. The *cantata* written by Freilegrath for the occasion as a tribute to the memory of Schiller, with music by Herr Pauer, was next performed with brilliant effect, and was loudly applauded. Among the vocalists were Mademoiselle Jenny Bauer, Mademoiselle De Villar, Mademoiselle Behren, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Hartman, &c., with chorus by the Vocal Association, conducted by M. M. Benedict and Manns. During the performance of the *cantata*, the colossal bust of Schiller by Grass, which occupied the centre of the orchestra, was unveiled amid loud plaudits. The bust was adorned with evergreens, and supported on each side by two large allegorical figures supporting a lyre. Both by expression and attitude the sculptor has endeavoured to convey the idea of thought; the brows are knit, and the head is turned towards the left, as if the attention was fixed on the mind engaged. A solo on the violin was next executed by Herr Wieniawski, after which a German song, "Träume und Gesang," was sung by the German Glee Association, to which succeeded the performance of "The Song of the Bell," with Romberg's music, to which ample justice, both in effect and in execution, was done by the powerful choir of about 1,000 male and female voices. This concluded the principal part of the musical entertainment, and all were now on the *qui vive* to witness the torch-light procession which the programme stated would next take place in the grounds. The upper terrace and open corridors as the evening set in were crowded, and shortly after a few straggling torches were seen at the bottom of the grounds. Soon they opened out in view through the avenues until the spot looked as if on fire; gradually, however, they assumed some order, and moved in a circular form around the basin of one of the large fountains, each torch having to the eye of the distant beholder its counterpart in the water, while at length the fountains burst into play, and blue and other variegated lights were placed around them, contrasting with the dusky glare of the torches. The moon also added not a little in enhancing the beauty and effect of the scene, which altogether was somewhat imposing. After the procession had made a detour from right to left and proceeded along in front of the Palace, the principal features of the Schiller Centenary Festival, as with those of him to whom this tribute of admiration was paid, had passed from view.

The following fashionables have honoured the St. James's Theatre with their presence during the past week:—Earl of Mountcashel, Sir G. Wombwell, Lord Clinton, Lady Pamure, Hon. G. Knox, —Hume, M.P., Colonel Foley, Lady Meux, Baron Gregne, Captain Sinclair, Captain Gough, Sir W. Anstruther, Sir E. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, Hon. —Bathurst, Mr. Scobell, Captain Parke, Lord Lincoln, Captain Carlton, Sir W. De Bathe, Horace Clagget, Major Lyons, Earl of Munster, Hon. W. F. Campbell, Mr. Roberts, Lady Jenkins, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Captain Bernard, Dr. Hastings, T. Barling, Lord Vane Tempest, Hon. Mr. Toler, Colonel Charlton, Hon. T. Stoner, Colonel F. Seymour, Sir B. T. Phillips, Colonel Townsend, Admiral Courtney, Hon. Mr. Blythe, Mr. Cathcart, &c. &c.

COMMERCIAL.

MARITIME ASSURANCE.

A NEW Maritime Assurance Company, to be called the Ocean, is announced. It is to be formed on the principle of limited liability, but must wait to be registered till the Bill introduced last session, to enable persons to form assurance companies on this principle, shall be reintroduced and become a law. Why persons should have been rendered unable to form insurance and banking companies on this principle we never professed to understand. We know that the presumed interests of monopolies and old companies stood in the way; that in certain rich and retired bankers, with influence more in proportion to their wealth than their knowledge, there were indomitable prejudices against banking companies and free banking—that certain political economists, considered great as authorities, perhaps, because they had generally been behind the facts of the age, and like the late Sir R. Peel, changed their opinions when it was necessary or advantageous, had pronounced against free banking and free insurance, as they had pronounced against perfectly free trade in corn. We know that men in office, the existence of whose power depends on maintaining the conviction that society will go to the dogs unless they manipulate and fashion it according to their ideas, more greedily ready to follow out the suggestions of the retired bankers and economists, and continue restrictions on banking and insurance, had been, by the force of circumstances, compelled to remove from other businesses. But all these things are amongst the shabbiest, the meanest, and most disgraceful motives for making laws which bind a whole community, that can be imagined, and the Legislature, which was weak enough, after being warned both by facts and teaching, to allow itself to be influenced by them, becomes dishonoured and discredited by being obliged, after two or three sessions of vacillation and inefficient opposition, to carry out the principle it has before acknowledged and contravened. We have no doubt that individuals will be allowed to form insurance companies on the principle of limited liability, and none whatever that the time is not remote when it will be impossible for the already discredited Legislature—for discredited it is, whatever the Chancellor of the Exchequer may say—to continue its present absurd restrictions as to banking. Every step it takes in the direction of freedom carries with it a logical and moral necessity, from making it manifest that all its restrictions are evils, to move on in the same direction. The announced design of forming a new maritime assurance company on the principle of limited liability will help forward the progress. Such companies have of late been much wanted, and have been formed abroad, and already carry off some of the insurance business which might come to London. We believe them, therefore, to be needed here, and if the announced company be honestly and skilfully managed we have no doubt it will be successful.

At present the Alliance, the Indemnity, the London, the Marine, and the Royal Exchange, which are marine insurance companies, seem to pay well. The value of the shares of all is much greater than the sum paid on them, as is thus set forth in the prospectus of the new Company—

Thus, the value of a share in			
The "Alliance"	£25 paid	..	is about £400
"Indemnity,"	£5 13s. 6d.	..	
paid; increased by bonuses	to	£50	..
"London"	£12 10s.	..	£170
"Marine,"	£15 paid; in-	..	£12
creased by bonus to	£18	..	£110
"Royal Exchange" (stock)	£100	..	£300

For the shares to be at such prices the profits of the insurance companies must be great. Further competition, therefore, free trade in insurance, as in other things, is required for the protection of the assured, as well as the fair gains of the assurers. The high value of the shares, and the large profits, show as the general fact that premiums at present are somewhat too high. Not many years have elapsed since it was fully ascertained that the premiums on life assurance were fixed too high. They had been settled by old tables of mortality, and as the general health of the community increased, and proportionate mortality decreased, the assured paid more than was a fair equivalent

for the risk run by the assurers. From ascertaining this fact many new life assurance companies were started: the market, indeed, was then overdone, and more were started than were successful. It appears now that a similar fact is true of maritime insurance. In spite of the outcry made about losses at sea—and certainly those losses, particularly of valuable lives, cannot be guarded against with so much care—the use of steam, and other improvements in navigation, have led, as was expected they would lead, to a diminution of losses at sea; and the premiums calculated on former losses have now in general become excessive. Only from increased competition to get hold of the larger profits made by underwriting, than by other business, can the premiums be reduced to a fair amount. The insuring merchants and shipowners are so certain to recover from the consumer the amount of the general rate of insurance that there is not amongst them, however much individuals may try to reduce the premiums they pay, a very keen competition to keep down the general rate. We are disposed, therefore, to conclude that an additional maritime assurance company, or even more than one, would in the end be of great general and public utility. It will lower the premiums of insurance to a sum fairly proportionate to the risk run.

It may be further noticed, too, that at present shipowners complain of some unfairness as to special and general average, and their advocates even put forth these circumstances as hardships on them. Whatever may be the law as to assurance, it is competent for persons assuring property to make their own bargains. It is as much a contract for buying and selling as the rate of freight or the price per ton for building a ship. Now, therefore, that a new maritime assurance company is to be started, it will be for the aggrieved shipowners to make what they consider fair bargains for assuring their ships, in part or in total, independent of all old usages and regulations founded on them. In every art and every branch of society, improvements are continually going on—in none are improvements greater than in shipbuilding and navigation, and most of them tend to the preservation of life and property at sea. Those, therefore, who have ships and cargoes to assure should take all these circumstances into consideration, and regulate their business by them instead of by the laws of the Isle of Oleron, the usages of the time of Richard II., or even the Act 43 of Elizabeth, cap. 12.

The present time is favourable for the establishment of such a company. In the present year the underwriters have not obtained their usual advantages. The losses at sea have been greater than the average. There will be a tendency, in consequence, to require higher premiums—certainly, no immediate tendency to lower them—and the company will have at starting the advantage of this tendency. There will be little immediate chance of any competition to reduce the rates becoming excessive and ruinous to underwriters.

Since 1825 no new maritime assurance company has been formed, though since then the trade of the country has increased nearly threefold. Underwriting by individuals has kept pace with the increase, but the large profits made by the companies show that this is a business peculiarly adapted to companies in which the public can have confidence; and the one now proposed, therefore, we repeat, if honestly and skilfully managed, is likely to be successful.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

The money market is without alteration. It may be a shade easier, but it is certainly but a shade, more stringent to justify the expectations of those who have anticipated a rise in the bank rate of discount. There is no longer any large demand on the part of the mercantile interest for silver to send to India, and, therefore, it is concluded that the gold coming in will amply supply our wants, and have no reason to anticipate a much increased value of money.

Our own bank returns show no great changes, the returns of the Bank of France for November, as compared with October, show a loss of bullion to the extent of £750,000, and an increase of bills discounted to the amount of £1,180,000—a proof of increased activity in the trade of France, which has been already announced. With this exception there is

nothing new to communicate concerning the money market, and the continued sameness is remarked by all as an unusual circumstance.

In the Stock Exchange, too, there have been no business transactions of importance, and no changes of importance in the week. Consols were firm today, and closed at 96½ to ½. Shares, too, were steady. In the market for foreign stocks, also, the business has been very slack. Such dulness is unfavourable to newspapers, but it speaks favourably for the public, and indicates a total absence of all disquieting rumours. We subjoin our own Bank returns:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 9th day of November, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....£30,692,905 Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities... 3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion 16,217,905
Silver Bullion

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....£14,553,000
Reserve.....3,175,269
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....6,997,259
Other Deposits.....14,571,619
Seven Day and other Bills.....888,494

£30,692,905 £30,692,905

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated November 10, 1859.

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

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	96½	96½
Ditto Reduced	95	95
Ditto New	95	95
Bank Stock	227	224
India	224	226
Exchequer Bills	31	31
Canada Government 6 per cent.	115½	115½
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ..	113½	113½
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ..	102	101½
South Australia Government 6 per cent.	113	114
Victoria Government 6 per cent.	107	110½
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.	101½	101½
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	69½	69½
French Rentes, 3 per cent.	22½	22½
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.	44½	44½
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.	78½	78½
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	78½	78½
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	78½	78½
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter.....	100	100½
Caledonian.....	92½	92
Eastern Counties	55½	56
East Lancashire	103	102½
Great Northern	65½	65½
Western	90½	90½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	67	65½
London and Blackwall.....	113	112½
London, Brighton, and South Coast.....	95½	95
London and North-Western.....	95½	95½
London and South-Western.....	105½	106
Midland	59½	59½
North British	134	134½
North Staffordshire	35	35
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.....	77½	77
South-Eastern.....	73	73
South Wales.....	95½	96½
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.....	14d	14d
Calcutta and South Eastern	101½	101
Eastern Bengal	98½	98½
East Indian	88	90
Great Indian Peninsula	104	104½
Madras	55	55½
Scinde	40	38½
Buffalo and Lake Huron.....	14½	14½
Grand Trunk of Canada.....	42	42
Great Western of Canada.....	27½	26½
Antwerp and Rotterdam.....	12	11½
Dutch Rhénish	37½	37½
Eastern of France.....	30½	30½
Great Luxembourg	21	21
Lombard-Venetian	23	23
Northern of France.....	42d	42d
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	27½	26½
Paris and Orleans	12	11½
Southern of France.....	37½	37½
Western and North-Western of France ..	21	21

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Consumption of all kinds continues good and productive, as also active. Our population is rapidly increasing, and it is all well employed, and well paid. Consumption, therefore, must be increasing; and yet prices of no kind are high, or are rising. Our imports and stocks must have been large to supply our increasing wants, without any rise of price. At present there are indications that the price of corn,

which tends upwards to-day in Mark Lane, has passed its lowest level. All the continental markets are so dear that importation to any extent is no longer profitable. But we must import corn, and, therefore, we may anticipate a rise in the price of corn. Our seed time has not been favourable, which also indicates hardening markets. Fortunately a good demand continues for the produce of our industry; and if prices should rise a little, the people can bear it. They are no longer in such a depressed condition as to be half starved whenever wheat rose a few shillings a quarter. From our manufacturing districts the reports continue favourable. A rise in the price of cotton in the face of an extraordinarily large crop, and a rise in the price of wool at the rates of Colonial wool, which began this week, denote continued activity in the cotton and woollen manufactures. If trade could escape the influence of politicians, if it could be sure not to be disturbed by quarrels, and rumours of quarrels, it would now be as full of satisfaction as it is extensive; but amongst manufacturers we find apprehensions of political events, which impede their operations and fill them with uneasiness. They want the assurance of continued tranquillity, and this is all they want to be extremely well pleased and prosperous.

All the Mincing-lane markets are dull, without material alteration. Tea, which was expected to be lively from the Chinese interruption, is particularly dull.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 8.

BANKRUPTS.

James Owen, Westminster-bridge-road, grocer.
Robert Milburn, and James Elwell White, Cheap-side, and Martin, Jeune, and Co., Paris, merchants.

Friday, November 11.

BANKRUPTS.

William Cullingford, Gerrard-street, Soho, woollen draper.

Edward Gibson, Brook's-mews, Hyde park-gardens, livery stable keeper.

John Jeyes, Northampton, seedsman.
Robert Oakley Wilkins, Appledam, Surrey, corndealer.

Mathew George White and John Hector Munro, Strand, picture dealers.

James Wycherley, Adderbury, Oxfordshire, maltster.
Thomas Allen, Newport, Monmouthshire, corn factor.

William Knapton, York, iron founder.
George Henry Edwards, Birmingham, victualler.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LONDON, DOVER, AND CHATHAM RAILWAY COMPANY propose to carry their line over the Thames, and, by means of an arch over Ludgate-hill, to proceed to the eastern side of Farringdon-street, where it will be necessary to clear a space for a terminus. The site is one of the very best that could be chosen in the whole metropolis, within a stone's throw of Newgate-market, St. Paul's, and Cheapside, three minutes' walk from the Post-office, within sight of Holborn and the westward roads, and near the intended site of the Metropolitan Railway.

A final call of £4 10s. per share on the additional capital A of the BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL RAILWAY, has been made payable on the 30th inst.

The half-yearly meeting of the DANUBE AND BLACK SEA RAILWAY AND KUSTENDJIE HARBOUR COMPANY is called for the 29th inst.

A call of £3 is to be paid by the 5th December on the new shares of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA. A special meeting of this company is called for the 22nd inst. in London, and for the 24th Dec. in Canada, to consider "a proposition to exchange the existing third and fourth mortgages granted by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, for the loans of 250,000l. made to them in virtue of resolutions of this company passed Nov. 2, 1857, and Nov. 2, 1858; and to take in lieu thereof a similar amount of an issue of 500,000l. of preference shares, created under the authority of act granted to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, and which is to be secured by a mortgage upon the property of that company.

A final understanding has been come to as regards the joint use of the Perth general station. The whole matter in dispute, which led to the formation of a new station at the Glasgow-road Bridge, has been amicably settled between the directors of the Scottish Central and Scottish North-Eastern Railways, and the terms of arrangement only require the approval of the Scottish North-Eastern shareholders. The necessary station buildings and access are provided for, and the Scottish North-Eastern Company are to resume their use of the general station in all respects as formerly.

A call of £2 is to be paid on the shares in the RIGA AND DUNABURG RAILWAY COMPANY by the 15th December.

The LONDON and NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY traffic returns shows this week the large increase

of £10,274; the South Eastern an increase of £1,505; the Great Northern, an increase of £1,779; and the London and South Western, an increase of £664.

According to announcement, the CASTLE-DOUGLAS and DUMFRIES line was opened on Monday for general traffic, and a portion of Galloway now enjoys the advantages of railway communication. The first passenger train passed along the line to the entire satisfaction of all the passengers, the motion being smooth.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

AN undertaking of some importance is announced, under the title of the OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. The capital is fixed at one million, in £25 shares, of which it is proposed to call up £200,000, or £5 per share. The prospectus sets forth that additional facilities are required for effecting marine insurances in this city, and that the existing marine insurance companies were all formed prior to the year 1825, since which period the commerce of the country has nearly trebled in amount. It also draws attention to the enormous premiums commanded by the shares in the established companies. As soon as the measure introduced by Government last session, extending to insurance companies the principle of limited liability, is passed, this company is to be registered under its provisions, and meanwhile, in every transaction entered into by the company, the liability of each shareholder is to be "specially restricted to the amount of his shares." The names attached to the prospectus are highly respectable, and include those of the chairman of the St. Katherine Dock Company, and two of the directors of the London Dock Company.

At a meeting of the directors of the BANK OF BOMBAY, held on Thursday, the 6th of October, in the Bank-office, Mr. James Blair, deputy secretary, was promoted to be secretary and treasurer, from the date of Mr. Stuart's retirement in March next. Another special meeting of the proprietors of the bank was also held on the same day; when on the motion of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, seconded by Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., it was unanimously resolved that a gratuity of thirty thousand rupees be presented to Mr. Stuart on his retirement.

A new project is in course of organisation under the title of the ANGLO-FRENCH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. The capital is fixed at £100,000, but power is to be taken to increase it to £1,000,000. Branches are to be opened in the principal seaports at home and abroad, and it is mentioned that a board is being formed in Paris and Havre.

The half-yearly meeting of the IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL GAS ASSOCIATION is called for the 30th instant, to declare a dividend.

TRADE IN RUSSIA.—A communication from St. Petersburg says:—The scarcity of specie is severely felt here in trade; there is a deficiency even in the copper coinage, and people are compelled to supply its absence by paper tickets. The consequences of the excessive speculation of 1857 are now felt most grievously. There exist in Russia 104 joint-stock companies, sixty-four of which were founded in 1857. Several of them have been compelled to wind up their affairs. The companies engaged in metallurgical operations; the St. Petersburg hardware manufactory; the Dniester Navigation Association, and the agricultural company have lost portions of their capital amounting to 80,000, 240,000, 480,000, and 900,000 silver roubles. In Poland, many merchants have suspended payment. The Government intends to create a new mortgage system for the relief of the landed interest; also, to pass a new bankruptcy law as a safeguard for creditors. The regulations relating to trade licences are also to be revised.

THE GREEK LOAN.—The Times says that England, France, and Russia have at length agreed to coerce the dishonest Government of Greece into making some partial provision for the payment of the interest on the Greek loan of £2,343,750, contracted six-and-twenty years ago, under the guarantee of the three powers, who have been left throughout the period to provide for the liability. The sum now to be extorted from her is, however, only £36,000 per annum, while the amount actually required is £167,187, to say nothing of any repayment for past defaults. The other loans granted to enable her to gain her freedom she has dishonoured during her whole existence as an independent state. They were contracted respectively in 1824 and 1825, and now amount, with arrears, to about £7,000,000. On these there is no guarantee, the only security of the bondholders being the pledged fifth of the Greek nation—a commodity which for many years has been entirely unmarketable.

NEW SARDINIAN LOAN.—The accounts from Italy mention that the New Sardinian home loan of

£4,000,000 is to be issued at the price of 80, and that owing to certain arrangements regarding the payment of the instalments this will practically be reduced to 76. If this be correct, the fact stated in the last Paris letters, that the applications had reached five times the amount proposed, will not appear surprising. But it has been suggested that there must be some mistake.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

Chevalier Tottie, Consul-General to the King of Sweden and Norway, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his wedding on Wednesday last, after a residence of 56 years in this country. Mr. Tottie is the father of the consulate body in London, having been appointed to the office which he so worthily fills in the year 1812.

Joseph Jackson, Esq., of Orpington, has a grandson who has been engaged with his regiment in India during the whole period of the late revolt. On Wednesday he arrived on a visit to his friends in this village, and, on the same morning, the postman brought to him at the house of his grandfather a letter which had been posted for him in London in May, 1857, and which has been following him for two-and-a-half years. It being directed as a soldier's letter, there has been no necessity for the postmaster at any place to open it, and the seal is intact.

It is positively asserted in a letter from Venice that there is no truth in the statement which has lately been made, that the great hall in the Palace of the Doges is falling into ruin; it has, on the contrary, for the last two months been under repair.

The repairs which have been for some time in progress at the Episcopal Palace, Norwich, are now completed. Part of the old buildings adjoining the cathedral have been removed, so that the venerable fabric stands out more clearly and distinctly than formerly. The old chapel in the palace has also been restored and fitted up for Divine service. The palace had been suffered during the administration of preceding bishops to fall into a dilapidated condition.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into corrupt practices at the late election for the borough of Wakefield will resume their sittings on Saturday next at the Court-house, Wakefield at 11 o'clock.

The evangelical section of the Nottingham clergy have appointed revival meetings weekly in the school-rooms attached to their churches. The first is to be held on Saturday in St. Mary's school-room; service to occupy from 7-45 to not later than 9 p.m.

An effort is being made to establish a pack of harriers, to be called "The Bristol and Bath Harriers,"—to hunt the country between and around Bath and Bristol. Mr. John Paull, of Upper Park street, has accepted the mastership. It has also been agreed upon that the hounds are not to enter the fox coverts in the hunts of the Duke of Beaufort and Sir Maurice Berkeley.

The official *Gazette* of Vienna says:—"H.I.H. the Duke of Modena has left Vienna for Italy, to inspect his troops, and to ascertain for himself, on the approach of winter, their position and their wants."

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde are going to Compiègne on the 14th, for the Empress's fête day, which is to be kept with more ceremony than usual this year.

A letter from Rome, in the *Indipendente* of Turin, gives some details of the subscription opened for the purpose of offering two swords of honour, one to the Emperor Napoleon and the other to King Victor Emmanuel. The committee is composed of Prince Gabrielli, the Marquis Gavolli, and MM. Ruspoli, Luigi, Selvistrelli, Maitricola, and Santanelli. The subscriptions have been very numerous. On the blades of each sword are two phrases of the Royal speech and of the Imperial proclamation. A deputation will be chosen to convey the swords to Paris and to Turin, and to present appropriate addresses to the two monarchs.

The remonstrances which have been addressed to the Neapolitan government, with regard to the delay in the passage of telegrams between Malta and this country, having been found ineffectual, the intervention of the British Government is about to be solicited.

The past summer's fishing on the upper portions of the Spey and in many others of the northern rivers has been the worst for many years, and the spawning season seems to give no better promise for next years. Scarcely a fish has been seen going to the spawn beds. A few sea trout made their appearance about three weeks ago, but since that time no fish of any sort have been seen.

Her Majesty's ship Shannon, which rendered herself famous in the war of American independence by her fights with the Chesapeake, is to be sent round to Liverpool for the purpose of training youths for her Majesty's ships of war. The Conway, a merchant training ship, has, no doubt by the usefulness of the experiment, caused the Admiralty to imitate, as far as possible, the example of that vessel. The Shannon, however, will, we believe, be only accessible to destitute boys (not criminals).

Died at Port Marly, near St. Germain, at the great age of ninety years, the Count de Kératry, an ex-peer of France. He was the senior member of the last National Assembly, and took the chair in that character on the first day of its meeting. He belonged to one of the oldest families in Brittany, and was the son of the Count de Kératry, who, in the absence of the Duke de Penthièvre, a prince of the blood, presided at the assembly of the nobles at Rennes.

Last week a man named Thomas Mella, aged 50, hanged himself with a rope in a Post-office van, in Warwick Place, Bedford Row, Holborn. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

An inquest was held at Wakefield on Tuesday, on the body of a little girl named Alice Goldthorpe. Last Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Goldthorpe, the child's mother, had "mashed" some tea, and put the teapot on the kitchen table. While the mother's back was turned, the girl got hold of the teapot spout, and drank a quantity of the boiling hot liquid. She was terribly scalded, her throat was soon afterwards swollen up, and she died in convulsions. A verdict of "Accidentally scalded" was returned.

There have been two sad occurrences at Paris within a few days. A lady got out of her carriage with her daughter only two years of age; and allowed her to quit her hand for an instant only, when the poor infant was immediately crushed to death by a waggon. At the sight of this dreadful disaster, the mother fell down as if struck by lightning, and both were taken up dead.

George Ryrie, residing at the Cruives on the River of Thurso, observing large quantities of grain carried down by the stream, commenced collecting it as it was swept past his dwelling, and, in company with his wife, had gathered several lots. At last the poor fellow ventured too far into the river, and was swept away. His wife bravely endeavoured to rescue him, and had twice hold of his hand, but was compelled to let go to save her own life, and she had to endure the agonising sight of seeing her husband perish within a few yards of her. The poor woman was within a few days of her confinement, and has been left with three young children, poor and helpless.

Galignani of Monday has the following:—"We regret to state that Mr. Mitchell, the originator of the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park, and inventor of the aquarium, who was intrusted in Paris with the organisation of the grounds belonging to the Société d'Acclimatation, committed suicide, at his residence at Neuilly, on Thursday night. The motive for this melancholy act has not transpired."

A letter from Rome, of Nov. 2, states that the Tiber has overflowed its banks, and that the Ghetto and all the streets near the stream are flooded. The shops are shut up and the inhabitants have taken refuge in the upper storeys of their houses, where provisions are brought to them by boats. The Pantheon is completely surrounded by water.

There can be now no want of Protestant church accommodation in Paris. *Galignani's Messenger* of Saturday contains eight distinct advertisements of divine service which were to take place on Sunday—viz., at the Rev. A. Gurney's "English Church," the "Church of Scotland," "Wesleyan Chapel," "Congregational Worship," "Church of Eng. and," "English Church" (Rue d'Aguesseau), "American Episcopal Church," and the "American Chapel."

An interesting lecture on the search for the Franklin Expedition was delivered in the Music Room of the Brighton Pavilion on Monday evening, by Dr. King, who accompanied Sir George Back's Expedition to the Great Fish River. W. Coningham, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair.

The *Gazette* publishes various papers in reference to the Indian mutiny; among others a report from Lieutenant Roome, of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, commanding the field detachments at Basoda, of a spirited and successful action against the rebel forces, under Adil Mahomed Khan, near Goonapoor, on the 23rd June last.

It is stated that there are indications of the existence of a submarine forest near to the beach at St. Bees, where the Poebek empties itself into the sea.

In consequence, says a paragraph in the French journals, of the "new interests" of France in the Red Sea, the Emperor's government has decided that a permanent charge d'affaires shall be accredited to the King of Abyssinia, and shall reside at Gondar.

A company is in treaty with the city of Paris for the open space of ground around the city wall which is to be pulled down, in consequence of the extension of the barriers to the line of the fortifications. The space thus become applicable to building purposes is six or seven leagues long, and perhaps a hundred yards wide on the average.

An accident delayed about an hour and a quarter the arrival of the London and North-Western Company's express train from London on Tuesday night. A carriage or carriages got off the rails about twenty miles north of London; but no one was injured, and no material damage was done.

In the *Times* of last week appeared the particulars of a case of fraud perpetrated by a notorious swindler named Flood of Manchester, upon Messrs. Hall, Sons, and Co., patent starch manufacturers, New Lenton, near Nottingham. After Inspector Taylor, of the Manchester detective force, had procured a warrant for his apprehension Flood left Manchester, and could not be found for several days. However, on Saturday he was discovered in Liverpool, and brought to Nottingham on Monday; on Tuesday he was privately examined, and remanded until Saturday, upon the application of detective Taylor.

MM. Bogolouboff, Strom, Boudkovsky, Tschernikoff, and other Russian artists residing in Paris have just addressed a letter to Count de Kisseleff, complaining of the extraordinary conduct of a Russian named Wassilitchikoff. "It appears," says *Galignani*, "that this person, on his own authority only, had gone to the residence of these gentlemen, and in their absence had, under some pretext or other, obtained access to their apartments, where he examined all their papers and afterwards interrogated the servants and porters as to their habits and means of existence."

R U P T U R E S.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each.—Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

ELECTRICAL INFLUENCE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Just published, price 1s., free by post for 13 stamps.

SECOND LIFE;

Or Electrical Nervous Force: A Medical Work intended for the special perusal of all who are suffering from the various modes of nervous and physical debility, and the distressing ulterior consequences to which they lead; with practical observations on the great curative power of electro-galvanism in the treatment of these disorders, by infusing tone and vigour in constitutions relaxed or debilitated from various enervating causes. Illustrated with cases compiled from the Note-book of a Registered Medical Practitioner of twenty years' standing.

Unlike many vaunted restoratives, electricity is one which commends itself to the medical man as being accordant with the soundest teachings of physiology. By the most obvious indication it admits of being shown that the electrical and nervous energies are identical; hence, that when the latter fails, the former can take its place, and that when, from irregularities of any kind, the nervous system has become debilitated, paralysed, or exhausted, and the patient brought to a condition little short of total prostration, then, by the action of electricity, imparting certainty and efficacy to medical treatment, he can be re-invigorated, and his health re-established to a degree almost warranting the designation of Second Life.

Published by the author, and may be had of Mann, 39, Cornhill, and all booksellers.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

top of the Haymarket (acknowledged by the whole of the Press to be the most useful and instructive of any in existence), is OPEN DAILY for Gentlemen only, from 12 till 6, and from 7 till 10. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING. Descriptive handbooks gratis. DR. KAHN'S Popular Lectures on the "Philosophy of Marriage," daily at 3 and 8 o'clock precisely. SYLLABUS—Happy and Unhappy Unions, and their Causes—Youthful Vice and Indiscretions, and their Results—Disqualifications for Marriage, and Self-inflicted Cure—the Physiology of Reproduction—Self-inflicted Miseries—Sterility and its Causes—How to Secure Moral and Physical Happiness.

N.B. Dr. Kahn's Treatise on the above subjects, entitled "The Philosophy of Marriage," sent post-free, on receipt of 12 stamps, direct from the author, 17, Hurley Street, Cavendish Square, W.

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TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In the trial of Madame Lafarge, reported in the "Causes Celebres," it appears that she was as good as acquitted, since the chemists could find no arsenic in the parts submitted to analysis; but all of a sudden, and during the trial, the body of Lafarge (buried six months before) was ordered to be exhumed, and a fresh analysis then and there ordered, which was to be conducted by the great Orfila. The trial thus reports this extraordinary proceeding:—

"At eight in the morning the exhumation of Lafarge took place. After having thrown chloride of lime over the grave, the coffin was discovered which contained the corpse in a state of dreadful decomposition. This human paste was put into earthen pots and taken to the court of justice. Six stoves in a circle heated by an immense brasier were insufficient to absorb the putrid exhalations which filled the court of justice."

It was under such circumstances that Madame Lafarge was convicted. Everybody in court thought that she must be acquitted until M. Orfila sealed her doom by swearing that he had discovered some traces of arsenic in the body of Lafarge. It appears that M. Raspail, the great chemist, was completely at issue with Orfila as to his conclusions, but he arrived too late at Tulle to give his evidence. He had travelled night and day from Paris, but his carriage broke down, and Madame Lafarge was condemned. It is impossible to conceive a more clumsy way of conducting a trial upon which the life of a fellow-creature depended. We need not say that we entertain the greatest doubt as to the propriety of this conviction of Madame Lafarge, and would therefore suggest to the people of this country, and the judges in particular, the necessity of looking deeply into this trial and the evidence adduced, in order to place themselves on their guard in similar cases to that of Dr. Smethurst. It is the only way, we think, by which our judges can render themselves capable of trying such cases. The judge is completely in the hands of the doctor and the chemist. As to the evidence of the doctor, it is worse than useless, since he himself is the principal administrator of these very poisons; and, with respect to the chemist, there is so much uncertainty in his experiments, that he should not be relied upon in cases of life and death—unless everything is made clear as in Palmer's and Tawell's cases.

In conclusion, we would refer the public to the Protest of Hygeists against Poisons as Medicines issued in 1861; also to the trial of Madame Lafarge, reported in the Causes Celebres, and the report of the British College of Health for 1860. We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

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King's-cross, London (for the Society of Hygeists), October, 1860.

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