

THE SATURDAY ANALYST AND LEADER;

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

New Series, No. 33.
No. 543.

AUGUST 18, 1860.

{Price 3d.

CONTENTS.

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These works have been already investigated by engineer officers in the service of Government, of known ability and experience, who have pronounced them to be amongst the most important, and in promise the most profitable of their character in India; in fact the present Secretary of State for India in Council, in March last, addressed to the Government of India an official communication, calling attention to the importance of constructing these very works, and stating that her Majesty's Government were prepared to carry them into effect as soon as the plans and estimates were approved by the local government. A desire to see an unguaranteed company established, he states, led to their concession to this company.

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2. Rent and other income derived from mills and factories established on the banks of the various canals.

3. Cultivation and sale of timber and other produce raised upon the land of the Company. And,

4. The supply of water for general purposes.

Although these latter are now put forth as secondary only, they should by no means be lost sight of; the first of them has been already ascertained to be highly productive in India, and, by the official accounts of the existing canals in the north-western provinces of Bengal, the profits derived from mills, timber, and bank produce represent a large percentage upon outlay.

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MR. BRIGHT'S PRETENTIOUS ASSAILANTS.

SEVERAL of our contemporaries have been commenting upon a delicate bit of scandal concerning Mr. BRIGHT and the Constitutional Defence Committee, which has been introduced to the world by Mr. HENRY BROOKES, late secretary of the aforesaid body. Mr. BROOKES charges a section of the committee—composed of officials of Mr. BRIGHT's peculiar organ, the *Morning Star*—with having first betrayed, and then deserted the cause committed to their care. Mr. BRIGHT himself comes in for an equal or superior share of the blame. Mr. BROOKES very justly condemns Lord PALMERSTON's resolutions as utterly inadequate to the occasion which called them forth, and he complains that Mr. BRIGHT and his friends on the Executive Committee of the Defence Association accepted them either in bad faith or with culpable credulity. In the absence of any proof that deception was intended by Mr. BRIGHT's friends, we must adopt the much more probable supposition, that they accepted the resolutions in full belief that the Government would place a liberal construction upon them, and supplement them by some action that would have the effect of reversing the unconstitutional decision of the Lords. At any rate, the resolutions which the Constitutional Defence Committee published after Lord PALMERSTON had coolly handed over the rights of the Commons to the usurping Peers, go far to show that they did not, as Mr. BROOKES supposes, abandon the question in obedience to the strange recommendations of Mr. BRIGHT. Mr. BROOKES is, however, quite right, when he says, "Mr. BRIGHT used his utmost exertions and influence to get all amendments withdrawn, and to prevent all opposition, and so not only failed to stand by the Constitution himself, but seduced and betrayed others into the same position." The only justification open to Mr. BRIGHT for this part of his conduct, is of a nature that must condemn his subsequent behaviour. If he believed that Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. MILNER GIBSON had consented to the resolutions as the basis of further action, he might not be blameable for his efforts to recommend them to the Liberal party; but if so, his duty was clear the moment he found himself cheated and deceived, and he cannot escape from an alternative of condemnation. Either he had no business whatever to have stood godfather to the resolutions, and he scandalously misled the Liberal party when he begged off all opposition, or he was bound in common honesty to have been the first man to resent and fight against the treachery of which the Premier was the author. Far from this, he behaved in the manner explained by Mr. BROOKES, who tells us "on the second night of the debate this Committee addressed letters to twenty members of the Liberal party, entreating them to use every means which the forms of the House would permit, to get the debate adjourned, so that the country might have time to express its opinions on the subject, and several members strenuously endeavoured to accomplish that object; but again Mr. BRIGHT exerted himself to the utmost to paralyze their action, and ultimately threatened to divide against them if any persisted." We believe Mr. BRIGHT did divide against them, and thus ended the first act of his betrayal of the popular cause.

Mr. BROOKES continues the narrative in the following words: "Mr. BRIGHT having first betrayed his followers, then deserted, and ultimately disowned them, his friends denying that he ever had been or wished to be their leader. Endeavours were made by this Committee, by Lord FERMOY, by Mr. WHALLEY, and others, to stimulate some action, but all of them were prostrated by the same party, and by similar means, under the pretence that any pressure might endanger the Ministry, and prevent the completion of the French Treaty, in which the Manchester party have a special and peculiar interest." The excuse made by Mr. BRIGHT's friends for his opposition to Lord FERMOY's motion is, that he was afraid of a defeat—a piece of moral cowardice which they ought to be ashamed to confess. If Mr. BRIGHT and the Manchester party had done their duty, they would have given no quarter to Lord PALMERSTON after the speech with which he introduced the resolutions. They would have fought the Government at every turn, have moved an amendment to every motion of Supply, and have been content to be defeated a thousand times, in full confidence that the country would do justice to their motives, and that in the end they must succeed. Instead of this, they adopted a paltering course, which can only be reconciled with integrity by an imputation of imbecility almost too gross to be conceived.

On the 11th, Mr. BRIGHT told his own story in the House of Commons in one of the most ill-considered speeches which any sane Member ever delivered. Opinions will be divided as to the object of this strange utterance, but there can be no doubt as to its effect—that it afforded a fresh triumph to Lord

PALMERSTON, and rendered further action on the part of independent Members extremely difficult, if not impossible. Mr. BRIGHT began by condemning the Paper Duties, and criticising the *Times*. He then deplored the submission to the usurpation of the Peers, and pointed out a number of courses that might be pursued to vindicate the rights of the Commons. He besought the Government to adopt them, but at the same time he deprecated any action against the Government, and ended with accusing Lord PALMERSTON of treason against the people. The Premier's answer to this strange harangue was as insulting as it deserved. He challenged Mr. BRIGHT to produce some action to prove the sincerity of his words, and added, "If there is one thing more undignified than another, if there is one thing more humiliating and degrading than another, either in an individual or in an assembly, it is the indulging in puling lamentations and fruitless complaints; knowing at the time of making these complaints and lamentations, that no practical result can follow."

Lord PALMERSTON is too shrewd a tactician to use such language if he were not sure of his own safety. He treats Mr. BRIGHT and the Manchester party as his own property—people whom he has bought with the French Treaty, and whom he is entitled to scold and scorn if they presume to resist his will. It was disgrace enough for Mr. BRIGHT to incur this castigation, but his ignominious submission to it is a still further proof of moral degradation. Liberals who do not belong to the Manchester School, and who decline to eat dirt with them, must repudiate their leadership altogether. No party and no individual can be respected who acts upon such principles and submits to such humiliation. It is no part of dignity to bellow like a bull, standing tail foremost,—to assure the enemy that he need fear no thrust of horn. If comedy were the thing needful in a popular leader we could give Mr. BRIGHT the palm, for he played the lion like SNUG the joiner, and deserved to be called a "very fox for his valour and a goose for his discretion." That is, if the performance was honest, and not a mere piece of humbug to gain popularity with the Birmingham electors by an appearance of patriotism, and at the same time to keep his French Treaty bond with Lord PALMERSTON, and shield him from any substantial opposition.

Whatever view of Mr. BRIGHT's conduct be adopted, Mr. BROOKES has rendered a good service by publishing some important facts, and whether or not the public accept his opinions, they will now know that Mr. BRIGHT instigated the formation of the Constitutional Defence Committee, and that, with one or two exceptions, the active members of the Executive Committee consisted of his personal friends and of the staff of his organ, the *Morning Star*; and yet that, at every stage of the agitation, he acted in direct opposition to the policy which the Committee recommended, and which the public at numerous meetings endorsed. The Metropolitan Boroughs, and all the towns with which the Committee communicated, and which were represented at the conference held in Palace-yard, were unanimous in recommending that no supplies should be granted, unless with a condition appended which reversed the decision of the Lords. All these steps were taken with the full concurrence of Mr. BRIGHT's friends on the Committee, and yet he was all the time doing his utmost to thwart their endeavours, and cause all the supplies the Government wanted to be obtained without even the shadow of a fight.

This story would be incomplete without a moral, and its lessons are plain enough. The Liberals must definitely separate their cause from that of the Manchester School. When that school chances to be right they can accept its aid, but its members can no longer be permitted to appear as leaders of anybody but themselves. In the long run, Englishmen will only be led by men of English views. We are proud of our country—proud, with all its failings, of the character of our race. The Manchester School have no country save Bargain-dom, and no sympathies that cannot be coined into cash. They fancy they are cosmopolitans when they are citizens of nowhere. At every step they outrage English feeling, depreciate English achievements, and detract from English motives. The very reverse of all this is necessary for English leadership. The country demands a just admiration of all its greatness. It loves peace, and will strive and suffer much for it; but it hates peace at any price. It loves industry, but will not believe a factory to be the final cause of creation, and feels that the heroism displayed at Crecy or Waterloo has done more for the happiness of the people than all the cotton mills that were ever set up. It sees the faults of the Country party, but is not so mad as to consent to replace an aristocracy by a plutocracy, or a millocracy. It desires a strong Reform party; but it is not so unjust, or so asinine, as to reject the aid of owners of the soil, who may be wrongheaded upon some

questions, but who are substantially right in preferring patriotism to self. Popular leaders must satisfy these desires. If the House of Commons cannot furnish such leaders, the House of Commons must fall.

GERMAN NON-INTERVENTION.

WE believe it was this journal which gave the first intimation of the dangerous character of the movements of the German princes, and especially of the so-called "good understanding" brought about at Töplitz between the narrow-minded Prince of Prussia and the Pope-ridder infatuated Emperor of Austria. A few days ago the German papers denied that Prussia had undertaken to guarantee the remaining Italian possessions of Austria—which, by-the-by, was not our assertion—and since then we have a little more explanation of the Austro-Prussian scheme. It is now stated that Austria has abandoned the idea of a guarantee, and that "so long as the conflict is only between Austria and Italy, Prussia will observe the principle of non-intervention, but if other Great Powers interfere, and thus violate that principle, Germany would not hesitate to support Austria in the maintenance of the rights guaranteed to her by treaties." At first sight this does not look unreasonable. The Italians are now in a position to command their own future if the principle of non-intervention is enforced; with prudence they may confidently reckon upon rescuing Naples from the tyranny of the Austro-Bourbons, and adding all her territories to the national Government of which Sardinia is the head. Besides this, the Roman States may fairly reckon upon a speedy emancipation, and then, omitting for the present, all mention of the city of Rome, the Quadrangle and Venetia would be all that remained in hostile hands. No doubt their liberation would be a most difficult task, and one which ought not to be undertaken without great prudence and precaution; but it is, nevertheless, one which Italy might justly hope to accomplish against all the forces which Austria could bring into the field, if other Powers simply left her alone. Our first question, therefore, is whether the Prussian Government's doctrine of non-intervention is an honest one, and we fear it is not.

The only kind of non-intervention honestly applicable to Austrian affairs must comprehend the whole of the Austrian States, and must amount to a positive undertaking on the part of the German Powers that they will neither meddle themselves, nor permit any one to meddle with the internal quarrels of which the dominions of FRANCIS JOSEPH may be the seat. Such a non-intervention they might fairly hope to impose both upon Russia and upon France. That this is their intention, we have not the shadow of a proof, and we have some reason to believe that a very different scheme has been arranged. France is entitled to insist upon German non-intervention quite as much as Germany is entitled to demand French non-intervention, and it would be a gross breach of neutrality if, on the outbreak of war between Austria and Italy, the Germans made any kind of movement to protect the Hapsburg interests in Hungary. We believe that Austrian and German statesmen have a scheme by which German troops should either occupy Hungary, or what is nearly as bad, be concentrated on her frontiers, and threaten her people all the while the Italian war lasted. This would be intervention quite as much as if the French occupied Lombardy and assisted in the reduction of Verona.

No one who has studied the character of German Governments, and the miserable, selfish, short-sighted policy of the Teutonic Princes, will be ready to believe that they will adopt an honest non-intervention policy if they can help it, and it is impossible to conceive that Austria would be satisfied, as she appears to be, with their proceedings if they simply determined to leave her to carry on a war in Italy while Hungary seized the opportunity to throw off her yoke. Some politicians think it is possible for Austria to follow the advice of the new Council and change her centralized military despotism for a Federal aggregation of Continental States. This we doubt. It would be quite consonant with the character of Hapsburg morality and of FRANCIS JOSEPH's antecedents, that oaths and promises should be plentifully proffered and violated on the first opportunity; as at the commencement of his reign. The Hungarians have not to deal with an ordinary Sovereign in whom veracity might be a possible accident; but with an ignorant, arrogant, Jesuitical young man, who has already been guilty of the most appalling perjury; and they would disturb the Constitution offered to them

when their Emperor was on the threshold of a new Italian war. If FRANCIS JOSEPH really is converted from the crimes and follies of absolutism, he will prove the sincerity of his new convictions by the voluntary abandonment of Venetia and the Quadrangle. Let him offer to give them to Sardinia with the consent of their inhabitants, and his Hungarian, Bohemian, and German subjects would then have some reason to believe he intended to keep his word. There is now a firm band of sympathy between Italy and Hungary, and it would be impossible for FRANCIS JOSEPH to carry on a war for entering Italy to which the Hungarians would be consenting parties.

To return to the non-intervention doctrine, we should like to know to what extent the Prince of Prussia desires to impose it upon Austria. It is now stated that Austria will not wait to be attacked, but that if GARIBALDI becomes possessed of Naples, she will herself begin the war. If Prussia suffer this her moral hold over France will be gone. It may be awkward for Austria to wait until she is attacked, but the moment she crosses her own boundaries she will be intervening between some disappointed potentate and his subjects; France would be entitled to break her neutrality also, if she pleased.

We are far from advocating another French intervention. We are thankful for Magenta and Solferino, but believe that the greatest service France can now render to Italy is to let her alone, and insist upon other Powers doing the same, and affording Austria no aid in any shape, or in any place, when hostilities recommence. It would be absurd to pretend to any confidence in the French Empire, but whether or not that sinister phantom portends danger to Europe depends chiefly on the conduct of the German Powers. If they will not respect the rights of the nationalities, the power of the nationalities will be in the hands of France. They might be safe if they were honest and enlightened. They are not safe as miserable pettifogging reactionists. By an approximation to Popish despotism, Austria and Prussia forfeits the confidence of German Liberals; and it is time every German knew that if his Princes make the fatherland Austrian they will also make the Rhine French.

INDIAN DEBTS AND DIFFICULTIES.

OUR Indian Empire is becoming respectable from its debts, which Monday's vote of the House of Commons will raise to the pretty amount of one hundred millions. Sir C. Wood can only bewail the excess of expenditure over income and hope for better days. The honourable baronet has held a variety of offices, and never displayed anything but the most mediocre abilities. When the present cabinet was got together the Indian ministership had to be given to somebody, and Sir C. Wood was considered entitled to it by relationship, if not by talent. The monetary part of Indian management was provided for by shipping off Sir JAMES WILSON, who had proved himself a good clerk to supply his masters with figures, but who, during a pretty long parliamentary career, never displayed any qualities as a statesman, or won anybody's respect. What will become of his financial schemes remains to be seen, but he has been the cause of displacing a far abler man than himself, and India has gained a serious loss by exchanging a TREVELYAN for a WILSON. Mr. WILSON will make a fortune out of India; India will be lucky if she does not lose a fortune by Mr. WILSON, who is about the last man likely to exert himself to check that wasteful extravagance which loans raised in London have to make up.

All persons holding official positions in India, and having friends at Court, are wonderful specimens of genius and success. Lord CANNING's administrative talents have never been equalled, but he has done nothing to reconstruct Indian institutions or bring her revenues and her expenses to a balancing state. The police is as bad as ever, the substantial grievances of the natives unredressed: the army disorganised, and its European element in alarming and needless proportion. Lord CLYDE, who reached Calcutta when far abler soldiers had broken the neck of the rebellion, is flattered as if he were a miraculous combination of all the great generals, from ALEXANDER to BONAPARTE, and he repays the Court and Cabinet for the unction they bestow upon him with, by furthering their great job of abolishing the Indian army, and increasing the patronage and means of corruption at their disposal.

India is entering upon a new phase of her history, and it will be astonishing if she goes through it without serious difficulties. The Company's government was remarkable for the large number of great men it raised to important posts. Our home Government has been equally remarkable for the paucity of talent which has been lucky enough to win its favour. The home system is now to be applied to India. The Civil Service will be looked upon as the means of influencing votes in the British Parliament, and the army is to have "Take care of Dowbiggin" for its future motto. It is true the patronage will pass through an indirect channel, but the old "double government" did afford guarantees against abuses which are wanting in the present system.

THE HEIR APPARENT ON HIS TRAVELS.

IF ever ALBERT EDWARD should come to the Throne of England he will certainly, so far as personal experience of the world is concerned, be the best-informed PRINCE that has ever ruled these realms. That is, of course, presuming that he has the intelligence to mark, learn, and digest all that comes under his notice. We have had not a few kings who were wise enough in their own conceit, and no doubt sagacious enough in their way; but with perhaps the exception of OLIVER CROMWELL, who was not a king (and consequently shall not have a statue in Westminster Palace), no ruler of England, from WILLIAM the Conqueror to WILLIAM the Sailor, has enjoyed the benefits of what may be called a liberal and enlarged education. The male members of the present Royal family enjoy these advantages to the fullest extent. There are very few persons in England who have seen as much of the world as the PRINCE of WALES and PRINCE ALFRED. The former has travelled over all the highways of Europe, visited the principal courts and capitals, and has even paid his respects to the POPE in the Vatican. His younger brother is as familiar with the beaten highways of the Ocean. He has braved the Bay of Biscay, explored the shores of the Mediterranean, gazed upon the wonders of Egypt, and traced the footsteps of sacred history to the gates of Jerusalem. While other youths have but their paper maps and pasteboard globes, these favoured princes have the globe itself to study from.

The visit of the heir apparent to Canada and the United States is a conclusive proof of the desire of his parents that their son shall not pursue his studies in any narrow spirit; but that, while acquainting himself with the manners, customs, and governments of Europe, he still also be a witness of lands where the genius of the people and the form of government are of a more liberal and popular character. The very best results may be expected to flow from the PRINCE's personal acquaintance with North American colonies and the United States. Nothing tends so much to avert differences between individuals as a favourable impression acquired from personal intercourse. It is the same with nations. When QUEEN VICTORIA and Mr. BUCHANAN begin to exchange familiar private letters, and call each other "my good friend," we have a certain guarantee that if any occasion of quarrel should arise between the two countries their rulers will not be in a hurry to plunge into an open rupture. A little forbearance in these matters will often avert the direst disasters. Rulers who are "dear and good friends" can afford to cede a point or two to each other, without incurring any serious loss of dignity. This will be much more the case when the citizens of the two nations begin to know each other personally and more widely. The prejudices and false notions which prevail in this country with respect to the United States have been originated and fostered by the ignorant and exaggerated accounts of idle tourists, intent only on making a smart book out of the subject. JONATHAN's absurd notions about JOHN BULL are simply a retaliation. We call him names, and we get back as good as we send. But let JONATHAN and JOHN meet over a bottle of port, in Piccadilly, or a brandy-smash in the Broadway, and all this prejudice melts away, like ice before the sun. JOHN thinks JONATHAN a little fast, but hearty and hospitable. JONATHAN thinks JOHN a little slow, but hearty and hospitable; and so they are remarkably well pleased with each other, agreeing about almost everything but niggers. And no doubt when JONATHAN comes to know JOHN better he will agree with him even on that subject. The only fear that we have is, that the PRINCE of WALES may be so overwhelmed with complimentary attentions, that he will not have leisure or composure to observe and study the character and institutions of the people whom he has gone to visit. There would seem to be considerable danger of this. Ever since the young man set foot on the shores of Newfoundland his life has been one round of pleasure. Fetes, feasts, presentations, and balls have followed each other in rapid succession; and it is not a little remarkable that the most ample and most courtly descriptions of these festivities are conveyed to us through the medium of the journals of the republican Union. The reporters of the New York papers write with all the sentimental loyalty of our own *Morning Post* or *Court Journal*. They exhaust the vocabulary of adulation in describing the PRINCE's looks, his dress, and his manner of dancing. The special correspondent of the *New York Herald* no sooner catches a glimpse of him on the quarter deck of the Hero, at Halifax, than he photographs him on the spot. He is very prepossessing in appearance; in height he is five feet seven, and slightly built. He has a small but full-formed and full-mouthed face, and his eyes, which have a merry twinkle, are large and hazel coloured. He has a complexion equal to that of a peach, and looks very healthy. His hair is dark brown, and cut so as to show the lobes of his ears. He wore a black cocked hat, with a tuft of white plumes; a red coat, with a blue sash across the breast; black trousers, with a thin red stripe down each leg, patent leather boots, white kid gloves, and a regimental sword. We doubt if ever the Court Newsman at home took so much trouble to describe the personal appearance and appointments of his Royal Highness. Everything which the PRINCE does and says is a matter of interest to our cousins. His very blunders are virtues. He made a mistake in reading his reply to the Council of Halifax; and the New York reporter is delighted to record that "he coloured, but soon regained his self-possession." No small admiration has also been excited by the fact that the Prince stood a shower of rain without being in the slightest degree overcome; in fact he "sat his horse as coolly in the rain as at starting." We, who are more accustomed to royalty, might have expected him to sit considerably cooler under the circumstances. At Newfoundland and Nova Scotia balls and presentations were the order of the day and night, the monotony of the proceed-

ings being relieved by the ceremony of presenting the Prince with a big dog and a grindstone. At Halifax there are other treats in store for him besides the wet jacket. He is witness of a flat race for Indians, a grand Indian war dance, greased pig race, &c., at which he laughs heartily; then a ball. On the authority of the *New York Chronicle*, we have it that ALBERT EDWARD is in his glory at a ball. He dances like an angel, and he knows the figures of the quadrille, the Caledonians, and the Lancers, better than anybody in the colony. The colonists went all wrong, and the PRINCE had to shout out to them and put them right. And the ladies—they are all over head and ears in love with him, old and young. "It is amusing," says the New York Pepys, "to observe the eyes of the ladies in the room and gallery watching his every movement and gesture, and casting envious glances at his fortunate partners." Pepys hears more than one whisper—"What a beautiful dancer." And the PRINCE is both condescending and gallant. He changes his partner every dance and rests her, frequently filling up the intervals with cheerful conversation and remarks upon the company. And at this point we are informed that his Royal Highness's finest feature is his nose, which is nearly Roman.

Thus we have certainly no reason to complain of the reception which our PRINCE has met with, since even the sternest republicans join in idolizing him. But this sort of thing may be carried a little too far. Fetes and balls are very good things in their way, but they are good things one may have too much of. We trust, therefore, our Canadian friends will allow the PRINCE a little breathing time, so that he may look about him and see things of greater interest and importance than ball-rooms and reception-halls. Canadians, we are sure, would very much regret if the PRINCE of WALES were to return to England with no other impression of their country than that it is a place distinguished for its balls, its feasts, and its fireworks. We are afraid there is not much hope that the PRINCE, when he visits the United States, will be allowed to cloak his royalty in the less glittering title of Baron Renfrew. Strange as it may appear, the republicans of the States are as fully alive to the importance of royal rank as the Canadians. The whole Union is already throbbing with the expectation of seeing a real live Prince. The compliment to our monarchical institutions conveyed by all this enthusiasm, is in the highest degree flattering both to the Sovereign and the people of this country. But, nevertheless, it will be a matter of much regret should this incessant lionizing of our young PRINCE leave him no time thoughtfully and quietly to study the character of the people, and the resources and institutions of the countries, which he has travelled so many miles to see.

ISOLATION IN RELIGION.

ISOLATION from all current human forms of living, and from intercourse with the world around us, is not the best means to personal spiritual improvement, or to advance the religious welfare of others. Caste is the invention of superstition and priestcraft; and monkish seclusion the result of gloomy fanaticism. Before we can benefit others we must be "up and doing," and not be locked up in a saintly independence. Religious caste is fatal to religious proselytism. Our life to be an example must be frequently seen; and the life that shuns the light of day, is as lawfully suspected of its blemishes as it is given credit for a desire to prevent contamination with surrounding evils. The perfection of moral character is seen in the resistance it gives to that which is evil, when that evil is connected with those things which meet us in our daily avocations, and our communications with the society in which we are placed. We cannot be heroes without a fight, and the world will not admire our virtue until it has witnessed it. Our honesty is to be seen in our commercial transactions, and our sobriety in meat, drink, and general conduct; by showing others that we can partake of all rational pleasures without being led away to any excess. Our example in this way will have more power than by living apart from society; and, in fact, to live apart from it is to give no example at all. Of course, whether we mix with the world or do not, there will still be those who will revile and slander us. It was the same of old; both JOHN and JESUS were mocked at; the former on account of his secluded, rigidly-abstaining life; and the latter, because he mixed with all grades of men, and partook temperately of their gifts. It will be clearly seen, on more considerations than one, that JESUS is the higher type of well-developed religion. When the Jews said of the Great Teacher, "Behold a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber," and that he was "a friend of publicans and sinners," we gather from their censure and his remarks two things—one, that although JOHN came neither "eating bread nor drinking wine," that the Son of man "came eating [bread] and drinking [wine]," and that He was often seen in conversation with "publicans and sinners"—the lowest class of society; and, next, that because of this they libelled him, by asserting that he was a glutton and a drunkard, and that he was fond of low, vulgar, wicked society. His free, manly, independent conduct was the innocent cause of unjust accusations. Nevertheless it was by such demeanour he gave evidence of his divine purity and immutable moral stability. It was thus he gained the admiration and affection of all with whom he became acquainted; and by his gentle, eloquent conversation, taught them effectually the way to a better life. By walking in his footsteps we can best promote the cause of true Christianity, and instil fresh blood into the social, moral, and religious world.

To make the isolation complete we have in professors and

teachers of religion, not only a clanship, by living apart and to themselves, but in peculiarity of manner, conversation, and even dress. Why should not a minister of the gospel wear coloured clothes, as well as other men, or at least conform with common etiquette in the adoption or rejection of black? Is there any necessity for him always to dress in black, as there is for a miller to wear a white hat? Are we to believe that the Galilean fishermen left their clothes with their nets, and ordered new suits when they entered their holy mission? Is there religion in the colour of a coat? May we all wear black then, or, indeed, white as the biblical symbol of purity. A clergyman, in the present day, is known by his uniform, as well as a policeman. He is seen at a distance and shunned; the company are silent when he appears, and they are relieved when he disappears. His presence puts an end to all recreative mirth. His staid manner when in their presence leads them to think him a hypocrite, while they know full well that when amongst his brethren he sometimes perpetrates a pun, cracks a joke, and laughs uproariously over a glass of wine. They believe it is not wicked to do either of these things, and they do not understand the policy of concealing them from their sight. They begin to think this puritanism a farce, or that religion itself must be all gloom. Ministers thus do not get access to society in its real life; they can have no experience of its manners, and have no influence in moderating its abuses by their conduct. They may check every thing wicked when they are present. They dam up the stream which, when they leave, breaks over its barriers, and flows with ten-fold force. Better than this would be to moderate its flow cautiously, or to divert its course to purer channels. Until they become men amongst men they cannot have any influence on those with whom they come in contact—men possessed of all natural human feelings and desires, confined by a rational restriction from all excess and immorality—and who believe religion something else than the colour of a coat, or the shaving of a beard. The Christian is only a perfect man, and the duties and responsibilities of the latter are not abrogated in the profession of the former. The nobler the Christian the more useful will be the man as a moral, social, and political agent, and the more energetic will be his action in promoting the welfare of the town or country in which he lives and the nation to which he belongs.

Religious periodical literature, too, in consequence of its isolation, has had little effect on the great mass of readers of this country. No person receives or reads a sectarian magazine, except those who are members of the sect it represents, or claim an alliance with that sect in some way or other. The rigid orthodox principles which the periodical upholds may be confirmed and strengthened in those who previously adhered to them; but as the readers of the theological monthly or weekly are a strictly and sharply defined class, the doctrines so earnestly urged in its columns never affect those who have no predisposition in their favour. The truths (if truths) do not gain now believers, from the very fact, that, although they may be addressed to those who doubt, still they are never read by them. Professed Atheistical journals have the same limited power. They never create converts, because their teachings never reach those of an opposite belief. It is the current periodical literature of a nation which gently but irresistibly moulds the religious tone of the people. The religious feeling of our country has advanced more from the improved tone of journals eminently intellectual and literary, than from all the sectarian periodicals of the age. Our reviews and magazines contain, amidst articles on politics, science, and the fine arts, occasional expressions of earnest devotional feeling, a generous appreciation of the Bible, and an assent to the great truths of revealed religion. MACINTOSH, BROUGHAM, and MACAULAY, among others, may be enumerated as having been powerful in reducing a prevailing tendency to scepticism and irreligion, and teaching young inquiring minds that it is not all imbecility or fanaticism to avow belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, to whom, as to the world, we are accountable for our actions, and the motives which engender them.

MILITARY TRAINING OF THE SWISS YOUTH.

SWITZERLAND, one of the smallest, but nevertheless, the freest country in Europe, may serve greater nations as a model in many things, political as well as military. Since her regeneration in 1847, when she overthrew the ultramontanist Sonderbund, and remoulded her entire constitution, she has developed practical notions of self-government in a manner that entitles her to the admiration equally of the politician and the national economist. This is eminently true of her military organization. With a population of not quite two millions and a half, the Helvetic Republic can boast of possessing an efficient army, numbering not less than 178,000 men, not counting the Landsturm, or general levy. All the disadvantages generally accruing to freedom from a large military organization are carefully avoided in this defensive establishment of Switzerland. There is a special law of the constitution forbidding the maintenance of a standing army. On the other hand, the law which lays down the liability of every able-bodied citizen to become a defender of his country's liberties, is so framed that neither the personal comforts nor the financial means of the individual are interfered with in an injurious degree.

From the period of earliest youth there is, in Switzerland, a training to arms, which permits, at a later age, a soldier to be formed in an almost incredible time. Moreover, the costs of the military establishment are, thanks to the truly republican fashion of the administration, so astonishingly low that the purse of the common-

wealth is but lightly taxed for that particular branch of the budget. In the excellent work of M. KOLB, who, in the recent Statistical Congress, in London, acted as the Envoy of the Helvetic Government, it is shown, by irrefutable figures, that Switzerland maintains her military organization at a third the expense of that incurred by some other continental States; and that the same amount of money necessary, for instance, in Hanover, to enable 10,000 troops to take the field, will serve the Mountain Confederacy for the same purpose with at least 100,000 men. Besides which, the Conscription in other continental countries imposes a much greater burden on the population, even in times of peace, than is the case in Switzerland, where, a few days in the year serve to keep the people in effective military order.

At the present moment, when England is reviving the noble custom of her sires by organizing a volunteer force, it may not be amiss to point somewhat more specially to the manner in which the Swiss form the material for their national militia. All through the Confederacy the rifle is introduced into the sports of boyhood from the tenderest age. There are tirs, or shooting matches, at which boys only compete, beginning at the infantine age of six years! Different classes are formed, the most juvenile of which, being too weak to hold the rifle, are supported by their preceptors, the latter guiding them in taking aim, as well as aiding them in the general manipulation of the musket. In the more advanced class of boys that aid is restricted simply to the prevention of possible harm, and so on, until the youth is permitted to load, take aim, and fire, entirely by himself. This early introduction to the use of arms has implanted in the whole population an intense predilection for the rifle exercise. It takes the place with them of the rowing and cricketing so much in favour with our own youth.

But besides shooting, a regular drilling is also given to the Swiss boy, at least in the towns, from the age of eight. At that early stage of life, the future citizen is generally enrolled in the so-called Cadetten Corps to learn military discipline. His equipment consists of a small and light musket; his uniform, in most cases, is a short green tunic, with black facings. The arms are the property of the commune, so that the sons of poor citizens may not find themselves excluded from want of means, in taking part in these exercises. In the larger towns the corps consist of the different arms; the elder pupils forming a grenadier guard; a selection of the agile and voltigeur company; others, a train of artillery; and the remainder, companies of fusiliers. During spring and summer, once or several times a-week, instruction is given by experienced masters whom the communal or school authorities engage for the purpose. Generally, an officer of the army is present to control the proceedings. All those who have witnessed military manoeuvres carried out by these juvenile corps, have testified to the highly interesting appearance of boys of so tender an age marching in good order, and giving their volley in so manful a manner. A feature peculiarly surprising is the perfect discipline the youngsters manage to preserve. All negligence in the keeping and cleansing of their arms, all riotous conduct or sluggishness is punished by detention in school, or by the offenders being compelled to stand during the hours of recreation, as forced sentinels before the door of the school.

In August, every year, they celebrate, in connection with these Cadetten Corps, a boy's fête, called the Maiezug, or the Jugend Fest. It is a national festival in the truest sense of the word, the whole population taking part in it; the public buildings as well as the streets of the towns being adorned for the day with flags and garlands; the parents making their appearance in holiday garb; fairy levies of school girls in white coming forward with their governesses at their head to welcome and encourage, by their smiles, the young recruits; whilst Government, communal, and school authorities place themselves at the head of the festive procession. Amidst the ringing of bells and the rolling of drums, the military part of the day begins with drill exercise and ends with a sham fight, at which there is no stint of powder and noise. In the evening, the corps return to the place of rendezvous, where some of their members, duly arrayed in apron and white cap, are already hard at work preparing to receive the desperate onslaught which the youthful warriors are pretty sure to make on the *batterie de cuisine*. Camp kettles, boiling briskly over camp fires, in true bivouac fashion, are there ready to minister to the wants of the mimic combatants. When the meal has been done ample justice to, TERRIFICORE displaces MARS for the nonce, and away run the heroes of the day to some chosen dancing ground under the linden and chestnut trees, where they trip it merrily with their white-robed playmates, who have long since thought it high time for this part of the day's programme to commence. Night comes, "a world too soon," on the merry scene, and warns the joyous youngsters that the fête is already at an end, on which they return to their homes, the later stragglers, perhaps, with torches burning. It is a popular festival, dear alike to the child and the parent; a festival in which all classes and ages find it joy to blend. According to place and circumstance, the character of the fête of course varies. But, in the main, it is what we have attempted to describe.

Thus, partly by early hard training, partly by well-merited recreation, military ardour is implanted in the youthful breast, and the materials are formed for an efficient Landwehr. Perhaps, in this country also, where the sports of boyhood have not, for so long a period, had any military tendency whatever, the time will soon arrive when we shall bestir ourselves systematically to fashion the pastimes of youth in accordance with the requirements of a free Commonwealth. If these words can in any way contribute to so desirable an end, glad indeed shall we be to have made the suggestion.

DIVINE JUDGMENTS.

WHILST some persons seem to deny all moral government of the universe, others admit a moral government by which certain classes of action are led by a train of pre-arranged natural causes to the production of happiness or calamity, as almost unerring consequences; whilst they deny all special interference and interposition. Others have, in Pope's words, "with their weak and erring hands," presumed to throw God's bolts, and dealt damnation eternal and temporary suffering, much according to their own notions. These last, however right they may have been in their general creed, have often been so intolerant in temper, so onesided in view, so superstitiously incapable of seeing anything calculated to make against their own argument, so injudiciously inactive, that they have done the greatest injury to the cause they have wished to maintain, and have quite forfeited their claim to that special possession of the Spirit of truth which they are fond of claiming. MONTAIGNE tells us plainly what was the effect of the prediction of judgments by the opposed sects of religionists in France in his own time. In his essay (31st of Book I.), "On the propriety of sober judgment in Divine things," he says, "Those who gained the battle at Roche Abeille made a great triumph (*grande-feste*) of that event as a proof of the future of their cause, but when they were defeated at Montcoutour and Jarnac, they called it a paternal rod and chastisement." Hence, he says, "there is danger that the faith which is to receive its confirmation from such changeable circumstances as these, will be shaken to its foundation in the hearts of men by events so opposite to what they might fairly anticipate, and by this blowing of hot and cold from the mouths of their prophets and preachers. The same thing has been done thousands of times with the same effect, at least on the minds of reasoning people—not superstitious ones, for superstition seems to refuse to be untaught anything, and persists in believing, or saying it believes, that people can only die at the ebb of the tide, though it sees people dying by hundreds at the flood—an extraordinary pertinacity—one of the phenomena the most difficult to be accounted for in our strange complex human nature, and well worthy of more of the metaphysician's attention than it has hitherto received. It is only by unwearied strokes of the hammer that THOR and BAAL at last come down, and when we see so much pertinacity in absurdity the wonder is that they have ever come down at all. Against laying our finger on this or that event, and saying, positively, this is a judgment of God on his or our enemies, ADDISON has spoken, and a higher authority—MILTON, most severely.

For ourselves, we object not to the doctrine of the occasional interference of the Divine hand, but to the constant pointing of the presumptuous human finger; and let those who are disposed to ridicule altogether the question of judgments be careful, for they have some individuals to deal with whom they may think more serious opponents than a Hebrew legislator or Christian apostle. SHAKESPEARE evidently did not think the idea of divine interposition to be pool-pooed or absurd, when, in that famous passage in the "Tempest" he speaks of the fate of traitors. LORD BACON, in one of his letters, says "disloyalty, ingratitude, and insolency, are three offences, which in all examples, have seldom their doom adjourned to the world to come." These men were not ignorant and implicit believers, but men of thought, to whose minds all the ordinary arguments against providential interference were as familiar as they are to ours, and as they were long ago to CICERO's, who speaks fully on all of them in his third book on the "Nature of the Gods." The sensible OWEN FELTHAM says we ought to be cautious, "because we do not see how God's judgments walk their rounds in striking." All divines are not enthusiasts, and as well as ourselves see clearly the difficulties without altogether exploding the doctrine. The shrewd practical BURNET, in reference to a practical point in English history, speaks thus modestly: "I know it is not possible to determine when such accidents rise from a chain of second causes in the course of nature, and when they are directed by a special Providence; but my mind has always carried me so strongly to acknowledge the latter, that I love to set these reflections in the way of others, that they may consider them with the same serious attention that I do myself." This passage occurs in a history, not in a sermon. There is a passage in LEECHTON in a similar modest strain, to which we cannot at the present moment refer, but as different as possible in spirit from the "dealings out" of the old Puritans. Historians, and by no means pious ones, have thought that in certain cases they discovered interference: thus BRANTOME says that almost all those who were personally and principally concerned in the massacre of the Huguenots met with violent deaths. BACON says the same of the Spanish conquerors in America:—"Far be it from me to justify the cruelties which were used towards them (the American Indians) which had their reward soon after, there being not one of the principal of the first conquerors but died a violent death himself." ("An Holy War.") Most of our readers are aware that of the monsters of the great revolution in France, nearly every one met with a violent death. Certainly the doctrine of retribution has too many apparent confirmations to be considered in the light of an ordinary superstition. We have stated the call for special judgments as fairly as we have been able to do, but to those who are too fond of assigning them, we beg to offer the following considerations, first quoting the promise that the rain, *i.e.* the ordinary blessings of Providence, shall "fall on the just and the unjust," and the words, uttered by a divine mouth,—“Or those eighteen on whom the tower of Siloam fell, think ye that they were sinners above all them that dwell in

Jerusalem?—no verily;” by which CHRIST forbade men to consider the incidence of some special calamity in itself a sign of sin. Again, let those who are too fond of tracing and assigning providential penalties reflect, if they are capable of reflecting, on what follows, and give it its due weight—no more.

Some of the heaviest calamities are continually falling on those defects of character which belong to weakness rather than to wickedness. Look first at mere carelessness. How much dreadful loss and suffering of the most terrible kind does every week's batch of newspapers announce from this cause only. In pecuniary matters, again, look at the disastrous effects of that most amiable fault, a too great dependance on the honour or honesty of others; those who are the most honest themselves being almost always the least suspicious, and consequently being most frequently the victims. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of families, are ruined yearly from this cause alone. Observe, again, the damaging effects of that innate want of judgment and defect of prudence which we see in some characters to be almost invincible, yet which can scarcely be assigned to that class of actions which are commonly considered as entailing judgments. How many a man's career has been ruined by an irresistible nervousness! How many a life has been rendered in its main current futile, if not miserable, by physical states, often strictly and merely constitutional, and for which even blame would be almost cruelty. Add, again, the effects of prejudice, sometimes even on conscientious and religious grounds, such, for instance, as have existed in France and now exist in Russia, (*Times*, May 9th, 1859,) against inoculation and vaccination, and have existed in the minds of many in England and Scotland against chloroform, as rational as a prejudice against lightning conductors. A mere stupid though well-meant scruple may slay its thousands and tens of thousands, and cause almost as much suffering as a great national crime. Look once more at fickleness and weakness of character, in monarchs especially, and see how these qualities have led to the scaffold, from which mere boldness, cunning, and determination might at least, according to human probabilities, have saved them.

In spite of all these considerations we do not deny special judgments or interferences; still we hope we have said enough, or suggested enough, to prevent weak-sighted and presumptuous beings from fancying that they can see the flight or the aim of the arrow.

Perhaps, after all, the philosophical view is this: individual preservation is the general law. Human law and the law of conscience subserve this by acting as a restraint upon such direct criminal action as tends to the dissolution of society, or the destruction of the individual: but where conscience and law act feebly as restraints, as in the case of rashness, weakness, timidity, thoughtlessness, it is necessary that the consequences should be especially calamitous to furnish sufficient warnings for self-preservation, so that the measure of suffering is by no means commensurate with that of guilt, often the contrary, though there still remain difficulties which we could easily state, and which probably no human wisdom could solve.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA

THE time has arrived, when a public necessity urges us to call attention to the important subject of telegraphy in connection with the attempt to establish submarine communication with America.

Out of consideration for those who with so much public spirit came forward to form the Atlantic Telegraph Company in the years 1856 and 1857, we have abstained from giving in our columns details of the proceedings taken by others interested in the Northern route, not from feeling any misgiving as to the reasonable character of the latter undertaking, but simply that we would not be instrumental in giving publicity to any project that might arrest the course or damp the ardour of those still interested in the reconstruction of the old undertaking; at the same time feeling ourselves thoroughly satisfied of our great want of both these lines. Now, however, that we gather from the report of Mr. VARLEY, the electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, that he has no hope of ever recovering their cable, and has, indeed, abandoned the attempt, we must no longer hesitate in our course, but would most urgently invite the attention of men of science and men of public spirit, and all who are interested in the progress and well being of Great Britain and America to take this matter in hand in a business-like way, and complete it by one route or another; for it is not to be endured that while we have effected telegraphic communication with most parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia, that the country, founded by our most indefatigable race, and prospering in every art and science—furnishing us with their products and taking in return ours to an enormous amount, should alone be shut out from that benefit. There can be no doubt that an amply remunerative return would be obtained upon the cost of construction of any line that could be laid and worked, so as to link together the old and new world, and in this respect the balance of probability is greatly in favour of the project now, we hope, springing into life and taking its northerly course through Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador, and thence through Canada to New York, as we perceive its longest line of submarine wire is about 600 miles only, the whole route being divided into four sections. Its existence, therefore, cannot in its entirety be jeopardised, as was the case with the late unfortunate cable laid in one continuous length between Ireland and Newfoundland, now mainly to be remembered and deplored as a total wreck. At present we only call attention to the subject; but we

hope shortly to be in possession of a narrative as to the observations now making, and the facts gathered by those sent to make personal survey of the whole route, which will show what extraordinary advantages would arise from this telegraphic line not only to commerce, but to science and civilization.

THE BOURBONS IN SICILY.

FEMALE talent in the present day is not diffident of its power, and shrinks from no subject however difficult. The female author shrinks not from politics, and has, indeed, of late been extraordinarily busy with the course of events now taking place in Italy. We read in this the natural sympathy of women with the principles of freedom and the deeds of valour. Miss Horner has devoted her pen to the story of a hundred years in the Two Sicilies, and the conduct of the Bourbons during that period. She candidly acknowledges her indebtedness to the history of Naples by General Pietro Colletta, recently translated into English; but we are not aware of the amount of the matter thus imported into the little volume before us, nor what proportion belongs to its nominal author. Nor perhaps is it of importance to award to either a specific share of merit. If the book be a good compilation, as well as a succinct record (which it undoubtedly is) of events, it cannot be otherwise than acceptable. Of the importance of the events now passing, Miss Horner manifests a due sense. A revolution, she says, is now in progress, which, though for the present centred in Sicily and Naples, promises to be of greater magnitude and importance than any which have preceded it, and, if successful, it is hoped may prove the last.

Miss Horner has a true view of the nature of the struggle now impending. It is not alone, she rightly avers, the resistance of any one oppressed nation against a despotic government, but the assertion of the principle of independence, justice, and a government formed by the many, and for the many, against despotism and legitimacy, or right (miscalled divine) of the few. The cause does not belong to one, but to all the European families. Its champions are the educated middle classes, and the most enlightened portion of the aristocracy supported by the people, and led by monarchs who represent the democratic principle. This, we repeat, is a true view of the matter, and goes far to give us a certain degree of confidence in her book.

Her researches into the history of Bourbon misrule for a century have convinced her that the system, so nefariously upheld, is merely "a decayed system, propped up by superstition, soldiers, and police." Its present champion, Francis II., is a half imbecile youth, under the guidance of an Austrian stepmother. The cause commands the active co-operation of every true lover of liberty, and no true man will seek to isolate himself from its progress. Any notion of a compromise is idle. The treachery of Ferdinand II. will be repeated by his son, if the slightest degree of confidence should be placed in his promises. From the day which had brought the news of the battle of Novara Ferdinand felt secure, and speedily threw off the mask of constitutionalism, which until then he had maintained. The city became at once a scene of arrests and arbitrary violence. The Jesuits returned to Naples on a petition from the archbishop, and the king restored to them the superintendence of all the schools and colleges. Then recommenced the trials by inquisition for political offences. "In the midst of the bitter misery caused by disappointed hopes, and of mourning families, deprived of fathers, husbands, and brothers, who were languishing in horrible dungeons, the King of Naples was rejoicing at the birth of a daughter, on which occasion the Pope presented him with the consecrated golden rose, a gift reserved for favoured sovereigns, or persons of exalted lineage. Thus did self-interest and fear unite men of opposite characters to rejoice together over the ruins of the country which had given them birth."

We concur with our authoress in the opinion that Europe should not give another opportunity for a similar triumph either to the despot or the pontiff.

BIOLOGICAL CRITICISM.†

CRITICISM in our day takes every possible shape; and the reviewer confides to his periodical essay not merely his opinion on the work, which is its nominal subject, but the result of his own studies as an independent thinker. Mr. Arthur Lloyd Windsor is a critic of this sort; and, as a contributor to the "British Quarterly Review," enabled us to interpret the literary life of the age of Montaigne and De Foe, and to make a clear sweep of the ages by a comparison of ancient and modern oratory in three well-written essays, which are reproduced in a handsome volume recently published. But they appear not alone; they are accompanied with other similar compositions, treating of Milton, Dryden, Pope, Swift, Bolingbroke, Harley, Goldsmith, and the History of Prose Fiction in England. In connexion with De Foe, we have likewise some account of the Rise of Pamphleteering. In all these the writer implies or expresses a principle, which he embodies in a proposition: namely, that "the literary life of the past two centuries, like the social, has a large element of anecdote in it, by the contemplation of which alone it can be fully realized." He tells us, that "stray waifs—straws in the intellectual atmosphere—not infrequently afford material for the most efficacious mental characterization, where the formal facts of biography proper, though at first sight

more imposing, give a less authentic portraiture;" and that in this work it has been his object "to arrest these notes of intelligence, now fast eluding the ken of the present generation, and to winnow them on the threshing-floor of *biological criticism*." These two last words we have selected as the title for this article, which means a sort of treatise on the literary life of the periods referred to, as symbolized in anecdotes.

There is something novel in this view of old subjects, and Mr. Lloyd Winter, in treating them, proceeds epically; that is, he starts *in media res*. But we begin at the beginning—which happens to be at the end of his book—with his last chapter, in fact, on ancient and modern oratory.

The symbolistic nature of early oratory is at first dwelt on; presenting at once a complete fusion of imagination with reason. Physical objects are used to express metaphysical ideas, and accordingly the diction becomes poetic. Next, we have educated oratory, which reproduces with art what the uneducated received from impulse. The earliest specimens of oratory have to be sought for in the historians, by whom they were, however, invented as the best imitations they could make of the speeches supposed to have been really delivered. But such historians were under no documentary restraint, and therefore became at will dramatic, personating their characters at pleasure. The Greek historians, says Quintilian, assume a licence almost equal to that of poets. The work of Herodotus is but a transition from the epic of history. The "Odyssey" and the "Clio" contain very much of the marvellous in common. Xerxes, as he is drawn by Herodotus, and as he is drawn by Diodorus Siculus, exactly describes the difference between the Henry IV. of Shakespeare, and the Henry IV. of Hume. In the latter case we have a dry catalogue of actions and qualities; in the former, there is nothing less than a dramatic representation. After a while, history, ceasing to be dramatic, becomes oratorical. Set speeches in Herodotus are rare. Xenophon becomes himself his own hero, and sets the pattern of an ideal orator. But Quintilian has given him more credit than he deserves for the oratorical portions of his work. He makes Persians utter their sentiments in terms of Greek rhetoric. He is not a careful artist. In the first book of the "Anabasis," Cyrus is, while in the act of grasping the despotic crown of Persia, represented as depreciating his own future subjects as cowardly barbarians, and haranguing the Greeks for Greece and liberty. In the sixth book of the "Hellenics," again, he tells us that Autocles was a skilful orator. He then puts into his mouth scarce a dozen sentences, and those sentences but little to the purpose; while Callias, the torch-bearer, speaks more, and far more rhetorically. Evidently he was a bad dramatist, but the celebrated dying oration of Cyrus to his son demonstrates his skill as an orator. "Considered as a rhetorical display, it is undoubtedly one of the finest things of the kind in antiquity. Like the dialogue already alluded to, it would not have misbecome the lips of Socrates. But for this very reason, it is singularly out of place in the lips of the ancient Persian despot." Xenophon, in Mr. Windsor's opinion, is an antique analogon of Boswell, and related to his heroes, as was that obsequious devotee to Dr. Johnson.

Thucydides was, according to our critic's judgment, far in advance of both Herodotus and Xenophon, though in order of time coming between them. He reminds us of Voltaire or Montaigne, and, like them, is inclined to incredulity. There is an unamiable, sophisticated estimate which interpenetrates all his composition, narrative as well as rhetorical. The speeches of his suppliants are the least supplicatory in style and manner to be met with in any author. There is no appeal to the feelings or the sympathies, none of the eloquent rhetoric of suffering and despair applying to the memory of past associations for aid. On the contrary, the style is hard and dry as a problem in Euclid. He shows great difficulty in ethical discrimination; but herein he was as his time. He had passed his life amid the hardening scenes of a moral revolution, and had not escaped the infection. He accordingly speaks with indifference of assassinations and massacres, and details the alternate fates of the Coreyreans, Helots, and Scionians, without the manifestation of any "virtuous horror, or of the *sæva indignatio* of the moralist or the satirist." There is in his pages a "want of ethic portraiture. In this respect Thucydides presents a signal contrast to Tacitus, the Roman historian, being as minute as a Dutch painter in his moral delineation." However artificial in point of style, the speeches of Thucydides are admirably characteristic in point of matter. But they are more palpably counterfeit than those of Herodotus or Xenophon. As debates, they are much more authentic than Johnson's Parliamentary reports, and are quite as idiomatic.

We have no space to continue our analysis, and must suffer Sallust, Tacitus, Livy, and Dionysius to remain mere names. The modern historian, with documentary resources, has a manifest advantage over the ancient. "His acquaintance with the defunct dynasties of his country, though less dramatically paraded, is far more intimate and special than that which Herodotus had feigned with Cræsus and Cambyses. He can realize the motives, habits, and very lineaments of the great departed patriots and benefactors of his race as vividly as Thucydides did those of Pericles. And he is more familiar with its traitors and its scourges than Sallust was with Cataline. No dialogue in Xenophon has ever commanded such credit as those few sentences which passed between the victim and his executioner on the scaffold of Moro. No integral speech in Tacitus or Livy presents half such trustworthy claims as the shortest summary in Macaulay or Hume."

Such is the value of anecdote, and such its usefulness. When oratory became a separate profession, what it gained in quality it lost in morality. The pursuit of eloquence became a pursuit of gain. Rhetoricians hired out their services to factions. Democrats to-day,

* *A Century of Despotism in Naples and Sicily*. By Susan Horner. Edmonston and Douglas.

† *Ethica; or, Characteristics of Men, Manners, and Books*. By Arthur Lloyd Windsor. Smith, Elder, and Co.

aristocrats to-morrow; pocketing the pay now of the demagogue of Athens, now of the oligarch of Sparta, now of the tyrant of Macedon. Such were the Lysias and Isocrates, the Demades and Æschines of the Athenian Cema. Some of the diatribes of Lysias and Demosthenes will be found to be admirable archetypes of that sort of judicial rhetoric which passed current before a Scroggs and a Jeffries. The speeches of Demosthenes and Cicero contain matter that would have made even such furious adepts as Swift and Junius stare and gasp. The fact may be accounted for and in part palliated by the consideration that Cicero and Demosthenes held the same position and fulfilled the same functions in their society that Swift and Junius did in the generations that belonged to them. There was no press. The drama of Aristophanes did for the sophists what the more formal circulation of Butler's poems did for the Puritans. The oratorical productions of Isocrates are pamphlets—a remark which is due to Lord Monboddoo.

The difference between modern and ancient oratory may be gathered from a contrast between the formalities of the Old Bailey or Westminster Hall and those of the Areopagus or the Forum. An Englishman can have but little sympathy with that sentimental justice that yields to the exposure of a beautiful bosom, and melts into tears at the sight of a bloody cloak or a gaping wound. A Roman or a Grecian, on the other hand, would have regarded with supreme disgust the impartial majesty of that stern judicature which saw unpitied the weeping children of Strafford, looked unmoved at the bleeding loins of Lilburne, and laughed aloud at the impassioned dagger of Burke.

Mr. Windsor prefers Demosthenes to Cicero—the former simple; the latter tricky, time-serving, and specious. He furnishes an elaborate parallel of the two men, after the manner of Plutarch. Burke's name is frequently mentioned, and the Parliamentary eloquence of England is freely canvassed. Once it lisped; but under Elizabeth it acquired dignity. Bacon spoke as well as wrote. Of him Jonson remarked, "He commanded when he spoke, and had his judges angry and pleased at his devotion. The fear of every man that heard him was, lest he should make an end." Then came the Rebellion, and the mouth spake from the fulness of the heart. From the Restoration to the Revolution, we have a period comparatively barren. Yet during it the science of debate became developed; still the pamphlet had more influence than the speech. Elocution was studied in oratory, not its more material qualities. The charm of this goes, in these times, a very little way. Chatham exemplified the philosophy of action, and is portrayed by our author, grand in outline, rich in colour. He was the dramatist and actor in one. He was, however, misplaced in the House of Lords. "The British House of Commons is the most perfect arena for the display of oratory that the most sanguine rhetorician could have imagined for himself." Recent influences are gradually assimilating the style of debate to that which prevails in the American Congress; that of an agent or an advocate. The two Pitts are also described, Fox likewise, and Sheridan. Brougham is dilated on in a note. But it is with a full-length portrait of Burke that the chapter and the book conclude.

Meagre, as it has inevitably been, our analysis of this chapter must suggest to the reader an idea of plenitude both in power and in detail. It is utterly impossible for us to illustrate in the same manner the preceding chapters. One of the most interesting topics in them is the rise of pamphleteering, and, as France is now going through that phase which England has survived, some remarks on it may prove instructive. Versified satire had preceded its avатар; but public matters grew too complex for the poetic form. The process of action and reaction had enlarged and intensified itself. Things were emerging, as it were, from chaos. There were the claims of James and the claims of William—claims of the Church of Rome—claims of the Church of England—claims of Dissent. Opinions divided the House into separate parties. "There were Whigs like Nottingham and Portland, attached to William's person and title; Whigs like Godolphin and Marlborough, in correspondence with St. Germain; old Whigs, like Harley, indifferent alike to the King in exile and the King in possession, and only jealous of the prerogative. There were Tories who were Jacobites; and Tories, who, though they were not Jacobites, were certainly not Williamites. All these several parties, again, joined in their political prejudices, were subdivided in their theological tenets. There were Non-juring High Churchmen, Non-juring Low Churchmen, High Church Jurors, Low Church Jurors, Dissenters arrayed against the Church of England, Dissenters arrayed against the Church of Rome. The more varied the faction, the more varied the literature."

This state of things was the fountain of pamphleteering. The increase of political discussion was such that it was regarded as a fatal disturber to the peace and welfare of families; "the meanest of the shopkeepers and handicrafts spending whole days in coffee-houses, to hear news and talk politics, whilst their wives and children want bread at home, and they themselves are thrust into gaols, or forced to take sanctuary in the army." Pamphleteering supplied what was wanting to the press of the day, which was exceedingly limited in its sphere of activity compared with that of ours, being little more than a mere chronicle. Among the Pamphleteers De Foe's is a great name. "In an age when to be a political writer was to be a venal one, his honesty won him the pillory and a prison." Next to his is Swift's.

The chapter to which we are now directing attention is full of anecdotes. De Foe and Bunyan are compared; and it is stated that De Foe is Bunyan in the garb of a layman, and that Bunyan is De Foe in the pulpit. De Foe is also compared with Swift. The former painted the familiar; the latter exacts our wonder or

excites our scepticism. Rousseau apostrophises the author of 'Robinson Crusoe' as far above Aristotle, Pliny, and Buffon. Withal, De Foe was thoroughly national. In him "we meet with the plain unembellished existence of the Anglo-Saxon element, exemplifying itself in its vigorous common sense, its epigrammatic expressiveness, its honest and prosaic reality." "Cobbett," adds our author, "did not deal less in sentiment."

We have now enabled the reader to form some idea of a book which impresses us with a sense of dignity. In its diction there is a majestic tone, and a breadth in its inductions which invests it with a philosophical character. The author must take his place among the great essay writers of the day. We are at a loss, however, to assign his position in the field of argument, or to determine the system to which his inquiries are auxiliary. There is an accumulation of detail, but we know not the propositions that the illustrations are intended to strengthen. There are parts, but we have yet to apprehend the whole to which they belong. Perhaps the writer did not wish to limit himself or his subject, and affected a largeness of argument and of mind. Decidedly his grasp is extensive, and his fertility apparently inexhaustible. To the higher class of readers, his labours will prove eminently suggestive; and their minds will expand as they peruse this well-stored book with the extraordinary amount of knowledge it displays.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL.

HANOVER, August 14, 1860.

THE following "Story of Six Prussians," which I translate from the feuilleton of the *Weser Gazette*, illustrates very pithily the popular view of the national task of Prussia:—

A short time ago six Germans met casually in a Cafe, at Paris, and, very naturally, their conversation turned upon German affairs. They spoke about the agitation for unity and centralisation, about the reawakened sentiment of nationality, and the firm resolution of all Germans to put an end to all the petty divisions and jealousies which had obstructed the political and material progress of the country, and to transform themselves into a compact, powerful, and commanding nation. Prussia, being the country to which all Germans look as destined to carry into effect the universal desire, came more especially under discussion. The conversation grew more and more hopeful and animated, till it reached a pitch of the most ardent enthusiasm. Only one sat quiet and silent, and appeared not to share the general patriotic excitement.

"You are, perhaps, opposed to the internal policy of Prussia?" said his neighbour, a young artist, half in earnest, half in jest.

"On the contrary," replied the other, calmly, "I love Prussia for two reasons—first, because I am a German; secondly, because I am by birth a Prussian."

"You do not, however, seem to share our patriotic sentiments?"

"My patriotic sentiments are less ardent than yours, because I am neither a German nor a Prussian."

"How is that? Are you banished?"

"Yes," and "No."

"What do you mean by that?" they all inquired.

"I am no Sphinx," answered the person addressed, smiling, "but a simple man of business, and I will solve you the riddle at once. I am a Prussian; but, having omitted to get my certificate of settlement renewed, I have lost my country. I am, consequently, no longer a Prussian; and, as I am no longer a Prussian, I have also ceased to be a German. The Prussian embassy will not give me a passport, and if I want to take a journey to Germany, I must beg a passport from the French authorities, and explain to them that I have no country, because some wiseacre of a legislator has concocted the paragraph of a law by which I am deprived of my natural right. Is the riddle solved to your satisfaction?"

"By heavens! I am in exactly the same position," said the artist, rather cowed. And it soon turned out that the other four were likewise similarly situated. They were six Prussians, who, by the law of 31st December, 1842 (sec. 23), had lost their quality as Prussian subjects because they had not thought of acting in due time, as the law prescribed.

A pause ensued, which the merchant at last interrupted with these words:—

"Gentlemen, my sojourn abroad has not caused me to forget my native land; on the contrary, the knowledge I have obtained of other countries makes me love it more fervently, and I am more than ever convinced that the man whose heart is sound prefers the country of his birth in spite of all cosmopolitan tendencies. I have, however, during my residence abroad, shaken off many a prejudice, and renounced many a false view. I rejoice with every patriot at the political resuscitation in Prussia, and the national spirit evinced by the entire people of Germany; but I cannot hide from myself that in this movement fine words and phrases are much too prevalent. There is a great deal too much said in prose and verse about the enemy who threatens the boundaries of Germany, while very little is done to make Germany indeed, and, in fact, the country of Germans. A Prussian loses his settlement if he lives six years out of Prussia without renewing his settlement certificate, no matter whether this period be passed in Turkey, in India, or in the Duchy of Nassau. The Prussian police authorities regard every non-Prussian country as a foreign one. Now, how can I be proud of a country of which I may so easily be deprived?"

But who has the right to deprive me of my country? It requires no great exercise of thought to perceive the absurdity of such a law. A Prussian who has committed a crime undergoes his punishment, but does not cease on that account to be a Prussian. A Prussian bankrupt who brings discredit on his country, and defrauds his fellow men, even a thief, retains his quality as a Prussian subject; but the honest man, who, perhaps from ignorance, neglects to fulfil the prescriptions of the 23rd paragraph of the law of the 31st December, is deprived of his most natural right. Is the disregard of this paragraph so abominable a crime as to deserve banishment for life—or is the privilege of possessing a country held to be of such trifling value that the loss of it is considered a slight punishment? Suppose, now, a war were to break out between Prussia and France, how very awkwardly we should be situated with our ardent patriotism! France would eject us as Prussian patriots; in Prussia, on the other hand, every police official would be justified in driving us back across the Prussian frontier, and in every other country of Germany similar treatment would await us. Does not that inspire elevating sentiments of nationality? Prussia has taken a step forward in the path of progress—may she proceed! Let her remove every recollection of the old bureaucratic despotism, and let the other German Governments follow her example. First and foremost, however, let Prussia strike out that scandalous paragraph 23 of the law of 31st December, and thereby restore hundreds of Prussians now living in banishment to their native land."

The foregoing, which may have been imagined by some German patriot not so far away from Berlin as Paris, exposes one of the many crying evils of the present system in Germany. I do not think it likely that six Germans, after having got over the first home sickness, and experienced the comparative freedom of France, would ever long to be restored to their "quality" of Prussian subjects. It is just possible that six men, with the merest animal instincts, might wish to return, but no being who felt like a man would, if once free, ever wish to place himself again under the German police rule. The human male being in this country generally is a timid, pitiful, spirit-crushed, police-governed creature, that possesses no courage to fight, or suffer imprisonment for liberty or conscience' sake. To cloak their shameful lethargy, they pretend to sneer at the efforts of France and Italy, because they are not immediately successful in casting off a yoke not half so disgraceful and galling as that upon their own necks. The Germans, in their national enthusiasm, or rather theatrical idolatry, of a vague "Deutschland," are swearing in songs and speeches, in pamphlets and in newspaper articles, to die in defence of a country in which they are not permitted to live. The true patriots and men of action are in despair at the theatrical folly and unmanly apathy exhibited by the mass of the people. The evils are patent and the remedy plain, but the people cannot be made to stir. The National Association, as far as appearances of activity denote, is at its last gasp, and I fear I shall have nothing more to report of it. The Political Economical Association will make its annual grand effort next month. This association stands tolerably firm, and the members are very sanguine of good results. They think, however, that the guilds will maintain their ground for five years to come, unless a revolution occurs before that to knock their inns and halls about their ears. By my silence respecting the rumoured counter-demonstration on the anniversary of the battle of Idstedt, your readers will perceive that the attempt proved abortive. The Danes made the most of their demonstration, and some Danish officers sent invitations to the promoters of the counter-demonstration; very impolitic conduct on the part of the Danish officers, for the Germans are decidedly in earnest about Schleswig and Holstein, and will certainly take revenge when the opportune moment arrives. In this unfortunate quarrel more depends upon the good sense of individuals than upon any measures of the governments.

Prussia has already answered the French circular proposing the entrance of Spain into the councils of the Great Powers. The Prussian note acknowledges the noble qualities of the Spanish nation, and the vast improvements which have been effected by the Government during the last ten years, and does more particularly justice to the success of the Government in establishing order and developing the rich resources of the country. The Prussian Cabinet, however, does not accede to the proposal without further question, as was done by Austria. The Vienna Cabinet has probably reason to believe that Spain will prove an ally in defence of the Papedom, which now, by all accounts, cannot be maintained without the intervention of the Great Powers. This may be some recompense in the eyes of Austria, for the certainty that, in most other cases, the vote of Spain will be thrown into the scale for the advantage of France. Prussia has not lost sight of this; it would be surprising indeed if she could, with her own eyes and those of England, too, wide open. Prussia, therefore, replies to the French proposal that she cannot allow the votes or influence of the Catholic powers to be increased in the European Concert, without the addition of a Protestant power, and declares, therefore, that she cannot consent to the admission of Spain unless Sweden be likewise admitted.

The Prussian Government would seem to have an eye towards an eventual alliance with Sweden and Norway, as well as possible support in the councils of the Great Powers. The *Prussian Gazette* has already commenced the now somewhat stale would-be historical rigmarole of blood-relationship between the Swedes, Norwegians, and Germans. The *Gazette* finds that Sweden fulfils all the conditions required of a great power. "Finally," it con-

cludes, "it must not be forgotten that Sweden is, without doubt, the second Protestant Power of the continent, as likewise that beyond Germany it must be accounted the most important pure Germanic Power." I cannot say how the Swedes and Norwegians will take this. The *Gazette*, of course, intends it as a compliment. It shows, however, what an advantage it is to have an elastic national appellation. The friendship of the Swedes is now necessary to Prussia and Germany, therefore the Swedes are no longer Scandinavians but Germans.

INDIAN PROGRESS.—IRRIGATION COMPANIES.

It was always calculated that when our Indian empire became again settled, and was cleared of the old system of government, that capital would pour its beneficial and fertilising streams into that marvellously productive country. Amongst the greatest blessings to such a region is the distribution of water, and this has been felt to be a vital political truth by all the possessors and governors of Hindostan, whether Pagan, Mahometan or Christian. Unfortunately, the latter, though bound by their creed to do the most, have done the least. This stigma is, however, fast being removed, and public works of all kinds are being carried on. Amongst the most admirable of them is the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, which we had occasion to uphold and advocate last year, and we rejoice to find that our predictions of its benefit to India and success as a commercial speculation have been fully realised. Indeed, to such an extent has this been the case that the same gentlemen have determined to carry out their principles still further, and have founded an "East India Irrigation and Canal Company," which shall extend the advantages of water fertilization to those other portions of the vast region which require it. It is impossible to overrate the blessings which works like these bestow, literally creating in arid wastes fertile paradises.

The present Government of India have not been very liberal in aiding private speculation, but now it has seen the absolute necessity of aiding works of such vast benefit and importance, and have granted the land on advantageous terms. The strength of the company, however, rests in its own independent resources, and in the experience it has gained from the success and proceedings of the Madras Irrigation Company. It is always with the extremest pleasure we turn away from the horrors and extravagance of war to plans and arrangements like these, which bring with them blessings that last for centuries, and do more for mankind than all the success and hollow glories of war. The detailed prospectus is written in a moderate and sensible manner, and furnishes particulars which cannot fail to attract the attention of the capitalist, and of all who are in any way interested in Indian progress and well-being.

THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the best known of the old-established insurance offices is the Eagle, whose report for the fifty-third year of the company's operations, terminating the 30th June, 1860, is now before us. The realized assets of the company at this date, amounted to £1,937,317 11s.; and the realizable assets to £3,518,373 15s. 1d.; making together, in round numbers, five millions and a-half sterling. The surplus fund account presents a highly satisfactory state of affairs, the fund having increased during the year to the extent of £85,105 2s. 6d.; last year the amount being £659,013 17s. 2d.; while the present year's account exhibits a surplus of £744,118 19s. 8d. It is one of the indispensable conditions of a well-conducted office, that this fund should be maintained upon a footing like the present accounts disclose, irrespective of any fluctuations that may take place in the general fund. The participating policy holder is entitled to his full proportionate share of the surplus accruing for division in respect of this particular class of claims on the company, during the period of his connection with it. The gross expenses of the Eagle Company, including commissions, are under 6 per cent. of the income. If we contrast the realized assets on the face of the last account up to June, 1859, we find they amounted to £1,789,900; and the interest received during the year being £81,203 1s. 11d., it follows that the rate at which the total funds have been accumulating is rather above the average of four and a-half per cent. During the past year another assurance company has been absorbed into the Eagle, thus augmenting the surplus fund by £39,000. The premiums on new insurances amount to £19,588 17s. 6d., and the entire income in respect of premiums and interest taken together is £384,042 19s. 4d. So much for the business details of the Association in question. And while adverting to this subject, we may remark how the pressure of circumstances causes the great principles of social science to develop themselves in the practical business of life. The insurance principle, by which the small average losses of individuals by being spread over associated multitudes are not only indemnified and made good by the co-operation of all for the benefit of each, but the agency undertaking this beneficent office is able to make a profit adequate to the apportionment in the shape of dividends among the proprietary of no less a sum than £238,552, upon transactions to the extent of rather more than a million, over and above the claims on decease of lives assured, the payment of all other expenses, and the sum of £744,118 carried to the surplus fund. It is the associative principle, so conspicuously exemplified in the growth of this branch of modern commercial enterprise, and susceptible of boundless development as well as applicable to every department of our social organization,—that is destined to be the chief mover in all the substantial ameliorations of society that are to take place in the future; and as regards the interests of individuals, it is in the power of every one, through the insurance system and by the simple providence of a small annual outlay, to make provision for those, who, in case of any of the contingencies which deprive families of their protector and support, would otherwise be left helpless and friendless in the world—a sad legacy to public charity, or an irksome charge upon reluctant friends, and perhaps willing but needy and already-overburdened relatives. If this prudent foresight, happily becoming every day more prevalent, were always manifested, there would be fewer cases of families well to do in the world being left without resources, and too often coming to poverty, and even to shame.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.*

This little work contains a vast mass of condensed information, which will be very useful to those interested in the subject of local botany on which it treats. It enumerates all the plants and ferns alluded to, and gives their habitats and principal stations.

The "Handbook" before us is well illustrated with maps, plans, and views. The two former comprehensive and accurate, the latter graphic and appropriate. The quantity and quality of the matter may be inferred from the fact that the book contains no less than 536 closely printed, but very readable pages of lucidly arranged and valuable information for travellers, and an index of 43 pages, in which every place that can well be wanted will be found.

Astronomy, the first of the exact sciences to be discovered and perfected, because the objects of it are those which most prominently strike the most active of the senses—sight; and the methods of elaborating it—mathematics—dealing as they do with numbers and magnitudes, were the earliest branches of knowledge which experience and observation taught to man by the pressure of circumstances, just as they are now systematically taught by elementary instruction in schools.—Astronomy, which considered not merely as a dry collection of facts, but as a key to the mysteries of cosmogony, still presents fields of investigation to the student of nature more vast and sublime, if not more intricate and utilitarian, than any other subject of inquiry. On this most interesting subject the work we are noticing contains all the most recent discoveries, incorporated with a well-arranged summary of astronomical science.

The subject of this biography was the founder of the National Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, at Charlemont, near Dublin, and for some years chaplain of the first church of the established religion of England and Ireland, in Colesberg, South Africa. The authoress rests her claim to attention on the ground that "benevolence and a determined purpose of benefiting the human race must for ever be valuable, and that these distinguished Dr. Orphen. His energy and zeal were early directed to the improvement of the condition of the most afflicted and neglected of his countrymen—for he was the first to advocate the cause of the deaf and dumb poor of Ireland."

If "the Gallery in which the reporters sit has now become a fourth estate of the realm," as Macaulay says it has, and as we suppose nobody doubts, this little work must be considered one of the most interesting that can be taken up to occupy an hour or two on a leisure day. The effect produced by the absence of reporters from the "Gallery," is well described in a passage cited in the present work from Mr. James Grant. "Such absence," says Mr. Grant, "had a most sorrowful effect on their (the members') eloquence. There was no animation in their manner; scarcely any attempt at that wit and sarcasm at each other's expense, so often made on other occasions. Their speeches were dull in the highest degree, and for the first time within my recollection, they kept their word when, on commencing their orations, they promised not to trespass at any length on the patience of the House. Their speeches had certainly the merit of being short, I cannot say they were sweet. The secret of all this was, they knew their eloquence would not grace the newspaper the following morning." [From "Grant's Random Recollections of the House of Commons." Smith, Elder, and Co.] Colonel Thompson once moved for a committee to inquire into the propriety of putting the motion for the exclusion of strangers on the same level as other motions, namely, that it should be made and seconded, and then the question put to the House; but though favourably viewed by the Government, the motion was withdrawn through press of other business. But the right of the public to be present ought to be established as matter of principle, and rigidly enforced in practice. To sit with closed doors is of the very essence of despotism. The *Times* wrote on the 19th June, 1849—"Any member, by an insane freak, may exclude the public from the knowledge of a debate with which it is most important they should be acquainted. We do not say, if the contest were fairly tried out, and the privilege maintained, but that ways and means might be found to transfer the reporter from the gallery to the body of the House, and blow this puerility to the four winds."

SERIALS.

The Art Journal. No. 68. London and New York: Virtue and Co. Paris: Stassin and Xavier. Leipzig: Brockhaus.—Rubens' portrait of his wife (from the picture in the Royal collection), Turner's "Rain, Steam, and Speed" (from the picture in the National Gallery), and Ibbertson's "Going to Labour," are engravings conspicuous in the present part of this ably conducted work, which is copiously illustrated with wood-cuts, and contains an excellent assortment of articles on subjects connected with the fine arts. "The English Caricaturists and George Cruikshank," "The Early Days of Wilkie," and "Medieval Manners," will be read with interest.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper. Part 32. Vol. 6. New series.—The present part contains an "extra number" in the shape of "The Civil Service; a Guide to Situations under Government, &c.," containing valuable information and a complete and authoritative synopsis of the nature of the examination and the qualifications required of candidates. Such another mass of materials for instruction and amusement could hardly be indicated.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible. Part 15. London: Cassell and Co.—The illustrations are excellent. "The Judgment of Solomon," "The Dedication of the Temple," "Zimri Destroying Himself in the King's House," &c., will be found in the present part, which contains the First Book of Kings to chapter xvii.

* A New List of the following Plants and Ferns growing wild in the County of Devon. By Thomas F. Ravenshaw, M.A. London: Bosworth and Harrison, 1860.

Nelson's Handbook to Scotland for Tourists. By the Rev. John M. Wilson. London: J. Nelson and Sons, 1860.

Popular Astronomy. By O. M. Mitchell, LL.D. Revised by the Rev. L. Tomlinson, M.A. London: Routledge and Co., 1860.

Life of the Rev. Charles Edward Herbert Orphen, M.D. By Mrs. Le Fann. London: Westerton, 1860.

The Gallery; a Sketch of the History of Parliamentary Reporting and Reporters. By Chas. J. Gratton. London: Pitman and Co., 1860.

Cassell's Illustrated History of England. Part 7. New series. London: Cassell and Co.—The opening illustration is "The Siege of Gibraltar by the Allied Forces of France and Spain." "John Adams, First American Ambassador to the English Court, presented to George III.," is a memorable incident in history, which forms the subject of another graphic illustration. There is also a likeness of the famous Lord Erskine, who, as an advocate, did so much for English liberty and the rights of juries to return general verdicts; and another of Warren Hastings. In one page England's prowess is typified in "The Great Mogul delivering to Lord Clive the right of Dominion over Bengal, Orissa, and Bahar;" in another her reverses are represented in "The Troops of Tippoo Saib pillaging Madras,"—an European mother flying with her child from ferocious swarthy pursuers, sword in hand, bringing forcibly to mind the recent Indian massacres. The period chronicled is one of the most important in the long reign of George III.

The Ladies' Treasury. Vol. 6. No. 42. London: Cassell and Co.—This serial contains 22 articles of the usual varied and excellent quality, near half of which are very elegantly illustrated; not forgetting "The Fashions," "Hints to Pianoforte Players," and "Italian Lessons," deserve mention as important items of elementary instruction. "Costume in all Ages" (illustrated), is a subject suggestive of curious reflections on the mutability of human taste, or caprice, or what you will. "Fancy Work for Ladies" (illustrated), will attract the attention of those for whom it is intended. It should be in every boudoir, as it contains reading for all times and all tastes.

Cassell's Popular Natural History. Part 17.—London: Cassell and Co.—This part opens with a most exciting incident, where a man, within a few feet of the open jaws of a tiger, and an alligator rushing upon him on opposite sides, was saved, by his would-be devourers destroying each other. The cuts are dramatic, so to speak, such as a "tiger hunt," &c. There is a graphic representation of a jaguar crushed to death in the folds of a boa constrictor, and others illustrative of the habits of carnivorous animals, which form the subject of the part before us. It is a very cheap and interesting work.

The English Cyclopædia of the Arts and Sciences. Part 19. London: Bradbury and Evans.—This elaborate and comprehensive work, one of the best, if not the best of the kind that has hitherto been presented to the public, proceeds with unabating excellence of compilation. The present part begins with "Masquerade," and the article on "The Law of Mortality" (to be finished in the next part), concludes it. The 253 quarto pages of good readable, and not too large type, with space in margin, &c., well economized, contain a vast, well-digested mass of important information.

Plain or Ringlets. Parts 12 and 13. London: Bradbury and Evans.—This clever, sketchy, humorous, witty, sarcastic production, which carries considerable typographical drollery in the very printing of its title, progresses in interest and smartness. The odd combination of meanness and stinginess with reckless waste and extravagance, so often met with in real life, is well hit off in chapter xxi, on "The Ducal Difficulties." "The duke was a great economist up to a sovereign. This sum exceeded, he went right over head in extravagance. He would criticise the board at a toll-bar from top to bottom, to be sure he wasn't defrauded of a halfpenny, while he would think nothing of ordering a couple of hundred pounds worth of cut flowers for an evening party. 'Flat,' said his Grace to Mr. Hydrangea, the Bayswater florist, as he accompanied that genius on a tour of inspection of the reception rooms, on the evening of a great London ball; 'Flat,' repeated he, as they got into the drawing-room, 'Don't know, your Grace,' replied Mr. Hydrangea, 'there are £200 worth of exotics there.' 'Then put £200 worth more,' replied the Duke, without a moment's hesitation. 'How much?' exclaims he, cantering up to Purbeck bar, on his way home from half a day's hunting at Sandforth Heath. 'Tuppence,' replied old deaf Turner, the toll-keeper, holding out his hand for the money. 'Tuppence! it is but three-halfpence, surely!' replied the Duke, pulling up, and going attentively through the list on the board—broad-wheels, narrow-wheels, exemptions, and all. 'Ah, well; tuppence it is,' at length replied he, coming to the horse department. 'There's your money!' adding, as he cantered away, 'The man who would rob me of a single halfpenny would rob me of all I'm worth in the world; 'He who is faithful in little is faithful in much,' &c."

Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. London and New York: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. Part 18.—This admirably compiled and profusely illustrated work increases its claims on popular patronage in every number. The present one is occupied entirely with birds, commencing with the red-throated falcon, and ending with the snowy owl. The book ought to be in every library.

The Eclectic. August, 1860.—The present number opens with Paper No. 2, on "The Oxford School," in which the doctrines of Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Buckland, Mr. Hugh Miller, and the Rev. Mr. C. W. Goodwin, M.A., on the Mosaic Cosmogony, are discussed, and the latter sharply criticised for maintaining that the real difficulty is, "not that the circumstantial details (of the creation) are omitted, which might reasonably be expected, but that what is told, is told so as to convey to ordinary apprehensions an impression at variance with facts." Mr. Goodwin says, "the early speculator . . . knew little of the earth's surface, or of its shape and place in the universe; the infinite varieties of organized existence which people it; the distinct floras and faunas of its different continents were unknown to him. . . . For ages this simple view of creation satisfied the wants of man. . . . No one contends that it can be used as a basis of astronomical or geological teaching (!), and those who profess to see in it in accordance with facts, only do this *sub modo*, and by the processes which despoil it of its consistency and grandeur (!) &c." It is for writing thus, and for holding that "the Mosaic account is the product of an unassisted thinker," that the *Eclectic* takes the writer to task in no gentle terms. For those who interest themselves in what it must be admitted is the most interesting field of natural investigation, and which forms the subject of such works as the Rev. Baden Powell's "Philosophy of Creation," Mr. C. Darwin's "Origin of Species," &c., the present paper will not be in some parts, at least, without attraction. A paper on the "Correlation of Mind and Body," also possesses interest for the student of physical science. From the

facts established by investigations into the "Correlation of the Physical Forces," that 13,500 blows of a hammer weighing ten pounds, falling on a bar of iron from the height of 1 foot, produce heat enough to raise one pound of water from freezing to the boiling point; or, in other words, that this amount of heat corresponds to a working power capable of elevating 13½ cwt. to the height of 1 foot; that the same amount of electricity which, when converted into heat by the resistance of the conductor, raises by 1 degree the temperature of 1 lb. of water, generates a magnetic force capable of elevating 13½ cwt. to the height of 1 foot; that the same amount of electricity will produce by the decomposition of water so much hydrogen as will, by its combustion, raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water 1 degree; that, in vital processes, the same law is manifested, and the force set free during the changes in the blood and tissues, upon which the fundamental phenomena of life depend, is convertible not only into motion, but also into heat, electricity, magnetism, and chemical affinity—from facts such as these Dr. Laycock traces a "correlation" between the vital and the mental forces, and concludes that physical, vital, and mental action are modifications of one actively adapted force, and that the mind is to be studied by observing the brain and nervous system. This suggests Bichat's celebrated axiom, "the nerves—they are the man." "Humboldt's Letters," and "General Havelock," are the subjects of other articles of which there are, nine in all.

Mr. John Hollingshead (author of "Under Bow Bells," &c.) has another volume in the press, to be published by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, entitled "Odd Journeys: In and Out of London." It is a reprint of papers from "Household Words," and more particularly from "All the Year Round," and includes journeys by all kinds of conveyances, from a locomotive engine to a canal boat. His last little volume of political sketches, "Rubbing the Gilt Off," is going into a second and cheaper edition.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

Last week closed with sad intelligence from Dover. A cannon, in which it is supposed there must have been some defect, and at which some of the Artillery Volunteers were practising, burst, killing two, and wounding five; one of the persons killed was Lieutenant Thompson, coroner of the borough.

William Slater and William Vivian, formerly attendants at Colney Hatch, were committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter preferred against them by the Commissioners of Lunacy, mentioned in our last number.

We learned from New Zealand up to the 12th May, that the rebellion was still confined to the Chief Wiremu Kingi and his followers; while the Waikatos, another powerful tribe, were wavering between peace and war. From Taranaki, the seat of war, the news was but scanty. No decisive blow had been struck, and the military commander's plans were unknown.

This week opened with the startling news that the Road murderer had given himself up to justice, in the person of a travelling mason, named Edward John, but who refused to communicate his surname. Though his incoherent and incredible statement gave manifest tokens of insanity, the police who had him in charge were expecting to get the reward; while other officers were sure they had discovered a clue to the real culprit in another quarter.

At Halifax the Prince of Wales had been received with immense displays of effervescent loyalty; all business was suspended—even the "perpetual motion" of the press exemplified on the occasion the third species of motion, the "stand-still motion" and there was actually the astounding phenomenon presented of a day passing in a civilized country without newspapers.

The American begging letter imposition is said to be coming into fashion again, with the double gooseberries as big as cocoanuts, extraordinary turnips with genuine mare's nests (colts and all) inside them, showers of black and tan frogs, and other quite seasonable and natural prodigies that annually make their appearance at this time of the year. At the Westminster Police Court a letter was read that had been addressed to a now deceased gentleman at Birmingham. It bore the signature of "Kate Ramsay," and stated that "poor dear Clement was dying," and that "the usual remittance had not arrived." Mr. Paynter also had a similar letter signed "Mary E. Bruce" placed in his hands. The "policy" pursued by these "diplomats" intent upon raising the supplies by such ingenious means, appears to consist in looking out for the deaths of rich persons, and forthwith addressing to them letters of the description given, in order that these disagreeable epistles may fall into the hands of their sorrowing relatives.

The session of the Central Criminal Court opened on Monday. There were several serious cases for trial, among the rest that of Youngman, the alleged Walworth murderer, and the two late keepers belonging to the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, charged with manslaughter.

Mr. Evelyn, the High Sheriff of Surrey, has come into collision with the judges a second time. The presiding judge having cleared the court at Guilford of the persons present, Mr. Evelyn caused to be distributed certain placards protesting against the exclusion of the public from a court of justice, and he ordered his officers not in future to obey the commands of the judge in depriving the public of admission. Upon this the judges ordered him into custody, and on Tuesday morning he appeared in court and delivered an address explaining and justifying the course he had pursued. Chief Justice Cockburn, on the other hand, delivered the decision of the Court, which was—that he had no business to act as he had done, that the Judges had the power of excluding the public, and that the High Sheriff must pay a fine of £500.

Mr. David Wemyss Jobson was found guilty on Tuesday of the charge of libelling Sir J. Ferguson, with the details of which the public are already so familiar. The jury recommended him to mercy on account of the state of his health, and sentence was postponed.

The trial of Slater and Vivian, the late keepers of Colney Hatch Asylum, stands over till next session.

Mary Allen, the schoolmistress, whose cruelty to a little girl excited so much public indignation, has been sentenced to three years' hard labour.

The mortality of London last week was less by 228 deaths than the average of the last 10 years.

J. E. Gabb, the man who accused himself of the Road murder, was remanded on Wednesday till that day week.

William Godfrey Youngman has been sentenced to death, and will be executed at Horsefonger Lane gaol.

The sentence on Mr. David Wemyss Jobson is, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 12 calendar months.

FOREIGN.

Important intelligence arrived as last week closed, touching the Syrian massacres, in the shape of a despatch, dated 4th August, from Fuad Pacha, to the Foreign Minister at Constantinople. On the 3rd Fuad Pacha had arrested 330 persons who had taken part in the disturbances. On the 4th 400 had been arrested. It was expected that those who were most compromised would be arrested on the 6th. All were to be tried by an extraordinary commission appointed by Fuad Pacha, and the convicts immediately executed. The city remained quiet. This news must be taken in connexion with Lord John Russell's expressed hope (*vide* parliamentary summary) that Turkey alone would be able to quell the disturbances, so that any active proceedings on the part of the Western Powers might not be necessary. Indeed, Austria is said to have abstained at the instance of the Porte from sending a battalion of Tyrolese sharpshooters to take part in the expedition.

Prince Pandolfino was chosen by Garibaldi as the bearer of his letter to the Queen of England. The epistle is dated Palermo, 22nd June, and is as follows:—"Your Majesty,—Called by my duty to my Italian fatherland to defend its cause in Sicily, I have assumed the dictatorship of a generous people, who, after a long continued struggle, wish for nothing but to participate in national life and freedom under the sceptre of the magnanimous prince in whom Italy trusts. The envoy who presents himself to your Majesty in the name of the provincial government which now rules this country does not pretend to represent a special and distinct state, but he comes as the interpreter of the thoughts and sentiments of two-and-a-half millions of Italians. By this title I beg your Majesty to deign to receive him, granting a kind audience and attention to what he may respectfully urge upon your Majesty in behalf of this most beautiful and noble part of Italy."

At the inauguration dinner of the railway from Salzburg to Munich, connecting Bavaria with the Austrian states, the Emperor of Austria and King of Bavaria delivered speeches, the former raising a cheer for the unity of the princes and people of Germany, and the latter giving the key-note to acclamations for a union between the two great German Powers; allusion was pointedly made to the Toplitz meeting, which, as is well-known, was brought about through the instrumentality, in part, of the last named potentate. The result of the Toplitz meeting is the adoption by the two great German Powers of Lord John Russell's "platform" of perfect non-intervention. Austria will not interfere with what takes place in the remainder of Italy, and Prussia and the rest of Germany will not interfere in the event of Austria being attacked in Venice, in case such attack should emanate from an exclusively Italian source; but should some external power, as France, stir up revolt, then the policy of non-intervention is to give place to one of a more energetic character.

Prince Daniello was seriously wounded on the 12th instant at Cattaro, by a Montenegrin refugee—one Kadie—who fired a pistol at him as he was embarking to return to Perzagao. The ball struck the lower part of his body, and the wound is very serious, but whether mortal or not had not been ascertained when the despatch left.

The volunteer movement, which somebody called a double-edged tool cutting both ways, and a game that was not restricted in the number of its players, has spread to Belgium. An Association at Brussels, under government patronage has been inaugurated for the purpose of creating volunteer corps in augmentation of the regular army. Apropos of this a rifle tourney on a gigantic scale is announced as about to take place at Cologne. It is said that the first prize is to consist of one of the "castles," (not Chateaux en Espagne Anglice "castles in the air") but "on the Rhine," to wit the Schutzenburg or Marksman's castle, near Ehrenbreitstein, with towers, drawbridges, vineyards, and, appropriately enough, shooting over 600 acres.

Austria has, it is believed, more than hinted, that should Garibaldi seize Naples and prepare to attack Venice, she will not wait for his initiative, but, setting at nought the Villafranca engagement, proceed to oppose that general's projects wherever she can meet, and check them. There seems no sort of doubt that Austria and Prussia have established a complete understanding as to their joint action in case of certain eventualities. The Emperor and the Prince Regent had a memorandum drawn up by their ministers for foreign affairs, containing a summary of all the questions on which it was desirable they should come to a definite arrangement. No act or protocol was signed at Toplitz, though a distinct pact appears to virtually exist between the potentates in question.

From Naples, we receive intelligence that a proclamation has been posted, declaring the town in a state of siege, in consequence, apparently, of the attack made by Garibaldi's steamer (the *Veloce*) upon the fort of Castellamare, and the ship moored contiguous to it, coupled with the popular commotions which were excited on the steamer's entering the harbour. From Constantinople we learn that the ambassadors had protested against sending Kutschid Pacha for trial as well as Ahmed Bey, and that both are to be sent back to Syria. A conspiracy had been detected for plundering the embassies. The city was in a very unsettled state.

Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., announce for publication, "An Autumn Tour in Spain"; "the Life of Fox," the founder of the Quakers; the second edition of the first volume of "the Life of Dr. Wolff"; and the second volume of that biography; also "Crispin Kerr," by the author of "Miriam May"; "Too Late," dedicated by permission to Sir Edward B. Lytton; "the Skeleton in the Cupboard," by Lady Scott; "the Voyage of the Novara"; "the Life and Writings of Mr. Disraeli"; and "Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife," by the author of "Paul Ferroll."

ENTERTAINMENTS.

FLORAL HALL CONCERTS.—Mr. Alfred Mellon is giving a month's series of concerts in this magnificent structure, which for excellence and cheapness must be looked upon as unprecedented. The band of eighty performers, drawn from the orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera, in conjunction with some of the first instrumentalists in England, enlisted from other quarters, presided over by Prince George Galitzin and Mr. Mellon, gives the most perfect development to a selection from the most appropriate classical works of the greatest composers, native and foreign. Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Augusta Thompson, and Mr. Wilbye Cooper have been heard during the week in some of their best pieces. The solo compositions for violin, flute, violoncello, given respectively by Mr. H. Hill, Mr. R. S. Pratten, Mr. G. Collins, as well as those for ophicleide (Mr. Hughes) and cornet (Mr. Levy) also deserve special mention. On the opening night, Monday, the programme was one of peculiar attractions. It contained two overtures ("Ruy Blas"—Mendelssohn and "Zampa"—Herold,) the "Scherzo and Storm" from Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," a selection from "La Favorita," Bortnianski, an eminent Russian composer's, Sanctus; Pearsall's and Mendelssohn's part songs, "Oh! who will o'er the Downs so free," and "Oh Hills and Vales," and the grand finale from one of Glinka's operas for band and chorus; and Prince George Galitzin's Herzen Valse and Казакъ. The soli vocal pieces were Barnett's scena, "Ah me, he comes not," assigned to Miss A. Thompson; and Mdlle. Parepa's famous Cavatina and Ballad, "Oh Bright were my Visions" (Victorine—Mellon); and "I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls" (Balfé). The programme is varied nightly. For instance, on Tuesday, Mr. Wilbye Cooper sang the delicious "Una furtiva Lagrima," and in conjunction with Mdlle. Parepa, the charming duo, "Parigi Oh Cara!" On Thursday Prince George Galitzin's new Ogareff quadrilles and Russian airs were performed for the first time. The programme also contained the favourite overtures to Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," and Weber's "Der Freischütz." The *encores* have been numerous and enthusiastic. The superb hall is fitted up with boxes, orchestra stalls, reserved and unreserved seats, and affords ample accommodation for 6,000 persons. Its acoustical merits are well known, and the performances are distinctly heard throughout its vast extent. It is brilliantly illuminated, and presents a scene of unexampled splendour.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—**HERR A. MANNS'S BENEFIT.**—The benefit of Herr A. Manns, the efficient *chef*, under whose able direction the Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace have attained their high reputation, was remarkable for the production of Mozart's "Schauspiel Direktor," or, as it is Italianized, "L'Impresario," (Anglice, the Manager). Mozart composed the opera in question at the express desire of Joseph II. The plan of the piece is soon told. The Schauspiel Direktor, alias Manager, being about to form an operative company, is supposed to have advertised, say among the "wanted" in the *Times*, for performers. Signora Argentina (Miss Parepa) responds to the invitation, and in proof that she is the greatest cantatrice of the age, sings the grand aria, "Caro Amante il cor mi dice," but she has hardly finished, when in comes Signora Dulcinea (Miss E. Wilkinson), who, to satisfy the Direktor that she is the first singer in the world, gives him a taste of her quality in "Suonar già l'ora io sento addio." Behold our manager puzzled! This gives rise to a trio, in which self-laudation of themselves, and depreciation of one another, is most volubly warbled by the ladies, while the Direktor attempts the fruitless task of pacification. At this critical juncture, however, Signor Rosignolo, the tenor (Mr. Wilbye Cooper) makes his appearance, and also urges the "peace policy" in "Ehi! piano, piano." Neither of the fair rivals, however, will forego her claims, so the manager winds up with engaging both. The next to answer the manager's advertisement is Signor Buff (Signor Belletti), who executes an execrable pun by founding his claims to attention on the fact that he only wants an "o" to his name to make it "buffo." In addition to the above there was an excellent selection of concert pieces. Herr Klindworth, Herr Pollitzer, Miss Augusta Thompson, Mdlle. Von Kettler, and M. Agniesz, were among the eminent artistes who appeared on the occasion; and the St. George's Choir, whose performance at the Hanover Square Rooms elicited complimentary expressions from Prince Galitzin (than whom a better judge of choral proficiency could hardly be indicated), and which is taking a prominent position among associations of the kind, gave some part songs in its best style.

FORESTERS' FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The great annual excursion of the Foresters will be held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next, the 21st of August. This day for several years past has been one of the great days of the Crystal Palace. The society first held its excursion at the Crystal Palace in 1855, when 28,757 persons were present. In 1856 the numbers were 30,754; in 1857 the numbers were 34,855; in 1858, 45,728. Last year the enormous number of 62,181 persons attended the annual festival. Of these about 20,000 came by road, the remainder by rail, the greatest order being maintained throughout the day.

KEW GARDENS.—The flowers (almost endless in form, size, variety, and colour) in the great *parterre* or Italian garden on the terrace in front of the palm house and lake, and those on the borders of the grand promenade, are now in their greatest beauty and perfection, and will remain so for several weeks to come. The Conservatory No. 10 is very remarkable just now for the exquisite beauty and variety of foliage, and the gorgeous splendour, artistic combination, and skilful contrast of colour, of the curious and costly plants now in blossom—garlanding, festooning, and adorning the crystal walls, roof, and centre of this most beautiful and unique little "Temple of Flora." Several tropical botanical rarities are also in flower in the old and new aquariums or water gardens.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—**THE STEREORAMA.**—Wednesday last was appointed for the annual benefit of Mr. T. B. Simpson, the popular and deserving proprietor of this delightful public resort, but in consequence of the extremely unpropitious state of the weather it was found necessary to defer until Monday the splendid *fete* which had been prepared for the occasion, and which was to have formed the culminating point of the season. Although thus sharing the public disappointment, our

visit to Cremorne was productive of extreme gratification, from being rendered available for the purpose of a private view of that magnificent work by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, which well justified the name of the "Stereorama," and which will be this day thrown open to the public. The scenic effects displayed in the Stereorama are of so novel and effective a character that it is by no means easy to convey an adequate idea of them by mere description. It may be represented, however, as constituting a vast and gorgeous panorama of the stupendous scenery which presents itself to the traveller between the Lake of Lucerne and the Lago Maggiore, through the famous Pass of St. Gothard, in which stereoscopic effects are produced by the introduction of solid representations of every object, natural and artificial, living and inanimate, which stands nearest the spectator, in the fore-ground. In thus looking at this wonderful work, we may imagine that we are applying the stereoscope to each successive portion of the scenery, so admirably is the idea of depth realised to the mind. The building in which the Stereorama is displayed is an elegant circular pavilion, 120 feet in diameter, and 50 feet high, the interior of which presents a surface of upwards of 18,000 square feet of canvas, upon which the masterly skill of Mr. Telbin and his artists has been employed since January last, as also upon the innumerable models of cliffs, glaciers, ravines, villages, roads, monasteries, vineyards, and other objects upon which the eye is delighted to rest, after having taken in the stupendous heights above. The most wonderful among the infinitude of details embraced by the Stereorama is the grand cataract of the Reuss, in which the rush of the river into the yawning gulf is respectably represented by the actual discharge of 900 gallons of water per minute over the rocky surface. The magnitude of this effect may be conceived from the fact that it keeps a five-horse power steam-engine at work to supply the water. The Lago Maggiore and the Bay of Uri in the Lake of the Four Cantons, are wonderful pieces of painting, and the number of objects modelled is such as to baffle all attempts at counting. Among them, and constituting a distinct feature of the work, is the interior of the chapel of the Madonna del Sasso, which is elsewhere seen most picturesquely situated on the verge of a precipice which looks down upon the Lago Maggiore. The interior is illuminated as in the Roman service, and the monks are seen at their devotions. The Stereorama is certain to prove extremely attractive, and if the weather will only give Mr. Simpson a chance, it will tell amazingly in his favour at his benefit on Monday; as, indeed, it ought to do, when it is remembered that this one addition to the Gardens has cost him many thousand pounds.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—Mr. George Perren's grand musical festival took place here on Monday, for which he had secured the valuable services of Mdlle. Parepa, Mmes. Weiss and Laura Baxter, Misses Poole, Banks, J. Wells, Rose, Hersee, Hughes, Emma Martin, Lefler, and M. Wells; Messrs. J. Morgan, Walbanck, Weiss, Winn, A. Irving, Ransford, T. Distin, and Mr. Thomas, vocalists. Miss Matilda Baxter, the talented pianist; Master Drew Dean, the juvenile flutist; Mr. Viotti Collins (solo violinist of Her Majesty's Theatre), and Mr. F. Chatterton, the harpist. To direct this veritable Surrey Gardens "monstre" concert, commencing at seven o'clock, from which hour till midnight an uninterrupted succession of the most favourite popular pieces, vocal and instrumental, was given, the *encores* alone being numerous enough to make a tolerably extensive programme, seven eminent conductors and accompanists were announced—Herr W. Gauz, Mr. O. Williams, M. Emile Berger, Mr. S. Naylor, Mr. W. M. Lutz, and Mr. F. Mori. Mr. Herring, the able leader of the Surrey Choral Society, superintended the arrangement and order of the performances. Mr. Davis presided over the orchestra. Among the prettiest pieces given were Mr. Langton Williams' new songs, "Be sure you call as you pass by," and "When Chloe smiles on me," respectively sung by Miss Poole and Mr. George Perren, accompanied by the composer, with great brilliancy and taste, both of them being enthusiastically *encored*. We see that another "Monstre Concert" is announced by M. Emile Berger, the accomplished pianist and conductor, to take place at this popular place of entertainment on Monday, when 50 solo artistes of eminence, besides the orchestra of 50 performers and the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, will contribute their attractions to the evening's amusement.

HAYMARKET.—"Jack's Return from Canton," "The Overland Route," "His Excellency" and "The Christening," have been performed here with great *eclat* during the week; the principal parts having been sustained by Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Miss Weekes, Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Rogers, and the Leclercqs.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—At this house the bill of fare for the current week has been of an extremely piquant and tasty character, consisting of "The Scapegoat," "Somebody Else," and "Shylock;" in the last two of which the powers of Miss Louisa Keeley, Mr. Robson, and Mr. F. Robinson were displayed to the greatest advantage, being ably supported by the other members of this talented company.

PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to eight o'clock. In the House of Commons (Thursday), at the morning sitting, the order on the paper was for the consideration of the Civil Service Estimates in a Committee of Supply. There were ten notices of motions to call attention to various subjects, and Mr. LAING was for postponing them till the evening, urging that there were 200 votes in supply to be considered, and that the session could not close till ten days after these were disposed of. Sir F. Baring's resolution, "that the appropriation and audit of the moneys voted for the Civil Service Estimates are insufficient and unsatisfactory, and require early amendment," was assented to by Sir G. Lewis. At three o'clock the House "went into supply," and the first vote for £100,440 for Royal Parks and Pleasure Grounds gave rise to a warm debate touching the Kensington-garden ride. In the evening, business commenced with Lord J. RUSSELL stating, in reply to Mr. BALLIE, that the Government thought it undesirable that Spain be admitted to the rank of a first rate Power. Mr. E. JAMES moved, as an amendment to the

Fortifications (provision for expense) Bill, "that, before proceeding further with this Bill, it is desirable that this House be in possession of further information as to the entire cost of the construction and efficient maintenance of the sea-defences and the proposed land fortifications, distinguishing the expenses necessary to be incurred by the country in respect of such proposed sea-defences and land fortifications." The House was asked to vote £2,000,000, as an instalment of an indefinite sum. The £1,000,000 was only for fortifications and sea-defences and their armament; their maintenance and manning would be £3,000,000 annually. Sir C. NAPIER seconded the resolution, urging that fortifications were unnecessary, if a naval supremacy were maintained. Colonel DICKSON, Mr. MONSELL, Sir F. SMITH, Mr. OSBORNE, Sir M. PETO, and Mr. WHITE, delivered their sentiments more or less against the Government measure, and Mr. S. HERBERT, Lord ELCHO, Captain JERVIS, Sir DE LACY EVANS, and Lord PALMERSTON, in favour of it, and the amendment was negatived by 143 to 32; the bill being read a second time. On the motion for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. S. HERBERT stated that the Government would discontinue the survey of new ground on the 25-inch scale, merely finishing the counties already begun, and would consider the best future course to adopt, Sir M. PETO having stated that maps on the 25-inch scale would be twice as big as Lincoln's-inn-fields, and cost £2,000,000 or £3,000,000. The vote of £60,000 for the Galway Packet contract was agreed to by 145 to 39, and the other orders being disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, the European Forces (India) Bill was read a second time. The Duke of SOMERSET, in answer to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, stated, that the estimate of transports for the China expedition would be, for transports taken up in England, £15,932, in India, £69,500, in China, £32,000 per month. The total expense had been estimated at £1,816,000. It would be impossible to say what the expenses incurred in China might be. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill passed through Committee, the Poor Law Board Continuance Bill was read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned at five minutes past twelve o'clock. In the House of Commons the Civil Service Estimates were gone into in a Committee of Supply, and the vote for Parks and Gardens considered, when the discussion turned upon the Kensington-gardens Ride, the Serpentine, Battersea-park, the Draining of Richmond-park, and the vote was agreed to. An additional vote for £5,000 for the Probate Court, was likewise passed. On the motion for adjournment till Monday, Mr. BRIGHT made an attack on the Excise duty on paper, which he characterized as a base tax that ought not to be tolerated in a free country, and he denounced the conduct of the Lords, and urged the Government to restore the authority of the Commons, either by introducing a Bill suspending the collection of the Excise, or by adjourning Parliament till November, as suggested by Lord FERMOY, but Lord PALMERSTON would not adopt either course, and the subject dropped. Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in answer to Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN, that there was reason to hope tranquillity would be restored in Syria by the Turkish Government. A variety of other topics were discussed, and the adjournment was agreed to. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill was read a second time, as was also the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill, and the House adjourned (the other orders having been disposed of) at ten minutes past three o'clock.—In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord SHREWSBURY's motion for the correspondence, commencing November, 1859, between captains on the reserved list and the Admiralty, was agreed to as amended, for including the correspondence prior to 1859. The Refreshment-Houses and Wine Licenses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The Savings Banks, and Friendly Societies' Investment Bill was lost, and the House adjourned at 5 minutes to 9.—In the Commons (Monday), Sir C. WOOD's resolution for enabling the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India, was, after a long discussion on the part of nearly all the members present, who were no more than between 30 and 40 in number, agreed to. In Committee, the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill was discussed and the clauses agreed to. The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill, and the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill passed through Committee. The Customs (No. 2) Bill, and the Defence of the Realm Bill were read a second time. The Spirits Bill was

read a third time and passed. The Spirit Duties Bill and the Excise Duties Bill passed through committee. The House having considered the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill in Committee, the other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock.—In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord WODEHOUSE (in reply to questions by Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE) stated that Admiral Martin had been sent with a strong squadron to the Syrian coast for the purpose of protection and pacification; but whether a vessel of war had been specially despatched to Smyrna, he could not positively state. Kurschid Pacha had been arrested and sent to Constantinople. He had no objection on the part of the Government to lay before the House the report of the Commission of the Financial Affairs of Greece. The report of amendments on the Gas Metropolis Bill was agreed to. The European Forces (India) Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord CLARENDON presented several petitions for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and directed attention to the fact that the general feeling in favour of such marriages was becoming daily more obvious and apparent. The House adjourned at 10 minutes past 7.—In the Commons (Tuesday), at the morning sitting the report of the East India Loan was brought up and agreed to. Col. NORTH directed attention to the report of corporal punishment inflicted in the gaols and houses of correction in the United Kingdom. In Committee of Supply, a resolution was agreed to, granting a sum not to exceed £1,000,000 to liquidate exchequer bonds. The civil service estimates occupied the remainder of the sitting. In the evening, the Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed. Sir J. PAKINGTON moved a resolution "that the grants annually made by Parliament for promoting education ought to be expended with fair and just regard to the requirements of the different classes of schools recognised by the minutes of the Committee of Council, and that ragged and industrial schools, which are alone adapted to meet the wants of a considerable number of destitute and neglected children, are therefore entitled to a larger amount of aid than they at present receive;" and a long discussion ensued, in which Mr. BLACK, Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. BRISCOE, Mr. A. MILLS, Mr. CAVE, Mr. HENLEY, and Mr. LOWE took part; ultimately upon a division the resolution was negatived by 41 against 25. In committee of supply the vote of £798,167 for public education was, after much discussion, agreed to; as was also the vote of £94,951 for the Science and Art department; and some others followed which passed without opposition. The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Defence of the Realm Bill passed through committee with a few amendments. The Excise Duties Bill underwent an amendment with reference to the hop duty.

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EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Report of the Directors for the Year ending 30th of June, 1860.

The Directors have again the pleasure to make their Annual Report to the Proprietors—the 53rd since the commencement of the Company's operations and the third since the last quinquennial distribution of surplus. The income and outgoings of the year ending on the 30th June last, will appear in the following abstract from the surplus fund account, as shown by the Company's books:—

SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT.

INCOME OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.			CHARGE OF THE YEAR.			£. s. d.		
Balance of account, June 30, 1859	£652,013	17	2	Dividend to proprietors	£238,552	12	7	10,343
Ditto of a small assurance company	39,264	0	10	Claims on decease of lives assured	21,167	18	6	8
Premiums on new assurances	19,588	17	6	Additions to those under participating policies	9,733	7	2	6
Ditto on renewed ditto	283,250	19	11	Policies surrendered	1,838	6	5	
				Reassurance, new	30,124	6	3	
Interest from investments	302,839	17	5	Ditto, old	301,416	10	11	
	81,203	1	11	Commission	10,722	14	1	
				Medical fees	1,071	16	3	
				Income-tax	3,603	3	1	
				Expenses of management	11,044	4	10	
				Balance of account, June 30, 1860				327,858
								9
								2
								744,118
								19
								8
								1,083,320
								17
								4

Examined and found to be correct,

(Signed)

THOMAS ALLEN,
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, jun., } Auditors.

The Proprietors will observe that another small Assurance Company has merged into the Eagle during the year, and that it has contributed about £39,000 to the surplus fund.

The premiums on new Assurances amount to £19,588 17s. 6d, and the total income from premiums and interest to £384,042 19s. 4d. This is short about £6,000 of the annual income, in consequence of the junction above-mentioned not taking place at the commencement of the financial year.

Deducting the sums immediately payable, the realized assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1859, were, in round numbers, £1,789,900; and since the interest received during the year amounts, as above shown, to £81,203 1s. 11d., it follows that the Company's funds of that date, productive and unproductive, have been accumulating in the interval at rather more than the average rate of 4½ per cent.

The claims on decease of lives assured and the general expenses are, as it is reasonable to expect they would be, somewhat more than they were the previous year. It will be observed that the total expenses, including commissioners, but excluding income-tax, are not quite six per cent. of the income.

The Company's liabilities and assets on the 30th of June last, stated with as much accuracy as they can be in the absence of a re-valuation, will be seen in the following balance sheet:—

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.			£. s. d.		
Interest due to proprietors, not claimed	6,555	12	9	Amount invested in fixed mortgages	1,195,493	16	3	
Claims on decease of lives assured and additions thereto unpaid	83,494	2	4	Ditto ditto decreasing mortgages	154,783	10	3	
Cash balances due to policy-holders	12,811	10	4	Ditto ditto reversions	77,846	1	11	
Sundry accounts	12,541	7	10	Ditto ditto funded securities	257,708	2	1	
Value (1857) of sums assured, annuities, &c.	4,387,426	2	11	Ditto ditto temporary securities	61,402	14	10	
Proprietors' fund	£203,743	10	3	Current interest on the above investments	26,636	3	11	
Surplus fund, as before	744,118	19	8	Cash and bills	33,973	17	3	
				Advanced or security of the Company's policies, &c.	89,784	7	11	
				Agents' balances	26,165	14	1	
				Sundry accounts	12,723	2	6	
				Value (1857) of assured premiums	3,518,373	15	1	
								£5,455,691
								6
								1

Examined and found to be correct,

(Signed)

THOMAS ALLEN,
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, jun., } Auditors.

From this it appears that the realized assets amounted to £1,937,317 11s. and that those to be realized are estimated at £3,518,373 15s. 1d. (about 11½ years' purchase), the two together being not far from five millions and a half in amount.

The surplus fund has increased during the year from £659,013 17s. 2d. to £744,118 19s. 8d., the increase being £85,105 2s. 6d.

The proprietors will thus observe that the income of the company still exceeds the outgoings, and that its funds are still on the increase from year to year. But it may be well to point out that, although this state of things may yet continue for some years, a time must arrive when it will be reversed, and when the outgoings will, first be equal to, and then for some years exceed the income, as is the case with many of the older companies at the present day.

This course is one which must be followed by all Life Assurance Institutions, without exception, and has nothing in it indicative, as persons not conversant with their nature are apt to suppose, of loss or disadvantage; on the contrary, it not unfrequently happens that societies of this description become relatively more wealthy, or accumulate a larger divisible surplus, as their funds decrease.

In a well-regulated company, however, the surplus fund should always be maintained in its due proportion, let the fluctuations in the general fund be what they may, and it will be for the directors to see that as regards the Eagle, this principle is carefully carried out, and that every participating policy holder has his full and proper share of the divisible surplus accruing throughout the period of his connexion with the company, whether the particular phase under which it may then present itself be increasing, decreasing, or stationary.

The proprietors' fund, and the income arising from it, are of course exempt from the fluctuations here spoken of.

The trustees and directors of the company are now as follows:—

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Lord Bateman.	Joseph Esdaile, Esq.	Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq.	Ralph Charles Price, Esq.
Robert Oheere, Esq.	Charles Thomas Holcombe, Esq.	William James Maxwell, Esq.	Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P.

And other Gentlemen.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Boddington, Esq., Chairman.		William Augustus Guy, M.D., Deputy-Chairman.	
Charles Bischoff, Esq.	Nathaniel Gould Esq.	James Murray, Esq.	George Russell, Esq.
John White Cater, Esq.	Robert A. Gray, Esq.	Sir W. G. Ouseley, K.C.B., D.C.L.	Thomas Godfrey Sambrooke, Esq.
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