

THE
SATURDAY ANALYST
AND
LEADER;

A Review and Record of Political, Literary, Artistic, and Social Events.

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Crystal Palace.—Arrangements

for WEEK ending Saturday, July 28.
Monday, open at 9—ATHLETIC SPORTS and MILITARY GAMES, postponed from last week.
Tuesday to Friday.—Open at 10. Admission One Shilling; children under 12 Sixpence.
On Wednesday, GREAT DINNER to the GRENADEER GUARDS, BALLOON ASCENT, MILITARY GAMES, &c.
Saturday, open at 10.—FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children One Shilling; Season Tickets free.
Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.
The Rosary is now covered with Roses, and other plants in full bloom; and the ornamental beds on the terraces and slopes are brilliant with thousands of Geraniums and other flowers.

The Standard Life Assurance COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BONUS YEAR.
SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
All Policies now effected will participate in the Division of Profits to be made as at 15th November next.
THE STANDARD was established in 1825. The first Division of profits took place in 1835; and subsequent divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855. The Profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.
Accumulated Fund.....£1,684,598 2 10
Annual Revenue.....289,231 13 5
Annual averages of new Assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of Half a Million sterling.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.
The Company's Medical Officer attends at the Office, daily, at Half-past One.
LONDON, 82, KING WILLIAM STREET.
EDINBURGH, 3, GEORGE STREET (Head Office).
DUBLIN, 66, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

State Fire Insurance Company.

Offices—32, Ludgate-hill, and 3, Pall Mall East, London.
Chairman—The Right Hon. Lord KEANE.
Managing Director—PETER MORRISON, Esq.
Capital, Half a Million. Premium Income, £30,000 per annum.
This Company, not having any Life Business, the Directors invite Agents acting only for Life Companies to represent this Company for Fire, Plate Glass, and Accidental Death Insurances, to whom a liberal Commission will be allowed.
The Annual Report and every information furnished on application to WILLIAM CANWELL, Secretary.

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.

Loan, Discount, and Deposit

BANK. Established 1849.
DEPOSITS received, bearing Interest at from 5 to 10 per cent., withdrawable as per agreement.
LOANS granted.
Prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained by letter or personal application.
EDWARD LEWIS, Manager.
145, Blackfriars-road, S.

The Rent Guarantee Society.

3, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE,
Established 1850.

Twenty-Third Report of the

DIRECTORS of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1860.
At an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the Banking House, Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 17th July, 1860—

DIRECTORS.
MARK HUNTER, Esq., Chairman.
John Alfred Chowne, Esq.
James Clay, Esq., M.P.
George Clive, Esq., M.P.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Jackson, Esq., M.P.
Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.
Robert Stacey Price, Esq.
John Savage, Esq.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Joseph Thompson, Esq.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq.

MANAGER—Mr. Alfred Richard Cutbill.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Upton, Upton, and Johnson; and Messrs. Norris and Son.
Present: Forty-five Proprietors.

The advertisement calling the Meeting was read, and afterwards the following

REPORT.

"The balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last, which the Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders, shows a net profit (including £1,285 4s. 3d. brought forward from last account) of £16,535 13s. 4d., after paying all expenses of management, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.

"The Directors are therefore enabled to recommend a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last at the rate of £8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, making with the dividend already paid 7½ per cent. for the past twelve months.

"After payment of this dividend, which will require £12,000, there will remain a balance of £551 2s. to be carried forward to New Account—£3,984 11s. 4d.—having been allowed for rebate on current bills not yet due.

"The dividend will be paid on and after 28th instant.

"In compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following Directors, viz., John Alfred Chowne, Esq., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., and Joseph Thompson, Esq., retire from office, but being eligible offer themselves as candidates for re-election.
"July 17, 1860."

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

Balance-sheet to 30th June, 1860.			
Dr.			
Capital subscribed	£1,500,000		
Capital paid up, £20 each on 15,000 Shs.	£300,000	0	0
Guarantee Fund.....	75,000	0	0
Balances due to the customers of the Bank	979,708	19	10
Balance of undivided profit, 31st Dec., 1859.....	1,285	4	3
Net profit for the half-year ending 30th June, 1860, after paying income-tax and deducting all charges and expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	15,250	9	1
Balance carried down	16,535	13	4
	£1,371,244	13	2

Cr.			
Cash in the Bank and at Call at the Bank of England, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Government Securities ..	250,785	17	0
Bills discounted, Loans on Stock, and other Securities	1,117,458	16	2
Strong-room, Fittings and Furniture—(Premises held on Lease).....	3,000	0	0
	£1,371,244	13	2

Dr.			
Dividend at the rate of £8 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1860.....	12,000	0	0
Rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account ..	3,984	11	4
Balance carried to next half-year	551	2	0
	£16,535	13	4

Cr.
Balance brought down

£16,535 13 4

The report and balance-sheet having been read—
It was resolved—"That the report and balance-sheet

just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the Proprietors."

The Chairman, MARK HUNTER, Esq., on the part of the Directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the Company at the rate of £8 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, free from income-tax, payable on and after Saturday, the 28th instant.

Resolved—"That the following Directors, viz.: Joseph Alfred Chowne, Esq., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., and Joseph Thompson, Esq., who go out of office in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, be re-elected Directors of this Bank."

Resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Directors for their attention to the affairs of the Bank during the past half-year."

Resolved—"That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Manager, Mr. Cutbill, and the other Officers of the Bank."

MARK HUNTER, Chairman.

Commercial Bank of London.—

The Directors hereby give Notice, that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up Capital of the Company at the rate of £8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June, 1860, free from income-tax, will be PAYABLE at the BANKING HOUSE in Lothbury on and after SATURDAY, the 28th instant.

By order of the Board,
A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.
Dated 17th July, 1860.

Cardiff and Caerphilly Iron COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£100,000, in 20,000 SHARES of £5 each.
With power to increase to £250,000.
Deposit, £1 per Share, to be paid on Application.
Subsequent Calls not to exceed £1 per Share, nor to be made at less intervals than Two Months.

Directors.

John Biddulph, Esq., Swansea, Chairman of the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company.
Thomas Wood, Esq., Cradley Park, Stourbridge, of the firm of Messrs. Wood Brothers, The Lye, Stourbridge, Liverpool, and Limehouse.
John Spittle, Esq., Smethwick Iron Works, and West Bromwich.
Job Taylor, Esq., Dixon's Green, Dudley.
James John Wallis, Esq., Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.
(To be added when the transfer of the Property is complete.)
Frederick R. Greenhill, Esq., Roath Castle, Cardiff.
(With power to add to their number.)
Consulting Engineer—Sir Charles Fox.
Bankers—The Commercial Bank of London.
Solicitors—Messrs. Phillpot, Greenhill, and Lynch, 63, Gracechurch-street, City, E.C.
Brokers—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
Secretary—John W. Towers, Esq.
Offices—Cannon House, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

The objects of the Company are the manufacture of pig iron, and the raising and sale of coal and surplus iron ore. The property proposed to be worked, and the proposed site of the furnaces, are situate 6½ miles from the port of Cardiff, and contain an extensive deposit of Hematite ore.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by the deposit of £1 per share. Should the amount so paid exceed the required amount of deposit on the number of shares allotted, the surplus, or should no allotment be made, the entire deposit will be returned without deduction or delay.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, Cannon House, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C., or at the Solicitors' or Brokers. For the convenience of parties residing in the country, forms will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, where further information can be obtained, and plans of the property, sections of the mines, specimens and analyses of the ironstone, coal, and clay, together with estimates of the cost of production, &c., can be seen.

Great Cappagh Copper Mining COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

PARISH OF SCHULL, COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 40,000 shares only will be issued, except with the sanction of the shareholders.

5s. per share to be paid on application, and 7s. 6d. within two months, and 7s. 6d. per share within four months after date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.

SIDNEY BEISLEY, Esq., the Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham, S.E.

THOMAS DOWLING, Esq., Gresham-house, E.C.

GEORGE GEACH, Esq., Egerton-villas, Canonbury, N.

HORATIO NELSON, Esq., 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, 10, Clement-lane, E.C.

BROKERS—Messrs. Webb and Geach, 8, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

OFFICIAL AUDITORS—Messrs. Deloitte and Greenwood, Accountants, 4, Lothbury, E.C.

BANKERS—London: Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C.; Dublin: Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place.

SECRETARY—Charles Carter, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICES, No. 3, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and resuming the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mine, which were suspended under peculiar circumstances, after ore to the value of upwards of £30,000 had been raised, and about £40,000 judiciously expended in testing the permanent rich capabilities of the mine, which were successfully proved.

Chiefly owing to the productive State of this mine, the former Company agreed to pay the sum of £165,000 for a lease thereof, together with the other mineral property of the estate, but the matter became involved in a lengthened Chancery suit, which, however, was the means of eliciting most important evidence, on oath, of several eminent professional and practical men, that this mineral property was worth the agreed purchase money; and the present proprietor having purchased the estate and minerals under the Encumbered Estate Act, there is a clear parliamentary title.

Amongst others who treated for the mineral property was the late Mr. Michael Williams, of Scorrier House, Cornwall, who offered £100,000, which sum was refused, as appears in evidence, "as being utterly inadequate to the value thereof."

Three experienced practical working miners (tributers), who were the last to work the mine, being examined on oath, stated that they had worked in every level of the Great Cappagh Mine; that the ore was extremely rich; that the lode in the shaft in the 84 fm. level was 3½ feet in breadth, and that the copper therein was of the best quality they had ever seen, from 14 to 18 in. thick, solid throughout; and that the mine appeared to them all through to be quite inexhaustible in copper ore.

Upwards of £30,000 of rich ore has been raised from these mere trial workings, which will save to the company now resuming the works of this mine several years of time, and the large outlay of capital already expended; so that the mine having been left in a very productive state, as appears by the evidence on oath, large and immediate returns can now be made at an inconsiderable expense.

As evidence of the richness of the copper, it may be mentioned that the adjoining copper mine of Ballycumisk is sending ore to market, which, at the ticketings at Swansea, December 6th, 1859, realised £1,639 11s. on 105 tons, being an average of nearly £16 per ton, 15 tons of which gave 24 and three-eighths per cent. of pure copper.

The nominal capital of the Company is £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter as the shareholders may determine, which, when the workings of the mine are established, may therefore be cancelled, and thus increase the value of the existing shares by upwards of 30 per cent.

The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease, and previous outlay, is £25,000 in money and 15,000 paid-up shares. The lease is for 21 years, from 29th Sept., 1858, renewable, without fine, for a further period of 21 years. Royalty, 1-16th. Rent, £50 per annum.

Prospectuses, with sections and plans, as well as forms of applications for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the brokers. The evidence adduced before the House of Lords, on appeal, referred to in the prospectuses, may be seen at the offices of the company.

BONUS DIVISION.

Globe Insurance, Cornhill, and CHANCING CROSS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman.

SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.

Boyes Coombe, Esq.

Thomas M. Coombs, Esq.

William Dent, Esq.

J. W. Freshfield, Esq.

F.R.S.

John Bankes Friend, Esq.

Robert Wm. Gaussen, Esq.

R. Lambert Jones, Esq.

John Edward Johnson, Esq.

Nath. Montefiore, Esq.

Fowler Newnam, Esq.

W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.

F.R.S.

Wm. Tite, Esq., M.P.

F.R.S.

R. Westmacott, Esq., F.R.S.

Josiah Wilson, Esq.

Benjamin G. Windus, Esq.

Auditors.

Lieut.-Col. William Elsey. | Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.

The OASH PAYMENTS under the division of PROFITS recently declared on PARTICIPATING LIFE Policies, is equal at most ages to considerably more than a WHOLE YEAR'S PREMIUM on Policies of six years' standing.

All classes of FIRE, LIFE and ANNUITY, business transacted.—Rates of Premium very Economical.—No Charge for Volunteer, Rifle, and Militia Service within the United Kingdom.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of Mechanism."—Morning Post.

Gold Watches 4 to 100 Guineas.

Silver Watches 2 to 50 Guineas.

Send Two Stamps for Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet.

Watches sent to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of Post-office Orders.

33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

National Provident Institution,

48, Gracechurch Street, London, for Mutual Assurance on Lives, Annuities, etc.

Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

John Bradbury, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.

Thomas Castle, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.

Richard Fall, Esq. Robert Sheppard, Esq.

John Feltham, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.

Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P. Charles Whetham, Esq.

Charles Good, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S.

Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co.; and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1859:—

Number of new policies issued, 952.

Assuring the sum of £491,026 10 7

Producing an annual income of 16,781 5 4

Making a total annual income, after deducting £50,112, annual abatement in premium 283,546 5 3

Total number of policies issued, 22,586.

Amount paid in claims by the decease of members from the commencement of the institution in December, 1835 919,103 10 4

Amount of accumulated fund 1,755,685 6 11

The effect of the successful operation of the society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time:—

For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus

was £32,074 11 5

" 5 " 1847 " 36,122 8 3

" 5 " 1852 " 232,061 18 4

" 5 " 1857 " 345,034 3 11

The Directors accept surrenders of policies at any time after payment of one year's premium, and they believe that their scale for purchase is large and equitable.

The prospectus, with the last report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums, range from 11 per cent. to 98½ per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of July, are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

June, 1860. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s List of

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

LURLINE.

WALLACE'S New Grand Opera. The Vocal Music complete. Also Arrangements of Airs in LURLINE as Solos and Duets for the Pianoforte, by Calcott, Osborne, Brinley Richards, Favarger, Rhue, and Benedict.

LURLINE, by WALLACE, s. d.

D'Albert's Polka from Lurline 3 0

" Quadrilles from Lurline 4 0

" Waltzes from Lurline 4 0

Coote's Troubadour Waltz from Lurline 4 0

" Quadrilles from Lurline 4 0

WALTZES.

WOODLAND WHISPERS WALTZES. By Gerald Stanley. First and Second Sets, 3s. each.

IL BACIO. Valse Brillante. Dedicated to Mdle. Piccolomini by L. Arditi. 3s. Solos or Duets.

PIANOFORTE DUETS.

VERDI'S New Opera, "Un Ballo Maschera."

" "Macbeth."

" "Il Trovatore."

" "La Traviata."

FLOROW'S "Martha."

ROSSINI'S "Stabat Mater."

" "Il Barbiere."

" "Mosè in Egitto."

" "Semiramide."

WEBER'S "Oberon."

MOZART'S "Don Giovanni."

" "Figaro."

MEYERBEER'S "Le Prophète."

W. V. WALLACE'S "Lurline."

The whole of the above as Duets, By W. H. CALLCOTT, 5s. and 6s. each.

THE BEATING OF MY OWN HEART. Sung by Mdle. Clara Novello. Composed by Macfarren.

THE OPEN WINDOW. Sung by Miss Poole. Composed by W. Maynard.

UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. Composed by J. L. Hatton.

THEY SAY THAT ALL THINGS CHANGE. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. Composed by W. V. Wallace.

THE COMING OF THE FLOWERS. Sung by Madame Lommens Sherrington. Composed by W. V. Wallace.

2s. each.

201, REGENT STREET.

Pianofortes.—Cramer, Beale,

and Co.—NEW MODEL OBLIQUE GRAND

PIANO, and every description warranted.

List of Prices and Terms for Hire post-free.

201, REGENT STREET.

Harmoniums.—Cramer, Beale,

and Co. Description and List of Prices, post-free.

Also, Second-hand HARMONIUMS in great variety.

201, REGENT STREET.

MAPPIN, BROTHERS, LONDON BRIDGE.

Have the largest stock of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the WORLD, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN BROTHERS guarantee on all their manufactures in Electro Silver Plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to price charged.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lilly Pattern.
12 Table Forks	£ s. d. 1 16 0	£ s. d. 2 14 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 3 12 0
12 Table Spoons	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0

SIDE DISHES.

ELECTRO-PLATED ON HARD NICKEL SILVER suitable for Vegetable, Curries, and Entrées. Per set of 4 Dishes.

No. £ s. d.

E 3678 Gadroon Oblong Pattern, Light Plating 8 8 0

E 5137 Beaded Edge and Handle, similar to E 4013½ 10 15 0

E 1786 Ditto ditto stronger ditto 13 0 0

E 4012 Antique Scroll Pattern. Melon-shaped Dish 12 0 0

E 4013½ Beaded Pattern Dish 13 4 0

By removing the Handles from the Covers, the set of four can be made to form a set of eight Dishes.

E 1792 Norfolk Pattern, a very elaborate Design, with rich Scroll Border all round 17 10 0

Hot Water Dishes for above . . extra 15 0 0

E 1797 Threaded Pattern, equally good as the Norfolk Pattern 16 12 0

Hot Water Dishes for above extra 15 10 0

DISH COVERS.

ELECTRO-PLATED ON HARD NICKEL SILVER.

Each set contains one Cover of 20 inches; one of 15 inches; and two of 14 inches each.

No. Complete set of 4 Covers.

E 2750 Plain Pattern, with Scroll Handle 10 10 0

E 2751 Melon Pattern, French Scroll Handle, either Plain or Gadroon edge, very handsome 13 12 0

E 3812 Shrewsbury Pattern, with bold Beaded Edge and Handles 15 12 0

E 4035 Greek Ornament Pattern, matches E 4375 Side Dishes 25 0 0

s 4854 Warwick Pattern, matches s 4853 Side Dishes 23 0 0

A Costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, may be had on application. Estimates furnished for Services of Plate for Hotels, Steam Ships, and Regimental Messes.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Monday, July 23rd, and during the week, to commence at 7, with the OVERLAND ROUTE. Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale; Mrs. C. Mathews, Mrs. Wilkins, &c.

After which (Wednesday excepted), the new Farce, entitled, HIS EXCELLENCY. Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews. After the OVERLAND ROUTE on Wednesday, HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR. Concluding every evening with a BALLET by the Leclerqs.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday and during the week, a new Comedietta, adapted from the French of "La Marquise de Carabas," entitled, DUCHESS OR NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, F. Charles, and Rivers; Miss Stephens, and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, Francis Talford, Esq.'s Extravaganza of SHYLOCK. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, F. Vining, F. Charles, H. Cooper, H. Rivers; Misses Hughes, Herbert, Cottrell, and Mrs. W. S. Emden.

To conclude with DEAREST MAMMA. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, W. Gordon, H. Cooper; Misses Herbert, Cottrell, and Mrs. Leigh Murray.

Doors open at 7. Commence at half-past 7.

Jullien Festival.—On Tuesday,

31st July, at the ROYAL SURREY GARDENS, for the Benefit of Madame Jullien. On which occasion the proprietors of the Royal Surrey Gardens have in the most generous manner placed the entire establishment and the proceeds at the disposal of Madame Jullien. The following celebrated artists have also most kindly volunteered their valuable services, gratuitously, for this occasion.

Vocalists—Madame Catherine Hayes, Madame Gussler, Mdle. Marie Brunetti (of Her Majesty's Theatre, by kind permission of E. T. Smith, Esq.), Madame Louise Vining, Madame Weiss, Mdle. Enrichetta Camille, Miss Poole, Miss Palmer, Miss Laura Baxter, the Misses Brougham, Miss Kate Rance, and Mdle. Parepa. Mons. Gussler (by kind permission of E. T. Smith, Esq.), Mr. Weiss, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

Instrumentalist—Miss Arabella Goddard.

The Choir of the Vocal Association, consisting of Two Hundred Voices, under the direction of Mr. Benedict.

The Orchestra will include the principal members of the Bands of Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, and the Soloists of the late M. Jullien's orchestra; the Band of the Grenadier Guards (by kind permission of Colonel Lambert), under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey; the Band of the Coldstream Guards, by kind permission of Colonel Lord F. Paulet, C.B.; under the direction of Mr. Godfrey; the Band of the Fusilier Guards (by kind permission of Colonel Ridley), under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, Jun.

Conductors—Mr. Alfred Mellon, conductor of the Orchestral Union, D. James Peck, Mons. Emile Berger, and M. Benedict. The Programme will include Jullien's celebrated British Army Quadrilles, English Quadrilles, and his Last Waltz (first time of performance).

Admission, 1s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. extra. Places can be secured at Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; Mr. Sans's, 1, St. James's-street; Messrs. Keith and Prowse's, 48, Chancery-lane; also tickets at Pigott's, Kennington-common.

LORD FERMOY'S MOTION.

A CERTAIN order of snobbish politicians have constituted themselves special defenders of the House of Lords. Animated by the most painful flunkeyism, they can only be contented when an hereditary peerage manages their affairs. Ordinary mortals are satisfied when Mr. JONES the merchant, or BROWN the spinner, with hundreds of other commoners sitting in the "Lower House," settle the concerns of the nation; but our "fine folks" regard subserviency to Lords as the purple and fine linen of their existence, and consider their gentility elevated whenever they degrade their humanity into a servile worship of a few hundred landowners who have grand handles to their names. The *National*—that queer production, a Tory-Unitarian review—is perfectly convinced that the Lords are the greatest blessing we live under, and the most perfect representation of public opinion. Happily the country thinks otherwise; and, without flunkeyism on the one hand, or rampant equality doctrines on the other, can survey the scene with a rational if an angry eye. An hereditary peerage is not a thing conformable to any sound doctrine of physiology or politics. Great qualities of mind and morals cannot be made to descend by summons of the Crown, nor does the peerage practice of breeding in and in find itself supported by learned *savants* or successful graziers. Moreover, if the children of the aristocracy—the peer tadpoles—were really better than the progeny of NOKES and STYLES, their surroundings are not the best suited to develop the loftier capabilities of their nature. Legal arrangements invest them with compulsory riches, almost beyond the power of their imprudence to destroy. They can obtain honours without desert, wealth without work, and eminent position in the State, without possessing the abilities or the industry to discharge the duties which belong to the offices they hold. They are brought up in idleness and conceit, and taught that they are fine porcelain, while the classes below them are only crockery and earthenware. As a body, they contribute nothing to our science, our literature, or our art. Very few of their names are inscribed upon any roll of fame, and their best apologists do not rate them higher than the heavy ballast which is to steady the vessel of the State. At the best a peerage is a provisional institution, to adjust a balance in the absence of an overruling power of enlightened opinion.

It may be well that certain forms of self-interest connected with cotton-spinning and trade should be balanced by another form of self-interest connected with land-owning upon an artificial and gigantic scale; but we hope that society tends to something better than the mutual check of class interests, and that we are moving on towards the time when virtue and intellect will be the best claims to honour, and the wisest opinions will be the most certain to prevail. No political philosopher would encourage assaults upon an old institution like the English Peerage, either for the sake of gratifying destructiveness, or of obtaining a greater conformity to a mere theory of Government. It is easy to see the useful work which the peers may do if they choose; and as they have capacities for utility that are not yet exhausted, our efforts should be to make them useful, and not to sweep them away. At present they are in the false position of active insurrection against the progressive principles of our time. As drags upon the wheels, checking but not stopping motion, their utility might be admitted; but when they attempt to reverse the engine, and carry us backwards into dark tunnels from which we have emerged, then they assume functions that they cannot be permitted to exercise, with due regard to the safety of the State.

No one expects good measures to originate in the House of Lords, and the country is grateful when they permit any to pass through. This ought to have satisfied our hereditary legislators, but, with abundant complicity in the House of Commons, and the faint applause of decaying newspapers and reactionary reviews, they claim to preserve all their own privileges, and to share those of the Commons besides.

Mr. GLADSTONE's great speech indicated plainly enough the propriety of checking the Lords by tacking on to bills of supply a clause either repealing the Paper Duty, or what would under all circumstances be better, one suspending its collection for the current year. For some curious reasons of incapacity or cowardice, Mr. BRIGHT and his party did not adopt this course, but permitted votes to be taken as quietly as if no aggression had occurred. They did not even combine to threaten Lord PALMERSTON with any specific opposition,

but virtually betrayed the cause which they had espoused and the party which they pretended to lead.

Not being able to get the Manchester school to agree to anything, Lord FERMOY determined to make another endeavour to re-open the question by proposing a resolution that affirmed—as Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord J. RUSSELL, Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. COLLIER, and Mr. BOUVIERIE did on the committee—that the conduct of the Lords was an "innovation;" and which likewise affirmed that the House of Commons ought to adopt some practical action to repel it. The Manchester party determined to oppose this on the ground that it would be lost, and the Liberal cause damaged by such a result. When it came before the House the Premier—who could not venture to deny its affirmation, and who must have quarrelled with Mr. GLADSTONE if he had expressly voted for doing nothing—proposed to get rid of it by proposing the "previous question."

The House had, therefore, to decide whether they would vote upon the question or not, and the Liberals rescued Lord PALMERSTON from his awkward position by following his lead, while the Tories, who reckoned upon him as *their* Premier, voted with Lord FERMOY in the hope that at the next step they would receive his present support.

Mr. BRIGHT's party pretend that they have saved us from a defeat, but, in point of fact, they have done much to ensure impunity for the Premier's tricks. If the division had gone the other way, either Lord PALMERSTON must have staked the existence of his Cabinet upon the carrying of Lord FERMOY's motion, or he must have made another pointed advance towards the Tories, and have thrown off his Liberal mask. Under these circumstances, his Cabinet must have broken up, and we should soon have had a dissolution of Parliament, and a general election would have returned a new House of Commons in no temper to play the part of lacqueys to the lords.

All through the Session Lord PALMERSTON seems to have reckoned that he could tame the Cerberus of the Manchester party, and his followers, by the sop of the French Treaty. For that they mildly submitted to postpone Reform, and lest they should throw the slightest impediment in the way of its completion, they have submitted to his palpable treachery in scheming and hatching the conspiracy of the House of Lords.

It is to be regretted that Mr. GLADSTONE should have depreciated Lord FERMOY's motion, but he is heart and soul with the people, and if a well-advised plan of action is concocted by the Liberals, there can be no doubt it will have his hearty support. Next week the paper question must come on again in a new shape. The Treaty with France must be fulfilled, and British paper makers will have a claim to compensation if the excise is retained and French paper introduced for a duty less than the impost they pay. Some portion of the Paper Duty must, therefore, be remitted, and it would be competent for any independent member to propose that it should be entirely given up, or, at any rate, not collected for a year. There may be some advantage in the latter course, as it offers the Lords a new proposition, which is perhaps advisable. Arrangements should also be made to make it impossible to collect the Paper Duty under the present law, which is capricious and unfair in its operation, and has only been submitted to in the belief that the duty would soon pass away. Lord FERMOY and Sir JOHN TRELAUNY will stand well with the country for the important services they both performed, and the inhabitants of Marylebone will not be surprised that their legal member did not display his eloquence or record his vote in their support. If the Manchester party have either integrity or intelligence, they will endeavour to atone for their culpable inaction by doing something next week. They should not fear temporary defeat, and if they possess no moral courage, the sooner the independent Liberals disown them the better.

Brighton has shown its opinion by returning Mr. WHITE the Chairman of the Constitutional Defence Committee, and he should lose no time in consulting with Sir J. TRELAUNY and Lord FERMOY, who have shown that they are not afraid to act.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET.

ON Monday Mr. GLADSTONE had a most disagreeable task. It became his official duty to provide for that China War which the imbecility of an aristocratic negotiator, and a rash admiral managed to get up. No one likes this war, and perhaps no one expects it can have a satisfactory

termination. Lord ELGIN may contrive another treaty and leave his brother a fresh ground of quarrel, but unless an unexpected amount of wisdom makes its appearance among our civil and military authorities, it is not likely that our Celestial relations will be placed upon a more amicable footing. The £3,800,000 which the country is to begin the quarrel with may suggest the propriety of managing such matters more wisely in future. At present we must, however, lament and pray; and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER tells us that £500,000 are already provided—that he has a surplus of about £264,000—that if the paper duties are to be collected, they will furnish about £700,000, leaving a balance of £2,336,000 to be provided for. To meet this, our distillers and spirit importers are to pay 1s. 11d. extra per gallon on their ardent commodities, and the balance is to come out of the Exchequer without the need of imposing any further tax. Mr. GLADSTONE carefully avoided assuming that the paper question was settled, and intimated that the Exchequer could afford another £700,000 if the House of Commons should do its duty and decide that the paper duties should not contribute to the exigencies of the case. Mr. GLADSTONE states:—"An increase of 1s. 11d. on British spirits chargeable upon the whole annual consumption may be taken at a moderate estimate to amount—if we made no allowance for diminution of consumption, or dilution, or adulteration in consequence of increase of price—to £2,252,000 a-year, and that without taking into view the proceeds from the increased duties on foreign and colonial spirits." From this estimate Mr. GLADSTONE makes a large deduction on account of the probable diminution of consumption that will follow the rise of price, and, taking only a portion of the financial year as applicable to the China war, he anticipates the new duties will yield £1,050,000.

It is certainly not pleasant to have to submit to any more taxation of any kind; but if the thing must be, ardent spirits may bear the burden with less mischief than any other article that could be named; and if the tax works well, it may satisfy those who were afraid of reducing our balances, to find that the expiring paper duty—for expire it must—is replaced by an impost of a less objectionable kind.

If the people want relief from their burdens, they must manage to do with fewer wars, and abolish needless rumours of wars, that are not likely to occur. We have now a mass of defensive material that will ensure our safety if our foreign policy is not absolutely insane. It is ridiculous to suppose that Russia, which is three-parts bankrupt, can engage in costly schemes of aggression at the present moment, or for some years to come; and France alone will not come into collision with us, now that we have more than compensated for her offensive preparations. Those who set no limit to aggressive designs that swallow up vast sums of money, may ponder on the admirable words which M. JULES FAVRE has been bold enough to utter in the French Chambers:—"It should be borne in mind that the public debt had in the course of a very few years been increased by two milliards of capital; that was to say, to the extent of one-half of its anterior amount. If they were to go on in this way but a few years longer the country would be ruined. The reporter, who had dwelt with so much complacency upon the augmentation of the receipts, had forgotten to say that taxes had increased in a precisely corresponding proportion. If the prosperity of a country were to be measured by the amount of taxes it paid, he would admit that France was never more prosperous than now. Enterprise had been unduly stimulated by a system of loans, which swallowed up the resources of the future and bequeathed serious embarrassments to posterity. Prosperity purchased by such heavy sacrifices was always at the mercy of one of those sudden changes which Providence sometimes kept in reserve.

We are no prophets of an unbroken peace. There is too much wrong in Europe for collisions to be avoided; but with Russia crippled, and France in the financial condition described by M. Favre, we must not be deluded into the belief that nothing but a bottomless expenditure will make us safe. The Tory party desires to live on wars and rumours of wars, and no credence should be given to unsupported assertions coming from men who wish the evils they predict. Let it be known that in spite of German connexions and our Tory party, England will not fight for petty grievances, or to guard against imaginary dangers, and we may then see the end of our expenditure; but if we permit the friends of absolutism, or injudicious supporters of Switzerland or Savoy to indulge in a constant volley of threats and recriminations, we shall easily remove questions from the safe

fields of argument, and be compelled to seek their solution by wars more foolish and more costly than that of which China is now the seat.

CHINA.

THE House of Commons has now voted the sum required for the expenses of the Chinese war, during the current financial year. The amount, £3,800,000, is a complete justification of those who have declared that this needless war will cost the country at least eight or nine millions. It has already absorbed more than five millions; and under the most favourable circumstances—that is to say, assuming the speediest and most satisfactory arrangement with the Chinese Government which the most sanguine advocates of the war may venture to hope for—there will still be a heavy bill for the two services, on this account, next year. The sum at present asked for is, however, quite large enough to draw public attention from grave constitutional questions to this ugly business. A supplemental estimate implies supplemental taxation, and the additional duty upon spirits will put the treaty of Tientsin and the attack on the Peiho forts in quite a new light before the eyes of very many people. There will probably be a great outcry, but nothing can well be more absurd. The public has quietly acquiesced in the warlike measures of the Government. It has taken no steps to protest against the conduct of Mr. BRUCE, or to insist upon dealing fairly and straightforwardly with the Chinese Government, without regard to the spleen of a mortified envoy, or the truculence and insolence of "merchants," who demand its protection in their attempts to defraud the Chinese Government. It has long been known that, in conjunction with our inseparable ally, the Emperor NAPOLEON, who takes care to have a finger in every pie, and who would be delighted to lend us his assistance to govern India, or to settle our little disputes with Persia, the Government has despatched some thousands of troops and many vessels of war to the Chinese seas. And everybody must have known that these troops could not be sent, even from India, except at a very great expense. The public has sanctioned the war—if war it is to be called, for the explanation of its advocates would rather make it out to be a buccaneering expedition—and must pay the cost. It has ordered the entertainment, and must settle the bill. For our own part, we have from the first protested against this war, as unjustifiable and impolitic, without, as we readily allow, finding much support from public opinion. We now turn to the Government, and that public opinion which has encouraged it in this expedition, and ask what return they hope to get for all this outlay.

We will not discuss further the justice or injustice of the war. Patent as that injustice seems to us, the moral sense of the country has been so dulled by its share in other disreputable wars in the same part of the world, that it quietly acquiesces in the bloody contests which our ambassadors and governors get up, to increase their own importance or cover their own mistakes. The war has been determined upon by the Government, and tacitly acquiesced in by the people. Let us accept the *fait accompli*, and inquire what advantages are to be derived from it. In the first place, what is it proposed to do, in order to punish and frighten the Chinese? Destroy the forts at the mouth of the Peiho? That, to the large force now on the spot will be an easy task; but what then? A march upon Peking as the *Times* proposes? That would be an operation of the most dangerous character, and, if completely successful, would do much more harm than good. We don't apprehend a very serious resistance from the Chinese troops, but the march would prove most destructive, from sickness, if not famine. The road would be through thickly-populated districts, which, prepared for the invading forces, would be destitute of the supplies absolutely necessary to them, and the immense population, if hostilely disposed, could occasion the greatest annoyance. But assume all these difficulties overcome, Peking reached and taken; what is gained? The Emperor will scarcely stay to be made a prisoner, or, if captured, of what value would be the concessions extorted from him? We can't permanently hold Peking, and the moment the troops retired, that instant the terms of any such treaty would cease to be observed. If the Emperor escapes, with whom are we to treat? what power is there to enforce obedience throughout the vast Chinese territories? The more successful the march, and the more important the concessions extorted from the Emperor or his representatives, the less valid will they be. The degradation inflicted upon him will destroy his power throughout the empire, and we shall have to deal with each province by itself, and wage a number of petty wars every year.

It should always be remembered, when the bad faith of the Chinese Government is denounced, that there are very considerable difficulties in the way of its maintaining good faith. To abuse the Emperor for the misconduct of Mandarins at Canton and Shanghai, or to assume that the presence of an ambassador at Peking would prevent evasions of a treaty, is alike ridiculous. Allow the people to be of the most docile, obedient temperament, it is impossible to strictly enforce imperial commands amongst more than three hundred millions, some of them living at an immense distance from the seat of government. But, as we know, the authority of the Emperor is not recognised by a large number of his subjects. A rebellion, with the full extent and scope of which we are unacquainted, has been raging with varying success in some of the most important provinces, for several years. Within the limits in which its chiefs exercise authority, an ambassador at Peking could obtain the enforcement of no treaty stipulations. To drive the Emperor from Peking, or to degrade him by forcing upon him the residence of a "Barbarian" ambassador at this capital, would be simply to further lessen his authority, and hand over the best part of the empire to anarchy. All the privileges given by the treaty of Tientsin, or to be obtained by a new arrangement, would then become valueless, except within very narrow limits. Our real interest must be to confirm and strengthen the Imperial authority, because it alone can secure that internal access which is deemed so desirable; and we ought, therefore, to abstain from all steps calculated to weaken it. It is only by this course of action that we can, for the present, at least, secure the observance of past treaties. Great as are our resources and those of our ally, we cannot subjugate or exterminate a people of three hundred millions. We cannot occupy China. We may hold possession of a few ports, but that is all.

What end shall we gain by destroying the Taboo forts, and marching upon Peking? A ratification of the treaty of Tientsin, and an apology for the refusal to receive Mr. Bruce at Peking? Let us put the apology out of the question. It is not worth our while to spend several millions, and sacrifice many brave men, for the sake of an apology. What shall we get by the ratification of the treaty?—nothing but a crop of difficulties, which will surely involve us in other wars. If an ambassador is admitted at Peking, the result will be a weakening of the Imperial power and prestige, and a consequent nullification of the treaty, in a large part of the empire. If the hapless diplomatist is murdered, as would likely enough be the case, in a popular outburst, a war would of course become an immediate necessity. If the ambassador does not go to Peking, we might just as well have stayed as we were before. But Englishmen are to be admitted into the interior. That is a privilege of very doubtful value. If availed of at all, it will lead to a great number of murders and other outrages to obtain satisfaction for which another war will be necessary. In fact, this war, like all those we have waged in China, is utterly unwarrantable and injurious. The privileges it may extort will not promote our commerce, any more than those obtained by previous wars have done. If our merchants would act fairly as merchants; would deal honestly with the people, and make it worth their while to trade honestly too; would not embark in smuggling transactions, and, relying upon the character of British subjects, set the most ordinary and necessary regulations of the Government at defiance; commerce would go on smoothly enough. But they insist upon doing exactly as they please; treat the natives with arrogance and insolence; and then, because the Chinese officials attempt to enforce the laws, call upon the British arms to protect them. We have not the slightest right to force our goods upon the Chinese, and we have not the slightest need to attempt it. They are shrewd and sensible enough to understand their own interests, and, if we offer them a good price for their products, and attempt to sell them useful articles, they will manage to carry on an enormous trade with us, without any interference of ambassadors or admirals.

This war is a sheer waste of money and men. It cannot improve our position; it will probably make it much worse. To our august ally, it is a very different matter. It serves his interests in every way. It exhibits England dependent upon his assistance, unable to settle her own difficulties anywhere without his good offices. It gives him a further pretext for interfering in Asiatic affairs; and, what he chiefly values, enables him to destroy that prestige which England had gained in the East, by appearing there as the only great European power. In exactly the proportion that this war is unjust in itself, and embarrassing to England, does it serve the purposes of the great Imperial conspirator.

LAWS AND MORALS.

MEASURES are being taken in France to render the press somewhat more pure, if not more free. This, of course, mainly applies to the feuilletons or stories, which occupy so large a portion of the newspapers, a system first introduced, we believe, now many years ago by M. de Girardin. It is singularly disinterested on our part to offer in such a case any beneficial counsel. It was the insidious policy of ages even less knowing than this, to give to formidable neighbours every facility for self-destruction, to enervate, to demoralise, to sap strength by weakening principle, to poison not merely natural wells, but moral sources; to facilitate pestilence and infection of both kinds; history is full of such examples.

It is sometimes, however, an easier matter to interfere with the petty habits than the grand action of States, with their daily frivolities than with their essential liberties; and in no country is this more like to be the case than with our French neighbours. We would therefore offer a little programme to the French Emperor—he is fond of programmes—and to M. Billault, for their guidance in prudent reform, a slight sketch for injunction and prohibition. The cord may be drawn more stringently hereafter, for future novels and feuilletons then we would suggest—

1. That no incest should be admitted as a feature of interest.

2. That no writer, however strong his propensity for both, should be allowed unlimited indulgence in blasphemy and obscenity in the same work.

3. That there should be no double murder and adultery—the writer to be limited to one of each set, and at liberty to make his selection.

4. Duelling not to be encouraged, nor to be considered necessary to the consummation or the finishing off, in either sense of the words, of the hero of the novel. Duels to be simple, except where the case is historical, and possesses the piquancy of truth, as, for instance, where one civilian is compelled to engage, like M. Henri de Pene, a troop of officers in detail.

5. Furniture descriptions and details of dress to be as extended as possible, to favour the trade of the capital; a direction of course only applying to a portion of the romancists, as many of them already exceed, in their enumerations an appraiser's list, or the catalogue raisonné of a marchand des modes.

6. Military ardour to be encouraged, but not to the disadvantage of mercantile scheming and success.

7. And lastly, the hero and heroine are to be united as speedily as possible, consistently with a fair measure of excitement and suspense—this for the better encouragement of early marriages, as the population of France, or at any rate of some of the large towns, has of late years remained almost stationary.

Long ago we wrote a very few brief lines on this subject. It seemed strange to us that a man of so much sense and discernment as the Emperor of the FRENCH should not consult the true strength and energy of the nation which he governs, and would lead to glory; that he should not see the selfishness, frivolity, and debility, to which the light literature of France was lending its aid. The idolized bohemianism of young France, the wilfulness, the self-indulgence at all risks, and in spite of all consequences, must tend to broken fortunes, desperate counsels, and political disorders. If we draw the picture it is only a copy of one to be found in a hundred modern French novels. The young provincial with little money, some character, great aspirations, and great impatience, is tempted into Paris life, and after taking his swing—out of pocket, out at elbows, and worst of all out of place, perhaps writes a novel, perhaps is made the hero of one, perhaps both, and in a one franc volume represents himself to his province, a precious example for the rising generation. The greater his number of bonnes fortunes among the fair sex, married and unmarried, the more interest he excites; and that these novels often find their way into the hands of the girls and young women of France there can be no doubt, though it must be admitted that a very great number of French mothers take the utmost pains in their power to prevent it. Family ties, and the ties of friendship are the seeds, the types, and the foundations of states and communities. Yet in these tales confidence is violated, heirship rendered doubtful, families are disorganised, all with applause; and the talent, the tact, the shrewdness of remark upon human nature in these volumes, far exceeds

that of most of our more innocent fiction writers in England. So the mischief spreads; they are most popular in Belgium and Russia, and to a certain extent in Germany, England, and the North.

It is quite possible, indeed, that they may do the least harm to the country of which they are the native produce. This is often the case; there is a great deal in coherency and consistency of evil; infidelity, for instance, is no doubt least felt where it is mutual, winked at, and condoned; and *mariages de convenance* are, of all marriages, the least sacred. Crimes are the worst, and in one sense the most injurious, when committed against a strong conscience, and natural gaiety and levity carry off evils and calamities which would be grave, to a grave nature. These are the reasons, together with a strong external control, and police which save France, but in a measure only, from some of the consequences which are the natural fruit of the literature which she produces and has hitherto encouraged. Many Frenchmen dispute the superior morality of England. In England, doubtless whatever is done, *contre la morale*, is far more known than in France, partly from the freedom of the subject, and partly because there is less family and social condonation in such matters; but the literature of England shows the real state of the case, a literature which indicates not the will of the State, but the taste of the people. In the points above indicated there is no comparison between the works of fiction of the two countries. We have our vices, and we cannot always keep them private. France has them, and could keep them private if she chose—at least in a great measure; for there is much, as we have already shown, to facilitate privacy. She rejoices in the decency of her streets and newspapers, at least the upper half of them, only to make a full and voluntary *exposé* of herself in her novels; and the revelations made in England for public good, are vouchsafed by her for private gains, and private amusement; what we know against her we know by her own description, at her own good pleasure. She draws the sketch, pretty much the same, with a legion of pens, it is not our fault if we take it for a likeness.

We have spoken of M. de Girardin, we will now quote Madame de Girardin—not young Dumas, or Sand, or Balzac, or Murger, or Stendhal, &c.—but a French lady, accomplished, patriotic, and familiar, thoroughly familiar, with French society. Would any English lady have dared to offer to English eyes the following cold-blooded delineation as a true picture. It is on “Modern French amours”—

“Un amour maintenant, est une affaire d'occasion, on aime celui on celle qu'on voit naturellement le plus souvent, on choisit dans son petit cercle. Nous avons les mariages d'intérêts; aujourd'hui nous avons de plus les amours de convenance, ce qui est fort triste.”

Fort triste, indeed; and it is to be hoped that as in most French writing there is some exaggeration even here in the portrait by a writer of letters whose popularity must depend upon her truthfulness. Her remarks refer to a very recent though not the present period. The Stuarts and Louis XIV. are said to have trusted to Royal Societies, Academies, and Sciences, to divert the minds of thinking men from political questions; a far more wholesome distraction, however mischievous, than the corrupt romance; and Louis Napoleon has, perhaps, the sense to see it.

SUCCESSFUL EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE fraud on the Union Bank of London might now be consigned to oblivion, if it were not desirable to notice one of the most remarkable instances of successful embezzlement on record. We use the term successful, as all Pullinger's accomplices have been allowed to escape unscathed, and consequently the same individuals may now be plotting some fresh conspiracy, in the hope that by the offering up of some second Pullinger as a sacrifice, they may add to the ill-gotten gains which they have already appropriated. It is wholly unnecessary to refer to the details of proceedings which have already engrossed so large a portion of public attention; but it may be advisable to enquire whether any additional security has been provided against another fraud of a similar description. It is greatly to be feared that no additional precautions have been adopted, which are the least likely to prove effectual, if a dishonest directorate should ever be entrusted with the management of the bank. Pullinger's accomplices have not been exposed, although it is scarcely possible to believe that they still remain undiscovered. Most persons are fully aware that in former times, when the robberies of bankers' parcels of notes were discovered, it was found impracticable to offer a reward for the discovery of the stolen property; accordingly the felony was compounded by advertising that the bank notes had

been lost, and thus the necessity for a prosecution was avoided. The case now before us bears no resemblance to ordinary cases of embezzlement, for not even a hint has been given that any other person besides Pullinger was concerned. The directors have dismissed two or three clerks, who are not even suspected of having shared in the plunder, and the clerk who first discovered the deficiency at the Bank of England is stated, in the *Times* of the 14th instant, to have retired in disgust, on account of the dissatisfaction which was expressed at his having taken the only certain means of verifying the balance at the Bank of England.

The power of the directors of joint stock companies to pay losses out of capital is much doubted, and it is therefore important that the case submitted to Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Daniel, Q.C. should be brought under consideration. The point was, “whether, after applying the existing surplus fund, and the whole, or a part of the current half-year's profits, to the liquidation of the present deficiency, the directors or the shareholders, by a majority of votes at a general meeting, specially convened for the purpose, have power to write off the balance of the present loss against the capital of the company.” The answer was, “we are of opinion that it is within the powers of the company to resolve by a majority at a meeting duly convened, that the loss of £263,000, sustained in consequence of the frauds referred to, shall be made good in the manner pointed out, that is to say, *first*, by applying so much of the capital as consists of the £120,000 capitalized in July 1859; *secondly*, by applying £100,000 of the reserved fund; *thirdly*, by applying £40,000 out of the year's income; and we are further of opinion that the company may, in like manner, resolve, that all or any part of the remainder of the earnings of the year shall be divided as a dividend.”

Without questioning the soundness of this opinion it is imperatively necessary that there should be some clear understanding respecting capital accounts. The payment of *dividends* out of capital has been pronounced not only objectionable but illegal; and whether the payment of losses be strictly legal or not, there is too much reason to fear that the case with which the loss of a quarter of a million has been surmounted by the Union Bank may operate as a most baneful example. It is impossible without seeing the books of the establishment to know how this loss has been written off, but the explanation of the chairman at the general meeting was confusion worse confounded. “Your shares will remain at £12 paid up capital. We have not altered your position, nor our own, for the directors are in the same position with you: as each of us holds a large stake in the company. I think it right to explain this, as some misapprehensions have been circulated, and it is difficult to frame a statement which shall not be misunderstood, to state that the shares have not been reduced from £12 to £10. Each share is £50, and each shareholder is liable to pay the unpaid portion of his shares, if called upon. Each of you having paid £12 is still liable to pay £38, and no action that we can take can make you liable to pay £40.” What the chairman means is altogether beyond comprehension. The report distinctly states, that it is “*now proposed to re-debit capital account with amount carried last year to credit of that account from reserved fund £120,000;*” therefore, if this be done, the shareholders will obviously have that amount less capital. Instead of £720,000, they will have only £600,000, as no trickery with figures can alter the fact that this £120,000 has been taken, to make good part of the deficiency of £263,000. The very roundabout way, however, in which the chairman tried to persuade shareholders that they could take away £120,000, without diminishing their capital, suggests another enquiry. Is it the intention of the directors to carry the balance of the deficiency, after deducting the £100,851 15s. 10d. reserved fund, and £31,156, 16s. 2d. proportion of profit devoted to making up the loss, to capital account, or to a suspense account? Without entering into technical explanations, it looks very much like an intention of “cooking the accounts to make things pleasant.”

This is by far the most serious matter that has yet been mentioned in connection with this marvellous case, for, if under any circumstances the payment of either dividends or losses, out of capital, can be justified, it will be extremely difficult to define how far this mischievous doctrine may be extended. When the chairman told the shareholders that they were only liable for £38, and that no action could make them pay more, it is surprising that no one should have reminded him, that the company was founded on the principle of *unlimited* liability, and that each proprietor was consequently liable to his last acre and his last shilling. The chairman said that the directors were able to certify that all the accounts were now perfectly correct; but as the same assurance has been annually given for the last twenty years, it would have been more satisfactory to have been able to append a certificate of accuracy by some independent person. No doubt the directors are anxious to avoid the indignation which might result from a full exposure of all the facts of the case; but the public will not suffer matters to rest as they are, with the warning of the Western Bank of Scotland before them. A bill in chancery was filed on the 14th instant, by Messrs. Davidson, Bradbury, and Hardwick, acting on behalf of the shareholders, against the Union Bank of London, to restrain them paying dividend out of capital, and to ascertain the liability of the directors to make good the defalcations occasioned by the frauds of Pullinger, and there is now every prospect of a full explanation, however desirous the directors may be of still preserving silence.

YANKEE SENSATIONS.

BROTHER JONATHAN has a great talent for showing the world how to do things in style. He has by nature a proclivity towards chawing up the entire universe, and knocking all creation into a cocked hat. He never does things by halves. Everything must be on a grand scale, to match Niagara Falls, the Mississippi, and the New York boarding hotels. The United States of America is the greatest country on the face of the earth, and the inhabitants are the greatest people on the face of the earth, and it is only right that the country and the people should comport themselves accordingly. So great a nation cannot afford to do little things. Whatever it touches it must adorn; whatever it undertakes to patronise must at once be redeemed from the category of common-places. The steam of enthusiasm is always well up in the breast of Brother JONATHAN, and all he wants is an occasion to turn it on and set things in motion. In fact, there is nothing he loves more than a "sensation," and he is not at all particular what it is about. An opera singer will do if there is nothing better to hand; a fourth-rate actor from the Great National So-so Theatre of the mother country has been found to answer every purpose; while occasionally a herd of half-starved calves, puffed into the proportions of wild buffalos, or the head and shoulders of a monkey sewn on to the tail of a defunct cod fish has served to stir up the enthusiasm of Yankee-land throughout its length and breadth. During the last few weeks JONATHAN has been more fortunate in his "objects of interest" than he has ever been at any former period of his brief history. He has had in his time plenty of lions "stuffed with straw," but what he wanted was the real live animal, something that could roar, wag its tail, and measure a good deal more from its snout to the tip of its tail, than from the tip of its tail to its snout. In this year of grace One thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the Presidency of Mr. BUCHANAN he has found the very article he requires in an embassy of real live Japanese. It has been, he informs us, a source of national pride that the Japanese have deigned to visit his great country. We can appreciate that sentiment, feeling as we do that American soft sawder and Russian diplomacy have done more to conciliate these Eastern barbarians than all our English persuasions in the shape of costly powder and shot. Well, as this visit is a source of national pride to JONATHAN it is only right that he should make a national matter of it. The highest honours have been lavished upon the dusky Easterns; the Union has throbbed to its remotest limits with a sensation of joy; the great cities have contended with each other for the honour of a visit from the interesting strangers, and each one has striven to outdo the other in the laudable endeavour to astonish the weak Japanese mind. That they have thoroughly succeeded, we can readily believe. At New York the embassy was received in royal state. The streets through which they passed were lined with military, while at every turn the carriages forming the procession passed under triumphal arches, and the united flags of the States and Japan. We have it on the authority of a living New York reporter that "all the flower and chivalry of the city—nay of their States—was there to set off the scene, and make it brave and beautiful." Broadway, always busy with its endless streams of carriages and omnibuses, its foot-passengers hurrying to and fro, was a perfect Babel, and it seemed as if all the population of the States were there. That was a sight for the Japanese to see! for if there were "Plug uglies" at Baltimore, and rowdies at Philadelphia, there were gentlemen in New York who knew how to respect themselves. And the New Yorkers showed themselves gentlemen, every inch of them. They fairly turned their city inside out to entertain the Orientals. They treated them to fetes and feasts and balls, and almost killed them with kindness. The last grand ball at Niblo's gardens was the culminating point of their munificent hospitality. A native of Constantinople, suddenly transferred into the labyrinthine intricacies of Niblo's, in the full blaze of an illumination, bursting from fountains of gas and oil, would have believed himself still tarrying in some gorgeous palace on the banks of the Bosphorus. The fabled beauty of Aladdin's palace was as nothing to it. Thus the Yankee reports. And now entered the Japanese, the "band striking up the touching tune of 'Kathleen Mavourneen,'" as being particularly appropriate to the occasion. The interest at this moment, we are assured, was intense. The guests rosespontaneously, and cried out, "The Japanese!" and every eye was strained, and every one present stood on tiptoe to see the members of the unique *corps diplomatique*. The interest, it appears, was chiefly centred in a dusky young prince, who rejoices in the name of "TOMMY." TOMMY seems to have been altogether a terrible young Turk—quite a Japanese DON JUAN in his way. The ladies were all over head and ears in love with him at first sight, and TOMMY appears to have extensively reciprocated the sentiment. American female reputation is said to have suffered on account of TOMMY. He was young and handsome, as black as a coal, had oval eyes, "whose restlessness indicated a brilliant uncertainty about everything he undertook," and wore his straight black hair gathered into a black stick of sealing-wax arrangement on the top of his shaved head. With such personal attractions what American female could withstand the gay and dashing TOMMY? They couldn't do it. The damage to female hearts inflicted by TOMMY at Washington was positively alarming; the ruins of female reputation which he left behind, frightful to contemplate. Still the butterflies would flutter into TOMMY's arms to have their pretty wings snuffed. TOMMY himself, however, seems to have come out of the flame of love unscathed. It is true he became deeply enamoured of a little girl in blue,

with very red cheeks and very brown hair, and wore her portrait next his heart after he left her behind him at Washington; but it is a matter of record that he has since taken three meals a day, and enjoyed an excellent appetite, besides indulging in any quantity of "green real." Altogether New York and Philadelphia are very proud of TOMMY and his co-ambassadors. Their visit is regarded as an event of national importance. The ruin of American female reputation is looked upon as an agreeable offering to guests so handsome, so amiable, and so distinguished, and henceforth the name of the gallant TOMMY is to be synonymous with the great undertaking which may yet result in opening to the world the long-locked empire of Japan. But alas! there is always some churlish person ready to bespatter the finest picture with the mud of envy, malice, and uncharitableness. Such a person we find in the editor of our American godson, the New York Leader. Whether he regards the visit of the Japanese as a national honour or not he does not say; but, with regard to the personal attractions of Prince TOMMY and his brethren, he holds quite a different opinion from that expressed by his contemporaries. Let the Leader speak for itself:—"A meaner set of barbarians our eyes had never the misfortune to rest upon. Stunted, ill-shaped, narrow-headed, yellow-skinned, high-smelling, ferret-eyed, flat-footed, greedy, and cunning, it makes our blood tingle through every vein when we reflect that the virtue of American womanhood has been slandered and called in question on account of such half-human abominations. Not a man in the embassy knew the meaning of personal cleanliness. The princes (God save the mark!) had but two suits of silk clothes each, which they wore without change of under-clothing from the day they left Nyphion until to-day." Well, there is no accounting for tastes. TOMMY might have been a very fine fellow; his high flavour and one shirt notwithstanding; or it may be that ablution and change of linen are matters of small moment over the water. At any rate, with the one base exception we have mentioned, the great American people have united in paying the Japanese the highest honours, and in showing them everything in their great country worth seeing, except our big ship, the Great Eastern. It was not thought prudent to show them that sight, and it would appear the Orientals were hurried away the moment the vessel arrived. It might have been dangerous to their impressions of Yankee pre-eminence if they had cast eyes upon so wondrous a monument of British skill and enterprise. After a visit to that leviathan vessel it might have occurred to those barbarian minds that there was a greater nation on the face of the earth than the American. So TOMMY and his friends were prudently smuggled away before they had an opportunity of being disabused of their impressions of Philadelphia girls and Niblo's gardens. A cute Yankee in escorting one of the embassy past the big ship, adroitly pulled out a picture of the Adriatic, and occupied his attention until the dangerous spectacle was left behind. So TOMMY and all the rest have gone back to Japan firmly convinced that the American cities, American ships, American gardens, and American female loveliness and virtue have no equals on the face of the globe.

We are gratified for our own sake to think that American enthusiasm is not yet exhausted, and that the strong interest which centred for so many days in the Japanese embassy has been transferred in undiminished warmth to our great steam-ship. We sincerely hope that the stock will last long enough to ensure a fitting welcome to the Prince of Wales, though we can scarcely hope that his English predilection for eschewing "green seal," and living cleanly like a gentleman, will entitle him to the very high consideration which has been bestowed upon Prince TOMMY of Japan.

DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.*

IF the theological literature that has deluged Europe during these late centuries had been of a quality by any means proportioned to its quantity there would have been little need for works such as the one now before us. The vast amount of scholarship and patient labour that has been expended would, if rightly bestowed, have given to the world one science at least with its avenues unencumbered, and its inner precincts, if not entirely explored, still so circumscribed and mapped out as to leave little arduous labour for succeeding students. We should have had the history of one people and the geography of one land fully explored. Things have, however, not been so; the bitter spirit of religious controversy has diverted men's minds far away from the text of the sacred books; they have been annotated upon, it is true, by writers of all degrees of capacity and obtuseness; but, for the most part, what men have seen in them has not been the simple teachings of the Christian faith, the poetic literature of the most ideal of the Eastern races, or the oldest chronicles of human history; all this has been passed over, and they have been looked upon merely as quarries, from which missiles might be extracted for use in controversy misnamed religious. What has resulted from such a system all who are interested in Semitic literature are painfully aware: while everything that could be brought to aid in sectarian bitterness has been sought after with the utmost care, the historical and literary merits of the Holy Scriptures, the history of the times to which they relate, and the men by whom they were produced, is, except among a very few scholars, almost unknown. We say this advisedly; not that we

* A Dictionary of the Bible, comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. Vol. I., A to I. London: John Murray, 1860.

would be understood to assert that there is not widely diffused a mechanical knowledge of the events recorded. The children in National Schools and the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are each examined in Scripture History; they are alike expected to recite tables of the Kings of Israel and Judah, and required to tell, at a moment's notice, by what acts Ehud or Bathsheba were rendered famous; geographically, too, they might pass muster fairly; yet the amount of ignorance of all that constitutes the real history—civil, literary, and religious—of the Jewish people is something almost past belief. The want of interest that such a theme inspires is evident from the absence in our literature of any trustworthy guides to the subject. Until the publication of the present dictionary, there was not a single work of reference that could be consulted with a fair chance of success. Nearly every other subject of human inquiry has been furnished with hand-books and dictionaries long ago; Dr. Smith is, however, the first Englishman who has ever endeavoured to produce such a work for the intelligent student of the ancient history of Palestine. Others, indeed, whom we need not name, have published works under nearly similar titles; but, on examination, they will be found to be rather collections of materials for the support of sectarian religionism than aids for the historical inquirer.

Dr. William Smith is already favourably known as the editor of a series of classical dictionaries of the most elaborate kind. There is hardly a subject in Roman domestic life, or an obscure name in Greek literature which has not found ample notice in its pages. A dictionary of the Bible required a somewhat different mode of treatment to the works on which the editor had formerly been engaged. In the hands of most men it would either have been written in such a tone as to offend nearly all the religious-minded among its readers; or it would have become a party work, valuable as a monument of the opinions of one section of English thought, but comparatively useless as a store-house of knowledge relative to the Jewish people. Both these errors the editor has avoided so well that there is hardly an article in the present volume where party spirit colours the narrative, and in the one or two instances where it seems to do so, the evil is in a great measure obviated by each author having attached his name to his own contributions. The list of the writers contains the names of most of the biblical critics of England and America, selected with the single object of obtaining the most thoroughly trustworthy information. The religious beliefs of the writers never seem to have entered into the Editor's head: all schools are represented; from the narrowest Puseyism to the most fearless liberalism. Puritan and Papist, Rationalist and Evangelical, here meet in peace. Those who have lost wealth and position for the sake of Mediæval Christianity, and those who owe their present fame to their untiring labours in attacking the outworks of the same system, are all ranged in alphabetical array in the catalogue of contributors.

The article which has the greatest attraction to us, and which, on the whole, we consider the most valuable, is the one on Jerusalem. No pains have been spared to make it as complete as possible. The maps and woodcuts by which it is illustrated have all evidently been executed with the greatest possible accuracy. As to the literary portion, we have said enough when we say that it is by James Fergusson, F.R.A.S., the man of all others most competent to write upon such a subject.

To all those who have ever wandered among the ruined cities of Palestine, who have encamped beneath the shadow of her date trees, and drunk of the mountain streams where the soldiers of Joshua may have refreshed themselves, this work will be valued for other than its literary and archæological merits. To all such the history of the East, and of Judæa and Jerusalem especially, has attractions such as do not exist elsewhere. Whatever our religious creed, our credulity, or want of faith, still to all of us the instinct of the soul points not to Rome, the capital of empire; not to the republics of ancient Hellas, where mankind first learned to love liberty and art; but to that land where alone the Creator has revealed himself to his creatures; where only, from the earliest historic times, mankind has worshipped the Divine Unity; whence the voice of inspiration has been granted and has issued forth to mould the human race. We Europeans, the children of yesterday, roamed wild savages in the forests of Scandinavia when the cities of the East were rejoicing in the blessings of civilization. The lands that produced Jerusalem and Damascus, Nineveh and Antioch—the pastures where Sheikh Abraham fed his flocks and where Jacob saw visions—the desert where Moses legislated, and the mountain slopes where Joshua routed the armies of the Gentiles—are landmarks in the history, not of the Jews only, but of the human race. Spots consecrated to religious feeling—call it poetic instinct if you will—such as no pomp of material splendour, no relics even of the most glorious art, will ever efface from memory. Races have changed. The wild freedom-loving Teuton has become the world's master. The islands of the West, where the servants of Hiram, King of Tyre, the master-builder of Solomon, bartered with painted savages for tin, are now far greater than was Tyre in all her glory. But the East is still the same. Of her cities some have crumbled into "ruinous heaps," some shrunk into mere villages, and those that remain have felt the changes of time and dynasty. Still, to the European wanderer, they are the same. Far otherwise is it with the Northern city. London and Paris stand on the remains of Roman towns; yet what connection have they with the far-off East? Who thinks of the Romans, when he passes down the Strand, whose villas once lined the way on either side of him? The connection with the past is broken. Two or three sculp-

tured stones alone are left to tell that here, too, the world's conquerors once planted their eagles. With the cities of the East, and with Jerusalem pre-eminently, it is not so. That which is most especially memorable in their history ends before ours has a beginning. The traveller sees around him the very objects, both of nature and of man's works, that were existing when David ruled in Israel. The walls may still be traced that were encompassed by the chariots and horsemen of the King of Assyria—that so long resisted the concentrated power of Imperial Rome. The surrounding hills were the same as now: many of the buildings, even, were hoar with antiquity when the last of the Hebrew bards closed the book of prophecy. The Pool of Bethesda, the Mount of Olives, and the Street of Grief, bring before us a time, a being, and a sacrifice, before which every other human memory fades.

Such is Palestine; such is Jerusalem; such is the mystic East. Quæcumque ingredimur in aliquam historiam vestigium ponimus.

HUNTING IN THE HIMALAYA.*

THE author of *Hunting in the Himalaya* is surprised at seeing how much time and labour are expended by his countrymen on deer-stalking and bird-shooting in Scotland, and wonders they do not take advantage of the wonderful facilities at present existing for visiting the *Himalaya*, where they would be presented with such a variety of game on which to indulge their natural love of sport and adventure. He supposes that this apparent want of enterprise on the part of English sportsmen is owing to their ignorance of the above facilities; and it is with a view to public enlightenment on this subject, and an earnest desire to afford all who shall be induced to follow in the print of his own footsteps the extra advantage of his personal experiences that he has compiled the present volume. After an introductory chapter, in which we are made acquainted with some of the principal features of the mountainous regions to which the author's labours are confined, and which also contains a short catalogue of the different species of animal by which this part of the world is inhabited, we come at once to a description of an elephant hunt, in the valley of Dehra Doon. The author defends himself and all sportsmen against Sir Emerson Tennant's well known opinion relative to the utility and humanity of "elephant catching." The latter, in his work entitled "*Hunter's Life in South Africa*," describes the wild elephant as harmless, and, of course, under that supposition, its capture, as a mere matter of sport is an act of gratuitous and wanton cruelty. Mr. Dunlop, however, most emphatically asserts a contrary theory, and he adduces numerous instances in which death has resulted from the untamed ferocity of this animal. He speaks of a solitary elephant, called the "Gunesh," formerly belonging to the Government Commissariat, which first killed its keeper, and then fled to the jungle, still retaining on its leg a bit of the chain by which it had been secured. During fifteen years this monster is reported to have caused the same number of deaths along the foot of the hills. Upon another occasion, a poor letter-carrier was attacked and crushed to death by a "rogue elephant," as a certain tribe of them are designated, while engaged in the quiet exercise of his office. The author says:—"There are two methods of trapping wild elephants—one by pitfalls, the other with the assistance of their domesticated brethren." These pits, which are dug in the earth, from fifteen to twenty feet deep, are all screened from observation by a slight and yielding covering, formed of grass, branches, &c., so that the animal may fall all the more readily, and as it were blindfolded, into the snare. But the sagacity of this animal is such that, "though these pits are admirably concealed, it is not often that elephants fall into them; they not only try most carefully, when at all suspicious, the ground before them with their feet, but make incessant use of their trunks, in testing the ground, or lifting off the pathway any branches or other impediments which might conceal a trap." But this is not the only instance in which the instinct and sagacity of the wild elephant forces itself upon our notice. They have a peculiar faculty for divining the exact period of the year at which their different kinds of forage will be fit for consumption. Speaking of a bed of reeds or tiger-grass, near the Song and Soovva rivers, called "nul" and "nurkut" in Hindostani, the author says:—"This the elephants have apparently declared, in their mental almanac, to reach the stage of maturity at which it is most agreeable to their palates about the 12th or 13th February; and to it, therefore, they come, year after year, at almost the same date, hiding in the Lewalik hills, just south of the spot, during the day, and visiting the nul every night."

The author winds up his remarks upon elephant hunting with a few general directions as to the best mode of firing at that animal. This information is all the more valuable, since it is only by aiming at particular parts of the skull that the elephant's brain is accessible; and, in case the shot should not prove fatal, the sportman's life is in danger from the retaliation of his enraged antagonist. We have then a short account of the Bengal tiger, its habits, its ferocity, and the best mode of attacking it, as also a description of the various sorts of game to be met with in the Sewalik Hills, together with an interesting paragraph upon the excellence of the Doon fisheries. Pheasants and partridges, of all colours and denominations, also abound in this region. Mr. Dunlop says, "the best plan for obtaining an accurate idea of the plumage of the different varieties, both male and female, is to

* *Hunting in the Himalaya*, with notices of customs and countries from the elephant haunts of Dehra Doon to the Bunchoor tracks in eternal snow. By R. H. W. Dunlop, author of "*Adventure with the Khakee Ressahs*." Richard Bentley.

LEADER



NEWSPAPER

purchase one of Mr. Wilson's complete sets of birds' skins, which can be commissioned through Messrs. H. G. Scott and Co. of Massuree. The sportsman should, however, learn the cry of each variety, and their several minor calls; as when travelling through the jungle, some faint note close at hand, which the uninitiated would not notice, may arrest the steps of the practised hunter, and direct him to game which would otherwise have entirely escaped him." We now come to a chapter upon "hill peculiarities," in which we are made acquainted with the old Sanscrit fable of the five Pandua princes, who, in an archery contest in which the reward was to be left to the discretion of the king, agreed beforehand that whichever of their number should be lucky enough to bear off the prize, should share it equally between himself and his less fortunate brethren. The prize turned out to be the king's daughter, who thus found herself blessed in the possession of five husbands, instead of the one she had originally expected, which single spouse, doubtless, had her wishes in the matter been consulted, she would have considered as quite enough of a good thing. And thus, it is said, was the system of polyandry first introduced in these parts. In the Jaunsar district, when the elder brother marries the woman is equally the wife of the younger brothers, though the children are, by courtesy(?) called the children of the eldest brother. When much difference exists in the ages of the brothers of a family, as, for instance, when there are six brothers, the elder may be grown up, while the youngest are but children, the three elder then marry a wife, and when the young ones come of age they marry another, but the two wives are considered equally the wives of all six." Among the author's numerous hill experiences, we find the following:—"On the first appearance and fall of the regular rains, the grass or jungle throughout the hills swarms with small leeches, which, when you march in any costume but the kilt, wander up your trousers, down your stockings, and gorge themselves to overflowing with blood before you suspect their arrival." The author now enters the "snow ranges" of the Himalaya, in search of the rarer kinds of Thibetian animals. This chapter is particularly descriptive and interesting, initiating us into the mysteries of snow storms, glaciers, frozen torrents, and the several peculiarities of these wild and perilous passes. Further on he says: "There is a stream entering the Dhowlna at Summughenta, which issues from a snow valley, apparently not yet explored; it is called 'the gorge of smoke' or 'vapour'; its physical features are 'fudged' in the portrait of it which we find in our maps, and the natives in the neighbourhood say that they have never gone through it, as there is no practicable path, that it contains nothing, and trends nowhere! The stream which issues from it, however, is very impetuous, and effects a natural quartz-crushing of the rocks in its channel, and several Dhunias, or gold washers, visit it annually, to extract gold from the sands of the bed."

We will here take leave of Mr. Dunlop, allowing him, without further comment, to pursue his course unmolested through the "Bunchowr tracks in eternal snow." Before doing so, however, we can heartily recommend this volume to the inspection of the public, and especially to such readers as may feel a personal interest in the peculiar kind of adventure to a detailed account of which the present pages are devoted.

THE "PRIVY COUNCIL."*

WE suspect that most of our readers have a very vague impression as to what the Privy Council is. We know what or rather who a Privy Councillor is. But what he does singly, and still more what he does collectively, and above all, what is the reason of his being, are all topics of mystery. Indeed, beyond certain associations with the great Gorham case, and the recent proclamation against vice and immorality, we should be puzzled to give any proof for our faith that the Privy Council is a living entity. Our own ignorance on the subject was, we confess, as dense as that of most of our readers, till we came, the other day, across an account of the Privy Council, which is at once instructive and interesting. Strange, too, to say, this account is contained in the most unpalatable form of an Oxford Prize Essay; and it is because we know that this is about the last place where anybody will naturally look for anything, either instructive or interesting, that we wish to call attention to the fact. It is worth knowing that something good can come out of Galilee.

The theory which the author puts forward is, that the Privy Council is, properly speaking, the last remnant of the great "*Curia Regis*," which formed the Council of the early Norman Kings. The *Curia* originally decided, or rather advised, on every matter which concerned the King, that is when the King required advice, or chose to take it. In course of time, this assembly split up into various sections, or committees, one of which undertook the decision of justice, and executed law in the King's name. Another undertook more private affairs of the King and became the Privy Council. One of these private affairs consisted in hearing appeals to the King's equity from the decision of the law courts; and it was only at a later period that the Court of Chancery split off again from the Privy Council.

It would take us too long to trace out, as the author does, with considerable ability and close power of reasoning, how the Privy Council varied in its character with the circumstances of the time and the weakness or vigour of the reigning monarch. In fact, if we may use the term, the Privy Council was all along the middle man between the Crown and the nation. Its absolute authority

depended on the absolute power of its master. Its relative power varied inversely as the strength of that master's character.

As a specimen of the curious information with which the Essay is replete, we quote a sketch of the Privy Council's occupations:

On the 20th August, 1839, the Council is engaged in negotiations with the Duke of Richmond about the restitution of the Earldom of Richmond. Their next business is to settle that Lord Stanley be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, then to send an embassy to France, and to review the accounts of the Treasurer of Calais. Their deliberations, held in the King's presence, are concluded by arrangements with regard to certain pensions.

Look at the Council board twelve years later. The meeting recorded was held some time in March or April, 1401. The business is even more than usually multifarious. The Counsellors are occupied with the collection of the customs, a dispute between the Abbot and the towns' folks of Cirencester, and the despatch of J. Curzon, Esq., to Carlisle, that he may report the details of the last treaty with Scotland. They next arrange a list of Lords commissioned to inquire into the truth of accusations brought against certain malefactors in the County of Gloucester. They then accord an annual pension to the son of Lords Salisbury and Oxford, till they attain their majority; give their attention to the funds necessary for an embassy, which is to conclude a marriage between the King's daughter and the King of the Romans, and resolve to take the royal pleasure on certain points connected with the King's retinue.

One other example is sufficient. The assembly is held during the reign of Henry V., May 29th, 1415. The first business entered on has reference to an alliance with the Duke of Burgundy. The Council then turns to money matters, and arranges to pawn the King's jewels, a mode of raising money constantly resorted to by the Crown in periods of distress. Various measures are then devised for defending the kingdom. The Chancellor is ordered to issue commissions of array. Proclamations are to be made, ordering a general erection of beacons, and directions are given about victualling the army and the fleet. From civil the ministers direct their mind to ecclesiastical matters, and enjoin the Bishops to take measures to resist the malice of the Lollards. Then follow matters of police. The Lord Mayor is to be spoken to about the destruction of the walls of the Friars Augustines, and to be cautioned not to proceed with any demolitions in the City without the advice of some persons, probably commissioners appointed by the Council. At the same time the Mayor is to be communicated with about the imprisonment of certain workmen, who had been impressed in London for the royal service.

In fact, if anybody wishes to get at any information about the "Privy Council" in a portable and a reasonable form, without reading through dry volumes of blue books, we recommend him heartily to turn to Mr. Dicey's Essay.

NEW ROMANCES.*

MANY of our readers may be already familiar with Burke's celebrated passage relative to the universal sovereignty of reason being the only true sceptre under which we can steer through the troubled waters of life, without the fear of foundering and being submerged at every onward step. For the benefit of such of our readers, however, as may not be conversant with this saying, we insert it, as follows:—"Taking in the whole view of life, it is more safe to live under the jurisdiction of severe but steady reason, than under the empire of indulgent but capricious passion." With this excellent motto Mr. William Platt has embellished the title-page of a very ingenious production, entitled, "*The Story of a Lost Life*." In this short history, the author has endeavoured to demonstrate the infallibility of the doctrine thus put forth by one of our best writers, as also to warn the young and inexperienced, and all those enlisting for the first time in the great battle of existence, from falling into an error which has wrecked many a brave and enthusiastic spirit, whose budding energies had given promise of such a bright and glorious career. To trust unreservedly to the impetuosity of our passions, impulses, or by whatever name the non-regulated feelings of the heart is known to casuists and moralists, the author has fully succeeded in showing, is running ourselves against so many moral quicksands, which are only too liable to founder all our most cherished hopes and wishes, scatter them broadcast on the waters, without our retaining the remotest chance of their ultimate realization. The character of the hero, Christopher Horncastle, is intended to illustrate the theory upon which the author has built up the argument of his book; and he is, of course, brought forward as an instance of how little the most brilliant natural capacities can in themselves avail to render any individual great and honoured, unless accompanied by industry, perseverance, and that steadiness of purpose and resolve, by which alone their existence can be made manifest to the world at large. Though endowed by nature with the highest intellectual faculties—faculties which only required a little judicious guidance, and earnest, heartfelt endeavour on the part of their gifted possessor, to have enabled him to achieve for himself a world-wide reputation and renown—yet, through a constitutional irresolution of mind, the lack of a proper system of self-reliance and restraint, and, above all, an habitual yielding to the impulse of the moment, under the supposition that all impulses, springing directly from the heart, the fountain of everything great and noble in our imperfect organisations, must necessarily lead us in the right direction, the sophistry of which mode of reasoning will make itself at once apparent to all

**The Privy Council. The Arnold Prize Essay, 1860.* By Albert Venn Dicey. B. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. T. and G. Shrimpton, Oxford.

* *The Story of a Lost Life.* By William Platt, author of "*Betty Westminster*," "*Mothers and Sons*," &c. London: T. Cantley Newby.
Julian Mountjoy; or, the Nonpareil Family. An historical romance. By Captain Curling, author of "*The Soldier of Fortune*," &c. London: Thomas Hodgson.

logical minds, our hero ultimately fails in accomplishing anything, emigrates from his country, and sinks into a mere mediocre specimen of a New Zealand landowner. Thus are all the ambitious projects entertained for him by his friends and relations, and which he might so easily have carried into execution, dashed ruthlessly to the ground; and this after such an infinite amount of self-sacrifice has been made on the part of those nearest and dearest to him, in order that he might be enabled to cultivate the precious gifts so plentifully extended to him by the prodigality of nature. This character is not only well conceived, but is worked out and developed with so much ingenuity, and evident skill in the disentanglement of the knotty threads of human feeling, as cannot fail to elicit the sympathies and approbation of the reader. All the minor personages are also ably delineated; of these the two most conspicuous are Erasmus Walsh, the pure-minded, poorly-paid, great-souled curate, whose large Christian heart, formed after the pattern of his Divine Master's, is overflowing with love and charity for the most depraved of his fellow-creatures; and the Rev. Loftus Brand, the straight-laced, well-to-do, self-glorifying rector of Beechwood, who, turning aside with presumptuous arrogance and impiety from the lowly cry of the sinner, will administer relief and consolation only to the unerring and undefiled.

In fact, this novel is full of high-toned and religious sentiments, and even the most scrupulous in such matters need not be afraid to recommend it to the perusal of their friends and families.

"Julian Mountjoy," by the author of "The Soldier of Fortune" is a decidedly clever and interesting novel, constructed somewhat after the model handed down to us by our old writers of romance; dealing literally in startling adventures, hair-breadth escapes, captures, rescues, and a variety of other melo-dramatic incidents, so wrought up as to keep the reader in a perpetual state of breathless anxiety and suspense. The scene is laid in the time of Charles the First, during that period of his reign when the growing struggle between the two contending factions of Cavalier Roundhead were deluging the whole country with the blood of martyrs and fanatics. This portion of our national history appears to be a favourite with novelists in general, at least to judge from the number of new and original romances which yearly make their appearance founded upon this ever fruitful theme. And though, perhaps, of all historical personages Oliver Cromwell is the most difficult to draw anything like a successful portrait of; yet the knowledge of this fact, instead of deterring writers from making the attempt only seems to act as a spur in the contrary direction; and thus the public are never at a loss for fresh compositions upon this undoubtedly popular subject. The slight sketch which Captain Curling has vouchsafed to us of the great Protector's person and peculiarities has impressed us favourably with his powers of delineation. It would be utterly impossible, however, to do the author justice by a mere analysis of the plot, we, therefore, refrain from giving any. Those who feel curious on the subject will do well to possess themselves of the work itself, in which we can promise them they will find ample matter both for their edification and amusement.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL.

HANOVER, July 17, 1860.

POLITICS for the last two weeks have been in a state of complete stagnation; the thoughts of all have been concentrated upon the weather. These two months past it has rained daily, and great fears were arising for the crops. A sudden change has taken place, and at this moment we are gasping under a tropical sun.

There has been some talk of a meeting of the representatives of the four kings at Dresden, to confer respecting a close union with Prussia, the coast defences, the National Association, and probably the two latest subjects mooted by the press—viz., the military education of boys at schools, and the establishment of rifle corps upon the English model. If this Conference should really take place, little more can be expected from it than from the Bamberg and Wurzburg Conferences, which created so much sensation at the time, and were duly noticed in your columns. The only benefit hoped for from this proposed conclave is that the middle states may be induced to make the moderate concessions that would bring about a union with Prussia.

The National Association, hustled about from state to state, always finds refuge and support in Coburg and Gotha. The standing committee have announced in their weekly paper a meeting at Coburg, for the 3rd, 4th, and 5th September next. The subjects that will come under discussion are—the united Germanic constitution, military education of youth at schools, the introduction of universal military service, &c.

It is curious to observe the rapidity with which Germans fly from one question to another. The national unity question, reform of the Diet, the German fleet, coast defences, and half a dozen others, in the support of which the entire people were, during a week or two, ready to lay down their lives, are now almost forgotten in the cry for *Turnervereine*—i.e., gymnastic associations, military education, and rifle corps. During the last two years, my letters have contained little more than reports of abortive agitations and schoolboy-like demonstrations. Of all these superficial efforts, only one has been to a certain extent successful, namely, the Politico-Economical Association, as mentioned in my last letter.

The Federal Diet, of which we hear so little as to make it a matter of the very slightest consequence whether it is sitting or not, commences the summer vacation the day after to-morrow, should nothing of importance occur. During the last few sittings, several of the more important German questions have been under

discussion, but, of course, without being brought to any conclusion. This day Prussia will probably make a motion respecting the coast defences, and the revision of the military regulations of the confederation. The Diet will then rest from its labours for three months. The vacation of the Diet, without any steps having been taken in the affairs of Holstein, will create great ill-feeling. The Danish Government appears to have entertained some fears that the Diet might be forced by some demonstration to demand the recall of the Holstein Chamber of Representatives, to afford an opportunity of giving a vote upon the subject of the taxes which have been levied contrary to Federal laws, and in spite of the opposition of the Chamber. The Danish authorities have hastened of their own accord, to summon a new Chamber, although the period for which the present Chamber was elected extends to the 31st of December next. The writs, dated 2d July, for the new election, appoint the 1st December as the day upon which the elections are to close—a term of five months, in a country containing little more than 600,000 inhabitants, only one house of representatives elected *direct*, as in England, and a very simple census. The whole affair might of course be disposed of in two or three weeks at most, but then the excitement might become as sharp as it would be short; by extending the elections over so long a period, the excitement in one town will have time to subside before the election begins in another. The chief aim, however, of the Danes in this manoeuvre is doubtless to be prepared with a satisfactory excuse, in case the German Diet should make the anticipated demand. The old chamber was factious, and a new one has therefore been summoned, which will not be fully elected till the 1st of December. With this the Diet must, *perforce*, rest satisfied. Meanwhile the Holstein treasury will be under the entire control of the Danish party, and events may occur to consign the whole question to oblivion. The Schleswig-Holstein quarrel may, in spite of all by-gones, be sooner made up than observers have any reason to expect. An Anti-Gallic party is gaining head in Denmark itself. Since the meeting at Baden the Danes seem to have become doubtful of the support of France in case of a war with Prussia, or the Germanic Confederation on account of Schleswig and Holstein; hitherto it has been the general belief that the Regent of Prussia was withheld from an armed intervention, which would make him adored by all Germany, solely by the fear of France. The late meeting of the two Scandinavian monarchs of Denmark and Sweden has been attributed to the exertions of this Anti-Gallic party, some members of which even go so far as to desire an alliance with Russia. The German propaganda have become considerably alarmed at this tendency, and are inclined to perceive and acknowledge that, after all, the Scandinavians are a kindred race. On the other hand, a large party of Danes would rather see a German than a Russian or Swedish army in Holstein and Schleswig. If moderate men on both sides knew how to make the most of the present state of public feeling in the three countries, this long and ruinous dispute might soon be brought to a close.

The Austrian budget for 1861 has been made public, with various observations and explanations addressed to the Imperial Council, which are more interesting on account of the author than anything else, although very applicable to the present state of all Germany, as well as Austria. The observations appended to the naval budget have been written by the Archduke Ferdinand Max, who has already appeared as a writer, in his travels in Italy, Spain, and the Holy Land. In an historical exposition, the Archduke reminds his countrymen of the attempts made by the Empress Maria Theresa to establish transmarine colonies. The French war which ensued proved the defenceless state of the Austrian coasts, and the necessity of a naval force. The statesmen of the period were, however, incapable of conception or of execution, and the attempt to form a navy failed. Wellington's proposal, that Austria should take possession of the Ionian Islands, was shortsightedly rejected. The Venetian navy was managed badly, and treated as an alien force, yet, nevertheless, rendered

But in 1848 the Austrian monarchy, says the Prince, had to endure the shameful spectacle of a Piedmontese admiral, with his little fleet, ruling the Adriatic Sea, and even blockading Trieste. The Government then was obliged to acknowledge the necessity of devoting more attention, and applying larger funds, to the development of the naval power of the country. The reorganisation of the navy was commenced, that, in view of a procrastinated war, some protection might be afforded to the extensive coast lands and numerous islands, and, at the same time, render an alliance with Austria desirable by some great maritime state with interests at stake in the Mediterranean. What Sardinia and Naples accomplished might surely have been equalled by Austria, had her statesmen been possessed of the commonest capacity for Government, and ordinary patriotism. To the astonishment of Europe, continues the Prince, a first-rate power sprung up, with a considerable number of excellent sailors well grounded in the principles of buccannery. The fleet of Sardinia and Naples numbers two screw line-of-battle ships, sixteen steam frigates, and ten smaller war-steamers. If Austria delays strengthening her naval forces, she must inevitably decline to a second-rate power; and we may live to see the Italian tricolour planted in Istria and Dalmatia. An army of freebooters, fifteen to twenty thousand strong, may be landed in twenty-four hours upon the coasts of the Austrian empire. A powerful steam fleet could alone prevent it. The occupation of the Isle of Lussin by the French, during the late war, offers a striking example of the utter helplessness of Austria at sea. In Istria the Italian propaganda is at work; and in Southern Dalmatia the Servo-Russian propaganda is constantly gaining ground. The uncertain tenure of peace, the doubts that exist as to what the proximate

future may bring forth, are crippling the commerce and depopulating the maritime provinces of the empire. The experience acquired by the head of the Naval Department, writes the Archduke, appealing to himself, during his voyages to the four quarters of the globe, enables him to show indubitably that Austria's salvation depends upon her possessing, within the shortest space of time possible, an effective naval force. The ships she owns at present are merely an expensive luxury, useless for any practical purpose. The Government must at once decide upon forming a powerful fleet, or of disposing of the few ships she now has to the highest bidder.

THE VOLUNTEERS' SHAM FIGHT.

ON Saturday evening, the 14th of July, the Sham Fight of the Volunteers came off in the grounds of Camden-park, near the Southborough station. The noise of battle echoed through the green slopes and woods amid which the soldier poet, Ben Jonson, may have discussed the "disciplines of the Roman wars" with the antiquary Camden, for the latter was the owner of the park and mansion, and the former his friend and frequent visitor.

The defending division included the following corps and companies, under the command of Colonel Hicks:—1st and 2d Battalions—Major Close, City Brigade (rendezvous at 3:30, London-bridge). 3d Battalion—Captain M'Leod, Engineers; Hon. Captain Bruce, Six Feet Guards (3, Pimlico); Major Scott, 1st Kent Rifles (3:30, Lewisham); Captain Lamborde, 33d Kent Rifles (4, Southborough-road Station).

The attacking force, commanded by Lord Ranelagh, was much superior in point of numbers. It included the following corps:—1st Brigade, Lord Radstock.—1st Battalion—Major Compton, West Middlesex Rifles (3:30, Pimlico); Captain M'Innes, 3d Middlesex Rifles; Captain Wilkinson, 14th Middlesex Rifles (3:30, London-bridge); 29th North Midland Rifles, Captain Ross (3:30, London-bridge); 2d Battalion, Major Beresford—Captain Hughes, 19th Middlesex Rifles; Captain Houghton, 20th Middlesex Rifles; Captain Buxton, Truman's Brewery Rifles (3:30, London-bridge); Major Beresford, 7th Surrey Rifles (3, London-bridge); Captain Emans, 4th Surrey Rifles; Captain Yeatman, 9th Surrey Rifles; Captain Hastie, 8th Surrey Rifles (4, Southborough-road station). 2d Brigade, Colonel Thorold.—1st Battalion, M'Pherson—Major M'Pherson South Middlesex Rifles (3:30, Pimlico); South Middlesex, Lieutenant Crossman, 8th Kent Rifles; and 2d Battalion, Major Farnell—Captain Harris, 13th Kent Rifles; 18th Kent Rifles; Captain Parker, 21st Kent Rifles; Lieutenant Rogers, 25th Kent Rifles; Captain Montgomerie, 24th Kent Rifles; Lieutenant Carter, 4th Kent Rifles; Captain Dyke, 16th Kent Rifles; Lieutenant Drury, 3d Kent Rifles (4, Southborough-road Station). 3d Battalion, Lord Bury—Hon. Colonel Lindsay, St. George's Rifles; General Dowling, Paddington Rifles (3 Pimlico); Captain M'Gregor, Scottish Rifles (2, London-bridge); Lord Bury, Civil Service Rifles; Captain Phillips, Artists' Rifles (3, Pimlico); Captain Taylor, Barnet Rifles (3:30, London-bridge).

These corps attended by permission of the War-office, which was of course granted on application, but no company could have taken part in the operations without that permission. General Eyre, commanding at Chatham, was deputed by the Duke of Cambridge to act as inspecting officer on the occasion. The Inspector of Volunteers, Colonel M'Murdo, being absent on duty. Of the volunteers, unattached, who attended in uniform, many were engaged in keeping the ground. A portable telegraph was laid across both hill and vale, from the head-quarters tent near the reserved seats, to the attacking position. At seven o'clock the action commenced. The company of Engineers of the City Brigade, under Captain M'Leod, conspicuous by their red uniform, appeared on the right of the defended position, and, advancing, lined the hedge of the wood, through which the enemy was approaching. The Engineers opened fire on them, and it was returned from the wood. A light, dropping fire continued for a few moments, then the Engineers fell back in skirmishing order on the open field, loading and firing rapidly. They were followed up by the enemy's skirmishers, who were also soon on the clear ground. When they had nearly driven their opponents to the stream in the centre of the vale, the main body of the attack suddenly issued from the wood, formed in line, advanced, and fired a volley. The skirmishers of the defence crossed the stream rapidly, and the attacking line pressed forward, keeping up a quick fire. As the wood from which they had issued here makes a bend, the ground was not wide enough for the whole line. In the centre, it was four deep. This first appearance and advance of the attacking force was one of the best portions of the spectacle, particularly the dash out of the wood which had concealed their forward movement by its "leafy screen." On the other side, while the skirmishers were retreating, the main body of the defence had been forming on the level to the right of the lime-kilns, their front defended by the little stream. Pressed still more sharply by the advance of the attacking line, the defence made a stand in the cover of the lime-kilns. The firing was heavy on both sides, volley following volley in quick succession; but the position soon became untenable. Part of the attacking line crossed the stream, and took its brave defenders on the right flank; assailed on two sides by superior numbers, nothing could be done but retire. The defence drew out of the cover and the chalk pits, and formed on the slope of the hill, the summit of which was crowded by spectators. They were followed up by the left wing of the attack, the right wing keeping in the valley, in a line with the stream, gradually closing on its retiring foe, and keeping up a heavy fire on his front and flank. The defence again retired up the hill, and formed in position along the slope. The attack, which had hitherto been made in line, was now made in two columns; but in this form was repulsed, by the longer line of fire concentrated on its masses. The columns stopped, turned, and descended the hill at the double, partially disordered. It looked so much like real running away that some of the uninstructed spectators hissed disapprobation; but were themselves discomfited by the burst of laughter that told them the true state of the case. The columns were formed again very quickly, and returned to the charge, this time successfully, for repulse is not always defeat. The defending

line broke, and retired to their last position, their left on Camden-house and their right towards Chislehurst-common, at which point of the action hostilities terminated. It was a smart engagement of rather more than an hour. As the sun sank behind the hills, the flashes of the rifles, that were pale in its beams, deepened in the twilight, and darted out from the lines, red and angry. The firing, while it lasted, was heavy, and was made as varied as possible; there was the continued fire from the whole line, from right to left, volleys by companies, and volleys from the line again. Some of them were given with great precision, as if fired by one pull of the trigger; others left a straggling spatter of shots in arrear of the time. But as the first field-day on which the several corps had been out for such practice together, the proficiency shown was very creditable to all. We doubt if any regiments of the line, so soon after their first drill, would have acquitted themselves so well. The Volunteers were again favoured by beautiful weather.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN AT NEW YORK.

O Thursday, June the 28th, the Great Eastern arrived out. Every half-hour announcements came chronicling the movements of the great ship, and soon the town was in a tremor of excitement. About ten o'clock the consignees of the vessel, with a few guests, left for the lower bay on a small steamboat, and soon a little fleet was gliding swiftly down the harbour to extend the long looked-for stranger a welcome. For once, time, tide, and weather favoured the Great Eastern. She had given full testimony of her superiority to the vicissitudes of wind and wave, and the ocean god gracefully bowed in recognition of her authority. The day was one of those sunny June days which Englishmen hardly know unless they have been in the States during this loveliest month of all the twelve. A telegram from Sandy Hook, at half-past two, announced that she was weighing anchor, and at once all housetops, piers, and wharves were swarming with an unaccustomed population. Merchants left their counting-rooms and rushed from "Change en masse, schoolboys perched themselves on wharves and in the rigging of vessels, and all waited for the coming of this "tenth wonder of the world." Soon she hove in sight away down at "the Narrows." Cannon booming from the shipping down the bay were echoed from the decks of the Great Eastern, and rolled their united thundering over the smooth waters of the harbour to the waiting thousands at the city. These sounds came nearer and nearer as the huge proportions of the vessel became more apparent. Steam-tugs shot out from many of the wharves as she approached, apparently with the express design of exhibiting their own diminutive size by bringing themselves into contrast with the towering hulk of the stranger. Yet there was no cheering. The brazen-throated cannon only spoke, for it seemed as if the multitude was fairly overawed by the spectacle of grandeur and power which was exhibited to them. They could express their wonder in no better way than by their silence, impossible to resist the temptation of repeating. The broad waters of the bay glistening under the slanting rays of the sun, and sparkling with the foam of a thousand keels; the shipping at the wharves and the piers alive with hundreds of human beings, all intent upon the movements of this crowning achievement of human skill; and the vessel herself, treading the water with a conscious majesty—what more brilliant testimony to the success of their labours could the lamented Brunel or Stephenson have desired? To those on on board the Great Eastern much of the grandeur of the scene was lost. They could see that their bulwarks were bombarded by all eyes, but they lost the sight of that immense mass of wood and iron moving along without apparent effort, and this was the central wonder of the whole. The diminutive size of the largest craft which clustered around the Great Eastern was, of course the chief standard by which the multitude gained a realising sense of her vast size; but after this, the most impressive sight, as regarded the dimensions of the vessel, was the loneliness of her great decks. A few guests had been added to the number of her passengers in the lower bay, but all of them were clustered in the bow, and her decks seemed to be entirely deserted. So little life was there apparent about the great ship, that it was not hard to make oneself believe that she was "a thing of life" herself. As she came abreast of the city, her progress was so accelerated that it was found necessary to disconnect the paddle-wheels, and use the propeller alone, lest she should be carried above her berth by the impetus which she had acquired; but in consequence of this, she lost so much headway that she did not answer readily to her helm, and the tide carried her up some distance beyond her pier. Soon, however, steam-tugs came to her assistance, and brought her around to her resting-place. Crowds were there to receive her, and they have not diminished since. All day Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, they came and went in an unceasing tide, and during the moonlight evenings, they have wondered until long after midnight at the vast size yet graceful appearance of this strange visitor. The steam-boats which ply around the harbour have already begun to reap a rich harvest from the curiosity of the multitude. They make excursions around her, charging six cents for the trip, and thus far they go loaded down. But some of the Great Eastern's ill-luck follows her still. The very day after she came to her moorings, a steam-tug which was between her and her wharf came near doing her serious injury. A brisk gale which sprang up on the quarter of the great ship drove her paddle-wheel against this small craft, and crushed it slightly. At first the damage done was stated at 3,000 dols., but from that it has dwindled to 500 or 600 dols. Then, the next night, one of her sailors fell from her in some unaccountable way, and was drowned. Soon after this accident, another of the crew became drunk and fell through the paddle-wheel, fracturing his skull, so that he died instantly. Several of the crew, it is said, have already deserted, so that the names of those who have been killed cannot be ascertained. Almost as soon as she was made fast to her wharf, gangs of men were set to work cleaning her decks, and brushing up the bare spots with paint, so that she might be prepared for the reception of visitors as speedily as possible. Advertisements in the papers fixed the 3rd of July for opening day, and named 1 dol. as the price of admission—children half-price; but the directors will have to

lower their tone considerably, if they expect to make money from the exhibition. Had the Great Eastern come at the time fixed last summer, when curiosity was at fever heat, many would have seen her at any price; but now, unless those who have the matter in charge take a lesson from their late experience in coming into harbour, by catching the tide at the full, they will get caught on the bar. The fact is, 25c. is our traditional price for seeing everything, unless—to perpetrate a bull—first-class concerts and operas be excepted, and it is difficult to get more than that out of us. The number of visitors yesterday would have been three times as great as it was, had the price of admission been reduced one-half. Of one

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

Our obituary of Saturday contained the name of a gentleman, which, though now comparatively forgotten, was once familiar to the ear of the public as well as to the legal profession, when he was Attorney-General and M.P. for Marylebone—Sir William Horne, who died at his residence, in Harley-street, on Friday last, at the age of 87. The deceased gentleman was the son of humble, but respectable parents, and was born in 1773 or 1774. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1798, became a King's Counsel in 1818, and was Attorney-General to Queen Adelaide for a short time in 1830. In 1831 he entered Parliament as M.P. for the borough of Newton, and was one of the first representatives chosen by the electors of Marylebone upon the erection of that parish into an electoral constituency after the passing of the Reform Bill. He was Solicitor-General under Earl Grey's Ministry, and succeeded Lord Denman as Attorney-General in 1832. This he resigned in 1834, declining a seat on the bench as one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and gave place to the present Lord Campbell. Eventually he was appointed to a Mastership in Chancery, but resigned that office in 1853. The deceased knight, who was a bencher of Lincoln's-inn, married in 1800 Miss Hesse, by whom (who died in 1849) he has left a numerous family.—*Times*.

The city of Coventry continues to feel great anxiety and uncertainty, arising out of the difference between the manufacturers and their work-people. Great distress prevails among the poor weavers, and numerous instances might be cited of women and children suffering the utmost pangs of want and hunger. A case is given on credible testimony of a famishing mother removing some "pluck" from a butcher's stall, and when pursued by the tradesman, in company with a policeman, she was found with her children eating the meat in its raw state. The butcher, however, was too much affected by the wretchedness of the scene and the famished children to give the mother into the custody of the policeman, but gave her some pecuniary assistance. The board of guardians is unable to afford relief to the large number of applicants who come before them, and a committee has been appointed for the management of a relief fund. Sir J. Paxton has just sent a check for £50, and the Right Hon. E. Ellice one for a similar amount.

Thomas Dixon was committed to Durham gaol on Thursday last, on a charge of wilful murder at Barnardcastle. The victim was Mary Ann Wilson, a young woman with whom he cohabited. It appears that they quarrelled on Sunday morning last, both of them being at the time the worse for liquor, and that he repeatedly struck her in the most brutal manner. On finding that she was dead he absconded, but was apprehended in the course of a few hours at Greta-bridge. A coroner's inquest was held on the body at the Barnardcastle workhouse on Wednesday, and at the close of the evidence the prisoner was called in and asked if he had any statement to make. He said that he was drunk at the time when the crime was committed, and did not know what he was doing. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder." He will be tried at the Durham Assizes in the course of next week or the week after.

During the month of June the total quantity of coal and coke exported from the various coal ports of Great Britain was, of coal 637,207 tons, and of coke 19,191 tons. Of this quantity, which shows a considerable falling off from the exports of the preceding month. Newcastle exported 169,124 tons of coals, and 5,975 tons of coke; Blyth, 9,591 tons of coal; Sunderland, 107,505 tons of coal, and 1,434 tons of coke; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 57,862 tons of coal, and 3,903 tons of coke; Middlesborough, 12,193 tons of coals, and 2,352 tons of coke; Hull, 13,701 tons of coal; Liverpool, 73,666 tons of coal, and 2,921 tons of coke; Cardiff, 76,801 tons of coal, and 292 tons of coke; Swansea, 24,882 tons of coals, and 112 tons of coke; Llanelly, 6,875 tons of coal, and 1,463 tons of coke; Grangemouth, 6,442 tons of coal, and 64 tons of coke; Alloa, 4,881 tons of coal; Charlestown, 6,946 tons, and Troon 10,190 tons of coal. The quantity of coal and coke shipped to London and other ports in the United Kingdom during the month was 827,692 tons of coals, and 6,039 tons of coke; of which Newcastle shipped 188,867 tons of coal, and 1,588 tons of coke; Sunderland, 150,146 tons of coals; Seaham Harbour, 57,585 tons of coal; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 106,438 tons of coal, and 231 tons of coke; Middlesborough, 20,186 tons of coal; Swansea, 13,281 tons of coal, and 4,290 tons of culm; Cardiff, 64,347 tons of coal, and 1,193 tons of coke; Newport, 45,191 tons of coal, and 27 tons of coke; Troon, 59,900 tons of coal; Maryport, 34,325 tons of coal; and Whitehaven, 16,378 tons of coals, and 167 tons of culm. The number of vessels engaged in the trade was 7,282, of which 4,672 were engaged in the home, and 2,610 in the over-sea coal trade.

The Registrar-General reports that the mortality this year, so far as it has gone, has exceeded that of any of the last five years, the only period for which we have any certain mortality statistics for Scotland. The deaths in the eight principal towns in June were 1,916 in a population estimated to have increased to 908,146, the births, 2,928; the marriages, 1,006; so that the number of persons who married was more than the number of persons who died in a month of more than the usual mortality; but June was a marrying month, and 618 more couples were united than in May. In the eight towns eight octogenarians died in the month, one at 98; one person died from intemperance, and five from delirium tremens. Smallpox and its successor,

measles, still prevail. Smallpox was introduced into Perth through an unvaccinated inhabitant catching it from a fellow-traveller in a railway-carriage, and there were five deaths in June thus caused. Of the births in the eight towns in June, 8.7 per cent. were illegitimate; so that 1 in 11.4 of the children was illegitimate. In Perth the percentage was only 2.2; in Greenock, 5.6; in Glasgow, 7; in Dundee, 13.1; in Aberdeen, 16.4. Mr. J. R. Morell, the Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools in Scotland, in his report of this year, claims for the Roman Catholic religion, on the ground of the attention given to the religious instruction of females in that communion, the superior morality of Greenock and Glasgow, of which, he says, about a third of the population is Irish. In Perth, 7.15 inches of rain fell in June; in Edinburgh, only 2.45. Taking six of the towns, with a mean position of 56 deg. 13 min. North latitude, and height of 144 feet above sea-level, the mean temperature of June was 54.4, or 3.5 less than the average of the four preceding years.

Liverpool, Monday. The man Thomas Winslow, who is charged with the murder of four persons, by administering poison (antimony) to them, was again brought before Mr. Raffles, the magistrate, at the police-court to-day. Mr. Aspinall, barrister, who appeared for the prosecution, requested that a further remand of the prisoner should take place, as it had been found necessary to perform a large number of analyses, and as the results of these investigations—which were being conducted by Dr. Taylor and other eminent scientific gentlemen, local and metropolitan—had not yet been completely determined. It had been found impossible to perfect the analyses in time for the present adjournment, and, as it was desirable to have them completed before the inquiry took place, he applied for a further remand of a week, more particularly as the delay did not affect the prisoner's liberty, he being at present incarcerated under the warrant of the borough coroner. Winslow was then remanded for seven days, Mr. Cobb, who appeared for the prisoner, consenting to the postponement. Mr. Aspinall observed that he would not guarantee that they would be ready to proceed with the case even at that period.

The amount of money in the hands of the Emigration Commissioners, applicable to emigration to the colony of Victoria, on the 1st of January last, was about 50,000*l.*; to New South Wales, 25,000*l.*; to South Australia, 9,000*l.*; to Queensland, 5,000*l.*; and to the Cape of Good Hope, 50,000*l.*

It may perhaps excite some surprise when it is stated that during the last 15 years—that is to say, since 1845—9,178,621 births, 6,163,403 deaths, and 2,285,520 marriages have been officially registered in England and Wales. The population, which amounted to about 16,720,000 in 1845, was estimated at about 19,740,000 in 1850, being an increase of about 18.06 per cent., or 1.20 per cent. annually. This increase, it should be remembered, has taken place notwithstanding a considerable emigration and several wars of more or less magnitude. In France, the population, notwithstanding a comparatively feeble emigration, has only increased in the same period from 3 to 4 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The guarantee fund subscribed now amounts to £335,300. It is understood that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition are willing to grant the use of a part of their estate at South Kensington for the Exhibition, and that a portion of the buildings to be erected will be permanent, available for future exhibitions of art and industry.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Bank of London, held on Tuesday, Mr. Mark Hunter in the chair, a report and balance-sheet was read, showing a net profit of £16,535 13*s.* 4*d.*, including £1,285 4*s.* 3*d.* brought forward from the last account, allowing for all expenses of management, and making a provision for bad and doubtful debts. The directors recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending June 30, which, with the previous dividend, will be 7½ per cent. for the entire year. It was stated by the chairman that no losses had been experienced on account of the recent failures in the leather trade, nor was any loss anticipated. The report was adopted, and the retiring directors re-elected.

The ninth half-yearly meeting of the City Bank took place on Tuesday, Sir R. W. Carden in the chair, when the secretary read a report, of which an extract is subjoined. The Chairman, in moving the report, expressed the satisfaction of the directors in being able to communicate the fact of the increased and increasing prosperity of the bank. The dividend recommended by the directors, 7½ per cent., was 1 per cent. more than had been divided last year. The report states:—The directors beg leave to submit to the proprietors the statement of liabilities and assets, and profit and loss accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last, from which it will be seen that, after paying the current expenses of the establishment, making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and allowing for rebate on bills discounted not yet due, there remains at disposal the sum of £21,537 17*s.* 9*d.*, which they have appropriated in the following manner, viz.:—To the payment of a dividend at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, £9,000; to the payment of a bonus of 15*s.* per share (the distribution for the year thereby amounting to 7½ per cent.), £4,500; and the balance amount, £8,037 17*s.* 9*d.*, the directors carry forward to the credit of the profit and loss account to be dealt with hereafter. The directors who now retire from office are Sir Robert Carden, Mr. John Jones, and Mr. William Macnaughten, all of whom offer themselves for re-election.

On Thursday afternoon, the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the London Joint-stock Bank was held in the board-room of the bank, Princes-street, Mansion-house, Sir James Duke presiding. The report was read by the Secretary (A. G. Kennedy). Several proprietors expressed the fullest confidence in the board. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and directors, on the motion of Mr. Borrodaile. A similar compliment having been paid to the late manager, Mr. Pollard, the meeting separated.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, WEDNESDAY, 18TH OF JULY.—At 1h. 38m. 24*s.*, or ten seconds before the calculated time of commencement at Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, the eclipse had certainly not begun. On the next view of the sun, at 1h. 39m. 11*s.*, the indentation of the moon upon his disc was very perceptible. At 2h. 29m. there was a perceptible diminution of sunlight, and the blue of the sky, in breaks towards the N.E., was certainly deepening. At 2h. 32m. sensibly cooler. At 2h. 34m. the decrease in daylight was more per-

ceptible, but a rather heavy nimbus cloud in the N.W. probably heightened the effect of the eclipse. At 2h. 37m. a large expanse of clear sky in the south; the blue was not of the ordinary tint—it appeared duller, or more of an indigo-blue; the air very chilly. At 2h. 42m., or about six minutes previous to the greatest eclipse, the deeper colour of the sky was very marked, in a break N.W. of the zenith. Near the horizon a mistiness had arisen, obscuring objects which were distinct enough at the beginning of the eclipse. At 2h. 48m., about the time of middle, with the sun shining clearly, the light thrown over the grounds of the Park was yellow, as frequently remarked on previous occasions when the sun has been equally obscured. At 3h. the eclipse was evidently lessening its effects, and six minutes later there was a very considerable difference in the blue of the sky where it had been most changed. At 3h. 14m. the sun had almost recovered his full power.

FOREIGN.

Vienna, Monday.—Government is said to have received the following intelligence:—

"A fearful massacre has taken place at Damascus.

"Five hundred Christians have been murdered, among whom is the Dutch Consul.

"The American Consul is wounded.

"Details are wanting."

Paris, July 16.—The *Patrie* contains the following:—

"According to the latest news from Beyrout, the state of things in Syria continues to be of the gravest character.

"A French vessel had been sent to Latakia, and was obliged to take up a position within gunshot of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants.

"It was asserted that information had been received of atrocious plots having been formed against the lives of the Christians in many parts of Syria.

"The naval authorities were taking measures in order to be in readiness to meet the difficulties of the situation."

Palermo, July 12.—The two vessels which have passed over to Garibaldi are mercantile steamers.

La Loggia, Saporta, and Orsini remain in the Ministry.

The state of things in Sicily inspires confidence.

The *Moniteur* contains the following despatch from the French naval commander in the Levant:—

"Beyrout, July 11.—The attack of the Druses on the Christians at Damascus commenced on the evening of the 9th, when several men were killed, and many women carried off for the harems.

"It is said that the consulates were burned down with the exception of the English consulate. The French, Russian, and Greek Consuls took refuge in the house of Abdel Kader.

"The attitude of the Turkish authorities was indecisive, and was rather injurious than useful to the Christians.

"Three thousand Turkish soldiers arrived to-day. The fears of the Christians are redoubled, and the Commissioners Vely and Nomick are expected with impatience."

Naples, July 14.—Patrols are constantly traversing the streets.

The moderate party is full of apprehensions concerning the future course of events. An inspector of the former police was stabbed the day before yesterday in the Strada di Toledo.

Proclamations of Garibaldi and Settembrini against the Bourbon dynasty have been distributed here.

The first one says: "I am Royalist, but prefer Victor Emmanuel, who will lead us against the Austrians."

Rome, July 14.—The Pope, in a Consistory held to-day, pronounced an allocution energetically protesting against the Piedmontese Government on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa, Imole, Faenza, and Piacenza, approving the conduct of these Bishops, and designating the annexation of the Duchies and the Legations to Piedmont as an usurpation.

Beyrout, July 5 (*via* Marseilles). The Christians of Damascus no longer quit their houses. The French Consul displays the greatest energy, being supported by Abd-el-Kader, with 1,200 Algerians. M. Portalis, a French cotton-twist manufacturer in the Lebanon, has saved the Christian inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, having granted a refuge to 1,800 persons, and driven back the enemy. The Pasha affects to negotiate for peace, but the Maronite tribes are claiming indemnity.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes a message dated Messina, the 15th inst., stating that Garibaldi had joined Colonel Medici at the village of Barcellona, with 3,000 volunteers. Colonel Bosco had made a sortie from Messina, with 4,000 men and three guns. An engagement between the two armies was imminent.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—On Wednesday evening a second concert took place, consisting of a miscellaneous selection, followed by Gluck's "Orpheus and Euridice." This opera is admirably represented by Mesdames Usillag (*Orfeo*), Penco (*Euridice*), Miolan Carvalho (*the Happy Shade*), and Nantier Didiée (*Love*), and is heard with undiminished satisfaction from the beginning to the end. Madame Usillag and Madame Penco perform Orpheus and Euridice to perfection. The applause bestowed upon these excellent artists, upon Madame Miolan Carvalho in the beautiful air allotted to the Happy Shade, and Madame Nantier Didiée in the song of consolation and counsel addressed by Love to the inconsolable Orpheus, was hearty and unanimous, and the whole performance was received with enthusiasm.

THE FLORAL-HALL, COVENT-GARDEN.—The private view of the great show of roses and other flowers and plants at the new Floral-hall, Covent-garden, took place on Tuesday evening. That evening was exclusively devoted to the subscribers and visitors to the Royal Italian Opera. The judges by whom the numerous prizes given by Mr. Gye were awarded stated the collection of roses to be by far the finest and most extensive ever brought together at any one exhibition. The disposition of the various flowers and plants, and the general arrangement

of the hall, excited universal admiration. To-day the public will be admitted from 1 to 6 o'clock, and the visitors to the opera after the performance to-night, when the exhibition will close.

At the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday night, ample justice was done to Mr. Tom Taylor's new comedy, entitled, "A Lesson for Life," by the Volunteer troop, whose performance left very little to be desired. Mr. Morrison, who played the old clergyman, played like a real actor. Captain Hood, as the spendthrift *Vivian*, sustained his part vigorously throughout. Mr. Tom Taylor himself represented a German usurer with characteristic humour. Mrs. Stirling, who had played the wealthy lady of quality in the comedy, appeared after its conclusion to deliver an address in verse, written for the occasion by Ensign Edmund Yates, as a supplement to the work of Captain Tom Taylor. After the address the curtain rose and discovered the Volunteers, armed with their rifles, and drawn up in regular order. This exhibition was hailed with shouts of applause.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. W. S. Emden, the active and experienced colleague of Mr. F. Robson in the management of this theatre, announces his benefit for Monday, the 30th inst. The entertainment will be of a particularly attractive character, and will introduce two new and important additions to the company—Miss Louisa Keeley and Mr. F. Robinson. Miss Keeley is, we believe, engaged for a considerable period at the above-named establishment, where her great vocal and dramatic talent is likely to be fully and justly appreciated.

At the Theatre Royal, DRURY LANE, a benefit performance for the widow and children of the late Robert B. Brough will take place on Wednesday, July 25, under the direction of the Savage Club Committee, in which the managers and principal artists of the Haymarket, Adelphi, Princess's, Olympic, and Strand Theatres, and several gentlemen connected with literature and art, will assist. The programme will embrace the following attractive performances:—"Cruel to be Kind;" an Occasional Address, written and delivered by Mr. G. A. Sala; "The Last of the Pigtales;" Miss Louise Leclercq will dance a favourite *pas seul*. Robert B. Brough's poem of "Godiva" will be recited. The celebrated milk-maid scene from "The Willow Copse;" "Fitzmythe, of Fitzmythe Hall," to conclude with the burlesque, written by the Brothers Brough, entitled "The Enchanted Isle." An original prologue, written expressly by Mr. Shirley Brooks, will be spoken by Mrs. Stirling. The entertainment promised is certainly of the most varied and attractive description, and the object for which it is got up is deserving of universal support.

PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords on Thursday night the Jews Act Amendment Bill passed through committee, and several other Bills were forwarded a stage. The House of Commons, at the morning sitting, in Committee upon the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, discussed 50 more of its numerous clauses. In the evening, Sir C. NAPIER inquired of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS whether any steps had been taken to prevent the massacres in Syria. Sir J. FERGUSSON recommended caution in dealing with this question. Religion, he said, had very little to do with these disturbances, which arose from a quarrel of races, the Druses and the Maronites, and he could say, from personal knowledge of the country, that these quarrels were fomented by French and Russian agents. Lord J. RUSSELL said he agreed that very great caution must be used in imputing blame to either of these parties; but, whatever be the cause of these disturbances, the European Powers were bound to use their efforts to put a stop to the massacres, and he stated the measures already taken with that view. Some further conversation took place upon the subject before it was allowed to drop. On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Sir R. PEEL moved an address for copies or extracts of papers relating to the threatened annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, and for any information received by HER MAJESTY'S Government as to the probable demands of France consequent upon the event of that annexation taking place; also for any papers showing that HER MAJESTY'S Government have within the last few weeks intimated to the Government of Turin that the continued aggressive policy of that Government would not be viewed with indifference by Great Britain. Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not complain of Sir R. PEEL's desire to know the views of the Government with respect to the state of Italy; at the same time he was much at a loss to discover from his observations what was the policy he recommended. Lord JOHN observed that, after the Treaty of Villafranca, it was natural that the people of Italy should attempt by union to remedy the evils of the misgovernment under which they had so long laboured. The Emperor of the FRENCH having declared that he would not himself interfere, or permit others to use force, to coerce the people of Italy, the Government of HER MAJESTY were of opinion that the time had come to see whether Italy could choose a government for herself, and that foreign force should not be interposed. He opposed the motion. Mr. KINGLAKE, in the course of an extensive review of Continental politics, suggested reasons for distrusting the Emperor of the FRENCH, who, he asserted, had proposed to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to give him back Lombardy as the price of treachery towards his German confederates. After some observations by Mr. WHITESIDE, Mr. MONSELL, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Mr. SCULLY, the motion was negatived. In the House of Lords, on Friday night, the Galway Harbour Bill, after a considerable discussion, was read a third time. Several other bills were forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock.—The House of Commons, after an interval of about eight hours, resumed its "morning" sitting, which was exhausted in the discussion of amendments and new clauses on the report upon the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill. In the evening, on the motion for adjournment till Monday, Mr. KINGLAKE asked the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS whether all the eight powers, as well as Switzerland and Sardinia, had consented to take part in the proposed conference on the subject of the 92nd article of the Definitive Act of Vienna, and whether there was any preliminary understanding between the powers as to the basis on which the conference would take place. Sir R. PEEL expressed a hope that the powers of Europe would see that the rights of Switzerland were fully recognised.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. KINGLAKE, said the French Government had proposed three different modes of reconciling the article of the treaty of Vienna concerning Switzerland with the treaty of Turin; a conference was one of those modes, and her Majesty's Government had no hesitation in accepting it as the best mode; but it did not appear that any definite answer had been given by the other powers of Europe. With respect to the statement made by Mr. KINGLAKE, he observed that what had occurred at the conference at Villafranca could have passed only between the two Sovereigns, no other person being present, and, though the Government had received various accounts, more or less official, as to the general subject of the conference, they had not received any account that the proposal alluded to was made. The House then went into a committee of supply, when the vote of 443,896 $\frac{1}{2}$, for repayment to the Government of India of advances on account of former expeditions to China, was agreed to, after a long discussion, which ranged over a great variety of topics relative to the policy of the present and past wars with China, and to the financial incidents of this particular vote.—In the House of Lords, on Monday night, Lord CLANRICARDE moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, for a copy of a letter addressed by the Foreign-office to the late Duke of WELLINGTON, in 1815, concerning the military frontier of Savoy, referred to in Lord J. RUSSELL's despatch to Lord COWLEY of April 24. He prefaced his motion by expressing his high sense of the importance of the French alliance to this country, and of the propriety of maintaining it, although he could not allow that its maintenance was to be preserved by allowing the international law of Europe to be violated. He concluded by impressing upon the Government the propriety of England speaking candidly and fairly to France upon the necessity of allaying, by assurances of peace to England, as well as Germany, the restlessness of the public mind in Europe, a restlessness which placed this country in a position of suspended hostilities. Lord WODEHOUSE, in assenting to the motion, addressed himself to the main point of Lord CLANRICARDE's speech, whether this country should or should not go into the congress, and in doing so, considered the circumstances attending it. The only question to be taken into consideration was as to the feeling of Switzerland, and that had been clearly expressed by Switzerland demanding of the great powers that a conference should be held. Lord NORMANBY was in favour of the conference, as Switzerland had demanded it. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE would confine himself to the very narrow point of this extensive question—viz., whether this country should attend the congress or not. If he were convinced that any guarantees for the independence of Switzerland would be secured by a conference, he should most cordially approve it. Lord BROUGHAM expressed his approval of going to the Conference, as the manly conduct of the Swiss had attracted to them the sympathies of Europe. The motion was then agreed to, and their lordships adjourned at ten minutes to eight o'clock.—In the House of Commons, on the report of the committee of supply of the vote of £443,896 for arrears due to the Indian Government account of the last Chinese war, Mr. ROEBUCK took occasion to condemn the war with China as utterly indefensible as regarded either the interests or the honour of England. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that this was a question which could hardly be too much discussed, and that, in dealing with Eastern nations, we should adopt the principles of truth and fair dealing. The report was then agreed to. On the order for going into a committee of ways and means, Mr. NEWDEGATE moved a resolution to the effect that, during the remainder of the session, opposed notices and orders should not be proceeded with upon which debate should arise after one o'clock in the morning.—Sir G. GREY said the subject was no doubt of considerable importance, and, looking at the late hours to which the sittings of the House were protracted, he was not surprised at the motion, for the sake, not only of members, but of the officers of the House. After a short debate, the motion was withdrawn, and the House went into committee, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his statement of the manner in which the Government proposed to meet the expenditure voted in supply on account of the China war. In February, he observed, the provision made for the war was £800,000, to be charged upon the finances of the year 1855-60, and double this amount upon those of the year 1860-61, making together £2,550,000, which was the whole provision the Government proposed to make on account of the expedition to China before they knew that we should have to conduct warlike operations. The vote was increased by other items. The whole of the charges for the expedition to China up to the present period, so far as the Government had cognizance of them, amounted to £5,400,000, to which must be added £450,000 due on account of the former war. The whole of the £850,000 charged upon the finances of 1859-60 had been paid out of the produce of the taxes, the revenue of the year having been so productive. But, although the condition of the revenue up to the close of June was eminently satisfactory, and even exceeded the expectations of the Government, he did not recommend any interference with the estimate of the revenue he had made in February. He then proceeded to state the mode in which the Government proposed to provide for the recent vote of £3,800,000. Taking the £500,000 included in the provision in February, together with the surplus of revenue, then estimated at £464,000, but which was reduced by errors and miscalculations to £264,000, and £700,000 the produce of the paper duty available for the financial year, if it should please the House of Commons that the duty should be levied, these three items would amount to £1,464,000. Deducting this sum from £3,800,000, there remained to be provided for £2,336,000, which the Government asked the Committee to be authorized to raise partly by taxation and partly by other means. They proposed to obtain the sum of £2,000,000 by an additional duty upon ardent spirits of 1s. 11d. per gallon on the various descriptions charged under the Excise and Customs. The effect would be to raise the duty on British spirits to 10s. per gallon, on colonial spirits to 10s. 2d., and on foreign spirits to 10s. 5d. He explained at some length the reasons which had weighed with the Government in making this addition to the spirit duties (which would be permanent), and why they considered it practicable and timely, and likely to produce the results they anticipated. He was aware, he said, that there were

special circumstances which occasioned some uncertainty in the calculation of the produce of the duty, and it would be necessary to accompany the augmentation with some modification of the duty on wine; and he had therefore assumed an addition of only £1,050,000 to the revenue of the financial year. This would reduce the sum of £2,336,000. to £1,286,000; and that sum it was proposed to provide for out of the balances in the Exchequer, which would admit of the withdrawal of even £2,000,000. It would be his duty to ask the Committee for an immediate vote, in order to secure the change of the duty on the commodity; and he added that it was not the intention of the Government to make any further demand upon the taxation of the country on account of fortifications, the subject of which would be brought before the House on a future day. After a brief discussion and a few explanations, the resolutions moved by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER were agreed to, as well as other resolutions respecting Excise licences, malt credit, hop credit, chicory, contract notes, &c. The House then, in committee, resumed the consideration of the clauses of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. A large portion of the discussion was engrossed by the 152nd clause, abolishing the distinction between traders and non-traders, it being objected that, considering the acts which by the Bill would authorize an adjudication of bankruptcy and its consequences, the clause would operate with oppressive severity upon non-traders without more safeguards than were provided by the Bill; and Mr. HENLEY moved an amendment, the effect of which was to limit the Bill to traders. Before the discussion of the clause terminated, the CHAIRMAN was ordered to report progress. Upon the report, in a conversation as to the principle of comprehending non-traders in the Bill, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he was not bound to the principle. The House then went into committee upon the Refreshment-houses and Wine-houses Bill, and the CHAIRMAN was soon ordered to report progress. The Prisons (Scotland) Bill passed the committee; other Bills were also forwarded, and the remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.—In the House of Lords Tuesday night Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the House to the fact that, persons of colour, free citizens of the United States, had been refused a first-class passage on board one of the Cunard steamers. Lord GRANVILLE was not astonished that the attention of the House had been called to the case, but it was one in which the Government, of course, could not interfere. Lord BROUGHAM said, in a similar case which took place some years ago an action had been brought against the captain of the vessel, but, although damages could have been recovered, the case was compromised. The Annuity Tax Abolition (Edinburgh and Montrose) Bill was read a second time. The Titles to Land (Scotland) Act (1858) Amendment Bill, after a short but animated discussion, in which Lords DERBY, GRANVILLE, CRANWORTH, BROUGHAM, and the LORD CHANCELLOR participated was read a second time.—In the House of Commons. Lord FERMOY moved a resolution, "That the rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill for the repeal of the Paper Duties is an encroachment on the rights and privileges of the House of Commons; and it is therefore incumbent upon this House to adopt a practical measure for the vindication of its rights and privileges." In the House of Commons on Wednesday, after the Highways (South Wales) Bill had been considered in committee, the Coroners (No. 3) Bill was read a second time and committed *pro forma*. The County Rates and Expenditure Bill and the Agricultural Servants Bill were withdrawn. The Lords' amendment of the Duchy of Cornwall (Limitation of Actions) Bill was agreed to. The House went into committee on Sir J. SHELLEY's Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill, the clauses of which underwent Amendment.

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