

Head and Galloway, 202 Strand.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

Contents:	
REVIEW OF THE WEEK—	Our Civilization 1088
The Indian Revolt..... 1083	Gatherings from the Law and Po- lice Courts..... 1089
Sanitary Matters..... 1084	Naval and Military..... 1089
Accidents and Sudden Deaths..... 1085	Miscellaneous..... 1090
The Accident at the Attempted Launch..... 1085	Postscript..... 1091
Ireland..... 1085	PUBLIC AFFAIRS—
America..... 1086	The Monetary Crisis..... 1091
Continental Notes..... 1086	Indian Military Prospects..... 1092
State of Trade..... 1087	Extension of Protestantism..... 1093
The Government and the Bank of England..... 1088	The Quietness of Reform..... 1093
Obituary..... 1088	Lord Palmerston in Armour..... 1093
	LITERATURE—
	'How not to do it'..... 1094
	The City in Rags..... 1094
	The Health of London..... 1095
	An Indiscreet Apologist..... 1095
	Summary 1096
	Dr. Livingstone's Travels..... 1096
	A Hundred Years Ago..... 1097
	A Treatise on Angling..... 1098
	Mauleverer's Divorce..... 1099
	The Britons of Cambria..... 1099
	A Winter Offering..... 1100
	New Editions..... 1100
	PORTFOLIO—
	The Woodspring Papers..... 1100
	THE ARTS—
	The Haymarket Theatre.—'An Unequal Match'..... 1101
	Opera Buffa.—St. James's Theatre 1101
	The Gazette 1102
	COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—
	City Intelligence, Markets, &c..... 1102

VOL. VIII. No. 399.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.
Stamped.....Sixpence.

Review of the Week.

MORE head has been made against the revolt in India than against the revolt in the Money Market; for the same week which announces the victory of WILSON at Delhi, and the arrival of HAVELOCK at Lucknow, announces the surrender of PALMERSTON and LEWIS to the Embarrassment interest. It must be confessed, however, that the Sepoys have been obliged to surrender more than Ministers have surrendered. The accounts from India are checkered and painful, but glorious. Clouded as they are with loss and death on our side, they describe magnificent behaviour on the part of the Generals, officers, and men. The loss is so tremendous that it *must* have been foreseen; the officers who led their men into the intricate positions of Delhi or of Lucknow, must have known that the advance was casting the die of life or death for one in three of those that went forward; and the *men* must have known it, yet they rushed on to the attack with the same impetus as if they were marching to certain victory, for without that brave devotion it is impossible that a handful of men could have conquered a large army and taken from the hands of that army a great straggling city. Delhi was in our possession on the 20th of September, and on the 21st the King, who had fled, was brought back with his chief wife. The monarch himself is not one of the least strange phenomena of the whole revolt: he is a man ninety years of age, who has lived almost to the end of a century in order to see a dream of the Mogul Empire revived, himself descending from a pageant throne to be a criminal in the hands of police; while his sons, who were gentlemen at ease, have been shot like vermin by their captors. Even the pious mind of the fallen Mogul must begin to doubt the power of 'the great mother Devec.' From Delhi the British, saddened by the loss of NICHOLSON, at once advanced towards Agra, and they are evidently following up the defeated mutineers so as completely to break their power.

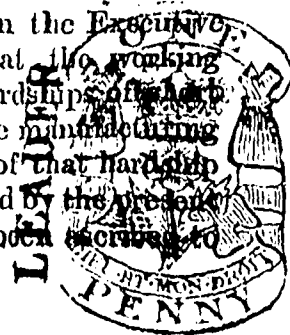
At Lucknow, the arrival of the British must have been one of the most striking events that have ever been witnessed in any theatre of war. We now learn more nearly the position of the British. They had hastily fortified the Residency, and maintained themselves against their besiegers and the people in the remainder of the town. Their provisions had fallen short, and they had replenished their stores by sorties. With a machinery that would have been

beforehand pronounced utterly inadequate for the purpose, they have sustained a long siege. They had within the last few days seen the entrenchments and the mines come up to the very walls; they were almost awaiting the explosion of the first mine, when HAVELOCK's force came up. But the relief of the Residency was not the complete reduction of Lucknow: after hard fighting, in which NEILL fell, the position of the relievers became one of danger, and the despatches leave HAVELOCK unable to bring away the garrison, and surrounded by the enemy.

It is evident that the unsettled state of the country, especially in the Bombay presidency, had actually increased. The frontiers of Scinde are said to be in an uneasy condition, and two Sepoys had been blown from guns at Bombay for participation in the conspiracy. More massacres, then, would have happened, but for the report of the success at Delhi. This had been accomplished before the arrival of the large forces sent out from England; which will be welcome. Even after completing the relief of Lucknow, the new forces will be required to do the arduous work of rooting out the mutineers and their accomplices wherever they can be found, and of establishing a permanent force for the maintenance of order until the whole of our possessions in India can be reduced to perfect quiet.

The concession of the Government on the subject of the Bank Charter Act was not made without a call for it, though it does not appear to have been demanded in what would usually be called a regular manner. On Tuesday last the Bank of England again raised its discount, this time to 10 per cent., without diminishing the pressure of demands for accommodation. The event was followed by some occurrences of which it was not altogether the cause; for we must remember that the failures in the United States are the largest and the most immediate cause of the difficulty here. This is proved by the course of the failure, which began amongst houses connected with America, and was transmitted to joint-stock banks. In their cases, no doubt, the difficulty was complicated with their share in speculation; a species of commerce into which banks should never enter, but into which the banks that have failed had gone to enormous amounts. Amongst the list of firms of banking or commercial, joint-stock or private, which have frightened the world by their suspension, have been the Western Bank of Scotland, Messrs. DENNISTOUN and Co., the City of Glasgow Bank,

Messrs. SANDERSON, SANDEMANN, and Co., besides many other houses more or less connected with America, and other banks which have been under pressure without actually suspending. Some persons in Glasgow have been holding a meeting, and resolved to appoint a deputation in order to demand from Lord PALMERSTON a relaxation of the Bank Acts of 1844 and '5, one being passed in the latter year for Scotland as well as the Act for England. The deputation, however, did not anticipate sufficient support or success to undertake the journey; and although distress had spread to a great extent in the commercial parts of the country, there was a marked absence of any general demand for suspension of the law. The public, therefore, was in a condition which is called 'astounded,' when, on Thursday evening, appeared the letter of Lord PALMERSTON and Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, intimating that if, in consideration of the serious consequences ensuing from the failure of certain banks and firms, the Directors of the Bank should think it necessary and desirable to issue an increased amount of bank-notes in excess of the limits of their circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, the Government would be prepared to propose to Parliament, upon its meeting, a bill of indemnity for any excess so issued; the rate of discount not to be lowered, and the directors to exercise great discretion and prudence. "Her Majesty's Government," said the note, "are fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the letter of the law, even in a time of considerable mercantile difficulty, but they believe that, for the removal of apprehensions which have checked the course of monetary transactions, such a measure as is now contemplated has become necessary." The relaxation, therefore, is granted in the most limited form, with an avowed objection by those who grant it. The *Times* states that the Directors of the Bank of England have not, as they did in 1847, either asked or recommended any such measure. It appears to have been urged upon Government by individuals. At the same time, it is obvious that if some few houses of great magnitude were to declare that they could not continue business without an exceptional law, the refusal would have cast great responsibility upon the Executive Government. It is notorious that the working classes will be subjected to the hardships of a hard time throughout a great part of the manufacturing districts; and although the causes of that hardship will in a very slight degree be affected by the present measure, they would have always been subjected to



the stringency of the Act if it had not been relaxed. Thus, while the highest commercial authorities in the country appear to have been prepared to support Lord PALMERSTON'S Government in standing by the letter of the Act of 1844, it does not seem probable that he will be blamed for an exceptional and temporary measure.

Lord PALMERSTON has charmed the public in general by the vivacity of a sort of Ministerial manifesto uttered from the Lord Mayor's hospitable table. The Premier added his voice to those of Lord GRANVILLE and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, last week, in vouching for the cordiality between Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Lord CANNING, and in vindicating the Governor-General of India; but he went beyond. He gave his meed of praise to our countrymen in India who—without waiting for the arrival of a great army—virtually conquered the mutineers, and have performed such extraordinary services in the face of overwhelming numbers. He gave this praise to Englishmen and Englishwomen, saying, with a force of language rendered doubly apposite by the paradoxical sound and the literal truth, that henceforward the bravest soldiers 'might be proud to say that they possessed the courage and power of endurance equal to those of Englishwomen.' The war is a specimen of what Englishmen can do when they are put to it. Now, although we have sent abroad the largest army that has ever left our shores, we still have as large a force as before that army departed, and we have the nation which supplied these soldiers, these civilians, and these Englishwomen in India;—facts which may teach other countries that may be fonder than ours 'of uniforms, steel scabbards, and iron heels,' that 'it would not be a safe game to play to attempt to take advantage of that which is erroneously imagined to be the moment of our weakness.'

'Ould Ireland' is in an ugly frame of mind. The 'Tipperary Boys' are thinking with scowling brows of work to be done in the 'long, dark nights of winter.' The old hate against agrarian rights is venting itself in the old manner: gun-shots are fired in upon sitters round the hearths of lonely farm-houses; a farmer has been waylaid and beaten to death, and sympathy with the murderers of Mr. ELLIS is almost openly expressed. New gall has been infused into old Catholic bitterness by the announcement of the official determination to prosecute the Reverend PETER CONWAY and the Reverend LUKE RYAN for their unpriestly labours at the late Mayo election. The decision should have been come at much sooner. But the ill-feelings to which this affair will give rise are small in comparison to what may be expected to result from the publication of the 'Pastoral' preparing by Archbishop CULLEN, in which 'facts and figures' are to satisfy all the world that the worst that has been said about the misappropriation of the Patriotic Fund is nothing but the truth, and that the Catholics in both army and navy are treated with every kind of wrong and injustice. The amiable intention of the pious prelate is of course to give a staggering blow to the Indian Relief Fund; but he is happily behind time, and the public, after subscribing nearly 200,000Z., will not withdraw its confidence in the just intentions of those who have undertaken the responsibility of applying the money to the ends for which it has been raised, because mistakes have been made in other cases—or even grave maladministration. The Orange Society, as we said last week, 'won't be quiet.' It has published a monster address, and has adjourned the sittings of the Grand Lodge till the 2nd of December, when extraordinary measures are to be determined upon to free the Society from Lord Chancellor BRADY'S execrating ban.

One of the arguments used in favour of the return of Queen MARIA CRISTINA to Spain by her Camarilla is that her presence would act as a check upon the too notorious immoralities of her daughter's Court; and no doubt the whole world will be of opinion that the Queen-Mother is of all women the properest to effect a consummation so devoutly to be wished. For whatever little objections the world may have taken to Queen MARIA CRISTINA'S own past conduct, it can have nothing to say against her on that score from this time

forth. No; a parliamentary inquiry has set all to rights—or rather, certain lawyers of Madrid have reported upon the report of the 'Commission of the Constituent Cortes of 1855 charged with the Parliamentary Inquiry relative to her Person,' and the result has been the publication of a 'vindication' of her Majesty's character. The inquiry originated in a suspicion that her Majesty had so far forgotten herself as to have defrauded the Spanish Treasury of large sums of money by drawing her allowance, as Regent and guardian of her husband King FERDINAND'S children, after she had forfeited the right to do so, by entering into the 'bonds of matrimony' with M. FERNANDO MUNOZ (her present husband, the Duke DE RIANZARES) in 1833. Her Majesty was known to have had a little family by M. MUNOZ; her Majesty regularly continued to draw her salary—which was the least objectionable inference—an illegitimate connexion, or fraud? The delicate inquiry has been conducted with the most scrupulous delicacy. The Archbishop of TOLEDO has saved the honour of the Queen-Mother of Spain—the hateful suspicion of fraud is blown away for ever by the swelling organ-tones of the venerable churchman's voice: he himself had performed the marriage ceremony between her Majesty and the Duke DE RIANZARES—on the 12th of October, 1844! Can 'vindication' be more complete?

MAJOR EDWARDS, M.P., ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Beverley constituents of Major Edwards gave a public dinner to that gallant officer on Thursday evening. In addressing the company, the Major said that no doubt we had not done all we might have done for India, and in particular we had not sufficiently diffused Christianity; still, we had done much. The Government had been too slow in its movements since the outbreak of the revolt, and it had not sent out a sufficient force. The East India Company had committed a great fault in preventing a settlement in India of all Englishmen who were not connected with the Company; but the Company should be treated with fairness and consideration, though it may be necessary to call on them to lay down the sceptre. With respect to the mutineers, the Major said:—"Let justice, stern justice, be the word, but let there be no blind, indiscriminate vengeance, and let us not disgrace the British name by imitating the miscreants in the slaughter of women and children." Major Edwards added that he would support a reform bill, but not if it attempted to disenfranchise Beverley.

THE LATE BRITISH MINISTER AT LIMA.—One of the accomplices in the murder of Mr. Sullivan has been apprehended and placed in safe custody. He is an Equatorian—Diaz de la Verola—a celebrated robber and assassin, and has been identified by one of Mr. Sullivan's servants as the person who was in the passage at the time of the murder. The Peruvian Government express the strongest hopes of securing the rest of the gang.

FIRE.—The Victoria Hotel, Fleetwood, has been burnt down. The inmates had a very narrow escape of their lives.

A FORE-STREET FORTUNE.—A correspondent writes to us as follows:—"The grave has closed over a millionaire, and the wealth of James Morrison knows him no more. The leading journal devotes upwards of a column in leader type to an article in which the deceased's career is traced from his arrival and first situation in London, touching with a gentle hand the accident of his marriage, and evidently dwelling on a more pleasing theme when recounting his successful speculations and profitable investments. But the writer, perchance carried away by his mournful enthusiasm, makes no mention of the schools, hospitals, and asylums fostered and maintained by the deceased, or how the silent but more fertilizing stream of his private benevolence carried comfort and consolation to the unfortunate and bereaved, and supplied the wants of the perishing. These are among the actions that mark 'our footsteps on the sand of time'; and if his warm partisans cannot point to something more noble and enduring than his wealth, his epitaph is at once furnished: 'He amassed Four Millions, and—died.'"

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Guildhall Tavern, in pursuance of a circular suggesting that the shareholders should then meet to take into consideration the propriety of subscribing the sum necessary to carry out an arrangement under which the creditors had consented to accept 6s. 6d. in the pound, in addition to 10s. in the pound accruing from the estate. It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Harding, the official manager, should communicate with shareholders who had not subscribed, stating to each the amount that would probably secure him a release, and urging him to return an answer within seven days as to his willingness to pay that amount; and that Mr. Robert Taylor (one of the assignees), and Messrs. Gillett and Mitchell, two of the shareholders, assist him in carrying out the resolution.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY.—The opening meeting of the fifteenth session of this society was held on Monday night at the rooms of the society, Waterloo-place.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

Recent telegraphic intelligence from the East has been received during the present week. It adds some particulars to our knowledge of the fall of Delhi; but emphatically the most important news thus communicated is the fact that Lucknow has been relieved. This fact alone would take a weight off the mind of universal Christendom, were it not for subsequent intelligence that Havelock is in a critical position at that city. Combining the earlier telegraphic messages from various sources, we arrive at these results:—

"Delhi was completely subjugated on the 21st of September. The enemy have abandoned their camp beyond the walls. Our loss in killed and wounded on the 14th is estimated at nearly 1178 men, and 61 officers, being one third of the storming force. The subsequent loss appears to have been slight. General Nicholson died of his wounds on the 21st. Mr. Greenhalgh, Commissioner of Delhi, died on the 19th, of cholera. The old King of Delhi, who is said to be ninety years of age, surrendered to Captain Hodson and his cavalry, about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared. Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Captain Hodson about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city and exposed at the police-office. Two movable columns were despatched from Delhi on the 23rd, in pursuit of the enemy, some of whom have gone towards Rohilkund and Muttra, and some to Oude. By accounts from Agra, one of our columns appears to have reached the neighbourhood of Allypore, and the other that of Muttra, on the 28th of September. General Wilson has resigned the command from ill health, and is succeeded by General Penny. The official despatches are not yet received, and information is still very defective.

"General Havelock, with 2500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th of September, drove the insurgents before him, and relieved Lucknow Residency on the 25th, just as it was mined and ready to be blown up by its besiegers. On the 26th, the enemy's entrenchments were stormed; and, on the 29th, a large part of the city was taken. 450 men were killed and wounded. General Neill was killed.

"There has been a slight rising of the rebels near Nasick, in the Bombay Presidency, in the suppression of which Lieutenant Henry, of the Ahmedragger Police, was killed. Madras troops defeated the mutineers of the 52nd near Kamptee on the 25th, and killed 150. A native oflicer (?) and a Sepoy, having been convicted of treason, were blown away from guns at Bombay on the 15th of October. The central and southern districts of the Bombay Presidency are quiet. The same is reported of Guzerat.

"Predatory tribes in the Punjab, between Mooltan and Lahore, have given some trouble lately, but the disturbance appears to have been suppressed. The Malwa country is in a disturbed state. Bhopawur has been burnt. Dhar, Amjheera, and Mundesar are disaffected. Forces are moving towards Mhow. All is quiet in Sindh, but the state of the frontier is not satisfactory. General Jacob proceeds immediately to that district.

"There has been an outbreak of Bheels in Kandeish, and a plot has been discovered at Bombay. The Deccan and Southern Mahratta States are all quiet, as also the Nizam's country and Madras Presidency. The Dinapore mutineers, it is feared, have got as far up the country as Banda. Nana Sahib is believed to be in that neighbourhood, exciting the Gwalior mutineers to join them. The Madras column, in falling back upon Jubbulpore, had attacked and defeated the revolted 52nd. Anxiety was felt for the garrison at Saugor, which comprises a number of women and children."

Later despatches throw a shadow on the preceding, and leave room for fear that we have yet to encounter many trying circumstances. The first runs thus:—

"Calcutta, Oct. 8, 1857.

"General Outram telegraphs, on the 2nd instant, that the insurgents are too strong to admit of withdrawal from Lucknow. Sick and wounded, women and children, number more than 1000. After making disposition for the safety of the garrison, General Outram proposes to retire to Cawnpore. He adds, that two additional brigades with powerful field artillery will be required to withdraw with the garrison, or reduce the city. The communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow is still interrupted.

"Scindia has brought the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent under his control, by arraying against them his own troops and 10,000 thakoors, cutting off their supplies, &c. Division and dissension exist among the mutineers, who have been asked for aid by a Shahnazadah from Delhi on the one hand, and an emissary from the Nana on the other.

"The mutineers of the Ramgurih battalion were defeated at a place called Chutrah, on the 2nd instant, by a detachment of the 53rd Queen's, under Major English, with loss of guns, forty-five carts of ammunition, &c. Some forty-five of our men were killed and wounded."

The foregoing was received at the East India

House yesterday morning. The following was telegraphed from Marseilles to a contemporary:—

"The Valetta has arrived. The mails leave for London at ten o'clock. The passengers report General Havelock's position to be very critical. He is surrounded by a hostile population (50,000 rebels, according to one account), is in want of provisions, and is encumbered with women and children.

"The Bombay Presidency is said to be in a state of great agitation, and, if Delhi had not fallen, there is every reason to fear we should have had to deplore fresh mutinies in the Bombay army."

A few additional particulars from Marseilles are thus stated:—

"All the city people found in Delhi were bayoneted by our troops. Europeans were discovered there fighting on the side of the rebels. On the night of the 21st of September, the Queen's health was drunk by the conquerors in the palace at Delhi, the cheers being taken up by the Ghorkas. Lieutenant-Colonel Burn is Governor of Delhi.

"Besides General Neill, Major Cowper, of the Artillery, Captain Pakenham, and Lieutenant Webster Bateman, were killed at Lucknow.

"Cawnpore, on the 2nd of October, was quiet. The English troops were advancing rapidly.

"Delhi has been quiet since the occupation—namely, from the 21st to the 27th of September.

"A column of 2000 men, despatched on the 23rd of September down the west bank of the Jumna, towards Allyghur, to cross over to Agra, drove the enemy before them.

"Up to the 27th of September, all was quiet. Captain Rosser, who had been reported dead, was recovering."

In the midst of our misfortunes, we may note the agreeable fact that the Madras crop of indigo is exceedingly favourable. It is expected to reach 70,000 maunds, and to fill up the deficiency in the Bengal crop. The prices of imports were very steady at Ceylon at the last dates, though transactions were rather limited, owing to the holidays. Freights were stationary; bank rates of interest unaltered; but large quantities of specie had been shipped to Calcutta.

A SKETCH OF NANA SAHIB.

A writer in the *Household Words* gives an interesting sketch of Nana Sahib. He writes:—

"The Maharajah (Nana Sahib) invited me to accompany him to Cawnpore. I acquiesced, and the carriage was ordered. The carriage was English built—a very handsome landau—and the horses were English horses; but the harness! It was country-made, of the very commonest kind, and worn out; for one of the traces was a piece of rope. The coachman was filthy in his dress, and the whip that he carried in his hand was an old broken buggy whip which some European gentleman must have thrown away. On the box, on either side of the coachman, sat a warlike retainer, armed with a sword and a dagger. In the rumble were two other retainers, armed in the same manner. On the road, the Rajah talked incessantly, and among other things that he told me was this—in reference to the praises that I bestowed on his equipage:—'Not long ago I had a carriage and horses very superior to these. They cost me 25,000 rupees; but I had to burn the carriage and kill the horses.' 'Why so?' 'The child of a certain sahib in Cawnpore was very sick, and the sahib and the mem-sahib were bringing the child to Bitoor for a change of air. I sent my big carriage for them. On the road, the child died; and, of course, as a dead body had been in the carriage, and as the horses had drawn that dead body in that carriage, I could never use them again.

ALLEGED EXCESSES OF THE ENGLISH TROOPS.

The London correspondent of the *Milan Gazette* (apparently an Englishman) makes the subjoined assertions with respect to excesses committed by our men in the work of retaliation. We do not, of course, pledge ourselves to their truth:—

"Our papers are very cautious in publishing private letters from India this week. The reason is that they are full of accounts of atrocities committed by English soldiers not only on the Sepoys, but even on the unarmed population. I have seen with my own eyes letters from Cawnpore and Dinapore, received at our United Service Club, in which it is related with satisfaction how the 78th Regiment of the Queen put to death in Cawnpore and its neighbourhood no less than 10,000 natives, men, women, and children, or as many as fell into their hands. . . . The *Bombay Gazette* recounts how the so-called execution parades are conducted; and to read such horrid accounts without shuddering, one must be saturated with beer or gin."

THE CAWNPORE TRAGEDY.—OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Mr. W. J. Shepherd, of the Commissariat Department at Cawnpore, communicates, under date August 29th, an official account of the siege of, and massacre at, Cawnpore. The mutiny burst out on the 5th of June: bungalows were fired, Government elephants seized and loaded with public money, the place given up to the plunder of the soldiers, and the English driven to entrench themselves in the fort. On the 6th of June, the fire opened, the rebels having previously secured all our magazine work people,

classes, &c., and made them assist in putting up a few heavy guns in serviceable order.

"We had eight guns, viz., two brass ones of the 3rd Oude Battery, two nine-pounders, long guns, and four of smaller size. For these sufficient ammunition had previously been taken and buried underground. The entrenchment was made round the hospital barracks of the old European infantry, and of the two buildings thus enclosed, one had thatched roofing, over which a covering of tiles was hastily thrown to prevent its easily catching fire. None of the native writers, Bengalese, and others, in Government offices or merchants' employ, went into the entrenchment; they remained in the city, where they appear to have received much annoyance from the mutineers, and some had to hide themselves to save their lives. On the 7th the enemy increased the number of their guns, some of which were of the largest size available. The 24-pounder guns, of which they had three or four, proved very destructive on account of their proximity to us. The shots from them were fired with such force as to bring down whole pillars of the verandahs and go through the pukka walls of the hospital barracks. We had but one well in the middle of the entrenchment, and the enemy kept up their fire so incessantly, both day and night, that it was as much as giving a man's life-blood to go and draw a bucket of water, and while there was any water remaining in the arge jars usually kept in the verandah for the soldiers' use, nobody ventured to the well."

When this stock was exhausted, the men were obliged to go to the wells by night. The rebels kept under cover, so that it was not easy to hit them.

"The heat was very great, and what with the fright, want of room, want of proper food and care, several ladies and soldiers' wives, as also children, died with great distress; many officers and soldiers also were sun-struck from exposure to the hot winds. The dead bodies of our people had to be thrown into a well outside the entrenchment, near the new unfinished barracks, and this work was generally done at the close of each day, as nobody could venture out during the day on account of the shots and shells flying in all directions, like a hailstorm. Our entrenchment was strewn with them; the distress was so great that none could offer a word of consolation to his friend, or attempt to administer to the wants of each other. I have seen the dead bodies of officers and tenderly brought-up young ladies of rank (colonels' and captains' daughters) put out here in the verandah amongst the rains, to await the time when the fatigue party usually went round to carry the dead to the well; for there was scarcely room to shelter the living. The buildings were so sadly riddled that every safe corner available was considered a great object. The enemy now commenced firing live shells well heated, with the intent of setting fire to the tents of officers in the compound, as also to the thatched barrack, which, though hastily covered over with tiles, was not proof against fire. The tents, therefore, had all to be struck, as several had thus been burnt; and at last, on the 13th of June, the barrack also took fire. It was about five p.m.; and that evening was one of unspeakable distress and trial, for all the wounded and sick were in it, also the families of the soldiers and drummers. The fire took on the south side of it, and the breeze being very strong, the flames spread out so quickly that it was a hard matter to remove the women and children, who were all in great confusion, so that the helpless wounded and sick could not be removed, and were all burnt to ashes (about forty or upwards in number)."

On the morning of the 21st of June, a desperate attempt was made by the enemy (who advanced under shelter of bales of cotton) to take the place; but it was defeated by the courage and energy of our handful of men.

"This day, I saw a very daring and brave act done in our camp about mid-day. One of our ammunition waggons in the N.E. corner was blown up by the enemy's shot, and whilst it was blazing the batteries from the Artillery barracks and the Tank directed all their guns towards it. Our soldiers being much exhausted with the morning's work, and almost every artilleryman being either killed or wounded, it was a difficult matter to put out the fire, which endangered the other waggons near it. However, in the midst of all this cannonading, a young officer of the 53rd N.I., Lieutenant Dellafosse, with unusual courage, went up, and laying himself down under the burning waggon, pulled away from it what loose splinters, &c., he could get hold of, all the while throwing earth upon the flames. He was soon joined by two soldiers, who brought with them a couple of buckets of water, which were very dexterously thrown about by the lieutenant, and, while the buckets were taken to be replenished from the drinking water of the men close by, the process of pitching earth was carried on amidst a fearful cannonading of about six guns, all firing upon the burning waggon. Thus at last the fire was put out, and the officer and men escaped unhurt. By this time, our barracks were so perfectly riddled as to afford little or no shelter, yet the greater portion of the people preferred to remain in them than to be exposed to the heat of the sun outside, although a great many made themselves holes under the walls of the entrenchment, covered over with boxes, cots, &c. In these, with their wives and children, they were secure, at least from the shots and shells of the enemy, though not so from the effects of the heat, and the mortality from apoplexy was

considerable. At night, however, every person had to sleep out, and take the watch in turn, so that nearly the whole of the women and children also slept under the walls of the entrenchment, near their respective relatives. Here the shells kept them in perpetual dread, for nearly all night these shells were seen coming in the air and bursting in different places, often doing mischief. Thus the existence of those that remained alive was spent in perpetual dread and fear. The soldiers had their food prepared by the few remaining cooks, but all the rest had to shift for themselves the best way they could, and it was sometimes a difficult matter for many who had uncooked rations served to them to provide a mouthful of victuals for themselves, and children. The poor wounded and sick were objects of real commiseration, for their state was exceedingly wretched. The stench also from the dead bodies of horses and other animals that had been shot in the compound, and could not be removed, as also the unusually great influx of flies, rendered the place extremely disagreeable."

To all this misery and danger was added the further peril of the walls of the barracks, which afforded the women and children shelter, coming down, owing to the heavy shot which had been incessantly directed against them. At length came the surrender and the massacre, the particulars of which, as given by Mr. Shepherd, do not differ from the accounts already received. With respect to the women who were first of all saved, but ultimately slaughtered, we are told that the Nana "appointed a wicked old hag to persuade the helpless creatures to yield to his wishes. This message was conveyed to the women with great art, accompanied by threats and hopes; but it was received with great indignation, and a firm resolution to die, or kill each other with their own teeth, if force was employed to seduce them." The final horror, however, was fast approaching:—

"The poor females were ordered to come out [of the building where they were shut up], but neither threats nor persuasions could induce them to do so; they laid hold of each other by dozens, and clung so close that it was impossible to separate them or drag them out of the building. The troopers therefore brought muskets, and, after firing a great many shots from the doors, windows, &c., rushed in with swords and bayonets. Some of the helpless creatures, in their agony, fell down at the feet of their murderers, clasped their legs, and begged them, in the most pitiful manner, to spare their lives, but to no purpose. The fearful deed was done, most deliberately and completely, in the midst of the most dreadful shrieks and cries of the victims. There were between one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty souls including children, and from a little before sunset till candlelight was occupied in completing the dreadful deed. The doors of the buildings were then locked for the night, and the murderers went to their homes. Next morning it was found, on opening the doors, that some ten or fifteen females, with a few of the children, had managed to escape from death, by falling and hiding under the murdered bodies of their fellow-prisoners. Fresh orders were, therefore, sent to murder these also; but the survivors, not being able to bear the idea of being cut down, rushed out into the compound, and, seeing a well there, threw themselves into it without hesitation, thus putting a period to lives which it was impossible for them to save."

It was into this well that the dead bodies were afterwards thrown. On the 17th of July, the English again took possession of Cawnpore; but the rebels had previously blown up the magazine.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The new Lord Mayor, Sir R. W. Carden, was inaugurated, according to the usual time-dishonoured customs, into the civic office for the ensuing year, on Monday. The day was a true Lord Mayor's day according to the old traditions, being foggy and obscure. The procession deviated in an important particular from previous years, there being no water procession. The Corporation are no longer the only conservators of the Thames, and it was therefore resolved that the route should be entirely upon land. Another departure from precedent was the absence of the usual squadrons of dragoons as an escort to his Lordship. The procession left Guildhall shortly before twelve o'clock, and passed through Gresham-street, Lothbury, Bartholomew-lane, Threadneedle-street, Finch-lane, Cornhill, King William-street, Martin's-lane, Thames-street, Queen-street, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, Strand, to Westminster; returning from Westminster by way of the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's-churchyard, Cheapside, King-street, to Guildhall. The usual ceremony of swearing-in in the Court of Exchequer was gone through during the progress, and in the evening the banquet took place in the Guildhall, which was specially decorated by Mr. Bunning, the City architect. A profusion of swords, bayonets, suits of armour, emblazoned shields, &c., gave a warlike aspect to the chamber, which was relieved by various pieces of sculpture and other objects of art, choice plants, scenic paintings, &c. Among the latter was one which must have been performed with great celerity; for it represented the taking of Delhi. The

chief speeches were those of Lord Panmure and Lord Palmerston.

Lord Panmure, in returning thanks for the army, said it was unnecessary for him to utter one word in its praise. He had only to refer to its past history and to point to its achievements in the present day. (*Cheers.*) The army now attracted almost the whole of public attention, not merely for its acts, for they had always been of the bravest, but for the spirit with which its ranks were being filled. In the Crimean war, the soldiers were always ready, although the food was not; and now the regiments which had only returned from foreign service were ready at a moment's notice to rush to India to revenge the wrongs of our injured countrymen and countrywomen. (*Cheers.*) The same spirit caused the recruiting to go on rapidly; so that in every way the army was truly worthy of the confidence of their fellow-citizens.

Captain Milne returned thanks for the Navy.

Lord Palmerston, in returning thanks for himself, "Lady Palmerston, and her Majesty's Ministers"—a toast which gave great amusement to the company—said:—"Your Lordship has alluded to the fact of having sat opposite to me during the session in the House of Commons, and I am sure you will believe me when I say that it affords me infinitely more satisfaction to be sitting at the same side of the table at your Lordship's hospitable board than upon opposite sides of that unfruitful table which divides the House of Commons. (*Cheers and laughter.*) It was my hope that I might to-day have had to announce the arrival of fresh intelligence from that quarter of the globe to which just now all eyes are turned, and to which the hearts of the whole country are directed. I was in hopes that I might have had, not a confirmation, but ample details respecting that brilliant exploit of arms by which the capture of Delhi has been achieved; and I trust that, before many hours have elapsed, we shall receive intelligence which will cheer the hearts of Englishmen, and prove that the capture of the stronghold of the mutineers has decided the fate of the contest, and that what remains to be achieved is only the sequel of that memorable struggle. (*Cheers.*) My Lord Mayor, it is impossible for any Englishman to look upon what has been achieved in India—not by our soldiers only, but by civilians, by individuals scattered in knots over the whole surface of that great empire, without feeling more proud than ever of the nation to which we have the happiness to belong. (*Cheers.*) There never was an instance in the history of the world of such splendid examples of bravery, of intrepidity, of readiness of resource, of self-reliance, of such accomplished results as that of which India has been the scene during the last few months. (*Loud cheers.*) But the Government at home, on the other hand, may, I think, justly pride themselves on not having been unequal to the magnitude of the occasion. We took the earliest opportunity of despatching to India a great army—an army which had not yet arrived when our great triumphs were accomplished, but which, when it shall arrive, will render what remains to be done comparatively easy of accomplishment, and will, I do not doubt, establish the power and authority of England on an unshakable basis throughout the whole of our Indian empire. My noble friend, Lord Panmure, has alluded to the spirit which has been displayed throughout the country, and I am proud to say that, although we have despatched from these shores the largest army that I believe ever left it at one time, we have now under arms in the United Kingdom as many fighting men as we had under arms before the news of the mutiny had arrived. (*Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*) And, therefore, if any foreign nation ever dreamt in its visions that the exertions which we have been compelled to make in India have left us at all weakened, and that a different bearing may be observed towards us than in the hour of our strength, the manner in which the spirit of the country has gone forth, the manner in which the ranks of our army have filled, the manner in which our forces have been replenished, will teach the world that is not a safe game to play to attempt to take advantage of that which they had erroneously imagined to be a moment of weakness. (*Loud and protracted cheering.*) Gentlemen, it has been the fashion amongst people on the Continent to say that the English nation is not a military nation, and in one sense that assertion may be true. An Englishman is not so fond as the people of some other countries of uniforms, and steel scabbards, and iron heels; but no nation can excel us either as officers or soldiers in knowledge of the duties of the military profession, or in the zeal and ability with which those duties are performed. (*Hear.*) Wherever desperate deeds are to be accomplished, wherever superior numbers are to be boldly encountered and triumphantly overcome, are to be boldly encountered and triumphantly overcome, wherever privations are to be endured, wherever, in short, there are the worst dangers for the soldier to face, there, I will venture to say, no nation is superior—I might, without too much national vanity, say, no nation can be equal—to the people of England. (*Loud cheers.*) And, while we admire the bravery and constancy of our countrymen in India, we must not forget to do justice also to the high qualities of our countrywomen. (*Cheers.*) In the ordinary course of life the function of woman is to cheer us in adversity and comfort us in the hour of suffering, or, in happier times, to give additional brilliancy to the sunshine of prosperity; but our countrywomen in India have had occasion to exhibit qualities

of a much higher and nobler kind, and whether they have had to sustain the perils of a siege, or the still greater privations and dangers of escape, to neglect their own sufferings while alleviating the sufferings of others, the women of this United Kingdom, wherever they were placed in India, have displayed qualities of an unprecedented kind, and such as never have been surpassed in the history of the world. (*Hear.*) Henceforward the bravest soldier may think it no disparagement to be told that he has courage and powers of endurance equal to those of an Englishwoman. (*Loud cheers.*) My Lord, while we thus do honour and justice to the great bulk of our countrymen in India, we must not forget that person who, by his exalted position in that country, stands at their head—I mean Lord Canning, who has shown throughout the contest the highest courage, the greatest ability and resource, and who, by the cordiality which exists between him as the head of the civil service and Sir Colin Campbell as the head of the military service, will, we may be sure, leave nothing undone that their combined exertions can effect, but that by both every-thing will be accomplished that may be necessary for the service of the country. (*Cheers.*) The task which Lord Canning will have to perform will be indeed a difficult one. He will have to punish the guilty, to spare the innocent, and to reward the deserving. To punish the guilty adequately exceeds the power of any civilised man, for the atrocities which have been committed are such as could only have been imagined of savages or demons in the lowest depths of hell. (*Hear, hear.*) But, my Lord, as your Lordship has observed, justice must not be administered in a spirit of vengeance, but in a spirit of severity, in order that the example of punishment for crime may prevent its repetition, and for the future ensure the safety of our countrymen and the future ensure the safety of our countrymen in India. (*Hear, hear.*) Lord Canning will have to spare the innocent, and it is most gratifying to know that, while the guilty are to be numbered by thousands, the innocent must be reckoned by millions. It is gratifying to us, as it is honourable to the people of India, to know that the great bulk of the population of that country have had no share in the enormities which have been committed. (*Hear.*) It is most remarkable that the inhabitants of that part of our Eastern empire which has been most recently acquired (I mean the Punjab), who have had the most recent examples of the tyranny of their native rulers, have been the most loyal on the present occasion—the most attached to their new and benevolent masters. (*Cheers.*) Lord Canning will have also to reward the deserving; for many are they, both high and low, who have not only abstained from taking part in this mutiny, but who have most kindly and generously sheltered fugitives, rescued others from the assaults of the mutineers, and have merited recompense at the hands of the British Government. I am convinced that, if Lord Canning receives—as I am sure he will—that confidence on the part of her Majesty's Government and of the people of this country without which it is impossible for a man in his high position to discharge the duties which have devolved upon him, it will be found, when this dreadful tragedy is over, that he has properly discharged his duty, and that his conduct has not only been governed by a sense of stern and unflinching justice, but also by that discriminating generosity which is the peculiar characteristic of the British people." (*Cheers.*)

The other speeches (which included one by Earl Granville for the House of Peers) presented no matter of special interest.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Two interesting documents, bearing on our present sanitary state, have just been published. The one is Dr. Letheby's Ninth Annual Report with respect to the City of London; the other is the Registrar-General's Quarterly Return of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in England and Wales. A summary of the first of these documents is presented by the *Times*, where we read:—

"It is scarcely credible, but yet the incontestable figures quoted by Dr. Letheby leave it beyond all doubt, that the average of health throughout the City of London is higher than the average of health throughout all England, taking town and country together. The mortality in all England is at the rate of 22.8 in every 1000 of the population; in the City of London it is at the rate of 22.3 for every 1000 inhabitants. The advantage in our favour thus expressed in a decimal which is equivalent to only half an individual for every 1000 is not very great, although, indeed, it comes to a considerable saving of life when the thousands are multiplied by hundreds. But the improvement has been progressive; it has been slow, but steady and sure. Gradually the mortality has decreased, until the usual yearly death-roll of 8768 has been reduced to 2904 within the period of nine years during which the City has been under the rule of the Sanitary Commission. The deaths this year—22.3 per thousand, or 1 in every 45 of the inhabitants—are 9 per cent. below the general average, and represent a saving of 286 lives. . . .

"If we look to localities, it will be found that the 9 per cent. of decrease on our annual average of deaths has been chiefly effected in the central district of the City, where the improvement has been to the extent of 18 per cent. upon the average, and in some places has

even reached to 38 per cent., while, on the other hand, in the western division of the City it has not been more than 7 per cent., and in the eastern has been only 3 per cent. All this—and especially that trifling 3 per cent. of the eastern district, which is the most crowded and ill-regulated part of the City—shows how much has still to be done by our sanitary officers, how difficult it is to enforce cleanliness and decency among a people habituated to crime and all sorts of brutishness, as also how great is the hope that by perseverance we may render our metropolis not only what it is now, the healthiest capital in Europe, but it may be as salubrious as the hills to which our sportsmen annually resort. Then, if we regard the ages of the deceased, we shall arrive at precisely the same conclusion. Of the 2904 deaths for the past year how many were infants under five years of age? There were not less than 1163—that is to say, 400 out of every 1000 persons who died last year. The fact is, that although the average of health in London is higher than in England generally, this result is due chiefly to the extraordinary health of Londoners in the prime of life. Between the ages of 10 and 35 the mortality is comparatively small—the advantages are immensely in favour of a city life. But beyond these limits the proportion of deaths is, it appears, much larger than in the rest of England. These facts seem to point to causes which are very much, if not entirely, within our own control—causes, too, which it is by no means difficult to discover when we can lay our finger on such a fact as this, that the diseases which at the periods of life we have named, and especially among infants, render the mortality of London greater than the mortality of England, are chiefly tubercular, and when we know that these diseases are mainly to be attributed to what Dr. Letheby calls 'domestic vices,' including under that head all that tends to make home unhealthy and unhappy. The London atmosphere being so little injurious to persons between the ages of 10 and 35, it therefore cannot be accepted as a necessary sacrifice to our position that no less than 1163 infants should die annually, and this, too, out of a mortality which only extends to 2904 individuals. There must be a large margin for improvement—a margin which will be still more apparent if, after having thus regarded the effect of locality and of age on the proportion of deaths, we now glance at the influence of occupation. This is in some respects one of the most curious subjects of investigation, as we proceed from class to class—from the butcher, who is comparatively a healthy animal, to the tailor and the printer, who hold life on a more precarious tenure, then to the publicans and porters, after these to the painters and glaziers, to the cabmen and draymen, who come next to the clerks and needlewomen, who are still lower in the scale, and so on to the hard-working carpenters, masons, and day-labourers, who fare the worst of all. All these classes have their peculiar diseases—phthisis being the malady of printers and bakers, fever of domestic servants and cabmen, bronchitis of painters, butchers, and costermongers, brain diseases of porters and bargemen, and liver diseases of publicans."

The Quarterly Return of the Registrar-General contains, as usual, some instructive details. The following are the chief facts:—

"The marriages and the births are above the average numbers. The deaths exhibit a rate of mortality below the average of the season, but higher than the rates of the corresponding seasons of the two previous years; 82,592 persons were married within the three months that ended last June; or nearly 1720 in every 100,000 persons living. This exceeds the average of the quarter for the ten previous years (1698). The 41,296 marriages exceed by 2500 the marriages in the spring quarter of last year, and by 2747 the marriages in the spring quarter of the previous year. The births of 161,215 living children were registered in the quarter that ended on the last day of September. This number exceeds by 3582 the births in the corresponding quarter of the year 1856; and is the greatest number of births that ever occurred in England during the summer months. The births were 161,215, the deaths 100,590; consequently, the recorded natural increase of population in England and Wales is expressed by 60,625. The natural increase of population in the United Kingdom was probably about 1000 souls daily; 51,994 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers. Of this number, 18,725 were ascertained to be of English origin; and, allowing for a due share of the 5516 whose origin was not distinguished, the probable number of English emigrants may be set down at 20,947; 10,197 of the number sailed to the United States, 1707 to our healthy North American colonies, 8947 to the Australian colonies, and 96 to other places."

The report for last week says:—

"The returns now exhibit that increase in the mortality which usually begins in the eleventh month of the year. In the present instance, the increase is considerable; the deaths registered in London, which in the two preceding weeks were 988 and 1047, having risen in the week that ended last Saturday to 1166. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1039. But population has increased, and the same rate of mortality would have produced last week 1143 deaths. The actual number is slightly in excess of the estimated number, a

result which is not so favourable as those that have been recently obtained.—The births returned in the same week exceed the deaths by 516."

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A REMARKABLY large number of accidents occurred about the close of last week. On the Friday, three coroner's inquests were held at Paddington—viz.: on a boy killed by the machinery at Francis's saw-mills, Harrow-road; on a man killed by a beam falling on his head by the breakage of a rope, while chaff-cutting for one of the omnibus companies; and on a little girl accidentally burned to death. On the same day, two Westminster omnibuses came into collision at Charing Cross, and the conductor of one was thrown down, and severely injured on the head. Five persons were discovered last Saturday morning dead in bed at the east end of London. They were chiefly children, and had been overlaid by their parents while asleep. Some of the deaths, however, were owing to the overcrowding of the rooms. In one instance, fourteen persons were found to be living, working, and sleeping in one room in a house in Slater-street, Brick-lane, Bethnal Green. The mother, father, and six children slept in one bed; and the summoning officer was told that "there was room for a dozen in the bed." On the same day, four accidents occurred from falls. A workman on the London Dock Improvements fell from an elevated place into an excavation, a distance of forty feet. He received a concussion of the brain and an injury of the spine, and died shortly afterwards. A man was leaning out of the window of a house in Camberwell, when he overbalanced himself, fell on his skull, and was injured to an extent which is likely to prove fatal. Mrs. James Coues, of Rochester, the wife of a naval officer, slipped on a piece of apple peel on the stairs of the Stroud Railway station, and, falling, broke her legs, and received other injuries. A little boy at Mile End New Town was accidentally pushed by another child down stairs, and died from concussion of the brain. A bricklayer at Bermondsey has been dreadfully injured by an iron crane falling from a stack of chimneys and lacerating his skull.

An inquest has been held at Old Brompton on the body of Charles Morell, a livery-stable keeper. A few evenings ago, on entering the stable, he found that one of the horses had gone into a wrong stall, and was eating some provender belonging to another animal. He struck the horse, which immediately lashed out with its hind legs, and kicked Morell in the stomach. The blow was fatal, for, after lingering about four-and-twenty hours in great agony, the injured man died. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

A frightful accident, resulting in the death of six persons and serious injury to two others, occurred on Friday week at the quarries of Cloddfa'r Sôn, in the Vale of Nantlle, about nine miles from Carnarvon. A temporary cessation of work had taken place, owing to an accident to the piston-rod of the engine, and the quarrymen, about fourteen in number, had congregated at the bottom of the deep hollow to pass the time in conversation. They had not been long there when they heard the cry of "Beware!" upon which they instantly ran to the cabin constructed for the safety of those at work when danger is expected. This proved the worst spot they could have chosen. A huge rock, about thirty tons in weight, fell in one mass from a height of fifty yards, and, striking against the ledges of stone in its descent, broke into pieces, which bounded with tremendous force to the ground, killing three of the men on the spot, and mortally injuring three others. One of the latter died almost immediately, another while being carried home, and the third in about eight hours after the catastrophe. One of the men, under the impression that the rock above his head was falling, rushed headlong into the danger, trying to drag with him another man, who only escaped by leaving part of his waistcoat in his hands. The accident is supposed to have arisen from the adhesiveness of the rock being affected by the lodgment of water in a level joint, which runs to an angular point at the bottom, thus making the mass top-heavy. The rock had been minutely examined only the day before.

A great many sudden deaths, either from apoplexy or heart disease, have taken place within the last few days.

A fourth victim has been added to the catalogue of persons killed by the collision of the passenger trains on the South Wales Railway, near Pyle, on the 14th ult. John Lawson, the driver of the down passenger train, which was travelling at the time upon the wrong line of rails, under written orders from the stationmaster at Stormy, is the person just deceased. He received severe injuries, besides having a leg broken, and died at Swansea, whither he had been removed after the accident.

An inquest was held on Tuesday at Rimpton, Somersetshire, on the bodies of George Cox, Silas Tack, and Henry Pardy. The father of the first named is a dairyman, and has on his premises a large tank for the reception of whey, which is thence conveyed by a wooden shoot to the pig troughs. This tank was emptied of its contents, that it might be cleaned, and George Cox went down into it for that purpose. When at the bottom, he was observed to stagger and fall. Tack then went down

to his assistance, and also fell, as did Pardy, who followed him. One of the bystanders, when part of the way down the ladder, perceived strong fumes of carbonic acid gas, by which there is no doubt the men were killed. They were all dead when taken out of the tank. A verdict was returned in accordance with these facts.

A terrible explosion has occurred at Ince, near Wigan, Lancashire, at the house of Mr. James Moore, a chemist and druggist. Two lads entered the shop, and, having purchased some tobacco, asked for a light. Mr. Moore handed them a lighted paper, a spark from which fell into some colliers' blasting powder, which was lying loose. An explosion resulted, by which the fronts of that and of the next house were blown out, while the adjoining dwellings were also greatly damaged. A little girl, who was standing at the window, was instantly killed; another little girl had both her legs broken, and is not expected to recover; and Mr. and Mrs. Moore were seriously injured. The last named was buried in the ruins, but was soon got out, and is expected to recover.

A fatal occurrence took place on Tuesday morning, at Lady Sophia Hoare's, in Queen-square, Westminster. In the absence of the family, the butler, Edward Merry, invited his brother, John Merry, to spend the evening with him, together with some friends. Between two and three o'clock in the morning, the party broke up, when John Merry fell head foremost over the second floor banisters and down a well-staircase into the hall below. He was taken to Westminster Hospital, when it was found he had received a dreadful scalp wound, with concussion on the brain. The case was hopeless, and, after great suffering, the man expired the same afternoon.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Ashman, who was killed by the collision of two passenger trains on the South Wales Railway, near Pyle, on the 14th ult., was brought to a close on Tuesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Edgar Evans, the clerk, and Henry Burney, the porter, at Port Talbot station, and against Charles White, the station-master at Stormy. They appended the following comments:—"The jury also wish to express their sentiments with reference to the highly blamable conduct of Mr. H. Turner, the station-master at Port Talbot, in having incautiously started the up-passenger train from Port Talbot before ascertaining whether any further telegraphic communication had taken place between Stormy and that station, more particularly as to whether the message he ordered to be sent to Stormy had been duly sent and acknowledged. The jury also desire to express censure upon the South Wales Railway Company for not employing persons at their station properly qualified and competent to work and duly understand the telegraph. The jury also desire to suggest, in order to lessen the effects in case of any future collision, that a luggage van should be placed immediately after the tender of each train."

THE ACCIDENT AT THE ATTEMPTED LAUNCH.

JOHN DONOVAN, one of the men hurt at the unsuccessful attempt to launch the Leviathan, died in Poplar Hospital on the morning of yesterday week. An inquest was held on the body on Monday. The chief and most important witness was Mr. I. K. Brunel, the engineer, who said that the only reason why the ship was launched sideways, and not stern on, was that "it would have been impossible to put so large a vessel on an angle sufficient to launch her in the ordinary manner. There is nothing new in the operation. The American vessels are generally launched broadside on, and at Liverpool the large iron floating vessels are also launched in that manner. The machinery which was used on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., consisted principally of two hydraulic presses, one at each launching-way. One was a ten and the other a twelve inch press. I cannot tell what pressure was put on them at the time of the accident, but it could not have exceeded one hundred tons at one and a hundred and fifty at another. I do not think that so heavy a pressure was on at the time. The operations which I directed to take place, and which led to the accident, were as follows:—I directed a certain length from each chain to be eased out from each drum, and the breaks to be gently applied to the drums. A light strain was then put upon the two presses, and a small strain brought on the tackle at the stem and stern of the ship. As soon as the pressure from the presses came on the ship, she moved more freely than I had contemplated, and the pressure upon the breaks was barely sufficient. That on the foremost drum was just sufficient, and checked the ship. But for the accident at the other end of the ship she would probably have gone on slowly. As the aftermost drum was at rather the heaviest end of the ship, the pressure upon the breaks was not sufficient, and the sudden strain upon the chain moved the big drum a little beyond the slack which had been given out, and by the jerk made the handles revolve rapidly. Four men had hold of the handles at the time. Ten men properly belonged to these handles, of whom the deceased was not one, and the bulk of them had very properly withdrawn from the handles as directed. The instant the accident occurred the breaks were put on tighter, and the operations of the launch were suspended for the moment."

The Coroner: "Then you ascribe the accident to the ship having moved more freely than you calculated upon?" Mr. Brunel: "Yes, and also to the breaks not having been on so firmly as we shall have them another time." The Coroner: "You mean when the launch is again attempted?" Mr. Brunel: "Yes. The vessel is now held in chains. Two preventive chains have been put on, but they are not yet taut." By a Juror: "Three of the men at the handles were at their proper post. They ought to have withdrawn, but I cannot blame them for what they did, as I have a strong impression that, if I had been at the drum myself, I should have laid hold of a handle. I may say, perhaps, that I may blame myself, for I did not anticipate that the handles would have revolved so rapidly."

After the reception of some further evidence, the Coroner, in summing up, said it was clear that Donovan had no business at the breaks; but he left it for the jury to decide whether there had been any want of care or caution on the part of Mr. Brunel, or of the persons in charge of the works. The jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental Death, caused by the deceased's own imprudence.'

IRELAND.

THE ORANGE LODGE.—The Grand Lodge closed its proceedings on Thursday week, and on Saturday morning it issued a monster address in the columns of the *Warder* newspaper. An address to the Throne is contemplated, which, in the event of the Premier refusing to patronize it, will be presented by certain Irish Lords. An inquiry, also, is to be demanded, when Parliament meets, into the circumstances connected with the Belfast Commission.

DR. CULLEN, it is reported, is about to put forth a pastoral in which he is to substantiate the charges which have been brought against the administration of the Patriotic Fund, and to show that Roman Catholics in the army and navy are treated with great unfairness. Touching the latter branch of the subject, the *Kilkenny Journal* says:—"With regard to the treatment of Catholic soldiers in India, we have seen letters recently from priests in that country which state that, instead of the Indian officials becoming more just or generous towards those who are shedding their blood in the cause of England, the Indian authorities are only becoming more persecuting every day. One of the letters to which we allude states that Lord Harris, Governor of Madras, has expressed it as his opinion, and written to the Governor-General recommending it, that all Catholic chaplains who protest against the rule that the children of Catholic soldiers shall attend Protestant schools should be forthwith deprived of their miserable stipend and sent about their business! But this is not all. Lord Harris has issued an order that all officers attending soldiers at mass shall, according to their own judgment, order the soldiers from the chapel if there be anything said by the priest to which objection can be taken."

THE LATE OUTRAGE IN MEATH.—Fifteen men are in custody under suspicion of being concerned in the attack on Mr. Connell which we related in our last issue. It is feared that Mr. Connell cannot survive.

THE TEA FRAUDS.—The Customs have held a further investigation (says the *Banner of Ulster*) to ascertain the ownership of two hundred and nineteen chests of tea bonded by J. J. Moore in his stores, Skipper-street, and subsequently removed to other stores. The jury, after a full investigation, found that they were the property of different traders in town, some of whom had commercial transactions with Moore. It is not generally known that several months ago a fraud was discovered by the officers of Customs prior to the time when the stock of teas in Moore's store was taken by them. When the stock was taken, the officers did not pierce the chests, to discover whether they were filled with tea or brickbats. Two chests of tea were wanting, but who removed them was a mystery. An investigation might have discovered the guilty party, but no investigation took place. Instead of this, as we have been credibly informed, the duty was demanded and a fine imposed, both of which Moore speedily paid. We are not aware that any intimation of this irregularity was conveyed to the securities, to whom such a discovery was of so much importance.

PROSECUTION OF THE MAYO PRIESTS.—The Government has determined on prosecuting the priests Conway and Ryan, who were so disgracefully mixed up in the last election for Mayo.

FATAL AFFRAY WITH THE POLICE.—Two policemen, a few evenings ago, arrested, on the road from Creislough to Kilmacrenan, the driver of a cart which was conveying an illicit still. They at first handcuffed him, but afterwards yielded to his request, and took the handcuffs off. Three men and a woman soon came up, attacked the police, and left them so exhausted that they proposed to let the prisoner go. One of the rescuing party then attempted to seize the carbine of one of the constables, when the weapon went off, and the fellow was shot through the heart. The rest of the party fled; and the policemen, fearing a fresh attack by increased numbers, reloaded, and proceeded to Kilmacrenan.

THE CONCLOUGH WILL CASE.—Mr. Whiteside applied on Tuesday in the Irish Court of Chancery, on the part of the plaintiff in the case of Boyse and Conclough,

for a final decree in the suit. His Lordship, according to an order from the House of Lords, had directed a second trial of the case, which had taken place, and which resulted in Mr. Whiteside's client obtaining a verdict by compromise. All the parties were satisfied that everything had been done in a satisfactory manner, and the only other thing required was to have his Lordship's formal decree. The Chancellor made the decree accordingly.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.—A gentleman applied on Tuesday in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, for an order to be directed to Mr. O'Donnell, the police magistrate, requiring him to issue a summons to the churchwardens and clergymen of a certain parish for the breach of an Act of Parliament in not having performed divine service on the 5th. The gentleman spoke in a low tone of voice, as if ashamed of himself. The Judge refused the application on certain legal grounds; and the gentleman said he would renew his request in a more formal manner. The offending clergyman is the Rev. William Maturin, son of the celebrated author of *Beirne*, &c.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—The *Cork Examiner* announces that bulls have been received from the Pope for the consecration of the Right. Rev. Dr. O'Hea as Bishop of Ross.

AMERICA.

ALTHOUGH the worst of the financial disasters appear to be over for the present, a good deal of embarrassment still exists. Further failures have occurred; among them, the bank of the State of Missouri, the Merchants' Bank, and the Southern Bank. The *New York Times* of the 26th ult. remarks that "the standing banking firms who draw on Peabody, Browns, Dennistoun, Fielden, and others, are under no apprehension as to their friends on the other side [of the Atlantic], nor ought the public to be, in view of their known strength." A singular comment on this, as far as regards the house of Dennistoun, is conveyed in the fact, published almost simultaneously with the arrival of the mails from America, of that establishment being compelled to suspend for a time owing to the failure of payments from their branches at New York and New Orleans. The journal already quoted proceeds to say:—"The falling off in the freight and passenger business among the various railroad and steamboat lines running out of this city presents in a striking light the extent to which the whole business of the country has been affected by the revolution. There is scarcely one that has not lost from one-third to two-thirds of its business during the three weeks of October. The Governor of Missouri is for further strong and direct measures to secure the prompt payment of interest on the public debt, and favours the stoppage of the issue to the railways under par. In addition to the present sinking and interest funds, provided by the Legislature, he suggests that a direct tax be levied on the whole property of the State, at a rate to render certain, beyond all contingency, the payment of interest." The Governor of Georgia will withhold any action against the suspended banks until the meeting of the Legislature. According to the *New York Tribune*, exchange closed on the evening of the 24th ult. at 98 to 103, with some leading drawers asking higher figures. The *New York Evening Mirror* of the 26th ult. says:—"The bank statement is encouraging. It is supposed that, before the twenty days are out from the date of suspension, our principal banks will resume specie payments. A large sum has arrived by the Baltic, and large sums are expected by the next steamers."

The *Courier and Inquirer* gives some tabular returns showing that the holders of State bonds have ample security, apart from State credit and honour. The total debts amounted to 238,902,542 dollars while the taxable property in 1850 was 6,580,000,000 dollars. The amount of bullion in the coffers of the Boston banks when they suspended was 2,461,000 dollars; on the 24th, it had reached 2,888,100 dollars.

The Mayor of New York has issued a proclamation, in which he remarks that there are now more than 200,000 working men in that city, and that if the present want of employment continues, there will be reason to fear they will commit breaches of the peace rather than submit to the 'precarious and humiliating dependencies' of public or private charity.

The Nicaraguans are taking precautions against the anticipated descent of Walker and his filibusters. All the Americans suspected of sympathizing with them have been expelled the country. It has been suggested by some that, should Walker find transport by sea unattainable, he will endeavour to turn his Texan levies upon Mexico.

A severe storm has raged at Boston and along the coast. The *Reindeer*, a lake steamer, has been lost off Big Point au Sable, when twenty-one persons perished. She was caught in a storm, but was doing well until a sea came aboard and extinguished the fires. The captain then ran her for the land, which she struck about midnight. Almost immediately, a heavy breaker fell over her; only two firemen escaped. Considerable damage has been occasioned to agricultural produce in the valley of the Mohawk by an inundation.

Two negroes have been burnt at Camden, Arkansas, for the alleged violation and murder of an old woman.

While at the stake, one of the negroes accused a white man named Miller, who was a spectator, of having excited him to the deed; the other negro protested his innocence to the last.

In the United States District Court, at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st ult., Judge Leavitt charged the grand jury in relation to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, remarking that a complaint founded on the 7th section of that act would be submitted for their investigation. His Honour in reality nullified the worst features of the act by the following declaration:—"The offence of 'harbouring' is not committed unless the result is the actual prevention of the recapture of the fugitive. In regard to 'concealing,' it implies actual knowledge on the part of the person charged with the offence, that the party was a fugitive slave, and that he concealed him from observation in such way as to defeat the vigilance and intentions of the party seeking to make the arrest. In speaking of this, I will remark again that there must have been a knowledge that the person escaping was a fugitive slave, and that knowledge may be a positive knowledge, or deduced from the circumstances of the case. It has been decided in this and other courts that, under this law and the old law of 1793, the offence of harbouring and concealing and assisting in the escape of a negro was not consummated by merely ministering to his wants, and giving to him that charity and assistance which might unite for his comfort and necessities."

A riot has taken place at New Orleans, in which one man was killed, and about a dozen badly wounded.

A ship arriving at Savannah from Nassau reports the wreck of the British ship *Kossuth*, on the 8th ult., off Manilla. She also reports falling in with a ship on the 23rd ult., water-logged and abandoned. She was too low in the water for her name to be ascertained.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

THE financial state of the nation has drawn forth from the Emperor a letter to the Minister of Finance, which has been published in the *Moniteur*. It is dated "Palace of Compiègne, November 10th," and is as follows:—"Monsieur le Ministre, I see with pain that, without an apparent or real cause, public credit is assailed by chimerical fears and by the propagation of *soi-disant* remedies for an evil which only exists in the imagination. In preceding years, it must be owned, there were some grounds for apprehension. A succession of bad harvests compelled us to export annually many hundreds of millions in specie to pay for the quantity of corn, of which we stood in need, and yet we were able to meet the crisis and to defy the sad predictions of alarmists by a few simple measures of prudence taken momentarily by the Bank of France. How is it, then, that at the present moment it is not understood that a similar measure, rendered still more easy by the law which allows an increase of the rate of discount, must suffice *a fortiori* to preserve to the Bank the specie which it wants, as we are in a better condition than we were in last year, having had an abundant harvest and a most considerable metallic reserve in the Bank? I therefore beg of you publicly to deny all the absurd projects attributed to the Government, the propagation of which so easily causes alarm. It is not without some pride that we may state that France is the country in Europe where public credit rests on the broadest and on the most solid basis. The remarkable report you have addressed to me is the proof thereof. Give heart to those who are vainly alarmed, and assure them that I am firmly resolved not to employ those empirical means which have only been had recourse to in circumstances, happily so rare, when catastrophes beyond human foresight have befallen the country. May the Almighty have you in his good keeping.—NAPOLEON."

The prohibition of the export of grain, &c., has been rescinded. The *Moniteur* publishes the following decrees:—"The decree of the 22nd of September, 1857, is revoked (*rapporté*) as regards the prohibition of the export of grain and flour, potatoes and vegetables (*legumes secs*), chestnuts, and the flour of the same. The decree of the 26th of October, 1854, which prohibits distillation from corn and from any other farinaceous substance used as food is revoked (*rapporté*). The distillation from corn or from any other farinaceous substance used as food must be so managed that the residue thereof may be used as food for cattle. Any disregard of the above regulations may lead to a prohibition to distil from farinaceous substances. The decrees of the 11th of February and the 30th of July, 1857, are also revoked (*rapportés*) as regards the distillation from rice and foreign grain."

A band of robbers and assassins, who, it is alleged, have been pursuing a course of organized crime for some years past, are now being tried before the Court of Assizes of the Aisne. *Galignani's Messenger* supplies some particulars of these miscreants, which appear to be a little tinged with romantic colouring. Fourteen persons are now on their trial. "The indictment, which is of very great length, begins by giving a brief description of the different prisoners. Of Lemaire, the chief, it said that, though only twenty-five years of age, he is a most desperate criminal, and took real pleasure in the

perpetration of crimes which were attended with danger; he thought nothing of murder, and declared that 'he would murder a thousand people without caring a straw!' Hugot was described as a most dangerous malefactor, possessing great skill in cutting holes through walls, and the peculiar faculty of seeing in the dark as well as in the light; he had no hesitation, it was added, in committing murder when it would facilitate robbery. The third prisoner, a man named Bourse, forty-eight years of age, was represented to have passed not fewer than thirty years in prison. The fourth, the real chief of the band, since it was he who planned the execution of most of the crimes, was a publichouse-keeper named Villet, of Vrély, who in early life served in the Royal Guard at the Restoration, and was employed in the stables of Marshal Marmont. He was described as of considerable intelligence, with great cunning, and as of a very pompous style of speech, one of his most frequent expressions since his arrest having been—"I defy all the seven sages of Greece and all the magicians of Egypt to prove me guilty!" and another being—"Hugot is a murderer, his head belongs to Jupiter!" The indictment concluded by summing up the crimes alleged to have been committed by each of the accused:—Lemaire, two murders and forty-two robberies or burglaries; Hugot, two murders and fifty-four robberies or burglaries; Bourse, one murder and one robbery; Villet, one murder, two incendiary fires, twenty-nine robberies; Prosper Villet, two incendiary fires and one robbery; Jean Villet, one murder and robbery; the other accused, various robberies or receiving stolen goods. After the indictment was read the court adjourned for the interrogatory of the prisoners."

Two French medical men have just left for Lisbon, with the view of studying the nature of the pestilence which has been so long desolating that city.

The ceremony of military degradation took place a few mornings ago at the Ecole Militaire in presence of detachments from the different regiments in garrison in Paris. Nine men condemned were present to hear their sentences read.

The directors of the Paris Hackney Carriage Company have made three experiments with a new time and distance meter invented by Van Hecke. This instrument will give the public an exact idea of the distance run over in a given time, and consequently of the speed obtained in exchange for the money paid. To the directors it furnishes an infallible means of control as to the distances gone over in the course of the day; it will also enable them to detect when coachmen have overdriven their horses, and will thus cause a saving to the company in the wear and tear of their horses. Many persons keeping private carriages will also find an advantage in adopting the use of one of these meters, as it will enable them to detect when their coachmen use their horses and carriages for their own profit.—*Times Paris Correspondent*.

The Marseilles journals state that what were lately considered shocks of earthquake have turned out to be nothing but the blasting of some unusually large mines at La Joliette.

Orders have been given to prepare the Palace of St. Cloud for the reception of the Emperor and Empress on the 17th. The Compiègne festivities are therefore drawing to a close. The papers have been very sparing in their notices of these festivities.

"The progress of extravagance in dress," says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, "has provoked a slight counter-demonstration on the part of the French Court. Last year, it was understood that no lady invited to Compiègne could appear twice in the same dress. This season it has been intimated that the reappearance of a dress once in the course of a week will be not only tolerated but approved. The consequence is, that ladies invited to pass a week at Compiègne pack up only eight dresses instead of sixteen."

M. Abbattucci, Minister of Justice, died on Wednesday. It is thought he will be succeeded by M. Billault, whose post at the head of the Home Department will in that case be filled by M. Rouland, the present Minister of Public Instruction, or M. Pietri, Prefect of Police.

The *Patrie* of Monday was seized for an article on the financial crisis.

A crime somewhat similar to the Waterloo-bridge murder has been discovered in France. A cask, labelled 'Provisions,' was left for some time at the railway station at Choisy-le-Roi, and, at length, on being opened, it was found to contain the half-putrefied body of a woman. The head and feet had been cut off, and the corpse was otherwise mutilated. One of the papers asserts that the body is simply a mummy, and that the woman must have been dead at least fifty years.

AUSTRIA.

The railroad from Rosenheim to Salzburg was opened to the public on the 1st inst.

The encroaching tendencies of the Austrian bishops have received some recent illustrations, which are thus stated by the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*:—"The conflict between the bishops and the inmates of the Benedictine convents in their respective dioceses has already commenced. During the 'visitation' at Molk sharp words were exchanged between the bishop and the mitred abbot of the convent, and the latter is said to

have expressed his intention to resign his office as chief of the monastic community if the diocesan meddled in matters which did not concern him. During the last fortnight the medical professors and students at the General Hospital of Vienna have been in a state of great excitement and irritation. The Archbishop of Vienna not long since gave orders that all the persons who died in the various hospitals and in the lying-in and foundling establishments should be buried without either *post mortem* examination or dissection, and the consequence of the measure is that during the last ten or twelve days there has been only one 'subject' in the great dissecting halls of the General Hospital. Vienna was proud, and had good reason to be proud, of its medical school; but the Concordat has given into the hands of the clergy the power to ruin its reputation. According to a decree of Joseph II., the body of every person who died in the public hospitals was to be opened or dissected, as the case might be; but the Imperial ordinance has *de facto* been abrogated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna.

The Pesth Chamber of Commerce and Trade has just published its annual report to the Imperial authorities. In this document we find the writers stating:—"The abolition of villanage and socage has made labour much more valuable. The enormous prices paid to workmen and labourers, and the new taxes, weigh heavily on the producing classes. At present, Hungary is unable to dispose of her produce except at ruinously low prices, and there is little prospect of her being able to compete with other corn-growing countries in foreign markets, unless she has more hands to till the soil, and consequently cheaper labour, and a rational employment of machinery and capital. . . . The principal necessities of Hungary are—1. The abolition of the limitation of the rate of interest. 2. Improvement in the administration of justice; that is, reintegration of the market-courts [like the old English 'pie-powder' courts], extension of the sphere of action of the commercial courts, introduction of a commercial code, modification of the bankruptcy laws, permission to the Jews to acquire landed property, and, finally, abolition of the antiquated guild system." The conclusion of the report is as follows:—"Hungary is devoted to its hereditary King and Lord. It sees in him the palladium of its own political existence. It is attached to him by that spell which during so many centuries made it hold faithfully, courageously, and devotedly to the Throne. One of the necessities of public life is municipal self-government (*Bürgerliche Selbst-Verwaltung*); but, instead of this, we have an organization which, being full of formalities, and bringing with it a vast deal of writing, is not suited to the matters of daily and hourly occurrence. It is, besides, so expensive that it swallows up a great part of the revenue, which might be applied to the furtherance of useful enterprises. Certain it is that the results arrived at in all the different departments of the Administration are much too dearly purchased. Well-arranged municipal and communal laws, which are wished for and needed by the lieges, would be of advantage to the State, and we therefore hope that the last finishing touch has not yet been given to regenerated Austria."

All the members of the Riverain Commission met last Saturday in the Assembly Room of the Palace of the Estates, Vienna, and signed the act for the free navigation of the Danube.

BELGIUM.

The new Ministry (a Liberal one) has been formed. It is thus composed:—M. Ch. Rogier, Interior; Baron de Vrièr, Foreign Affairs; M. Frère-Orban, Finances; General Berton, War; M. Tesch, Justice. M. Paroës, Secretary-General in the Department of Public Works, is entrusted provisionally with the direction of that department.

ITALY.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius on the 20th ult. carried up with it the whole of the western cone, so that the shape of the mountain is now entirely changed.

The opening of the railway from Alexandria towards the frontier of Parma, "which is intended," says a writer from Turin, "to connect the Piedmontese railways with the Great Central Italian, and so become the main line from the west of Europe to the Levant and Egypt, *via Ancona*," took place on the 1st inst. The chief Ministers were present, and a banquet was afterwards given. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The captain of the Cagliari has been allowed by the Neapolitan Government, as a great favour, to receive his change of clothes, which for about four months have remained in the hands of the authorities. This act of grace was not performed without a great deal of preliminary legal fuss with the Judge Instructor, the Chancellor, the Attorney-General, &c.

The trial of the two men suspected of having murdered Mr. Blandford in the streets of Naples has been further postponed to the 4th inst. The younger of the two prisoners, on having read to him a deposition he had made on the previous day, declared that it was false, as it had been extorted from him by the bastinado. It is said that the trial has been conducted with great impartiality. Mr. Barber, the English acting consul, has been present each day.

The laying down of the telegraph between Sicily and Malta has been interrupted on account of the English

Government refusing permission to land the cable at Malta.

The Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom has issued an order to the directors of the faculties of the universities to send him every six months a list of the pupils who have distinguished themselves during that period by assiduity, success in their studies, and good conduct.

The Infanta Amalia has died of bronchitis at Naples. She was the wife of Don Sebastian, and sister of the Duchess of Tuscany.

SPAIN.

The so-called 'vindication' of Queen Christina, from the charges brought against her, has at length appeared. It consists of one hundred and fifty-five closely-printed pages, and is entitled—"Report presented to Her Majesty Queen Maria Christina de Bourbon on that of the Commission of the Constituent Cortes of 1855 charged with the Parliamentary Inquiry relative to her Person." The persons who have drawn it up are Manuel Cortina, Juan Gonzales Acevedo, and Luis Diaz Perez, advocates of the Madrid bar. With respect to the question of the Queen's marriage with Rianzares, it is vehemently asserted that this did not take place until the public ceremony in 1844. It is generally believed that there was a private marriage in 1833; and, could this be proved, her Majesty would have to refund a large sum of money received from the Government. This she objects to do, though in denying the previous marriage she tacitly acknowledges that for eleven years she lived with Rianzares as his mistress. The authors of this pamphlet announce that the journals must reprint the whole of it or none at all; and already the *Epoca* has received notice of a prosecution for having made a short extract.

M. Pidal will go to Rome, to take the post of Ambassador, left vacant by his brother-in-law, M. Mon, who joins the new Government.

There appears to be a probability of a duel between Signor Guell y Rente and Narvaez, in consequence of the gross insults offered about a year ago by the latter to the former. A challenge has been conveyed by General Prim to Narvaez, but it is not yet known whether the ex-Premier will accept it. If the fight should take place, it will be of a deadly nature. Guell y Rente has been unable to send the challenge before, owing to his adversary's position at the head of affairs.

The accouchement of the Queen is expected from day to day.

PORTUGAL.

The yellow fever (if such it be) at Lisbon is declining. Among the recent deaths is that of the Marquis de Soto-Aller, an *attaché* of the Spanish Embassy, who expired after a few hours' illness.

SWITZERLAND.

Military enlistments having taken place in some of the cantons for a pretended British Legion, the English representative has declared to the Federal Council that no such legion is in existence.

In the practice of the Swiss Artillery, some balls having fallen on the French territory, the legation of France made a complaint. The Federal Council ordered an investigation, and, the fact having been proved, a punishment was inflicted on the officer commanding on the occasion, although he affirmed as an excuse that he was not aware of the precise limits of the frontier.

TURKEY.

A circular note addressed by the late Turkish Ministry to its diplomatic agents, and published in some of the French papers, shows that the recent Government was as much opposed as that of Redschid Pacha to the union of the Danubian Principalities.

The attempts on the part of the Church of Rome, of which our readers have already been informed, to force upon the Christians in the Turkish Empire the Gregorian or Romish calendar, to which they object, are still being persevered in, and the French consuls are doing their utmost to abet the designs of the Pope. The Grand Vizier, having been informed of these facts, wrote a letter to the Viceroy of Egypt, suggesting the necessity of protecting the Christians in the exercise of their faith in accordance with those laws which are most agreeable to their conscience. A copy of this letter has been laid before the French consul at Alexandria.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that the Turkish Government have decided upon constructing a line of telegraph from Constantinople to Bassorah, on the Persian Gulf, passing by Bagdad, and that Mr. Staniforth has proceeded to England to purchase the necessary material.

Some of the foreign representatives at Constantinople have offered their services to Redschid Pacha, to put an end to the misunderstanding between him and M. de Thouvenel. Redschid is said to have accepted them. M. de Thouvenel holds back.

GREECE.

The new French Minister at Athens, M. de Monthezat, was received on the 29th ult. in private audience by King Otho, when he presented his credentials. He delivered the usual address, and his Hellenic Majesty expressed in reply his warmest sympathy towards France and the Government of the Emperor. M. de Monthezat was then introduced to the Queen, who received him in the most flattering manner.

GERMANY.

A conference (says a contemporary) of delegates of the German banks has met at Frankfurt. The establishments represented were those of Darmstadt, Hamburg, Meiningen, Luxembourg, Gotha, Thuringen, Hombourg, Buckelburg, and Rostock. The conference, which was presided over by Prince Felix de Hohenlohe, endeavoured to find out guarantees calculated to reassure the public as to their stability. The delegates decided that the notes issued should be covered by one-third in specie and two-thirds in good bills with three signatures; also, that an official return should be published at least once a month, that a mutual control should be exercised by the several establishments, and that the Governments should be invited to take part in such control. A statement to the above effect is to be presented to the Zollverein.

DENMARK.

France, England, and Russia, it is stated, have offered their good offices to bring the affair of Holstein to a satisfactory solution.

PRUSSIA.

Titles of nobility have been conferred on Chevalier Bunsen.

RUSSIA.

A riot on a very serious scale has taken place at Moscow between the students of the University and the police, owing to an act of aggression by the latter. The affair will be brought before the notice of the Emperor. Forty Polish refugees have been amnestied.

HAMBURG.

There was a perfect panic on the Stock Exchange of Hamburg on the 6th inst. The financial crisis is also beginning to be felt in Sweden and Norway, and money is becoming scarce.

STATE OF TRADE.

THE advices from the various seats of industry for the week ending last Saturday show the influence on trade of the present financial condition of the country. The demand for yarn and cloth at Manchester has been on an exceedingly small scale. Short time is being worked by some of the manufacturers, and it is feared that several mills will be obliged to stop. Manufacturing houses in Birmingham are also suffering; few fresh orders are given out, and some even of those in hand have been suspended. There is an almost entire absence of American orders among the ironmasters of South Staffordshire, but there is an improved home demand. The lace trade of Nottingham continues greatly depressed, and there is no improvement in the hosiery business. Trade is sluggish at Leeds, though not so bad as in the cotton and worsted districts. The worsted trade of Halifax continues dull, and short-time working is extending. The same may be reported of Bradford. The Norwich trade in boots and shoes is extremely quiet, owing to the want of advices and remittances from Australia, the caution of manufacturers and buyers, the great rise in prices, the high value of money, &c. In the Liverpool wool market, scarcely anything has been done in foreign and Scotch wools. The demand for cotton, also, is small. At Barnsley there has been an improved demand for linen, and trade there is generally in a more active state than in other parts of the country. In Ireland, trade appears to be in a healthy condition.

The duties received at the Bristol Custom-house for the month ending the 31st of October amounted to 124,500*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, being the largest receipt for the month of October on record at that port.

The mercantile failures continue. The firm of Dennistoun and Co., of Glasgow, Liverpool, London, New York, and New Orleans—one of the largest establishments in this country connected with the American trade—has been obliged to suspend, owing to the non-receipt of remittances from the United States. The liabilities, it is feared, will nearly amount to 2,000,000*l.*; but these are spread very extensively. The Western Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, with a paid-up capital of 1,500,000*l.*, and deposits supposed to amount to 6,000,000*l.*, suspended on Monday. The bank has about one hundred branches, and has been established twenty-five years. The failure has resulted from the collapse of several Scotch houses of business having American connexions; and the suspension of Messrs. Dennistoun is said to have acted as the final blow. The catastrophe has also been caused in part by Mr. Taylor, the late manager, advancing the funds of the bank in the most reckless manner to concerns which were unworthy of credit, four of which have lately become bankrupt. The other failures include the establishments of Messrs. Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg, of London and Manchester, agents in the silk trade (liabilities ranging from 200,000*l.* to 300,000*l.*); Messrs. Broadway and Barclay, East India and General Merchants (liabilities probably amounting to 200,000*l.*); Messrs. Hoge and Williamson, of Liverpool, correspondents of William Hoge and Co. of New York; Messrs. Babcock and Co., of Liverpool, Glasgow, and New York (liabilities, 300,000*l.*); Messrs. Duff and Co., of the American trade in Liverpool; Messrs. Foot and Sons, silk manufacturers, of London (liabilities, 40,000*l.*); the London discount house of Messrs. Sanderson, Sandemann, and Co., with liabilities for three or three and a half millions (believed to be

fully covered); Messrs. Wilson, Morgan, and Co., of Cheapside, wholesale stationers (liabilities, about 40,000*l.*); Messrs. Fitch and Street, provision merchants, owing to the suspension of Sanderson and Co. (liabilities, 55,000*l.*); Messrs. Coddington and Co., of Liverpool, iron merchants, connected with New York; and some Scotch houses. In some of these cases, it is thought that the debts will be paid in full.

Some failures on the Continent are announced. At Paris, the large American house of John Munro and Co. has stopped payment. At Amsterdam, the failure has taken place of the mercantile house of Gallerkamp, Brothers. The amount is not ascertained.

A meeting of the Liverpool Borough Bank was held on Tuesday, at which it was agreed that the concern should be registered as a company under the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1857. The proceedings were private; but it has transpired that the whole matter will be placed in the hands of liquidators, who will be empowered to make such calls as may be deemed requisite, spreading the payments of the debts over the whole body of creditors who are able to pay, without oppressing one or two persons. The liquidators will be appointed—one by the directors, one by the creditors, one by the independent shareholders, and one by the bill-holders in London, together with Mr. Banner, of Liverpool, the accountant.

During last week (says the *Glasgow Daily Mail*), 1428 joiners have been out on strike in Glasgow. We understand that the masters proposed to make a reduction in the pay of their men, which occasioned the strike. We are happy to be able to state that the masters have agreed to something like a compromise, and that they intend to offer 5*d.* per hour, which is only one halfpenny less than the men contend for.

The City of Glasgow Bank closed its doors on Wednesday morning. This establishment has about a hundred branches.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The following letter was addressed on Thursday afternoon to the Governors of the Bank of England:—

"Downing-street, Nov. 12.

"Gentlemen,—Her Majesty's Government have observed with great concern the serious consequences which have ensued from the recent failure of certain joint-stock banks in England and Scotland, as well as of certain large mercantile firms, chiefly connected with the American trade.

"The discredit and distrust which have resulted from these events, and the withdrawal of a large amount of the paper circulation authorized by the existing Bank Acts, appear to her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for them to inform the Bank of England that if they should be unable in the present emergency to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon approved securities without exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, the Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament upon its meeting a Bill of Indemnity for any excess so issued.

"In order to prevent this temporary relaxation of the law being extended beyond the actual necessities of the occasion, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the Bank terms of discount should not be reduced below their present rate.

"Her Majesty's Government reserve for future consideration the appropriation of any profit which may arise upon issues in excess of the statutory amount.

"Her Majesty's Government are fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the letter of the law, even in a time of considerable mercantile difficulty; but they believe that for the removal of apprehensions which have checked the course of monetary transactions such a measure as is now contemplated has become necessary, and they rely upon the discretion and prudence of the directors for confining its operation within the strict limits of the exigencies of the case.—We have, &c.,

"PALMERSTON.
"G. C. LEWIS."

"To the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England."

OBITUARY.

SIR ARTHUR CLARKE, M.D.—Ireland has to lament the loss of this eminent physician and philanthropist, who died on the 10th inst., in his eighty-fourth year. He was respected and popular with all classes of all persuasions in Ireland, and had filled responsible professional positions under successive governments with deserved credit and authority. Among his good works, we may mention the foundation of a Fever Hospital, of an Establishment of Baths for sick and wounded seamen, and of an Hospital for decayed gentility, after the plan of the French *Maisons de Santé*. Sir Arthur Clarke was married to Sydney Lady Morgan's only sister, whom he survived, and whose gifted daughters were the consolation and support of his last hours. It was, we believe, Lady Morgan who, in 1816, brought from Paris the plan of the *Maison de Santé* which was established in Dublin by Sir Arthur Clarke under the highest patronage. One of the most useful and popular of Sir Arthur's medical

works is his Essay 'On the Exhibition of Iodine in Tubercular Consumption'—a treatise which reached ten editions. We may add that Sir Arthur Clarke had been for fifty years a respected magistrate in his native county.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.—The Duchess of Nemours, intelligence of whose death reached Windsor Castle on Tuesday afternoon, was first cousin to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, having been the daughter of Duke Frederick of Saxe-Coburg, uncle to the Queen and Prince. On receiving the news, which caused great affliction to the Queen and the Prince, who had visited the Duchess at Claremont last Saturday, when apparently convalescent, orders were given for postponing the State reception of the Siamese Ambassadors, fixed for Thursday; and all invitations to Windsor Castle have been postponed for the present.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BARNSTAPLE.

A FARM-SERVANT named Henry Featherstone, recently in the employ of Mr. Passmore, a farmer at East Down, near Barnstaple, Devonshire, has hanged himself, after attempting to shoot two of his master's female domestics by firing into the room where they were sitting. A short time ago, Featherstone entertained an idea that the two women had some unkind feelings with respect to him, in consequence of which he gave his employer notice to quit his service, and, having received the amount of wages due to him, he departed. One evening as the two women-servants were sitting at work in the kitchen, they were startled at hearing the noise of fire-arms, and, immediately afterwards, shots entered the room through the windows, which they broke, but did no harm to any one. Mr. Passmore, accompanied by some friends who were in the house at the time, ran out into the garden with lights; but, although they found several loose shots and percussion-caps, together with some gunpowder, in a jacket which they recognized as Featherstone's, they failed to discover who it was that had fired the gun. A large horse-pistol was found outside the kitchen-window, apparently dropped just where it had been fired. The dead body of a man, who was afterwards identified as Featherstone, was discovered a day or two later, hanging by a piece of rope from the branch of an oak-tree in Knowle Wood, by a gentleman who was shooting rabbits in the wood. His face was concealed by a comforter which had been drawn over it by way of a cap. Six 5*l.* notes were found upon him. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—Joseph Martin, a man who has been examined more than once at the Clerkenwell police-court on a charge of obtaining goods from various tradesmen under false pretences, has been discharged.

A FRAUDULENT SOLDIER.—Thomas Green, a recruit of the Grenadier Guards, has been sent by the Westminster magistrate to the House of Correction for three months, for enlisting into that regiment, after having previously joined the Marines and Artillery. He appears to be a man of incorrigibly bad character.

FURIOUS WITH JEALOUSY.—Mr. James Nicholls, solicitor, of Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, and Brixton, has been charged at the Lambeth police-office with assaulting Mr. Pocock, a medical gentleman at Brixton, and with uttering threats against him. Mr. Pocock had professionally attended Mr. Nicholls and his family for some time; but suddenly Mr. Nicholls took it into his head to be jealous of the medical man. He assaulted him, gave him notice of an action for adultery, and kept him in continual alarm by threats, even once following him to the house of a patient, walking up and down before the door, and forcing Mr. Pocock to escape the back way. On another occasion, he called out for his gun, in order that he might shoot Mr. Pocock as he passed by the windows in his carriage; but the weapon was happily put out of harm's way. The magistrate said there did not seem to be any evidence to justify Mr. Nicholls's suspicions; but, even had there been, he would not have been justified in what he had done. He was discharged on promising not to molest Mr. Pocock again; but he added that he should go on with his action, and that he hoped those opposed to him would not provoke his temper.

A YOUNG THIEF AND SPENDTHRIFT.—Charles Wyatt, aged eleven years, was charged at Marlborough-street on Monday with stealing eight sovereigns, the property of his father, a respectable tradesman in Great Pulteney-street. The mother of the boy said she found a box broken open, and eight sovereigns stolen. Her son had also absconded, and was found at three o'clock that morning by a policeman without a farthing in his possession. The boy was at the same court some short time ago, charged with an older boy with stealing two sovereigns; but, as the magistrate considered he was possibly made a tool of by his companions, he was discharged. The boy now admitted stealing the eight sovereigns from his parents. He said he gave a cabman two sovereigns to drive him wherever he chose to go. The cabman

drove him about to various coffee-shops where the vehicle made a stop, and he gave the cabman a sovereign each time, but received no change. He was remanded for a week.

ASSAULTS BY SOLDIERS.—Two privates in the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards have been fined respectively fifty shillings and ten shillings for a drunken assault on a teacher of languages, committed near the dead wall of Chelsea Hospital. There was also a charge of a more violent assault on a woman of loose character; but the girl had been to the barracks during the interval of a remand, and compromised the matter. This proceeding was highly censured by the Westminster magistrate.

DRUNK TO DEATH.—Mr. Joseph Dodgson, a solicitor of Leeds, has lately died under rather remarkable circumstances. He went to Sheffield and called upon a woman named Ann Stead, with whom, according to her own statement, he had formerly been in love. This woman lived apart from her husband, and kept a small shop at Sheffield. Dodgson remained in her company for some days, sleeping first at a tavern, and afterwards at the house of a Mrs. Wood. During this time, Mrs. Stead plied him with raw spirits to an amazing extent. He was taken extremely ill directly after he went to Mrs. Wood's house, and several times said that he was dying; notwithstanding which Mrs. Stead refused to call in a surgeon, saying that, as Mr. Dodgson would shortly be dead, medical aid was of no use. She likewise expressed a hope that he would die at once. As he continued to get worse, Mrs. Stead wanted to remove him to her own house; but Mrs. Wood opposed this, and sent for a surgeon, who immediately attended and forbade any more spirits to be given to the invalid, on which Mrs. Stead, who was intoxicated at the time, ordered the surgeon to quit the house, and then bought a pint of brandy, part of which she administered to Mr. Dodgson. She was prevented, however, from giving him any more spirit by the police, who at last interfered and turned the woman out of Mrs. Wood's house. The patient then got better, and stated that he intended to prosecute Mrs. Stead for stealing his money, as she had previously abstracted 56*l.* 10*s.* from under his pillow, while he was insensible, with the intention, as she asserted, of taking care of it. She was accordingly apprehended on that charge; but Mr. Dodgson suffered a relapse, and died before he was able to give his evidence. An inquest was held on the body, and terminated in a verdict of Apoplexy.

ASSAULTS.—A man, named George Stake, has been stabbed in the Edgeware-road by a youth of nineteen, named Harris. The youth was met by Stake on the morning of the 29th of September, and was asked by him what the time was. Instead of answering, he made use of an offensive expression, and, on being remonstrated with, drew forth a knife, and wounded Stake in several parts of his person. The latter was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, and has been under medical treatment ever since, owing to the dangerous character of his injuries. He was committed for trial.—William Dix, a Sheffield manufacturer, living in Kent-street, Southwark, has been sent to prison for two months, with hard labour, for striking his wife on the head with a poker, and otherwise ill-using her. He alleged in extenuation that his wife had an irritating temper.

CRUELTY AT SEA.—Charles Yates, a sailor in an American ship, though an Englishman, attended before the Thames magistrate on Tuesday, to complain of scandalous ill-usage on the high seas. Mr. Selfe said he had no jurisdiction over offences committed in American vessels at sea. Yates then said he had been ill-used at Liverpool. Mr. Selfe replied that in that case he ought to apply to the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate. The man wished Mr. Selfe to read a statement on the subject which he had drawn up; but the magistrate said he had no time to do so. Yates then handed the paper to the reporters, and it has appeared in the daily journals. It is to the effect that systematic and murderous cruelty was practised on several of the crew of the Orient of New York, the vessel on board which Yates served.

THE GAME LAWS IN SCOTLAND.—Decisions have been pronounced in an action before the Sheriff Court, at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, at the instance of James Walker, quarrier, Darnagaber, near Quarter Ironworks, against the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and James Taylor, gamekeeper, or assistant-gamekeeper to his Grace. Walker claimed 100*l.* as compensation for injuries inflicted on him by a ferocious mastiff, which was unmuzzled and set upon him by Taylor when he was walking in a pasture-field. The defence of the Duke was that he was not responsible for a wrong committed by his servant, and that Walker was illegally trespassing at the time on his Grace's land. The Sheriff-Substitute, after much hesitation, decided that Taylor, the gamekeeper, was not justified in taking off the muzzle; but at the same time that, as Walker was engaged in an illegal act at the time, and had failed to leave the lands when challenged, and had also by his own act approached Taylor, only modified damages were due, the same being assessed at 5*l.*, against Taylor. This decision was reviewed by Judge Alison, who amended it by altering the interlocutor so as to assail both the noble defender and Taylor. This judgment has given much dissatisfaction in the district.

THE MURDER IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—An inquest has

been opened, and stands adjourned, on the body of John Starkins, the Hertfordshire policeman, who was murdered last week by a thief whom he was endeavouring to arrest. A young man named Carpenter is in custody; and a good deal of circumstantial evidence tends to connect him with the crime.

ROBBERY BY A MERCHANT'S CLERK.—Information has been given to the police that William Jackson Wright, formerly clerk to Mr. Thomas Purton Chasse-reau, merchant, of Finsbury-place, has absconded, taking with him 15,000*l.* Wright speaks several languages, and is very gentlemanly in his appearance. A handsome reward is offered for his apprehension.

VOLUNTARY STARVATION OF A MURDERER.—Baker, the man who about twelve days previously murdered his sweetheart, Helen Hatfield, at Beverley, died about six o'clock on the morning of Wednesday week, after having endured great pain. He had determined not to take anything to eat, and this resolution he kept, and was literally starved to death. On the following afternoon an inquest was held at Beverley over his body, when the jury returned a verdict of Insanity.—*Leeds Mercury.*

CHARGE OF PROCURING ABORTION.—Andrew Halliday Carmichael, a surgeon recently practising at Mexborough, near Doncaster, has been committed for trial on a charge of procuring abortion on the person of a young woman who had been in his service as house-keeper. The proceedings having been privately conducted, no particulars have transpired. The accused is said to be in a very dejected state of spirits, and the young woman is greatly debilitated.

A GENTLEMAN CONVICTED OF FORGERY.—Mr. Percy Robinson, a person of good family and education, has been convicted at Dublin of forging a cheque for 20*l.* on the Northern Banking Company, in the name of Mr. Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, of Ardglass Castle, County Down, whom he had represented to be his cousin, and who was in fact a distant connexion of his. A verdict of Guilty having been returned, the Chief Baron sentenced him to three years' penal servitude, taking into consideration the fact of his having been convicted by Mr. Baron Martin, in 1855, of obtaining goods by false pretences to the amount of 17*l.*

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A FARMER.—John Hampson, a farmer at Stonehouse, near Tyldesley, Lancashire, while intoxicated last Sunday, got on board a barge on the Bridgewater Canal, and was seen there by a man who wished to induce the bargemen to let him come ashore. This they refused to do, and one of them used threatening language to the person interposing. Shortly afterwards, Hampson was found in the water, from which the bargemen dragged him out; but he was insensible, and shortly afterwards died. He had gold about him when he set out; but no money was found in the pockets of the clothes after his death. An inquest has been held, terminating in an open verdict.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A Mr. Edward Clegg, traveller for Messrs. James Thompson and Son, corn-millers, Bradley, Marsden, has been missing since the 20th ult. He had a considerable sum of money with him when last seen; and what has become of him is at present a mystery.

OUR DOMESTIC 'CIVILIZATION.'—Mrs. Cherry, a lady whose misfortunes attracted attention rather more than a year ago, appeared personally and by counsel in the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, to ask for leave to exhibit articles of the peace against her husband. She seems to have been treated with great brutality ever since her marriage in 1853. She left her husband last year, but was forcibly brought back, and kept in custody until she escaped. Lord Campbell directed that an attachment should issue.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE case of Swinfen v. Swinfen, which occupied so much attention last term, owing to Mrs. Swinfen, the defendant, refusing to be bound by an arrangement come to by her counsel, Sir Frederick Thesiger, in March, 1856, is again before the Master of the Rolls. It was decided by two out of the three judges before whom the matter was brought that the arrangement was a binding agreement; but, as the three were not unanimous, the case was still left in an unsettled state. In this state of things, the plaintiff again reverted to the Court of Chancery, and prayed, among other things, that a receiver of the rents of the estates might be appointed pending the disputes between the parties; that the defendant might be restrained by information from receiving the rents, or carrying on any actions of ejectment against the tenants; that the defendant might be decreed to execute the conveyance of the estates to the plaintiff, agreeably to the compromise of March, 1856; or that, in case the Court of Chancery was of opinion that the defendant ought not to execute such conveyance, then that a new issue *derisive vel non*, or a new trial of the former issue, might be directed. The Master of the Rolls gave judgment on Tuesday. The bill for specific performance will be dismissed without costs. A new trial will be directed at law, and the usual decree will be made for administration.

Shortly before the rising of the Vice Chancellor's Court for the long vacation, the causes Wellesley v. Mornington, and Mornington v. Wellesley, came to a

hearing. The suits have for their object the carrying into effect the trust of a certain deed dated in 1834, and the rights of the Earl and Countess of Mornington, and of Viscount Wellesley, in the property affected by that deed, are involved. These estates are of very great value, and a sum of 462,000*l.* was directed to be raised to pay off incumbrances, &c., when several questions arose as to the construction of the trust instrument. One was whether that sum bore interest. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley was of opinion that it did not. Another question was, whether the rents should pay the interest of encumbrances from the date of the deed; upon this point there was some controversy as to what was decided. The Court also decided that the Countess of Mornington, although she had abandoned prosecuting her own suit, was not now thereby precluded, and certain accounts were directed. After this decision was made, but before the minutes could be settled, the sudden death of the Earl of Mornington took place. During the vacation attempts had been made to arrange the decree, but without effect, and the minutes were discussed in court last Saturday. The Vice-Chancellor said, with regard to the question of the rents bearing interest, what he decided was that they should exonerate the 462,000*l.* from the date of the deed up to the death of the earl. What he intended to do on the former occasion was to express an opinion on the various questions, but not then to make a decree, which could not be considered as made until the minutes were settled. If that were so, which, strictly speaking, was the fact, the late earl must be represented, and was entitled to be heard if he thought fit. The remainder of the minutes were then gone through in detail, and the suit will be revived against the representative of the late earl.

An organ-grinder was charged at Bow-street last Saturday with playing his instrument in University-street after being desired to move on. The complainant was a Mr. Rawlings, a gentleman who had been in India, and who now conducts military classes. Having at one time suffered from brain fever, he is now unusually sensitive to loud noises; and the playing of the organ-man interrupted him in the discharge of his business. On the previous morning, he had requested the man to desist, but he refused; and, on Mr. Rawlings going to look for a policeman, some loose women, living in a house at the back, who always encouraged the wandering minstrel, invited him into the passage of their dwelling, where he continued playing for a long time. He was released on promising not to go to University-street again. The women in question attended at the office; asserted their right to have the man in the passage; and said that such men as Mr. Rawlings would deprive them of all music if they could.—Another organ-man has been sent to prison by the Marylebone magistrate for continuing to play after he had been ordered to desist.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque gave judgment in the Court of Bankruptcy last Saturday in the case of Kemp and Clay, billbrokers in Nicholas-lane. Both bankrupts had failed before—Kemp in 1849 on his own petition, when he owed 14,000*l.*, and there were liabilities to the further amount of 700*l.* There was no trace of any dividend under that bankruptcy. A certificate of the second class was allowed by Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, after three months' suspension. Clay was bankrupt in 1847, owing, as he now stated, 20,000*l.*, but more fortunate than Kemp, paying a dividend of 8*s.* 8*d.* in the pound. There being no classification of certificates at that time, Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque had no clue as to what was the other Commissioner's opinion of his conduct. The bankrupts were exonerated of any suspicion of fraud in connexion with the present bankruptcy; but, considering the improvidence of the trading and the large expenditure, Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque could only award the bankrupts third-class certificates, with a suspension as to Kemp of six months, and, as to Clay, of three months from the last examination. Protection will be granted.

An order absolute has been made for winding-up Groux's Improved Soap Company (Limited).

Some proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas have exhibited in a strong light the despotic nature of the laws of Jersey. Mr. Ballam moved on affidavits for a *habeas corpus*, directed to the Sheriff of Jersey, to bring up the body of William Otto Patch, now confined in the gaol at Jersey for a debt of 19*l.* 2*s.* Patch is a British subject, who went to reside in Jersey in 1843, and, having got into debt, was arrested on the 29th of October, 1845, under an order called an *ordre provisoire*, issued from the Cour Royale, directing the amount of the debt to be raised on the goods of the debtor, and in default the person of the debtor was to be taken into custody. Patch was arrested, and has been kept in prison until now. During his imprisonment he has lost his health and become blind, and his wife has been obliged constantly to attend upon him. The order had therefore amounted to an imprisonment of both for twelve years for a debt of 19*l.* 2*s.* There appears also to be some doubt as to whether the arrest was not against the laws of Jersey, owing to some alleged informality. The Court of Common Pleas, however, cannot interfere at present, for want of sufficient information.

Mr. Bellow, the well-known preacher, has again appeared before the Canterbury County Court as an insolvent debtor.

The case of the Queen v. Goodwin came before the

Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. The Court had granted a rule calling upon James Goodwin, the master of a small grammar school at Sefton, near Liverpool, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for the publication of certain libels imputing to one James Bird, a guardian of the West Derby Union, that, while a guardian, he had entered into certain contracts to supply the poor with flour and potatoes, and that he had supplied the same of an inferior quality, whereby he had defrauded the poor of the union. Sir Frederick Thesiger now showed cause against the rule, and urged that Mr. Goodwin had not been actuated by malice, but had simply desired to have an inquiry made into the facts. The Court adopted this view, and the rule was discharged with costs.

Charles Pitcher, who described himself as part proprietor of the Berkeley Club, St. James's, and of the Betting-rooms, Doncaster, also occasionally betting on the turf, petitioned in the Insolvent Debtors Court, on Monday, under the Protection Act, that being his third application to the Court. The debts were entered in the schedule as amounting to 2000*l.*, and the assets consisted of a bad debt of 125*l.* There was no opposition; and the Court named the 7th of December for the final order. Mr. Commissioner Phillips said he was very doubtful whether the Protection Act was ever intended for such persons as the insolvent, whose only means of living appeared to be by gambling.

The usual number of charges of robbery at the Lord Mayor's show occupied the attention of the civic magistrates on Tuesday. Some of the accused were remanded; others summarily punished.

An application was on Wednesday made at chambers before Mr. Justice Crompton, by counsel, on behalf of several of the defendants in the Royal British Bank case, for particulars of the charges to be preferred on the several counts of the indictment, which consists of general as well as of specific counts. The Judge was of opinion that so important a case ought to be taken to the full court. His impression was against granting the order, inasmuch as the counts, in his opinion, did not contain specific charges, but only varied in this, that some stated overt acts as well as specific acts, while others contained specific charges only. It was then pointed out to his Lordship that the last count in each information was too general, as it did not contain any specific charge; and he made an order for particulars as to that count alone.—Lord Campbell, yesterday, granted a rule calling on the Attorney-General to show cause why he should not deliver up the particulars sought for.

An action was brought in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday, by one Cross, a kennel huntsman, against Colonel Shirley, commander of the cavalry division of the Turkish contingent during the late Russian war. The sum sought to be recovered was 156*l.* Cross went out to Turkey with the Colonel; and it was for his services there that he now claimed. The jury gave a verdict for 188*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Earl of Cardigan is always in hot water. On Wednesday, the counsel of Major Laurie, formerly agent of his Lordship, but between whom there had been an action at law, in which the Major obtained 300*l.* damages for abrupt dismissal, applied, before Vice-Chancellor Wood, in the Equity Court, for leave to dissolve an injunction which was obtained *ex parte* against Major Laurie. The Earl accused the Major of an intention of publishing certain letters of his Lordship to him, containing allusions to private matters, which it would not be convenient to have put forth. The injunction had, therefore, been granted; but Major Laurie now denied that he had any intention of publishing the letters, and consequently sought to have the injunction removed, as detrimental to his character. The Vice-Chancellor ordered that it should be dissolved with costs.

The certificate meeting in the bankruptcy of Syers, Walker, and Syers took place before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn on Wednesday. The accounts show reckless trading. An adjournment was ordered.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE MILITIA.—Twenty-one privates of the South Cork Militia have been committed to prison for periods ranging from six weeks to two months, for having enlisted into the North Cork Militia, and obtained the bounty. The men affirmed, when brought before the magistrate, that they had gone into the North Cork because they had heard it was destined for foreign service, which was not the case with the South Cork, and that they were anxious to serve their Queen and country instead of remaining idle at home.—A similar case, with a similar excuse on the part of the men, has been brought before the notice of the Southwark magistrate. John Baker, a youth of eighteen, having previously enlisted in the East India Company's service, joined the 3rd Surrey Militia. On being brought to the Southwark police-court to be sworn in, Sergeant Quinlan, of the East India Company's army, with whom Baker had enlisted, happened to be present; whereupon, Baker rushed out, but was pursued, and brought back. On his being brought up for examination, Sergeant Coyne, of the Militia, told the magistrate that latterly it had become a common practice for young men to enlist in the Line or the East India Company's service, and, after receiving the shilling, to enrol themselves in the Militia, when they receive 10*s.* bounty. As soon as that is spent, they get attested, and join the

former service, so that the Militia is swindled out of the 10s. Sergeant Coyne therefore wished it to be publicly known that such characters could be severely punished. Had not Sergeant Quinlan been in court, Baker would have been sworn in for the Militia, and have received the balance of the 10s.; after which he would have joined the East India Company's service. Baker said he was put up to the trick by another recruit; but he thought there was no great harm in it, as he was going to 'whop' the Sepoys. He meant to stick to the army. The magistrate simply delivered him up to Quinlan.

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD THE BRILLIANT.—Her Majesty's sailing corvette Brilliant, 26, Captain Paynter, arrived at Spithead last Saturday afternoon from the West India station, having been ordered home on account of yellow fever attacking her crew most virulently at Grenada. She lost the Rev. T. H. Watson, chaplain and naval instructor, and thirty-four men, and had in all one hundred and two cases. She left Halifax on the 18th of October, and Grenada on the 12th of September.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—The president of the general court-martial which recently assembled at Chatham Garrison for the trial of Ensign Thomas Stanley Mitchell, 89th Regiment, on a charge of intoxication when on duty, has received an intimation that, in consequence of the prisoner having refused to appear before the court, her Majesty has directed his dismissal from the army.—A general court-martial assembled at the Royal Marine head-quarters, Woolwich, on Thursday week, for the trial of First Lieutenant Sharp, on an indictment preferred against him by his commanding officer, charging him with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. The trial occupied three days. The judgment is not yet promulgated.—The finding of the general court-martial which assembled at Chatham garrison several months since for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clarke, 1st West India Regiment, was promulgated on Wednesday. The charges on which Colonel Clarke was arraigned were for insubordination on several occasions, and for commencing a mutiny. He has been found guilty of insubordination, and has been ordered to be reprimanded. In addition to this, the Duke of Cambridge has superseded Colonel Clarke by nominating another officer to the death vacancy of the second lieutenant-colonelcy in his regiment, and ordered him to proceed to the settlement of Gambia as a punishment, a small detachment of his regiment being stationed there. Colonel Clarke has thrown up his commission and retired from the service.

DISTRESS AT WOOLWICH.—The severe distress now existing at Woolwich among the wives and children of soldiers despatched on active service to India has induced a number of ladies of the garrison to form themselves into a committee, with the view of collecting subscriptions for the immediate relief of the most necessitous.

ALDERSHOT.—A mimic battle between different portions of the troops stationed at Aldershot took place on Wednesday.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The English ship Frances was caught in a typhoon near an island about half way between Ningpo and Shanghai, and was wrecked. The master (Captain Scott), the chief mate (Mr. Rowland), eighteen seamen, and one Chinese girl, lost their lives; the rest of the crew (twenty-five) got safely ashore, and remained there three days. Ultimately they were conveyed to Ningpo.

MILITIA RIOTS AT SUNDERLAND.—Some militiamen, who had been on a month's drill at Sunderland, were disembodied last week. They have committed great excesses, and have almost murdered a policeman, who has been disfigured for life by their violence.

MUSKET PRACTICE.—The Duke of Cambridge has caused a circular memorandum to be addressed to general officers and officers commanding regiments and depôts of infantry, in which he draws attention to the large proportion of soldiers in some regiments and depot battalions who are not trained to the use of the rifle musket. His Royal Highness will hold commanding officers responsible for any non-observance of the regulations upon this subject which may be hereafter brought to his notice, it being intended that every soldier for whom a musket is issued shall go through a course of instruction annually.

INSPECTION OF BARRACKS.—The commissioners recently appointed by royal warrant to inspect barracks and military hospitals for sanitary purposes were engaged in the inspection of St. George's and the other barracks in and near the metropolis during last week.

NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.—The annual training of the naval coast volunteers for the Welsh district has just closed on board the Amphitrite, twenty-six guns. The men have had twenty-eight days' training, including practice with heavy guns, for which the waters of Milford Haven afford ample scope.

THE CAMP AT THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE.—The number of thefts committed at this camp is greatly on the increase. The ground is infested with costermongers and suspicious characters, who produce a pass signed by the military authorities when threatened to be given in charge.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—At a late hour on Wednesday, a despatch was received at Chatham garrison from the War-office, countermanding the order previously given for the embarkation of the reinforcements for the 20th, 28th (Welsh Fusiliers), 85th, 53rd, 61st, 84th, and 90th (Light Infantry) Regiments, on the

following day, owing to the George Marshall, freight-ship, not being ready to receive them.—Upwards of five hundred of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 68th Regiment, which is under orders to proceed to India, dined together in the Crystal Palace, with some of their wives and children, on Thursday. They arrived from Portsmouth on purpose early in the morning, and returned in the afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Nothing calling for especial notice has occurred during the present week to break the ordinary routine of Royal life at Windsor.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—It has been resolved to call Parliament together at once, in order to settle the questions raised by the present crisis, and to register for Ministers and the Bank directors that indemnity for which they are obliged to appeal. A Council will, we understand, be held next Monday, at which, probably, Parliament will be summoned to meet at the end of fourteen days.—*Times*.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY.—The Queen has issued to the late Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Finnis) a new Commission of Lieutenantcy for the City of London, and the following gentlemen have been appointed commissioners:—Mr. Lewis Lloyd, Mr. C. Magniac, Mr. J. M. Daniel, Mr. Duncan Dunbar, Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. G. Moffatt, M.P., Mr. Undersheriff Parker, Mr. J. P. Fisher, Mr. J. Bonus, Mr. T. K. Lynch, Mr. C. Skipper, Mr. R. L. Taylor, Mr. G. G. Glyn, M.P., and Mr. C. W. Dilke.

PLATES OF OMNIBUSES.—Alderman Wilson called attention last Saturday, at a Court of Aldermen, to the fact that conductors of omnibuses are in the habit, when they come within a short distance of London, of taking off their lawful plates and of substituting others. A conductor having lately been summoned before the Alderman for this offence, the latter wrote to the Inland Revenue Office on the subject, and received an answer confirming his impression of the illegality of the act. Mr. Alderman Rose said he had had a similar case before him, and had requested the authorities at the Stamp Office to prosecute.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—A Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the question of a union between the colleges and universities of New and Old Aberdeen, has just concluded its labours in those cities. The Commission sat for a week, and examined a selection of witnesses from the public, the church, and the professors of the universities. The feeling is stated to be very generally in favour of a union of the universities, but not of the colleges, in so far as the faculties of arts are concerned, but for a fusion of the other chairs.

HAWARDEN CHURCH.—A meeting has been held at Hawarden with a view to collecting subscriptions for the re-erection of this church, which was recently burnt down—it is supposed, by incendiaries. Mr. Gladstone, in addressing the meeting, spoke of the eagerness with which all the inhabitants, even including aged women, exerted themselves to put a stop to the flames. The church was very ancient.

CONVOCAATION.—The convocation of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury was prorogued last Saturday in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, by the Vicar-General, Dr. Twiss, under a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Friday, December 18.

A SEPOY TIGER.—The tiger which, a few days ago, escaped from a vehicle in Ratcliff-highway, and wounded a boy, has again distinguished himself in no very welcome manner, since his removal to West Bromwich. A few days ago, he burst through the partition dividing his den from that of a lion, and attacked the animal. The combat was fearful, and put all the other beasts into a state of tumultuous excitement. The keepers of course found it utterly impossible to interfere; and the poor lion (who appears to have been considerably tamed by three years' confinement) was eventually killed. The tiger is quite a fresh importation, and is younger than the lion. The former cost 400*l.*, the latter 800*l.*

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.—A deputation from the British Association for the Advancement of Science had an interview with Lord Clarendon on Thursday week, to represent to the Government the importance of sending a vessel to survey the entrance to the Zambesi river, in South Africa, and to ascend the river as far as practicable for navigation. The deputation consisted of the President, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, the Rev. Dr. Robinson of Armagh, Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Macgregor Laird, and General Sabine, accompanied by Dr. Livingstone. Lord Clarendon also received memorials, presented by Lord Goderich and Major-General Thompson, M.P., from the Leeds and Bradford Chambers of Commerce, on the subject of commercial intercourse with the regions explored by Dr. Livingstone.

THE SEWAGE QUESTION.—Dr. Southwood Smith, Professor Way, and Mr. H. Austin, of the General Board of Health, have gone as a deputation to Milan, to inspect works of irrigation there, with a view to the important question of the application of sewage to agricultural purposes, in connexion with the great metropolitan sewerage problem in particular, and the utilization of the sewage of towns in general.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.—The first Saturday concert of the winter season was given at the Crystal

Palace last Saturday, the commencement of the series being marked by a return to the half-crown charge for admission. The number of visitors was 1719, of whom 1207 were by season tickets, and 512 admissions on payment.

THE NEW 'SWEEPER BRIGADE.'—A portion of the 'Sweeper Brigade' started yesterday week from their head-quarters at Whitechapel for their different stations about the metropolis. They are dressed in a blue coat, and wear a pouch over their shoulders to carry their food and money; they also wear a badge on their arms with the words 'Public Sweeper.'

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company (limited) was held last week, for the purpose of winding up the company. This course was necessary to enable the property of the company to be legally transferred to the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, under the united system of management.

MR. WRIGHTON'S CONCERTS.—Mr. W. T. Wrighton, the favourite ballad-singer, gave a ballad and miscellaneous concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening, assisted by Mrs. E. F. Inman. A young blind pupil of M. Sainton excited much sympathy and admiration by his performances on the violin, the tibia, and the organ.

HERR FRIKELL'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Herr Wiljalba Frikel, who styles himself (by courtesy, we suppose) Physician to her Majesty the Empress of Russia, gave an entertainment of 'physical and natural magic' at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday evening, which, in many respects, and especially in the complete absence of any of the usual apparatus, surpasses any former exhibition of the kind. We can cordially recommend a visit to Herr Frikel, who does not forget to tell us that he has appeared before emperors and kings without number, and all the Ducal Courts of Germany. Even without this recommendation, so precious to an English public, Herr Frikel would be a remarkable man.

SENTENCE ON A POINTSMAN.—A pointsman employed on the North British Railway has been sentenced by the Lord Justice Clerk to two years' imprisonment for neglect of duty resulting in an accident by which seven or eight persons were seriously injured.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.—At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, Elizabeth Hamilton, domestic servant, pleaded guilty to culpable homicide, in so far as she administered about ten drops of laudanum to the infant son of Mr. Alexander Drysdale, in order to induce sleep, but which produced death. She was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—These harmonious brethren continue to give their very lively and pleasant concerts at the Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, nightly. They have lately added to their stock of fun and melody a very clever and amusing burlesque of Julien, with parodies of Mademoiselle Jetty Treffz's favourite airs.

THREATENED CLOSING OF THE ROCHDALE WORKHOUSES.—The Rochdale guardians met on Friday week, to consider a letter from the Poor-law Board, in which they stated that, unless certain alterations were made in the workhouses, they would close them. It was resolved to oppose the Poor-law Board.

THE SCANDINAVIAN IDEA IN AUSTRALIA.—The Scandinavian Idea—that is to say, the political union of the three powers, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—has spread so far that a Scandinavian journal (the *Norden*) appeared on the 23rd of July, at Melbourne, in Australia. It is printed alternately in Swedish and Danish, and begins with an interesting leading article on Scandinavianism and the circular notes of the 20th of February and 4th of April.

THE LATE MR. HUGH MILLER.—Government has granted a pension of 30*l.* a year to the mother of the late Mr. Hugh Miller. 30*l.* a year! And 'Quallon' has 50*l.*! We are glad, however, to perceive that 40*l.* a year has been granted, on the recommendation of Miss Burdett Coutts, to Mr. Edward Capern, the postman-poet of Bideford, Devonshire.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN has recovered from his late illness.

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—The King of Saradina has contributed a donation of 10,000 francs, and several members of his Government have liberally subscribed in aid of the fund. Information has been received from Constantinople that the contributions made there already exceed 1100*l.*, and are expected to be considerably increased. A donation of 250*l.* has already been received from the Maharajah Duleep Singh, with expressions of special interest in the cases of native Christians, who may have been reduced to a state of distress in consequence of the mutinies.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ZAMBESI RIVER.—Several deputations have had interviews with Lord Clarendon on the subject of the free navigation of the Zambesi river, Africa, to secure which the consent of the Portuguese Government is necessary. Dr. Livingstone is one of the persons who has thus seen the Foreign Secretary. His Lordship said that the Government is already in communication with France on the subject, and that every effort will be made to forward the desired end.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PARKS.—The new works in St. James's Park are now nearly at an end. The paths and footways have been entirely remade, the rubbish from the ruins of Covent Garden Theatre being em-

played as a substratum. Fresh promenades, beds of flowers, &c., have been made in Hyde Park.

THE LEVIATHAN.—Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales paid a visit last Saturday to the Leviathan.

MADLE. RACHEL is said to be recovering.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—At a meeting of the trustees of Rugby School on Thursday, at Rugby, the Rev. Frederick Temple, late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and Principal of Kneller Hall, was elected Head Master of Rugby School.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE is to be promoted to the first class (Grand Cross) of the Order of the Bath.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—It appears that a weekly communication with India is about to be established. The main points of an arrangement are said to have been agreed between the Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a mail to and from India four times a month, instead of twice, as at present. It is intended to effect this by making the despatch of the mails to and from Bombay to alternate as regards dates with the departure of the mails to and from Calcutta, a plan which will bring four mails each way to Suez every month, the company undertaking to place such additional steamers on the Marseilles and Alexandria station as shall suffice to convey four mails per month, both outward and homeward, between those ports.—*Times*.

LAST OF THE BOSWELLS.—The last male descendant of Boswell, the friend and biographer of Johnson (says a contemporary), has just departed this life, and the name and title of Boswell have become extinct through the death of Sir James Boswell, of Auchinleck-house, county of Argyll, which happened on the 4th inst., in his fifty-first year. The famous Boswell left by his wife, the daughter of his uncle, Mr. A. Montgomerie, of Lanishaw, North Britain, besides two daughters, an only son, Alexander, who was created a baronet in 1821, at the coronation of King George IV., but, as our readers will remember, lost his life in a duel in the following year. His only son was the baronet just deceased; two daughters, we believe, survive to lament their parent's loss, and to carry the name of Boswell into other families.

DEATH OF MR. ARCHIBALD HASTIE, M.P.—The death of Mr. Hastie, the member for Paisley, took place at Edinburgh on Monday. He was in his sixty-fifth year. His politics were Liberal, and he was celebrated for his astute business habits, and for his generous and hospitable character.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.—The Highland Agricultural Society has awarded the premium to Mr. John Fowler, Cornhill, London, for his steam ploughing machine.

THE REPRESENTATION OF HARWICH.—One of the Liberal candidates, Mr. Tower, has retired from the field and has issued an address of some interest, in the course of which he observes that he came forward "under a belief that the great privilege entrusted to this borough would be exercised independently on the eve of a new reform bill. I desired to declare openly and fully before you all, electors and non-electors, my opinions on the great questions of the day, and I was prepared to fight a fair fight with any political opponent. But I was not prepared to find the Liberal party divided and distracted as it now is. I deprecate the cause of this disunion—viz., the attempt by the son of the present member to obtain possession of the vacant seat. I refrain from any steps tending to widen the unseemly schism, and leave the solution in your own hands. A seat in Parliament offers no attraction to me, if it is not based on free and popular election; and as an honest man I denounce in our own ranks any approximation to the monopolizing spirit and close borough system which we Liberals would fearlessly expose if it were practised by our political opponents." Mr. Dodd, formerly M.P. for Maidstone has paid a visit to the borough; whether he will offer himself as a candidate remains to be proved. Mr. Arcedeckne and Mr. Bagshaw are still before the electors.

THE LONDON OMNIBUSES.—Some statistics with respect to the omnibuses belonging to the French company have been put forth in the daily papers, from which it appears that "the 595 omnibuses belonging to the company run over 66 different routes, and for facilitating the traffic, 'correspondence offices' are established at Whitechapel, Cheapside, Bishopsgate, Regent-circus, Notting-hill-gate, Edgeware-road, Brompton, Highbury, and Holloway. By means of this arrangement, a person may travel from Kilburn to Chelsea for 6d., from Putney to Blackwall, or Hammersmith to Holloway, the distance in each case being eleven miles, for 6d., and 35,000 persons avail themselves each week of these 'correspondence' offices. The average weekly receipt from the whole of the omnibuses is 11,500*l.*, but the state of the weather materially affects the receipts; thus, a very wet day reduces the amount received by from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per day. On the 22nd of October, owing to the continuous rain, the receipts fell short of the usual amount by 880*l.* These omnibuses contribute largely to the general revenue of the country; the Government duty and licences for the last year were 38,000*l.*, while the sum of 18,000*l.* was paid for tolls on the different roads run over by the omnibuses." The total number of omnibuses in London amounts to 800.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL LAUNCH.—A careful investigation has shown that the Leviathan has not suffered in any appreciable degree from the late mishap.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN SCOTLAND.—The annual meeting of the Association for the Improvement and Extension of the Scottish Universities, founded three years ago, was held at Edinburgh last Saturday, under the presidency of Colonel Mure, in the absence of the Earl of Elgin. There were also present Sir E. T. Colebrooke, M.P., Mr. Stirling, M.P., Principal Tulloch (St. Andrews), Professor Blackie, Professor Fraser, Dr. Hodson, Dr. Schmitz, &c.; and apologies for absence were received from Sir D. Brewster, the Dean of Faculty, Rev. Dr. Robertson, Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Mr. Dunlop, M.P., &c. The report, which was read by the Secretary, stated that some time ago a deputation had had a very satisfactory conference with the Lord Advocate, who expressed his intention to proceed with a measure in Parliament on the subject at the earliest favourable opportunity. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favour of University reform.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' BOARD OF EXAMINERS.—A numerous meeting of the members of the late Board of Examiners of the Society of Arts has been held in the Professors' Common Room of King's College, to consider the recent proceedings of the Council of the Society of Arts in suppressing the Board of Examiners. The Rev. Professor Browne occupied the chair, and resolutions were agreed to condemning the act in question.

LECTURES ON ART.—On Wednesday evening last, at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Mr. H. Otley delivered the first of a series of four Lectures on Painting and Painters, ancient and modern, illustrated by examples of the various schools. The opening lecture was devoted to the earlier Italian school, and was marked throughout with taste, judgment, and a fine critical sympathy. It may be remembered that Mr. Otley delivered a course, highly successful, of lectures at Manchester, in connexion with the Art Treasures Exhibition. The present series attracts much attention and deserves it.

LADY HAVELOCK AT THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.—After the performance, at M. Jullien's Promenade Concerts on Thursday night, of the Indian Quadrille, which, as usual, was encoored, the immortal wielder of the *bâton* came forward, and indicated that in a certain box was sitting Lady Havelock—"the wife of that British lion who has so nobly hunted down the Bengal tiger." Her Ladyship, with her two daughters, here advanced to the front of the box, and saluted the audience. M. Jullien then called for "three British cheers"—which were given with a perfect torrent of enthusiasm.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, November 14.

PERSIA.

DESPATCHES from Teheran, of the 18th of October, state that the civil war continued. Two Turcoman columns had entered the country, and the Ambassador of Russia was urging the Government of the Shah to consent to an armed intervention. This the Shah refused, and had sent an Ambassador Extraordinary to Tiflis, with authority to proceed to St. Petersburg in case of need.

The same arrival announces that Ferukh Khan had been recalled, and appointed Sadrasam.

AUSTRALIA.

LOSS OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP DUNBAR AND ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY LIVES.

The Vanguard reports that the Emen, with the September mail, left Sydney on the 11th of September; Melbourne, the 17th; the Sound, the 25th; Galle, the 9th of October; and Aden, the 18th.

In the night of the 20th of October, she struck on a coral reef in the Red Sea, got off crippled, and was run ashore on the east coast of Nubia to keep her from sinking. She arrived leaky at Suez on the 3rd of November, and transhipped 640,000*l.* in gold to the Australasian, for Southampton, from Sydney and Melbourne.

All was well at the gold-fields. A prolific mine had been discovered at Aarant, one hundred and twenty miles from Melbourne. The wool-market was very firm, and contracts were taken at a high rate. The coming clip was expected to be less than the last. Money was tight. East India produce was selling at fair prices.

There had been great floods in New South Wales, and considerable destruction of property on the Hunter, Paterson, and other rivers.

The ship Dunbar, from London to Sydney, had been totally lost. The crew and passengers, one hundred and forty in number, all perished, except one seaman. The cargo was valued at 70,000*l.*

A collision has taken place between the Ladybird and Champion steamers, off Cape Otway, when the latter foundered, with the loss of from thirty to forty lives.

FRANCE.—The Legislative Corps has been convoked for the 28th inst. It is thought the session will be adjourned after one or two days' sitting.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications unavoidably stand over.

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

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

Public Affairs.

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

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

THE Monetary Crisis is the topic of the day. Nothing was talked of a month ago but the latest Indian news—what intelligence might next be looked for from that quarter—the day on which we might expect it. Public anxiety had been excited by the atrocities of our rebellious Sepoys, and public sympathy aroused, as probably no other subject ever had roused it, by the endurance and devotion of the few and noble British soldiers on whose courage and exertions the safety of our Indian empire depended. The fall of Delhi has removed, no doubt, some grounds of anxiety; this event may reasonably be considered the first of the series of steps for the re-establishment of British supremacy, and the restoration of order throughout the disturbed empire. The news of the relief of Lucknow (not a little mitigated, we fear, by the telegram received from General OUTRAM last evening) has strengthened these hopes, and has removed the worst of apprehensions from the public mind. Had it come a month ago the nation would have been filled with exultation. Now the intelligence is received with deep though sober thankfulness, but with so little outward manifestation of feeling as might lead a looker-on to confound it with indifference.

It may be reasonably asked, why is this? We are not a fickle nation, easily changing our opinions, nor readily giving up an idea that has taken root in the public mind. Why then has the subject lost for the moment so much of its interest?

The answer is simple. The public mind cannot be occupied by more than one question at one time; and it is at this moment filled with apprehension on account of some object nearer home, and pressing for an immediate solution. The Monetary Crisis is the topic of the day.

It is not at all surprising that the interest in this great subject should absorb almost all other considerations, and make mercantile England put out of view for the time other matters of intense interest, but which do not press so inconveniently and so immediately upon every-day affairs.

The Bank of England on Monday last raised the rate of discount to 10 per cent.—a rate hitherto unprecedented—8 per cent. having been the highest in October, 1847, when England was convulsed with the panic. No one blames the Bank for fixing the interest so high—the Directors only adopted that for their rate which was already prevailing out of doors, so that the step was very generally anticipated. We must call attention to the fact that the above is the *minimum* rate charged on the choicest bills; the rate

charged by dealers on what has always been counted perfectly good paper is 12 to 15 per cent.; for inferior paper there is no market whatever.

Our readers will naturally look to us for some exposition of the causes that have produced the present state of affairs, and the probable turn that they may be expected to take.

According to the Bank return made up to the 4th inst., the amount of notes in the till of the Bank of England was then 2,155,315*l*. This, with 550,720*l*. in gold and silver, making together 2,706,035*l*., was all the ready money they had against deposits amounting to 17,595,811*l*. They had no other funds but this 2,706,035*l*. to meet the demands of their depositors, and to discount any bills that were offered to them. And this at a time when our mercantile community, deprived of their usual remittances from the United States, were urgently in need of accommodation. The amount in the till being so small, and the demand for discounts out of proportion large, money naturally rose in value according to the unerring laws of demand and supply; and so the Bank Directors first raised the minimum rate to 9 per cent. on the 5th, and then to 10 per cent. on the 9th. This simple statement will, we feel persuaded, offer an easy explanation to the inquiry why the rate of interest is now so high.

We have now to take another step, and endeavour to ascertain how it happens that our Bank Till is so low—so ill-provided to meet the pressing wants of the commercial world. As we have stated above, the Bank Till contains only 2,700,000*l*. in notes and bullion to meet all its engagements, and to serve as a fund out of which to make advances to the mercantile world. Four months ago—viz., July 16—the till contained 6,104,945*l*., or two and a quarter times its present amount. The rate of interest was then 5½ per cent. Since that time we have had numerous arrivals of gold from Australia and elsewhere, but the precious metals have passed away far more freely than they arrived, until we are reduced to our present figures.

It is not difficult to ascertain at least some of the causes that have produced this result. For many months a continuous drain of the precious metals has been going on regularly to China and India. We have been purchasing most extensively silks and tea of our 'enemies' the Chinese, who have taken few goods in return—the balance has been paid in silver. A similar state of things has been going on in India, where, with English money, some hundreds of miles of railway are now in course of construction.

Within the last few years English capital has been largely expended in the construction of railways in France, Austria, and Belgium on the continent of Europe, and in Canada and the United States in the Western World. Concurrently with this distribution of British capital all over the world we have seen the most extraordinary development of our trade generally, evidencing itself in the fact that from the year 1844 to 1857 the figures have increased from 45,000,000*l*. to 120,000,000*l*.

Taking these matters into consideration, is it a matter of surprise that the value of money should be extremely high? Is it a matter of surprise that money should be scarce when our principal debtor, the United States, with whom we transact at least a fourth of our whole foreign trade, is for the time being in embarrassed circumstances and compelled to stop payment? Is it a matter of surprise that 10 per cent. should be charged by the Bank of England, when money can be readily employed in New York at rates varying from 24 to 60 per cent.?

The question has no doubt passed through the minds of some of our readers—How long is this state of things to last? Is there any remedy for our present distress? We venture to suggest one or two considerations, which may tend to remove any undue anxiety. The very fact of the high rate of interest will lead men in business to diminish their engagements; with a diminution of business will come a diminished demand for money; as money becomes less in demand the rate of interest will of course fall.

These causes are already in operation. Our exports are greatly diminished; the New York merchants are sending back goods most recently shipped to their port, and our money dealers are avoiding, as much as possible, all new advances, even at the present extravagant rates.

There is one circumstance that is very encouraging in the midst of this emergency, viz., the absence of panic in the City. It is this great fact that distinguishes the pressure of 1857 from the disastrous crisis of 1847. In spite of numerous mercantile failures—in spite of the stoppage of the Liverpool Borough Bank—and, still more—of the Western Bank of Scotland and of the City of Glasgow Bank—with their hundreds of branches and millions of deposits, the commercial world pursues its ordinary course, not without deep anxiety and the most cautious watchfulness, but calmly, steadily, as threatened by a great calamity requiring the exertion of all its energies to ward off, and conscious that an unwise fear is the means most calculated to hinder the exercise of the cool, calm judgment which alone can carry it through any period of political or financial difficulty.

One other fact seems worthy to be recorded with reference to the present state of affairs. The very morning that the newspapers announced the stoppage of the Western Bank of Scotland, the funds rose ½ per cent. This result surprised many, but it is not difficult of explanation. The failure of banks whose leading principle it is to receive money at a high interest from all who will deposit it with them, has induced many persons to place their ready money in the funds, rather than expose themselves to the embarrassments that would follow from further banking difficulties. The public are beginning to understand that it is better to invest at the present low prices in a Government security; first, because their money is there perfectly safe; and secondly, because it will probably in the end pay them better than even the 8 and 9 per cent. of the joint-stock banks.

A considerable portion of the *forty millions* that figured in the last-published balance-sheets of these establishments has been transferred to the Government funds, otherwise it would be impossible to account for a rise in the price of stocks in the face of large sales made within the last few days to provide for the necessities of the Scotch banks.

Lord PALMERSTON has acted in 1857 precisely as Lord JOHN RUSSELL did in a similar emergency in 1847. He has authorized the Bank of England to issue, if necessary, notes in excess of the amount fixed by PEELE's Act of 1844. He sees that what the public require is not so much money, as the conviction that they can, if necessary, raise money upon the deposit of good securities.

Bankers and money-dealers generally have been holding large sums of ready money, far beyond their actual requirements, but simply that they might make themselves secure come what may. They have been unwilling to do any business that they could fairly avoid, or to contract any new engagements until the heavy threatening cloud of disaster had cleared off.

It is no doubt mortifying to Lord OVERSTONE and the staunch supporters of PEELE's Act to see their principle even nominally violated; but it would be a great satisfaction to the friends of the measure if it should prove, as was the case in 1847, that the Act was not actually infringed—that the Bank were not compelled to avail themselves of the license allowed by the Premier's communication, and that not a single note had been issued in excess of the statutory limit. In 1847 the Bank Till began to improve as if by magic immediately the Treasury letter was issued. The same necessity existed then that is now felt; what is wanted is not the issue of more notes, but the circulation of those already issued—not capital, but confidence.

INDIAN MILITARY PROSPECTS.

THE most welcome event announced by the incoming Indian mail is, doubtless, the relief of Lucknow,—a relief, indeed, to the anxious occupants of many an English hearth. The course of previous intelligence had rather led us to anticipate, with all but certainty, the glorious result now formally notified; and although our too sanguine expectations had well-nigh encountered a terrible rebuke—so imminent was the danger of the beleaguered garrison—we may well be permitted to rejoice that all has ended happily. Yet, even in the height of our exultation, we find serious cause for mourning. The gallant HAVELOCK and his band of heroes have added fresh laurels to former well-earned trophies; but in the death of the intrepid NELL we are compelled to lament the removal from amongst us of one whose late brief but splendid career had rendered his name a household word.

Turning again towards Delhi, it is with deep regret that we notice the death, at the early age of thirty-five (from the effect of his wounds), of the brave and highly-gifted NICHOLSON; whilst an attack of cholera has cut off, in the midst of his valuable career, the energetic Commissioner GREATHEAD (Bengal Civil Service), whose name has been, from the first, so intimately associated with the operations of the besieging force. We find, too, that the general expenditure of life in the recapture of the Imperial City has far exceeded the original estimate. Sixty-one officers and eleven hundred and seventy-eight rank and file are now reported to have been killed and wounded on the occasion of the storming alone, and we are left to believe that the succeeding six or seven days' fighting must necessarily have involved a long list of supplementary casualties. At Delhi, indeed, the mutineers seem to have fought with all the more obstinacy as hope abandoned them. Theirs, it is true, was an essentially desperate case. But even at Lucknow, under altogether different conditions, the resistance offered by the rebels was evidently of the most determined nature; and this—notwithstanding that the catastrophe at Delhi must have been perfectly well known to them at the time—this does not look as if the game of mutiny was yet played out, in the opinion, at any rate, of those most deeply interested.

We have said before, and in our earnestness to escape any such imputation, venture on repeating, that we are no alarmists. But as, at the very outset of this unhappy insurrection, there were those (ay, and men high in office too) who pronounced the discontents to have been terminated (by the astute diplomatist, Colonel BIRCH?) ere they had well come to a head, so it will be no great matter for surprise if the same interested parties should persuade themselves, and try to persuade others, that 'Iniquity was struck down like an ox' with a single blow: and that the

fall of Delhi and the restoration of tranquillity are synonymous, or perfectly convertible terms. But we see more reason than ever for denouncing any such impression, as both ill-founded and mischievous. Even as we write, the telegram embodying the latest intelligence from Calcutta brings us news that, in spite of recent successes, General HAVELOCK's position (encumbered as he now is with women, children, and followers) has become extremely critical. Nay, it is even rumoured—we trust it may prove no more than an idle rumour—that the murderous NANA SAHIB, at the head of a numerous army, had reinvested Lucknow. Other reports, indeed, have represented the NANA as busily engaged in exciting the flames of insurrection in the province of Bundelcund. One thing at least is quite certain, viz., that the above-named miscreant is still at large; and that, wherever he be, he is surely bent on mischief.

It seems, moreover, to admit of no doubt that large bodies of the Delhi garrison have effected an unmolested retreat—upon Rohilcund and Oude on the one side, and in the direction of Gwalior on the other. In either of these quarters, if averse to again trying their chance in the field, they will experience no difficulty in finding places of strength and refuge, the possession of which will enable them to dwell in safety on the proceeds of murder and rapine, until expelled by an adequately constituted force; and such a force cannot be moved without a good deal of expense, inconvenience, and delay in each several instance. There are, besides, other elements of danger. We remarked, in a former paper, that the constitution of the Bombay Native Army did not hold forth any strong *prima facie* hope of that body remaining faithful under any very strong pressure from without. Our forebodings in this respect are unhappily realized. There is now, in short, very little, if any, doubt that the Bombay troops would for the most part rather fraternize with mutiny than lend a hand to put it down. This state of affairs must greatly tend to paralyze British authority in Central India; and some time must needs elapse ere a European force of sufficient amount can be spared from the North Western Provinces. In the meantime, we are told that the fugitives from Delhi are being pursued by two or three movable columns—a very proper measure, as tending to free some of the most important British districts from the presence of the rebels. But we do not suppose that the pursuing forces are at present sufficiently prepared to follow up the enemy in the fastnesses to which he will probably resort. However, we have at last sure intelligence that the first batch of English reinforcements had reached Calcutta; so that there will soon be soldiers enough for the work. Not but what there is work enough for the soldiers,—if they are only allowed to do it.

The King of DELHI has been captured by Lieutenant HODSON, of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers. We suspect that our original opinion that his unfortunate Majesty could not help himself is, after all, correct. The poor creature is represented as being nearly ninety years old! Lieutenant HODSON rightly spared his life; but quite as rightly spared Mr. J. P. GRANT any anxiety regarding the succession of the House of TIMOUR.

EXTENSION OF PROTESTANTISM.

A CORRESPONDENT has called our attention to the curious spiritual treatment of an invalid. One THOMAS CONWAY, a Roman Catholic, was sent as a patient to the 'Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary,' at Margate. On the first Sunday after his arrival, the nurse of his ward discovered, to her Protestant horror, that

he was reading in a copy of the Douay Bible. The authorities were instantly apprised of the frightful discovery, and CONWAY was ordered to hide his unorthodox book. Discussion followed, and he was told that he was a dangerous fellow and could not be allowed to remain to contaminate his Protestant fellow-patients; at the same time a work on the 'Errors of Popery from the Dawn of Christianity down to the Present Time,' was handed to him, with an exhortation to him to renounce his false faith on pain of being eternally lost. CONWAY would not abandon his faith, and was forced to leave the infirmary in consequence of his perversity.

We cannot but admire the perfect consistency with which the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary is managed. It is quite clear that the course is the most effectual mode of counteracting Papacy, and, therefore, encouraging Protestantism. Push the principle to its extreme, and it elevates the Protestant-Conservative to the level of NANA SAHIB. The principle at work is exactly the same. Sea bathing was beneficial to THOMAS CONWAY: it might have restored him to health, nay, perhaps, make all the difference between life and death to him. Now, if he had been a Protestant, it would evidently have strengthened the statistics of Protestantism, and added to the influence of the doctrine, if he were alive; sea bathing thus becoming conducive to the faith. On the other hand, CONWAY happened to be Papistical, and the withholding of salt baths tends to suppress at once CONWAY and Catholicism. The aspirations that prevail in the management of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary are identical in spirit with the prayer of SHUNKER SHAH—that faithful chief who prayed that all the unbelieving dogs of Christians might be destroyed and eaten by the great mother Devej. And on obvious statistical grounds, if you diminish the number of Christians you diminish Christianity. Kill the Catholics, and you kill Catholicism.

THE QUIETUS OF REFORM.

THERE has been a light let in upon the intentions of the Cabinet on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The PALMERSTON Whigs, Conservatives by sympathy, have at length abandoned the affectation of reserve. It is the fashion now to talk of the question as impossible, for a year at least. Therefore, if the Guildhall Coffee-house Reformers intend their movement to be more than a rustle of paper, they will at once begin to act as far as possible upon public opinion. As to their general objects we have candidly avowed that we consider them excellent. They may be founded too much on the principle of compromise; but the points included in the programme are those for which the real Liberal party contends. The nature of these points we stated correctly last week. The *Times*, in observing upon that statement, inquires whether it may be accepted as authentic. We repeat that the clauses described by us stand in the draft prepared by the New Reform Committee, the names of the members having been reserved by us until we feel at liberty to publish them. However, it may be announced that an association is actually in existence. We assure the gentlemen comprising it that, so far as we know the views held by the Parliamentary and other prominent Liberals, there is no disposition whatever to impede their activity; but the grand necessity is to avoid even the appearance of hole-and-corner organization, and to move the public, in a public manner, in the presence of a body of united Reformers. We have reason to believe that the ROXBURGH Bill is objected to, on the ground that it is a special measure adopted by a special set of poli-

ticians on a platform with little or no reference to the 'body of the hall.' The resolutions have been passed by a committee, and not by the nation. That is not the way to fight the battle, which must be fought, it is evident, against the Cabinet, against the PALMERSTON Whigs, against the Government organs. There are abundant materials for an agitation. The unrepresented classes, when told that their grievances form the stage-properties of certain professed Reformers, understand very well that this is no more than a trick to procure a delay of justice. They know best whether they want a new Reform Bill. And they are asking for it. Are the working-classes idle? They are preparing for a great six days' conference, and the great cities and manufacturing counties of England are electing their delegates. The gentlemen propose to meet the representatives of the middle classes, and a large number of politicians, including about twenty members of Parliament. The members nominated are:—AYRTON, BRIGHT, BERKELEY, CONINGHAM, COX, DUNCOMBE, FOX, GILPIN, INGRAM, LOCKE, MILNES, PHILLIP, ROEBUCK, SHELLEY, TOWNSEND, TRELAWNEY, TREVELYAN, WILLIAMS, WIRE, and WICKHAM. We do not believe that any organization, representing the masses of intelligent working men, will act upon the principle laid down by certain of their discarded leaders, to the effect that they should unite to crush any movement not aiming at once at every point in their political programme. This is an old and an obsolete idea. We understand too well the feelings of the classes in question to imagine for a moment that they will be so false to their opinions or to their interests. The local meetings which are continually taking place impress us with a more favourable conviction. It is by union that Reform will be carried; it is through the jealousies of the unrepresented classes that the Whigs may be enabled to defeat them. As to the views of the Government there is no longer a doubt. These-crecy maintained until the present week is at an end. There is to be no ministerial Reform next session. That is to say, unless the public insist upon it, in which case Lord PALMERSTON is the very Minister to yield and astonish his colleagues, and even himself.

LORD PALMERSTON IN ARMOUR.

... I'll assure you, a utter'd as prave 'ords at the pridge as you shall see in a summer's day. ...

... And such fellows are perfect in great commanders' names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a sconce, at such a breach, at such a convoy; who came off bravely, who was shot, who degraded, what terms the enemy stood on; and this they can perfectly in the phrase of war. ... And what a beard of the general's cut and a horrid suit of the camp will do among foaming bottles and ale-washed wits, is wonderful to be thought on. ...

I tell you what, Captain Gower; I do perceive he is not the man that he would gladly make show to the 'orld he is; if I find a hole in his coat, I will tell him my mind. ...

LORD PALMERSTON, upon his legs, sees a way to the heart of his audience. His oratory, at a dinner-table, stirs the blood, and brings flushes on the cheek. It has all the qualities of Chian wine, and answering to his call, loud echoes each bold Bacchanal. In fact, it is the essence of Bacchanal bravery, and very proper eloquence for a Prime Minister of England to thunder in the face of attentive Europe. If the Siamese Ambassadors could hear the First Lord, they might fancy that he held a fleet in one hand and an immense militia in another, ready to overwhelm any foreigner whatever upon the slightest exhibition of contumacy. As a Great Briton, everyone must be proud of such a Minister. Seriously, his Mansion House speech was all that it should have

been. We will say nothing at present of Lord CANNING. That personal question stands exactly where it did a fortnight ago, before either GRANVILLE the Expert or PALMERSTON the Panoplied had elucidated the conduct of the Governor-General. Noble lords are bound to be the champions of their caste, and, whenever a peer has been shockingly at fault, to find that he has been beyond all anticipations right in everything he has done. Neither the Mansion House nor the Guildhall is a proper place for debate, so that even Lord ELLENBOROUGH or Mr. MALCOLM LEWIN could have ventured to be critical upon the CANNING apology. But it was the truly British fervour of the First Lord that won upon the guests of the contrite Sir ROBERT CARDEN, who was once devoted to the Maine Law, but now, happily for himself, wishes to see every Englishman in the enjoyment of a quartful of the decoction of malt and hops. Lord PALMERSTON rose to the level of the gold and purple occasion. His allusions to the army in India were Tyrtæan as well as Anacreontic. He felt proud of the army, proud of the people, proud of himself, and of his noble and right honourable friends. The rebellion broke out. Well, he had hurled an army upon the rebels. In future the basis of our empire in the East would be 'unshakable.' But let no foreign nation 'dream in its visions' that we are weaker at home than we were before the mutiny broke out; we have now 'as many fighting men under arms' as then; to presume upon our weakness would be a very unsafe game at this particular moment, for if any power offended us, we have a Government that would coolly turn round and 'crush it.' We may not love uniforms, or steel scabbards, or iron heels, but we are the most valorous nation on the face of the entire earth. Luckily, it was not the American Minister who said this, or a very majestic morning contemporary would have been down upon him for his vulgar republican arrogance. But the Premier continued: why, our very women are heroes, and to be as brave as an Englishwoman is to be more than HORATIUS COCLES. Very right; we have no sympathy with the tortoise-hearted persons who sneer at Lord PALMERSTON for being national and triumphant in his language. He knows that what he says is felt as well as admired. He declares, with perfect justice, that it is the bounden duty of Great Britain to resent every insult, and protect her citizens from injury. He is the Minister to do it, and when he fulminates over London, we are as proud of our First Minister as he is proud of himself.

Whilst our gallant Premier is declaiming at the Mansion House, there are two unfortunate and innocent Englishmen imprisoned, degraded, and tortured by the King of NAPLES. What wretched colleague is it that bridles the generous British ardour of Lord PALMERSTON, and prevents him putting all these magnificent denunciations in force and showing what he means by *Civis Romanus*? Is it that Naples is a small State, and that England, of course, has never been so craven as to bully fourth-rate Kings? That is not a bad reason, if it be the true one.

'HOW NOT TO DO IT.'

THE sanitary state of the metropolis is now one of anarchy. We have this on authority. The most necessary works cannot be executed. The most helpless Londoners are exposed to the most noxious influences, and the responsible local managers repudiate their responsibility; the central managers lecturing without power to enforce. The main drainage of the metropolis is declared on all

sides to be necessary, but it is suspended; the Metropolitan Commissioners being unable to agree upon a plan which meets the approval of the Chief Commissioner; and the Chief Commissioner being obliged to wait until the Metropolitan Commissioners can agree. The dispute between the Chief Commissioner and the Metropolitan Board was the subject of a conference at the close of last week, and the matter stands thus. The Board had agreed upon the plan known by the outfall marked B*, near Erith Church. The engineers to whom the Chief Commissioners referred this plan showed that it would establish a nuisance in a rising suburb in London, and that a small extension of the plan by land would obtain a large extension of the outfall by water; Sea-Reach being beyond even the suburban ranges of the metropolis. The Metropolitan Board, however, discovered that the engineers of the Chief Commissioners had not only made objections to the original plan, but had suggested a plan of their own which was frightfully open to objections, since it comprised open sewers. Like the German postilion who threatened to flog the Jew in the other postilion's *caleche* if the other postilion flogged the Jew in his, the Metropolitan Commissioners fell to flogging the report of the referees in retaliation for the referees' flogging of their own report. They held a conference with the Chief Commissioner in order to come to an understanding; and the result has been, in the words of their most trusted spokesman, Mr. CARPMAEL, that the Metropolitan Board is exactly where it would have been if it had never proposed any plan at all! It is understood that Sir BENJAMIN HALL does not require the Metropolitan Commissioners to go beyond the authorities or powers given by Act of Parliament, but at least to fulfil their duty. The Act requires them to intercept all streams that would pollute the Thames within the bounds of their jurisdiction; requires them to carry the outfall of the main drainage beyond the metropolitan boundary; to create no nuisance; and it empowers them to levy rates. But with none of these conditions have the Metropolitan Commissioners complied, and they are not, therefore, in a position to claim the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, whose business, indeed, it is to see whether or not they have done their duty under the Act. Mr. CARPMAEL's complaint, therefore, amounts to a declaration that the Board is not prepared to do its duty, but stands where it did when it first saw the light two years ago. Nor is there any promise that the Board will now turn over a new leaf and make a fresh start.

That which is the general state is also the particular state. Our attention has been drawn to an official correspondence respecting the state of West Ham, in Essex. It is a picturesque spot; there is a rising neighbourhood; but it is in a marsh below the level of the Thames; there is no main drainage; and in 1855 Mr. ALFRED DICKENS, inspector of the General Board of Health, described the pestilential condition of the place. The correspondence to which we refer begins with a petition from the inhabitants to the Home Office, which was referred to the Board of Health, and the Board referred to the Local Board for information. The Local Board replied that it had been taking 'active measures' to compel the petitioners to cleanse their own neighbourhood; that 'no time had been lost' by Mr. RAWLINSON, their engineer, in devising a plan of drainage; and that under his direction the Local Board 'had placed at the disposal of occupiers of dwellings at Hallsville'—the centre of the pestilential

district—'a patent deodorizing powder which was found to be very beneficial during cleansing operations.' This reply was made in May or June; in the summer the cholera broke out, and the General Board of Health then discovered that the inhabitants in one part of West Ham were drawing their water from a pump over a common drain! The Board then took 'very energetic measures,' removing the handle of the pump, and writing a severe letter to the clerk of the Local Board of Health! We have not yet had any official announcement that the local authorities of West Ham have rescued the inhabitants. The whole affair seems to stand exactly where it did, just as the whole of the metropolis stands exactly where it did; except that, on behalf of the Board of Health, Dr. SOUTHWOOD SMITH, Captain GALTON, and Mr. HENRY AUSTIN, have gone to Milan to look at some water-works!

THE CITY IN RAGS.

SOME day, we suppose the Lord Mayor's Coach will fall to pieces, and the pageant of the 9th of November will be rendered impossible by the absolute decay of the decorations. That seems the only ground in existence for hoping that the annual nuisance will ultimately be abated. Year after year the grotesque apparatus becomes more washed out, dingy, and degraded. Last Monday's procession was the climax of dirt and frippery. There was a melancholy cloud on the faces of the military bandsmen, who, to all appearance, were anxious to attract no more attention than was absolutely necessary to the motley cavalcade with which they were marching through London. How any serious man, of an age to be a Lord Mayor, can endure the jibes and grimaces of London, for a whole afternoon, passes any ordinary comprehension. Last Monday, so mournful was the sight, that profane persons were irresistibly reminded of Earl FERREES on his way to execution. Why, in the name of the middle ages, is so much brilliant, barbarous trumpery mixed up with modern civilized ugliness? The whole affair resembles a harlequinade. If you occupy a particular point of view, commanding the groaning, creaking, trampling train as it unrolls, you first see a compact body of policemen. That means the nineteenth century. They are simple, stern, blue-coated men, well known to the neighbouring boys. Then ensue swarms of small beings in scarlet coats, human we are informed, but much like kingfishers in aspect. Thirdly, a loose array of gentlemen bending and staggering under portable flag-staffs, the rear of the troop being brought up by three citizens upholding a lofty pole; from the summit floats a banner, so long that a weakly youth, looking like a half-burnt Guy, is engaged to prevent the streamer from dragging in the mud. But the most fantastic apparition consists of the Astley regiment—galvanized supernumeraries in armour and variegated calico skirts, on jaundiced hippogriffs, the men artificially bearded, the knights evidently unused to the open air, and the tableau resembling faintly a scene from that popular tragedy, 'The Blood of the Forty Barons.' To say one word of the carriages that followed would be too painful. It was misery enough to watch the line lengthening, like a perambulating cab-stand, along the sunlit highway. Is it that the gentlemen dragged in procession are desirous of concealing their identity? or that this shabbiness is a delicate compliment paid to the CELLINI splendours of the old Vauxhall pavilion on wheels, containing the chief magistrate and the satellites of his civic throne? But it would be unfair to pass over the sheriffs' equipages. They are really pretty, and would

SUIT CINDERELLA. The eight footmen, however—are they men or automata? Is it credible that those pagan figures, with rose-coloured legs, are human? If not, what right has my Lord Mayor CARDEN to thrust his idolatry into the presence of the metropolitan police? Under any circumstances, why should City antiquarianism uncoil itself in the thoroughfares of the West-end? The absurdity was tolerable when it was half enacted on the water; but it has now taken possession of the Strand; the job-horses of the state-coach kick and pull across the approach to one of our principal railways, our law-courts are blockaded, and our streets flooded with pick-pockets, and all because a worthy alderman is appointed to an eminent office in the City for the space of one year. Of course no foreigner is 'intelligent' unless it be an article of his creed that England is governed—1. by the Lord Mayor of London; 2. by the Queen; 3. by Parliament. At these follies we smile; and yet we have our Juggernaut—our November procession—compared with which the installation of the Royal White Elephant of Siam is a respectable ceremony.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON.

DR. LETHEBY'S Ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Condition of the City of London has just been issued. As it is a valuable supplement to some observations and statistics we advanced a short time since on the health of the metropolis, we append to our former statements a few facts and figures furnished by this indefatigable medical officer. It appears that out of a population of nearly 130,000 souls, there died in the course of the year ending Michaelmas last, 2904 persons, being, with one exception, the smallest proportion of deaths on record, or just 9 per cent. below the general average. Such is the desirable result of those sanitary measures which have been within the last few years projected and vigorously enforced. But the effects of this health-surveillance are still more apparent on a further analysis. In the central district the improvement has been to the extent of 13 per cent. above the general average, and in some places it has reached to 38 per cent.; whilst in others it has only amounted to 7, and even 3 per cent. Still the proportion shows well when compared with other cities, or even the rest of England. The rate of mortality for the whole kingdom is ascertained to be 22.8 for every 1000 souls; in large cities, such as Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, 25.26; for the City of London it numbers only 22.3 for every 1000. We have shown, on a former occasion, how preponderatingly numerous are the deaths which take place amongst children up to the age of five years. This statement is confirmed by Dr. LETHEBY'S Report. Of 1000 who died last year, 400 did not reach their fifth year; the least mortality occurred between that period and the age of twenty; the greatest between the fourth epoch of life, that is, from forty to sixty. Taking the period from ten to thirty-five years, it appears that the advantages are greatly in favour of City life, though at the other ages the proportion of deaths within the walls of London is much larger than in the rest of England.

We are also enabled to form a valuable comparison of the influence of occupation upon health. According to the Report, we find "that butchers, poulterers, fishmongers, shopkeepers, and merchants have died at the rate of only from 15 to 16 per 1000, while tailors and weavers, shoemakers, printers, and compositors have died at the rate of from 20 to 23 per 1000; wine merchants, publicans and waiters, porters and messengers, at

the rate of from 24 to 26 per 1000; blacksmiths and gasfitters, painters and glaziers, dyers, bargemen, and watermen, from 28 to 30 in the 1000; cabmen, draymen, ostlers, carmen, and stablekeepers, at the rate of 31 per 1000; clerks and needlewomen at from 34 to 35 per 1000; and, lastly, the hard-working class of carpenters, masons, and labourers, at from 43 to 45 per 1000. There is, however, another method of testing the influence of occupation, and that is by ascertaining in which professions or calling the greatest longevity is attained; for taking, as we are authorized to do, the figure 51 as the mean age at death among the adult population, we find that each class has its particular longevity. For instance, the merchant, shopkeeper, and domestic servant will live, on the average, to be nearly 57 years of age; the butcher, poulterer, and fishmonger, to be about 53; the painter and dyer, the costermonger and hawker, the bargeman and waterman, fall below the mean standard, surviving only to the age of 48 or 49; the printer and compositor to 45; and the baker and confectioner to 42. The wives of cabmen and publicans succumb, it appears, at the age of 41, whilst the poor needlewoman sinks, under the pressure of confinement and unremitting application, at the early average age of 40. These are instructive figures, and suggest curious inquiries. It is not our intention, however, at present to enter into any farther analysis or comparison of them, or draw the inferences that seem so obvious. We see that, according to the proportion of deaths which occurred last year with the proportion of previous years, no less than 286 lives were saved. This happy result must, of course, be attributed to the efforts of the sanitary officers to improve the habitations of the poorer classes and enforce attention to cleanliness and decency, as well as to the introduction of other accessories of domestic comfort.

There is one other feature in the Report to which it is worth while to draw public attention. We allude to the particular malady which belongs to special classes. From the table before us we learn that phthisis or consumption seems to be the chief disease of needlewomen, printers, bakers, cabmen, and policemen; fever prevails most among domestic servants, needlewomen, and cabmen; bronchitis and pneumonia among labourers, painters, butchers, costermongers, and hawkers; brain diseases among porters, publicans, watermen, and bargemen; and liver complaints among publicans specially. These facts are not without their significance. It shows forcibly how closely habit and disease are connected, and also indicates how much might be effected, how much risk avoided, by prudence and self-control.

We have already described what is being done to carry out the plans of our sanitary reformers. The work is not slackened under the eye and hand of Dr. LETHEBY. Although no spot is impregnable to the attacks of insidious epidemics, we are assured that every effort is being made to put the City into an effective state of preparation in case a visitation of cholera should take place; and this not by any extraordinary exertion, but by simply carrying out the orders of the Board—removing the filth that ferments in our narrow and crowded streets and alleys, improving the water supply of the different houses of the poor, and inducing habits of cleanliness. Should any symptoms of the epidemic appear, Dr. LETHEBY is ready with his plan of defence. "One thing," he says, "I would force upon the attention of the parish authorities. It is, that they should be ready for the appointment of a house to house visitation, under the direction of their district

medical officers, directly the first signs of the disease are with us, for experience has shown that the diarrhoea which precedes an attack of cholera is mostly susceptible of cure." As it is, we may congratulate ourselves on the health we enjoy and the longevity to which we attain over our ancestors. Coming down to the latter end of the seventeenth century, when pretty reliable data could be obtained, we find that the expectancy of a man's life at the age of 30 was only to about 56; at the present time it is to 63. Could we go back further, there is little doubt we should be able to draw a still more favourable comparison between the present age and the ages which preceded us.

AN INDISCREET APOLOGIST.

WHEN we reported last week the after-dinner exultation of the Junior Lord at the failure of the launch at Millwall, we were far from imagining that he would be rash enough to fall into the trap which we had laid for official apologists. But to our infinite surprise and amusement the Junior Lord has actually been rash enough to launch himself into print. Here are his very words, as we find them in a snug corner of last week's *Examiner* :—

"If the miscarriage in the attempted launch of the Great Eastern had happened in one of the Queen's yards, the current strain of observation would have been, 'How differently they manage these things in the private yards;' and the Admiralty would have been advised to take a lesson from Messrs. Mare and Co., Mr. Green, or some other great builder, &c. &c."

Truly we had not believed the 'THOMAS RAIKES, Esq.' of Whig circles capable of such delightful naïveté. If the Whigs must have a skeleton at their feasts, by all means let him be a well-fed one!

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The long and most tedious process of winding this enormous length of cable from out the holds of the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* has been completed, and the Atlantic telegraph, like a monster snake, is about to hibernate for the winter at Plymouth, in the Keyham-yard. A large shed has here been specially built for its reception; it is one hundred and twenty feet by fifty wide, and divided into four water-tight compartments; so that the perfect insulation of the whole length can be tested under water whenever it may be deemed advisable. The *Agamemnon* will go into harbour, and the *Niagara* has returned to America, where various alterations suggested by the experience of the late attempt will be made in her internal fittings, that no mechanical aids or conveniences may be wanting to the proper accommodation and paying out of her portion of the coil. It is expected that she will return to this country in the early part of next year, again to bear her part in the great undertaking under better auspices, and, we most sincerely trust, with better results. In the meantime, during the whole of the winter, Mr. Whitehouse, the chief electrician of the company, will be engaged in a variety of experiments upon the cable. There seems an unusual demand just now for submarine cables, no less than five or six cables for different places and Governments having been lately completed. Nearly all of them have been made by Glasse and Elliott. One was for the Swedish Government; one for the Danish, to connect Denmark with Sweden; one to connect Ceylon and Colombo on the main land; and one to join Kurrachee with Calcutta. In nearly all these cases the conducting wires have been formed in the same manner and of the same sized wires as in the case of the Atlantic telegraph.—*Times*.

CHURCH AND STATE.—There are two points connected with the Established Church that may continue for some time to occupy the attention of the religious public. The first has reference to Oxford, and the second to Exeter Hall. The Town Council of the city of Oxford, it will be remembered, determined some time since to dispense with the old-fashioned oath of fealty, or submission, to the University, and the University authorities have intimated to the Corporation that the oath must be taken. The Corporation, by a unanimous vote, says it will do nothing of the kind, and thus the remonstrance of the University falls to the ground as a dead letter. With respect to Exeter Hall, Lord Shaftesbury has been more obedient to ecclesiastical influence. Large placards at the door on Sunday night announced to large crowds who read them that, in consequence of the mandate of the parish minister forbidding the Sunday evening services, these services could not be held until the law had decided whether they could thus be suppressed.—*Morning Star*.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

THE election of the Rev. FREDERICK TEMPLE to the Head-Mastership of Rugby does great credit to the discernment of the Trustees, and will, we are persuaded, be received with hearty congratulations by all the old schoolfellows of 'TOM BROWN,' who remember Rugby in the ARNOLD days. It would have been impossible to select a man more completely qualified to revive and restore those traditions which are for ever identified with the name of ARNOLD. The new head-master of Rugby is not only what a double first-class man and a fellow of Balliol must be—a profound and accurate scholar, an accomplished philologist and a sound mathematician, a man of deep and various learning, and something more than a skimmer of the sciences—but he is what many men of learning are not, one in whom force of character and a masculine grasp and breadth of intellect, adorned by the most liberal culture, are united with a hearty and generous sympathy for all that is most liberal and hopeful in the tendencies of the age. As Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, he rendered signal service to the cause of education, not only by his own indefatigable zeal in the conduct of the college, but by the conscientiousness and thoroughness which the Principal's example stamped, as it were, on the character of every pupil sent forth to teach. It is not many weeks since we invited the attention of our readers to Mr. TEMPLE's admirable scheme of Middle-Class Education, which, if other proof were wanting, would suffice to indicate the direction of his opinions and sympathies. The object of this middle-class education movement, we may remind our readers, is to extend to the great bulk of the middle classes of this country the influences and distinctions, if not the direct advantages, of Oxford and Cambridge, and to make our ancient Universities national. The Rev. FREDERICK TEMPLE was a Fellow of Balliol, and on the recent occasion of reopening the chapel of that distinguished college, when a host of 'old Balliol men' were gathered together once more within the venerable precincts, at the kind invitation of the Master and Fellows, Mr. TEMPLE was warmly congratulated, in advance, on the election of the third Balliol scholar in succession to the Head-Mastership of Rugby. Mr. TEMPLE's candidature was sustained by overpowering testimonials, but it is only just to say that his appointment has been decided by merit alone.

The *North British Review* still shows plainly enough the want of an editor and of a staff of contributors. The last number, while containing two or three interesting articles, has scarcely one that can be called seasonable—with the exception of a short and unsatisfactory paper on BÉRANGER, not one indeed. It has no political article at all. At the very moment when we are passing through an unparalleled crisis in our national history, when we are engaged in suppressing a revolt that threatened the integrity of the empire, and is fraught with the gravest results, a journal that lately occupied, and still aspires to hold, a leading place amongst the Quarterly Reviews, has not a word to say on the subject. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the absence of everything like vigorous and efficient editorial management than such a serious omission. The actual contents of the number sufficiently prove the absence of any disciplined body of contributors. Take the first article, for example, on 'Sir Archibald Alison's History.' It is devoted to an elaborate exposure of the would-be historian's gross ignorance, blind prejudices, and general incompetence for the work he undertakes. This is done well enough; but it is so easy to do, and has been so often done, that, without some new and special provocation, it is really not worth while to do it again. Scarcely anybody now recognizes Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON as an historian, or accepts his bulky volumes as history. He and his works have found their true level. The Mr. WORDY, of Coningsby, is generally looked upon as a party politician, whose prejudices being stronger than his judgment, and his ambition far greater than his power, attempted to raise the hasty and imperfect knowledge, the crude opinions and slovenly style of a third-rate pamphlet into the dignity of history; and whose efforts have resulted in a most voluminous but utter failure. The second article, 'On Genesis and Science,' is well meaning, but weak and inconclusive—an attempt to arrest, on the plea of miraculous interference, the frank interpretation of scientific facts, and thus to reject, avowedly in the interest of religion, the legitimate conclusions of science. The supposition on which all such attempts proceed—that there can be in the last resort any real opposition between religion and science—betrays a latent insincerity, while the attempt to depress the one to the advantage of the other is alike injurious to both. The third article, on 'PRIOR,' is a lengthy sketch of his history as politician and poet, but chiefly as the former, the article being mainly devoted to his political career. The paper, while containing interesting passages, is far too long for the subject, as the conclusion implicitly confesses. In the last page the writer decides that PRIOR was neither a statesman nor a poet. The article on 'Scotch Metaphysics—Brown and Hamilton,' is partly biographical, partly critical; but the biography is too brief to be interesting, and the criticism too vague to be important. Of the remaining articles, one on 'Memoirs of John Dalton,' contains a good sketch of the life and researches of the great chemist, and the last, 'Travels in Arabia and Persia,' is pleasant and very readable.

We are glad to notice that Messrs. MACMILLAN announce for early publication the first volume of *The Life of Milton*, by Professor MASSON. All who are familiar with Professor MASSON's writings, and in particular with his article on MILTON in the volume of his *Essays on the English Poets*, recently published, will know that the work could not have fallen into better hands. Strange to say, too, the subject is a new one, as fresh and full of interest as it is important. We have no life of MILTON at all worthy of the poet, the politician, and the period: and Professor MASSON is the very man to supply this defect in our national literature. His power of clear and vivid narration and picturesque description, will enable him to reproduce the individuality of MILTON, and 'the very form and pressure of the times' in which he lived; his earnest sympathy no less than his practised critical insight, and the natural bias of his mind towards what is elevated and sublime in character and thought, will ensure a just and profound appreciation of MILTON's poetical nature; while his decided political convictions and liberal sympathies will fit him to interpret truly the part he took in public affairs. Under the last head, Professor MASSON's work will be peculiarly welcome. We have no decently faithful and minute representation of MILTON as a politician, and we may be sure that in the new Life full justice will be done to his character and efforts as a statesman in that most stormy and critical period of our national history. As connected with this department of the poet's labours, we may be sure Professor MASSON will give due prominence to that noble moiety of his works hitherto so much neglected by critics and students of English literature—his political and prose writings. The *Life of Milton*, as conceived by Professor MASSON, too, will be a history of English literature during one of its most important eras—that bounded by the two Queens, the transition period from ELIZABETH to ANNE. Next to CARLYLE we know of no one so well fitted to write the Life of Milton as Professor MASSON, and even CARLYLE could not do equal justice to the literary aspects of the subject, which are quite as important as the public and political ones.

Mr. BENTLEY writes to assure us that Mrs. MALCOLM's translation of *Debit and Credit* is the only unabridged version. We had already noticed the evident imperfections, in this respect, of the other version.

Mr. MADDEN has published, upon a new plan, a *Gazetteer and Gazetteer Map of the Seat of Rebellion in India* showing the relative positions of the various cantonments, with descriptive notices. It has been executed by an Old Quartermaster of the Bengal Army, and will be found very useful by those who desire to trace the exact course of the conflict between the British and Sepoy armies. The displays in the shop-windows consist generally of pictures rather than maps, while even the maps are diminished in value by the excessive crowding of unimportant references. The 'Old Quartermaster's' *Gazetteer Map*, with its accompaniment of letter-press, should be possessed by all who care for clearness and authenticity in publications of this kind.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.

Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa; including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior. By David Livingstone, LL.D., D.C.L. With Portraits, Maps by Arrowsmith, and numerous Illustrations. Murray.

DR. LIVINGSTONE has opened up an immense perspective in the African interior. The central plateaus of the south, formerly lying under forest shadows, or hidden beyond desert horizons, are now presented in landscape light and beauty—the plains coloured with flowers, the wilderness encircling a country full of park-like valleys, great rivers fertilising the soil and offering abundant means of carriage, simple, industrious natives, eager to be visited again from Europe, wonderful indigenous riches and varieties of nature. The traveller is an Aladdin wandering through his new palace, with its infinite series of chambers, each a treasury; he is a Marco Polo recounting the marvels of Nigritian Cathay; a Mungo Park coming suddenly upon unknown lakes and rivers; a Della Valle in the romance of his adventures, and more than a sixteenth-century pilgrim in the intrepidity of his enterprises. His book is one of the most fascinating ever written. It is a succession of alluring and surprising glimpses into a territory hitherto mysterious, and not surpassed in splendour or interest by any other part of the world. We shall not attempt to illustrate the character of its contents by desultory quotations; these would but imperfectly suggest the value and the singularity of Dr. Livingstone's researches. The volume is one to buy, to read, and read again, to bind in Russia leather, and place among the classic narratives of travel. No Christmas story will be more entertaining to the young; nor can the maturest student complete his acquaintance with the known geography or natural history of the globe without following in close detail the whole of the Livingstone discoveries in Africa. Elephant hunts, incidents in the land of lions, anecdotes of grotesque manners, prodigious rides on ox-back, encampments by day and night, canoe voyages on freshly-found lakes and streams, strange episodes of barbarous life, pictures of the deserts and woods swarming with millions of wild beasts, form only the arabesque embroidery ornamenting and relieving a narrative nearly every page of which has a scientific or historical importance.

The work is accompanied by two maps—a sketch of South Africa, and a detailed tracing of the author's route from the point whence it left the ordinary lines of travel to Loanda on one coast of Africa, and Quillimane on the other. Thus the continent, in its vast breadth, is laid entirely open for the first time to within nine degrees of the equator. Livingstone found himself, for years, beyond the limits of traditional geography, far across the watershed of the south, where the rivers flowed invariably northwards, and mounted the immense plateau, the existence of which, imagined by Sir Roderick Impey Murchison in 1852, was demonstrated by himself in 1855. A summary of his general researches is all we can attempt; but this, per-

haps, will possess more utility than any mere selection of attractive passages from the body of the narration. The wanderings lasted from 1848 to 1856. They were commenced at Cape Town, whence Livingstone proceeded to Latakoo, the farthest inland station of the London Missionary Society. Only resting there to refresh his oxen, he pushed on northward to Shokuana, and in that place, after a short interval, located himself for six months, cut off from all European society, to study the language, laws, ways of thinking, and customs of the Bakwain section of the Bechuana race. The apprenticeship was perfect. In 1842, undertaking a journey over the hills, he approached close to the Lake Ngami, which he afterwards discovered; but it was his plan to make his way gradually. The year 1843, therefore, was commenced in the valley of Mabotsa, more than twenty-five degrees from the equator, a locality ravaged by lions, the terrors of the people. It was in this desolation that Livingstone felt that fearless stupefaction caused by the sudden gripe of a lion's jaw upon his shoulder. Here also he began building up his influence by acts of justice and philanthropy, and cultivating good relations with the tribes and chiefs. The bastard Dutch kidnappers, however, were his declared foes, and sought to drive him away by persecution. But he resisted all their attempts, and gives a charming account of the pleasant days he passed in the Mabotsa Vale.

It was now considered time to open his design of exploration. Lake Ngami, beyond the Kalahari Desert, was the object of his earliest research. Its position, for half a century at least, had been pointed out by the natives; but it had been reached by no European traveller. The intervening solitudes consist of vast flats, tinted with many varieties of shrubs and plants, and teeming with animal life. Among their vegetable productions are the scarlet cucumber, the leishna, the bulbs of which are receptacles of water, and invaluable to the people of the desert, and the water-melon, which absorbs the rains, and preserves them for the use of the savage, in a region with scarcely any streams or springs. In addition to these supplies, the natives keep stores in little subterranean reservoirs, whence the precious fluid is drawn up through reeds by women, who use their mouths as pumps. It was in June, 1849, that Livingstone, Oswell, and Murray started across this wilderness towards the unknown north. On the 4th of July, after many adventures, they reached the Zouga, which they found to be a river running to the north-east; the natives, who possessed large herds of the great horned cattle, said that by tracing the stream upwards the white men would at last reach the 'broad water.' This was done for upwards of a hundred miles, it being observed that the people almost lived in their rough canoes; and another river was passed, which Livingstone was informed came from a country 'full of rivers and large trees.' Here was gladdening intelligence to an explorer, doubtful whether he should discover more than a new Libya in the south of the continent. On the 1st of August, the lake itself was in view, beaming and glittering far and wide in the sun. It is extensive, but shallow, and lies at the bottom of a basin of considerable diameter. Near this point, the Scottish reminiscences of Livingstone reverted to the banks of the Clyde above Glasgow, but the African river-bank is overhung with mighty baobab shadows—the tall, swaying palmyra and clusters of the elegant rose-coloured plum. 'Wild indigo abounded, as, indeed, it does over large tracts of Africa.' Elephants exist in prodigious numbers, with rhinoceroses, and a new and graceful species of antelope. Mulletts, and other excellent fish, come down to the lake in shoals with the floods from the high countries. The next discovery was the Zambesi, flowing through the centre of the continent—the river not having been previously known to exist there at all. In every one of the Portuguese maps it is represented as rising far to the east. At the dry season, when Livingstone saw it, it had from three to six hundred yards of deep water, with a favourable current. We may indicate the extraordinary richness of this part of the narrative by mentioning that it comprises the results of eleven years of perpetual observation in countries hitherto almost, if not entirely, unknown. At the close of that period, Livingstone returned to the Cape to send his family to England.

In June, 1852, he started on his last and longest journey, extending over four years. The continent of Africa approaches its southern extremity in a gigantic cone between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. It was almost up the central line of the middle division of this territory that Livingstone worked his way from Cape Town to Linyanti—upwards of twelve hundred miles. Thence a journey of about the same extent through the heart of Africa brought him to St. Paul de Loanda, the capital of Angola, on the western coast. Returning from that point, after reaching within nine degrees of the equator, he partially retraced his path as far as Victoria Falls, between the sixteenth and seventeenth degrees of latitude, and making a curve northwards, penetrated the obscure and wide interior until he found himself at Quillimane, again on the sea—nearly two thousand miles from where he had last seen it. The phenomena he describes are, in many instances, of the most singular kind—among others, the hot electric winds of the desert, and certain circumstances which tempt him to believe that it is possible for the breast of a man to produce milk for the nurture of a child. Of this, indeed, Humboldt quotes an example, but the scientific testimony on the subject is as yet inadequate. Beyond the Bakwain country, Livingstone found the large black ant, the land tortoise, lions, buffaloes, mice, serpents, and ostriches, and his descriptions of all these and their habits are particularly valuable. The habits of the various populations also are illustrated, and an interesting commentary is given on Mr. Gordon Cumming's hunting exploits, which Dr. Livingstone says appear to have been by no means exaggerated in the published narrative. Early in 1852, however, he passed the farthest station to the north ever reached by Cumming. As he went on, the country became very lovely; many new trees were discovered; the grass was green, and often overtopped the waggons; the vines hung in festoons upon the branches; the banyan was found flourishing; large sheets of water lay in the hollows; watercourses abounded, becoming broader and deeper at every mile's progress northward, and at length a barrier of water checked the traveller's advance. Climbing the loftiest trees, he could see nothing but the inundations, surmounted by dense masses of reeds—the overflowed portion of the Chobe river. The landscape was as unlike the traditional centre of Africa—a surface of calcined rock and sand—as

could possibly be imagined. The picture shows in what light the discoveries of this great explorer are to be regarded: instead of deserts they have brought to light plantations, arable valleys, and gardens. Ivory abounds in these regions; the soil producing maize, beans, Indian corn, sugar-cane, manioc, and certain varieties of fruit. Ostrich feathers are among the articles of commerce. The people were nowhere hostile, and seldom exhibited any fear of their white visitors.

Dr. Livingstone now began to ascend the Leambye with his party in thirty-three canoes: every inch of the way was a geographical discovery, and this added to the enthusiasm of the voyage. The river is magnificent, often more than a mile in width, and bordered by a beautiful and prolific country. The population is of a superior character, and addicted to ingenious methods of industry. Dr. Livingstone compares the Leambye with the Nile; its periodical inundations stimulating the fertility of the soil. Two crops of grain are produced annually; the cattle feed on luxuriant crops of succulent grapes, the pasturage never being exhausted. The land is probably too rich for the production of wheat. The course of a large tributary stream brought the travellers into a region even more extraordinary; but no Quarterly Review could enumerate a tenth of the details multiplied from chapter to chapter. Over the low plains, near the rivers, fresh-water shells were scattered largely. On the Leeba bees were seen, honey being a favourite article of food among the natives. But more interesting than to note the natural aspects of this new country was it to pick up, at the confluence of the Leeba and Makondo, a fragment of a steel watch-chain, of English manufacture; this was at the point where the Mambari people cross in coming to the kingdom of Masibo, and gave a clue to the trade of the interior. The Mambari are very enterprising merchants, and bring English cotton to the Makololo, who think it so beautiful that they attribute the work to immortal hands. At all events, they refuse to believe that iron machines spin, weave, or print with such magical success. Among these tribes the Salic law does not prevail, many of the chiefs being women. Nearing the coast, however, Dr. Livingstone saw numbers of young girls with chains on their limbs, the property of Portuguese traders. Among the western people, some of the prettiest maidens wear their hair stretched upon a hoop, producing an appearance like that of the Madonna's glory—by others, crowns, peaks, and buffalo horns are imitated.

The north-eastern journey was made by way of the Zambesi, and was commenced at Linyanti in November. The travellers struck off at the Victoria Falls, the connecting link between the known and unknown portions of the great river. The landscapes that now opened in constant succession were so fascinating, that Dr. Livingstone, who is not much addicted to the use of florid language, exclaims, "Scenes so lovely must have been gazed upon by angels in their flight!" He ascertained a number of highly important points relating to the configuration of this portion of Africa. The farther he advanced the more dense he found the population, which, however, was not so improved in manners as elsewhere, the men being perfectly naked; at the same time the products of the soil were shared by still larger herds of wild animals—gigantic elephants among them. Cultivation is carried on to a considerable extent. After an enormous journey, Livingstone again found himself nearing the ocean, and at the confluence of the Loangwa and the Zambesi discovered the remains of a church, built of stone, and a broken bell, inscribed with the letters I. H. S. A descent by the Zambesi brought him to Quillimane, on the coast, and at that point he parted from Africa. We have here presented only the outlines of his vast researches. Much remains to be dealt with in connexion with the national resources of Africa, and its commercial relations with England; but, at present, we can only promise to every reader who takes up Dr. Livingstone's narrative, a store of enjoyment and instruction.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A Hundred Years Ago. An Historical Sketch. 1755 to 1756. By James Hutton. Longman and Co.

WITH Mr. Hutton we may measure the progress of a hundred years. His book contains a picture a century old, and very interesting is it to put 1857 in contrast with 1756. We trace our affinities, indeed, with the folks who then shot Byng, read the first announcement of Johnson's dictionary, called King George 'great Cæsar,' blinded children by art to make beggars of them, admired the crambo of the poet Laureate, and tolerated 'Bucks' and 'Bloods' instead of laughing or kicking them out of society; but the differences are also considerable, and we are forced to feel happy that we are not our own great-grandfathers. A hundred years hence, of course, we shall pay the penalty of our contempt, and when the Londoner is reading at noon the paper published in the morning at Lahore, when the Channel is tunneled, when the Prime Minister keeps the Foreign Secretary waiting five minutes while he consults the American President, when some one is reporting that a descendant of the Napoleons has turned up in Abyssinia, and when Egyptologists have mistaken the name of Dr. Lepsius for that of a Pharaoh of the first dynasty, our idols of the theatre, the den, and the market-place, may have been dispersed with the dust of Cheops. Not so, however, the genuine men. Meeting them as living actors in 1756, the first sensation—if we allow ourselves to fall into a past age as into a dream—is one of surprise. It is like opening the first edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and finding no mention of Australia or New Zealand. The names are so familiar that we fancy them heritages from times infinitely more remote. At the end of another century, however, in all human likelihood, colossal reputations will have arisen—in politics, in literature, in arts, in arms—and people will wonder what we talked of before these classics were created. Yet criticism ran high and gossip spread afar its shallow inundations before any one could quote Johnson, or pity Chatterton, or read Cervantes in Smollett, or learn how Goldsmith adored Mademoiselle Clairon. Mr. Hutton shows us over the years 1855-56, and points out the lions, the Court, the Chamber of Horrors, the House of Commons included. He gives precedence to strictly public affairs—the quarrel with France over the Acadian boundary—and this narrative glides into a parallel, hit off in a spirit of cool and quiet irony:—

Truly, we have much reason to be proud of our progress in the art of government

since the above lines were written. It is notorious that the best man is now-a-days invariably selected in preference to one merely recommended by family interest. In the same way, no one ever enters the army except with the determination to make that his sole profession, and to look to merit alone for honour and promotion. As for the excellence of our colonial system, we need mention only the name of Australia, in testimony of the harmony and cordiality that now exist between 'our planters' and their governor; and the natives in that insular continent will equally bear evidence to the mild and enlightened treatment they have received from their Christian brethren.

The nation then groaned under a national debt of only seventy-two millions, and an expenditure of eight millions, and there were grand fellows in the House of Commons to treat every public question with earnestness and dignity. Pitt and Fox stood at the head of a magnificent phalanx, and this was the result:—

The certainty of discussion keeps administration in awe, and preserves awake the attention of the representatives of the people. Ministers are and should be suspected as public enemies; the injustice arising to them, or the prejudice to the country by such jealousy, can hardly ever be adequate to the mischief they may do in a moment, if too much is left to their power, if too much trust is reposed in their integrity.

We must not dwell too long on that topic, or we shall begin to be ashamed of our House of Commons. A suggestion of Pitt's is recalled, however, which deserves to be put into circulation at this moment:—

That great orator expressed a hope that the standing army would never be less than 18,000 men, based upon a militia at least 50,000 strong.

If we are jealous of their orators, we need not envy their administration. Our ways were their ways. We quote only one of the illustrations connected with the career of the able and gallant Major Cunningham who, upon the disablement of his superior officer, took temporary command at Minorca:—

Instead of this appointment, however, being confirmed, a decrepit old gentleman was sent out who was busily engaged throughout the siege in nursing a gouty toe.

The miscellaneous contents of the volume mark some interesting incidents of a hundred years ago. It was then that Fonthill Abbey was destroyed by fire, that the first stone of Middlesex Hospital was laid "in Marybon Fields," that the statue of Newton was erected in Trinity College, Cambridge, that the East India House began to rise on the site of the old African House, that the building of Blackfriars Bridge was projected and opposed on the ground that it might destroy the current between London and Westminster Bridges, that the construction of the City-road was authorized, 'to connect two suburban villages,' and that the Princess Emily shut the gates of Richmond park, so that the people were forced to scale the walls. In France, the king was washing the feet of the poor, the Farmers-General were eating cherries and green peas at Christmas, and the Marquis of Plumartin was terrifying the population of Poitou; in the same year Lisbon was shaken down by an earthquake. Mr. Hutton describes a controversial book on the causes of this calamity. The author seems to have been an ancestor of the gentlemen who write at home at ease, and in the exuberance of their young-eyed complacency fling the word 'scribbler' at every senior contemporary:—

He calls their authors "dastardly mongrel insects, scribbling incendiaries, starving savages, senseless yelping curs, blushing catiffs, growling grovelling bipeds, scandal yelping crew, varlets lavish of falsehood, journalistic fire-eaters, superlative coxcombs, crack-brain'd dealers in absurdity, jack-a'-lanterns, pragmatical ghosts of entity, daring, blushing, heartless, freebooting aliens, crawling vermin, unnatural fry of barbarous insects." One is a heartless witling, that chokes himself with swallowing a flight; another a little griping understrapper with a dirt-raking mind and a spurious breast. "Villains, whatever be the climate in which they first drew their breath, are still ubiquitous abortions from human nature, whose hereditary soil is that of the gallows to which they are born, improbity being everywhere an exotic."

Fine words, from which a few may be selected by those who believe in the power of verbal violence. In his notice of authors, actors, artists, and books of a hundred years ago, Mr. Hutton glances lightly and pleasantly at Volney, Flaxman, Siddons, Godwin, Mozart, and Crabbe and Chatterton—both children then; Madame Dacier, Curran, Goethe, Bentham, Diddin, Lavoisier, Lavater, De Genlis, and Jenner, were also children. Gibbon was preparing for his history, Oliver Goldsmith was beggaring himself by buying tulips, Watts was in 1756 making instruments for the University of Glasgow, Abercrombie commencing his career, Eugene Aram teaching Latin and Greek, Cook voyaging, Falconer thinking of poetry at sea, Necker keeping accounts in Thelusson's bank; Gainsborough and West were studying:—

Foremost among those whose intellect was in the full pride of strength rises the mighty form of SAMUEL JOHNSON. Long since distinguished for his learning, *imposuit colophonem*, he put the finishing stroke to his fame by the publication of his Dictionary of the English language. On the 25th of March, 1755, the following advertisement appeared in the *Gazette*:—

"This Month will be published,

"In Two Large Volumes in Folio,

(Price, bound, Four Pound Ten Shillings)

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: In which the words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different Significations by Examples from the best Writers.

"To which are prefixed

"A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE, and a GRAMMAR,

"By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

"Printed for J. and P. Knapton, T. and T. Longman, C. Hitch and L. Hawes, A. Millar, and R. and J. Dodsley.

"Where may be had, Gratis,

"The PLAN of this DICTIONARY.

"Addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield."

And in the same paper:—

"This day is published,

Beautifully printed on a Royal Paper, in two Volumes Quarto, and illustrated with Twenty-eight new Copper-plates, designed by Hayman, and engraved by the best Artists,

"A New Translation of

The HISTORY and ADVENTURES of the Renowned DON QUIXOTE, from the Spanish of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra;

"To which is prefixed some Account of the Author's Life.

"By T. SMOLLETT, M.D.

"Printed for A. Millar, in the Strand; T. Osborne and J. Shipton, in Gray's Inn; T. and T. Longman, C. Hitch, and L. Hawes, in Pater-Noster Row; J. Hodges, on London Bridge; and J. and J. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church yard.

Such Noblemen and Gentlemen as have subscribed to the Author, will be pleased to send their Receipts and second Payments to A. Millar, in the Strand, who will deliver their Books."

The sketch of literature in that prolific year is admirable. The chapter that follows, on crimes, is a startling fragment of social history:—

Among other crimes prevalent at that period child-stealing was of frequent occurrence. The motives to this cruel offence were various. Sometimes it was committed for the sake of the clothes; at other times in the hope of extorting a reward from the agonized parents for the recovery of their lost darling—though I have met with no advertisement offering more than twenty guineas, and that was for a child thirty months old. Occasionally also children were kidnapped to be brought up as chimney-sweepers. But the most iniquitous case was that of an old woman, who used to inveigle her innocent victims into a cellar, where she destroyed their eyesight by applying heated brass plates, and when blinded, sent them out into the streets to beg. When this monster was discovered, four children were found in her den stone blind, and several more in different stages of cecity.

The frivolities of the women of the period are set in contrast with the frivolities of the men. Among the latter, an example is worth quoting:—

"Some bloods being in company with a celebrated *fille de joie*, one of them pulled off her shoe, and in excess of gallantry filled it with champagne and drank it off to her health. In this delicious draught he was immediately pledged by the rest, and then to carry the compliment still further, he ordered it to be drest and served up for supper. The cook set himself seriously to work upon it. He pulled the upper part (which was of damask) into fine shreds, and tossed it up in a ragout; minced the sole; cut the wooden heel into very thin slices, fried them in butter, and placed them round the dish for garnish."

Here is a new anecdote of fashionable gambling:—

My lords of Rockingham and Orford made a match against each other for five hundred guineas, as to whether five turkeys or five geese would in the shortest time perform the journey from Norwich to London. The result vindicated Lord Orford's sagacity, for, though at first the turkeys had it all their own way, the geese waddled past them at night, while they were lazily roosting in the trees beside the hedgerow.

With a matrimonial advertisement of a hundred years ago we conclude our extracts from Mr. Hutton's volume. It is very characteristic:—

"WHEREAS a tall young Gentleman above the common size, dress'd in a yellow ground'd flower'd velvet (supposed to be a Foreigner), with a Solitaire round his neck and a glass in his hand, was narrowly observed and much approved of by a certain young lady at the last Ridotto. This is to acquaint the said young Gentleman, if his heart is entirely disengaged, that if he will apply to A. B. at Garraway's Coffee House in Exchange Alley, he may be directed to have an interview with the said young lady, which may prove greatly to his advantage. Strict secrecy on the Gentleman's side will be depended on."

We seldom meet with a volume so entertaining as *A Hundred Years Ago*.

A TREATISE ON ANGLING.

The Angler's Instructor. A Treatise on the best Mode of Angling in English Rivers, Lakes, and Ponds, and on the Habits of the Fish. By William Bailey.

London: Longman and Co.; Nottingham: Forman.

ANGLING, which is essentially a summer pastime, has, with the advent of November dreariness and cold, been pretty generally abandoned until the ensuing year. Pike and grayling, however, are still in good season, and will continue so during the coming winter; but the trout, recently so gorgeously arrayed in vesture of scarlet and gold, now ceases to be an object of the fisherman's pursuit. Thin, lean, and discoloured after spawning, he hides beneath the hollow banks of the streams which he frequents, and neither feeds nor permits himself to be seen, until the genial gales of another spring restore his pristine strength and beauty.

The grayling, or umber, called by the French *Pompe chevalier*—'Sir Shadow'—possibly from the swiftness of his movements, and the silvery grey tints of his scales, which render it difficult to trace his passage through the water, is in good season through the present and ensuing months. Inhabiting English streams less generally than the trout, there are none, we believe, nearer to the metropolis than the rivers of Hants and Wilts. In Herefordshire, the Wye, Lugg, Teme, and Arrow, hold plenty of grayling; they frequent also the upper Severn towards Shropshire. Walton, and his friend Charles Cotton, two hundred years ago, dwelt with rapture on the general abundance of this choice and delicious fish in the clear rapids of Derbyshire—in none, however, more large and numerous than in the classic Dove. Unlike the trout, whose jaws may be described as all bone and muscle, admitting of any moderate degree of force in striking him, the grayling's mouth is soft and tender. This distinction cannot be too carefully kept in mind by those angling for them, because an attempt to strike or fix the hook after the fashion common to the trout fisher will invariably tear all away, and of course cause the loss of many a good fish.

For angling during the warm season, when the rivers are bordered by hazel and alder-trees, there are two natural baits bred upon their foliage, the best that can be used for grayling, and also for trout. These are the hazel fly, a small species of caterpillar, brown above and dark green below, and, secondly, the alder fly, a dusky-hued insect seen in great numbers running upon posts and rails by the water-side. There is yet a third insect of note not so generally known to anglers, of a rich brown tint, large and full bodied, called the cannon fly, found in orchards, on the shady side of apple-trees, darting on and off incessantly, and always alighting with its head downwards. These three, and especially the last, are very deadly baits. With a long taper rod, which enables the angler to keep far back from the water's brink, a short line of the roundest, finest, and most trustworthy silkworm gut, and a small, well barbed hook, baited with a single fly, there is an almost certainty of sport, even in the hottest and brightest days that ever shone in July. No other device in such unfavourable fishing weather would be successful. Protected by the sheltering alders, kneeling, stooping occasionally, even lying prone upon the grass—in short, using every expedient

dient to effect the grand point of keeping out of sight—the patient fisherman lightly daps his fly upon the clear rippling eddy, as he sees the insect disport itself when alive and at liberty. Roused by the slight undulation which even this delicate movement communicates to the water's surface, the largest trout and grayling of the pool sally forth to reconnoitre from behind great stones, or a sunken tree, under patches of floating driftwood, and from beneath hollow banks. Some, or all of these, are their chosen haunts. Such is the eagerness with which they usually dash at the lure—resembling somewhat the swoop of a hawk at her quarry—that they generally hook themselves. If the fisherman has not forgotten to bring his landing-net, and some village urchin to assist him in its use, he will probably succeed in transferring the best of these captures to his pannier. Without such aid, however, his success will be more than doubtful.

It is a great mistake to defer the commencement of trout fishing until the month of May, as is the practice of many London anglers, especially those who frequent the Thames and Uxbridge Colne.

When the alder leaf's big as a goose's eye,
Then the trout is fit to fry,

says an old saw; and that, in a forward spring, would be about the middle of February. March and April are certainly the best fly-fishing months of the whole season.

Angling for pike or jack, which latter is, however, the peculiar designation bestowed on fish of a certain age only, affords much diversion in the autumn and winter quarters. The writer of this book gives a decided preference to what he calls the dead snap bait:—

Taking a fancy for a day's pike fishing, I started off for the river, rod in hand, and a few dead baits in my pocket. The wind was to my mind, and the water was in fine condition. I speedily commenced work, and in a cast or two hooked and landed a very good fish, weighing seven pounds. Just as I had done so, up came my friend. "That's a fine fish," said he. "I have fished down all this side of the water, and have not had a single run. Would you have any objection to my accompanying you?" "None whatever," I replied. So we both started together, and in a short time I landed three more fish, one five pounds, and two three pounds each. "How is it," he said, "that although I throw into the same places with you, I never get a run?" Now my friend was trolling, or dead gorge fishing. There was a sharp stream, and over the stream a quiet spot, in which place the fish lay. He threw his gorge into the still water, but while he was permitting it to sink a little, the current pressed on the line and dragged the bait away before he had the chance of working it. My tackle was spinning, or dead snap, which can be worked attractively the moment the bait drops on the water, which cannot be done with the dead gorge. I recommended my friend to put on a spinner, which I lent him, and at the second throw he killed a fish of six pounds.

Mr. Bailey's experience of pike fishing seems to have been confined to the river Trent. The great pool of Ellesmere, situated close to the town of that name in North Shropshire, and the property of Mr. Mainwaring, holds pike of thirty pounds weight. The Combermere lake in the adjacent county of Chester—which is full three miles in extent—breeds fish even larger than those of Ellesmere.

The barbel, though coarse, and of no repute for the table, is, however, a handsome fish, large, lusty, and game. The author, who seems to have devoted more than ordinary attention to this branch of angling, thus communicates the results of his experience:—

The water was about nine feet deep, and as clear as glass. The swim was not quick, and in water of this description I generally go up five or six yards from where I stand to fish to throw in the worms, and catch the barbel eight or ten yards below me, so that the worms swim fourteen or fifteen yards before they get to the bottom. Well, the first swim, my two friends both got hold together, and killed two barbel; the next swim they killed two more, then one killed, and the other missed. When we had caught nine, I threw in a few more worms two yards lower down than the first lot, which made the fish bite at least twenty-five yards off. This was a great distance to hit a fish, but they were hit to perfection, for a bite was seldom missed or a fish lost. When we had fished three hours, they left off biting, and we went and had a bite ourselves. We returned in about a couple of hours, and found them as keen and eager for the bait as when we first commenced. I must tell you I never gave them a worm while they were biting, but when I saw two or three swims without a bite, I threw in a few. By this plan I kept the fish hungry all the time. In about five hours and a half we had caught one hundred and thirteen pounds of barbel, without stirring a yard from the standing we first took up, and every fish was hooked from twenty to five-and-twenty yards off.

The author of this little book is a professional angler, residing where
Trent doth spread

His thirsty arms along the indented mead,

and his proximity to this, one of the most famous of English rivers, has, of course, largely contributed to perfect his experience. The observations on ground-bait, and the directions for its advantageous employment, not only as a subsidiary lure for the coarser species of fresh-water fish, but for trout and grayling also, are new and valuable. They will be eagerly perused and as eagerly adopted by all anglers, when the opening spring shall again invite them to try their fortune in the sharps and shallows of their favourite streams.

MAULEVERER'S DIVORCE.

Mauleverer's Divorce: a Story of Woman's Wrongs. By the Author of "Whitefriars," "The City Banker," &c. 3 vols. Skeet.

We have been a little perplexed by this novel. It professes to have been written by a woman, and seems to bear in its composition the traces of a woman's pen. And yet we had imagined the authorship of *Whitefriars* to have been not unknown. *Whitefriars*, *Whitehall*, *Westminster Abbey*, and *Cæsar Borgia* form a characteristic cluster of historical romances which have retained their popularity through many seasons, and are continually reprinted. They were well studied, dramatic, and vigorous. *The City Banker* belonged to a different and, in our opinion, an inferior class. The story was original in its conception, and ran on rapidly from beginning to end, but it was less a work of art than *Whitefriars*, less graphic than *Cæsar Borgia*. *Mauleverer's Divorce* is again the exemplification of a new style adopted by the writer. It has a definite social purpose; it bears upon a question of the day; it abounds in apostrophe and in fervid declamations.

Its most prominent fault is the tendency to long interludes of soliloquy on the part of the lady who is supposed to present her autobiography. Many readers will think the introductory chapter almost entirely superfluous. Occasionally, too, the author's literary theory is illustrated by figures of speech which we cannot but rank as barbarisms. The writing, however, has character, and the narrative is constructed with peculiar skill. Numerous readers, no doubt, will follow with curiosity the vicissitudes of the Mauleverer career, parallel as they probably are with those of a certain proportion of persons in the happy and decorous society of the English nineteenth century. We do not think the circulating library subscribers will be disappointed if *Mauleverer's Divorce* is sent for in the expectation that it will charm away some hours of the long November evenings.

THE BRITONS OF CAMBRIA.

The British Kymry; or, Britains of Cambria. Outlines of their History and Institutions, from the Earliest to the Present Times. By the Rev. R. M. Morgan, P.C. Tregynon. Author of 'Christianity and Infidelity,' &c. &c.

Ruthin: J. Clarke; London: Hardwicke.

The history of the great Gomeridæ or Kimbriæ race constitutes one of the grandest dramas of old or modern times. It is the primogenital family of mankind; and as such we find its various divisions established under the same or very slightly modified names in different countries, in the earliest dawn of tradition and letters. Around the shores of the Black Sea they were known as *Cimmerioi*; in Caucasus, Armenia, and Bactria, as *Gormarai*; in the Baltic, Chersonese, and Scandinavia, as *Cimbri*; in Italy, as *Chumbri* or *Umbri*; in Britain, as the Kymry. From them sprang the nations which have led, and still lead, the destinies of civilization—the Persian and Parthian in ancient Asia, the Roman in Italy, the Norman of the mediæval, the Briton of the present era. Of this family, the Keltic race of France, Spain, and Ireland are junior branches.

The Druidical religion was brought into Britain by the Gomeridæ from the mountains of Noah or the Caucasus, at the first emigration under Hu Gadarn. Its leading principles were as follows:—"God is an Infinite Spirit, whose nature is wholly a mystery to man in his present state. He is self-existent; from him all creation emanated, and into him it will always continue to resolve itself. To the human mind, but not in himself, he necessarily presents a triple aspect in relation to the past, present, and future—the Creator as to the past, the Saviour or Preserver as to the present, the Re-Creator as to the future. In the Re-Creator, the idea of the Destroyer was also involved. The Druidic names for God were Duw, Deon, Dovydd, Celi, Tor, Perydd, Rhun, Ner. The sacred animal of their religion was the milk-white bull; the sacred bird, the wren; the sacred tree, the oak; the sacred plant, the mistletoe; the sacred herbs, the trefoil and the vervain; the sacred form, that of the three divine letters or rays, in the shape of a cross, symbolizing the triple aspect of God; the sacred herbs and plant, with another plant, hyssop, the emblem of fortitude in adversity, were gathered on the sixth day of the moon. The great festivals of Druidism were three, the solstitial festivals of the rise and fall of the year, and the winter festival. At the spring festival, the báltân, or sacred fire, was brought down by means of a burning glass from the sun. No hearth in the island was held sacred till the fire on it had been relit from the báltân. The báltân became the Easter festival of Christianity, as the mid-winter festival, in which the mistletoe was cut with the golden crescent from the sacred oak, became Christmas. The mistletoe, with its three berries, was the symbol of the Deity in his triple aspect—its growth on the oak, of the incarnation of the Deity in man.

The canonicals of the Arch-Druid were extremely gorgeous. On his head he wore a tiara of gold, in his girdle the gem of augury, on his breast the *ior morain*, or breast-plate of judgment; below it, the *glau neidr*, or draconic egg; on the forefinger of the right hand, the signet ring of the order; on the forefinger of the left, the gem of inspiration. Before him were borne the *coel bren*, or volume of esoteric mysteries, and the golden crosier with which the mistletoe was gathered. His robe was of a white linen, with a broad purple border.

"Prior to Cæsar," observe the classic authors, "no foreign conqueror had ever ventured to assail the shores of Britain." There the warrior, for the first time, saw the chariot system of Troy, familiar to him hitherto only in the descriptions of Homer, in actual operation. The heroic and historic modes of warfare were pitted against each other. The admiration of the Roman general—already the hero of thirty victories on the continent of Gaul—for the war-car, as distinguished from the cavalry system, appears to be based on solid grounds. It embodied the two essentials which military science seeks to combine in a perfect branch of service, the rapidity of cavalry and the stability of infantry. The chariots were built of light, well-seasoned wood, many of them richly blazoned and adorned with the precious metals. They generally held two, sometimes four, combatants, and were drawn by two horses abreast, so thoroughly broken in to their work that Cæsar declares in descending a hill full speed they would, on a motion of the charioteer, wheel round and retrace their course, scarcely slackening their pace. The charioteers themselves frequently leaped from the chariot upon the pole, rearranged the harness and returned to their place. They drove standing. From the axletrees of the chariots keen falchions of great breadth projected, inflicting the most ghastly wounds, and rendering it a matter of no small peril to attempt to attack the chariot on the flank. They drew up in divisions, each under its own commander, and all of them under the Pendragon. One of the divisions commenced the action by bearing down on some given point of the enemy's line. The spectacle of the charge itself, the cheers of the combatants, the rush of the horses, the roar of so many wheels, mingled with the clang of arms, rarely failed, before a blow was exchanged, to disorder the ranks of the best disciplined troops opposed to them. A passage being forced, the combatants, as circumstances pointed out, either quitted their chariots and formed in a body in the centre of the enemy, or broke out at some other point, discharging, as they swept on, their heavy javelins, and re-

uniting for a second onset under cover of their infantry. The open legionary formation was not able to cope with such a system directed by the hand of a master.

We have here a word-sketch of a British queen, the celebrated Boadicea, or 'Vuddig,' i. e. Victoria, as she is styled in the ancient legends of Britain: "Boadicea mounted the general's tribunal: her stature was of the largest, her appearance terrible, her aspect calm and collected, her voice deep and stern. Her hair fell as low as the hips in long golden tresses, collected round her forehead by a golden coronet. She wore a tartan dress fitting closely to the bosom, but below the waist opening in loose folds as a gown. Over it was a chlamys, or military cloak. Such was her usual attire. On this occasion she also carried a spear."

Some readers may remember, in years gone by, sitting on a green hill slope alongside an old Welsh shepherd, whose memory was enriched with many an historic legend of the past. "Did you ever hear," quoth he, "the story of Brâd y cwlwr hir"—the murder with the long knives? And he would proceed to tell it, almost word for word, as given in Mr. Morgan's history.

Ebura, brother of Hengist, with his son Octa, landed on the Frith of Forth with an armament of five hundred vessels. The Britons flew to arms. A conference was proposed by Hengist, and accepted by Vortigern. It was held at Stonehenge (Hengist's Stones), and attended by most of the nobility of Britain. On the sixth day, at the high feast, when the sun was declining, was perpetrated the 'Massacre of the Long Knives,' the blackest crime, with the exception of that of St. Bartholomew, in the annals of any nation. The signal for the Saxons to prepare to plunge their knives, concealed in their boots and under their military cloaks, into the breasts of their gallant, unsuspecting conquerors was, "Let us now speak of friendship and love." The signal for action were the words, "Nemet your Saxas"—out with your knives—and the raising of the banner of Hengist—a white horse on a red field—over the head of Vortigern. Four hundred and eighty of the Christian chivalry of Britain fell before sunset by the hand of the pagan assassins—three only of name, Eidol Count of Gloucester, and the Princes of Vendotia and Cambria escaping, the first by almost superhuman courage and presence of mind. Priests, ambassadors, bards, and the boyish scions of many noble families, were piled together in one appalling spectacle on the site of the banquet, 'Moel Gore'—the Mound of Carnage, about three hundred yards north of the great Druidical Temple.

We much regret that space will not permit us, at present, to enter more largely into the analysis of this original and interesting volume. If, as the author promises, it should prove the introduction to a much larger work on the same subject, we shall be glad to see the earlier Cambrian annals treated by so competent a narrator as Mr. Morgan.

A WINTER'S OFFERING.

The Home Affections Portrayed by the Poets. Selected and Edited by Charles Mackay. Routledge.

THESE azure and gold covers, these cream-tinted pages, these hundred engravings by the Dalziels, bespeak Christmas almost as plainly as red holly berries or green holly wreaths. Like the almanacks, the gift-books bloom early, bright as the flowers they supersede; and, indeed, more sweet and brilliant than most garlands is this cluster of love poems bound together by Mr. Mackay, and 'made into pictures' by Elmore, Gilbert, Birket Foster, Weir, Pickersgill, Tenniel, Absolon, Millais, and other artists, with pencils, more or less creative. The book, as a book, is beautiful. Among the selections, also, are some of the most radiant fragments in the poetical literature of England—verses that burn and sparkle as the page, delicious lyrics, and sacred hymns of the affections. Perhaps Mr. Mackay might have discreetly omitted some of the examples, and substituted others; surely, not a few gems are to be remembered that are not found here, while some that are printed form only contrasts of mediocrity with the rest. Altogether, however, the work has been edited with judgment, and deserves to be introduced to notice as an ornamental volume of rare richness and elegance. The only drawback from the pleasure of possessing such a book is that, so far from being a mere set of dainty leaves within gorgeous covers, it is sure to be spoiled by much reading.

NEW EDITIONS.

MR. MURRAY has now completed his cheap edition of Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, in ten volumes.

In 'Bohn's Scientific Library' appears the first volume of a new edition of Dr. Carpenter's *Systematic Zoology*, edited and revised by Mr. W. S. Dallas; and in 'Bohn's Classical Library,' *The Iliad of Homer*, translated by Alexander Pope, with critical remarks by the Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A., illustrated with the entire series of Flaxman's incomparable designs. Mr. Bohn has also published a fourth edition of his eighteen-penny translation of Jules Gerard's *Lion Hunting and Sporting Life in Algeria*.

Portfolia.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—GOETHE.

THE WOODSPRING PAPERS.

From Joseph Andrews Wilson, Esq., to G. Andrews Wilson, Esq., Woodspring, Somersetshire.

Weymouth-street, November 11, 1857.

THOUGH I have now been in town six days, and have really done a good deal of business, I have been unable to write more than the brief and hurried notes which will have told you of my having arrived, and of my having settled Aunt Eugenia's business. More than this I have been entirely prevented from writing by Polwhele's disastrous illness. Indeed, I have done so much that I hardly know where to begin, or which of all the dear

mob in the Sword-room to address. My meeting with Townshend at Bath was providential; for the being at his father's has saved me no end of time in getting directions where to go, and how to set about it. Old Townshend is a fine old fellow, and so is Mrs. Townshend. The young ladies I hardly know yet. They look as cold as the tablecloth on the breakfast table in the morning, and the creases are hardly out of their manners yet; but I am bound in honour to say that they look as if they could unfold into angels.

But I have been a good deal away from home—already I call it so—on account of Polwhele's illness. They arrived in town on the same day that I did, and everything was prepared for their departure, but he has *not* gone! It is a sad affair. He has been three months in England, not six months away from Calcutta, and now he is called back. Not that he said a word in complaint. On the contrary, when he showed me his letters of recall, he did it with an air of triumph. He had seen Colonel Sykes the day before, and had heard nothing about it; but his letters, as you know, have always shown impatience at being away from the scene where his friends were contending. Unhappily, he is no better than when he came; indeed, I believe he is worse, and Mrs. Polwhele thinks so. He does not show it *much*. You, George, have seen him, and you know what a fine, noble-looking fellow he is, with his lion-like brow, his frank, manly face, his large brown moustache, and tall, dragoon-like figure. For he looks much more the soldier than the civilian, though on that soldier's frame he carries the head of a real statesman. He felt severely the indignity put upon him in being removed from command, and on such grounds—favouring the natives against Europeans—when he was really disliked for the disagreeable truths he told the Government at Calcutta about the state of things. I will tell you some which might have opened the Governor-General's eyes; but I have not time to-day. He felt his 'leave of absence' acutely, though he needed it badly enough. But the thing that broke him down was Cawnpore—especially one event there. You have heard of Mrs. Askew? she was Mary Tremaine, and was once engaged to Polwhele; was, in plain truth, his first love. Askew seemed, at the time, to have better prospects, and Polwhele was decently and sentimentally jilted. He then married his first wife, a cousin, I believe, of Miss Tremaine's; but he seldom spoke about her, and from what he once said to me, I fancy he was ashamed of having induced any girl to marry him in a pet. I *know* he was always very kind to his wife, though she seems to have left no marked trace in his life. And I know now, that he regrets nothing. You can see it. But I am forgetting Mrs. Askew. She was his first love—and she died at Cawnpore.

It was Mrs. Polwhele who told me of her death. She did not use many words. I fancy Polwhele's early love had been quite cured, but his large manly heart must have suffered for the woman; and that event quite prostrated him. He did not *say* much; for as the grey has crept over his head he has acquired a sturdy power of self-control. But you, George, at least know the vehement passions of the man, and you can imagine the struggle that outward calm would need. He was getting better before; I could see, however, when I first came, that Mrs. Polwhele was afraid to go back—I mean for his sake. She evidently thought that to return so soon to the climate and worry of Calcutta would kill him. But he thought he must 'return to duty.' He would have left her in England; but did you ever know a young wife willing to part from a husband much older than herself? They talk about 'difference of age;' but in my observation your Juliets who are wedded to iron-grey-headed Romeos keep up the Julietism any number of years after marriage.

Notwithstanding the climate, Mrs. Polwhele is still a lovely girl; but she seems to have no eyes for anything but 'Walter.' And he is a fine fellow, I can't deny. I believe that his illness is caused by nothing so much as by vexation of spirit at *seeing* what was to happen, and finding every one treat his warnings as those of a mad prophet. They did so in India, and they did so here; and it is small consolation to him if his own friends have been cut up by the mutineers to prove the truth of his warnings! On the contrary, he was all ready to go, in order to help his enemies—for such they were—in retrieving the disasters that he foresaw, and they caused.

Yesterday Mrs. Polwhele sent for me. I found the carriage at the door before its time, for I had already arranged to see them to the station, to catch the evening train. Polwhele, it appeared, had ordered it peremptorily. "He was even *harsh* to me about it," said his wife, with tears in her eyes and a smile on her lips. And so I found the strong man in an arm-chair, insisting upon instant departure. He had felt his strength failing, and had 'made an effort,' against all reason. At the sight of me, following his dear young wife, he sank back in his chair, and a long fainting-fit was succeeded by total prostration. She had been prepared to go with him, had helped him to go, and had dreaded it; now, as she said with eyes as well as lips, she was glad that he was so ill: it settled the question. It was a painful sight to see the strong man lying back, with his lion-like head resting on the girlish bosom, which cherished him like an infant. A painful sight! and yet I must confess, lonely cynic as I am, I envied the old boy; ay, even his sufferings. For it is in suffering that you learn to know a man, and if Polwhele and his blessed wife do not know each other, I'm a Dutchman! And I will say, that I believe the man that can thus take upon himself the grandest and deepest feelings of his kind, and can subdue a creature of heaven's choicest workmanship thus to be his *slave*—I do not know a better word, but you understand me—is a man of the right stuff to be a statesman; and only such men can really feel with kingdoms and lead tribes.

When I had seen Polwhele off—not to Southampton, but to bed—it was too late to do any good; but I have been to Cannon-street again to-day, and have, I think, settled everything. I have not yet told you anything about the man or his business. His house is a perfect market-place under cover. His counting-houses and offices are like a 'department' of the State, so extensive, with such a number of gentlemen at all the desks. Lawford himself sits in a little room at the back, and although half the cheese, sugar, ham, and, Heaven knows what besides, that comes to this Gargantuan maw of London, passes through his warehouses, he has all the manners of a gentleman at ease. His mind is never for a moment idle, but it rests on any-

thing rather than business. The last thing that you would think him is a tradesman, and all his conversation is about other things—'the world,' politics, sporting, his country estates, the Opera. He is a man of Walter Scott's favourite stature—rather below than above the middle height, with a figure square, but exceedingly neat, a young face, not unlike Byron's cut, only harder and smoother. He looks 'the perfect gentleman' in figure, carriage, and dress; for he is dressed as carefully and quietly as the First Violin at the Opera; he leans back in his chair with an inimitable ease. The thing least like gentlemanly repose about him is the excessive rapidity of his utterance. It is like a smart boy. All comes out of a quiet still figure like a fountain of gossip, statesmanship, anecdote, from a quiet sculptured face. He is master of many things, thinks himself master of everything, and imagines he does not let you perceive his wish that you should know it. With the good faith of a perfect gentleman, he looks upon the politics of the City as beneath him, and only condescends to their level when much solicited on grand occasions; and, between you and me, his small success is both result and cause of his 'distinguished' style of behaviour. He professes to be independent of all parties, wedded to none, like a coquette, from a doubt whether he is so much appreciated as flirtation feigns him to be. This is one of the men to whom 'the country' has turned for redemption amidst the break-down of great parties; and, really, he performs the part of a man-of-rank statesman as cleverly as if he were Alfred Wigan.

However, I ought not to complain, for he was very kind to me, especially about Aunt Eugenia's affairs. He affects to regard his property as close to ours; for what is twenty miles to a man who half lives in the saddle? He has arranged for aunt to put her money in the London and Empire Bank, which is doing immense business. He did not seem to think of using the money himself, but gave me three half hours in the week, all devoted to chat, and to the thought how he could oblige you, dear aunt; so you will get the papers from Mr. Monson at the same time with this. Sign and send back. I must post, so good-by, all. As to health, I am splendid. I only wish Polwhele had a tenth of mine.

Your ever affectionate,

J. A. W.

The Arts.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—'AN UNEQUAL MATCH.'

WITHOUT ascribing to Mr. TOM TAYLOR the highest rank in the art of dramatic invention and construction, to which, as one of the most popular and successful of 'original adapters,' he would probably be the first to renounce a claim, we may very fairly and warmly congratulate him on the undoubted possession of the secret of mastering the sympathies of the public, and measuring the capabilities of the actors. It is just possible that a critic of forty-lurcher power might be able to put his finger on the pages of some French novel or novels to which we owe the leading situations of *An Unequal Match*. We have no desire to try the scent; we are perfectly satisfied with a good evening's amusement, and we return our thanks to the author and to the manager and his company with the best grace we can. Who does not know that the opposition of the heart and the world, and the conventional falseness of good society, are not, strictly speaking, a discovery in dramatic literature or a novelty in stage life? JEAN JACQUES might have suggested the earlier scenes of *An Unequal Match*, and our disinterested and ingenuous audiences, in this blessed year of grace 1857, applaud the moral which is so happily enforced by the heir to a baronetcy, and we know not how many thousands a year, 'keeping company with' the daughter of a blacksmith with the most honourable intentions, and what is (better or) worse, actually marrying her out of hand and not repenting of his bargain until Act the Second. Were we morbidly hypercritical, we might pick out a situation or two in *An Unequal Match* not entirely consonant with our own limited experience of actual life. But *à quoi bon*? Nothing can be more consistent with our experience of stage life than a defiance of probability, and we are quite content to enjoy a hearty laugh tempered every now and then by the suspicion of something better than a laugh rising in the throat and dimming the eyes. In short, *An Unequal Match* is a perfectly successful, because a thoroughly enjoyable play, written with taste and feeling, and put together with considerable dexterity and tact, and above all, with a singular adaptability to the personnel of the theatre in which it is so admirably performed. Our daily contemporaries have recited the plot, in all its length and breadth. We will only advise as many of our readers as may be willing in this dismal season to escape for an hour or two into a sunnier world, to go and see BUCKSTONE, as, first, a 'general practitioner' in a country district, next a body-doctor to a lady of the 'misunderstood' order, and lastly, as the Court Physician to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Seidlitz Stinkingin. Besides, there is one of the best bits of acting we have seen for many a month in Compton's *Blenkinsop*—in other words, a *James* out of livery. Mr. Thackeray's ideal picture of the Belgravian flunkey is here represented to the very life. Mr. WILLIAM FARREN, as the young baronet, is agreeably easy, natural, and gentlemanlike, and we know not what

higher praise we can give him, when we consider what an apparition the stage-gentleman usually is. Every part, great and small, is carefully and intelligently acted, and contributes to a most satisfactory general effect: but we have reserved for the last mention the fascinating and accomplished young lady who has lately been bringing all the world to the HAYMARKET, and who, by her original performance in the new play, has confirmed the good impression which her *Pauline* and *Constance* had made. Miss AMY SEDGWICK is positively a *bonne fortune* to the London stage, and a treasury in herself to the HAYMARKET THEATRE. She is gifted with many of those natural advantages which no amount of discipline or experience can replace, and to these advantages she appears to us (we hope we are not deceived by our own simplicity and goodwill) to add what no natural advantages can dispense with, careful conscientiousness, zeal, and sympathy. In the first act of the new play, as the simple country girl, she showed a true instinct and a genuine feeling; in the second, as the young wife caught and caged in high life, the alternations of behaviour and of expression were happily conceived and expressed; and in the last act, as the quasi-convert to the conventional hardheartedness and hypocrisy of society (sound and true below the surface as ever)—beating the woman of the world with her own weapons, and shaming her husband out of his own social selfishness—Miss SEDGWICK played with a quiet certainty and variety of power, and with an elegance and ease of manner, which belong only to the highest rank in the art. Nevertheless, we are too warm admirers of this young lady's gifts and accomplishments not to warn her of certain superficial defects. She has not yet learned the art of concealing the art: she is frequently too emphatic and elocutionary in the delivery of simple phrases; she is too conscious. And the voice, the speaking voice, in which, perhaps, more than in any other gift of nature, resides the secret of that indefinable 'something than beauty dearer,' we call *charm*? We are almost afraid to touch on this point, lest the defect we are suspicious of among so many promising advantages should be not absolutely remediable. Is there a certain hardness, a wiriness in Miss AMY SEDGWICK's natural voice which no cultivation can remove? Or is it but a trick of the stage tone, which a finer and more practised sense of modulation may correct? We forbear to solve the doubt which we suggest; we are persuaded, in any case, that Miss AMY SEDGWICK will take good counsel, dictated by kindness, not unkindly.

OPERA BUFFA.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

ON Tuesday evening an occupier of a stall at ST. JAMES'S THEATRE might fairly have supposed that, instead of the depth of November, as it most unmistakably was out of doors, it was the height of the Season, to judge by the appearance of the boxes. Only Mr. MITCHELL could bring together so brilliant and distinguished an audience at such a time of year. The occasion was the first night of the Opera Buffa, which had been announced some months since. There was an Opera Buffa many winters ago in London, and a very pleasant institution it is reported to have been in those days. It is true that of late years we have had a double dose of Italian Operas through the summer, and that Italian Opera has gone the round of the provinces, and become familiar to the most benighted of country towns. On the other hand, the peculiarity of the Italian Opera in London, these latter years, has consisted in its being, for the most part, not Italian, but French or German Opera. At all events, November is a dull month, and if we cannot have the Opera Comique (most delightful of exotics!), by all means let us try an Opera Buffa. We are pretty sure that Mr. MITCHELL did not play his trumps on Tuesday evening last, and we are not disposed to estimate the probable success of the experiment by the reception of *Columella*. A more indulgent audience is not to be conceived. Probably very few only in that distinguished public were able to follow the language of the piece at all; fewer still the Neapolitan dialect, and in this twilight state of apprehension, intense and inexhaustible comicality in the principal performer is occasionally apt to produce a sort of savage and bewildered gloom rather than the desired hilarity in the audience. But we are happy to say that Signor CARRIONE, the *Pulcinella* of the evening, contorted himself like a string of macaroni to some purpose on the opening night. The audience laughed with if not at him, and it is just to add that he sang the rapid buffo music very effectively. What shall we say of the rest of the singing? Signor COLOMBO, the barytone, displayed a truly fine voice, and sang with strong feeling; Signor GALLI, as *Il Dottore*, sang in tune (a quality not to be despised), and like a musician; but the tenor—we fear that if he had a voice he would not know how to use it; the *seconda donna* sang (nearly six feet) high, and acted with self-possession, but Signora FUMAGALLI was too frightened to pay proper respect to the remains of what we fear was never more than the ghost of a soprano. The orchestra was well kept in hand by Signor ALBERTO RANDEGGER, and the chorus was highly respectable. But what music! Ye gods! what sterility—nay, what absolute poverty and exhaustion! A whine and then a giggle, a giggle and then a whine. The rest is—fiddlesticks. We do not care to be better acquainted with the operas of MAESTRINO FIORAVANTI, and we trust Signor RANDEGGER will be able to provide something more tolerable than *Columella* from his portfolio. The National Anthem was sung at the conclusion of the opera, in the Neapolitan dialect, we believe. The truth is, our attention was absorbed by Signor CARRIONE's face, which we were curious to see out of *Pulcinella*'s mask, and we can certify that a very noble countenance it is, reminding us a little of RONCONI and of FRÉDÉRIC LEMAÎTRE. We are glad to find DONIZETTI's *Il Campanello* announced for to-night. Is there not an opera buffa or two of ROSSINI's early youth worth bringing to light?

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GUISE.—At Eccleston-street, Chester-square, Frederica, widow of Captain Henry John Guise, late Commandant of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, H.E.I.C.S. (who was killed on the 4th of June, at Benares): a son.

SALTMARSH.—At Saltmarsh, Yorkshire, the wife of Philip Saltmarsh, Esq.: a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIGGS—WILLIAMSON.—At Hastings, Major John Biggs, Madras Native Infantry, son of the late General Biggs, H.E.I.C.S., to Sarah Brett, daughter of the late J. C. Williamson, Esq., 9th Lancers.

FITZGERALD—BETTESWORTH.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Fitzgerald, son of Lord William Fitzgerald, to Charlotte Georgiana, daughter of Henry Bettesworth, of Caerhays, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

CLARKE.—In Dublin, Sir Arthur Clarke, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons London, and for many years Physician to the Bank of Ireland and to the Metropolitan Police, at the advanced age of 83.

DAMPIER.—At Queen's-road, Bayswater, J. Digby C. S.

Dampier, Esq., son of the late Rev. Jon Dampier, of Collinshays, Somersetshire, in his 41st year.
GREY.—At Whickham, Catherine, daughter of the late Henry Grey, Esq., of Bamfborough Northumbland, aged 84.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 10.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM CHARLES BARNES and WILLIAM CORDINGLEY, Bow-common, manufacturing chemists.—ROBERT BRADLEY, Trafalgar-road, Old Kent-road, and Cumberland-place, Southwark, manufacturer of paper-hangings.—JAMES ROBERT PAGE, Wellington-chambers, Cannon-street-west and elsewhere, iron manufacturer.—CHARLES WARWICK, Friday-street, Cheapside, fancy dress warehouseman.—WILLIAM BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Birmingham, bolt manufacturer.—JOHN TURTON, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—BENJAMIN FLETCHER BURTON, Nottingham, timber merchant.—CHARLES GRAY, Cheltenham, baker.—CHARLES EDWARD MERRY, Bristol, grocer.—JOHN SCOTT PERKIN, Batley, Yorkshire, builder.—WILLIAM BARBER DUNSTON, Derbyshire, cattle dealer.—WILLIAM STEVENSON, Sheffield, cooper.—SAMUEL HAWKINS NAPIER and JOHN HEWITSON, Liverpool, ship chandlers.—JOSEPH SLATER PLATT and HENRY SUTCLIFFE, Manchester, manufacturers.—WILLIAM HARRISON, Rochdale, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. PARK, Glasgow,

warehouseman.—J. FAULKNER, Glasgow, upholsterer.—J. LAURE, Kelso, bookseller.

Friday, November 13.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. THOMAS RUNDLE and BICTON HULL RUNDLE, Plymouth.

BANKRUPTS.—J. MUSTO and Co., Mile-end, engineers.—The petition for winding-up the NATIONAL DEODORIZING and MANURE COMPANY (limited), will be heard in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, November 25.—THOMAS RICHARDSON HYDE, Chester, clothier.—JAMES BLACKETT, Leeds, grocer.—BENJAMIN BARTON, Wortley, grocer.—WILLIAM CRISTALL, Rotherhithe, timber merchant.—LAZARUS SAMPSON, Houndsditch, merchant.—ALFRED SHUCKFORTH FRANCIS and GEORGE AUSTEN, Cheapside, warehousemen.—JAMES WILLIAMS, Beer-lane, City, agent.—THOMAS BROWNE HANNAFORD, Ratcliffe-cross, Middlesex, slate merchant.—HENRY NEWGASS, Newgate-street, City, importer of foreign goods.—THOMAS MARPLES, Litchurch, Derbyshire, millstone manufacturer.—WILLIAM AULTON and JOHN SANDERSON BUTLER, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—JOHN MASON, Westminster.—BURROWS WILLCOCKS ARTHUR SLEIGH, Strand, news-vendor.—OLIVER MORGAN LILLY and ELIZABETH ELEANOR McDOWALL, Bristol, timber merchants.—JOHN DODD, Llandilly, Brecon, hay-dealer.—WILLIAM GREEN, University-street, Tottenham-court-road, builder.—WILLIAM GRANGER, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler.—THOMAS SMITH DEEKER,

Warder-street, St. James's, upholsterer—PETER KINWAY, Lombard-street, drysalter—JOHN CHAPMAN, Hartlepool, grocer—JAMES MACKAY, Liverpool, timber merchant—JOHN MACRAE, Liverpool, timber merchant—JOHN BEARLEY WOOD and WALTER TARRANT, Liverpool, merchants—JOHN JOHNSTON, Wakefield, upholsterer—WILLIAM SWIRE, JAMES BLAIR, ELIAS SWIRE, and JOHN WITTON, Barden, Yorkshire, builders—WILLIAM HENRY BECKETT, Kidderminster, innkeeper—DOVEY HAWKESFORD and JOHN HAWKESFORD, Bilston, Staffordshire, screw manufacturers—JAMES ORMESHER and WILLIAM ORMESHER, Manchester, silk manufacturers—MOSES SEYMOUR, MARTYN SEYMOUR, Rodridge Colliery, county of Durham, colliery owners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—ALEXANDER KING, Perth, grocer—JOSEPH HARE, Linlithgow—JOHN MONTEITH and Co., Glasgow, calico printers—PETER COMBIE, Perth, painter—ROBERT WATT, Glasgow, accountant and commission merchant.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, November 13.

THE unexampled Bank rate and monetary crisis has at length induced Government to interfere. Yesterday, for the second time, the Bank Charter act of 1844 was suspended, and the Bank authorities empowered to increase their issues on 'approved securities' at a rate of not less than 10 per cent., irrespective of the amount of bullion in their possession. The recent unexpected failure had created a universal feeling of distrust. Business in the morning was at a standstill, and public expectation was intense; at this crisis, and not a moment too soon, this measure (which was announced at half past three o'clock in the Stock Exchange by the Bank broker amidst extraordinary excitement) restored a feeling of confidence. Consols at once improved, and closed at the highest quotation of the day.

English Railways participated in the rise, some improving 1 to 1½ per cent.

Arrivals from the Continent of silver are still large, and in American securities little business is doing.

Blackburn, 8, 9; Caledonian, 72, 73; Chester and Holyhead, 28, 30; Eastern Counties, 51, 52; Great Northern, 93, 95; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 96, 98; Great Western, 48, 49; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90, 91; London and Blackwall, 62, 64; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 100, 102; London and North-Western, 95, 97; London and South-Western, 84, 85; Midland, 81, 82; North-Eastern (Berwick), 89, 90; South-Eastern (Dover), 62, 63; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 54, 55; Dutch Rhine, 64, 65; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 25, 26; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 64, 65; Northern of France, 34, 35; Paris and Lyons, 32, 33; Royal Danish, 13, 14; Royal Swedish, 3, 4; Sambre and Meuse, 53, 54.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, November 13.

THE suspension of the Bank Act has had very little influence on our market, which is and has been but little affected by the dearth of money, beyond the general curtailment of business from prudential motives. The exportation from France seems to affect us more than the other circumstances. Red English Wheat fetches 50s. to 52s. Norfolk Flour, 35s. per sack. Archangel Oats, 21s. Soft St. Petersburg Wheat, 47s. per 495 lbs.; Saxons, 52s. per 495 lbs. Maize, 34s. 6d. per 480 lbs.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK. (CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	211	211	211	211	209½	209½
3 per Cent. Red.....	87½	87½	87½	88½	87½	88½
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	88½	88½	88½	89	88½	89½
Consols for Account.....	88½	88½	89½	89½	89½	89½
New 3 per Cent. An.....	88	88½	88	87½	87½	88½
New 2½ per Cent. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860	2	.....	2	.....	15-16	.....
India Stock.....	.....	.....	210	212½	212	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, under £1000 .....	.....	50 d	.....	40 d	40 d	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000	18 d	17 d	24 d	17 d	35 d	18 d
Ditto, £500	18 d	17 d	17 d	16 d	35 d	18 d
Ditto, Small	15 d	24 d	17 d	25 d	20 d	20 d

FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEKENDING
(THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds.....	98½	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...	...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents .....	...	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	100
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	...	Russian 4½ per Cents.....	95
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	...	Spanish.....	25½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	63½	Spanish Committee Cer-	...
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	96½	of Coup. not fun.....	5
Equador Bonds.....	...	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	87½
Mexican Account.....	18	Turkish New, 4 ditto....	95½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.....	74	Venezuela 4½ per Cents....	95
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	43		

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF BOWEL AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—To cleanse the blood and purify the fluids is all that is requisite to keep the system in a sound and healthy state. This is effected by a steady perseverance in the use of Holloway's Pills, which cannot be said of any other medicine ever placed before the public. By recourse to their use the afflicted are soon blessed with a return of health, strength, and cheerfulness, when they have been considered beyond human aid.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the Crimea, having been restored to perfect hearing by a native physician in Turkey, after fourteen years of great suffering from noises in the Ears and extreme Deafness, without being able to obtain the least relief from any Aurist in England, is anxious to communicate to others the particulars for the cure of the same. A book sent to any part of the world on receipt of six stamps, or the Author will apply the treatment himself, at his residence. Surgeon SAMUEL COLSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. At home from 11 till 4 daily.—6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, where thousands of letters may be seen from persons cured.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—MADLLE. JETTY TREFFZ.

The highly successful Indian Quadrille and General Havelock's Grand Triumphal March every Evening during the week.

The new grand descriptive composition by M. Jullien, entitled the "INDIAN QUADRILLE," and GENERAL HAVELOCK'S TRIUMPHAL MARCH, performed by M. Jullien's Orchestra, assisted by the drums and fifes of the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Fusilier Guards, and a Grand Chorus. Rule Britannia and God Save the Queen.

Prices of Admission:—Promenade, 1s.; Upper Boxes, 1s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and upwards, to be had at the Box-office at the Theatre.

THE GRAND BAL MASQUE,

which will close M. Jullien's Nineteenth Season of Concerts (1857), will take place on Monday, November 30th.

OPERA BUFFA, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

On Monday Evening, November 16th, the Operas of COLUMELLA and IL CAMPANELLO will be repeated.

Tuesday next, November 17, will also be produced, for the first time in this country, Ricci's admired Opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE, with entirely new scenery and costumes, imported from Italy, and in which Signora Maria Tancioni, Signor de Giorgi, Signor Castelli, and Signor Giorgetti will make their first appearance in this country.

IL BIRRAIO DI PRESTON is in active preparation.

Subscriptions per Month or Season, as also Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office, which is open daily, from eleven to five o'clock.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that MONT BLANC will open for the season on Monday Evening, November 23rd.

During the recess the room has been completely renovated and redeccored, and several improvements made, which, it is hoped, will tend to the increased comfort of the audience. The route of the tour will be as follows:—The Rhine Panorama, between Cologne and Heidelberg, will form an Introduction, before the actual journey which will take the travellers through the Bernese Oberland, by Zurich, the Rigi, the Lake of Lucerne, the Jungfrau, the Great St. Bernard, and Geneva, on to Chamouni. The Ascent of Mont Blanc will, as before form the Entree. The second part will be entirely devoted to Naples and the adjacent points of interest.

These, painted by Mr. WILLIAM BEVERLEY, will comprise a General View of Naples from the heights of Pausilipo—the Santa Lucia and Hotel de Rome at Naples, looking towards Portici—the House of the Tragic Poet at Pompeii—the Ruins at Paestum—the Blue Grotto at Capri—the Ascent of Vesuvius; and the Eruption of Vesuvius on the 24th of September last, with the lava running down to the Atrio dei Cavalli, at which Mr. ALBERT SMITH was present. Mr. SMITH was fortunate enough to encounter several old friends, on the journey, including the Engineer of the Austrian Lloyd's Company at Sorrento, and Baby Simmons at Pompeii.

The representations will take place every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock, and on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons at Three o'clock. The Box-office will be open at the Egyptian Hall, on and after Monday, 16th, where Stalls can be secured without any extra charge.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Open every Evening, at POLYGRAPHIC HALL, KING WILLIAM-STREET, STRAND.

Monday Evening, November 16, the ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ENTERTAINMENT by this talented troupe in London. Great hit of the "Jullien Burlesque." (Doors open at Half-past Seven, Commence at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Boxes, 12 1s.); on Saturday, a Morning Entertainment, commencing at Three.—Seats can be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, or at the Hall.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Contains iodine, phosphate of lime, volatile fatty acids—in short, all the most essential curative properties—in much larger quantities than the Pale Oils manufactured in Great Britain and Newfoundland, mainly deprived of these by their mode of preparation.

The well-merited celebrity of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is attested by its extensive use in France, Germany, Russia, Holland, and Belgium, by numerous spontaneous testimonials from distinguished members of the Faculty and scientific chemists of European reputation, and since its introduction into this country, by the marked success with which it has been prescribed by the Medical Profession.

In innumerable cases, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been taken with little or no benefit, it has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

Opinion of C. RADOLYPPE HALL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Torquay.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I generally prefer your Cod Liver Oil for the following reasons:—I have found it to agree better with the digestive organs, especially in those patients who consider themselves to be bilious; it seldom causes nausea or eructation; it is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil; it is stronger, and consequently a smaller dose is sufficient."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists in the country.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS, By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.

HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54, Pall-mall. Oct., 1857.

SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!!

at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 103, 12s. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

EPSS'S COCOA.—This excellent preparation

is supplied in 1b. and ½ lb. packets, 1s. 8d. and 10d. A tin canister, containing 7½ lb., 11s. 6d.—JAMES EPSS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS in VETERINARY SCIENCE.

"If progress is daily made in Medical Science by those whose duty it is to study the diseases to which the human flesh is heir, it would seem that improvements in Veterinary art quite keep pace with it, as is manifest on a visit to the well-known Horse Infirmary of Mr. Major, in Cockspur-street. Here incipient and chronic lameness is discovered and cured with a facility truly astonishing, while the efficacy of the remedies, and the quickness of their action, appear to have revolutionised the whole system of firing and blistering. Among the most recent proofs of the cure of spavins by Mr. Major, we may mention Cannobie, the winner of the Metropolitan, and second favourite for the Derby, and who is now as sound as his friends and backers could desire. And by the advertisement of Mr. Major's pamphlet in another column, we perceive that other equally miraculous cures are set forth, which place him at the head of the Veterinary art in London."—Globe, May 10, 1856.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID, 1, LITTLE

QUEEN-STREET, HIGH HOLBORN.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID saves the trouble of putting the hair into papers, or the use of curling irons; for immediately it is applied to either ladies' or gentlemen's hair a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained. Sold at 3s. 6d. Sent free (under cover) for 54 stamps.—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is of little trouble in application, perfect in effect, and economical in use. Sold at 3s. 6d. Sent free in a blank wrapper, the same day as ordered, for 54 stamps. Alex. Ross's Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms. 3s. 6d. per bottle; sent free for 54 stamps; or to be had of all chemists.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each.—Postage, 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. BARKER'S celebrated REMEDY is protected by three patents, of England, France, and Vienna; and from its great success in private practice is now made known as a public duty through the medium of the press. In every case of single or double rupture, in either sex, of any age, however bad or long standing, it is equally applicable, effecting a cure in a few days, without inconvenience, and will be hailed as a boon by all who have been tortured with trusses. Sent post free to any part of the world, with instructions for use, on receipt of 10s. 6d. by post-office order, or stamps, by CHARLES BARKER, M.D., 10, Brook-street, Holborn, London.—Any infringement of this triple patent will be proceeded against, and restrained by injunction of the Lord High Chancellor.

A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby Artificial

Teeth and Gums are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs, or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist, a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth.—Sets, 17 1s. Observe name and number particularly. 33, Ludgate-hill London (five doors west of the Old Bailey); and 131, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE IRONS, and GENERAL IRON-MONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 4l. 14s. to 13l. 13s.; ditto, with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 5l. 5s. to 22l.; Bronzed Fenders, complete, with standards, 7s. to 5l. 12s.; Steel Fenders, 2l. 15s. to 11l.; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, 2l. 15s. to 18l.; Fire Irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to 4l. 4s.

The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth plates.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE-CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales—3½ inch ivory-handled table-knives, with high shoulders, 12s. per dozen; dessert to match, 9s. 6d.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 19s. to 26s. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 37s. to 50s.; white bone table-knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 5s. 6d.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table-knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table-knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steels from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish-carvers.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle or Thread or Old Silver Pattern.	Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks per dozen	38s.	48s.	60s.
Dessert ditto and ditto	30s.	35s.	42s.
Tea ditto	18s.	24s.	30s.
Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet, and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.			

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle. Thread. King's.
Table Spoons and Forks per dozen	12s. 28s. 30s.
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s. 21s. 25s.
Tea ditto	5s. 11s. 12s.

DISH COVERS and HOT WATER

DISHES, in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns. Tin dish covers, 6s. 6d. the set of six; black tin, 12s. 3d. to 28s. 9d. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 34s. to 58s. 6d. the set; Britannia metal, with or without silver plated handles, 76s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. the set; Sheffield plated, 10l. to 16l. 10s. the set; block tin hot water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s. Britannia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated on nickel, full size, 11l. 11s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRON-MONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Gaseliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.—ESTABLISHED 1820.

HEAL AND SON'S EIDER DOWN QUILTS

from one guinea to ten guineas; also GOOSE DOWN QUILTS from 8s. 6d. to 24s. List of prices and sizes sent free by post. HEAL AND SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS and PRICED LIST OF BEDDING also sent post free. 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.

FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.

The newest patterns of the present season.—Deane, Dray, and Co. have completed an extensive and choice assortment of these Lamps: Bronze from 9s. 6d. to 6l. China from 19s. to 77. 7s. each. Engravings with prices free per post. Pure Colza Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in London or the suburbs periodically, or on receipt of letter order. Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.

TRELOAR'S IS THE BEST. Prize Medals awarded—London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing Prices and every particular, post free. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN STABLE

FITTINGS.—COTTAM'S PATENT COMPOUNDED MANGERS, Water or Gravel Troughs. The application of this new patent method of lining iron manglers being inexpensive, will greatly increase their adoption; they possess all the advantages of Cottam's celebrated enamelled manglers, are equal in appearance, cleanliness, and durability, the lining is warranted to stand any amount of fair wear, and will neither chip nor change its colour by use. Cottam's patent permanent attached drop cover for the above is a most essential addition to their fittings; it is never in the way, can be placed and replaced in an instant, while its cheapness, simplicity, and utility in keeping the contents of the troughs clean and regulating the quantity to be taken, is quite sufficient to ensure its use. The new crossbar top plate, to prevent the horse wasting the hay by tossing it out of the rack, and the improved curved front plate by which means all sharp projections are obviated, likewise Cottam's patent noiseless halter guide and collar rein, with the newly-invented swivel ring for allowing the strap free work in any position, are most important inventions for the horses' safety and comfort. Cottam's patent portable seed-box is also of great utility in these fittings. The above, as well as the patent loose box and harness fittings, improved stable drains, and every description of stable furniture, can be seen at the manufactory and show-rooms of Cottam and Hallen, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London, W. Illustrated Catalogues on application.

A BONUS DIVISION

will be made at 31st December, 1858, of Profits on the Life Policies on the participating scale taken out before the close of the present year, 1857, in the:—

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL & CHARING-CROSS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital ONE MILLION, All paid-up and invested.

Fowler NEWSAM, Esq.—Chairman.
John Edward JOHNSON, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
George Carr GLYN, Esq., M.P.—Treasurer.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, ENDOWMENT, and REVERSIONARY business transacted.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS are granted at par upon the Banks at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gawler. Approved drafts on South Australia negotiated and sent for collection.

Every description of Banking business is conducted direct with Victoria and New South Wales, and also with the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents.

Apply at the Offices, No. 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
London, November, 1857.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, Pall-Mall, East,

London. Established A.D. 1844. Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with perfect security.

The Interest is payable in January and July, either at the Head Office in London, or at the various Branches throughout the Country.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The CONHEATH MANTLE.

"To Messrs. JAY, of Regent-street, the fashionable world is indebted for its introduction into this country, where it will doubtless speedily secure the favour it enjoys in the beau monde of Paris."—From the *Illustrated London News*.

WINTER HOSIERY, of every description, including the new coloured Wool Stockings; also, Underclothing for Family use and Invalids. Printed Flannels and Dressing Gowns in great variety.—POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

THE BULFANGER, NEW WINTER

OVERCOAT, 25s. to 42s., just introduced by B. BEN-JAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W.

The OUDE WEAPEE, Registered, combining Coat, Cloak, and Sleeved Cape, from 25s. to 60s. The PELISSIER, from 21s. to 30s. The FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS made to order from Scotch, Heather, and Cheviot Tweeds, all wool, and thoroughly shruken. The TWO GUINEA DRESS and FROCK COATS, the GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS, and the HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOAT. N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

THE SYDENHAM TOP COAT is made from

the best Materials, by Workmen of cultivated taste, at the moderate sum of Two Guineas; the appreciation of the fashionable world of genuine and perfect Articles of Dress renders the success of the Sydenham Top Coat a certainty.—SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—This query can

be answered by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill, the Inventors of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d. for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trousers a perfect idea, synonymous with a graceful, easy, and well-fitting Garment.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—

SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained. Cream-laid note paper, 2s. per ream; black-bordered note, 4s.; letter paper, 4s.; straw paper, 2s. 6d. per ream; cream-laid adhesive envelopes, 4d. per 100, or 3s. per 1000; commercial envelopes, from 4s. per 1000; black-bordered envelopes, 6d. per 100. A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, all priced and numbered) sent post free on receipt of four stamps. All orders over 20s. sent CARRIAGE PAID. Price lists, post free. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

MAPPIN'S SHILLING RAZOR, sold every-

where, warranted good, by the Makers, MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES

M maintain their unrivalled superiority. Handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES and TRA-

VELLING BAGS, sent direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, to their London Establishment, 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

MAPPIN'S PLATED DESSERT KNIVES

and FORKS, in cases of twelve and eighteen pairs, are of the most elegant designs and first-class quality.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

Messrs. MAPPIN'S celebrated Manufactures in Electro-plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse, 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in London may be seen. Catalogue, with prices, free on application. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE

SOCIETY. Instituted 1803. Invested capital exceeding 2,000,000l. sterling.

This Society is one of the very few purely Mutual Insurance offices, the whole of the profits being divided among the policyholders.

The rates are considerably below those usually charged. Thus at the age of 40 the sum of 32l. 19s. 2d., which at the ordinary premium will insure 1000l.—with the *Norwich Union* will insure 1095l. 4s., giving an immediate bonus in addition to subsequent accumulations.

Annuities and special risks undertaken on favourable terms.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE**

COMPANY. Established 1825. Constituted by special Acts of Parliament.—The Directors request attention to the close of the books for the present year, on 15th of November instant, with reference to the advantage of effecting assurances before that date.

The Sixth Division of Profits will be in 1860, and the fund to be divided will be derived from the profits which may have arisen between 1855 and 1860.

Those persons who effect assurances before 15th November, 1857, will participate in the division of 1860, securing four years' bonus, while they will be entitled to the division in 1865 to rank for nine years; in 1870 for fourteen years; and so on, their claim increasing at each quinquennial period.

The mode of division is essentially tontine, and the Directors confidently assert that no life assurance institution holds out greater advantages than the Standard to persons who, looking forward to long life, effect assurances for the benefit of their families.

The Company's large accumulated funds are invested in the security of land and Government Securities. Its income considerably exceeds a quarter of a million sterling, and during the last TEN YEARS ALONE 8390 policies have been issued by the Company, covering assurances exceeding in amount four and a half millions sterling.

GOVERNOR.—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

The Right Honourable the Earl of ABERDEEN.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, Esq., Austin Friars.

ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, Esq., 3, Billiter-court.

JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4, Hyde Park-street.

Sir ANTHONY OLLIPHANT, C.B.

FRANCIS LE BRETON, Esq., 3, Crosby-square.

JOHN H. PLOWES, Esq., 64, Broad-street.

JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., 7, Portman-square.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.

London, 82, King William-street, City.

Edinburgh, 3, George-street (Head office).

Dublin, 65, Upper Sackville-street.

Agents in most towns of importance throughout the kingdom.

INCREASED RATE OF INTEREST.—The

Bank of England having this day advanced the rate of Discount, the Directors of the DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK are prepared to give SEVEN per cent. on all sums from 20l. and upwards, until further notice.

Chairman.—The EARL OF DEVON.

6, Cannon-street West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.
October 13, 1857.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

39, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

CHAIRMAN.—THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Richard E. Arden, Esq.

Edward Bates, Esq.

Professor Hall, M.A.

John Humphrey, Esq., Ald.

SURGEON.—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

ACTUARY.—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING IN THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.

The assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an Assurance Fund of 450,000l. invested on Mortgage and in the Government Stocks, and an income of 85,000l. a year.

Age.	Premiums to Assure 100l.		Whole Term.	
	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

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

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

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash, on the premiums paid, was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying according to age, from 66 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

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

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for policy stamps.

Medical attendants paid for their reports.

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

The medical officers attend every day, at a quarter before two o'clock.
E. BATES, Resident Director.

NEW CHEAP SERIES OF POPULAR WORKS.

Now ready, in small post 8vo, printed in large type on good paper, and neatly bound in cloth, price Half-a-Crown,

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

By HARRIET MARTINEAU.

To be followed by an original work on

ART. By Mr. RUSKIN.

Now ready.

CAPTIVITY OF RUSSIAN PRINCESSES IN THE CAUCASUS.

Including a Seven Months' Residence in Shamil's Seraglio, in the Years 1854-5. Communicated by themselves, and translated from the Russian, by H. S. EDWARDS. With an authentic Portrait of Shamil, a Plan of his House, and a Map.

Post 8vo, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

TIGER SHOOTING IN INDIA.

By Lieutenant WILLIAM RICE, 25th Bombay N.I.

Super Royal 8vo.

With Twelve Plates in Chroma-lithography.

Price 21s. cloth.

ESMOND.

By W. M. THACKERAY, Esq.

A new edition in one volume, crown 8vo, price 6s. cloth, uniform with "Vanity Fair," &c.

ON RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

By WILLIAM ELLIS.

Post 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

THE PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE; ESPECIALLY TROPICAL.

By P. LOVELL PHILLIPS, M.D.

Demy 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

RIVERSTON.

By GEORGIANA M. CRAIK.

3 vols.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

MIRTHFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Small 8vo, with Illustrated Title, 5s.

THE BENTLEY BALLADS,

A Selection of the Choice Ballads, Songs, &c., contributed to *Bentley's Miscellany*. Edited by Dr. DORAN, with four Ballads contributed by the Editor.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

CHEAP EDITION OF "THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS." On the 18th inst., in crown 8vo, with Illustrated Title-page, handsomely bound, 5s.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS,

OR, MIRTH AND MARVELS.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

NEW MONTHLY SERIAL BY SHIRLEY BROOKS.

On Dec. 1, will be published, Price One Shilling, No. I. (to be completed in Twelve Monthly Numbers) of

THE GORDIAN KNOT.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS, Author of "Aspen Court."

With Illustrations by JOHN TENNIEL.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

Just published.

RICHARDS'S REMEMBRANCERS

FOR 1858.

Adapted to the use of the Medical, Legal, Clerical, Military, and Naval Professions, Gentlemen, Merchants, and generally to all Persons of Business.

Every variety of size, at prices varying from 1s. to 9s.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing-cross; and all Booksellers and Stationers.

Just published, price Sixpence,

A NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME FOR INDIA: the First Step towards Political Reform; in a Letter to the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control. By GEORGE NORTON, Esq., late Advocate-General of Madras.

London: RICHARDSON BROTHERS, 23, Cornhill, E.C.

In one thick vol., the Eleventh Edition, enlarged, price 10s.,

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE; a Popular Treatise, exhibiting the nature, symptoms, causes, and most efficacious treatment of diseases; with a collection of approved prescriptions, &c., forming a comprehensive medical guide. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

"One object is prominently evident—the author's sincere desire to benefit his suffering fellow creatures. To recommend a work like the present to our readers is only to manifest a proper regard for their welfare."—*Literary Journal*.

"Undoubtedly the best medical work for private families in the English language. It is invaluable."—*Literary Times*.

SMITH and Co., Paternoster-row; HATCHARDS, 187, Piccadilly. Sold by all booksellers.

TWENTIETH THOUSAND.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS:

THE SECOND DELIVERY OF THIS WORK WILL BE READY NEXT WEEK, WHEN IT MAY BE OBTAINED OF EVERY BOOKSELLER IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

BISHOP HEBER'S INDIAN JOURNAL.

FIFTEENTH THOUSAND, 2 vols. post 8vo, 12s.,

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY THROUGH THE UPPER PROVINCES OF INDIA.

FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY (WITH NOTES ON CEYLON), AND AN ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY TO MADRAS AND THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES; WITH LETTERS WRITTEN IN INDIA.

BY THE LATE REGINALD HEBER, D.D.,

Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

"The letters of Bishop Heber, written during his tour of the different provinces of India within the scope of his episcopate, disclose an immense amount of observation and profound wisdom; and at this terrible crisis in Indian affairs, are well worthy of perusal."—*Daily News*, Nov. 9, 1857.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

This day is published, price 1s.,

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT UNMYSTIFIED.

A Vindication of Common Sense, Human Nature, and Practical Improvement, against the Manifesto of Centralism put forth at the Social Science Association, 1857. By TOULMIN SMITH.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing-cross.

Dedicated, by Special permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort,

GUTCH'S SCIENTIFIC POCKET BOOK.

Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack for 1858, with an ample collection of Useful, Statistical, and Miscellaneous Tables. By J. W. G. GUTCH, M.R.C.S.L., F.L.S., late Foreign Service Queen's Messenger.

London: W. KENT and Co. (late BOGUE), 84, Fleet-street.

Recently published, 3 vols. 8vo, cloth, 17. 16s.,

THE LIFE OF JESUS, CRITICALLY EXAMINED.

By Dr. DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS.

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 8, King-William-street, Strand.

SIX LECTURES of the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, intended to explain the objects of the department and of the South Kensington Museum, will be delivered in the new Theatre on Monday evenings, at eight o'clock,

November 16. On the Functions of the Department. By Henry Cole, Esq., C.B., Secretary and General Superintendent.

November 23. On the Gift of the Sheepshanks Gallery in aid of forming a National Collection of British Art. By R. Redgrave, Esq., R.A., Inspector General for Art.

November 30. On Science Institutions in connexion with the Department. By Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., Inspector General for Science.

December 7. On the Central Training School for Art. By Richard Burchett, Esq., Head Master.

December 14. On the Museum of Ornamental Art. By J. C. Robinson, Esq., Keeper of the Museum.

December 21. On a National Collection of Architectural Art. By James Fergusson, Esq., M.R.I.B.A., Manager of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

A Registration Fee of One Shilling will give admission to the whole course. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, 193, Piccadilly.

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a

Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey or by the Year at all the principal Railway Stations, where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents £22,722.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF TENNYSON'S POEMS.

In one volume, large 8vo, price 31s. 6d. cloth, or 47s. 6d. elegantly bound in morocco by Hayday,

POEMS. By ALFRED TENNYSON.

With Illustrations by

W. Mulready, R.A.

C. Stanfield, R.A.

T. Creswick, R.A.

D. MacIse, R.A.

J. E. Millais, A.R.A.

J. C. Horsley, A.R.A.

Holman Hunt.

D. G. Rossetti.

EDWARD MOXON, Dover-street.

Just published, price 18s., cloth,

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.

Eighth edition, with additions and corrections by B. VINCENT, Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

EDWARD MOXON, Dover-street.

8vo, 450 pp., price 7s. 6d. bound in cloth,

A REVISED ENGLISH BIBLE: the Want of the Church and the Demand of the Age; comprising a Critical History of the Authorized Version and corrections of numerous mistranslations. By JOHN R. BEARD, D.D.

London: E. WHITEFIELD, 178, Strand.

MODERN ITALIAN AS IT IS SPOKEN.

Just published.

ITALIAN COLLOQUIAL IDIOMATIC PHRASEOLOGY, elegant, familiar phrases on every subject, with the proper Italian name of everything one may require to mention, including every modern idiomatic and proverbial expression and a selection of the best Italian Proverbs.

London: P. ROLANDI, 20, Berners-street.

THE CONJUROR'S TABLE A New Story

by AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of "My Brother's Wife." Also, *ROME: a Poem*, by BESSIE RAYNER PARKES. See *THE WYVERLEY*, a Working Woman's Journal, for November 14. Published fortnightly at the Office, 14A, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, and to be had from TWEEDIE, 337, Strand. Price 4d.

Cheap Edition, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 1s. 9d.; free by post on receipt of the amount in postage stamps.

"I TOO," and other Poems. By BEEL-ZEBUB.

KEMBLE and Son, 407, Oxford-street, London; and all Booksellers.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 18, King William-street, City.

DIRECTORS.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., Chairman.

THOMAS NESBITT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.

George Denny, Esq.

J. C. Dimsdale, Esq.

William Elliot, M.D.

Robert Ellis, Esq.

J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.

John Gladstone, Esq.

Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.

Sidney Gurney, Esq.

W. K. Jameson, Esq.

John Jones, Esq.

John Nolloth, Esq.

Memburn Staniland, Esq.

Daniel Sutton, Esq.

Walter Charles Venning, Esq.

O. B. Bellingham Woolsey, Esq.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance.

The Assets of the Company exceed 265,000l.

And its Income is over 60,000l. a year.

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

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.